



Understanding guardianship

a guide for private guardians appointed under the Northern Territory *Guardianship of Adults Act 2016*



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You can download this guide for free from our website.

For a printed copy, please phone or email us. Or you can visit us in Darwin or Alice Springs where we have copies available.

Disclaimer

This guide does not constitute or replace legal advice. The dynamic nature of adult guardianship means that provisions and regulations under the Guardianship of Adults Act and related Acts will change from time to time. If you use this guide, you must check that provisions and regulations relating to your situation remain current.

Welcome

Dear Guardian

Thank you for taking on this unique and rewarding role. I cannot overstate the importance of family and friends who are willing to be guardians.

This guide will help you:

- understand your role and responsibilities under the [Guardianship of Adults Act 2016](#)
- follow the guardianship order the [Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal \(NTCAT\)](#) has issued.

Being a guardian is sometimes challenging. You might feel pressured to take on more responsibility than you need to, and to act as a carer or case manager. Just keep in mind that your main role is to make good decisions for the person whose interests you represent in line with the guardianship order. In doing so, you can make a very real and positive contribution to that person's life.

As you take on your role as guardian, you have the support of the Office of the Public Guardian. We offer information, advocacy, education and support to:

- appointed private adult guardians like you
- people who are thinking about applying for guardianship
- adults with impaired decision-making capacity who are subject to a guardianship order.

Our office also investigates specific concerns as they arise.

We know a guide has limits as a 'one size fits all' approach, so we offer our support with any questions or concerns you have. Our main role is to give you information and help when you need it. You can also visit our website to learn more about guardianship.

The NTCAT manages applications for guardianship and guardianship orders in the Territory. It can help you with these matters.

We hope you will find your experience as a guardian both satisfying and fulfilling!



Beth Walker
Public Guardian

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At a glance

About guardianship

What is guardianship?

A guardian has legal authority to make personal or financial decisions for another person aged 18 years or more with impaired decision-making capacity. This person is known as the 'represented adult'.

Guardianship is a serious step. It removes the adult's right to make certain decisions about their own life, and gives this responsibility to you, as their guardian.

It does this through a legal document called a guardianship order, which:

- sets out the matters you have authority for
- relates to the [Guardianship of Adults Act 2016](#) ('Guardianship Act')
- the [Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal \(NTCAT\)](#) issues.

What does it cover?

Guardianship can cover a range of matters. You might be responsible for:

- personal matters like health care, accommodation and contact with others ([see section 2](#))
- financial matters like property, investments and gifts ([see section 3](#)).

Whatever your authority, you must always:

- comply with the guardianship order and any other NTCAT order
- comply with the Guardianship Act and consider the guardianship principles it contains
- ensure your decisions are in the adult's best interests.

You also need to be aware of some legal considerations. We explain these in [section 4](#).

Who manages guardianship?

The NTCAT decides guardianship matters in the Northern Territory. This is where you apply to:

- get a guardianship order for an adult
- have an existing order reassessed.

[Section 5](#) overviews the key steps in the guardianship process.

The Office of the Public Guardian can also help with any issues that arise during your time as guardian. Please contact us for support if you need it. Our details are on the next page.

Key contacts



If you need any help as a guardian, please contact the Office of the Public Guardian. The NTCAT can tell you about tribunal procedures. You can also ask a lawyer for advice at your own cost.

Office of the Public Guardian

Office hours are 8 am to 4 pm on Monday to Friday

-  1800 810 979
-  public.guardian@nt.gov.au
-  www.publicguardian.nt.gov.au
-  08 8942 6891

Darwin office

-  Darwin Corporate Park
Building 3, Level 1, 631 Stuart Highway, Berrimah
-  GPO Box 1722, Darwin NT 0801

Alice Springs office




-  Jalistan House
First Floor, 18 Parsons Street (cnr Todd Mall)

Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT)




Office hours are 8.45 am to 4 pm on Monday to Friday

-  1800 604 622
-  agd.ntcat@nt.gov.au
-  www.ntcat.nt.gov.au

Darwin office

-  The Met Building
CASCOM Building 5, Casuarina Village
Level 1, 13–17 Scaturchio Street, Casuarina NT 0811
-  PO Box 41860, Casuarina NT 0810
-  08 8922 7201

Alice Springs office

-  Westpoint Building, 1 Stott Terrace, Alice Springs NT 0870
-  PO Box 1745, Alice Springs NT 0870
-  08 8951 5442

1 Your role as guardian

This section will help you:

1. know what you can and can't do as a guardian
2. understand the guardianship principles that should govern your decisions
3. work with other guardians, if the adult you represent has more than one guardian.

1.1 Knowing what you can and can't do

You can make decisions about some personal or financial matters

i See also

[Section 2](#) for health care, accommodation and relationship decisions

[Section 3](#) for financial matters

[Section 4](#) for legal issues

As guardian, you have legal authority under a guardianship order to make decisions about some personal or financial matters for the adult you represent.

Personal matters might include:

- health care
- accommodation
- relationships with other people, including who can visit the adult
- care and support arrangements
- employment
- education and training
- day-to-day living matters, such as diet and daily activities
- related legal matters.

Financial matters might include:

- receiving and paying money
- banking
- property (including real estate ownership)
- investment and asset management
- personal or property insurance
- trade or business operations
- related legal matters.

The guardianship order will set out your responsibilities

★ Top tip

Take a copy of the guardianship order to meetings where you are representing the adult, such as medical and banking appointments

The guardianship order will clearly state:

- which matters you must look after
- how far your authority extends, including when and how you can make decisions.

You are authorised to do anything the guardianship order allows. These will be things the represented adult could lawfully do when they had full decision-making capacity.

You also have a right to access information you need to use your authority and make decisions. This includes the adult's own information.

If you ask someone for access to information you need but they refuse without giving you a reasonable excuse, you can apply to the [Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal \(NTCAT\)](#) for an order that they give you that information.



Any information you ask for or get as a guardian must relate to your authority. You must not get, use or disclose it for any other purpose.

You must know your legal obligations

As a guardian, you must make decisions you have authority for when they are needed. You must also act as an advocate for the adult in these matters. This means you may sometimes need to argue strongly for things to happen for the adult.

See also

[1.2](#) on the guardianship principles

[1.3](#) on working with other guardians

[4.3](#) on enduring powers of attorney

You may need to sign some documents for them, such as health consent forms and privacy disclosures.

You must also:

- comply with the guardianship order and any other order the NTCAT has made
- comply with the Guardianship Act and its guardianship principles
- act honestly and with care, skill and diligence at all times
- cooperate with anyone else who has decision-making authority for the adult.

A person with decision-making authority might be:

- another guardian
 - a decision-maker in line with the [Advance Personal Planning Act 2013](#) (see Part 1, section 3 'Definitions' and Part 3 'Decision makers')
 - someone with an enduring power of attorney.
-

Some actions are outside your authority

You are not authorised to, and must not vote for the represented adult in a federal, state, territory or local government election or referendum.

See also

[2.1](#) or section 8 of the [Guardianship Act](#) on restricted health care decisions

You must not make a decision, or give effect to one, about:

- the care and wellbeing of the adult's children
- the adoption of one of the adult's children
- the adult marrying or divorcing
- the adult entering into or ending a de facto or sexual relationship.

You also must not make, vary or revoke:

- the adult's will
- a power of attorney relating to them
- their advanced personal plan or any document with similar effect in another jurisdiction.

Finally, you must not:

- exercise the adult's rights as an accused person relating to criminal investigations or criminal proceedings, including assessments and proceedings under Part 10 of the [Mental Health and Related Services Act 1998](#)
- make a decision about or consent to health care that is 'restricted'.

If you have any questions about this, please contact us at the Office of the Public Guardian.

1.2 Understanding the guardianship principles

Two key principles should govern your decisions

The guardianship principles give a framework for decision-making. Two principles should inform all your decisions.

“ Every decision must be in the best interests of the adult ”


This means that you have:

- done your best to know the adult's current views or wishes about a matter you have authority for
- weighed all considerations you believe reasonably apply, to make the best decision for them.

“ Every decision maximises the adult's participation in decision-making and everyday life ”

This means that you have done your best to ensure:

- you have given the adult as much support as possible to make their own decisions
- your decisions do not unreasonably restrict their freedom of decision and action.

 Apply these two key principles every time you act or make a decision for the represented adult.

You must consider the adult's lifestyle and protection

See also

Section 4 of the [Guardianship Act](#) for a detailed list of these principles

When making your decisions, consider factors like:

Lifestyle and independence

- The adult's current and previously stated views and wishes
- Their lifestyle preferences and needs
- Their ability to maintain their independence and freedom of choice as much as possible
- Their emotional, physical, social and intellectual potential
- Their ability to live in and be part of the general community, with a support network
- Their overall happiness and wellbeing
- The views and wishes of an 'interested person'

Dignity and protection from harm

- The adult has appropriate care, including health care and personal care
- They are protected from harm, neglect, abuse and exploitation
- They are treated with dignity and respect
- You keep information about them confidential and private
- You protect their property and assets from loss, misuse or damage

1.3 Working with other guardians

An adult might have more than one guardian

The NTCAT can appoint more than one guardian to an adult under a guardianship order.

It will do this jointly, severally, or jointly and severally. This affects how the guardians must make decisions.

Jointly

All guardians must agree and make decisions together.

If you cannot agree, you can seek an order from the NTCAT for the matter.

Severally

Guardians have separate decision-making responsibility for different matters.

Jointly and severally

Guardians can use their decision-making authority together or on their own, but they should:

- be confident in the other guardians' ability to make decisions
- trust a guardian will always act in the adult's best interests.



To meet your obligations as a guardian under the Guardianship Act, always work with other guardians and make decisions you all agree on.

You could be appointed jointly with the Public Guardian

Adult guardianship officers work in the Office of the Public Guardian.

These officers:

- act for the Public Guardian when she is made guardian for an adult
- have the same responsibilities as private guardians.

See also

5.4 on what the Public Guardian does

If you are a joint guardian with the Public Guardian, an officer will contact you to discuss how you can work together for the adult you jointly represent.

2 Personal matters

This section looks at some of the personal matters you may have authority for. We explain how you can:

1. make good health care decisions and avoid 'restricted' matters
2. choose safe, suitable accommodation that minimises risk of injury and harm
3. manage contact with others effectively.

2.1 Making health care decisions

Plan and monitor the adult's care

See also

Our 'Who to tell' checklist at the end of this guide

Top tip


To understand and monitor the adult's health care needs, organise a medical and dental examination at least once a year

The guardianship order may say you are responsible for health care matters. If so, you must be aware of any health conditions the represented adult has that are known or need investigation. And make sure they get appropriate health care when they need it.

You must:

- ensure the adult has a doctor (a GP)
- tell the doctor you will be involved in the adult's care as a guardian, and speak with them when needed (at least once a year)
- ensure the adult can access other health and medical professionals when needed (such as specialists, dentists, allied health therapists, gerontologists, podiatrists, nutritionists and psychologists)
- monitor the adult's care and ongoing needs.



You may be involved in directly providing for the adult's care. This will depend on your relationship with them, their supports and the decisions to be made.

 Tell family members and others involved in the adult's care about your role as guardian. Let them know they need to contact you for consent about health care matters.

Health care covers a range of decisions

Guardians with authority for health care can make a wide range of decisions.

The [Guardianship Act](#) defines 'health care' very broadly. It means health care of any kind, including:

 anything that is part of a health service, as defined in section 5 of the [Health Practitioner Regulation National Law](#) 

With health care authority, you can usually agree to treatments that:

- involve general anaesthetic, similar sedation or a drug that affects the central nervous system
- require a doctor or dentist to do or supervise
- require prescription medication
- are ongoing, regular or part of a treatment plan while the order is in place.

i See also
4.2 on advance
personal plans

You cannot consent to a health care action if:

- it relates to an advance consent decision in an advance personal plan
- it is 'restricted' health care, which we explain below
- you do not have authority under the guardianship order for health care decisions.

Some health care is restricted

i See also
Section 8 of the
[Guardianship Act](#)
(restricted health care
decisions).
Section 4 of the
[Transplantation and
Anatomy Act 2011](#)
(non-regenerative
tissue)

Guardians cannot consent to 'restricted' health care. This is where the proposed action or intervention is considered sensitive.

This includes:

- actions that result in sterilisation
- termination of a pregnancy
- removal of tissue that won't grow back for transplanting to another person
- health care for medical research
- any other health care regulation restricts.

If the adult requires such an action, you will need to apply to the Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT) ([Form AG8](#)). Only the NTCAT can make these consent decisions.



If you aren't sure if an action is restricted, contact the Office of the Public Guardian for help.

Ask care providers for information

If you have authority for health care, you have the right to all information relevant to a decision that will help you act in the adult's best interests.

Ask each health care provider questions so you understand the type of treatment proposed and its likely effects.

You might ask, for example:

- What is the medical condition?
- What does the treatment involve?
- What are the benefits?
- Are there any risks?
- What will happen if the adult doesn't have the treatment?
- What will it cost and will there be out-of-pocket expenses?
- Is an alternative treatment available?

If you don't go to appointments with the adult, it is important you still speak with the health care provider.

If you're not sure what decision to make or if the recommended treatment is in the adult's best interests, ask for a second opinion from another doctor or health care provider.

2.2 Making accommodation decisions

You must help the adult live safely in the community

If the guardianship order says you have authority for accommodation decisions, you can make decisions about where the adult lives, and who they live with. These might be either permanent or temporary arrangements.

Adults with impaired decision-making capacity have the right to live in safe, appropriate and affordable housing in the community. They should have:

- freedom of movement and choice, where possible, about where they live
- access to the same range of activities and services as the community.

However, sometimes the adult might want something that is not in their best interests. You might need to make difficult decisions to balance their wishes with keeping them safe and well.

It is important you look for the option that will least restrict their freedom of decision and action, and also be in their best interests.

Ask yourself these questions

These questions may help you make accommodation decisions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Freedom of choice | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has the adult said they would prefer a certain type of accommodation or facility?• Can they choose who they live or share facilities with? |
| Options | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What options are available?• What is the quality on offer and does it compare with the adult's budget or available funds? Is there a fair match? |
| Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How much does the accommodation allow for and respond to the adult's individual needs and interests?• Does it support their human rights?• Will it place any unnecessary restrictions on them?• Is the physical layout suitable for their needs?• Is there scope for privacy?• What possessions can they keep? How will these be managed and cared for? |
| Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the accommodation near family, friends, community services and facilities?• Does it promote and foster personal relationships?• Will it help them be independent and take part in the community?• Does it offer regular activities or outings? |

Your decisions should minimise risk of injury

Your accommodation decisions should also weigh up the risk of injury to the adult you represent.

Sometimes people interested in an adult's wellbeing see an unacceptable level of risk in the adult staying in their family home. This might be because of:

- the home's physical conditions
- the adult's frailty
- the possibility they will be at risk in the community
- their vulnerability to the behaviour of others.

You need to consider both the level of risk and whether the risk is real. If it is low and the adult says they would like to stay at home, it may be appropriate to 'buy in' support services rather than force them to move.

You must report violence or abuse

Equally, you must be alert to the risk of violence or abuse.

All people with a disability have the right to feel and be safe. But you may come across a situation where someone alleges the adult has suffered violence or abuse, or is at risk of harm, from another person. This might be in the family home, supported accommodation or elsewhere.

If you reasonably believe that someone has been violent or abusive, you may need to report this to the police by law.

Contact the Office of the Public Guardian or the police for help if you ever suspect violence or abuse.

Remember that every decision you make as a guardian must be in the adult's best interests.

2.3 Managing relationships and contact with others

Contact with others includes visits, phone calls and social media

As a guardian, you are not authorised to make a decision about the adult either:

- marrying or divorcing
- starting or ending a de facto or sexual relationship.

If the guardianship order gives you authority for the adult's relationships with other people, this is about who the adult has contact with.

It covers contact in person, in writing, by phone and through social media. Your role may include deciding where, when and how contact will happen.

You need to recognise the value of the adult's existing relationships and networks, such as family, friends, service providers, community groups, legal advisers and other decision-makers the adult appointed when they had decision-making capacity.

You must work with other decision-makers

See also

[1.3](#) on working with other guardians

You must cooperate with anyone who is an agent for the adult, including other guardians, so everyone can use their authority properly.

If you cannot agree with someone who has an interest in a guardianship matter you have authority for, please contact the Office of the Public Guardian for help.

You can also apply directly to the NTCAT for an order to determine the decision for you. Please fill in an 'Ordinary Application' ([Form AG7](#)) from the NTCAT website.

3 Financial matters

This section will help you if you have authority for financial matters. It covers:

1. dealing with finances and property
2. giving gifts and supporting dependants
3. keeping clear financial records, including of your expenses.

3.1 Dealing with finances and property

Financial authority covers various activities

If you have authority for financial matters, you will need to make decisions about the adult's property and financial affairs. The guardianship order will say exactly what your authority covers.

★ Top tip

Keep the adult's financial records up to date so they are ready for the NTCAT to review when needed

Financial matters can cover:

- receiving and paying money
- banking
- managing property (including real estate) the adult owns
- investing and managing assets
- carrying on a trade or business
- arranging insurance for the adult or their property
- managing legal matters relating to a financial matter, apart from those mentioned in section 24(e) of the [Guardianship Act](#).

i See also

Section 3 'Definitions' in the [Guardianship Act](#)

If you have this authority, you can do anything for the adult that they could do lawfully if they had full legal capacity. However, you must always act in line with the Guardianship Act and guardianship order.



Tell family members and others involved in the adult's care about your role as guardian. Let them know they need to contact you for consent about financial matters.

Dealing with property requires care, skill and planning

You may need to prepare an asset management plan and manage the adult's property in line with that plan.

To do this, please download [Form AG9](#) from the Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT) website. For help filling it in, contact the Office of the Public Guardian.

You must deal with the adult's property as if you hold it in trust for them, so you have the same duties, obligations and limits as a trustee.

This means you must act only in the adult's interests and avoid conflicts of interest. You must use the skill and prudence that any reasonable and careful person would use in managing their own financial affairs.

3.2 Giving gifts and supporting dependants

Gifts must be reasonable

Having authority for financial matters means you can sometimes give a gift from the adult's funds, as long as:

- the gift is like one the adult made when they had decision-making capacity or might reasonably be expected to make
- its value is reasonable in the circumstances.

However, the NTCAT may restrict your authority to give or authorise gifts. If it does, it will include the details in the guardianship order or a separate NTCAT order.

You can only give the adult's property to yourself if the NTCAT agrees to this in writing through an order.

Your decisions can benefit others, including dependants

Similar to gifts, you can use your financial authority to benefit someone else, such as a dependant of the adult, if:

- the benefit is like one the adult made when they had decision-making capacity or might reasonably be expected to make
- its value is reasonable in the circumstances
- it does not negatively affect the adult in a significant way.

For example, you might decide it is reasonable to pay educational expenses for the adult's children, even though this has no direct benefit to the adult and reduces their funds.

The NTCAT may restrict or expand your authority to provide for dependants. If it does, it will detail this in the guardianship order or a separate NTCAT order.

3.3 Keeping records

Complete and current records are vital

See also

Our '[Record keeping](#)' checklist at the end of this guide

Top tip

Stay up to date with the regulations in case their requirements change

You must keep reasonable records and comply with any record-keeping and reporting requirements in the Guardianship of Adults Regulations.

The regulations require complete and up-to-date records of the adult's assets and liabilities with enough information to identify each one. For each asset and liability, you must also record:

- all dealings and transactions with it
- its condition and management.

Under the regulations, you must record any other information reasonably necessary to show that decisions about the adult's financial matters align with the Guardianship Act.

When the NTCAT reassesses the guardianship order, you must also complete a financial statement, which is [Form AG10](#) on its website. The statement details the adult's 'income' (what they earned) and your 'expenditure' (what you spent on their behalf), from the date of your appointment or re-appointment as guardian to the date on the report.

You only need to keep records about the represented adult's money and financial affairs, not money of your own that you spend on them unless you expect to be repaid.

The NTCAT and the Office of the Public Guardian can help you work out what records are reasonable and tell you about any relevant regulations.

You will be reimbursed for related, approved expenses

You should also record any expenses you have as a guardian.

You are entitled for the adult you represent to repay your expenses, as long as:

- they directly relate to your role and authority as a guardian
- the NTCAT has approved them in the guardianship order or a separate order.

You may be repaid for:

- a particular expense
- expenses up to a specified amount
- expenses generally or otherwise as the NTCAT considers appropriate.

If you provide other services to the adult (for example, as a carer or home helper), you are only entitled to payment or reimbursement for the other services if the NTCAT has approved it.

4 Legal issues

In this section, we discuss some key legal matters, such as:

1. understanding your duty of care to the adult you represent, including your privacy obligations
2. following an advance personal plan, so you know when you can and can't make a decision
3. managing any enduring powers of attorney that still apply.

4.1 Understanding your duty of care

You must act carefully and in the adult's best interests

 **See also**

Part 6 of the [Guardianship Act](#)

It is important you are aware of your legal responsibilities as a guardian.

Above all, you owe a duty of care to the adult you represent. This means you have a legal duty to:


- act carefully and in their best interests
- comply with the Guardianship Act.

You are unlikely to be held liable for a decision you make as a guardian if it is reasonable and made in good faith.

But if you act negligently or illegally, you can be liable for your actions.

If someone claims you have acted negligently, they need to show:

- you did not use your authority properly, exceeded it or were reckless in using it
- the represented adult was harmed and that harm could reasonably have been foreseen
- your decisions were not in the adult's best interests or gave others benefits that could not be reasonably justified
- you knowingly breached the adult's privacy and confidentiality (which we talk about below).

 Everyday living may bring risks for people with impaired decision-making capacity. If you're not sure what to do, speak to the Office of the Public Guardian, or get your own legal advice.

Privacy and confidentiality are important

You also have a duty to protect the adult's privacy and confidentiality.

Any information you seek or get about them must relate to decisions the guardianship order allows. Keep this information in a safe, secure place.

Only discuss the adult's personal details with people who are involved directly in either:

- providing a service to them, or
- protecting their best interests.

4.2 Following an advance personal plan

An advance personal plan records the adult's choices

i See also

4.3 on enduring power of attorney

An advance personal plan is a legal document that sets out an adult's future health, financial and life choices in case they lose their decision-making capacity. It is also known as a 'living will'.

A plan only takes effect when the person loses decision-making capacity. It stops if the adult cancels (revokes) it, recovers their decision-making capacity, or dies. It does not replace a will.

A plan can have all or some of the following:

Advance consent decisions These allow adults to control the extent and type of their future medical treatment, if they cannot make a decision for themselves.

Advance consent decisions are legally binding, which means that doctors, guardians and other decision-makers must follow them.

Advance care statements These set out an adult's personal views, wishes and beliefs as the basis for how they want someone to act in making decisions for them in the future.

Unlike an advance consent decision, a statement does not tell decision-makers what actions to take, but it gives general guidance. What the adult includes is up to them.

However, like advance consent decisions, if the adult has decision-making capacity and is able to do so, they can:

- instruct their guardian or other decision-makers not to action the statement
- withdraw or amend their statement at any time.

Substitute decision-maker This is someone (aged 18 or over) who can make decisions on an adult's behalf when they can no longer do so. It might be a partner, parent, adult child, close relative, friend or other trusted person.

The adult can appoint different decision-makers for different decisions in their advance care statement, or joint decision-makers who may need to work together.

Advance personal planning replaces enduring power of attorney in the Northern Territory. We explain enduring power of attorney in [4.3](#).

You must follow the advance personal plan

If the adult you represent has an advance personal plan, you must cooperate with any decision-makers the plan appoints so they can use their authority.

★ **Top tip**

Ask the adult's doctor if there is an advance personal plan on file

If the adult has given consent for a health care action through an advance consent decision in their plan, you cannot make a consent decision for that action.

If the plan includes an advance care statement, you must use your authority to give effect to the statement, even if it is not in the adult's best interests.

The only situations where you do not have to give effect to a statement are:

- if the adult has decision-making capacity and tells you they don't want the statement to be given effect
- detailed in the [Advance Personal Planning Act 2013](#), sections 22 and 23.

4.3 Managing an enduring power of attorney

Enduring powers of attorney may still apply

Advance personal planning replaces enduring power of attorney.

This means an enduring power of attorney can no longer be created in the Northern Territory. But existing enduring powers are still valid, as are interstate powers.

So an enduring power of attorney may be relevant to the represented adult if:

- they created it before the [Advance Personal Planning Act](#) started (on 17 March 2014) and they meet certain criteria
- an interstate enduring power of attorney has been recognised under the [Powers of Attorney Act 1992](#).

The NTCAT will recognise existing powers in the guardianship order

The [Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal \(NTCAT\)](#) will consider an enduring power of attorney when creating the guardianship order.

It cannot give decision-making power to a guardian for a matter that an enduring power of attorney already covers.



As a guardian, you must cooperate with anyone who holds an enduring power of attorney so they can exercise their authority properly.

5 The guardianship process

The section explains the guardianship process and answers some common questions. It looks at how you can:

1. become a guardian by applying to the [Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal \(NTCAT\)](#)
2. manage issues or changes, once you are appointed
3. have a guardianship order reassessed
4. understand the role of the Public Guardian and our office.

5.1 Becoming a guardian

Apply to the NTCAT

The NTCAT appoints all guardians.

If you want to be a guardian for an adult with impaired decision-making capacity, you need to apply to the NTCAT:

- 1 Go to www.ntcat.nt.gov.au and click on the [Publications & Forms](#) page.
- 2 Download the form 'Application for a Guardianship Order' ([Form AG1](#)).
- 3 Fill in the form and gather any evidence you need.
- 4 Submit your completed form to the NTCAT by email, fax, post or in person.

There is no fee for making an application.

Come to the application hearing

The NTCAT will arrange an application hearing and let you know by letter when and where it will be. This hearing will consider your case for guardianship.

The Office of the Public Guardian takes an interest in guardianship applications, so we might contact you to ask you some questions before the hearing happens.

You then need to come to the hearing. You might need to help the person the application is for to get there too. If needed, you can ask to take part by phone or video instead. Let the NTCAT know if you or the adult needs an interpreter.

At a NTCAT hearing, you can choose to:

- appear for yourself
- have a lawyer
- be represented by someone else, with the NTCAT's approval.

This is covered in section 130 of the [Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014](#).

You are responsible for any legal costs for yourself.

Make sure you read and understand the guardianship order

If your application is successful, the NTCAT will issue a guardianship order and give a copy to any guardians and the represented adult.

When you receive your copy, you should read it carefully and make sure you understand it.

It is very important you understand what you can and cannot do. If you have any questions, please contact the Office of the Public Guardian for help.

Tell others about your authority

You will need to let the right people know about your role as guardian so they can contact you if they need to.

i See also

Our '[Who to tell](#)' checklist at the end of this guide

★ Top tip

Use your postal address for bills or letters that relate to matters you are responsible for so they are not lost

Who to tell will depend on the type and extent of your authority.

You might need to contact:

- housing or accommodation providers
- utilities that commonly send bills (such as power, water and phone providers)
- banks, credit card providers and other financial institutions
- health and medical providers (such as GPs, specialists and physiotherapists).

All guardianship orders reflect the particular needs and circumstances of the represented adult, so the conditions in your order will likely be different from those for someone else you may know.

Register interstate orders with the NTCAT

If an interstate guardianship order is already in place, the NTCAT can register it in the Northern Territory.

Orders must be registered in the state or territory where the matters they cover are being dealt with.

5.2 Reporting issues or changed circumstances

Raise concerns about other guardians

If you are concerned about the behaviour or actions of another guardian, you can talk to the Office of the Public Guardian.

i See also

Our '[Resolving complaints and concerns](#)' fact sheet

You can make a formal complaint about a guardian if you need to. Staff at our office will then investigate.

You can also apply to the NTCAT for a reassessment of the guardianship order. Please download [Form AG5](#) from the NTCAT website.

Contact the NTCAT if the adult is not following your decisions

If the adult you represent is not following your decisions, you can apply to the NTCAT for orders to help you.

The NTCAT will consider the adult's best interests and whether any orders it makes are the best way to protect them from harm, neglect, abuse or exploitation.

Keep your contact details up to date

You must tell the NTCAT if your postal address, email address or phone number changes. It is essential the NTCAT has your up-to-date details so they can tell you about any matters for the adult, including reassessment dates.

If you are appointed as a joint guardian with the Public Guardian, you must also tell our office if your contact details change.

Tell our office if you need to resign or take time off

If you cannot continue as a guardian, you can resign by giving notice in writing to the NTCAT.

If you need to take a short absence due to poor health or another reason, you must first let the Office of the Public Guardian know so we can make arrangements for the adult.

If you are the adult's sole guardian, the Public Guardian will act in your place until you return. But it is important that you tell us as soon as you can take up your role again.

Report any deaths

If the represented adult or another guardian for the adult dies, you must tell the NTCAT and the Office of the Public Guardian as soon as possible.

If the adult dies, both the guardianship order and your authority as guardian ends.

If a guardian dies and other guardians are appointed jointly for a matter, the remaining guardians will have authority for that matter.

5.3 Reassessing a guardianship order

Be aware of the reassessment date

Reassessments are important as they help the NTCAT to:

- review the status of the represented adult's decision-making capacity
- decide if any changes are needed.

Changes might affect the terms of the guardianship order or the people appointed as guardians. Ideally, the adult will be at the reassessment.

The guardianship order will give the date for reassessment and the NTCAT will send a 'Standard Order' to you beforehand to:

- remind you of the date and time
- tell you about the information you need to give to the NTCAT before the reassessment hearing, which we outline below.

Apply for a reassessment if you need one

If you do not want to wait for the specified reassessment date, you (or any other interested person, including the adult) can also ask the NTCAT to reassess the guardianship order at any time.

To apply:

1. Go to www.ntcat.nt.gov.au and click on the [Publications & Forms](#) page.
2. Download and fill in the form 'Application to Vary, Revoke or Reassess a Guardianship Order' ([Form AG5](#)).
3. Email your completed form to the NTCAT, copying in the Office of the Public Guardian.

Provide reports and come to the reassessment hearing

See also

[3.3](#) on financial record keeping

[5.1](#) on NTCAT application hearings

For a reassessment hearing, you will usually need to supply the following:

Report by Medical Practitioner or other Health Practitioner ([Form AG3](#))

A health professional familiar with the adult gives evidence and expert opinion on whether the adult's decision-making capacity is still impaired.

The represented adult must pay for all professional reports needed for the reassessment hearing.

Primary Carer's Report ([Form AG4](#))

A carer comments on the adult's decision-making capacity, and health and care needs. Please note that a 'carer' is a separate role from a 'guardian', although you may be both.

Financial Statement ([Form AG10](#))

You detail the adult's income and expenditure if you have authority for financial matters (see [section 3.3](#) for more).

The NTCAT will consider the written reports and may speak with the represented adult, guardians and other interested people to decide if it should:

- keep the guardianship order in place
- change the order or the adult's guardians.

Again, it is your choice whether you have a lawyer at this hearing. For more on hearings, see [section 5.1](#).

After the reassessment, the NTCAT will:

- confirm the order, or
- change the order, or
- cancel the order and make another in its place, or
- cancel the order.

5.4 Understanding our role

Office of the Public Guardian

The Office of the Public Guardian was established on 28 July 2016 under the [Guardianship of Adults Act 2016](#) ('Guardianship Act').

Our core role is providing the Northern Territory community with guardianship, and information, advocacy, education, research, investigation and support about guardianship. People we help include:

- people thinking about becoming a guardian
- private guardians
- adults under a guardianship order, their families and their carers
- service providers and professionals with clients in these groups
- government and other stakeholders.

We call community members who are guardians 'private guardians' to distinguish them from 'public guardians'. A public guardian in the Northern Territory is either the Public Trustee or the Public Guardian.

The Public Guardian

The Public Guardian is an independent statutory officer the Minister for Health appoints under the Guardianship Act.

Beth Walker is the Territory's first Public Guardian, whose functions include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Guardianship | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Being a guardian for an adult when appointed under a guardianship order or when a sole private guardian cannot act |
| Support, advocacy and education | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocating on behalf of adults with impaired decision-making capacity, including promoting understanding and awareness of relevant issues• Promoting access to support services for these adults and their guardians, families and carers• Advising and supporting guardians and prospective guardians• Providing or encouraging education and research about relevant issues |
| Process and compliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Giving the NTCAT background information about guardianship applications• Monitoring and investigating complaints about guardian conduct• Encouraging support service providers to monitor and review their service delivery• Ensuring compliance with, and prosecuting offences against, the Guardianship Act• Advising the Minister for Health on relevant issues |

The Public Guardian and her staff must always use their authority in line with the Guardianship Act and its guardianship principles.

6 Samples and checklists

Sample guardianship order

NTCAT

Northern Territory
Civil and Administrative Tribunal

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA
Guardianship of Adults Act

FILE NO: 20170530

ORDER

IN THE CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
AT TENNANT CREEK

IN THE MATTER OF LUCY SMITH

PRESIDING MEMBER: NAME OF TRIBUNAL MEMBER
DATE GIVEN: 30 May 2017
HEARING TYPE: HEARING

THE TRIBUNAL ORDERS THAT:

1. Under section 11 of the Guardianship of Adults Act, EZIAH SMITH is appointed guardian for the personal and financial matters of LUCY SMITH.
2. The authority of EZIAH SMITH under order 1 extends to the following personal matters of LUCY SMITH:
 - a. decisions regarding where and with whom she is to reside;
 - b. decisions regarding health care action within the meaning of the *Guardianship of Adults Act*;
 - c. decisions regarding her day to day care, including facilitating access to support services; and
 - d. decisions regarding legal matters relating to the above personal matters (including, without limitation, the engagement and instruction of legal representatives).
3. The authority of EZIAH SMITH under order 1 extends to all matters relating to the property and financial affairs of LUCY SMITH.
4. Order 1 expires on 30 October 2017.
5. The reassessment date for the purposes of section 36 of the *Guardianship of Adults Act* is 20 September 2017.

DATED: 30 May 2017



BY THE TRIBUNAL

[signature]

DELEGATE OF REGISTRAR

Who to tell about your role as guardian

You may need to tell several people and organisations that you are a guardian for the adult you represent. Exactly who you tell will depend on the types of decisions you can make.

⚠ Don't forget to tell people or organisations overseas.

If you have authority for health care decisions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor (GP) | <input type="checkbox"/> National Disability Insurance Scheme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dentist | <input type="checkbox"/> Disability service provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical specialists
(such as a kidney, ear, eye or heart specialist) | <input type="checkbox"/> Aged care service provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allied health professionals
(such as a physiotherapist, podiatrist or occupational therapist) | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary carer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare | <input type="checkbox"/> Social worker |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> The adult's family and close friends |

If you have authority for financial decisions

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas, electricity and water providers and any other utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Centrelink (including pensions, benefits and child support) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phone and internet providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Veterans' Affairs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bank, building society, credit union, credit card provider or other financial institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Local council (for rates, services and pet registrations) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance companies (such as for property, house, car or health insurance) | <input type="checkbox"/> Australia Post (to redirect mail or manage a PO box address) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Superannuation fund/s and fund managers | <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Taxation Office and accountant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clubs or membership organisations (such as a gym, pool or automobile association) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any business or enterprise the adult has a financial interest in | <input type="checkbox"/> The adult's family and close friends |

Record keeping for financial matters

If you have authority for financial decisions, you need to keep good records of what you spend for the adult you represent and any income they get. You must work closely with other guardians or people involved in the adult's care, and check the adult has enough funds before approving expenses.

You will also need to give a financial statement ([Form AG10](#)) to the Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal when the guardianship order is reassessed.

Receipts for things you buy or pay for the adult

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anything you buy (such as food, clothes, shoes and entertainment) | <input type="checkbox"/> Bills you pay (such as accommodation, phone, internet, utilities and memberships) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Property-related bills (such as rates, mortgages or loan repayments) | <input type="checkbox"/> Credit card or bank statements for the adult and you, depending on how you pay for things |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health-related bills (such as medical, dental and specialist visits, medicine, prescription glasses and insurance) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other expenses the guardianship order says you can pay for and claim |

Income or money the adult gets


- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pension or other government benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> Income from paid work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Income from a business or enterprise the adult has an interest in, including the sale of artworks or other property | <input type="checkbox"/> Income from super or investments, including bank interest, share dividends and rental income |

Correspondence, decisions and payments

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas, electricity and water providers and any other utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Centrelink (including pensions, benefits and child support) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phone and internet providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare and other health-related costs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Disability Insurance Scheme | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Veterans' Affairs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bank, building society, credit union, credit card provider or other financial institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance companies (such as for property, house, car or health insurance) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Superannuation fund/s and fund managers | <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Taxation Office and accountant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any business or enterprise the adult has a financial interest in | <input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Local council |

i See our sample income and expenditure record over the page.

Sample income and expenditure record (May to October)

-  Record what you spent and received for the adult under the month it happened.
All expenses must relate to what the guardianship order says you can do.

	Jan \$	Feb \$	Mar \$	Apr \$	May \$	Jun \$	Jul \$	Aug \$	Sep \$	Oct \$	Nov \$	Dec \$	Total \$
Income received by adult													
Disability Support Pension	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616			9,696
Paid work (employment)													
Investments (e.g. shares)													
Income from rental properties													
Interest on bank accounts					5	5	5	5	5	5			30
Superannuation income													
Other (specify)													
Total (= A)					1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621			9,726
Expenses for adult													
Power and water													
Telephone/broadband					66	66	66	66	66	66			396
Insurance (house)						900							900
Accommodation (rates)					200				200				400
Memberships (pool, gym)													
Personal items (e.g. clothing, personal hygiene items)					150	100	30	20	50				350
Entertainment (e.g. outings, movies, travel for the adult)						20	20	20					60
Home help (council/stire)					50	50	50	50	50	50			300
Total (= B)					466	1,136	166	156	366	116			2,406
Total profit or loss (= A - B)					1,155	485	1,455	1,465	1,255	1,505			7,320

Notes

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