
Lasting Power of Attorney (LPA)

A person who is at least 21 years of age ('donor'), can voluntarily appoint one or more persons ('donee(s)') to make decisions in two areas (personal welfare and property & affairs matters) and act on his/her behalf in the event he/she loses mental capacity.

Benefit

Avoid the need for a Deputyship order in the event your care recipient loses mental capacity as it can be a challenging process.

Apply

Find out how to apply [here](#).



Using a Lasting Power of Attorney:

- Activated only when donor loses mental capacity and has been certified to be incapable of managing their own affairs.
- Accredited medical practitioners can issue medical reports for activation or deactivation of LPA. The doctor may refer the donor to a specialist if necessary.

Find out more on using LPA [here](#).

Deputyship

If your care recipient lacks mental capacity to make certain decisions and has no LPA, the court can appoint a deputy who will help him/her make certain decisions.

Apply

To apply, there is a list of considerations to be made. The potential deputy can either choose to engage a lawyer or act in person.

Find out more [here](#).



Advance Medical Directive (AMD)

A legal document voluntarily signed in advance to inform the medical team that you do not want any extraordinary life-sustaining treatment to prolong your life in the event you become terminally ill and unconscious.

Benefit

If your care recipient prefers to pass away naturally and not prolong treatment, AMD could guide the doctor to make the decision on life-sustaining treatments in the event he/she is ill and unable to communicate his/ her wishes.

The AMD can be revoked at any time by completing a form (AMD Form 3) in the presence of a witness.

To find out more about AMD click [here](#).