LEGAL CAPACITY AND REPRESENTATION FRAMEWORK

Full Incapacitation

- Applied when severe disability prevents independent decision-making
- Court-appointed guardian assumes complete legal authority
- Guardian makes all legal statements and procedural decisions on behalf of the protected person

Partial Incapacitation with Custodianship

- Implemented when full incapacitation is not warranted
- Custodian provides representation according to specific court determinations
- Preserves some autonomy while ensuring necessary support

Supportive Assistance for Mild Disabilities

- Available for individuals needing help with specific matters or categories of decisions
- · Court determines scope of custodian's authority
- Tailored approach allowing representation only in designated areas while maintaining maximum independence

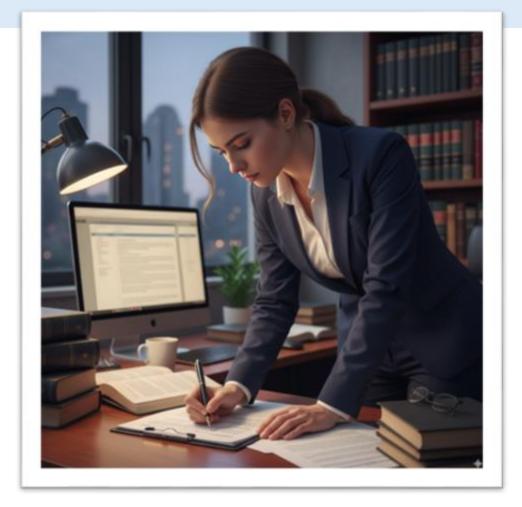






GUARDIANSHIP ADMINISTRATION AND COURT OVERSIGHT

- The guardian assumes responsibility for both the personal care and property management of the ward, operating under direct supervision of the Court of Protection.
- Upon appointment, the guardian must compile and submit a comprehensive inventory of the ward's assets to the Court of Protection.
- The Court of Protection maintains active oversight through regular monitoring, providing guidance and recommendations to ensure proper guardianship execution.
- The Court of Protection may request detailed explanations and supporting documentation regarding any aspect of the guardianship at any time.
- Guardians must submit annual reports (or as specified by the court) covering the ward's wellbeing and detailed financial accounts of property administration.
- The guardian must obtain court approval before making any significant decisions affecting the ward or their property.







SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR WITNESS TESTIMONY AND MINORS

Minors and Parental Representation

- Parents serve as default legal guardians for children under 18
- Court intervention possible only in specific circumstances
- Witnesses under 17 are not required to take oath

Capacity Assessment for Witnesses

- If the court has doubts about a witness's ability to perceive or communicate their observations, it may order examination
- Examination must be conducted in the presence of a medical expert or psychologist
- The witness may not object to this examination

Accommodations for Communication Differences

 Individuals who are deaf or unable to speak provide testimony in writing or with assistance from an expert interpreter





