

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

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

Annual Report Rapport annuel

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2025



Minister of Finance

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

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, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

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 Minister Sala:

In accordance with Sec. 83 of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, I am pleased to present the 27th 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, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

Matt Wiebe
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance



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INTRODUCTION

The 27th 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, 2024 to March 31, 2025. 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. It 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 creating 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 25th annual report from Jan. 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022. The 25th annual report covered the reporting period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023, in addition to the interim period. This report includes statistics from the 25th and 26th annual reports for comparative analysis.

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 (CED).

In July 2023, IPPS was dissolved, and work was started to centralize the access and privacy responsibilities of FIPPA into the department, including transferring 17 staff from various departments. The centralization process resulted in the establishment of the Access and Privacy Branch (APB), which began operations on April 1, 2024.

The mandate of APB is to provide centralized access and privacy services to all government departments and some government agencies while the Strategy and Governance Branch is responsible for providing policy support and guidance to all public bodies.

CED 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, CED 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.

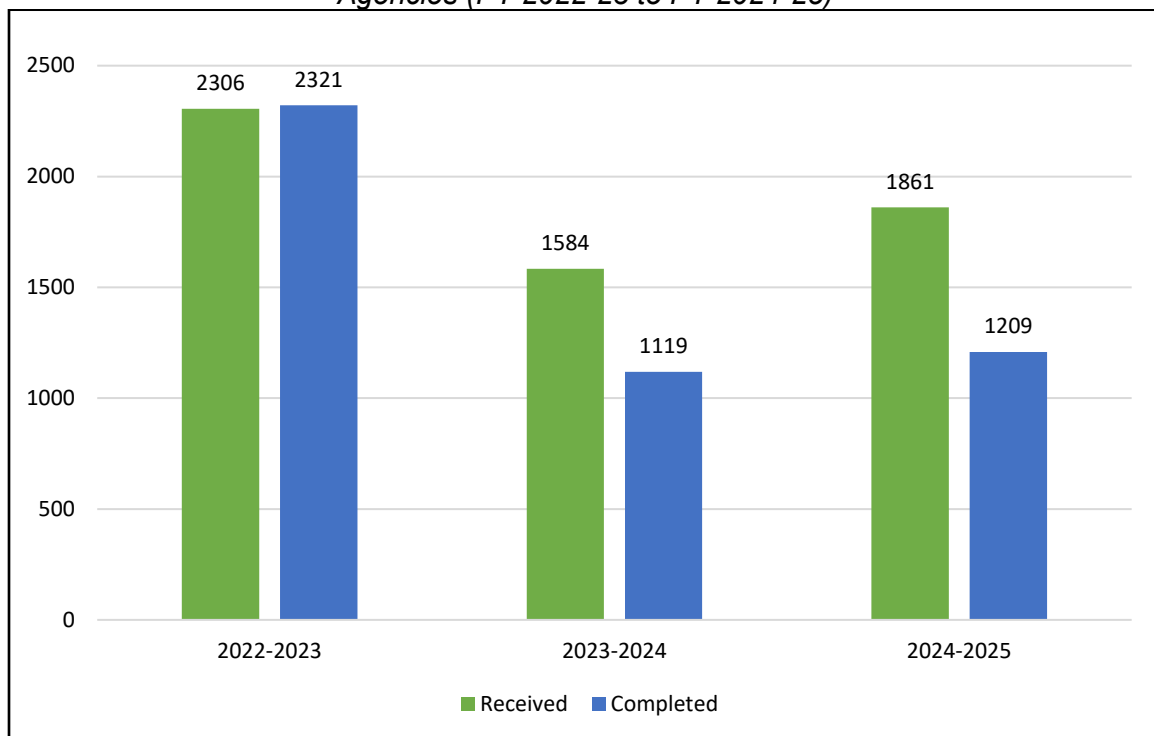
FIPPA STATISTICS

Government Departments and Agencies

Number of Access Requests Received

Manitoba Government departments and agencies reported receiving 1,861 requests for access between April 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025. This figure represents an increase in activity compared to the 1,584 requests received during 2023-24. The increase can be attributed to the surge in individual requests. There were also 2,306 requests received during 2022-23.

Figure 1 - Requests Received and Completed by Government Departments and Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)



The government departments that received the highest number of requests during 2024-25 were Manitoba Justice (266), Health, Seniors and Long-Term Care (202) and Environment and Climate Change (173). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 5 for a full breakdown of requests received by government departments during 2024-25.]

Table 1 - Top 10 Requests to Departments and Agencies (FY 2024-24)

Justice	266
Health, Seniors and Long-Term Care	202
Environment and Climate Change	173
Families	132
Labour and Immigration	118
Education and Early Childhood Learning	100
Finance	90
Executive Council	84
Municipal and Northern Relations	78
Manitoba Public Insurance	66

Manitoba Public Insurance is the only government agency that formed part of the top 10 chart above. In 2023-24, the government agencies that received the highest number of requests were Manitoba Hydro (59), Manitoba Public Insurance (49) and Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (37). [See Supplementary Statistics Table 6 for a full breakdown of requests received by government agencies during 2024-25.]

Types of Applicants

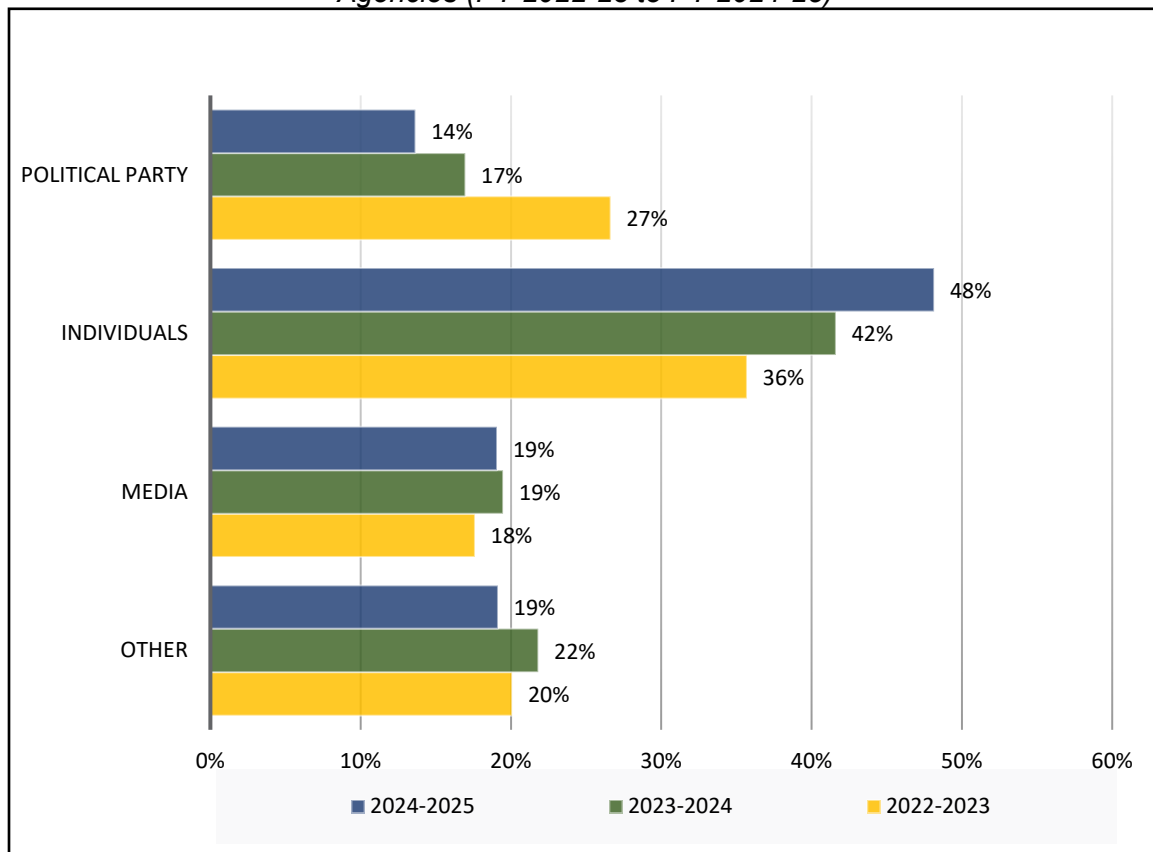
Out of the 1,861 requests received by government departments and agencies during 2024-25, political parties submitted 254 requests (14 per cent). This represents a significantly lower number than the 269 requests (17 per cent) reported by political parties during 2023-24 and the 1,282 requests (27 per cent) reported during 2022-23.

Individuals made 896 requests (48 per cent), up from the 647 requests (42 per cent) made during 2023-24, and 556 requests (36 per cent) made during 2022-23.

Media representatives submitted 355 requests (19 per cent), which is close to the 309 requests (19 per cent) made during 2023-24, and up from the 207 (18 per cent) requests made during 2022-23.

Other organizations submitted 356 requests (19 per cent), compared to the 346 requests (22 per cent) submitted during 2023-24, and 261 requests (20 per cent) 2022-23.

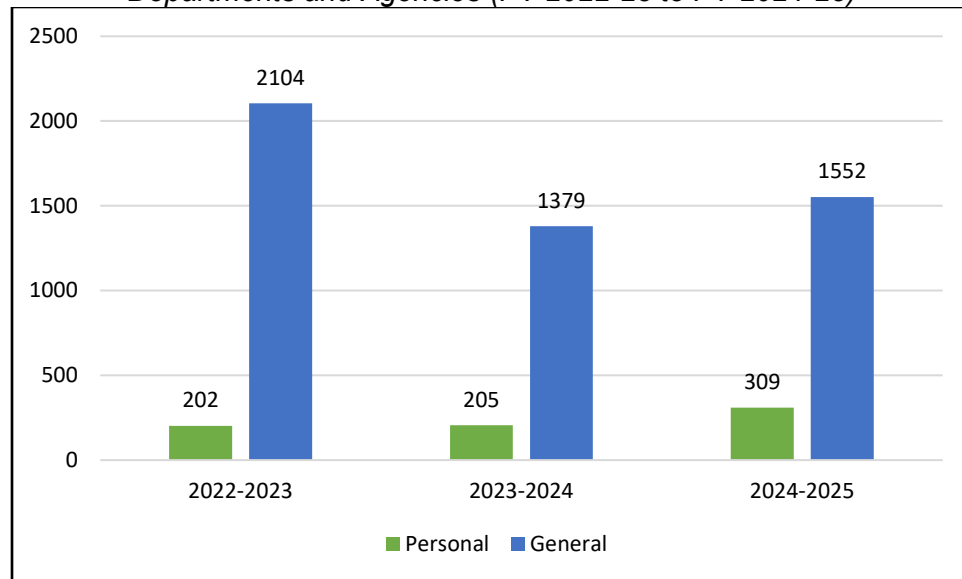
Figure 2 – Types of Applicants – Requests Received by Government Departments and Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)



Personal and General Distribution of Requests Received

Of the 1,861 requests received in 2024-25, 1,552 (83 per cent) were requests for general information and 309 (17 per cent) were requests for personal information. These statistics are slightly different from the requests received in 2023-24, where 1,379 (87 per cent) of the requests received were for general information and 205 (13 per cent) of the requests were for personal information.

Figure 3 – Personal and General Distribution – Requests Received by Government Departments and Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)



Number of Requests Completed

Government departments and agencies completed 1,208 requests during 2024-25, compared to 1,119 requests completed during 2023-24 and 2,321 requests completed during the 2022-23 reporting period. 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.]

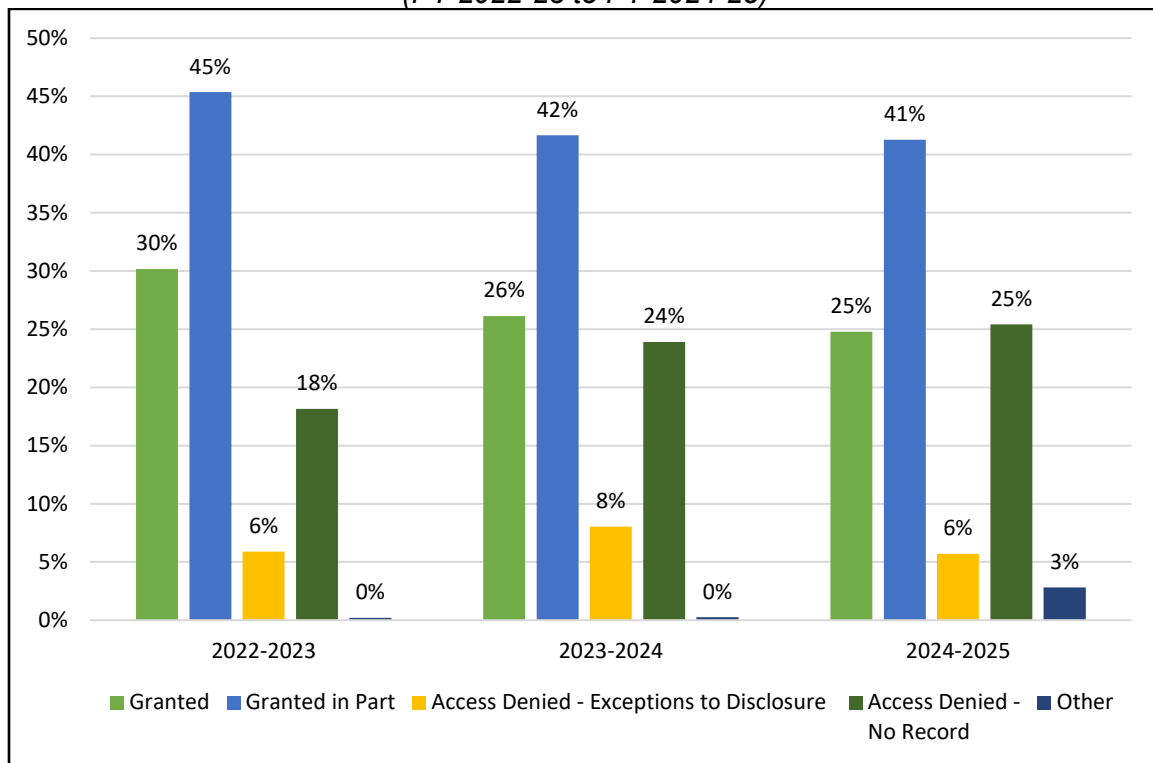
Access Decisions

Government departments and agencies completed 1,243 requests in 2024-25, of which applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 308 requests (25 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 513 requests (41 per cent). 'Access denied – no records' accounted for the responses to 316 requests (25 per cent) and 'access denied – exceptions to disclosure' accounted for a further 71 responses (six per cent). Responses to 35 requests fell into the 'other' category, which includes requests public bodies disregarded under Sec. 13 of the act, as well as requests where public bodies refused to confirm or deny the existence of a record under Sec. 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 1,121 requests completed during 2023-24, 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 90 responses (eight per cent). Responses to three requests fell into the 'other' category.

*Figure 4 – Access Decisions by Government Departments and Agencies
(FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)*



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 379 requests in 2024-25, compared to 358 requests in 2023-24 and 484 requests in 2022-23.

The second most frequently used mandatory exception was disclosure harmful to a third party's business interests, used in 96 requests. In the 2023-24 reporting period, this was also the second-most frequently used exception to disclosure, being used for 130 requests, and 232 requests in 2022-23.

*Table 2 – Mandatory Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies
(FY 2024-25)*

Sections of the Act Used	Mandatory Exceptions to Disclosure	Number of Requests Applied
17	Disclosure Harmful to Third Party's Privacy	379
18	Disclosure Harmful to Business Interests of a Third Party	96
19	Cabinet confidences	75
20	Information provided in confidence by Another Government	40

Advice to a public body was the most frequently used discretionary exception, used in responding to 280 requests in 2024-25, compared to 199 requests in 2023-24 and 651 requests in the reporting period for 2022-23.

Table 3 – Discretionary Exceptions to Disclosure Used by Departments and Agencies (FY 2024-25)

Sections of the Act Used	Discretionary Exceptions to Disclosure	Number of Requests Applied
21	Harmful to relations between Manitoba and other Governments	41
22	Local public Body Confidences	0
23	Advice to Public Body	280
24	Harmful to individuals and public safety	54
25	Harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings	66
26	Harmful to security of property	60
27	Legal Privilege	48
28	Harmful to economic and other interests of a public body	40
29	Testing procedures, tests and audits	5
29.1	Disclosure harmful to public body's labour relations	4
29.2	Information relating to workplace investigations	6
30	Confidential evaluations about the applicant	0
31	Preservation of heritage resources and life forms	2
32	Information that will be available to the public	1

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.

Based on these legislated timelines, requests are categorized into the following response times:

- **On-Time:** Includes all requests completed within the legislated 45-day period, as well as those for which an extension was formally granted and the response provided within the approved extended timeline.
- **46–75 Days (Late):** Includes requests completed within 46 to 75 days that are considered late due to either:
 - A requested extension under section 15 of FIPPA not being met, or
 - No extension having been requested.
- **More Than 75 Days (Late):** Includes requests completed beyond 75 days that are considered late due to either:
 - An extension request under section 15 of FIPPA or to the ombudsman not being met, or
 - No extension having been requested, including no request for an additional 30 days or to the ombudsman.

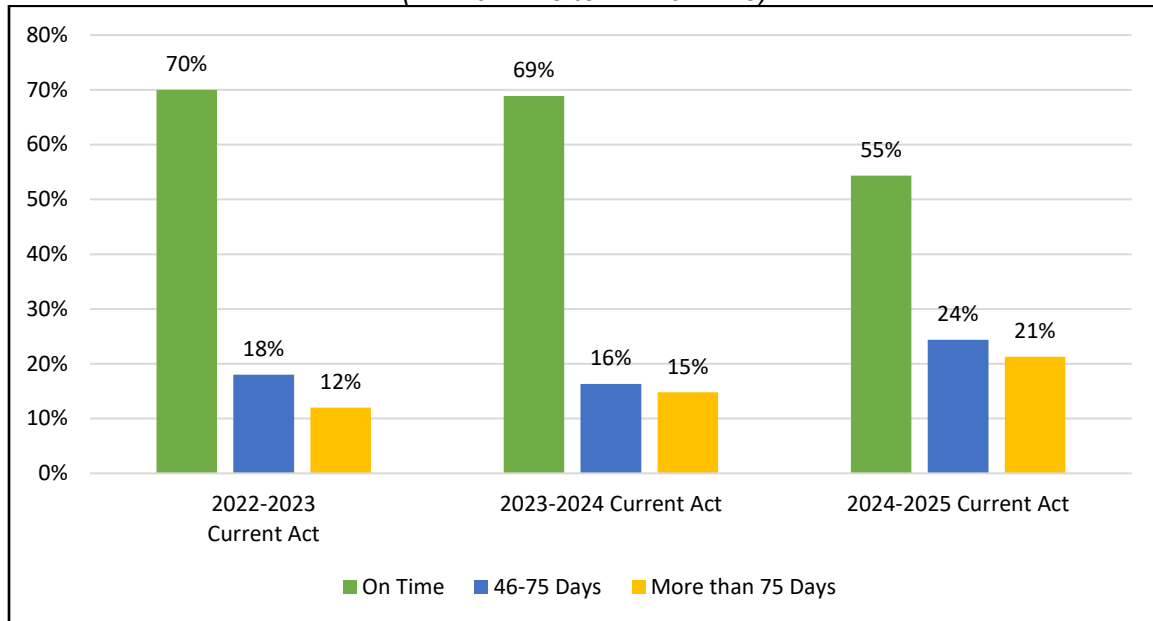
During 2024-25, the current act's time limit for responding, which is 45 days, applied to 1,209 requests. Of those requests, 657 (55 per cent) were on-time responses and 295 (24 per cent) were within 46 to 75 days without an authorized extension. 257 (21 per cent) of the requests received responses in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

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 and 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 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.

*Figure 5 – Response Times of Government Departments and Agencies
(FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)*



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 2024-25, government departments and agencies collected \$13,341 in fees. Search and preparation fees accounted for 97 per cent of the total, computer programming and data processing fees accounted for a further two per cent and copying fees accounted for one per cent. Requests for general information accounted for 100 per cent of the fees collected in 2023-24.

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.

The amount of fees collected in 2024-25 is higher in comparison to the fees collected in 2023-24 as APB started implementing a consistent approach to when

fee estimates should be assessed and communicated with the applicant upon centralization. Fee estimates are now getting issued for all access requests that require more than two hours of search and preparation time.

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.

*Table 4 – Fees Collected by Departments and Agencies
(FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)*

Type of Fee	Amount Collected		
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Search and preparation	\$643	\$1,740	\$13,003
Copying	\$104	\$61	\$58
Computer programming	\$400	\$1,920	\$280
Total	\$1,147	\$3,721	\$13,341

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 in 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 2024-25, government departments and agencies reported fee waivers totaling \$100.

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

During 2022-23, government departments and agencies reported fee waivers totaling \$11,490.

Costs Incurred by Departments and Agencies

Departments and agencies did not spend any money on legal fees during 2024-25 or 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.

The costs for 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 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 2024-25 or during 2023-24. Government departments and agencies reported receiving three requests for correction of personal information during 2022-23.

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, which are municipalities, community councils under The Northern Affairs Act, watershed districts, planning districts and police boards established by municipalities, including the City of Winnipeg.

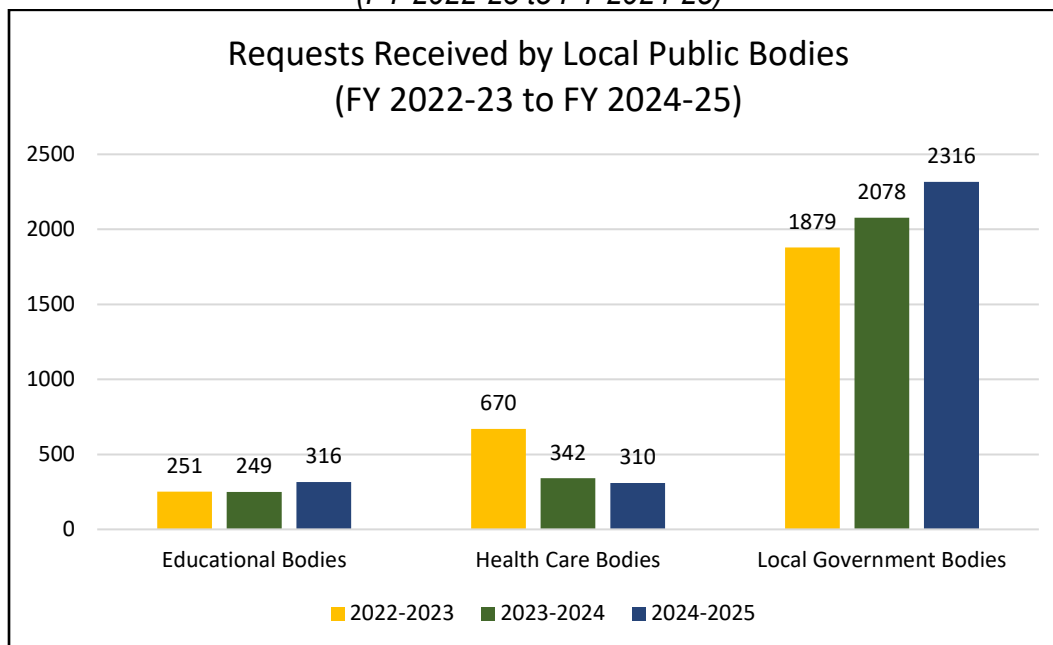
During the reporting period for 2024-25, there were 308 local public bodies, in comparison to the 2023-24 reporting period, which included 307 local public bodies. Of the 308 bodies, in 2024-25, municipalities accounted for close to half of them. Similarly, in 2023-24 and 2022-23, municipalities also accounted for close to half of all the local public bodies.

Local public bodies submitted 212 annual reports during 2024-25, representing 68 per cent of the total number. This is in comparison to the 222 annual reports submitted in 2023-24 (representing 72 per cent of the total number) and 167 annual reports submitted during 2022-23 (representing 55 per cent of the total number).

Number of Requests Received

Local public bodies received 2,942 requests for access in 2024-25, compared to the 2,669 requests received in 2023-24 and 2,800 requests received in 2022-23.

*Figure 6 – Requests Received by Local Public Bodies
(FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)*



The local public bodies that received the highest number of requests during 2024-25 were the City of Winnipeg (2,063), University of Manitoba (111) and Shared Health (88). 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 2022-23: City of Winnipeg (1,692), Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (162) and Shared Health (157).

Table 5 – Top 10 Requests to Local Public Bodies (FY 2024-25)

City of Winnipeg	2063
University of Manitoba	111
Shared Health	88
WRHA	47
Northern Health Region	46
Prairie Mountain Health	42
Interlake-Eastern Regional Health Authority	41
Brandon Police Board	40
Southern Health-Sante Sud	38
Rural Municipality of Mountain	31
University of Winnipeg	31

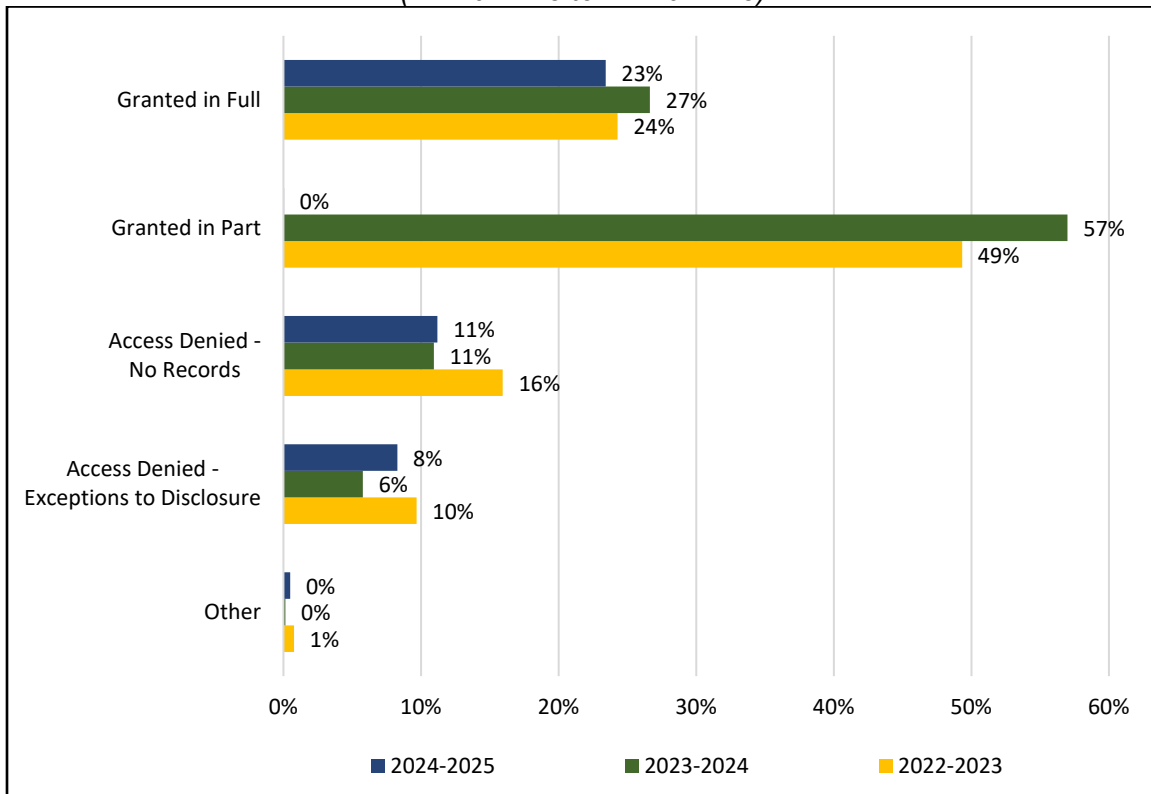
Access Decisions

Local public bodies completed 2,255 requests during 2024-25. Applicants received 'granted in full' responses to 526 requests (23 per cent) and 'granted in part' responses to an additional 1,278 requests (57 per cent).

In 2023-24, local public bodies completed 2,151 requests. 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).

*Figure 7 – Access Decisions by Local Public Bodies
(FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)*



Educational Bodies

During 2024-25, school divisions replied to 46 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 'granted in part' to 14 per cent of requests. Universities and colleges replied to 24 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 31 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

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 2022-23, 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 with 'granted in part' responses.

Health-Care Bodies

During 2024-25, regional health authorities and other health-care bodies replied to 65 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' responses and 18 per cent with 'granted in part' responses.

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.

Local Government Bodies

During 2024-25, local government bodies replied to 15 per cent of requests with 'granted in full' and 69 per cent of requests with 'granted in part' responses.

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.

Exceptions to Disclosure

When access was fully or partially denied, the most frequently applied exceptions to disclosure cited by local public bodies during 2024-25 were protection of a third party's privacy (1,028 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (853 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (217 requests).

Similarly, during 2023-24, the most frequently applied exceptions to disclosure 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).

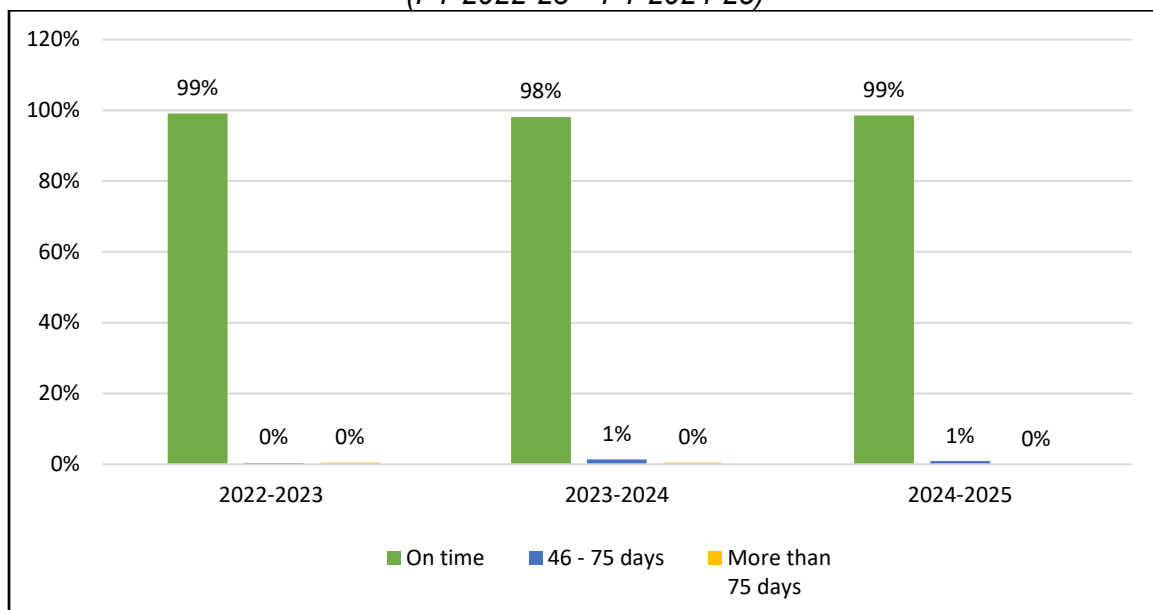
During the reporting period for 2022-23, the most frequently applied exceptions to disclosure were protection of a third party's privacy (814 requests), disclosure harmful to law enforcement or legal proceedings (752 requests) and disclosure harmful to security of property (201 requests).

Response Times

During 2024-25, 2,228 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. 20 requests were completed within 46 to 75 days without an authorized extension. The remaining 13 requests were processed in more than 75 days without an authorized extension.

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
(FY 2022-23 – FY 2024-25)*



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.

Fees

During 2024-25, twelve local public bodies charged fees totaling \$10,025 in accordance with the Access and Privacy Regulation. The City of Winnipeg collected the largest amount of fees, with a total of \$6,882 for search and preparation, computer programming and data processing and copying. The Rural Municipality of West St. Paul reported the second-highest amount of fees, with \$906 collected for search and preparation and copying 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.

*Table 6 – Fees Collected by Local Public Bodies
(FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)*

Type of Fee	Amount Collected		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Search and Preparation	\$8,934	\$6,105	\$6,652
Copying	\$95	\$417	\$563
Computer Programming / Data Processing	\$1,891	\$1,315	\$2,810
Total	\$10,919	\$7,837	\$10,025

Protection of Privacy

FIPPA requires that public bodies implement standards and procedures in their day-to-day management of 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.

During 2024-25, local public bodies received five requests for correction of personal information, with the Brandon School Division and City of Winnipeg receiving two requests each. During 2023-24, local public bodies received nine requests for correction of personal information while during 2022-23, local public bodies did not receive any requests to correct personal information.

Oversight

The Manitoba Ombudsman is responsible for overseeing 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 functions 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 (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
2. Personal / General Distribution of Requests – Government Departments and Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
3. Types of Applicants – Government Departments and Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
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5. Requests Received and Completed – Government Departments (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
6. Requests Received and Completed – Government Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
7. Exceptions to Disclosure Applied – Government Departments and Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
8. Fees Collected – Government Departments and Agencies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
9. Local Public Bodies' Experience under FIPPA (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
10. Requests Received and Completed by Educational Bodies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
11. Requests Received and Completed by Health Care Bodies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
12. Requests Received and Completed by Local Government Bodies (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)
13. Local Public Bodies' Comparative Yearly Experience (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25)

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