

CPP-DISABILITY SELF-HELP GUIDES Application Guide

Prepared by
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<https://disabilityalliancebc.org/publications/>.

Information in this Guide is based on the legislation that was current at the time of writing. The legislation and policy may be subject to change. Please check the date on this Guide.



Disability Alliance BC (DABC) has prepared this guide to help you understand how to apply for the Canada Pension Plan disability benefit (CPP-D). The guide reviews the eligibility rules for CPP-D and provides a step-by-step explanation of how to complete the application form.

About CPP

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is administered by the federal government. The department responsible for CPP is Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC).

The CPP operates in every province, except Quebec which has a similar program called the Quebec Pension Plan. The CPP legislation provides a number of different benefits including:

- disability benefits (CPP-D)
- benefits for children of people receiving CPP disability benefits
- retirement pensions
- death benefits
- survivor's benefits
- benefits for children of deceased contributors.

Payment Rates

Most people who work in Canada contribute to the CPP, so they are eligible for a CPP retirement pension. The amount of CPP retirement benefits a person receives is based on the contributions from annual earnings they make above a minimum amount.

The CPP-D amount a person receives is based on a portion of their estimated retirement benefit and a flat rate amount. In 2025, for example, the monthly flat rate amount is \$598.49. CPP-D is linked to inflation, so the rates change slightly each year. In 2025, the maximum monthly benefit amount is \$1,673.24. The average monthly benefit in 2025 is \$1,198.66.

For people who are receiving CPP disability benefits, the plan also provides a benefit for each child under the age of 18. In 2023, the amount is \$301.77. This benefit is for the child and is paid to the custodial parent. In cases of shared custody, Service Canada will consider paying the child benefit to the person collecting CPP disability benefits.



If a child of a CPP Disability recipient is between the ages of 19 and 25 and enrolled in full time school at an accredited institution, this child portion can continue. However, the payments are not to the disabled parent, but rather the adult child directly.

If you find that your monthly CPP-D rate is less than the provincial disability assistance rate (for example, the maximum amount for a single person with the Persons with Disabilities designation is \$1,483.50 a month), you may be eligible for a top-up from the provincial government. Contact your local Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction (MSDPR) office for more information about this.

Qualifying for CPP-D

To qualify for CPP-D, you must:

- be under 65 years of age
- have made the required amount of contributions
- have not collected CPP Early Retirement for more than 15 months (see Appendix A for information about the Post Retirement Disability Benefit if you would meet all the other eligibility)
- have a “severe and prolonged” disability as defined in the CPP legislation.

Contributions

To qualify for CPP-D, you must have worked and contributed to CPP for a certain amount of time.

The Minimum Qualifying Period (MQP)

The MQP is the minimum period of time that you must have worked and contributed to CPP in the years immediately before you became disabled (as defined in the CPP legislation) in order to be eligible for CPP-D benefits.

The MQP is calculated by looking at the number of recent calendar years in which you have made contributions to CPP. In order to qualify for CPP-D, you must prove that you became disabled by the end of your MQP. The end of a person’s MQP is usually December 31st of their last qualifying year.

If you have worked only four years, then you must have made valid contributions to CPP in **each** of these four years in order to be eligible for CPP-D.

If you have worked more than four years, then in most cases it is necessary for you to have made valid contributions to CPP in at least **four out of the last six years** before you became disabled, as defined by the legislation. This is known as the “four out of six year rule.” It applies to anyone who became disabled **on or after January 1st, 1998**.



Alternatively, if you are applying for CPP-D after February 29, 2008, and ESDC determines that you became disabled **on or after December 1, 2006**, and if you have made contributions to CPP for 25 years or more, then you do not need to have contributions in four out of the last six years. You can qualify if you worked and contributed to CPP in just **three of the last six years** before you became disabled, as defined by the legislation.

Special Provisions

In some situations, or “special provisions,” you may be eligible for CPP-D even if your contributions do not meet the requirements outlined above. Please see Appendix A in this guide for details about these special provisions.

Other Issues Related to Contributions

- If you worked in Quebec, your Quebec Pension Plan contributions can be combined with your CPP contributions.
- If you have worked in another country that has a social security agreement with Canada, contributions to the social security program in that country may be used to help you meet the CPP contribution requirement.
- If you are separated or divorced (including a common-law relationship), you may claim part of your ex-partner’s CPP contributions, while you were living together. This is called “credit splitting” and these contributions or credits may help you qualify for CPP-D, even if you have not worked.

Definition of CPP-D

If you have made the required contributions, the next step is to show that you meet the definition of disability contained in the CPP legislation. To do this you must show that your disability is both severe and prolonged.

The CPP legislation defines “severe” as a condition that makes “a person incapable of regularly pursuing any substantially gainful occupation.” “Prolonged” is defined “as such severe disability is likely to be long continued and of indefinite duration or is likely to result in death...”

Please see Appendix B in this guide for the exact wording of the definition.



The Application

If you are applying for CPP-D because of a terminal condition or grave medical concern, please see Appendices E and F, respectively.

Step 1 | Obtain and Review Your Application

You can get a CPP-D application form by contacting your local Service Canada office or by phoning the general information number: 1-800-277-9914.

Application forms can also be downloaded and printed from the Service Canada website at www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/publicpensions/cpp.html.

Step 2 | Filling Out the Questionnaire for CPP-D

The following questions on the questionnaire need to be carefully and thoroughly answered.

The answer given here will often match with Question 5 which asks for your last day of work. If the two dates are different, it is important to explain why.

Question B1

If you indicate in this section that you are divorced or that you have been separated or were in a common law relationship that has ended, Service Canada will follow up by mailing you a credit split application.

A credit split will benefit the person who made the lowest contributions during the course of the time living together. The higher income earner in the relationship does not want to submit a credit split as that would reduce the amount of CPP that they could collect.

Question B3

If you are unsure if the Child Rearing Provision applies in your case, please see the guide located at Annex A in your CPP-D application form.



Section C – Information about your medical conditions

Some questions in the Application for CPP-D are particularly important and may influence the outcome of your application. Most of the questions we review in this section give you the opportunity to describe the nature and extent of your disability.

The more thorough the information you provide, the better. Service Canada will ask you to rank your ability level on most days. We recommend that, when you fill in the application, you also describe a day when the limitations associated with your disability are the most severe or mention the unpredictability of any of your symptoms or their severity. In this way, ESDC will have the best opportunity to see how your disability affects your day-to-day life and your ability to work.

Limited space is provided for your answers. Attachments are appropriate but remember to include your SIN on each attached page.

Question C1

The date that you felt you could no longer work is entered here. If this date is after your MQP you may not be able to access CPP-D. If you were someone who tried and failed to return to work, this date may be earlier than the date you last worked. Explain that in an attachment focusing on what about your medical conditions caused your failed work trial.

Question C2

Asks you to state your main and any additional medical conditions that stop you from working. We recommend that you also include a description of the symptoms you experience that stop you from working. This means also describing the symptoms that would stop you from retraining or doing lighter work, or part-time work.

Question C5

Asks for you to list any medications you currently take. Note the dosages, or how often you take them. Make a note and give a description of any medications that cause side effects that would impact your ability to work.

While there is not a space in the application itself, if you have tried multiple medications that you had to stop due to side-effects, you can attach a page that gives information about them as well.



If you had to stop taking medications because they did not work, you can also include this information. You can do this in a table on paper or on your computer that looks like:

Medication name	Dose	How often	Date started	Date stopped	Reason for stopping	Side Effects

Question C6

Asks you to list past current and future treatments for your medical condition(s). Make note of any treatments that were not effective or that were discontinued. If you are waiting for a future treatment and that treatment is not expected to improve your conditions to the point where you could return to work, we recommend you make a note that explains that, as it is not uncommon for applications to be denied due to possible treatments in the future.

Additionally, if you are denied because of possible future treatments that are not going to allow you to return to work, we would encourage you to reach out to an advocate to explore a possible appeal.

Question C8

Asks you to assess your own functional abilities. You will be asked to measure your ability level on a typical day. If your disabilities are not predictable and if you have bad days that you cannot plan ahead for, we recommend that you make a note of that either in the space for comments or by attaching a sheet of paper to your application.



Step 3 | Medical Report

As far as ESDC is concerned, the Medical Report is the most important part of the application. Your doctor must provide details about your medical condition(s), history, prognosis, and treatment.

You must fill in pages 1 and 2 yourself. These ask for personal information about you and for permission to collect additional information related to your CPP-D application, future appeals, or benefits.

A strong medical report can help build the foundations of an application or appeal. Often the Medical Adjudicator will need to gather additional information. We recommend that you give the decision maker permission to gather this information.

Additionally, we recommend that you give the Medical Adjudicator time to gather information.

You should ask the doctor who knows the most about your disability to complete the Medical Report. We recommend that you speak to this doctor, before giving them the forms, to see if they support your application. It is a good idea to tell the doctor how your condition affects your daily life and especially about the symptoms that stop you from working.

Remember, if you have a new doctor who does not know you very well, they may not be able to provide enough detail to ESDC. It may be a good idea to schedule a couple of visits before you ask the doctor to complete the Medical Report.

ESDC suggests that your doctor submit any reports from specialists you have seen. Speak to your doctor about letters and reports in your file.

Some Tips for Talking With Your Doctor

- Make an appointment to talk about your CPP-D application. When you visit your doctor, it's a good idea to show your doctor the sample letter provided in Appendix C in this guide or use the letter as a model for writing your own.
- Ask your doctor whether or not they feel that your disability creates a severe barrier to employment, not only now, but in the future.
- Ask your doctor how long your disability is going to last. Your doctor does not have to indicate that you will be disabled for the rest of your life but they should indicate that your disability will not improve for the foreseeable future.



If your doctor is not supportive, consult an advocate.

Who Should Fill Out the Medical Report?

The General Practitioner (GP)

The advantage of using information from a GP is that they are probably the doctor who knows you the best. Also, if you have more than one disabling condition, the GP may have the best understanding of how all your disabilities affect you and your ability to work.

The Specialist

The advantage of getting information from a specialist (e.g. psychiatrist, neurologist or surgeon) is that they usually have more in-depth knowledge of a specific condition.

Also, the opinion of a specialist may be given more weight by ESDC than the opinion of a GP.

On the other hand, specialists will usually only provide information on the condition that they are treating and may not know how all your disabilities interact and impact your life. Also, because they may only have seen you once or twice, the specialist might not know you as well as your GP.

Your medical practitioners have the choice of returning the completed Medical Report to you or submitting it directly to ESDC. We suggest that you ask your doctor to return the Medical Report to you so that you can send it to ESDC with your application. This will help avoid confusion and possible delays in processing your application.

Step 4 | Other Supporting Documentation

You can include additional documentation with your application.

However, review this documentation carefully. It will not help your application if the medical reports are out of date or if a doctor indicates that you should be able to return to work in the near future.

Other health professionals can be asked to provide support letters (e.g. a chiropractor, physiotherapist or psychologist). Information that describes how your disability affects your daily life and your ability to work can be very useful.

Family and friends can also be asked to provide letters, although this kind of information is often considered of secondary importance by ESDC.



Step 5 | Putting Your Application Together

A complete application will include:

- The Application for Disability Benefits
- The Medical Report
- Any other supporting documentation you have obtained.

In many cases the Application for Disability Benefits and the Medical Report will be submitted separately and that is acceptable. From Service Canada's perspective, though, they may not process the application until both have arrived.

Step 6 | Submitting Your Application to ESDC

The General Information Guide included with your application outlines the steps you need to take to ensure that ESDC receives all the necessary information.

A Brief Overview

If you are submitting your application online:

To avoid delays, please ensure that you have completed the full application and that you do not have any missing information or sections.

If you are mailing your application:

- Indicate your Social Insurance Number on all the pages
- Sign and date all forms
- Enclose the Medical Report from your physician if the doctor has not submitted their report separately.
- If your children do not have a Social Insurance Number, enclose proof of birth (certified copies are acceptable).

TIP | If you are mailing your application, be sure to keep a photocopy for your records.

If you are submitting your application in person:

- Go to your local Service Canada office
- If you have children and they do not have a Social Insurance Number, bring proof of their birth to the appointment with you



Review page 4 of the General Information Guide to ensure that you have the right documents.

Once ESDC has a complete application and all of the required information, it takes Service Canada - on average - 120 business days to process. In some cases it can take longer such as if:

- They are waiting for your medical report,
- They are waiting for additional documents from the doctor(s)
- They are waiting for a certain assessment or treatment to be completed
- There was missing information in your application
- You have worked outside of Canada and they are waiting to find out if you have contributions that can be transferred.

Applications can also sometimes be processed faster. If an appellant has a medical condition that Service Canada calls a “grave medical condition,” your application will be expedited and you should be able to get onto the benefits faster.

- A grave medical condition is going to be one that Service Canada have observed has a high chance of being approved either due to the severity of the condition or because it is likely to result in death but at this time does not meet the criteria to use a Terminal Illness application. See Appendix F for a list of grave medical conditions. The medical adjudicator will either phone or mail you a letter letting you know that your application has been received and they may have some additional questions. If the adjudicator needs more time to gather information we recommend that you allow them that time. Frequently there is not enough material in the Medical Report alone to make a decision on an application. If you rush them and the adjudicator makes a quick decision, frequently the result is a denial.

If your application is approved

Congratulations! You will receive your first payment about 4 to 6 weeks after your application is approved. Your first payment will consist of a retroactive lump-sum and a monthly benefit payment cheque. Your lump-sum amount starts accumulating four months after ESDC has determined you were disabled under the CPP rules. Remember CPP is taxable income. Phone 1-800-277-9914 for more information.

When you are on CPP-D benefits you must report any employment earnings over a certain amount. In 2025, that amount is \$7,100 (before taxes). This amount is adjusted each year.

This does not automatically mean you will be cut off of benefits but it can trigger a review of your case to see if there have been changes to your medical condition(s). This typically involves a questionnaire for you, for your employer, and for your doctor.



At the time of this writing, you do not have to report volunteer work or if you are taking any classes or form of schooling.

If you do not report employment earnings or school completion you may find yourself with a substantial overpayment.

If your application is not approved

If your application is denied, you can appeal the decision within 90 days. Please see our CPP-D publication, Appeal Guide: Part One–The Reconsideration Request.



Appendix A | Special Provisions (CPP Contributions)

If your contributions into CPP do not meet the requirements outlined in the “Qualifying for CPP-D” section of this guide, you may still be eligible if one of the special provisions below describes your situation.

Late Applicant Provision

This may be used by people who did not apply for CPP-D as soon as they became disabled. When people wait too long to apply, the contribution rules may mean they are ineligible for benefits.

When someone applying for CPP-D has not paid enough into CPP under the current contribution requirements, ESDC automatically looks at their contributions to see when they last paid enough into CPP to qualify for benefits. For example, if someone has enough contributions between 1987 and 1997 (but not after that date) the rules that would apply to them would be the ones that were in place between 1987 and 1997.

Under the Late Applicant Provision, an applicant must prove they were disabled by the MQP date and prove that the disability has been continuous from that date until the present.

Child Rearing Drop-Out Provision

Parents who have taken time out of work to raise children under the age of seven and were in receipt of the family allowance or child tax credit may apply for this provision. If the parent had little or no earnings during these years, they can be excluded from the rule that is used to calculate their contributions. Although the parent would still need valid contributions, this provision could extend their MQP.

Incapacity Provision

When a person is unable to apply for CPP-D benefits because of the severity of their physical or mental condition, this provision enables them to apply at a later date. To access this you have to show that you were completely unable to form the intention to apply for the benefits and that you did not have the capacity (ability) to ask another person to fill the application on your behalf. You still need to meet the MQP requirements, but this provision could help you to receive more retroactive benefits.

Automatic Reinstatement Provision

When someone who was receiving CPP-D has returned to work and then finds that they cannot continue because of the same or related disability, they can apply to have their CPP-D restarted.



This is only possible if you stop working within two years of when you came off CPP-D. You must tell ESDC within one year from the date you stopped working that you need to have your benefits reinstated.

Automatic Reinstatement means you do not have to go through the same process that you did when you first applied for CPP-D. However, you have to fill out an application for reinstatement and you need a letter from your doctor saying that the same condition prevents you from working. Once ESDC accepts an application for reinstatement, CPP-D benefits begin the month after the person is unable to work. This rule is for people who were on CPP-D, returned to work and then stopped receiving benefits as of January 31st, 2005 or later.

You cannot access this provision if you had undeclared work earnings that Service Canada discovered.

Fast-track Reapplication Provision

This provision is only available for people who return to work after receiving CPP-D, but stop again within five years because of the same or related disability. In this case, you must have made valid contributions in each year since you started working. After five years, the standard application process and four out of six year rule apply.

You cannot access this provision if you had undeclared work earnings that Service Canada discovered.

Post Retirement Disability Application

Introduced January 1, 2019, the Post-Retirement Disability (CPP-PRD) benefit is aimed towards people who:

- are under the age of 65 but are collecting CPP Early Retirement (CPP-ER) benefits and have done so for more than 15 months or,
- who became disabled after their CPP-ER began

The remaining criteria and forms are the same as CPP-D. You will still have to show that by the end of your MQP that your conditions meet the test for Severe and Prolonged. Both programs use the same application form, so if you are not eligible for the CPP-D benefits but you may be for the CPP-PRD, it will be automatically processed.

If approved, Service Canada will begin paying the CPP-D flat rate and continue providing the CPP-ER benefits.



Other Issues Related to Contributions

- If you worked in Quebec, your Quebec Pension Plan contributions can be combined with your CPP contributions.
- If you have worked in another country that has a social security agreement with Canada, contributions to the social security program in that country may be used to help you meet the CPP contribution requirement.
- If you are separated or divorced (including a common law relationship), you may claim part of your ex-partner's CPP contributions during the time that you were living together. This is called "credit splitting" and these contributions or credits may help you qualify for CPP-D, even if you have not worked.



Appendix B | CPP Legislation Definition of Disability

Section 42(2) of the Canada Pension Plan defines disability. It says that:

- (a) a person shall be considered to be disabled only if he is determined in prescribed manner to have a **severe** and **prolonged** mental or physical disability, and for the purposes of this paragraph,
- i) a disability is **severe** only if by reason thereof the person in respect of whom the determination is made is **incapable regularly of pursuing any substantially gainful occupation**, and
 - ii) a disability is **prolonged** only if it is determined in prescribed manner that the disability is likely to be **long continued** and of **indefinite duration** or is likely to result in death; and
- (b) a person shall be deemed to have become or to have ceased to be disabled at such time as is determined in prescribed manner to be the time when he became or ceased to be, as the case may be, disabled, but in no case shall a person be deemed to have become disabled earlier than fifteen months before the time of making any application in respect of which the determination is made.

(R.S.C. 1985, c.30 (2nd Supp.), s. 2(2))



Appendix C | Sample Letter for Your Doctor

Date Name

Return address

Dear Doctor

I am writing to ask you to complete a Medical Report for my application for Canada Pension Plan disability benefits. I am enclosing the Medical Report form.

In order to qualify for CPP disability benefits, I must provide medical evidence to show that:

- Ever since I last worked (date ____), my disabilities have prevented me from regularly maintaining “substantially gainful” employment in any job (not just my previous job); and that
- My condition is not likely to improve for the foreseeable future.

If you are able to complete the Medical Report for me, please include:

- When you began treating my medical condition. If this is after the above date please mention any medical documents you may have from my previous physicians (Section 3).
- A Section 5 sheet for each of my medical conditions.
 - The form only comes with three, however, you can photocopy one of the pages and attach additional pages if I have multiple conditions.
- A list of my impairments and functional limitations that prevent me from working.
 - Prognosis does not have to be written in stone. In deciding whether I will get CPP Disability the decision-makers are looking at whether my condition is likely going to improve, deteriorate, stay the same, or whether this is unknown. The strongest application will be one where the condition(s) meet the definition of severe and will likely deteriorate or stay the same.
 - Many doctors like to say “unknown” and that does result in a weaker application. It does not mean an automatic denial but it is something the Medical Adjudicators do reference in some of their denials, as evidence that your condition may improve with treatments and you will probably be able to go back to some type of work when that happens.



- If they can focus on “likely” instead of “absolutely,” hopefully you and your doctor can create a stronger application that will show a real picture of if you are expected to see dramatic improvements or not.
- Expected duration should be more than 1 year. Any conditions that are temporary may not have an impact on CPP-D.
- Frequency of symptoms if recurrent/episodic, and if they are unpredictable please make a note of that as well.
- A list of the medications I am taking and have taken. There is not a great deal of space. You can include attachments of things like Pharmacare records or lists.
- Types of treatments we have tried to control my conditions. There is not a great deal of space. If we have attempted more than 3 you can include an attachment that lists them all.
- My employment situation (Section 6)
 - If you did not recommend that I stop working but you agree with me that I could not work when I did stop, please include a note giving that context (Question 1)
 - If you believe it is unlikely that I will be able to return to work in the future, please consider saying so (Question 2). If you believe that I will most likely be able to return to work in the foreseeable future, we may be having a miscommunication as my understanding is that is unlikely.
- Supporting documentation (Section 8)
 - When submitting additional documents please remember that Service Canada is assessing my employability.
 - The CPP Disability Medical Report often does not go into a great level of detail. Please attach any report(s) or notes that you think would be relevant to my application.

I would be happy to discuss my application with you. If possible, please show me the form when you have completed it, so that we can go over it together before it is submitted. Thank you for your help with my application.

Sincerely,

[Name & Signature]



Appendix D | Contacts and Resources

Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) - Service Canada

For applications and Reconsideration Requests

The mailing address for Service Canada depends on in which province or territory you live. Contact Service Canada by phone to find out which mailing address you should use. For BC residents, the contact information is:

PO Box 1177 Victoria, BC V8W 2V2

Phone: 1-800-277-9914 (English)

Phone: 1-800-277-9915 (French)

TTY: 1-800-255-4786

Website:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/corporate/portfolio/service-canada.html>

If you experience long wait times with Service Canada and you have access to the internet you can submit a service request asking for a call within 48 hours at:

<https://sr-ds.powerappsportals.com/en/service/>.

Social Security Tribunal

PO Box 9812
Station T CSC
Ottawa, ON
K1G 6S3

Toll-free in Canada and the US: 1-877-227-8577

From outside Canada and the US, call collect: 1-613-437-1640

TTY: 1-866-873-8381

Fax: 1-855-814-4117 (toll-free in Canada)

Email: info.sst-tss@canada.gc.ca

Website: <http://www1.canada.ca/en/sst/>



Appendix E | Terminal Illness Application for Disability Benefits (TIAD)

If your doctors have told you that your medical condition would typically result in death over the next six months you do not want to apply for CPP Disability with the traditional form. Instead, you can use a terminal illness application. This application is shorter and processed faster. You can find the application at <https://catalogue.servicecanada.gc.ca/apps/EForms/pdf/en/ISP-2530A.pdf> or in-person from a Service Canada Office.

Section A – Applicant Information

This covers the CPP-D application, CPP-D questionnaire, and Child Rearing Dropout Provision in six pages.

Section B – Consent to Communicate information

This would allow Service Canada to communicate with another person about your case. Make sure you get the authorized person's signature as well. This person will be able to give and receive information on your CPP-D application.

Section C – Declaration and Signature

You want to make sure that you (or your legal representative) sign in this section. Leaving this section blank can cause delays in processing your application. You only need a witness's signature if you are signing the application with an "x."

If there is someone who is acting on your behalf and they sign your application they need to ensure that Service Canada is aware that they have the authority to do so. This means showing Service Canada the documents that give that person legal authority over your decisions.

Section D – Consent for Service Canada to obtain personal information

This allows ESDC to obtain medical, employment and educational information about you.

Section E – Medical Portion

This section needs to be completed by a doctor or nurse practitioner, or a registered nurse if you are in a geographically isolated community. They give one page of instructions and one page for information. Service Canada will want confirmation of what your terminal illness is and that it will likely result in death within the next six months.

In addition to these application forms being shorter, Service Canada understandably does try to prioritize these applications.



If your medical condition is likely to result in death but not within the next six months, please read Appendix F to see if it qualifies as a “grave medical condition.” These applications are also processed faster than CPP-D applications in general, but slower than those who are accessing the Terminal Illness applications.



Appendix F | Grave Medical Conditions

As these conditions have a high rate of approval or do result in death (though not at a speed that would qualify for the Terminal Illness Application) Service Canada will expedite and process applications that include these conditions faster. You use the same application form but will likely wait less time for a result on your application. The conditions that are considered grave include:

- Acute Lymphoid Leukemia
- Adrenal Cancer
- Alzheimer's Disease, Early Onset (under 60 years of age)
- Amyloidosis
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Anal Cancer
- Brain Cancer
- Chronic Kidney Disease (Stage 4 or later)
- Chronic Liver Disease
- Colorectal Cancer
- Esophagus Cancer
- Frontotemporal Dementia
- Gallbladder Cancer and Cancer of the Bile Ducts/Malignant Neoplasm of the Gallbladder and Extrahepatic Bile Ducts,
- Huntington's Chorea Disease
- Progressive Polyneuropathy
- Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis Alveolitis/Idiopathic Interstitial Pneumonia
- Kidney Cancer
- Liver Cancer
- Lung Cancer/Carcinoma of the Lung/Malignant Neoplasm of the Trachea, Bronchus and Lung
- Malignant Melanoma



- Malignant Tumors of Small Intestine, Including Duodenum
- Multiple Myeloma
- Muscular Dystrophy (Adult Onset)
- Ovarian Cancer
- Paranoid Schizophrenia, Chronic Undifferentiated
- Parkinson's Disease
- Post-Inflammatory Pulmonary Fibrosis/Interstitial (Non-idiopathic) Pulmonary Fibrosis
- Primary Cerebellar Degeneration/Unspecified Types of Cerebellar Ataxia
- Stomach Cancer
- Thymus Cancer
- Vascular Dementia

If, during the application process, your conditions get worse to the degree that they are looking at fitting the criteria for terminal illness please reach out to Service Canada with an updated letter from someone treating your conditions. Make it very clear that the letter is about a CPP-D application for someone with a terminal illness.