No-one knows what the future holds but by planning ahead you can ensure that your affairs and the welfare of your family are taken care of in advance.

Why is it important to plan ahead?

The future is often unpredictable. Planning ahead enables individuals to maintain control over their affairs (and the welfare of their dependent families) if they are no longer present or unable to make informed decisions due to illness or injury. As such, there are a number of legal arrangements that are important for everyone to consider.

Many of these arrangements will involve consultation with qualified legal and financial advisers. However, it is crucial that these advisers understand your individual needs and circumstances. We’ve provided some additional contacts on page 3 to help you source relevant support.

What legal arrangements do I need to consider?

**Legal will**
It’s important that everyone has an up-to-date will that has been developed with the assistance of a lawyer. If you do not have a will, when you pass away your assets will be distributed in the way that the law determines in the state you live or where your assets are. This may not be how you wish your assets to be distributed or managed.

A will allows you the security of knowing that your hopes and wishes for the future support and care of your family will be carried out, especially when there are dependants involved.

**Advance health care directives**
Advance health care directives (or ‘living wills’) document your preferences for medical care and treatment to apply in any future situation where you are unable to communicate or make your own decisions. The process and legal status of advance care directives can vary between states and territories. The Respecting Patient Choices website listed on page 3 provides state-specific information about this.

**Trusts**
A trust is a legal obligation placed on one person (the trustee) to manage the assets of the trust for the benefit of another person/s (beneficiaries). The trustee could be a family member, friend, professional adviser, a public trustee or private trustee company.

If establishing a trust while you are still alive, a trust deed will need to be prepared. A trust can also be set up in your will so that the trust will not begin until after you have passed. For example, if you need to have your assets managed and distributed by a trustee on behalf of minors or other dependents, it could be written into your will or the will could refer to a separate document containing the full terms of the trust.

Before setting up a trust, it is very important to seek professional financial and legal advice.

**Enduring power of attorney**
This is an important document that everyone should consider making. It is a way for you to appoint another person or organisation (your
attorney) to manage your financial and legal affairs if you become unable to do so because of illness or accident. You will need to decide on a suitable person to be your attorney (for instance, a family member, trusted friend or adviser).

An ‘enduring power of attorney’ (EPA) is different from a normal ‘power of attorney’ in that it continues to operate even if you have lost the capacity to make your own decisions. Importantly, though, when signing an EPA, you must be competent and capable of doing so, and a qualified person, such as a lawyer (which may differ in each state/territory), must witness the document.

Guardianship
State-based guardianship Tribunals or Offices of the Public Advocate operate to protect people with decision-making disabilities. They facilitate substitute decision-making in relation to the appointment of guardians and financial managers, or in relation to medical and dental consent, for people who do not have the capacity to make their own decisions.

These institutions can make guardianship orders to appoint a private guardian and/or the Public Guardian or Advocate when there is no other person suitable or able to be the guardian.

Considerations for family members and carers

While the above is applicable to everyone, for those who have a family member with high support needs, there are a number of additional considerations to make such as, how the person you care for will be supported in the future if you are no longer able to provide the love, care and support they need. Most people with a disability are able to make their own decisions or contribute to decision-making about their needs; however, there are some who have a low level of control over their lives.

As such, the Australian Government has developed an informative booklet, Planning for the Future: people with disabilities (see page 3), which has been written to assist people to find information and support to plan for the future wellbeing of a person who has high support needs. The booklet includes:

- guidance and options on things to consider when planning for the future
- information about how to set up a trust
- information about how to obtain financial and legal advice.

Useful contacts

MS Limited - ACT/NZW/TAS/VIC runs regular education sessions on 'Taking Control and Planning Ahead'. Participants receive advice from the Office of the Public Advocate about enduring powers of attorney, guardianship and administration.

ACT:
- ACT Law Society – www.actlawsource.asn.au
- Public Trustee for the ACT – www.publictrustee.act.gov.au
- Public Advocate of the ACT – www.publicadvocate.act.gov.au

NSW:
For information about multiple sclerosis and MS Limited - ACT/NSW/TAS/VIC services:

**MS Connect™**: 1800 042 138 or msconnect@ms.org.au

Web: www.ms.org.au


**References:**

This article first appeared in the Summer 2010 Edition of Intouch magazine. Special thanks to Leon O’Brien, Advocate/Guardian, from the Office of the Public Advocate Victoria, for his assistance with this article.