Disability Tax Credit Certificate

Protected B when completed

Use this form to apply for the disability tax credit (DTC). The Canada Revenue Agency (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 CRA.

Part A –	To	be	filled	out	by	the	taxpay	yer
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Section 1 – Information about t	he person with the	disability			
First name and initial	Last name	-,	I	Social insurance	number
Mailing address (Apt No. – Street No. Street	name, PO Box, RR)	- n-u			
City					
Спу	Province or territory	Postal code	Date of birth:	Year	Month Day
Section 2 – Information about t	he person claiming	the disability	amount (if di	fferent from ab	ove)
First name and initial	Last name	•		Social insurance	
The person with the disability is: my sp	ouse/common-law partner	my dependant	(specify):		
Answer the following questions for all of the	years that you are claiming	the disability amour	t for the person v	vith the disability.	
1. Does the person with the disability live with	h you?		J Y	∕es No Γ	
If yes, for which year(s)?			¹ di		- .
2. If you answered no to Question 1, does th on you for one or more of the basic necess	e person with the disability r sities of life such as food, sh	regularly and consistellarly and consistence.	stently depend	res No [
If yes, for which year(s)?		_	a .		
Give details about the regular and consister more space, attach a separate sheet of pape	nt support you provide for fo	ood, shelter or cloth ide receipts or othe	ing to the person r documents to su	with the disability apport your reques	(if you need t.
			d ·		
	·				
Section 3 – Adjust your income	tay and honofit rote				
Once eligibility is approved, the CRA can adjuyour dependant under the age of 18. For m	ust your returns for all applic	cable years to includ	de the disability ar Related Informatio	mount for yoursel	f or
Yes, I want the CRA to adjust my return	ns, if possible. No, l	l do not want an ad	justment.		
Section 4 – Authorization		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>		······································
As the person with the disability or their leg • Medical practitioner(s) can give information				n on this form.	
The CRA can adjust my returns, as applicated as a policated as a policie as a polici					
Sign here:	Te	lephone		Year	Month Day
Personal information is collected under the Income Tax Act such as audit, compliance and collection activities. It may be Failure to provide this information may result in interest pay identification purposes. Under the Privacy Act, individuals he Commissioner of Canada regarding the handling of their pe	oe shared or verified with other fedel yable, penalties or other actions. The paye the right to access, or request	ral, provincial, territorial c e social insurance numbe correction of their person	or foreign government in or is collected under se cal information, or to fil	nstitutions to the extent ection 237 of the Act and e.a. complaint with the l	t authorized by law.

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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 med the information in this part.	ical practitioner(s) can certify
Note Whether filling out this form for a child or an adult, assess your patient compared to someone of simil	lar age with no impairment.
Step 2 – Fill out the "Effects of impairment", "Duration", and "Certification" sections on page 5. If more informative Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) may contact you.	mation is needed,
Eligibility for the DTC is based on the effects of the impairment, not on the medical condition itself. For definition that may qualify for the DTC, see Guide RC4064, Disability-Related Information. For more information, go to ca	ns and examples of impairment nada.ca/disability-tax-credit.
Vision – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner, or optometrist	
Your patient is considered blind if, even with the use of corrective lenses or medication, their vision meets any	of the following criteria:
 The visual acuity in both eyes is 20/200 (6/60) or less, with the Snellen Chart (or an equivalent). 	or the following official.
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	Year
the case with progressive diseases)?	
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, or speech-language pathologist	
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in speaking if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and of the following criteria:	levices, they meet both of
 They are unable or take an inordinate amount of time to speak so as to be understood by another person to in a quiet setting. 	amiliar with the patient,
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)?	Year
Hearing – Medical doctor, nurse practitioner, or audiologist	
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in hearing if, even with appropriate devices, they meet both of the	he following criteria:
 They are unable or take an inordinate amount of time to hear so as to understand another person familiar in a quiet setting. 	
 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, occupational therapist, or physiotherapist	
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in walking if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and detended the following criteria:	vices, they meet both of
They are unable or take an inordinate amount of time to walk.	
This is the case all or substantially all of the time (at least 90% of the time).	
Is your patient markedly restricted in walking, as described above?	Yes No
If yes, when did your patient's restriction in walking become a marked restriction (this is not necessarily the year of the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	Year

Patient's name:

ration 5 hange;	•
Eliminating (bowel or bladder functions) – Medical doctor or nurse practitioner	<u> </u>
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in eliminating if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and the following criteria:	devices, they meet both of
They are unable or take an inordinate amount of time to personally manage bowel or bladder functions.	
• 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, or occupational therapist	
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in feeding if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and deven the following criteria:	rices, they meet both of
 They are unable or take an inordinate amount of time to feed themselves. 	
 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 rethe restriction or regime is needed due to an illness or medical condition.	gime, even when
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, or occupational therapist	,
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in dressing if, even with appropriate therapy, medication, and de the following criteria:	vices, they meet both of
They are unable or take an inordinate amount of time to dress themselves.	
 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, or	psychologist
Your patient is considered markedly restricted in performing the mental functions necessary for everyday life (d with appropriate therapy, medication, and devices (for example, memory aids and adaptive aids), they meet both	escribed below) if, even
They are unable or take an inordinate amount of time to perform these functions by themselves.	3
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 respon and common, simple transactions) 	nd to social interactions,
 memory (for example, the ability to remember simple instructions, basic personal information such as name an of importance and interest) 	nd address, or material
 problem-solving, goal-setting, and judgment taken together (for example, the ability to solve problems, set and the appropriate decisions and judgments) 	keep goals, and make
Note A restriction in problem-solving, goal-setting, or judgment that markedly restricts adaptive functioning, all or s (at least 90% of the time), would qualify.	ubstantially all of the time
Is your patient markedly restricted in performing the mental functions necessary for everyday life, as described above?	Yes No 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

Patient's name:		Protected B when compl
Life-sustaining therapy – Medical doctor or nurse practitioner	1	
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 e Your patient needs this therapy at least 3 times per week, for an average of at least 		
The 14-hour per week requirement Include only the time your patient must dedicate to the therapy – that is, the patient has receive it.		normal, everyday activities
If a child cannot do the activities related to the therapy because of their age, include t and supervise these activities.	he time spent by the child	's primary caregivers to do
Do not include the time a portable or implanted device takes to deliver the therapy, the restrictions or regimes (such as carbohydrate calculation) or exercising (even when the dosage of medication), travel time to receive therapy, medical appointments (other the shopping for medication, or recuperation after therapy.	ese activities are a factor.	in determining the daily
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?	i	Yes No
3. Does this therapy take an average of at least 14 hours per week?	T.	Yes No
If yes , when did your patient's therapy begin to meet the above criteria (this is not n the diagnosis, as is often the case with progressive diseases)?	ecessarily the year of	Year
It is mandatory that you describe how the therapy meets the criteria as stated above. sign it and attach it to this form.	If you need more space, a	use a separate sheet of pap
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Note: An occupational therapist can o	only certify limitations for	r walking, feeding a	nd dressing.		
Answer all the following questions to cer	tify the cumulative effect o	of your patient's signit	ficant restrictions.		
 Even with appropriate therapy, medicis not quite a marked restriction, in the basic activities of daily living? 	ation, and devices, does yowo or more basic activities	our patient have a sign of daily living or in v	gnificant restriction, that vision and one or more of	Yes	No 🗌
If yes, tick at least two of the following	g, as they apply to your pa	tient:			
vision	speaking	hearing	walking		
eliminating (bowel or bladder fund	ctions) feeding	dressing	mental functions	necessary for e	everyday life
Note You cannot include the time spent of	n life-sustaining therapy.		• • 1		
2. Do these restrictions exist together, al	l or substantially all of th	ne time (at least 90%	of the time)?	Yes 🗌	No 🗍
3. Is the cumulative effect of these signif activity of daily living?	icant restrictions equivalen	t to being markedly	restricted in one basic	Yes	No
When did the cumulative effect descri- often the case with progressive diseas	oed above begin (this is no	ot necessarily the yea	ar of the diagnosis, as is	1	Year

Patient's name:	Protected B when complete
Effects of impairment – Mandatory	
The effects of your patient's impairment must be those which, even with therapy and the 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 Basic activities of daily living are limited to walking, speaking, hearing, dressing, feeding mental functions necessary for everyday life.	S are not considered basic activities of daily living
It is mandatory that you describe the effects of your patient's impairment on his or her that you indicated are or were markedly or significantly restricted. If you need more spa to this form. You may include copies of medical reports, diagnostic tests, and any other	ICA LICA a canarata chaot of nanor cian it and attach it
	en de la companya de
en e	
Duration – Mandatory	
Has your patient's impairment lasted, or is it expected to last, for a continuous period of For deceased patients, was the impairment expected to last for a continuous period of a	at least 12 months? At least 12 months? Yes No No
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 hav the equivalent of a marked restriction due to the cumulative effect of significant restrict	/e Unsure Ves No 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 co will be used by the CRA to make a decision if my patient is eligible for the DTC.	prect and complete. I understand that this information

Address

It is a serious offence to make a false statement.

Telephone

Month Day

Sign here:

Name (print)

Date:

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 canada.ca/disability-tax-credit 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 canada.ca/disability-tax-credit.

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, Hamilton, Kitchener/Waterloo, London, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Regina, Saskatoon, Thunder Bay, Windsor, or Yukon	Winnipeg Tax Centre Post Office Box 14000 Station Main Winnipeg MB R3C 3M2
Barrie, Belleville, Kingston, Montréal, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ottawa, Outaouais, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Prince Edward Island, Sherbrooke, Sudbury, or Toronto	Sudbury Tax Centre Post Office Box 20000, Station A Sudbury ON P3A 5C1
Chicoutimi, Laval, Montérégie-Rive-Sud, Québec, Rimouski, Rouyn-Noranda, or Trois-Rivières	Jonquière Tax Centre 2251 René-Lévesque Blvd Jonquière QC G7S 5J2
Deemed residents, non-residents, and new or returning residents of Canada	Sudbury Tax Centre Post Office Box 20000, Station A Sudbury ON P3A 5C1 CANADA or Winnipeg Tax Centre Post Office Box 14000 Station Main Winnipeg MB R3C 3M2 CANADA

What if you need help?

If you need more information after reading this form, go to canada.ca/disability-tax-credit or call 1-800-959-8281.

Forms and publications

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