

CRA PPU 218.

T2201 E (16)

Disability Tax Credit Certificate

Use this form to apply for the disability tax credit (DTC). The CRA will use this information to make a decision on eligibility for the DTC. See the "General information" on page 6 for more information.

Step 1 – Fill out and sign the sections of Part A that apply to you.

Step 2 - Ask a medical practitioner to fill out and certify Part B.

Step 3 – Send the form to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).

Part A – To be filled out by the taxpayer

Section 1 – Information about the person with the disability

First name and initial	Last name	-	:	Social ir	nsurance	number	
Mailing address (Apt No – Street No Street r							
Maining address (Apt No – Street No Street T	lame, PO box, RR)						
City	Province or territory	Postal code	Date		Year	Month	Day
			of birth:				
Section 2 – Information about t	he person claiming th	ιe disability amoι	int (if dif	ferent	from ab	ove)	
First name and initial	Last name			Social ir	nsurance	number	
The person with the disability is: my sp	bouse/common-law partner	my dependant (specif	y):				
Answer the following questions for all of the	years that you are claiming the	edisability amount for the	e person w	ith the d	lisability.		
1. Does the person with the disability live wit	h you?		Y	es 🗌	No		
If yes , for which year(s)?							
2. If you answered no to Question 1, does th on you for one or more of the basic neces			epend Y	es	No		
If yes , for which year(s)?							
Give details about the regular and consiste more space, attach a separate sheet of pape							ed
Section 3 – Adjust your income	e tax and benefit retur	n					
Once eligibility is approved, the CRA can ad your dependant under the age of 18 . For n					r yourse	lf or	
Yes, I want the CRA to adjust my return	ns, if possible. 📃 No, I d	lo not want an adjustmer	ıt.				
Section 4 – Authorization							
As the person with the disability or their le	gal representative, I authorize	e the following actions:					
Medical practitioner(s) can give informatio	n to the CRA from their medica	al records or discuss the	information	n on this	s form.		
• The CRA can adjust my returns, as applic	able, if the "Yes" box has been	ticked in section 3.					
Sign here:	Telep	phone			Year	Month	Day
Personal information is collected under the <i>Income Tax A</i> enforcement of the Act such as audit, compliance and the institutions to the extent authorized by law. Failure to prov to access their personal information and request correction	e payment of debts owed to the Crown. I vide this information may result in interest	It may be shared or verified with st payable, penalties or other ac	other federal	l, provincia the <i>Privac</i>	al/territorial g <i>y Act</i> , individ	overnment duals have t	he right



Part B – Must be filled out by the medical practitioner

Step 1 – Fill out only the section(s) on pages 2 to 4 that apply to your patient. Each category states which medical practitioner(s) can certify the information in this part.

Note

Whether filling out this form for a child or an adult, assess your patient compared to someone of similar age with no impairment.

Step 2 – Fill out the "Effects of impairment", "Duration", and "Certification" sections on page 5. If more information is needed, the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) may contact you.

Eligibility for the DTC is based on the effects of the impairment, not on the medical condition itself. For definitions and examples of impairments that may qualify for the DTC, see Guide RC4064, *Disability-Related Information*. For more information, go to **cra.gc.ca/dtcmedicalpractitioners**.

Vision – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under proposed changes), or optometrist

Your patient is considered **blind** if, even with the use of corrective lenses or medication:

- the visual acuity in both eyes is 20/200 (6/60) or less, with the Snellen Chart (or an equivalent); or
- the greatest diameter of the field of vision in **both** eyes is 20 degrees or less.

1. Is your patient blind , as described above?	Yes	No 🗌
If yes , when did your patient become blind (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?		Year
2. What is your patient's visual acuity after correction?	Right eye	Left eye
3. What is your patient's visual field after correction (in degrees if possible)?	Right eye	Left eye

Speaking – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under proposed changes), or speech-language pathologist

Your patient is considered markedly restricted in speaking if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices:

- he or she is **unable** or takes an **inordinate amount of time** to speak so as to be understood by another person familiar with the patient, in a quiet setting; and
- this is the case all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time).

Is your patient markedly restricted in speaking, as described above?	Yes	No
If yes , when did your patient's restriction in speaking become a marked restriction (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	I	Year

Hearing – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under proposed changes), or audiologist

Your patient is considered markedly restricted in hearing if, even with appropriate devices:

- he or she is **unable** or takes an **inordinate amount of time** to hear so as to understand another person familiar with the patient, in a quiet setting; and
- this is the case all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time).

Is your patient markedly restricted in hearing, as described above?	Yes No
If yes , when did your patient's restriction in hearing become a marked restriction (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	Year

Walking - Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under proposed changes), occupational therapist, or physiotherapist

Your patient is considered **markedly restricted** in walking if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices:

• he or she is unable or takes an inordinate amount of time to walk; and

Is your patient marked	y restricted in walking,	as described above?
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es		No		
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Year

Υ

							restriction ((this is not	t necessarily t	the year
of the di	iagnosis,	as is often th	e case with	progressive	diseases)	?				

progressive diseases)?

Eliminating (bowel or bladder functions) - Medical doctor or nurse practitioner (under proposed chang	es)
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in eliminating if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices:	
• he or she is unable or takes an inordinate amount of time to personally manage bowel or bladder functions; and	
• this is the case all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time).	
Is your patient markedly restricted in eliminating, as described above? Yes	No 🗌
If yes , when did your patient's restriction in eliminating become a marked restriction (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	Year
Feeding – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under proposed changes), or occupational therapist	
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in feeding if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices:	
 he or she is unable or takes an inordinate amount of time to feed himself or herself; and 	
• this is the case all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time).	
Feeding yourself does not include identifying, finding, shopping for, or obtaining food.	
Feeding yourself does include preparing food, except when the time spent is related to a dietary restriction or regime, even when the restriction or regime is needed due to an illness or medical condition.	
Is your patient markedly restricted in feeding, as described above? Yes	No 🗌
If yes , when did your patient's restriction in feeding become a marked restriction (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	Year
Dressing – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under proposed changes), or occupational therapist	
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in dressing if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices:	
 he or she is unable or takes an inordinate amount of time to dress himself or herself; and 	
• this is the case all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time).	
Dressing yourself does not include identifying, finding, shopping for, or obtaining clothing.	
Is your patient markedly restricted in dressing, as described above? Yes	No 🗌
If yes , when did your patient's restriction in dressing become a marked restriction (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	Year
Mental functions necessary for everyday life - Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under propos	sed changes),
or psychologist	
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in performing the mental functions necessary for everyday life (described below) if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices (for example, memory aids and adaptive aids):	
• he or she is unable or takes an inordinate amount of time to perform these functions by himself or herself; and	
• this is the case all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time).	
Mental functions necessary for everyday life include:	
 adaptive functioning (for example, abilities related to self-care, health and safety, abilities to initiate and respond to social interactions, and common, simple transactions); 	
 memory (for example, the ability to remember simple instructions, basic personal information such as name and address, or material of importance and interest); and 	
 problem-solving, goal-setting, and judgment taken together (for example, the ability to solve problems, set and keep goals, and make the appropriate decisions and judgments). 	
Note A restriction in problem-solving, goal-setting, or judgment that markedly restricts adaptive functioning, all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time), would qualify.	
Is your patient markedly restricted in performing the mental functions necessary for everyday life, as described above?	No 🗌
If yes , when did your patient's restriction in performing the mental functions necessary for everyday life become a marked restriction (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	Year

Life-sustaining therapy – Medical doctor or nurse practitioner (under proposed changes)

Life-sustaining therapy for your patient must meet **both** of the following criteria:

- your patient needs this therapy to support a vital function, even if this therapy has eased the symptoms; and
- your patient needs this therapy at least 3 times per week, for an average of at least 14 hours per week.

The 14-hour per week requirement

Include only the time your patient must dedicate to the therapy - that is, the patient has to take time away from normal, everyday activities to receive it.

If a child cannot do the activities related to the therapy because of his or her age, include the time spent by the child's primary caregivers to do and supervise these activities.

Do not include the time a portable or implanted device takes to deliver the therapy, the time spent on activities related to dietary restrictions or regimes (such as carbohydrate calculation) or exercising (even when these activities are a factor in determining the daily dosage of medication), travel time to receive therapy, medical appointments (other than appointments where the therapy is received), shopping for medication, or recuperation after therapy.

1. Does your patient need this therapy to support a vital function?	Yes	No 🗌
2. Does your patient need this therapy at least 3 times per week ?	Yes	No 🗌
3. Does this therapy take an average of at least 14 hours per week?	Yes	No 🗌
If yes , when did your patient's therapy begin to meet the above criteria (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	Y 	′ear

It is mandatory that you describe how the therapy meets the criteria as stated above. If you need more space, use a separate sheet of paper, sign it and attach it to this form.

Cumulative effect of significant restrictions – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner (under proposed changes), or occupational therapist

Note: An occupational therapist can only certify limitations for walking, feeding and dressing.

Answer all the following questions to certify the cumulative effect of your patient's significant restrictions.

1. Even with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices, does your patient have a significant restriction, that is not quite a marked restriction, in two or more basic activities of daily living or in vision and one or more of the basic activities of daily living?

No Yes

If yes, tick at least two of the following, as they apply to your patient.

	vision	speaking	hearing	walking		
	eliminating (bowel or bladder functions)) feeding	dressing	mental functions	necessary for	everyday life
	Note You cannot include the time spent on life-	sustaining therapy.				
2.	Do these restrictions exist together, all or s	ubstantially all of the	time (at least 90% of t	he time)?	Yes	No
	Is the cumulative effect of these significant activity of daily living?	restrictions equivalent	to being markedly rest	tricted in one basic	Yes	No 🗌
	When did the cumulative effect described al often the case with progressive diseases)?	bove begin (this is not	necessarily the year of	the diagnosis, as is		Year

Effects of impairment - Mandatory

The effects of your patient's impairment must be those which, even with therapy and the use of appropriate devices and medication, cause your patient to be restricted **all or substantially all of the time** (at least 90% of the time).

Note

Working, housekeeping, managing a bank account, and social or recreational activities are **not** considered basic activities of daily living. Basic activities of daily living are limited to walking, speaking, hearing, dressing, feeding, eliminating (bowel or bladder functions), and mental functions necessary for everyday life.

It is **mandatory** that you describe the effects of your patient's impairment on his or her ability to do **each** of the basic activities of daily living that you indicated are or were markedly or significantly restricted. If you need more space, use a separate sheet of paper, sign it and attach it to this form. You may include copies of medical reports, diagnostic tests, and any other medical information, if needed.

Duration – Mandatory

Date:

Has your patient's impairment lasted, or is it expected to last, for a continuous period of a 12 months? For deceased patients, was the impairment expected to last for a continuous of at least 12 months?	
If yes , has the impairment improved, or is it likely to improve, to such an extent that the would no longer be blind, markedly restricted, in need of life-sustaining therapy, or have the equivalent of a marked restriction due to the cumulative effect of significant restriction.	e Unsure Yes No
If yes , enter the year that the improvement occurred or may be expected to occur.	Year
Certification – Mandatory	
1. For which year(s) have you been the attending medical practitioner for your patient?	
2. Do you have medical information on file supporting the restriction(s) for all the year(s) on this form?	you certified Yes No
Tick the box that applies to you:	
Medical doctor Nurse practitioner Optometrist	Occupational therapist
Audiologist Physiotherapist Psychologist	Speech-language pathologist
As a medical practitioner , I certify that the information given in Part B of this form is conwill be used by the CRA to make a decision if my patient is eligible for the DTC.	rrect and complete. I understand that this information
Sign here:	SS
It is a serious offence to make a false statement.	
Name (print)	
Year Month Day Telephone	

General information

What is the DTC?

The disability tax credit (DTC) is a non-refundable tax credit that helps persons with disabilities or their supporting persons reduce the amount of income tax they may have to pay. The disability amount may be claimed once the person with a disability is eligible for the DTC. This amount includes a supplement for persons under 18 years of age at the end of the year. Being eligible for this credit may open the door to other programs.

For more information, go to **cra.gc.ca/dtc** or see Guide RC4064, *Disability-Related Information*.

Are you eligible?

You are eligible for the DTC only if we approve your application. On this form, a medical practitioner has to indicate and certify that you have a severe and prolonged impairment and must describe its effects.

To find out if you **may be eligible** for the DTC, fill out the self-assessment questionnaire in Guide RC4064,

Disability-Related Information. If we have already told you that you are eligible, do not send another form unless the previous period of approval has ended or if we tell you that we need one. You should tell us if your medical condition improves.

If you receive Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan disability benefits, workers' compensation benefits, or other types of disability or insurance benefits, it **does not** necessarily mean you are eligible for the DTC. These programs have other purposes and different criteria, such as an individual's inability to work.

You can send the form at any time during the year. By sending your form before you file your income tax and benefit return, you may prevent a delay in your assessment. We will review your form before we assess your return. Keep a copy for your records.

Fees – You are responsible for any fees that the medical practitioner charges to fill out this form or to give us more information. However, you may be able to claim these fees as medical expenses on line 330 or line 331 of your income tax and benefit return.

What happens after you send Form T2201?

After we receive Form T2201, we will review your application. We will then send you a notice of determination to inform you of our decision. Our decision is based on the information given by the medical practitioner. If your application is denied, we will explain why on the notice of determination. For more information, see Guide RC4064, *Disability-Related Information*, or go to **cra.gc.ca/dtc**.

Where do you send this form?

Send your form to the Disability Tax Credit Unit of your tax centre. Use the chart below to get the address.

If your tax services office is located in:	Send your correspondence to the following address:
Alberta, British Columbia, London, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Regina, Saskatoon, Thunder Bay, Windsor, or Yukon	Winnipeg Tax Centre 66 Stapon Road Winnipeg MB R3C 3M2
Barrie, Kingston, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sudbury (the area of Sudbury/Nickel Belt only), Toronto Centre, Toronto East, Toronto North, or Toronto West	Sudbury Tax Centre P.O. Box 20000, Station A Sudbury ON P3A 5C1
Laval, Montréal, Nunavut, Ottawa, Rouyn-Noranda, Sherbrooke, or Sudbury (other than the Sudbury/Nickel Belt area)	Shawinigan-Sud Tax Centre 4695 Shawinigan-Sud Blvd Shawinigan QC G9P 5H9
Chicoutimi, Montérégie-Rive-Sud, Outaouais, Québec, Rimouski, or Trois-Rivières	Jonquière Tax Centre 2251 René-Lévesque Blvd Jonquière QC G7S 5J2
Belleville, Hamilton, Kitchener/Waterloo, or Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island Tax Centre 275 Pope Road Summerside PE C1N 6A2
International and Ottawa Tax Services Office (deemed residents, non-residents, and new or returning residents of Canada)	International and Ottawa Tax Services Office P.O. Box 9769, Station T Ottawa ON K1G 3Y4 CANADA

What if you need help?

If you need more information after reading this form, go to **cra.gc.ca/dtc** or call **1-800-959-8281**.

Forms and publications

To get our forms and publications, go to **cra.gc.ca/forms** or call **1-800-959-8281**.