

Mental Capacity (Amendment) Bill

Bill No. 11/2016.

Read the first time on 29 February 2016.

A BILL

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An Act to amend the Mental Capacity Act (Chapter 177A of the 2010 Revised Edition).

Be it enacted by the President with the advice and consent of the Parliament of Singapore, as follows:

Short title and commencement

1. This Act is the Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2016 and comes into operation on a date that the Minister appoints by notification in the *Gazette*.

5 Amendment of section 2

2. Section 2(1) of the Mental Capacity Act (called in this Act the principal Act) is amended —

(a) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “life-sustaining treatment”, the following definitions:

10 ““professional deputy” means a person —

(a) who offers or provides the services of a deputy for remuneration; and

(b) who is registered with the Public Guardian as a professional deputy;

15 ““professional donee” means a person —

(a) who is a professional deputy or is within a class of persons prescribed as qualified to be a professional donee; and

20 (b) who offers or provides the services of a donee for remuneration;”;

(b) by deleting the definition of “Public Guardian” and substituting the following definition:

25 ““Public Guardian” means the Public Guardian appointed under section 30(1) and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes any Assistant Public Guardian appointed under section 30(1A);”.

Amendment of section 12

3. Section 12 of the principal Act is amended —

30 (a) by deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following subsection:

“(1) A donee of a lasting power of attorney must be —

(a) where the power relates only to P’s property and affairs —

(i) an individual who has attained the age of 21 years and provides to P the services of a donee without remuneration; 5

(ii) an individual who is a professional donee and is not related to P by blood or marriage; or

(iii) a professional donee who is not an individual; and 10

(b) in any other case —

(i) an individual who has attained the age of 21 years and provides to P the services of a donee without remuneration; or 15

(ii) an individual who is a professional donee and is not related to P by blood or marriage.”;

(b) by inserting, immediately after the word “person” in subsection (8)(b), the words “(called in subsection (9) the replacement donee)”; and 20

(c) by inserting, immediately after subsection (8), the following subsection:

“(9) To avoid doubt, an instrument used to create a lasting power of attorney cannot itself appoint a person to replace the replacement donee.”. 25

Repeal and re-enactment of section 16

4. Section 16 of the principal Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

“Protection of donees and others if lasting power of attorney not validly created, revoked or suspended, etc.

16.—(1) This section applies where —

5 (a) an instrument purporting to create a lasting power of attorney has been registered under the First Schedule, but a lasting power of attorney was not validly created, whether or not the registration is cancelled at the time of the act or transaction in question; or

10 (b) a lasting power of attorney, or a power under a lasting power of attorney, is revoked or suspended.

15 (2) A donee who does an act that would have been within the scope of the lasting power of attorney without knowing of the non-existence, revocation or suspension of the lasting power of attorney or the power under the lasting power of attorney does not incur any liability to P or any other person, despite the non-existence, revocation or suspension.

20 (3) If a lasting power of attorney or a power under a lasting power of attorney is non-existent, revoked or suspended, a person (called in this section a third party) who deals or otherwise transacts in good faith with the donee, without knowing of the non-existence, revocation or suspension, is entitled to rely on the lasting power of attorney or the power under the lasting power of attorney in relation to that dealing or transaction in the same manner and to the same extent as if the lasting power of attorney or the power under the lasting power of attorney exists or had not been revoked or suspended.

25 (4) It is conclusively presumed in favour of a purchaser from a third party who dealt or otherwise transacted with a donee that the dealing or transaction was valid if —

30 (a) the dealing or transaction was completed within 12 months after the date on which the instrument intending to create a lasting power of attorney was registered; or

35 (b) the third party makes a statutory declaration, before, on or within 3 months after, the completion of the purchase

by the purchaser, that the third party had no reason at the time of the dealing or transaction with the donee to doubt the donee’s authority to deal or transact.

(5) In subsection (4), “purchaser” means a person claiming through the third party and who acquires the property in good faith and for valuable consideration.

(6) For the purposes of this section, knowledge that a lasting power of attorney or a power under a lasting power of attorney does not exist or has been revoked or suspended includes knowledge of the happening of any event —

(a) which prevents the lasting power of attorney from being created; or

(b) which has the effect of revoking or suspending the lasting power of attorney or the power under the lasting power of attorney.

(7) In this section, where 2 or more donees are appointed under a lasting power of attorney, a reference to the donee is a reference to all or any of the donees.

(8) This section applies only to acts and transactions made on or after the date of commencement of section 4 of the Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2016, whether the lasting power of attorney or the power under the lasting power of attorney is created or purported to be created, or revoked or suspended, before, on or after that date.”.

Amendment of section 17

5. Section 17 of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting the word “or” at the end of subsection (3)(a)(ii);

(b) by deleting paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and substituting the following paragraphs:

“(b) that the donee (or any of the donees, if more than one) of a lasting power of attorney —

(i) is convicted, on or after the date of commencement of section 5 of the

Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2016 (but not before the donee's appointment under the lasting power of attorney), of an offence (whenever committed) of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating, theft or extortion or any other offence involving fraud or dishonesty, whether as against P or another person;

(ii) engages or has engaged in conduct that contravenes the donee's authority, or that is not in P's best interests (whether or not the donee is acting under a lasting power of attorney); or

(iii) proposes to engage in conduct that would contravene the donee's authority, or that would not be in P's best interests (whether or not the donee is acting under a lasting power of attorney); or

(c) where the donee (or any of the donees, if more than one) of a lasting power of attorney is a professional donee, that —

(i) the registration of the donee as a professional deputy is cancelled or the donee is no longer within a class of persons prescribed as qualified to be a professional donee; and

(ii) P lacks capacity.”;

(c) by deleting the word “or” at the end of subsection (4)(a);

(d) by deleting the full-stop at the end of paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and substituting the word “; or”, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following paragraph:

“(c) in a case referred to in subsection (3)(c), revoke the instrument or the lasting power of attorney so far as it relates to the donee whose registration as a professional deputy is cancelled or who is no longer within a class of persons prescribed as qualified to be a professional donee.”;

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(e) by deleting the words “so far as it relates to any of them” in subsection (5) and substituting the words “in respect of all or such of the matters to which the lasting power of attorney relates as the court thinks fit, so far as it relates to any of the donees”; and

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(f) by inserting, immediately after subsection (5), the following subsections:

“(5A) The court may under subsection (4)(b) or (c) revoke the instrument or the lasting power of attorney in respect of all or such of the matters to which the lasting power of attorney relates as the court thinks fit.

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(5B) The court may make further orders or give directions as the court thinks necessary or expedient for giving effect to, or otherwise in connection with, the revocation of the instrument or the lasting power of attorney.”.

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Amendment of section 20

6. Section 20(8) of the principal Act is amended —

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(a) by deleting the words “the deputy”; and

(b) by deleting paragraphs (a) and (b) and substituting the following paragraphs:

“(a) the deputy is convicted, on or after the date of commencement of section 6 of the Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2016 (but not before the deputy’s appointment by the court), of an offence (whenever committed) of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach

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of trust, cheating, theft or extortion or any other offence involving fraud or dishonesty, whether as against P or another person;

5 (b) the deputy engages or has engaged in conduct that contravenes the deputy's authority conferred by the court, or that is not in P's best interests (whether or not the deputy is acting under a court order);

10 (c) the deputy proposes to engage in conduct that would contravene the deputy's authority conferred by the court, or that would not be in P's best interests (whether or not the deputy is acting under a court order); or

15 (d) where the deputy is a professional deputy, the registration of the deputy as a professional deputy is cancelled.”.

Amendment of section 24

7. Section 24 of the principal Act is amended —

20 (a) by deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following subsection:

“(1) A deputy appointed by the court must be —

(a) where the appointment confers powers relating only to P's property and affairs —

25 (i) an individual who has attained the age of 21 years and provides to P the services of a deputy without remuneration;

(ii) an individual who is a professional deputy and is not related to P by blood or marriage; or

30 (iii) a professional deputy who is not an individual; and

(b) in any other case —

- (i) an individual who has attained the age of 21 years and provides to P the services of a deputy without remuneration; or
- (ii) an individual who is a professional deputy and is not related to P by blood or marriage.”; and

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(b) by deleting subsection (8) and substituting the following subsections:

“(8) A deputy under subsection (1)(a)(i) or (b)(i) is entitled to be reimbursed out of P’s property for the deputy’s reasonable expenses in discharging the deputy’s functions, but is not entitled to remuneration.

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(8A) A deputy under subsection (1)(a)(ii) or (iii) or (b)(ii) is entitled —

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(a) to be reimbursed out of P’s property for the deputy’s reasonable expenses in discharging the deputy’s functions; and

(b) to such remuneration, as the court determines, out of P’s property for discharging the deputy’s functions.”.

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New section 25A

8. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 25, the following section:

“Professional deputies

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25A.—(1) Any person who intends to offer and provide the services of a deputy for remuneration must register with the Public Guardian as a professional deputy.

(2) The Public Guardian may register a person as a professional deputy upon being satisfied that the person meets all the prescribed criteria.

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(3) A professional deputy's registration under this section may be subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified by the Public Guardian.

5 (4) The Public Guardian may cancel the registration of a professional deputy at the professional deputy's request or upon the occurrence of any prescribed event.

10 (5) Before cancelling a professional deputy's registration upon the occurrence of any prescribed event, the Public Guardian must give the professional deputy written notice of the intention to cancel the registration.

(6) The professional deputy may make representations to the Public Guardian within the prescribed period after receiving the notice in subsection (5).

15 (7) The Public Guardian must consider any representations made by the professional deputy under subsection (6) before making a decision.

(8) The Public Guardian must inform the professional deputy in writing of the decision within the prescribed period after the end of the period in subsection (6) for making representations.

20 (9) Any person who is aggrieved by the Public Guardian's refusal to register the person as a professional deputy or cancellation of the person's registration as a professional deputy may within the prescribed period appeal to the Minister, whose decision is final.

25 (10) Where a person's registration as a professional deputy is cancelled, the Public Guardian must within the prescribed period inform all the following persons of the cancellation:

30 (a) where the person has been appointed as a donee in any lasting power of attorney, the donor of the lasting power of attorney;

(b) the prescribed person or persons, if any.”.

Amendment of section 30

9. Section 30 of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), the following subsections:

“(1A) The Minister may appoint such number of Assistant Public Guardians as the Minister thinks necessary to assist the Public Guardian in the proper discharge of the Public Guardian’s functions. 5

(1B) An Assistant Public Guardian may exercise all the powers of the Public Guardian, except the powers exercisable under subsections (3) and (4).”;

(b) by deleting the words “appoint a person” in subsection (2) and substituting the words “appoint an Assistant Public Guardian or any other person”; and

(c) by deleting subsection (9) and substituting the following subsection: 15

“(9) The Public Guardian and every Assistant Public Guardian are deemed to be public servants for the purposes of the Penal Code (Cap. 224).”.

Amendment of section 31

10. Section 31(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after paragraph (b), the following paragraph: 20

“(ba) establishing and maintaining a register of professional deputies;”.

Repeal of section 33 and new section 33

11. Section 33 of the principal Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor: 25

“Appointment of auditors

33.—(1) Without prejudice to the Public Guardian’s functions and powers under this Act, the Public Guardian may appoint in writing an auditor to assist the Public Guardian in examining, either generally or in relation to any particular matter — 30

(a) any report of a donee of a lasting power of attorney or of a deputy appointed by the court; and

(b) any book, document, electronic computing or storage device or information obtained or received by the Public Guardian in the discharge or exercise of the Public Guardian's functions or powers under this Act.

(2) A person is not qualified for appointment as an auditor under subsection (1) unless the person is a public accountant who is registered or deemed to be registered under the Accountants Act (Cap. 2).

(3) For the purposes of this section, the Public Guardian may disclose to an auditor appointed under subsection (1) any book, document, electronic computing or storage device or information obtained or received by the Public Guardian under this Act, where the disclosure is necessary to enable the auditor to carry out an examination under subsection (1).

(4) The auditor must, upon completion of the examination under subsection (1), submit a report to the Public Guardian.”.

Repeal of section 34 and new section 34

12. Section 34 of the principal Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

“Protection from personal liability

34. No liability shall lie personally against any of the following individuals who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, does or omits to do anything in the execution or purported execution of this Act:

(a) the Public Guardian, any Assistant Public Guardian, any authorised officer or any person acting under the direction of the Public Guardian or an Assistant Public Guardian;

(b) any member of the Board of Visitors;

(c) any auditor appointed under section 33.”.

New section 36A

13. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 36, the following section:

“Orders of suspension

36A.—(1) Despite section 36, on the application of a person mentioned in subsection (2), the court may make an order to suspend, for such period as the court thinks fit, all or any of the powers of P’s donee or deputy (called in this section an order of suspension) even where no application has been made to the court in relation to P.

(2) The following persons may apply to the court for an order of suspension:

- (a) the Public Guardian;
- (b) a person mentioned in section 38(1)(a), (b) or (c);
- (c) any other person, but only with the permission of the court.

(3) The court may make an order of suspension under subsection (1) if the court has reason to believe that —

- (a) P lacks capacity;
- (b) the donee or deputy —
 - (i) is charged on or after the date of commencement of section 13 of the Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2016 (but not before the donee’s or deputy’s appointment under the lasting power of attorney or by the court, as the case may be) with an offence (whenever committed) of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating, theft or extortion or any other offence involving fraud or dishonesty, whether as against P or another person; or
 - (ii) engages, proposes to engage or has engaged (whether before, on or after the date of

commencement of section 13 of the Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2016) in conduct that —

- 5 (A) affects the suitability of the donee or deputy concerned to act as a donee or deputy; or
- (B) compromises P's best interests in relation to P's personal welfare or P's property and affairs,

10 whether or not the donee or deputy concerned is acting under a lasting power of attorney or court order, as the case may be; and

- (c) there is a risk of dissipation of P's property by the donee or deputy concerned if the order of suspension is not made.

15 (4) The court may make further orders or give directions as the court thinks necessary or expedient for giving effect to, or otherwise in connection with, an order of suspension.

(5) An order of suspension may be varied or discharged by a subsequent order.

20 (6) In this section, "P" means the person who lacks capacity and —

- (a) before lacking capacity, has conferred a lasting power of attorney on one or more donees; or
- 25 (b) in respect of whom the court has appointed one or more deputies.

(7) In this section —

- (a) where 2 or more donees are appointed under a lasting power of attorney, a reference to the donee is a reference to all or any of the donees; and
- 30 (b) where 2 or more deputies are appointed by the court for P, a reference to the deputy is a reference to all or any of the deputies.".

New sections 43A and 43B

14. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 43, the following sections:

“Notification of change of address

43A.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), every donor and donee of a lasting power of attorney and every deputy appointed by the court must inform the Public Guardian in writing of any change in — 5

(a) where the donor, donee or deputy is an individual, the place of residence of the donor, donee or deputy, as the case may be; and 10

(b) where the donee or deputy is a person other than an individual, the registered business address of the donee or deputy, as the case may be.

(2) If a donor, donee or deputy changes his place of residence and reports the change under section 8 of the National Registration Act (Cap. 201), that donor, donee or deputy, as the case may be, is taken to have informed the Public Guardian of the change of that place of residence in accordance with subsection (1)(a). 15
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(3) Where a person (“P”) lacks capacity, a donee of a lasting power of attorney created by P or a deputy appointed by the court for P, as the case may be, may on P’s behalf inform the Public Guardian in writing of any change in P’s place of residence.

General exemption

43B. The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt any person or class of persons from all or any provisions of this Act or the regulations, either generally or in a particular case and subject to such conditions as the Minister may impose.”. 25

Amendment of section 46

15. The principal Act is amended by renumbering section 46 as subsection (1) of that section, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following subsection: 30

“(2) The regulations made under subsection (1) may, in particular —

(a) prescribe different classes of professional donees, and provide for matters relating to professional donees; and

(b) provide for matters relating to professional deputies, including but not limited to their duties, the registration of professional deputies by the Public Guardian, applications for registration, exemptions from one or more criteria for registration and cancellation of registration.”.

Amendment of First Schedule

16. The First Schedule to the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph 10;

(b) by deleting the words “(whether or not on an application by the Public Guardian)” in paragraph 10(4); and

(c) by inserting, immediately after the words “give notice of the note to” in paragraph 24, the words “the donor and”.

Saving and transitional provisions

17.—(1) Section 5 does not apply to any application to the court for an order under section 17 of the principal Act made before the date of commencement of section 5, and section 17 of the principal Act as in force immediately before that date continues to apply to any such application as if section 5 had not been enacted.

(2) Section 6 does not apply to any application to the court for an order under section 20(8) of the principal Act made before the date of commencement of section 6, and section 20(8) of the principal Act as in force immediately before that date continues to apply to any such application as if section 6 had not been enacted.

(3) Section 16(a) and (b) does not apply to any application for registration of an instrument intended to create a lasting power of attorney that is received by the Public Guardian before the date of commencement of section 16(a) and (b), and paragraph 10(2), (3) and (4) of the First Schedule to the principal Act as in force immediately

before that date continues to apply to any such application as if section 16(a) and (b) had not been enacted.

(4) For a period of 2 years after the date of commencement of any provision of this Act, the Minister may, by regulations, prescribe additional provisions of a saving or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of that provision.

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EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This Bill seeks to amend the Mental Capacity Act (Cap. 177A) for the following main purposes:

- (a) to make provision for the appointment of professional donees and professional deputies, and for the registration of professional deputies with the Public Guardian;
- (b) to expand the grounds on which a lasting power of attorney or the appointment of a deputy can be revoked by the court, or on which the court may direct that an instrument purporting to create a lasting power of attorney is not to be registered;
- (c) to empower the court to temporarily suspend a donee's or deputy's powers even where no application has been made to the court in relation to the donor or to the person for whom the deputy is appointed by the court;
- (d) to clarify the protection of donees, third parties who deal with donees and purchasers claiming through the third parties where the donees and third parties did not know that the lasting power of attorney concerned or the power under the lasting power of attorney is non-existent or has been revoked or suspended;
- (e) to provide certain individuals with protection from personal liability for acts or omissions made in the execution or purported execution of the Act;
- (f) to make miscellaneous changes for the better administration of the Act.

Clause 1 relates to the short title and commencement.

Clause 2 amends section 2(1) to introduce the definitions of "professional deputy" and "professional donee". A professional deputy is defined as a person who offers or provides the services of a deputy for remuneration, and who is registered with the Public Guardian as a professional deputy. A professional donee is defined as a person who is a professional deputy or is within a class of persons prescribed as qualified to be a professional donee, and who offers or provides the services of a donee for remuneration.

The clause also amends the definition of “Public Guardian” to include any Assistant Public Guardian appointed under the new section 30(1A) (inserted by clause 9), unless the context otherwise requires.

Clause 3 amends section 12 to provide for the appointment of a professional donee as a donee of a lasting power of attorney in certain circumstances under subsection (1). A professional donee who is an individual can be appointed as a donee only if he or she is not related to the donor by blood or marriage.

The clause also inserts a new section 12(9) to clarify that an instrument used to create a lasting power of attorney cannot itself appoint a person to replace the replacement donee.

Clause 4 repeals and re-enacts section 16 to extend the provision to cases where a lasting power of attorney, or a power under a lasting power of attorney, is revoked or suspended. The re-enacted section 16 incorporates refinements to the language for clarity. The clause also introduces a definition of “purchaser” for clarity.

Clause 5 amends section 17 to expand the grounds in subsection (3) on which the court may direct that an instrument purporting to create a lasting power of attorney is not to be registered, or revoke the instrument or the lasting power of attorney if the donor lacks capacity to do so. The new grounds are as follows:

- (a) the donee (or any of the donees, if more than one) is (on or after the date of commencement of the clause but not before the donee’s appointment under the lasting power of attorney) convicted of an offence (whenever committed) of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating, theft or extortion or any other offence involving fraud or dishonesty, whether as against the donor or another person (new section 17(3)(b)(i));
- (b) where the donee (or any of the donees, if more than one) of a lasting power of attorney is a professional donee, the registration of the donee as a professional deputy is cancelled or the donee is no longer within a class of persons prescribed as qualified to be a professional donee, and the donor lacks capacity (new section 17(3)(c)).

In a case referred to in the new section 17(3)(c), the clause inserts a new section 17(4)(c) to provide that the court may revoke the instrument or the lasting power of attorney so far as it relates to the donee whose registration as a professional deputy is cancelled or who is no longer within a class of persons prescribed as qualified to be a professional donee.

The clause also amends section 17 to insert —

- (a) a new subsection (5A) to empower the court under section 17(4)(b) or (c) to revoke the instrument or the lasting power of attorney in respect of all or some of the matters to which the lasting power of attorney relates; and

- (b) a new subsection (5B) to empower the court to make further orders or give directions for giving effect to, or otherwise in connection with, the revocation of the instrument or the lasting power of attorney.

The clause further amends section 17(5) to align with the new section 17(5A).

Clause 6 amends section 20 to expand the grounds in subsection (8) on which the court may revoke the appointment of a deputy or vary the powers conferred on a deputy. The new grounds are as follows:

- (a) the deputy is (on or after the date of commencement of the clause but not before the deputy's appointment by the court) convicted of an offence (whenever committed) of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating, theft or extortion or any other offence involving fraud or dishonesty, whether as against the person for whom the deputy is appointed or another person (new section 20(8)(a));
- (b) where the deputy is a professional deputy, the registration of the deputy as a professional deputy is cancelled (new section 20(8)(d)).

Clause 7 amends section 24 to provide for the appointment of a professional deputy as a deputy in certain circumstances under subsection (1). A professional deputy who is an individual can be appointed as a deputy only if he or she is not related to P by blood or marriage.

The clause also amends section 24(8) and inserts a new section 24(8A) to clarify a deputy's entitlement to reimbursement and remuneration for discharging the deputy's functions.

Clause 8 introduces a new section 25A to provide for the registration of professional deputies with the Public Guardian and matters in connection with such registration.

Clause 9 amends section 30 to provide for the appointment of Assistant Public Guardians by the Minister.

Clause 10 amends section 31(1) to expand the Public Guardian's functions to include establishing and maintaining a register of professional deputies.

Clause 11 repeals section 33 which made provision for the Public Guardian Board.

The clause also re-enacts a new section 33 to empower the Public Guardian to appoint auditors to assist the Public Guardian in examining reports of donees and deputies, and books, documents, electronic computing or storage devices and information obtained or received by the Public Guardian in the discharge or exercise of the Public Guardian's functions or powers under the Act. A person is not qualified for appointment as an auditor under the new section 33(1) unless the person is a public accountant who is registered or deemed to be registered under the Accountants Act (Cap. 2).

Clause 12 repeals section 34 which required the Public Guardian to make an annual report to the Minister about the discharge of the Public Guardian's functions.

The clause also re-enacts a new section 34 to provide certain individuals with protection from personal liability for acts or omissions made in the execution or purported execution of the Act.

Clause 13 introduces a new section 36A to empower the court to make an order, in certain circumstances, to suspend all or any of a donee's or deputy's powers even where no application has been made to the court in relation to the donor or to the person for whom the deputy is appointed by the court (as the case may be). The new section 36A also empowers the court to make further orders or give directions for giving effect to, or otherwise in connection with, an order of suspension. The new section 36A further provides that an order of suspension may be varied or discharged by a subsequent order.

Clause 14 introduces a new section 43A to require every donor and donee of a lasting power of attorney and every deputy appointed by the court to inform the Public Guardian of changes in the place of residence or registered business address of the donor, donee or deputy, as the case may be. The new section 43A also provides for a donee or deputy, as the case may be, to inform, on P's behalf, the Public Guardian of changes in P's place of residence where P lacks capacity, P being the donor or the person for whom the deputy is appointed by the court.

The clause further introduces a new section 43B to provide for the Minister's power of exemption.

Clause 15 amends section 46 to provide the particular matters for which regulations may be made.

Clause 16 amends paragraph 10 of the First Schedule to delete paragraph 10(2) and (3). With the deletion, the Public Guardian will not be required to ascertain whether an instrument submitted to the Public Guardian for registration contains any provision which would be ineffective as part of a lasting power of attorney or would prevent the instrument from operating as a valid lasting power of attorney, before registering the instrument. The Public Guardian will also not be required to apply to the court under section 18(1) for a determination whether any provision in an instrument would be ineffective as part of a lasting power of attorney or would prevent the instrument from operating as a valid lasting power of attorney. The clause also makes an amendment to paragraph 10(4) of the First Schedule as a consequence of the deletion of paragraph 10(2) and (3).

The clause further amends paragraph 24 of the First Schedule to require the Public Guardian to also give notice to the donor of any note attached to an instrument under paragraph 20, 21, 22 or 23.

Clause 17 provides for saving and transitional provisions arising from the amendments to sections 17 and 20(8) in clauses 5 and 6, respectively, and the amendments to paragraph 10 of the First Schedule in clause 16(*a*) and (*b*). The clause further empowers the Minister to make regulations to provide for other saving and transitional matters.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY

This Bill will involve the Government in extra financial expenditure, the exact amount of which cannot at present be ascertained.
