

Information
Commissioner

- (5) Considering that the law provides for a right to privacy, does it make sense to have a separate right to privacy? If so, how would such a right fit into the existing right to privacy?

It is difficult to know at what point a right to privacy begins; when does the right to privacy become too strong or too broad? It may be appropriate to have a separate right to privacy, but it must be clear that such a right must not interfere with other rights or freedoms.

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61. Protection of personal information by health care providers

- (1) The legislation that protects personal information held by health care providers — such as hospitals, medical clinics, and laboratories — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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- (2) The legislation that protects personal information held by health care providers — such as hospitals, medical clinics, and laboratories — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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62. Protection of personal information by financial institutions

- (1) The legislation that protects personal information held by financial institutions — such as banks, credit unions, and investment firms — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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- (2) The legislation that protects personal information held by financial institutions — such as banks, credit unions, and investment firms — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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63. Protection of personal information by telecommunications companies

- (1) The legislation that protects personal information held by telecommunications companies — such as telephone companies, cable television companies, and Internet service providers — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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- (2) The legislation that protects personal information held by telecommunications companies — such as telephone companies, cable television companies, and Internet service providers — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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64. Protection of personal information by educational institutions

- (1) The legislation that protects personal information held by educational institutions — such as schools, colleges, and universities — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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- (2) The legislation that protects personal information held by educational institutions — such as schools, colleges, and universities — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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65. Protection of personal information by government agencies

- (1) The legislation that protects personal information held by government agencies — such as federal departments, provincial governments, and local governments — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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- (2) The legislation that protects personal information held by government agencies — such as federal departments, provincial governments, and local governments — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.

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66. Protection of personal information by other organizations

- (1) The legislation that protects personal information held by other organizations — such as non-governmental organizations, trade associations, and professional associations — should be strengthened to ensure that it is effective and that it protects the privacy of individuals.

The legislation of provinces and territories should be strengthened to ensure that it protects the privacy of individuals and that it is effective.