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Ontario: *Personal Health Information Protection Act*, 2004, S.O. 2004, c. 3, Sch. A	A person who has reasonable grounds to believe that another person has contravened or is about to contravene a provision of the Act or its regulations may make a written complaint to the Commissioner to commence an investigation. Upon receiving a complain the Commissioner may commence an investigation. The Commissioner also has the authority to initiate its own investigation of potential PHIPA contraventions. (ss. 56-57)	In conducting a review the Commissioner may make the rules of procedure that the Commissioner considers necessary and the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the review. This includes accepting any evidence and other information that the Commissioner sees fit, whether or not it would be admissible in a court of law. (s. 59) In conducting a review the Commissioner may: • enter and inspect any premises ; • demand the production of any books, records or other documents relevant to the subject-matter of the review or copies of extracts from the books, records or other documents; • inquire into all information, records, information practices of a health information custodian and	After conducting a review the Commissioner has the power to make an order that contains terms the Commissioner deems appropriate (s.61) An order may require a person to pay an administrative penalty (s. 61.1) An order may be appealed to the Divisional Court of a question of law within 30 days (s. 62) If the order has no further right of appeal and has been filed with the Superior Court of Justice the order will be enforceable as a judgement or order of that Court. (s. 63)

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		other matters that are relevant to the subject-matter of the review; • demand the production for inspection of anything described above; • use any data storage, processing or retrieval device or system belonging to the person being investigated in order to produce a record in readable form of any books, records or other documents relevant to the subject-matter of the review; or • on the premises that the Commissioner has entered, review or copy any books, records or documents that a person produces to the Commissioner, if the Commissioner pays the reasonable cost recovery fee that the health information custodian or person being reviewed may charge (s. 60)	

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Alberta: *Health Information Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. H- 5	An individual who makes a request to a custodian for access to or for correction or amendment of health information may ask the Commissioner to review any decision, act or failure to act of the custodian that relates to the request. An individual who believes that the individual's own health information has been collected, used or disclosed in contravention of this Act may ask the Commissioner to review that matter. A custodian may ask the Commissioner to review the decision of another custodian to refuse to disclose health information. (s. 73)	The Commissioner may authorize a mediator to investigate and attempt to settle any matter that is the subject of a request for a review. (s. 76) If the matter is not settled the Commissioner (subject to certain exceptions) must conduct an inquiry and may decide all questions of fact and law arising in the course of the inquiry. (s. 77)	The Commissioner has the power to make an order. If the order is filed with a clerk of the Court of the Queen's Bench, the order will be enforceable as a judgement or order of that Court (s. 80) An order made by the Commissioner is final. (s. 81)
British Columbia:			
Saskatchewan: *Health Information Protection Act*, S.S. 1999, c. H- 0.021	A person may apply to the commissioner for a review of the matter where: • the person is not satisfied with	Where the commissioner is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to review any matter set out in an application for review, the commissioner shall review the matter.	The commissioner may make recommendations with respect to the matter under review. (s. 48) Within 30 days after receiving a decision

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	the decision of a trustee; • the person requests an amendment of personal health information, and the amendment is not made; or • the person believes that there has been a contravention of the Act. (s. 42)	(s. 43) In a review the commissioner may: • require to be produced and examine any personal health information that is in the custody or control of a trustee • summon and enforce the appearance of persons before the commissioner and compel them to give oral or written evidence on oath or affirmation and to produce any documents or things that the commissioner considers necessary (s.46)	of the trustee that the trustee will or will not comply with the recommendations of the commissioner, an applicant may appeal that decision to the court. (s. 50)
Manitoba: *Personal Health Information Act*, C.C.S.M. c. P33.5	The Ombudsman may conduct investigations and audits and make recommendations to monitor and ensure compliance with this Act. (s. 28)	The Ombudsman has all the powers and protections of a commissioner under Part V of *The Manitoba Evidence Act* when conducting an investigation. (s. 29) The Ombudsman may: • require any record maintained by a trustee that the Ombudsman considers relevant to an investigation to be produced and	The Ombudsman may make recommendations and shall make an annual report to the Legislative Assembly which includes its recommendations and whether trustees have complied with the recommendations. (s. 37)

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		may examine any information in a record, including personal health information. • during regular business hours, enter any premises of a trustee in which the Ombudsman believes on reasonable grounds there are records relevant to an investigation and examine and make copies of them converse in private with any officer, employee or agent of the trustee. (ss. 29-30)	
Québec: *An Act respecting the Sharing of Certain Health Information*, CQLR P-9.0001	The Commission d'accés à l'information may, on its own initiative or following a complaint from an interested person, investigate whether health information governed by this Act has been protected. (s. 133)		On completion of an investigation concerning the matter referred to in section 133 and after giving the body or the person concerned an opportunity to submit written observations, the Commission d'accés à l'information may recommend or order that the body or person take any measure required to protect the health information governed by this Act. (s. 134)
New Brunswick: *Personal Health Information Privacy*	An individual may make a complaint to the Ombud if they are not satisfied with the decision, an act or an	The Ombud has the power, authority, privileges, rights and duties vested in the Ombud under the *Right to Information*	On completing an investigation of a complaint, the Ombud shall prepare a written report and make

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and Access Act, S.N.B. 2009, c. P-7.05	omission of the custodian in relation to a request (s. 68) Alternatively, the complainant may make a request to a judge of The Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick for review. (s. 66) In addition, the Ombud may conduct investigations to monitor compliance with this Act (s. 65.2)	*and Protection of Privacy Act.* (s. 69) The Ombud has the right: • to enter any office of a custodian and examine and make copies of any record in the custody of the custodian; • to converse in private with any officer or employee of the custodian. (s. 65.1); • to take any steps the Ombud considers appropriate to resolve a complaint informally to the satisfaction of the parties (s. 69(2))	recommendations (s. 73) If the custodian decides not to accept the recommendations of the Ombud, the individual who made the complaint may appeal the matter to a judge of The Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick. (s. 75)
Nova Scotia: *Personal Health Information Act*, S.N.S. 2010, c. 41	Where an individual believes that: • a custodian has contravened this Act or the regulations; or • a custodian has refused an individual access to a record of the individual's personal health information or has refused to make a correction to a record of the individual's personal health information,	Where the Review Officer is unable to settle a matter within thirty days through mediation, the Review Officer shall proceed with the review. (s. 96) During a review the Review Officer may: • require to be produced and examine any record relevant to the matter that is in the custody or under the	On completing a review the Review Officer shall prepare a written report setting out the Review Officer's recommendations. (s. 100) Where the custodian makes a decision not to follow the recommendation an applicant may appeal that decision to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia (s. 102).

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	the individual may ask the Review Officer to conduct a review (s. 91) The Review Office may also initiate an investigation of compliance if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a custodian has contravened or is about to contravene the privacy provisions. (s. 92) The Review Officer may also conduct reviews of complaints arising from the access and correction provisions (s. 92).	control of the custodian; and • enter and inspect any premises occupied by the custodian. (s. 98)	
Newfoundland and Labrador: *Personal Health Information Act*, S.N.L. 2008, c. P-7.01	Where a custodian has refused the request of an individual for access or for correction, the affected individual may file a complaint with the commissioner (s. 66) A complaint may also be filed where an individual believes on reasonable grounds that a custodian has contravened or is about to contravene a provision of this Act or the regulations in respect of personal health information (s. 66)	Where the commissioner is unable to achieve an informal resolution of the complaint within 60 days of receipt of the complaint, the commissioner shall conduct a review. (s. 67) In conducting a review, the commissioner has the powers, privileges and immunities that may be conferred on a commissioner under the *Public Inquiries Act, 2006* except as otherwise provided (s. 68). In conducting a review, the commissioner may (subject to certain exceptions):	The commissioner has the power to make recommendation. (s. 72) Where the custodian has decided not to comply with the recommendation either in whole or in part, the individual may appeal the decision of the custodian with the Trial Division (s. 93) The commissioner may also appeal the decision of the custodian, with the consent of the individual who made the request (s. 84)

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		• demand from the custodian a copy of a book, record or document or extract from a book, record or document relevant to the subject-matter of the review; • inquire into all information, records, information practices of the custodian and other matters that are relevant to the subject-matter of the review; • use a data storage, processing or retrieval device or system belonging to the custodian under investigation in order to produce a record in readable form of a book, record or other document relevant to the subject- matter of the review; (s. 69) • enter a premises to view or inspect the premises; • demand the production of records, documents, including documents or records maintained in electronic	

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		form, or another thing relating to the subject-matter of the review for the purposes of examination or copying; and • make inquiries of a person on the premises into all matters relating to the subject-matter of the review. (s.70)	
Prince Edward Island: *Health Information Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. H-1.41	An individual who makes a request to a custodian for access to or for correction or amendment of the individual's personal health information may ask the Commissioner to review any decision, act or failure to act of the custodian that relates to the request. (s. 58) An individual who believes that the individual's personal health information has been collected, used or disclosed in contravention of this Act may ask the Commissioner to review that matter. (s. 58)	In the course of an inquiry, the Commissioner may decide all questions of fact and law. (s. 61)	On completing an inquiry the Commissioner shall dispose of the issues by making an order. (s. 64(1)) The Commissioner may specify any terms or conditions in an order (s. 64(4)) A copy of an order made by the Commissioner under this section may be filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court and, after filing, the order is enforceable as a judgment or order of that court (s. 64(6)) An order issued by the Commissioner under this Act is final. (s. 65)
Northwest Territories: *Health*	A Privacy Commissioner may conduct a review in response to the	In conducting a review, the Privacy Commissioner:	Following the review, the Privacy Commissioner may make a

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Information Act, S.N.W.T. 2014, c.2	following requests: • A health information custodian may request the Information and Privacy Commissioner to authorize the custodian to disregard an access request • A health information custodian that has, extended the time limit for responding to an access request, may request the Information and Privacy Commissioner to authorize a further extension of the time limit for responding to an individual • An individual may request the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review whether a health information custodian has collected, used or disclosed personal health information about the individual in contravention of this Act. • An individual who makes an access request may request the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review any	• may summon any person as a witness; • may require the production of and examine any record • that may be relevant to a review u • may require any person to give evidence on oath or affirmation; and • has the same power as is vested in a court of record in civil cases, (i) to administer oaths and affirmation, (ii) to enforce the attendance of any person as a witness, (iii) to compel any person to give evidence, and (iv) to compel any person to produce any record to which this Act applies that is in the custody or under the control of a health information custodian. (ss. 153(1), 154(1))	recommendation (s. 156) An individual may appeal a finding by the Commissioner or a decision made by a health commissioner to the Supreme Court (ss. 159-160) The Commissioner may also appeal a decision made by a health custodian to the Supreme Court (s. 161)

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	decision, act or failure to act of a health information custodian that relates to the access request (ss. 132-136, 142) The Privacy Commissioner may also initiate a review of whether a health information custodian has collected, used or disclosed personal health information about one or more individuals in contravention of this Act. (s 137)		
Yukon: *Health Information Privacy and Management Act*, S.Y. 2013, c.16	Any person may make a complaint to the commissioner if the person reasonably believes that a custodian has failed to comply with this Act or the regulations. (s. 99)	If a complaint cannot be settled by informal resolution, the commissioner must, consider the complaint. (s. 103) In considering a complaint under this Act, the commissioner: • may decide all questions of fact and law arising in the matter; • has the powers of a board of inquiry under the *Public Inquiries Act*; and • may require any record to be produced to the commissioner and may examine any information in a record, including personal health information and personal information. (s. 104)	After completing the consideration of a complaint under this Act, the commissioner must prepare a report that sets out the commissioner's findings, any appropriate recommendations and reasons for those findings and recommendations. (s.109(1)) Where a report includes a recommendation, and the respondent decides, or is deemed to have decided, not to follow the recommendation, or having given notice of its decision to follow the recommendation has not done so within a reasonable time, the

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			complainant may, within six months after the issuance of the report, initiate an appeal in the court. (s. 114)