

Freedom of
Information
and Protection
of Privacy
Act

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2022-2023**

Manitoba 

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

We recognize that Manitoba is on the Treaty Territories and ancestral lands of the Anishinaabeg, Anishinewuk, Dakota Oyate, Denesuline and Nehethowuk peoples.

We acknowledge Manitoba is located on the Homeland of the Red River Métis.

We acknowledge northern Manitoba includes lands that were and are the ancestral lands of the Inuit.

We respect the spirit and intent of Treaties and Treaty Making and remain committed to working in partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis people in the spirit of truth, reconciliation and collaboration.

Reconnaissance du territoire

Nous reconnaissons que le Manitoba se trouve sur les territoires visés par un traité et sur les terres ancestrales des peuples anishinaabeg, anishinewuk, dakota oyate, denesuline et nehethowuk.

Nous reconnaissons que le Manitoba se situe sur le territoire des Métis de la rivière Rouge.

Nous reconnaissons que le nord du Manitoba comprend des terres qui étaient et sont toujours les terres ancestrales des Inuits.

Nous respectons l'esprit et l'objectif des traités et de la conclusion de ces derniers. Nous restons déterminés à travailler en partenariat avec les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis dans un esprit de vérité, de réconciliation et de collaboration.

Manitoba Finance

Room 109 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

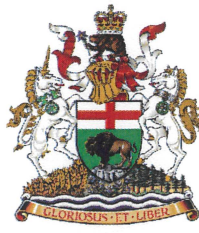
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**MINISTER
OF FINANCE**

Room 103
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8
CANADA

Her Honour, the Honourable Anita R. Neville, P.C., O.M.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235 Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the privilege of presenting, for the information of Your Honour, the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act Annual Report for the period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Adrien Sala".

Honourable Adrien Sala
Minister of Finance





Finance

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Honourable Adrien Sala
Minister of Finance
Room 103 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Section 83 of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, I am pleased to present the twenty-fifth annual report of the administration of the act and regulation by Manitoba government departments, government agencies and local public bodies, for the period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

Silvester Komlodi
Deputy Minister of Finance



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INTRODUCTION

The 25th annual report from the Minister responsible for administration of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA) covers the period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023. The report statistically summarizes the activities of Manitoba government departments, government agencies and local public bodies in responding to requests for access to records and in protecting personal information under the act.

FIPPA received Royal Assent on June 27, 1997 and came into force for provincial government departments and agencies on May 4, 1998 and for the City of Winnipeg on August 31, 1998. On April 4, 2000, local governments, educational bodies and health care bodies also became subject to the requirements of FIPPA. In 2011, significant amendments to FIPPA came into force as a result of a mandatory review of the legislation, which included the creation of the role of the Information and Privacy Adjudicator.

Following the second mandatory review of the legislation, The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Amendment Act received Royal Assent on May 20, 2021 and came into force on January 1, 2022. The amendments included changes to timelines for responding to requests for access to information, provisions for privacy breach notification, and requirements for mandatory disclosure of information by government.

FIPPA provides a qualified legal right of access to records in the custody or under the control of public bodies. This right of access is in addition to any rights of access already available under existing provincial laws. Access to any record is subject to four mandatory and fourteen discretionary exceptions to disclosure under FIPPA. If an applicant is dissatisfied with the response of a public body, the act provides for review by the Manitoba Ombudsman and referral to the Information and Privacy Adjudicator as necessary.

FIPPA provides privacy protection for personal information held by public bodies, based on internationally recognized principles of fair information practices. It imposes obligations on public bodies with respect to the collection, use, disclosure, accuracy, retention and security of personal information.

ADMINISTRATION OF FIPPA

In 2022, the administration and coordination of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA) was transferred to the Department of Finance and the former Information and Privacy Policy Secretariat became a part of the Communications and Engagement Division.

The division provides leadership and expertise in the Manitoba government on information accessibility, confidentiality and privacy policy issues, as well as support services to other public bodies that fall under FIPPA.

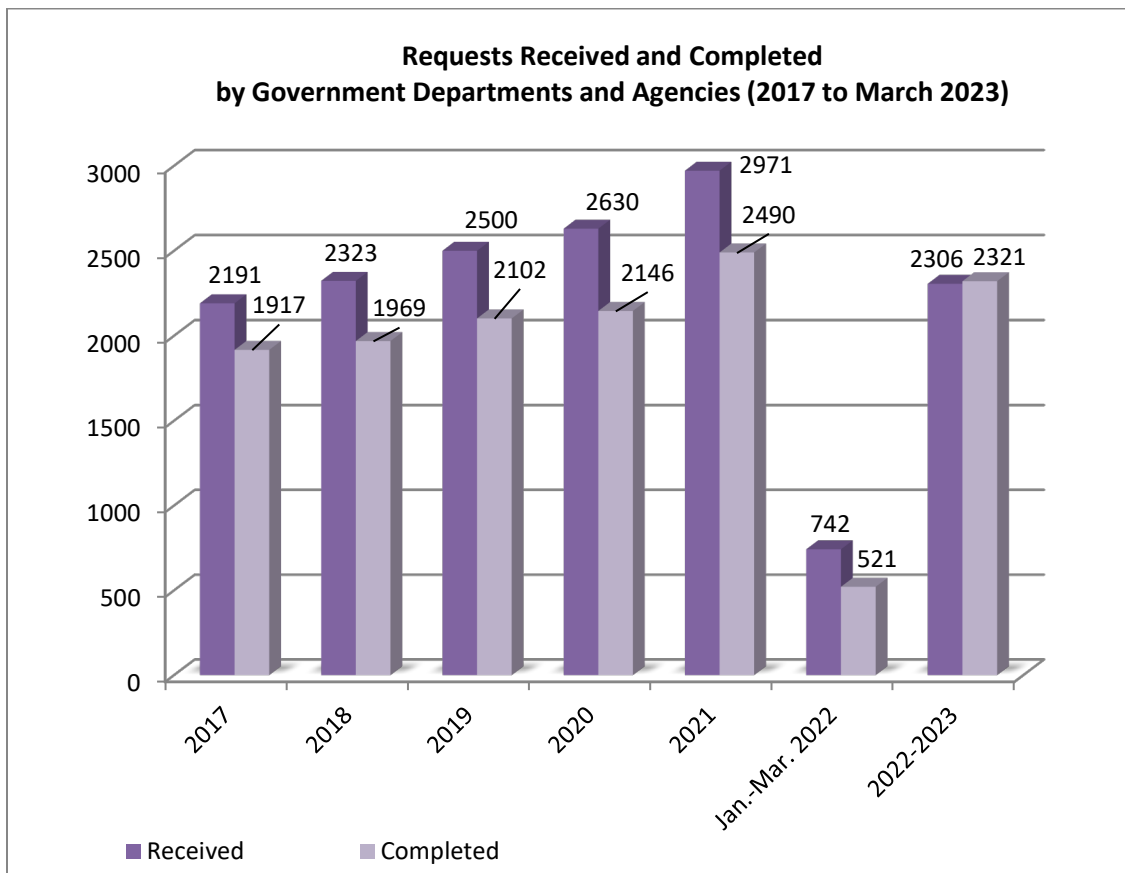
To support this mandate, the division provides guidance to employees of public bodies on the administrative requirements of FIPPA. This is carried out by making resource material, educational opportunities and consultation services available to public bodies. The division also provides help desk services to members of the public who request assistance with FIPPA.

FIPPA STATISTICS

Government Departments and Agencies

Number of Requests Received

Manitoba Government departments and agencies reported receiving 2,306 requests for access between April 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023. This figure represents a decrease in activity compared to the 2,971 requests received during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and the 742 requests received during the interim reporting period of January 1 to March 31, 2022.¹



¹ The 2021-2022 report covered 15 months, from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022. The change was a one-time adjustment to align with other government annual reports and the Manitoba Ombudsman's annual report. The FIPPA annual report is now based on the fiscal year, from April 1 to March 31 each year.

The government departments that received the highest number of requests during 2022-2023 were Manitoba Justice (286), Manitoba Finance (223) and Manitoba Consumer Protection and Government Services (204). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 5 for a full breakdown of requests received by government departments during 2022-2023.]

Top 10 – Requests to Departments and Agencies – 2022-2023	
Manitoba Justice	286
Manitoba Finance	223
Manitoba Consumer Protection and Government Services (includes former Manitoba Central Services; Manitoba Labour, Consumer Protection and Government Services)	204
Manitoba Health	187
Manitoba Executive Council	130
Manitoba Families	123
Manitoba Environment and Climate (includes former Manitoba Environment, Climate and Parks)	104
Manitoba Transportation and Infrastructure	89
Manitoba Advanced Education and Training; Manitoba Labour and Immigration (includes former Manitoba Advanced Education, Skills and Immigration)	84
Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development	79

No government agencies appear in the ‘Top 10’ chart above. However, in 2022-2023, the government agencies that received the highest number of requests were Manitoba Public Insurance (75), Manitoba Hydro (73), and Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation received (49). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 6 for a full breakdown of requests received by government agencies during 2022-2023.]

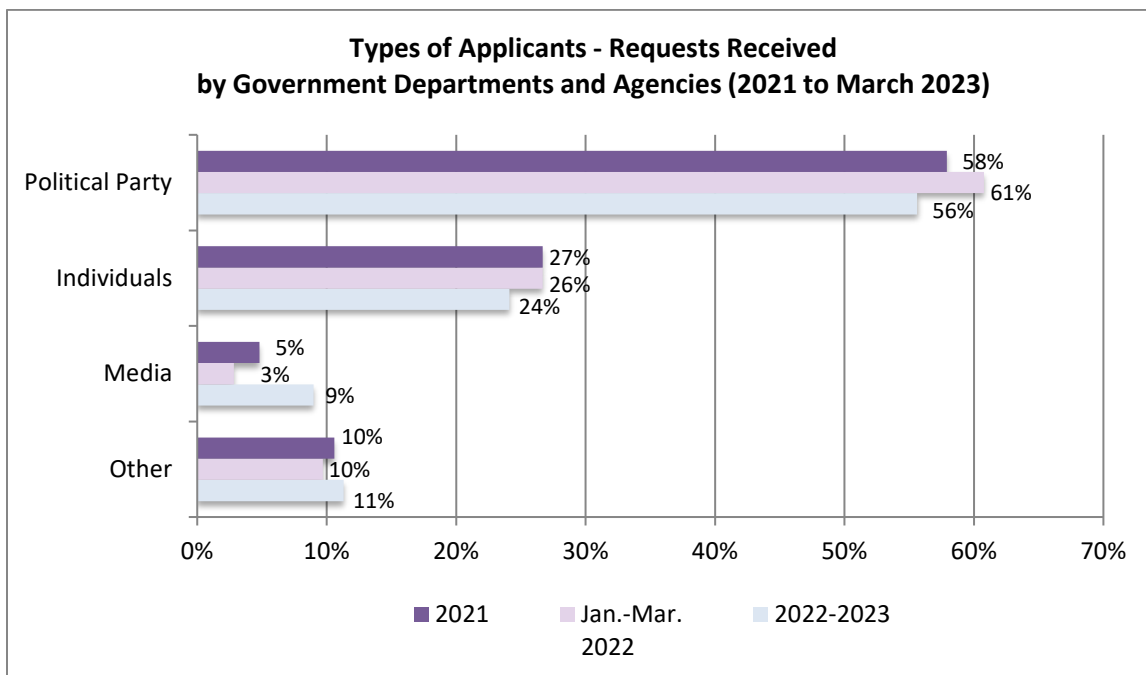
Types of Applicants

Out of the 2,306 requests received by government departments and agencies during 2022-2023, political parties submitted 1,282 requests (56 per cent). This represents a slightly lower percentage of requests submitted by political parties than the 1,720 requests (58 per cent) reported in 2021 and 451 requests (61 per cent) reported in January to March 2022.

Individuals made 556 requests (24 per cent), down from 793 (27 per cent) in 2021 and 198 requests (26 per cent) during January to March 2022.

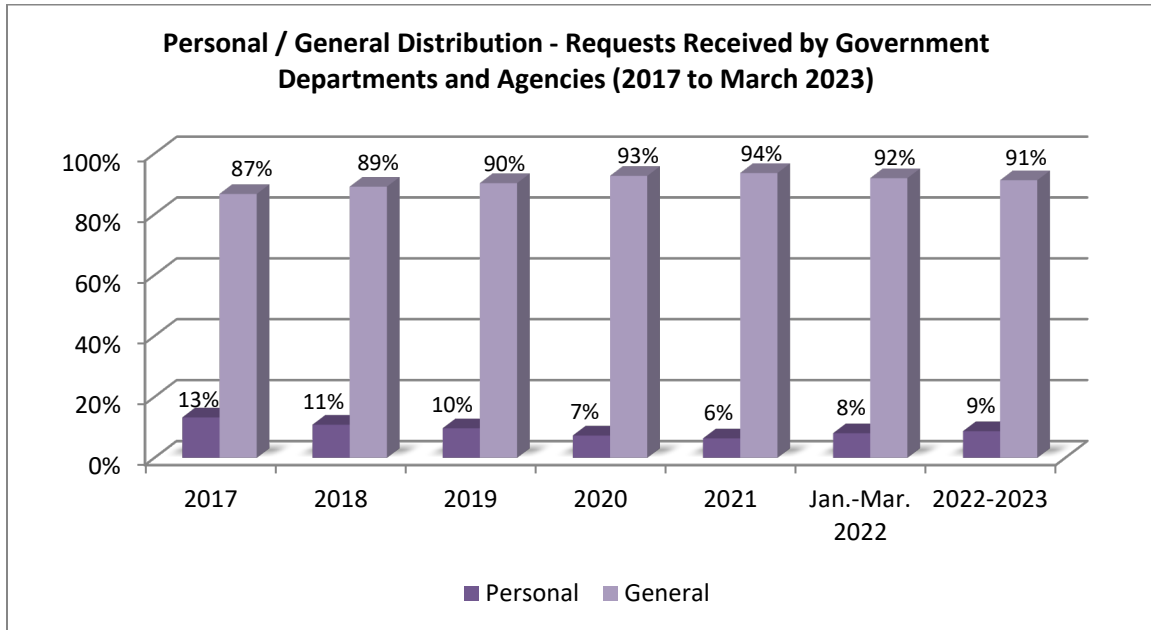
Media representatives submitted 207 (nine per cent), significantly up from 143 requests (five per cent) in 2021 and 21 requests (three per cent) during January to March 2022.

Other organizations submitted 261 requests (11 per cent), a comparable percentage to the 315 requests (10 per cent) submitted in 2021, and 72 requests (ten per cent) from January to March 2022.



Personal / General Distribution of Requests Received

Of the 2,306 requests received in 2022-2023, 2,104 (91 per cent) were requests for general information and 202 (9 per cent) were requests for personal information. These statistics are similar to 2021, when 2,781 (94 per cent) of the 2,971 requests received were for general information and 190 (6 per cent) were for personal information. Also similar to January to March 2022, when 682 (92 per cent) of the 742 requests received were for general information and 60 (8 per cent) were for personal information.



Number of Requests Completed

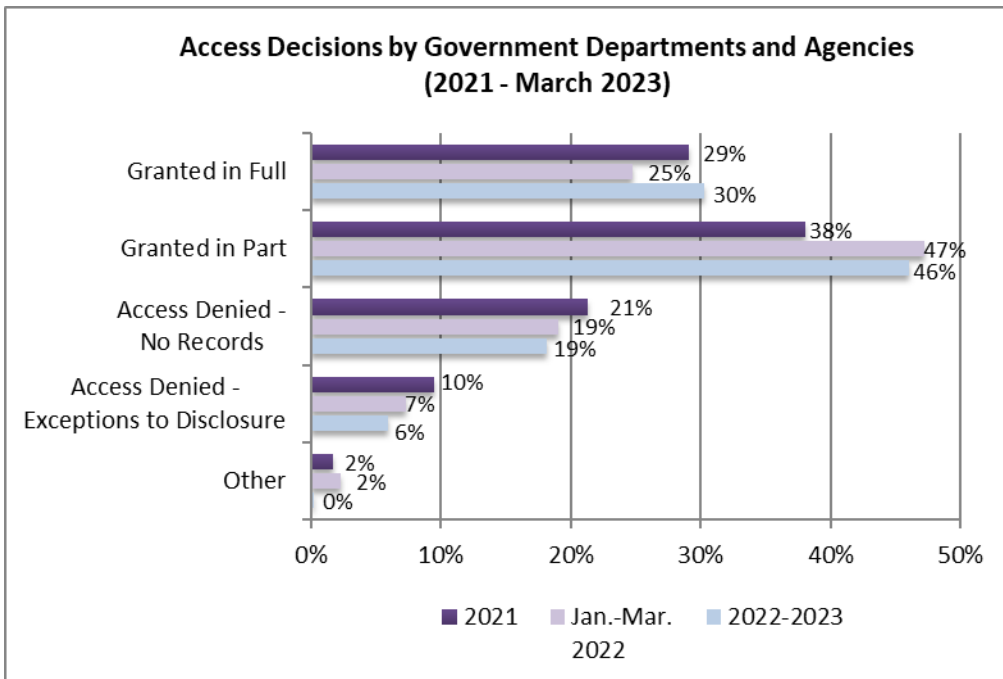
Government departments and agencies completed 2,321 requests during 2022-2023, compared to 2,490 requests during 2021 and 521 requests during January to March 2022. The number of completed requests differs from the number of requests received because it excludes withdrawn, abandoned, and out of scope requests, those for which information was publicly available, as well as requests carried forward to the next reporting period. [Statistics shown on Chart 1 at the beginning of the Government Departments and Agencies section.]

Access Decisions

Government departments and agencies completed 2,321 requests in 2022-2023, of which applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 703 requests (30 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 1,055 requests (46 per cent). 'Access denied – no records' accounted for the responses to 422 requests (19 per cent) and 'access denied – exceptions to disclosure' accounted for a further 137 responses to requests (six per cent). Responses to four requests (0.2 per cent) fell into the 'other' category, which includes requests public bodies disregarded under section 13 of the act, as well as requests where public bodies refused to confirm or deny the existence of a record under section 12(2) of the act.

Of the 2,490 requests government departments and agencies completed during 2021, applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 723 requests (29 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 959 requests (38 per cent). 'Access denied – no records' accounted for the responses to 529 requests (21 per cent) and 'access denied – exceptions to disclosure' accounted for a further 237 responses to requests (ten per cent). Responses to 42 requests (two per cent) fell into the 'other' category.

Of the completed 521 requests during January to March 2022, applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 129 requests (25 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 246 requests (47 per cent). 'Access denied – no records' accounted for the responses to 96 requests (19 per cent) and 'access denied – exceptions to disclosure' accounted for a further 38 responses to requests (seven per cent). Responses to 12 requests (two per cent) fell into the 'other' category.



Exceptions to Disclosure

When public bodies sever information from a record or withhold a record completely, they must indicate the 'exception to disclosure' provision of FIPPA used to authorize the decision to refuse access. Public bodies must deny access if a mandatory exception applies to the requested information, but may choose to release or withhold information if a discretionary exception applies.

Once again, the most frequently applied mandatory exception to disclosure was protection of a third party's privacy, applied to 484 requests in 2022-2023, compared to 413 requests in 2021 and 99 requests from January to March 2022.

The second most frequently used mandatory exception was third party's business interests, used in 232 requests. In 2021 and January to March 2022, the second most frequently used mandatory exception was Cabinet confidences, used in 221 requests and 41 requests respectively.

Sections of the Act Used	Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies (2022-2023)	Number of Requests Applied
Mandatory		
17	Third party's privacy	484
18	Third party's business interests	232
19	Cabinet confidences	148
20	Information provided in confidence by another government	62

Advice to a public body was the most frequent discretionary exception, used in responding to 651 requests in 2022-2023, compared to 627 requests in 2021 and 150 requests from January to March 2022.

Sections of the Act Used	Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies (2022-2023)	Number of Requests Applied
Discretionary		
21	Harmful to relations between Manitoba and other governments	71
22	Local public body confidences	2
23	Advice to public body	651
24	Harmful to individual and public safety	66
25	Harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings	80
26	Harmful to security of property	100
27	Solicitor– client privilege	54
28	Harmful to economic and other interests of a public body	107
29	Testing procedures, tests and audits	5
29.1	Disclosure harmful to public body's labour relations	7
29.2	Information relating to workplace investigations	13
30	Confidential evaluations about the applicant	10
31	Preservation of heritage resources and life forms	0
32	Information that will be available to the public	28

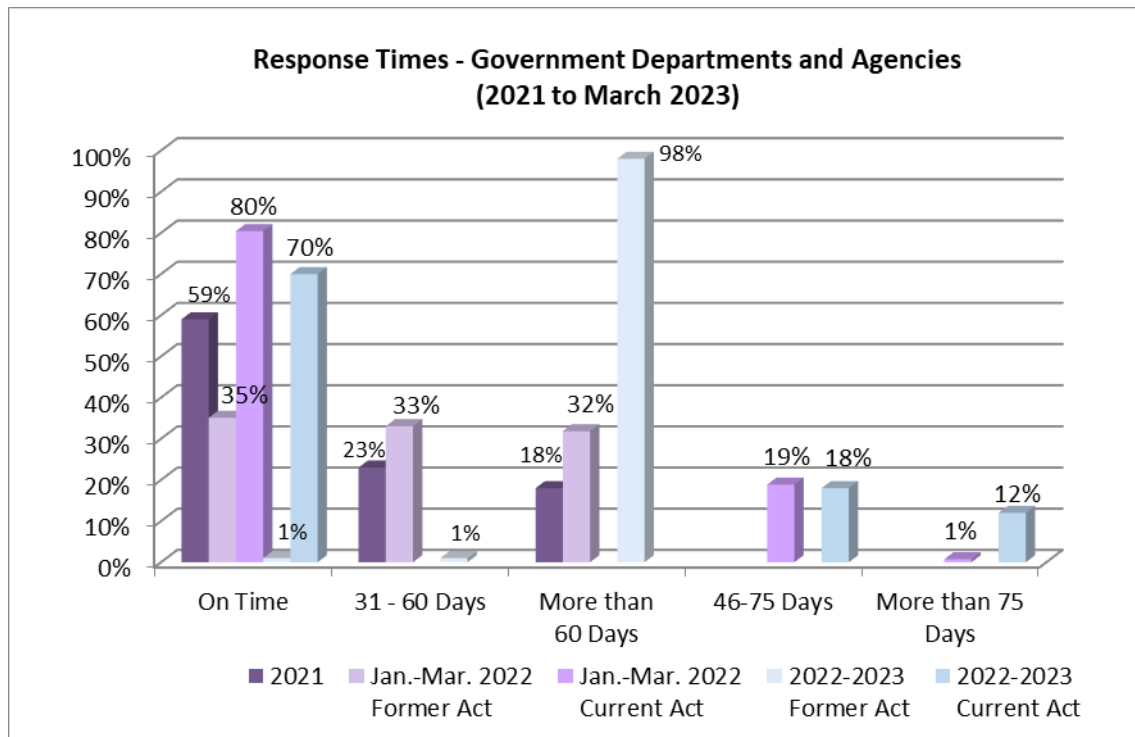
Response Times

Under the current act, which came into force on January 1, 2022, a public body must respond to an applicant's request for access within 45 days. Under the former act, applicable to requests received up to the end of 2021, a public body must respond to an applicant's request for access within 30 days.

FIPPA permits a public body to extend the time for responding to a request by up to an additional 30 days in certain circumstances. This includes when a large number of records must be searched, or when time is needed to consult with a third party or another public body before deciding whether to grant access. The Manitoba Ombudsman may also authorize an extension to give a public body more than 75 days under the current act, and more than 60 days under the former act, to respond under certain circumstances.

During 2022-2023, the current act time limit for responding, which is 45 days, applied to 2,057 requests. Of those requests, 1,452 (70 per cent) were 'on time' responses, 367 (18 per cent) were within 46-75 days without an authorized extension and 238 requests (12 per cent) received responses in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

During 2022-2023, the former act time limit for responding, which was 30 days, applied to 264 requests brought forward from 2021. Of those requests, four were 'on time' responses, two requests were within 31-60 days without an authorized extension and 258 requests (98 per cent) received responses in more than 60 days without an authorized extension.



Please note: Requests shown on this chart as 'On time' represent those completed within the legislated timeframe specified in the act, as well as those that were the subject of an authorized extension. The other categories reflect those responses that were provided after the authorized timeframes required by FIPPA.

During 2021, a total of 1,483 (59 per cent) of the 2,490 requests completed by government departments and agencies received responses within the required time limit or were considered on time. 'On time response' includes requests completed within the 30 calendar days specified in the former act, as well as those with an authorized extension. The remaining requests were either completed within 31-60 days without an authorized extension (563 requests, 23 per cent), or completed in more than 60 days without an authorized extension (444 requests, 18 per cent).

During January to March 2022, the current act time limit for responding, which is 45 days, applied to 276 requests received and processed during the quarter. Of those requests, 218 (80 per cent) were 'on time' responses, 52 requests (19 per cent) were within 46-75 days without an authorized extension and two requests (one per cent) received responses in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

During January to March 2022, the former act time limit for responding, which was 30 days, applied to 245 requests brought forward from 2021. Of those requests, 86 (35 per cent) were 'on time' responses, 81 requests (33 per cent) were within 31-60 days without an authorized extension and 78 requests (32 per cent) received responses in more than 60 days without an authorized extension.

Fees

Under FIPPA, there is no fee for making a request for access to records or for the time spent by officials reviewing records to determine if any exceptions to disclosure apply. There is also no fee for the search and preparation of records for the first two hours per request. However, the Access and Privacy Regulation allows fees to be charged for additional search and preparation time, copying, computer programming and data processing costs.

In 2022-2023, government departments and agencies collected a total of \$1,147. Search and preparation fees accounted for 56 per cent of the total, computer programming / data processing fees accounted for a further 35 per cent and copying fees accounted for nine per cent. Requests for general information accounted for 88 per cent of the fees collected in 2022-2023.

In 2021, government departments and agencies collected a total of \$5,752. Search and preparation fees accounted for 96 per cent of the total. Requests for general information accounted for 93 per cent of the fees collected in 2021. During January to March 2022, government departments and agencies collected a total of \$882. Search and preparation fees accounted for 99 per cent of the total. Requests for general information accounted for 100 per cent of the fees collected.

Fees Collected by Departments and Agencies			
Type of Fee	Amount Collected		
	2021	Jan.-Mar. 2022	2022-2023
Search and preparation	\$5,535	\$870	\$643
Copying	\$217	\$12	\$104
Computer programming / Data processing	\$0	\$0	\$400
TOTAL	\$5,752	\$882	\$1,147

Fees Waived

FIPPA provides that at the applicant's request, the head of a public body may waive all or part of the fees payable under three circumstances. 1) Payment would impose an unreasonable financial hardship on the applicant; 2) the request for access relates to the applicant's own personal information and waiving the fees would be reasonable and fair in the circumstances; and 3) the record relates to a matter of public interest concerning public health or safety or the environment.

During 2022-2023, government departments and agencies reported fee waivers totaling \$11,490. In 2021, \$11,963 in fee waivers were reported. During January to March 2022, there were no fee waivers reported.

Costs Incurred by Departments and Agencies

Departments and agencies reported spending \$2,360 on legal fees during 2022-2023, as well as \$10 for copying in responding to requests for access.

Departments and agencies reported spending a total of \$2,034 in responding to requests for access during 2021, including \$1,675 for copying and \$359 in legal charges. During January to March 2022, departments and agencies reported spending \$238 on copying and no monies were reported as spent on legal charges.

The cost of department and agency staff resources and central administration services are not included in these figures.

Protection of Privacy

FIPPA requires that public bodies implement standards and procedures in their day-to-day management of the personal information in their custody or under their control. The act covers matters such as why and how personal information may be collected, the need to maintain its accuracy and allow people to correct their own information, the storage and protection of personal information, its use by the public body, and disclosures outside the public body.

Government departments and agencies reported receiving three requests for correction of personal information during 2022-2023. No correction requests were reported in 2021 or January to March 2022.

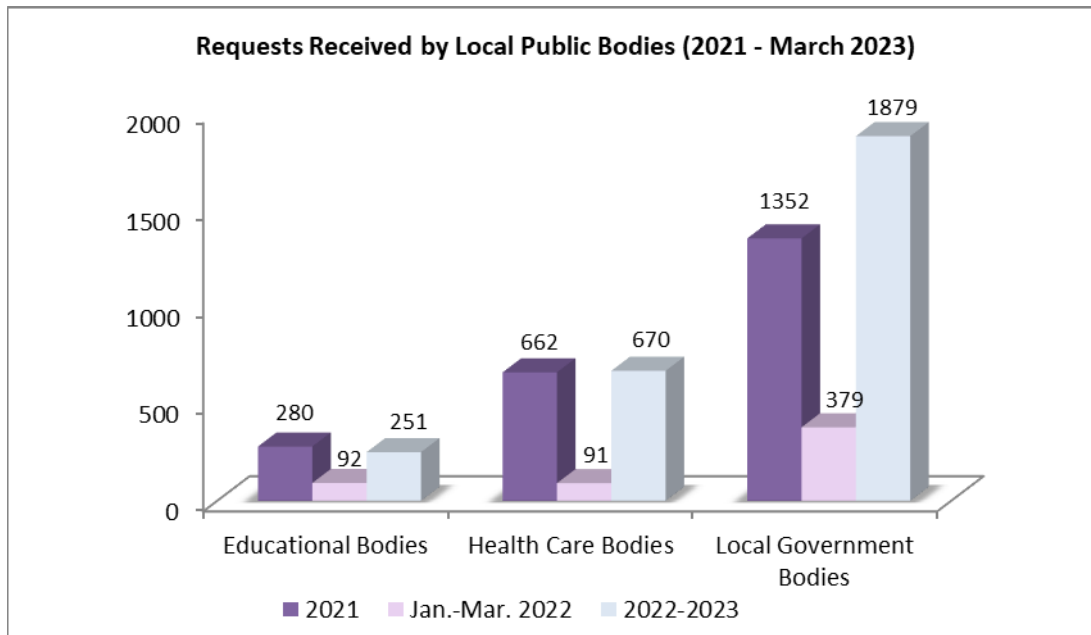
Local Public Bodies

As defined in FIPPA, local public bodies include educational bodies (school divisions, colleges and universities), health care bodies (regional health authorities, hospitals and other health care bodies) and local government bodies (municipalities, community councils under The Northern Affairs Act, watershed districts, planning districts and police boards established by municipalities, including the City of Winnipeg).

At the end of 2022-2023, there were 304 local public bodies, of which municipalities accounted for close to half. Local public bodies submitted 167 annual reports during the year, representing 55 per cent of the total number. In 2021, local public bodies submitted 184 annual reports, representing 61 per cent of the total number. During January to March 2022, local public bodies submitted 139 quarterly reports, representing 46 per cent of the total number.

Number of Requests Received

Local public bodies received 2,800 requests for access in 2022-2023, a significant increase over the 2,294 requests received in 2021. During January to March 2022, local public bodies received 562 requests.



The local public bodies that received the highest number of requests during 2022-2023 were the City of Winnipeg (1,692), Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (162) and Shared Health (157). Those same public bodies also received the most requests in 2021 and January to March 2022: City of Winnipeg (1,160 and 343 respectively), Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (177 and 18) and Shared Health (177 and 19).

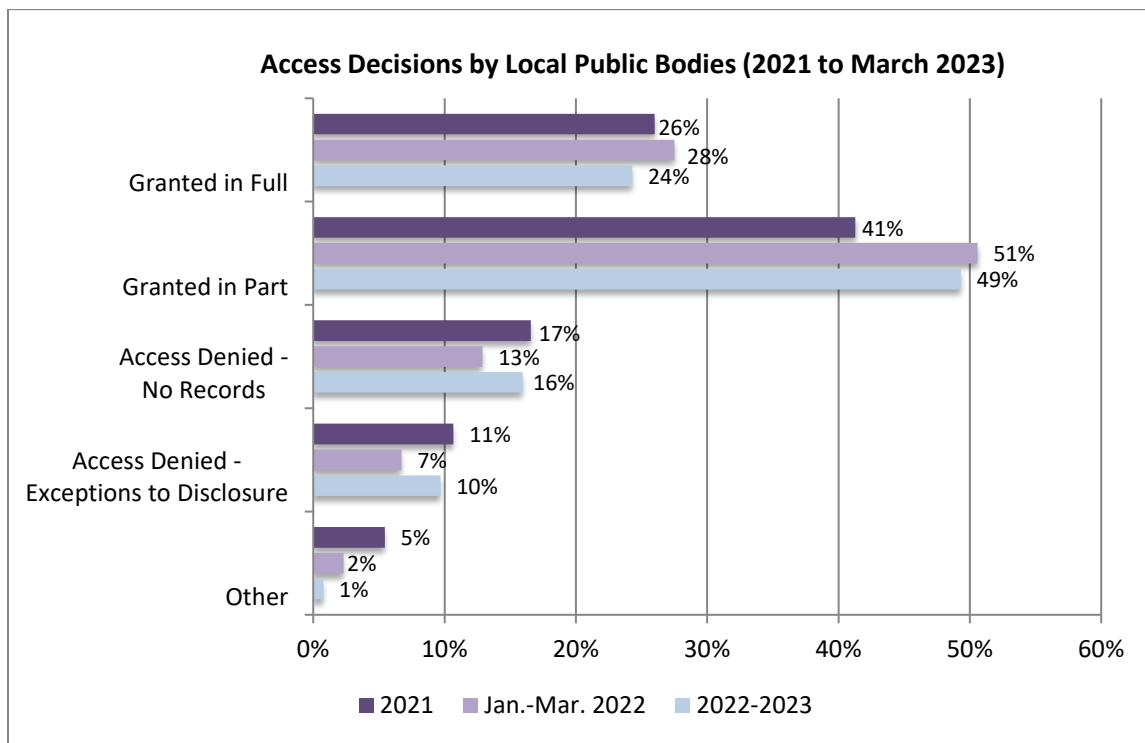
Top 10 – Requests to Local Public Bodies (2022-2023)	
City of Winnipeg	1,692
Winnipeg Regional Health Authority	162
Shared Health	157
Northern Health Region	92
Prairie Mountain Health	80
Interlake-Eastern Regional Health Authority	75
Southern Health/ Santé Sud	71
University of Manitoba	49
Pembina Trails School Division	25
City of Brandon	23

Access Decisions

Local public bodies completed 2,219 requests during 2022-2023. Applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 539 requests (24 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 1,095 requests (49 per cent).

In 2021, local public bodies completed 2,069 requests. Applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 538 requests (26 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 854 requests (41 per cent).

Local public bodies also completed 510 requests during January to March 2022, of which applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 143 requests (28 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 263 requests (51 per cent).



Educational Bodies

During 2022-2023, school divisions replied to 33 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' responses and 'granted in part' to 12 per cent. Universities and colleges replied to 42 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 34 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. In 2021, school divisions replied to 51 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' responses and 'granted in part' to nine per cent. Universities and colleges replied to 19 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 59 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. From January to March 2022, school divisions replied to 64 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 22 per cent of requests with 'granted in part' responses. Universities and colleges replied to nine per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 63 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

Health Care Bodies

During 2022-2023, regional health authorities and other health care bodies replied to 45 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 18 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. In 2021, regional health authorities and other health care bodies replied to 36 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 22 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. From January to March 2022, regional health authorities and other health care bodies replied to 44 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 15 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

Local Government Bodies

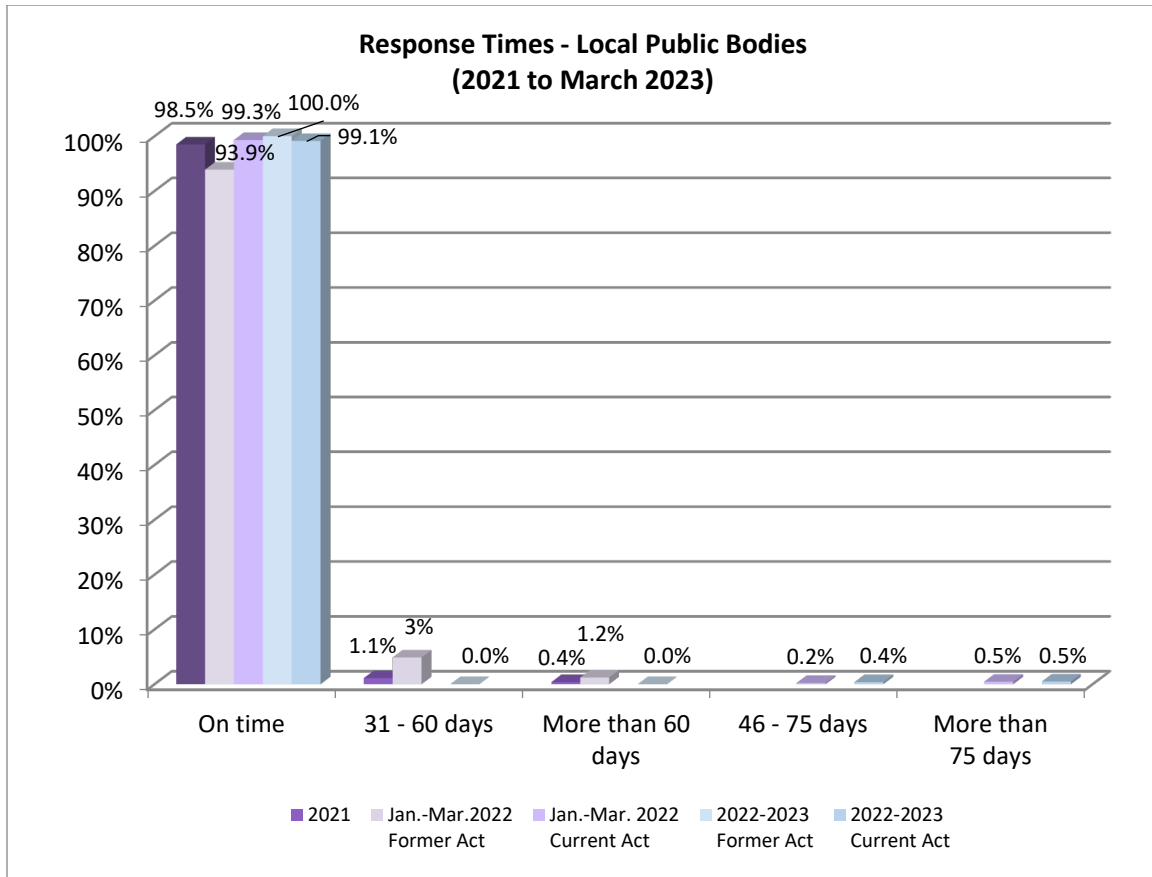
During 2022-2023, local government bodies replied to 14 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 66 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. In 2021, local government bodies replied to 16 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 57 per cent with 'granted in part' responses. During January to March 2022, local government bodies replied to 16 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 66 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

Exceptions to Disclosure

When access was fully or partly denied, the most frequently applied exceptions to disclosure cited by local public bodies during 2022-2023 were protection of a third party's privacy (814 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (752 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (201 requests). In 2021 and January to March 2022, local public bodies cited the same three exceptions as the most frequently applied: protection of a third party's privacy (718 and 206 requests respectively), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (478 and 178 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (167 and 58 requests).

Response Time

During 2022-2023, a total of 2,200 requests (99 per cent) received by local public bodies were completed within the required time limit (45 days) or considered 'on time' because they were completed within the timeframe of an authorized extension. Eight requests were completed within 46 to 75 days without an authorized extension. The remaining eleven requests were processed in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.



In 2021, a total of 2,038 requests (99 per cent) received by local public bodies were completed within the required time limit (30 days) or considered 'on time' because they were completed within the timeframe of an authorized extension. Twenty-three requests (one per cent) were completed within 31 to 60 days without an authorized extension. The remaining eight requests were processed in more than 60 days without an authorized extension.

From January to March 2022, 77 requests (94 per cent) received during 2021 and carried forward into 2022 were completed within the former act time limit (30 days). Four requests were completed in more than 30 days (five per cent) and one request in more than 60 days without authorized extensions. From January to March 2022, 425 requests (99 per cent) received during the quarter were completed by local public bodies within the current act time limit (45 days) or considered 'on time' due to an authorized extension. One request was completed in more than 45 days and two requests in more than 75 days without authorized extensions.

Fees

During 2022-2023, nine local public bodies charged fees totaling \$10,919 in accordance with the Access and Privacy Regulation. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$8,811 for search and preparation, computer programming / data processing and copying. St. James-Assiniboia School Division reported the second highest amount of fees, with \$510 collected for search and preparation.

In 2021, eleven local public bodies charged fees totaling \$12,830. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$9,570 for search and preparation, computer programming / data processing and copying. The Winnipeg Regional Health Authority reported the second highest amount of fees, with \$682 collected for search and preparation.

From January to March 2022, two local public bodies reported charging fees totaling \$952. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$892 for search and preparation, computer programming / data processing and copying. Prairie Mountain Health reported collecting \$60 in fees for search and preparation.

Fees Collected by Local Public Bodies				
Type of Fee	Amount Collected			
	2021	Q5 2022 Former Act	Q5 2022 Current Act	2022-2023 Current Act
Search and Preparation	\$10,437	\$330	\$330	\$8,934
Copying	\$153	\$12	\$0	\$95
Computer Programming / Data Processing	\$2,240	\$210	\$70	\$1,891
Total	\$12,830	\$552	\$400	\$10,919

Protection of Privacy

FIPPA requires that public bodies implement standards and procedures in their day-to-day management of the personal information in their custody or under their control. The act covers matters such as why and how personal information may be collected, the need to maintain its accuracy and allow people to correct their own information, the storage and protection of personal information, its use by the public body, and disclosures outside the public body.

Local public bodies received zero requests for correction of personal information to records during 2022-2023. In 2021, local public bodies received two requests for correction of personal information to records. During January to March 2022, local public bodies received zero requests for correction.

Oversight

The Manitoba Ombudsman is responsible for oversight of Manitoba public bodies in their administration of FIPPA. An individual has a right to make a complaint about any decision, act or failure to act by a public body in response to an access request. Individuals who believe that their personal information has been collected, used or disclosed in violation of the privacy protection provisions of FIPPA may make a complaint to the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman has the power to conduct investigations and audits of public bodies to ensure compliance, make recommendations and inform the public about the act.

The Ombudsman reports annually to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the performance of the duties and function of this office under FIPPA. The Ombudsman's report is issued separately.

FIPPA SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS

Supplementary statistics about the administration of the act are available online at:

https://www.gov.mb.ca/fippa/annual_reports/pdf/fippa_supp_stats2022-2023.pdf

1. Requests Received and Completed – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2023)
2. Personal / General Distribution of Requests – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2023)
3. Types of Applicants – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2023)
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7. Exceptions to Disclosure Applied – Government Departments and Agencies (2021 to March 2023)
8. Fees Collected – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2023)
9. Local Public Bodies' Experience under FIPPA (2021 to March 2023)
10. Requests Received and Completed by Educational Bodies (2021 to March 2023)
11. Requests Received and Completed by Health Care Bodies (2021 to March 2023)
12. Requests Received and Completed by Local Government Bodies (2021 to March 2023)
13. Local Public Bodies' Comparative Yearly Experience (2019 to March 2023)

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