

MENTAL CAPACITY ACT 2005

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS

Part 1: Persons Who Lack Capacity

Preliminary

Section 3: Inability to make decisions

26. This sets out the test for assessing whether a person is unable to make a decision about a matter and therefore lacks capacity in relation to that matter. It is a “functional” test, looking at the decision-making process itself. Four reasons are given why a person may be unable to make a decision. The first three (*subsection (1)(a) to (c)*) will cover the vast majority of cases. To make a decision, a person must first be able to comprehend the information relevant to the decision (further defined in *subsection (4)*). *Subsection (2)* makes clear that a determination of incapacity may not be reached without the relevant information having been presented to the person in a way that is appropriate to his circumstances. Secondly, the person must be able to retain this information (for long enough to make the decision, as explained in *subsection (3)*). And thirdly, he must be able to use and weigh it to arrive at a choice. If the person cannot undertake one of these three aspects of the decision-making process then he is unable to make the decision.
27. *Subsection (1)(d)* provides for the fourth situation where someone is unable to make a decision namely where he cannot communicate it in any way. This is intended to be a residual category and will only affect a small number of persons, in particular some of those with the very rare condition of “locked-in syndrome”. It seems likely that people suffering from this condition can in fact still understand, retain and use information and so would not be regarded as lacking capacity under *subsection (1)(a) to (c)*. Some people who suffer from this condition can communicate by blinking an eye, but it seems that others cannot communicate at all. *Subsection (1)(d)* treats those who are completely unable to communicate their decisions as unable to make a decision. Any residual ability to communicate (such as blinking an eye to indicate “yes” or “no” in answer to a question) would exclude a person from this category.