

GUARDIANSHIP IN ONTARIO

POORANLAW

POWERS OF ATTORNEY **GUARDIANSHIP**

CONCERNS WITH GUARDIANSHIP

LEGAL CAPACITY
& DECISION MAKING

SUPPORTS FOR DECISION-MAKING

OVERCOMING
BARRIERS:
PRACTICAL
SOLUTIONS



DISCLAIMER

The information provided in this presentation is not legal advice and does not create a solicitor-client relationship. PooranLaw Professional Corporation provides such information for general information purposes only. While we attempt to convey current and accurate information, we make no representations or warranties of any kind, express or implied, about the completeness, currency, accuracy, reliability, suitability or availability of the information. Any reliance you place on such information is therefore strictly at your own risk.



PRESUMPTION OF CAPACITY

- A person who is 18 years old or more is presumed to be capable of entering into a contract
- A person who is 16 years old or more is presumed to be capable of giving or refusing consent to personal care

SUBSTITUTE DECISION-MAKERS



SUBSTITUTE DECISION-MAKERS ARE REQUIRED WHERE:



- A person lacks capacity
- A decision needs to be made



PROPERTY DECISIONS



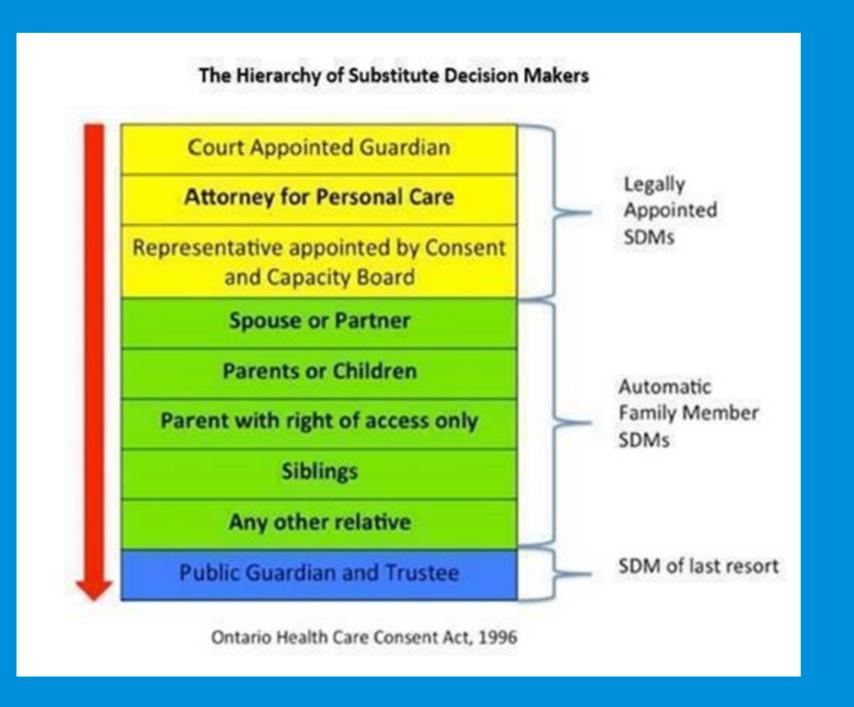
Where a person is incapable of managing property:

- Guardian of Property
- Attorney for Property
- Public Guardian and Trustee (PGT)



HEALTH CARE DECISIONS

Where a person is incapable of consenting to health care decisions:





WHEN MAKING A DECISION, CONSIDER:



- Supports, education and/or accommodation to exercise decision-making capacity
- Powers of Attorney (Property, Personal Care)
- Trustee programs and other alternatives
- Guardianship, as a last resort



PRESUMPTION OF CAPACITY

- A person who is 18 years old or more is presumed to be capable of entering into a contract
- A person who is 16 years old or more is presumed to be capable of giving or refusing consent to personal care

SUBSTITUTE DECISION-MAKERS



POWERS OF ATTORNEY

- Gives someone the authority to act on your behalf while you are alive
- You must meet specific capacity requirements to grant Powers of Attorney

CONTINUING
POWER OF
ATTORNEY FOR
PROPERTY

POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PERSONAL CARE



CONTINUING POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PROPERTY

- Specifically for matters relating to property (real property, finances, etc.)
- May take effect when the grantor is capable
- Continues when the grantor is incapable
- Grantor and attorney(s) must be over age 18



POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PERSONAL CARE

- Specifically for matters relating to health care, medical treatment, shelter, nutrition, hygiene and safety
- Only takes effect when the grantor is incapable
- Grantor and attorney(s) must be over age 16



GUARDIANSHIP

- Guardian of property: may make financial decisions on behalf of another person
- Guardian of personal care: may make personal care decisions on behalf of another person, related to health, nutrition, shelter, clothing, hygiene and safety

APPOINTING A GUARDIAN



APPOINTING A GUARDIAN

- Court-appointed guardian: A legal guardian may be appointed by the court for decisions related to property and/or personal care
- Statutory guardian: The Public Guardian and Trustee (PGT) may be appointed as guardian of property



CONCERNS WITH GUARDIANSHIP

- Loss of Rights: the person's right to make a decision, or express any will or preference related to the decision, is stripped away
- Misuse of Powers: Minimal monitoring or oversight of the guardian
- Barriers to Challenging Guardianship:
 Usually involve a court application that is costly, complicated and intimidating
- Once in place, guardianship is difficult to reverse

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT

HUMAN RIGHTS
OBLIGATIONS



INDIVIDUAL IMPACT

- Diminished functional ability, health status and well-being
- Social isolation
- Loss of self-esteem, feelings of hopelessness, inadequacy and incompetency
- Feelings of being demeaned and socially stigmatized
- Financial abuse, physical abuse and neglect, restriction of rights



CONSIDER OUR HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS



- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, section 7 and 15
- Ontario Human Rights Code



SUPPORTS FOR DECISION-MAKING

ACCOMMODATIONS & SUPPORTS

SUPPORTED
DECISION-MAKING
IN OTHER
JURISDICTIONS



ACCOMMODATIONS & SUPPORTS

- Informal Supports for Decision-Making: accommodating someone with a disability in the exercise of their legal capacity
- Examples
 - plain language
 - circles of support
 - visual aids
 - interpretive/communication support



SUPPORTED DECISION-MAKING IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

- Formal, legally recognized process involving persons appointed as decision-making supporters
- Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Yukon: alternatives to guardianship embodied in the legislation



BARRIERS TO SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

- Managing a bank account or Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP)
- Dealing with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) or other federal departments
- Dealing with Service Ontario (e.g. health card, accessible parking permit)
- Receiving LHIN Family-Managed Home Care Funding
- Receiving an inheritance, pension or life insurance proceeds
- Signing support and tenancy agreements

