



HUGILL&IP
SOLICITORS

PRIVATE CLIENT & TRUST PRACTICE

Planning for **Your Child's Future**

A Legal Guide for Families
with Special Needs Children in Hong Kong

This booklet has been prepared by Hugill & Ip Solicitors to help families understand the legal landscape of special needs planning. From wills and trusts to guardianship and long-term care, we are here to help you build a secure and dignified future for your child.

Table of Contents

01	Foreword from the Firm	3
02	Introduction: Why Legal Planning Matters	5
03	Protecting Your Child's Future: Wills, Trusts & Inheritance	7
04	When Your Child Turns 18: Understanding the Legal Transition	10
05	Preserving Entitlement to Benefits & Public Funding	13
06	Education, Healthcare & Advocacy: Your Legal Rights	15
07	Planning for Housing & Long-Term Care	17
08	Keeping the Whole Family in Mind	19
09	Your Legal Planning Checklist	21
10	How We Can Help	23
11	Glossary of Key Terms	25
12	Legal Disclaimer	28

This booklet has been written specifically for families in Hong Kong, reflecting the legal mechanisms available under Hong Kong law. It is intended as a general guide only and does not constitute legal advice. We strongly encourage all families to seek tailored professional advice for their specific circumstances.

THE ABILITY BRIDGES — PRO BONO INITIATIVE

Through our pro bono initiative, **The Ability Bridges**, Hugill & Ip works alongside families and NGOs to bridge the gap between legal expertise and the community that needs it most. We are proud partners of the **Love 21 Foundation**, **The Nesbitt Centre**, and the **Sensational Foundation**.

SECTION ONE

Foreword from the Firm

A message from Hugill & Ip on our commitment to families navigating the complex world of special needs legal planning — with compassion, expertise, and a long-term partnership.

Foreword from **the Firm**

For any parent, the thought of what will happen to their child when they are no longer around is a source of profound anxiety. When your child has special needs, that worry takes on an entirely different weight.

You are not just thinking about financial support; you are thinking about who will understand their daily routines, who will advocate for their medical care, and who will ensure they continue to live a life of dignity and joy.

At Hugill & Ip, we understand this weight intimately. Over the years, we have sat across the table from countless parents who feel overwhelmed by the legal and financial complexities of planning for a vulnerable loved one. We developed our specialism in this area because we saw a critical need in Hong Kong for legal advice that is not only technically excellent but also deeply compassionate and practical.

THE ABILITY BRIDGES — PRO BONO INITIATIVE

Through our pro bono initiative, **The Ability Bridges**, we have worked alongside families and NGOs to bridge the gap between legal expertise and the community that needs it most.

We do not just draft documents; we build safety nets. Our goal is to lift the burden of uncertainty from your shoulders so you can focus on what matters most: enjoying life with your family today. We are committed to being your long-term legal partner, adapting your plan as your child grows and their needs change. A plan made when your child is five will need to evolve when they are fifteen, and again when they are twenty-five. We will be there at every stage.

"We do not just draft documents; we build safety nets."

We hope this booklet provides clarity and reassurance. It is not a substitute for tailored legal advice, but it is a starting point — a way of understanding the landscape before you begin the journey. When you are ready to take the next step, our door is always open.

SECTION TWO

Introduction: **Why Legal Planning Matters**

Understanding the critical “planning gap” and why proactive legal planning is an absolute necessity — not a luxury — for families with special needs children.

Introduction: Why Legal **Planning Matters**

Most families know they should probably have a will. For the general population, putting off estate planning is a common, if risky, habit. But when you are the parent of a child with special needs, proactive legal planning is not a luxury — it is an absolute necessity.

There is often a significant “planning gap” between what families think will happen if they pass away or become incapacitated, and what the law actually dictates. Many parents assume that a spouse, a sibling, or a close relative will automatically step in to manage their child’s affairs and finances. Unfortunately, the legal reality is much more complex. Without formal legal structures in place, your child could be left without an authorised decision-maker, their inheritance could be mismanaged, and they could inadvertently lose access to vital government support.

This booklet is designed to help you close that planning gap. We will guide you through the key legal considerations you need to be aware of at every stage of your child’s life. We will explore how to protect their financial future through trusts, how decision-making authority changes when they turn eighteen, and how to secure long-term housing and care.

“Good legal planning is not about anticipating every possible crisis; it is about building a flexible, robust framework that can respond to whatever the future holds.”

We have written this guide in plain English, avoiding legal jargon wherever possible. We know that you are already navigating a complex world of medical and educational terminology. Our job is to simplify the legal landscape, empowering you to make informed decisions with confidence.

This booklet has been written specifically for families in Hong Kong, reflecting the legal mechanisms available under Hong Kong law. The principles of good planning — clarity, foresight, and a deep understanding of your child’s unique needs — are universal.

Planning for the future requires confronting difficult realities, but it is also one of the most profound acts of love and protection you can offer your child. Let us explore how to build that protection together.

SECTION THREE

Protecting Your Child's Future: **Wills, Trusts & Inheritance**

How to structure your estate to protect your child's inheritance, preserve their eligibility for government support, and ensure their financial security for life.

Protecting Your Child's Future: **Wills, Trusts & Inheritance**

The foundation of any secure future for a child with special needs is a carefully structured estate plan. Traditional approaches to inheritance, which work well for many families, can be disastrous when a vulnerable beneficiary is involved.

The most common mistake parents make is leaving assets directly to their special needs child, either through a simple will or by not having a will at all (intestacy). If your child lacks the mental capacity to manage finances, a direct lump-sum inheritance can create immediate chaos. They may be targeted by unscrupulous individuals, or the funds may sit frozen because no one has the legal authority to access them. Furthermore, a sudden influx of wealth can disqualify them from essential, means-tested government assistance.

CASE SCENARIO

Consider the case of the Chan family. They left their entire estate equally to their two children, one of whom, David, has severe autism. Upon their passing, David inherited a substantial sum directly. Because he could not manage the money, the family had to undergo a lengthy and costly court process to appoint a financial deputy. Moreover, the inheritance immediately pushed David over the asset limit for his means-tested government benefits, which were suspended until the inherited funds were almost entirely depleted on his daily care.

The solution to this problem is a **Trust**. Think of a trust as a secure, locked box. You place your assets into the box, and you appoint a trusted person or institution — the Trustee — to hold the key and manage what is inside for the benefit of your child.

For families in Hong Kong, a **Discretionary Trust** is often the most effective tool. In this arrangement, your child does not legally own the assets in the trust, nor do they have an absolute right to demand the funds. Instead, the Trustee has absolute discretion over how and when to use the money to support your child's care, maintenance, and quality of life. Because the child does not own the assets, the funds are protected from creditors and generally do not affect their eligibility for means-tested benefits.

Choosing the right Trustee is perhaps the most critical decision you will make. You need someone with financial acumen, unwavering integrity, and a deep understanding of your child's needs. Many families choose a hybrid approach: appointing a professional trust company to handle the complex financial management, while appointing a family member as a **"Protector"** to ensure the child's personal welfare is prioritised.

THE SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST (SNT) SCHEME

In Hong Kong, the government has recognised the need for accessible trust solutions. The Special Needs Trust (SNT) scheme, launched in December 2018 and administered by the Director of Social Welfare Incorporated, provides a reliable and affordable alternative for families who may find the cost of establishing a private trust prohibitive. The SNT is specifically designed for beneficiaries with intellectual disabilities, mental disorders, or autism. It allows parents to set up a trust during their lifetime with a modest initial deposit, with the bulk of the funding typically injected via their will upon their passing.

Whether you choose a private Discretionary Trust or the government SNT, the underlying principle is the same: creating a secure financial structure that protects your child without exposing them to risk.

While a Trust Deed handles the legal mechanics, it cannot capture the nuances of your child's personality. This is where a **Letter of Wishes** becomes indispensable. This is a non-legally binding document you write to your Trustees and future carers. It serves as an instruction manual for your child's life, detailing their medical history, daily routines, likes, dislikes, and your vision for their future. It ensures that when you are gone, the people stepping in do not have to start from scratch.

"A Letter of Wishes is not a legal document — it is a love letter to the future carers of your child."

We recommend reviewing and updating your Letter of Wishes at least once a year, or whenever a significant change occurs in your child's circumstances.

SECTION FOUR

When Your Child Turns 18: **Understanding the Legal Transition**

The moment your child turns eighteen, your automatic parental authority vanishes. Understanding what this means — and how to prepare — is one of the most important steps in special needs planning.

When Your Child Turns 18: Understanding the Legal Transition

Watching your child reach adulthood is a major milestone, but for parents of children with special needs, it also marks a profound and often misunderstood legal transition.

When your child is a minor, you have automatic parental responsibility. You have the legal right to make decisions about their medical treatment, their education, and their living arrangements. However, the moment the clock strikes midnight on their eighteenth birthday, that automatic legal authority vanishes. In the eyes of the law, they are now an adult, regardless of their actual cognitive ability or level of independence.

If your adult child lacks the mental capacity to make complex decisions for themselves, you cannot simply continue signing forms and managing their bank accounts as you always have. You must secure formal legal authority to act on their behalf. Acting without this authority can lead to significant problems, particularly during medical emergencies or when dealing with financial institutions.

The mechanisms for securing this authority depend on your child's level of capacity. If your child has sufficient understanding to grasp the concept of appointing someone to help them, they may be able to execute an **Enduring Power of Attorney (EPA)**. This legal document allows them to choose you, or another trusted person, to manage their financial affairs if they lose capacity in the future.

However, many children with severe intellectual disabilities or profound autism will not have the requisite legal capacity to sign an EPA. In these cases, you must apply to a formal legal body to be appointed as their decision-maker.

In Hong Kong, surrogate decision-making for adults is generally handled through two main avenues under the **Mental Health Ordinance**. For decisions regarding personal welfare, daily care, and small financial matters, you can apply to the **Guardianship Board** to be appointed as a Guardian. If your child has substantial assets or complex financial affairs, an application must be made to the **High Court** for the appointment of a Committee to manage their estate.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY PLANNING

Do not wait until a crisis occurs to address decision-making authority. Applying for Guardianship or a Committee can be a lengthy process. We strongly advise families to begin exploring these options when their child is around sixteen years old, ensuring a smooth transition of authority when they reach adulthood.

It is also vital to consider **supported decision-making**. Even if your child cannot make complex financial choices independently, they may still be able to express preferences about their daily life, their living environment, and their social activities. Good legal planning does not simply strip away a person's rights; it creates a framework that protects them while still empowering them to participate in their own lives to the fullest extent possible.

"Good legal planning does not simply strip away a person's rights; it creates a framework that protects them while still empowering them to participate in their own lives."

Parents should also be aware of recent legislative developments. In November 2024, Hong Kong passed the **Advance Decision on Life-sustaining Treatment Ordinance**, expected to take effect in mid-2026. This provides a statutory framework for Advance Medical Directives, allowing individuals to make legally binding instructions regarding their own end-of-life care. While this is primarily relevant to parents planning for their own futures, it is part of a broader trend toward giving individuals greater control over the decisions that affect their lives — a principle that lies at the heart of all good capacity planning.

KEY DECISION-MAKING MECHANISMS IN HONG KONG

Enduring Power of Attorney

For adults with sufficient capacity to appoint a trusted person to manage their financial affairs.

Guardianship Board

For personal welfare decisions and daily care management of adults who lack capacity.

High Court Committee

For managing substantial assets and complex financial affairs of adults who lack capacity.

Advance Medical Directive

For legally binding end-of-life care instructions (new framework from mid-2026).

SECTION FIVE

Preserving Entitlement to **Benefits & Public Funding**

How to structure private wealth so that it supplements — rather than replaces — the vital government support your child is entitled to receive.

Preserving Entitlement to **Benefits & Public Funding**

For many families, government benefits and public funding are a vital part of the support network that sustains their child's quality of life. These funds often cover essential daily living costs, subsidised housing, or access to specialised care facilities. Understanding how private family wealth interacts with these public systems is a crucial aspect of special needs planning.

Public funding generally falls into two categories: **non-means-tested** and **means-tested**. Non-means-tested benefits are awarded based solely on the individual's disability or health condition, regardless of their personal wealth. Receiving an inheritance or a large financial gift will not affect their entitlement to these specific allowances.

However, the more substantial forms of public assistance — such as comprehensive social security, housing subsidies, or funding for long-term residential care — are almost always strictly means-tested. This means the government will assess your child's income and capital assets to determine their eligibility. If their personal wealth exceeds a certain threshold, the public funding will be reduced or stopped entirely.

"An inheritance should enhance your child's life, not merely replace the support the state is already obligated to provide."

This is where well-intentioned gifts and inheritances can cause unintended harm. If a grandparent leaves a lump sum to your child in their will, or if you transfer a property into their name, you may inadvertently push them over the asset limit for means-tested support.

The goal of legal planning is to structure your wealth so that it *supplements*, rather than *supplants*, public funding. A Discretionary Trust is the primary mechanism for achieving this. Because the assets in a properly drafted Discretionary Trust belong to the trust itself and not to the beneficiary, they are generally disregarded when the government assesses your child's wealth for means-tested benefits.

The Trustees can then use the trust funds to pay for "extras" that public funding does not cover — private therapies, specialised medical equipment, holidays, better quality clothing, or supplementary care staff. It is important to coordinate closely with your legal and financial advisors to ensure that trust disbursements are structured appropriately.

SECTION SIX

Education, Healthcare & Advocacy: **Your Legal Rights**

Your child has fundamental legal rights in education and healthcare. Understanding those rights — and knowing how to enforce them — is essential for every family.

Education, Healthcare & Advocacy: **Your Legal Rights**

Navigating the educational and healthcare systems with a special needs child can often feel like an exhausting, uphill battle. Parents frequently find themselves fighting for access to appropriate schooling, essential therapies, and necessary medical interventions. It is important to remember that you are not just asking for favours; **your child has fundamental legal rights.**

In the realm of education, the law requires that children with special educational needs are provided with support tailored to their individual requirements. Whether your child is in a mainstream school with integrated support or a specialised educational setting, there should be a formal, documented plan outlining the provisions they are entitled to receive.

Unfortunately, disputes over the adequacy of this support are common. Schools may cite budget constraints, or local authorities may disagree with your assessment of your child's needs. You have the right to challenge these decisions. Legal professionals can help you navigate the appeals process, ensuring that independent expert evidence is properly presented and that the educational authorities fulfil their statutory obligations.

Healthcare decision-making also involves a complex web of rights, particularly as your child transitions into adulthood. While they are a minor, you have the authority to consent to or refuse medical treatment on their behalf. However, as they approach the age of eighteen, the medical establishment will increasingly look to the young person themselves for consent, provided they have the capacity to give it.

If your adult child lacks the capacity to make a specific medical decision, healthcare professionals must act in their "best interests." While doctors will usually consult with families, the ultimate legal responsibility for the decision rests with the medical team, unless you have secured formal legal authority, such as a Guardianship order that specifically includes healthcare decision-making powers.

Advocacy is about ensuring your child's voice is heard, even if they cannot speak for themselves. In Hong Kong, the **Disability Discrimination Ordinance** provides important protections against discrimination in education, employment, and the provision of services. If you feel that your child is being treated less favourably because of their disability, or that reasonable accommodations are not being made, you have legal recourse.

Legal professionals who specialise in this area can guide you through the process efficiently, advocating fiercely on your child's behalf. You do not have to accept inadequate provision simply because navigating the system feels too difficult.

SECTION SEVEN

Planning for Housing & Long-Term Care

Securing safe, appropriate, and sustainable housing is a cornerstone of special needs planning. Moving from informal assumptions to legally binding structures that will outlast you.

Planning for Housing & Long-Term Care

Of all the questions that keep parents awake at night, the most persistent is usually: "Where will my child live, and who will care for them, when I am no longer here?" Securing safe, appropriate, and sustainable housing is a cornerstone of special needs planning.

Many families rely on informal arrangements, assuming their child will continue living in the family home indefinitely, perhaps under the care of a sibling. While these arrangements are born out of love, they are highly vulnerable to changing circumstances. A sibling's life path may change due to marriage, career relocation, or their own health issues. If the family home is not legally protected, it may have to be sold to cover debts, or it could become a source of dispute among inheritors.

To build a framework that outlasts you, you must move from informal assumptions to legally binding structures. Leaving the property outright to your special needs child is rarely advisable. They may not be able to manage the upkeep, pay the property taxes, or deal with maintenance issues. Furthermore, owning a valuable asset outright will almost certainly disqualify them from means-tested public support.

PLACING THE FAMILY HOME IN TRUST

A far more secure approach is to place the property into a Trust. The Trustees become the legal owners of the home, holding it specifically for your child's benefit. The Trust Deed can grant your child a "right to reside" in the property for the rest of their life. The Trustees take on the responsibility of managing the property, arranging repairs, and paying the bills using other liquid assets you have placed into the trust for that purpose.

If living independently or in the family home is not a viable long-term option, you will need to explore residential care facilities or supported living communities. These options can be incredibly expensive. Your legal and financial planning must focus on how to fund this care sustainably.

This often involves a combination of strategies. You might rely on public funding for the baseline cost of a residential placement, while using a Discretionary Trust to pay for a higher standard of accommodation, private nursing supplements, or regular social outings. **Life insurance policies**, specifically "second-to-die" policies that pay out upon the death of the surviving parent, are frequently used to provide the substantial injection of cash needed to fund a trust for long-term care.

By putting these legal and financial structures in place early, you are not just securing a roof over your child's head; you are securing their quality of life, their safety, and their dignity for the decades to come.

SECTION EIGHT

Keeping the **Whole Family in Mind**

Effective estate planning must take a holistic view — considering the impact on siblings, addressing the concept of fairness, and protecting the whole family dynamic.

Keeping the Whole Family in Mind

When a family includes a child with special needs, the focus naturally gravitates toward their care and protection. However, effective estate planning must take a holistic view, considering the impact on siblings and the broader family dynamic.

Parents often struggle with the concept of “fairness” when dividing their estate. The traditional approach of dividing assets equally among all children may not be the most equitable solution in these circumstances. A child with severe disabilities will likely have lifetime financial needs that far exceed those of their neurotypical siblings.

It is entirely reasonable, and often necessary, to leave a larger portion of your estate to the trust established for your special needs child. **Fairness in this context means providing each child with what they need to thrive**, rather than simply dividing the financial pie into equal slices.

“Fairness means providing each child with what they need to thrive — not simply dividing the financial pie into equal slices.”

However, this unequal division can sometimes cause resentment if the reasoning is not communicated clearly. This is why open family conversations are a vital part of the planning process. Discussing your estate plan with your neurotypical children — explaining the purpose of the trust and the financial realities of their sibling’s long-term care — can prevent misunderstandings and hurt feelings after you are gone.

We must also address the immense pressure often placed on siblings. It is common for parents to assume that a neurotypical brother or sister will naturally step into the roles of Guardian, Trustee, and primary carer. While many siblings are willing to take on these responsibilities, it is an enormous burden to place on them informally.

Good legal planning protects siblings just as much as it protects the child with special needs. By appointing professional Trustees to handle the complex financial management, you free the sibling to simply be a sibling — to focus on their emotional relationship with their brother or sister without the stress of managing investments or navigating government bureaucracy.

If a sibling is to be involved, their role should be clearly defined within the legal structure, perhaps as a “Protector” of the trust or as a joint Guardian alongside a professional. This provides them with legal authority, clear boundaries, and a support system, reducing the potential for burnout and ensuring that family relationships remain strong and supportive.

SECTION NINE

Your Legal Planning Checklist

A practical, step-by-step checklist to help you assess your current position and identify the actions you need to take to secure your family's future.

Your Legal **Planning Checklist**

The legal journey can feel overwhelming, but it is entirely manageable when taken one step at a time. Use this checklist to assess your current position and identify the actions you need to take to secure your family's future.

- Review Your Current Will**
Check if you have a valid will in place. If it leaves assets directly to your special needs child, or if it divides your estate equally without accounting for their long-term care costs, it urgently needs updating.
- Establish a Trust**
Speak to a legal professional about setting up a Discretionary Trust or a Special Needs Trust to hold assets for your child, protecting their inheritance and preserving their entitlement to means-tested benefits.
- Draft a Letter of Wishes**
Write down the practical, day-to-day details of your child's life, medical needs, and your aspirations for their future. Keep this document updated regularly and store it with your will.
- Plan for Decision-Making Authority**
If your child is approaching eighteen, or is already an adult lacking capacity, initiate the process of applying for Guardianship or a Committee appointment to ensure you retain the legal right to make decisions on their behalf.
- Execute Your Own Powers of Attorney**
Ensure that you and your spouse have Enduring Powers of Attorney in place, appointing trusted individuals to manage your own finances if you lose capacity, so your family's wealth remains accessible.
- Assess Long-Term Funding**
Work with a financial advisor to estimate the lifetime costs of your child's care and housing. Review your life insurance policies and investments to ensure the trust will be adequately funded upon your passing.
- Have the Family Conversation**
Talk to your other children and potential future carers about your plans. Clearly define the roles you hope they will play and the professional support systems you are putting in place to assist them.

SECTION TEN

How We Can Help

Our approach is entirely collaborative. We start by listening — and we build from there. Let us help you build the legal bridges necessary to secure a bright, supported, and dignified future for your child.

How We Can Help

We know that taking the first step toward legal planning is often the hardest. It requires confronting difficult “what if” scenarios that most parents would rather avoid. But we also know the profound sense of relief that our clients feel once their safety net is finally in place.

At Hugill & Ip, we do not expect you to have all the answers when you walk through our doors. Our approach is entirely collaborative. We start by simply listening — understanding your child’s unique needs, your family dynamics, and your specific fears for the future.

We then translate those concerns into a clear, actionable legal strategy. Whether you need to draft a complex Discretionary Trust, navigate a Guardianship application, or simply update an old will, our team has the specialist expertise to guide you through the process with compassion and precision.

We are transparent about our fees from the outset, ensuring there are no surprises. We believe that exceptional legal advice should be accessible, and we will work with you to find solutions that fit your family’s financial reality.

Through **The Ability Bridges** and our partnerships with organisations such as the **Love 21 Foundation**, **The Nesbitt Centre**, and the **Sensational Foundation**, we are deeply embedded in the community that supports families like yours. Let us help you build the legal bridges necessary to secure a bright, supported, and dignified future for your child.

TO ARRANGE A CONSULTATION

TELEPHONE

+852 2861 8611

EMAIL

campaigns@hugillandip.com

WEBSITE

www.hugillandip.com

PRACTICE

Private Client, Probate & Trust

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Love 21 Foundation

The Nesbitt Centre

Sensational Foundation

SECTION ELEVEN

Glossary of Key Terms

Plain-English definitions of the key legal terms used throughout this booklet, to help you navigate conversations with your legal advisors with confidence.

Glossary of **Key Terms**

Beneficiary

The person for whose benefit a trust is created and who receives the financial support or assets held within it.

Capacity (Mental Capacity)

The legal ability to understand information, weigh options, and make an informed decision for oneself at a specific point in time.

Committee (of the Estate)

A person or professional body appointed by the High Court to manage the property and financial affairs of an adult who lacks the mental capacity to do so themselves.

Discretionary Trust

A trust where the Trustees have the absolute power to decide how, when, and to what extent the funds are used for the beneficiary, meaning the beneficiary has no direct legal entitlement to the money.

Enduring Power of Attorney (EPA)

A legal document in which a person appoints someone they trust to manage their financial affairs, which remains valid even if the person who made it subsequently loses mental capacity.

Estate

The total sum of a person's money, property, investments, and possessions left behind after they pass away.

Fiduciary Duty

The legal obligation of a Trustee or Guardian to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the person they are responsible for, putting that person's interests ahead of their own.

Guardian

A person legally appointed (often by the Guardianship Board) to make decisions regarding the personal welfare, daily care, and medical treatment of an adult who lacks capacity.

Guardianship Board

An independent quasi-judicial tribunal in Hong Kong, established under the Mental Health Ordinance, with the power to appoint guardians for adults who lack mental capacity.

Intestacy

The situation that occurs when a person passes away without leaving a valid will, meaning their estate is distributed according to default legal rules rather than their own wishes.

Letter of Wishes

A non-legally binding document written by parents to guide Trustees and future carers, detailing the child's daily routines, preferences, and the parents' vision for their care.

Means-Tested Benefits

Government financial assistance or public funding that is only available to individuals whose income and capital assets fall below a certain threshold.

Probate

The official legal process of proving that a will is valid and granting the executors the authority to administer the deceased person's estate.

Protector

A person appointed within a trust structure, often a family member, whose role is to oversee the Trustees and ensure the trust is being managed in the best interests of the beneficiary.

Settlor

The person who creates a trust and transfers their assets into it.

Special Needs Trust (SNT)

A government-administered trust scheme in Hong Kong, managed by the Director of Social Welfare Incorporated, designed to provide an affordable trust service for families of individuals with intellectual disabilities, mental disorders, or autism. Launched in December 2018.

Trust

A legal arrangement where assets are handed over to a Trustee to hold, manage, and protect for the benefit of a third party.

Trust Deed

The formal legal document that establishes a trust, setting out the rules under which the Trustee must operate, including how the funds may be used and who the beneficiaries are.

Trustee

The individual or professional institution legally responsible for managing the assets held within a trust according to the rules set out in the Trust Deed.



HUGILL & IP
SOLICITORS

KNOWING WHAT MATTERS

+852 2861 8611

campaigns@hugillandip.com

www.hugillandip.com

Independent Law Firm in Hong Kong

PRO BONO INITIATIVE

The Ability Bridges