



General principles

Information for decision-makers

Anyone who exercises a function or power under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000*, including the Public Guardian, must apply the General Principles (section 11B(3)).

1. Presume the adult has capacity

This principle recognises the presumption of capacity. Capacity refers to the ability to make and communicate decisions about a matter.

It must be presumed that every adult has capacity to make a decision about a matter until proven otherwise. Capacity is specific to the type of decision to be made and the time the decision is made.

For more information about capacity, see the [Capacity Assessment Guidelines](#).

2. Same human rights and fundamental freedoms

All adults (regardless of whether the adult has decision-making capacity) has the same human rights and fundamental freedoms as others in the community.

In recognising and considering these rights and freedoms the following principles should be considered:

- respect for the adult's inherent dignity and worth, autonomy (including the freedom to make one's own choices) and independence
- non-discrimination
- full participation and inclusion in society
- respect for difference including acceptance of persons with impaired capacity as part of human diversity
- equality of opportunity
- accessibility
- equality between all persons regardless of gender.

3. Empowering and supporting an adult to exercise their human rights

This principle recognises the importance of empowering and supporting an adult to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Adults should also be encouraged and supported to live a life in the general community, including taking part in community activities and performing valued social roles. They should also be provided with support so they can achieve their maximum physical, social and emotional potential and become as self-reliant as practicable.

This principle also recognises the importance of adults with impaired decision-making ability participating to the greatest extent practicable in the development of policies, programs and services for adults with impaired decision-making ability.

4. Maintaining supportive relationships

This principle recognises the importance of maintaining an adult's existing supportive relationships and acknowledging and respecting their role in supporting an adult to make decisions. It is important to continue to acknowledge and respect the role of family, friends, informal carers and other persons who currently assist the adult to make decisions on an informal basis, including consulting with members of the adult's support network.

5. Maintaining culture, language, values and beliefs

This principle recognises the importance of maintaining an adult's cultural and linguistic environment and set of values, including religious



beliefs, must be considered. It is important for adults to continue to enjoy their culture, declare and practice their religion, and use their language.

It is important to recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have distinctive and diverse cultural and language environment, including traditions and customs.

6. Respect for privacy

This principle recognises the importance of respecting an adult's privacy and protecting their personal (including health) information.

7. Right to liberty and security

This principle recognises that all adults have a right to liberty and security. This means that all adults should not be deprived of their liberty unless authorised by law.

8. Participation in decision-making

This principle recognises an adult's right to participate, to the greatest extent practicable, in decisions affecting their life. An adult's views, wishes and preferences (however communicated) must be sought to the greatest extent practicable and considered in decisions that affect their life.

This principle recognises that an adult is not to be treated as unable to make a decision about a matter until all practicable steps have been taken to provide the adult with the necessary support and information to make and communicate a decision.

9. Performance of functions and exercise of powers

This principle provides that whenever a person or entity performs a function or exercises a power under

Queensland's guardianship legislation, they must do so in a way that:

- promotes and safeguards the adult's rights, interests and opportunities
- is least restrictive of the adult's rights, interests and opportunities.

10. Structured decision-making

This principle sets out the following steps to be followed, by a person or entity that performs a function or exercises a power under Queensland's guardianship legislation, or in making a decision for an adult on an informal basis to comply with general principle 9:

Step 1 – recognise and preserve, to the greatest extent practicable, the adult's right to make their own decisions and support the adult to make a decision, if possible.

Step 2 – recognise and consider the adult's views, wishes and preferences expressed or demonstrated by the adult.

Step 3 – if the adult's views, wishes and preferences cannot be determined, ascertain what the adult's views, wishes or preferences would likely be (for example, by considering the views, wishes or preferences demonstrated by the adult when they had decision-making ability).

Step 4 – make a decision or exercise a power or function for or about the adult considering the above matters.



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Acknowledgement of Country

The Office of the Public Guardian acknowledges and pays our respects to the Traditional Custodians over the lands, seas and waterways throughout the state of Queensland in which we work and live and pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

Translation

If you need translation services, contact the Translating and Interpreting Service on 131 450.