

# **Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act**

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## **Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée**

### **Annual Report Rapport annuel**

**For the year ended March 31, 2024**

**Pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2024**

### **Indigenous Land Acknowledgement**

We recognize that Manitoba is on the treaty territories and ancestral lands of the Anishinaabe, 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.



## Minister of Finance

Minister responsible for Manitoba Hydro  
Minister responsible for the Public Service Commission  
Minister responsible for the Public Utilities Board

Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8 CANADA

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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, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

Honourable Adrien Sala  
Minister of Finance





**Finance**  
**Deputy Minister**

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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-sixth 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, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

Silvester Komlodi  
Deputy Minister of Finance



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# INTRODUCTION

The 26<sup>th</sup> 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, 2023 to March 31, 2024. 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 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 Aug. 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 Jan. 1, 2022. The amendments included changes to timelines for responding to access to information requests, provisions for privacy breach notification, and requirements for mandatory disclosure of information by government.

This also resulted in an interim reporting period for the previous 25<sup>th</sup> annual report from Jan. 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022. The 25<sup>th</sup> annual report covered the reporting period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023, in addition to the interim period. The statistics from the interim period are also included in this report when providing comparing statistics in this report with those in the previous annual report.

FIPPA gives people or organizations a qualified legal right to access 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 not satisfied with a public body's response, under the act, the response can be reviewed by the Manitoba Ombudsman and referred to the information and privacy adjudicator as necessary.

FIPPA provides privacy protection for personal information that public bodies hold, based on internationally recognized principles of fair information practices. It imposes obligations on public bodies related to 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 Manitoba Finance and the former Information and Privacy Policy Secretariat (IPPS) became part of the Communications and Engagement Division.

In July 2023, IPPS was dissolved, and work was started to centralize access and privacy responsibilities of FIPPA into the department, including the transfer of 17 staff from various departments.

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.

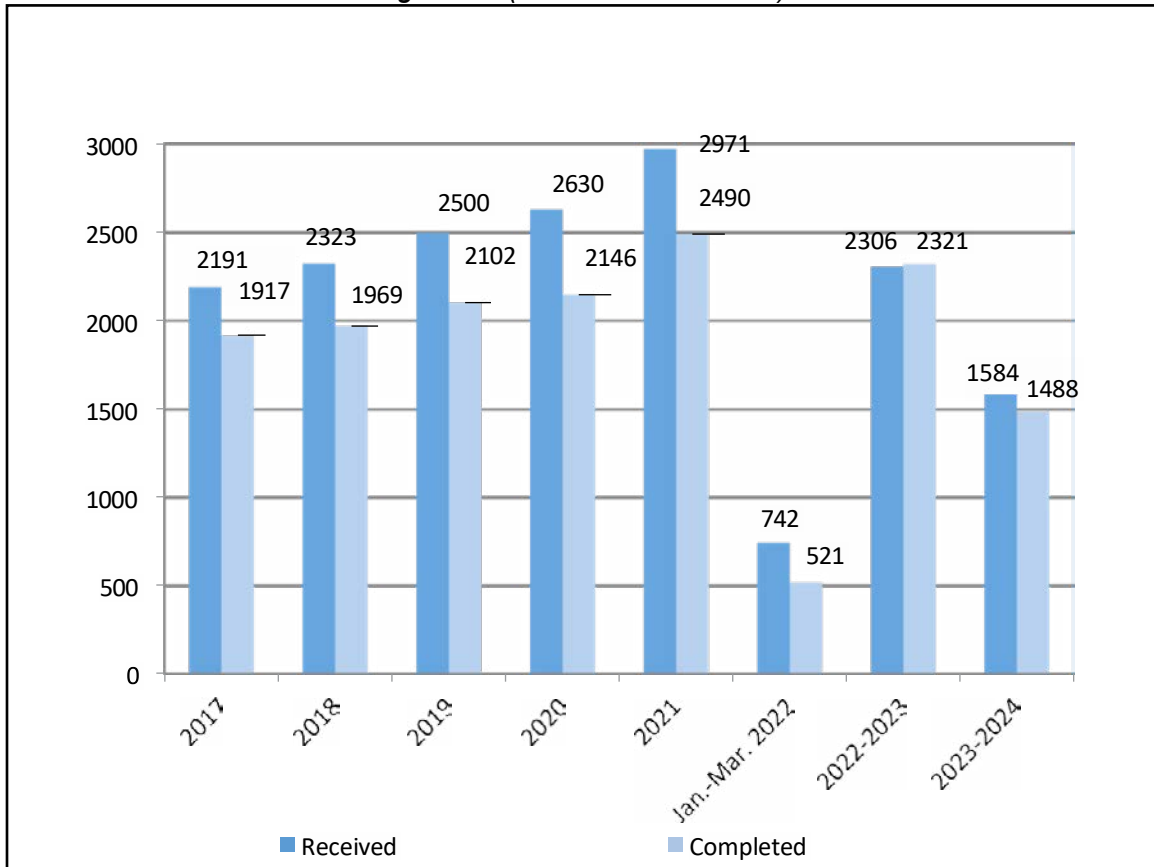
# FIPPA STATISTICS

## Government Departments and Agencies

### Number of Access Requests Received

Manitoba Government departments and agencies reported receiving 1,584 requests for access between April 1, 2023 and March 31, 2024. This figure represents a decrease in activity compared to the 2,306 requests received during 2022-23. The decrease can be attributed to the drop in political party requests. There were also 742 requests received during the interim reporting period of Jan. 1 to March 31, 2022.

Figure 1 - Requests Received and Completed by Government Departments and Agencies (2017 to March 2024)





The government departments that received the highest number of requests during 2023-24 were Manitoba Justice (218), Health, Seniors and Long-Term Care (113) and Environment and Climate Change (104). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 5 for a full breakdown of requests received by government departments during 2023-24.]

*Table 1 - Top 10 Requests to Departments and Agencies (2023-2024)*

Manitoba Justice	218
Health, Seniors and Long-Term Care	113
Environment and Climate Change	104
Manitoba Finance	97
Manitoba Families	95
Education and Early Childhood Learning	93
Executive Council	88
Municipal and Northern Relations	71
Consumer Protection and Government Services	61
Labour and Immigration	59
Manitoba Hydro	59

Manitoba Hydro is the only government agency that formed part of the top 10 chart above. In 2022-23, the government agencies that received the highest number of requests were Manitoba Public Insurance (75), Manitoba Hydro (73) and Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (49). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 6 for a full breakdown of requests received by government agencies during 2023-24.]

## Types of Applicants

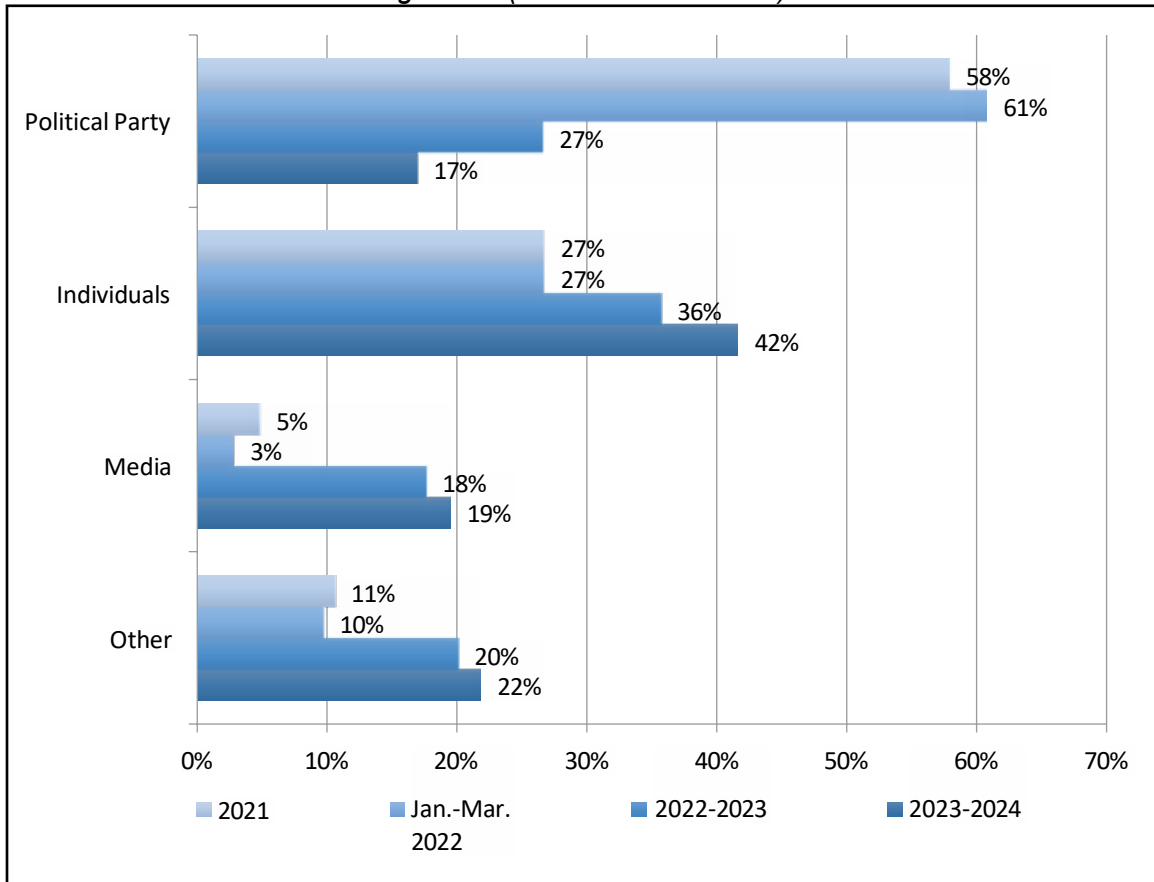
Out of the 1,584 requests received by government departments and agencies during 2023-24, political parties submitted 269 requests (17 per cent). This represents a significantly lower number than the 1,282 requests (56 per cent) reported by political parties from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023, and the 451 requests (61 per cent) reported in the interim period of Jan. 1 to March 31, 2022.

Individuals made 647 requests (42 per cent), up from the 556 requests (36 per cent) made from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023. This is in addition to the 198 requests (26 per cent) made from January 1 to March 31, 2022.

Media representatives submitted 309 requests (19 per cent), up from the 207 (18 per cent) requests made from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023, and in addition to the 21 requests made from Jan. 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022 (three per cent).

Other organizations submitted 346 requests (22 per cent), up from the 261 requests (20 per cent) submitted from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023, along with 72 requests made from Jan. 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022 (10 per cent).

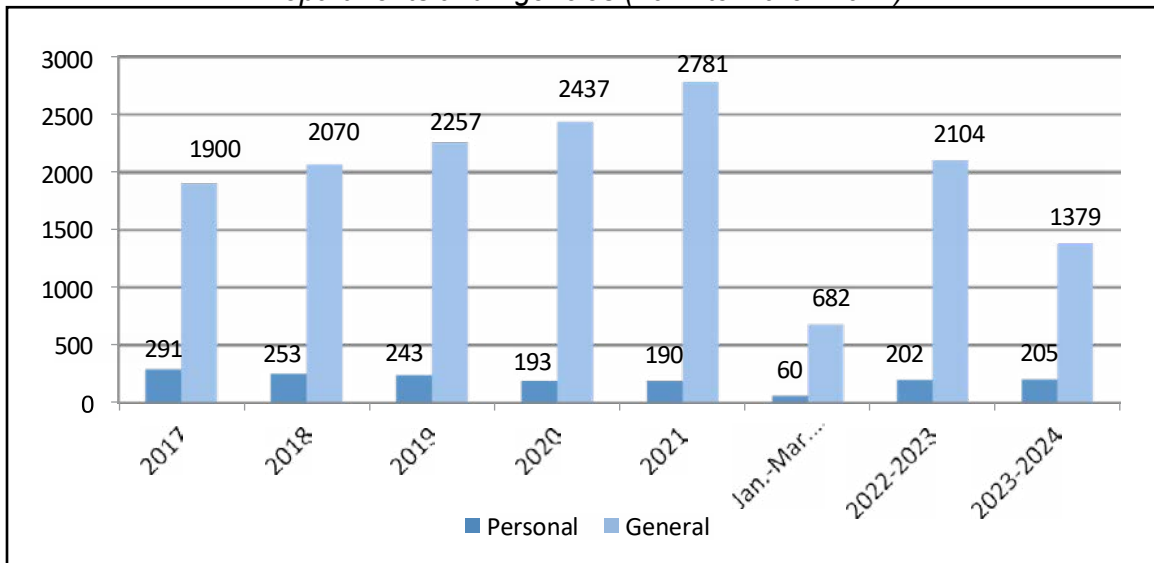
*Figure 2 – Types of Applicants – Requests Received by Government Departments and Agencies (2011 to March 2024)*



## Personal and General Distribution of Requests Received

Of the 1,584 requests received in 2023-24, 1,379 (87 per cent) were requests for general information and 205 (13 per cent) were requests for personal information. These statistics are slightly different from the requests received in 2022-23, where 2,104 (91 per cent) of the requests received were for general information and 202 (nine per cent) of the requests were for personal information.

*Figure 3 – Personal and General Distribution – Requests Received by Government Departments and Agencies (2017 to March 2024)*



## Number of Requests Completed

Government departments and agencies completed 1,121 requests during 2023-24, compared to 2,321 requests during the 2022-23 reporting period, along with 521 requests from Jan. 1 to March 31, 2022. The number of completed requests differs from the number of requests received because the former excludes withdrawn, abandoned and out-of-scope requests, those for which information was publicly available, and requests carried forward to the next reporting period. [Statistics shown on Chart 1 at the beginning of the Government Departments and Agencies section.]

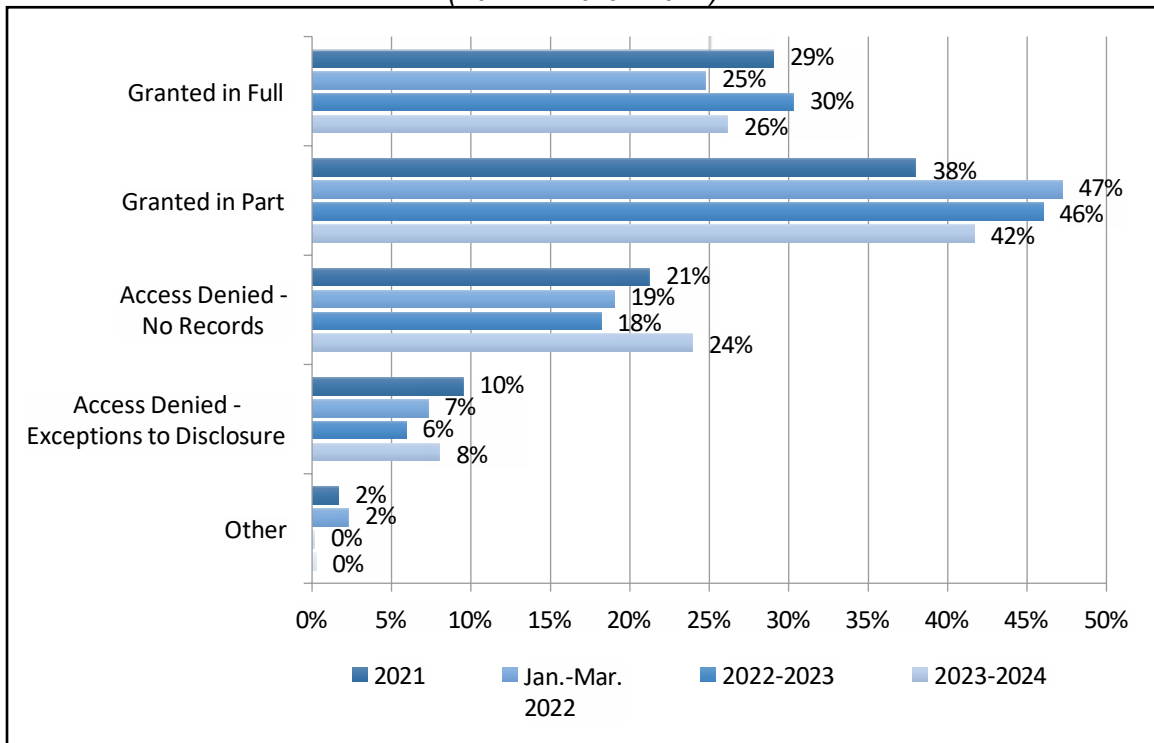
## Access Decisions

Government departments and agencies completed 1,121 requests in 2023-24, of which applicants received ‘granted in full’ responses to 293 requests (26 per cent) and ‘granted in part’ responses to an additional 467 requests (42 per cent). ‘Access denied – no records’ accounted for the responses to 268 requests (24 per cent) and ‘access denied – exceptions to disclosure’ accounted for a further 90 responses (eight per cent). Responses to three requests 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.

Access decisions that are granted in part are made based on exceptions to disclosure identified under Division 3 and Division 4 of FIPPA and can be either mandatory or discretionary. More information on these access decisions is provided on the next page.

Of the 2,321 requests completed during 2022-23, 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 (18 per cent) and ‘access denied – exceptions to disclosure’ accounted for 137 responses (six per cent). Responses to four requests fell into the ‘other’ category.

*Figure 4 – Access Decisions by Government Departments and Agencies  
(2021 – March 2024)*



## 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 they 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 358 requests in 2023-24, compared to 484 requests in 2022-23, and 99 requests from Jan. to March 2022.

The second most frequently used mandatory exception was disclosure harmful to a third party's business interests, used in 130 requests. In the 2022-23 reporting period, this was also the second most frequently used exception to disclosure, being used for 232 requests and 41 requests from January to March 2022.

*Table 2 – Mandatory Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies (2023-2024)*

<b>Sections of the Act Used</b>	<b>Mandatory Exceptions to Disclosure</b>	<b>Number of Requests Applied</b>
17	Disclosure Harmful to Third Party's Privacy	358
18	Disclosure Harmful to Business Interests of a Third Party	130
19	Cabinet confidences	42
20	Information provided in by Another Government	44

Advice to a public body was the most frequently used discretionary exception, used in responding to 199 requests in 2023-2024, compared to 651 requests in the reporting period for 2022-23 and 150 requests from Jan. to March 2022.

*Table 3 – Discretionary Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies (2023-2024)*

<b>Sections of the Act Used</b>	<b>Discretionary Exceptions to Disclosure</b>	<b>Number of Requests Applied</b>
21	Harmful to relations between Manitoba and other Governments	56
22	Local public Body Confidences	0
23	Advice to Public Body	199
24	Harmful to individuals and public safety	56
25	Harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings	76
26	Harmful to security of property	129
27	Legal Privilege	30
28	Harmful to economic and other interests of a public body	39
29	Testing procedures, tests and audits	11
29.1	Disclosure harmful to public body's labour relations	12
29.2	Information relating to workplace investigations	21
30	Confidential evaluations about the applicant	10
31	Preservation of heritage resources and life forms	3
32	Information that will be available to the public	5

## Response Times

Under the current act, which came into force on Jan. 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. These include 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 2023-24, the current act's time limit for responding, which is 45 days, applied to 1,109 requests. Of those requests, 764 (69 per cent) were on time responses, 181 (16 per cent) were within 46 to 75 days without an authorized extension. 164 (15 per cent) of the requests received responses in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

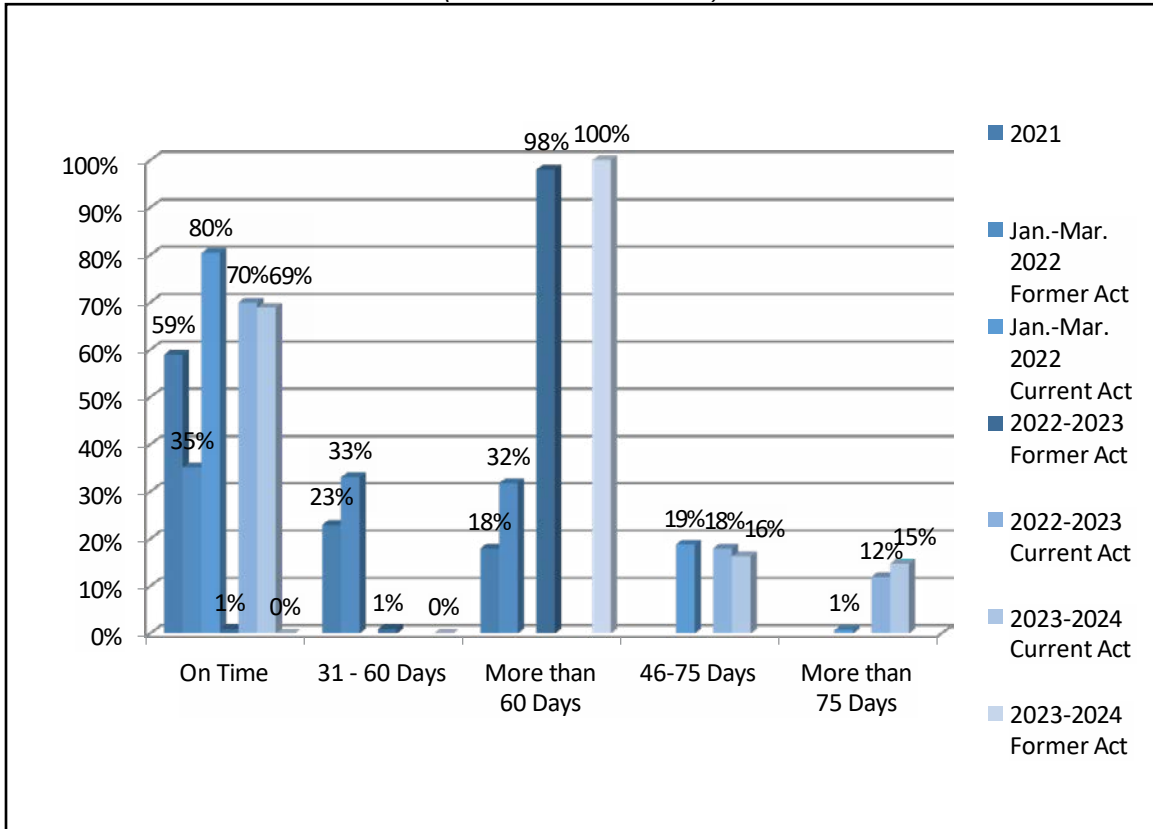
During 2023-24, the former act's time limit for responding, which was 30 days, applied to two requests brought forward from 2022-23. Both these requests (100 per cent) received responses in more than 60 days without an authorized extension.

During 2022-23, the current act's 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 to 75 days without an authorized extension and 238 requests (12 per cent) received responses in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

During Jan. to March 2022, the current act's 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 to 75 days without an authorized extension and two requests (one per cent) received responses in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

During 2022-23, the former act's 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 to 60 days without an authorized extension and 258 requests (98 per cent) received responses in more than 60 days without an authorized extension.

Figure 5 – Response Times of Government Departments and Agencies  
(2021 to March 2024)



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.



## Fees

Under FIPPA, there is no fee for making a request for access to records or for the time officials spend 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 2023-24, government departments and agencies collected \$3,721 in fees. Search and preparation fees accounted for 47 per cent of the total, computer programming and data processing fees accounted for a further 51 per cent and copying fees accounted for two per cent. Requests for general information accounted for 98 per cent of the fees collected in 2023-24.

In 2022-23, government departments and agencies collected a total of \$1,147. Search and preparation fees accounted for 56 per cent of the total, computer programming and 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 2022-23.

Additionally, during Jan. to March 2022, government departments and agencies collected \$882 and 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.

*Table 4 – Fees Collected by Departments and Agencies*

Type of Fee	Amount Collected		
	Jan – Mar. 2022	April 2022 – Mar. 2023	2023-2024
Search and preparation	\$870	\$643	\$1,740
Copying	\$12	\$104	\$61
Computer programming / Data processing	\$0	\$400	\$1920
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$882</b>	<b>\$1,147</b>	<b>\$3,721</b>

## Fees Waived

FIPPA states 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.
- 3) The record relates to a matter of public interest such as public health or safety or the environment.

During 2023-24, government departments and agencies reported no fee waivers.

During 2022-23, government departments and agencies reported fee waivers totaling \$11,490. However, no fee waivers were reported during the interim reporting period from Jan. 1 to March 31, 2022.

### **Costs Incurred by Departments and Agencies**

Departments and agencies did not spend any money on legal fees during 2023-24.

Departments and agencies reported spending \$2,360 on legal fees during 2022-23, as well as \$10 for copying in responding to requests for access.

During Jan. to March 2022, departments and agencies reported spending \$238 on copying, but no money was 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 no requests for correction of personal information during 2023-24. Government departments and agencies reported receiving three requests for correction of personal information during 2022-23. No correction requests were reported from Jan. to March 2022.

# Local Public Bodies

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

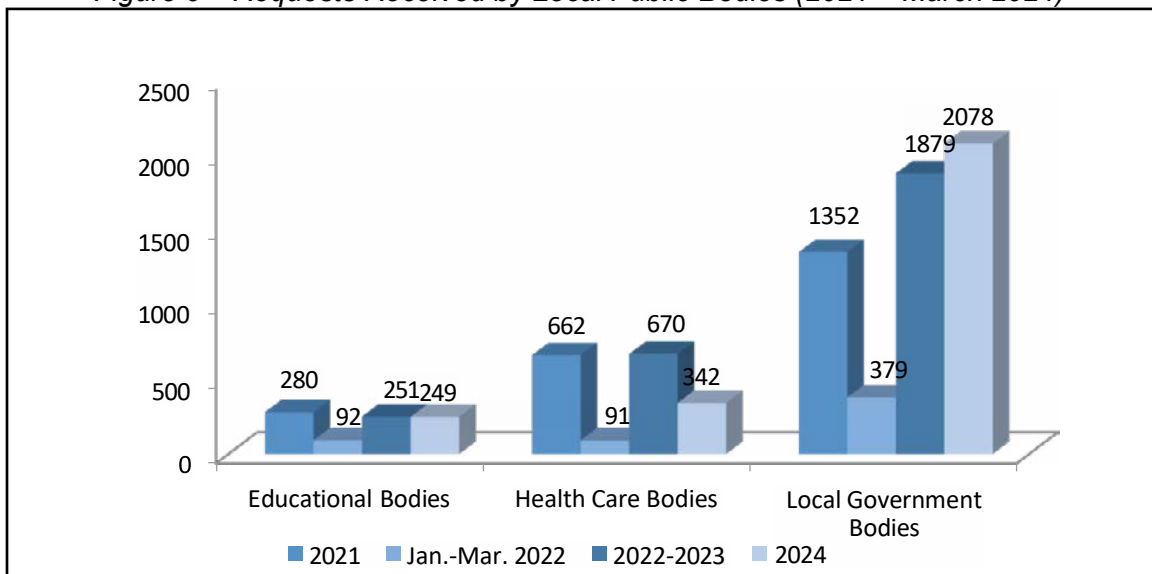
During the reporting period for 2023-24, there were 307 local public bodies, in comparison to the 2022-23 reporting period, which included 304 local public bodies. Of the 307 bodies, in 2023-24, municipalities accounted for close to half of them. Similarly, in 2022-23, municipalities also accounted for close to half of all the local public bodies.

Local public bodies submitted 222 annual reports during the year, representing 72 per cent of the total number. This is in comparison to the 167 annual reports submitted during 2022-23, representing 55 per cent of the total number. Additionally, during Jan. 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 2,669 requests for access in 2023-24, compared to the 2,800 requests received in 2022-23, with an additional 562 requests received during the interim reporting period of Jan. to March, 2022.

Figure 6 – Requests Received by Local Public Bodies (2021 – March 2024)



The local public bodies that received the highest number of requests during 2023-24 were the City of Winnipeg (1,883), Shared Health (96) and Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (75). Those same public bodies also received the most requests in 2022-2023 and from January to March 2022: City of Winnipeg (1,692 and 343 respectively), Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (162 and 18) and Shared Health (157 and 19).

*Table 5 – Top 10 Requests to Local Public Bodies (2023 – 2024)*

City of Winnipeg	1,883
Shared Health	96
Winnipeg Regional Health Authority	75
University of Manitoba	64
Northern Health Region	57
Prairie Mountain Health	42
Rural Municipality of Mountain	41
Southern Health/ Santé Sud	32
Interlake-Eastern Regional Health Authority	30
Winnipeg School Division	26

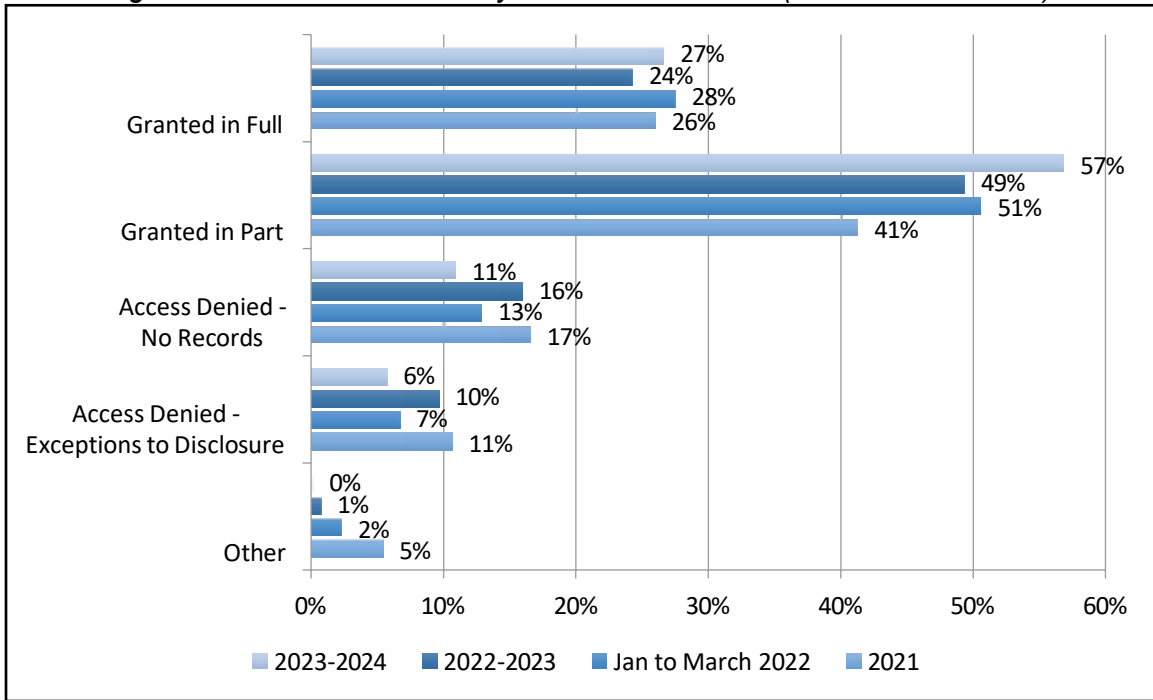
## **Access Decisions**

Local public bodies completed 2,151 requests during 2023-24. Applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 573 requests (27 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 1,226 requests (57 per cent).

In 2022-23, local public bodies completed 2,219 requests. 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).

Local public bodies also completed 510 requests during Jan. 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).

Figure 7 – Access Decisions by Local Public Bodies (2021 – March 2024)



### Educational Bodies

During 2023-24, school divisions replied to 55 per cent of requests with ‘granted in full’ and ‘granted in part’ to 23 per cent of requests. Universities and colleges replied to 30 per cent of requests with ‘granted in full’ and 41 per cent with ‘granted in part’ responses.

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 of requests. Universities and colleges replied to 42 per cent of requests with ‘granted in full’ and 34 per cent ‘granted in part’ responses.

During the interim reporting period from Jan. 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 2023-24, regional health authorities and other health care bodies replied to 60 per cent of requests with ‘granted in full’ responses and 18 per cent with ‘granted in part’ responses.

During 2022-23, 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.

During the period of Jan. 1 to March 31, 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 2023-24, local government bodies replied to 17 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 69 per cent of requests with 'granted in part' responses.

During 2022-23, local government bodies replied to 14 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 66 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

During Jan. 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 2023-24 were protection of a third party's privacy (936 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (858 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (210 requests).

Similarly, during the reporting period for 2022-23, the most frequently applied exceptions to disclosure 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).

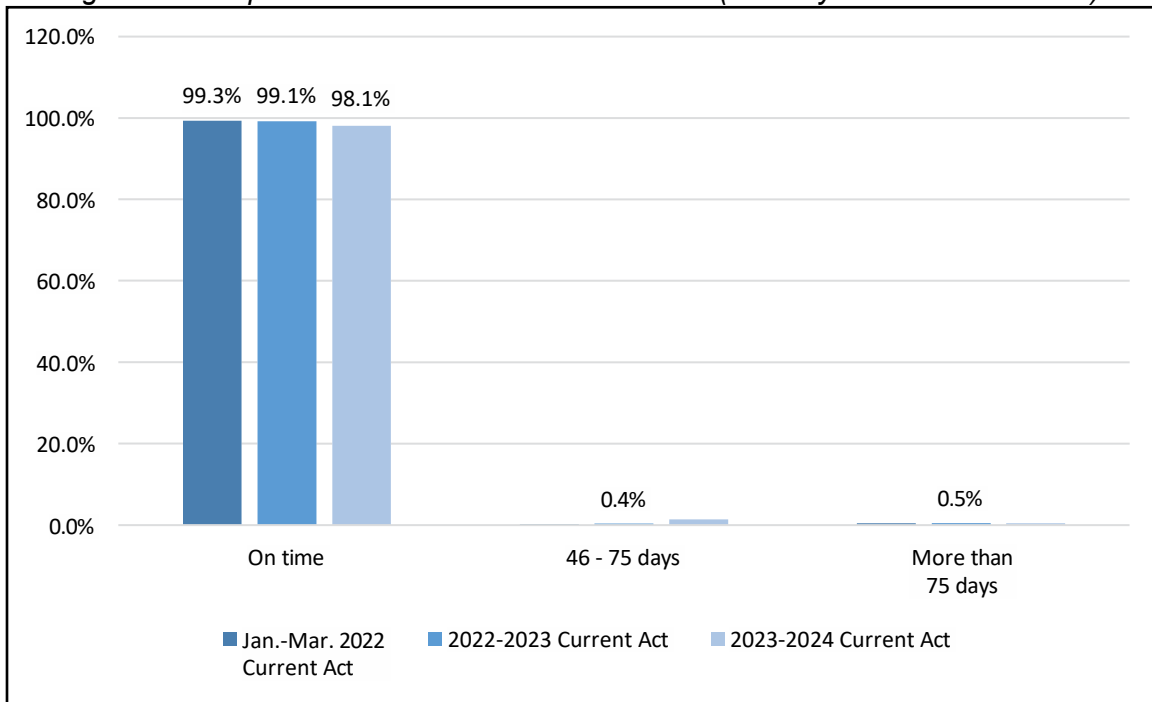
Local public bodies cited the same three exceptions as the most frequently applied during the interim reporting period from Jan. to March 2022, as well as protection of a third party's privacy (206 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (178 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (58 requests).

### **Response Time**

During 2023-24, 2,186 requests (98 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.

31 requests were completed within 46 to 75 days without an authorized extension. The remaining 11 requests were processed in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

*Figure 8 – Response Times of Local Public Bodies (January 2022 – March 2024)*



In 2022-23, 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 45 to 75 days without an authorized extension. The remaining 11 requests were processed in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

From Jan. to March 2022, 77 requests (94 per cent) received during 2021 and carried forward into 2022 were completed within the former act’s 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 an authorized extension. From Jan. to March 2022, 425 requests (99 per cent) received during the quarter were completed by local public bodies within the current act’s time limit (45 days) or considered on time because of 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 2023-24, ten local public bodies charged fees totaling \$7,837 in accordance with the Access and Privacy Regulation. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$4,993 for search and preparation, computer programming and data processing and copying. The Rural Municipality of Springfield reported the second-highest amount of fees, with \$782 collected for search and preparation and copying fees.

In 2022-23, nine local public bodies charged fees totaling \$10,919. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$8,811 for search and preparation, computer programming and data processing and copying. St. James-Assiniboia School Division reported the second-highest amount of fees, with \$510 collected for search and preparation.

From Jan. 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 and data processing and copying. Prairie Mountain Health reported collecting \$60 in fees for search and preparation.

*Table 6 – Fees Collected by Local Public Bodies*

Type of Fee	Amount Collected			
	Q5 2022 Former Act	Q5 2022 Current Act	2022-23 Current Act	2023-24 Current Act
Search and Preparation	\$330	\$330	\$8,934	\$6105
Copying	\$12	\$0	\$95	\$417
Computer Programming / Data Processing	\$210	\$70	\$1,891	\$1,315
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$552</b>	<b>\$400</b>	<b>\$10,919</b>	<b>\$7,837</b>

## 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 nine requests for correction of personal information in records during 2023-24, with the City of Stonewall receiving five requests.



During 2022-23 and the interim reporting period from Jan. to March 2022, local public bodies received no requests to correct personal information.

## 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: [Province of Manitoba | Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act \(gov.mb.ca\)](https://www.gov.mb.ca/fippra)

1. Requests Received and Completed – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2024)
2. Personal / General Distribution of Requests – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2024)
3. Types of Applicants – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2024)
4. Access Decisions – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2024)
5. Requests Received and Completed – Government Departments (2021 to March 2024)
6. Requests Received and Completed – Government Agencies (2021 to March 2024)
7. Exceptions to Disclosure Applied – Government Departments and Agencies (2021 to March 2024)
8. Fees Collected – Government Departments and Agencies (2013 to March 2024)
9. Local Public Bodies' Experience under FIPPA (2021 to March 2024)
10. Requests Received and Completed by Educational Bodies (2021 to March 2024)
11. Requests Received and Completed by Health Care Bodies (2021 to March 2024)
12. Requests Received and Completed by Local Government Bodies (2021 to March 2024)
13. Local Public Bodies' Comparative Yearly Experience (2019 to March 2024)

# CONTACT INFORMATION

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