# Capacity in the rear view mirror

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#### Falk J's conundrum

Nothing indicates that determining such a matter [i.e. the validity of a will] is one of the "purposes" of the Act. I also note that it does not straightforwardly fit with all the principles in s 1. Obviously capacity could be presumed in favour of the testator, but s 1(3) in particular presents a potential problem. As Mr Dumont [Counsel for Respondent] points out, it could encourage an approach that is the opposite of the "golden rule" (see [19] above), because if there was no or limited evidence of steps taken to assist the testator in (for example) understanding, retaining, or using or weighing information then capacity would be presumed.

Re Clitheroe at para 62 per Falk J



# How do MCA principles actually apply after the event?

Section 1(2): a person must be assumed to have capacity unless it is established that he lacks capacity

Section 1(3): a person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision unless all practicable steps to help him to do so have been taken without success.



# Capacity assessment in retrospect

 Capacity assessment for MCA purposes in fact works the same way as common law

The same policy goals and the same solutions

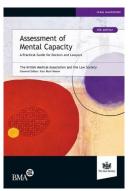
 Stress-test with advance decisions to refuse treatment

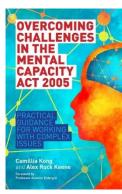


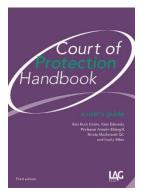
#### Resources

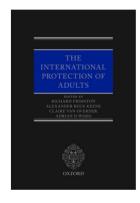
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