

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO**  
**The Mental Capacity (Deprivation of Liberty) Regulations 2019**

**2019 No.164**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1. This Explanatory Memorandum has been prepared by the Department of Health to accompany the Statutory Rule (details above) which is laid before the Northern Ireland Assembly.
- 1.2. The Statutory Rule is made under sections 14(4), 39, 42, 43, 50, 57, 58, 61(1), 79(4), 132, 276, 297 and 300 and paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 14 and 19 of Schedule 1, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 14 of Schedule 2 and paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of Schedule 3 to the Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 and is subject to the negative resolution procedure.

**2. Purpose**

- 2.1. The purpose of the instrument is to provide technical details in relation to the first phase commencement of the Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 for the purpose of deprivation of liberty, offences, research and money and valuables.

**3. Background**

- 3.1. The UK Supreme Court has determined that a person who is not free to leave and is under continuous control and supervision is deprived of liberty. All deprivations of liberty must be authorised prior to taking place. The Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 provides a statutory framework for deprivation of liberty if certain safeguards and additional safeguards are met.
- 3.2. In order for the deprivation of liberty safeguards to operate a number of technical details need to be provided. The instrument provides these details.
- 3.3. Part 1 provides citation, commencement and interpretation.
- 3.4. Part 2 provides details around formal assessment of capacity and nominated persons. This includes the requirements to be suitably qualified to make formal assessments of capacity, what is required to be a witness for nominated persons appointments etc., and provisions allowing for appointments, revocations or declarations in respect of nominated persons where a person is physically unable to sign documents.
- 3.5. Part 3 provides details around information, authorisations and extensions. This includes when a person has to be notified and what information must be provided. The Part also provides for the details around authorisations, such as who can apply for trust panel authorisations, who can make reports, and the Forms that must be used when making reports, applications or authorisations.

- 3.6. Part 4 provides the technical details for trust panel operations including who the trust panel members are, remuneration for the members and how decisions are made.
- 3.7. Part 5 acknowledges that there is an interface for children turning 16 who are entering into the deprivation of liberty safeguards whilst already in a care and treatment regime. The Part provides transitional arrangements allowing for certain actions before the person turns 16.
- 3.8. Part 6 provides for money and valuables and research. In relation to money and valuables it allows residential care and nursing homes to hold, manage and use money and valuables in relation to their residents or patients in certain circumstances if certain safeguards are in place. Part 6 also provides technical details on research in respect of people who lack capacity.

#### **4. Consultation**

- 4.1. The Department publically consulted on the Mental Capacity Bill in summer 2014. This set the policy intent for the instrument. The outcome of the consultation saw overwhelming support for the legislation.
- 4.2. The draft Mental Capacity (Deprivation of Liberty) Regulations 2019 were informally consulted on in spring/summer of 2019. The Department of Health also had a series of meetings on the regulations and other aspects of the deprivation of liberty safeguards. The meetings and consultation did not raise any significant issues that required changes to the overall approach.

#### **5. Equality Impact**

- 5.1. In accordance with guidance produced by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland and in keeping with Regulation 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, the proposals for the Mental Capacity (Deprivation of Liberty) Regulations 2019 have been screened for equality impact and it is concluded that a full Equality Impact Assessment is not required.

#### **6. Regulatory Impact**

- 6.1. A Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) screening was carried out prior to consultation. The screening concluded that the Statutory Rule will have negligible cost impact on businesses, charities, social economy enterprises or the voluntary sector in Northern Ireland and will not otherwise adversely affect these groups. The Department considers that a full RIA is not required.

#### **7. Financial Implications**

- 7.1. There will be negligible cost impact on businesses, charities, social economy enterprises or the voluntary sector in Northern Ireland.
- 7.2. There is a cost to the statutory sector of an estimated £3.129m per year recurrent with additional costs of £885k in year 1 for training and other implementation costs.

7.3. The recurrent costs relate to short-term detention processes, trust panel authorisation and processes and costs to the health and social care sector of the Review Tribunal.

## **8. Section 24 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998**

8.1. The Statutory Rule is not deemed to breach Section 24 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 as it is considered to be compatible with any of the Convention rights or community law and does not discriminate against a person on the grounds of religious belief or political opinion.

## **9. EU Implications**

9.1. Not applicable.

## **10. Parity or Replicatory Measure**

10.1. Not applicable.

10.2. Other statutory frameworks exist in other jurisdictions in relation to deprivation of liberty. However, these other frameworks are significantly different and the technical details in this instrument are not relevant to other systems.

## **11. Additional Information**

11.1. Not applicable.