

Questions posed to the four federal political parties in advance of Election 2019

1. Reconciliation, Recognition and Affirmation:

- a. The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (the UN Declaration) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2007 after more than 20 years of discussions. In 2016, Canada officially adopted and promised to implement the UN Declaration fully. Canada has delayed the implementation and recognition of the international human rights standards of Indigenous peoples for far too long. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, in Call to Action #43, urged the “federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation. Bill C-262, *An Act to ensure that the laws of Canada are in harmony with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* unfortunately died on the order paper at the conclusion of the last parliamentary session.

While the UN Declaration contains preambular paragraphs and 43 Articles, following are three Articles of great importance to Indigenous peoples in BC.

Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

If elected, will your government commit to bring in early legislation to implement the UN Declaration, the most comprehensive, universal international human rights instrument explicitly addressing the economic, social, cultural, political, spiritual and environmental rights of Indigenous Peoples?

If elected, how will your government work to implement the above three articles, including working meaningfully and in partnership with Indigenous peoples?

- b. The ground-breaking SCC *Tsilhqot'in* decision, which reaffirmed the existence of First Nation Title in Canada, reinforced the need for a reconstituted consent-based Crown-First Nations relationship, one which needs to address Aboriginal Title and Rights in a real and meaningful way. This relationship needs to be based on the negotiation, conclusion, and implementation of Treaties and other agreements. The decision also confirmed that establishing Aboriginal Title happens two ways: 1) Court Declaration, or 2) Negotiations. In September 2014, following the SCC decision in *Tsilhqot'in*, First Nations Chiefs and Leadership in BC identified "Four Principles" as the basis of recognition and reconciliation work, which have been endorsed through resolution. The Four Principles state:
- Acknowledgement that all our relationships are based on recognition and implementation of the existence of Indigenous Peoples' inherent title and rights, and pre-confederation, historic and modern treaties throughout BC.
 - Acknowledgement that Indigenous systems of governance and laws are essential to the regulation of lands and resources throughout BC.
 - Acknowledgement of the mutual responsibility that all of our government systems shall shift to relationships, negotiations and agreements based on recognition.
 - We immediately must move to consent based decision-making and title based fiscal relations, including revenue sharing, in our relationships, negotiations and agreements.

In light of Canada's adoption of the UN Declaration and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) 94 Calls to Action, if elected, how will your government work to transform the current relationship between First Nations and the Government of Canada in the implementation, negotiation and conclusion of Treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, inside the current BC Treaty negotiations framework, as well as outside of that process?

2. Justice:

- a. The justice system, as it currently exists in BC, often results in the systemic, cultural discrimination of First Nations. The system does not recognize that differences in culture, values, language and traditions directly impact the experience and treatment of First Nations in the justice system, including in court appearances, defense case reasoning, choosing pleas of defense, confronting accusers, and showing emotion in court – the system assumes that punishment equally affects all persons regardless of background or culture. There are many reports illustrating that First Nations people are disproportionately represented at all levels of the criminal justice system. ***If elected, how will your government challenge current approaches that contribute to the growing overrepresentation of Indigenous men and women in incarceration, and in***

particular, the alarming and drastic increase of Indigenous women being incarcerated as the fastest growing incarcerated population?

3. Children and Families:

- a. Better supports are required for Aboriginal children and youth in care, along with stronger enforcement of policies meant to protect the vulnerable. This includes the application of Jordan's Principle, which is a child-first principle that applies equally to all First Nations children, whether resident on or off reserve. Jordan's Principle makes sure all First Nations children living in Canada can access the products, services and supports they need, when they need them.

Evidence shows that, once a person has been involved in the child welfare system in their youth, the chances are higher that they will be involved in the criminal justice system, and that their own children will be involved in the child welfare system. Statistics show that while Aboriginal people account for 4.3% of the Canadian population, nearly 50% of the 30,000 children and youth in foster care are Aboriginal. On June 21, 2019, Bill C-92, *An Act Respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families* received Royal Assent, recognizing and affirming the inherent jurisdiction of Indigenous peoples over child and family services. This *Act* recognizes and affirms the inherent jurisdiction that Indigenous peoples have over their children and provides a legislative framework to begin to address the over-representation of Indigenous children in care. On September 10, 2019 it was announced that this *Act* will be brought into force on January 1st, 2020. In order for communities and Nations to be able to effectively and meaningfully draw down on this legislation, there must be a commitment to funding that is based upon the needs identified by individual First Nations. ***If elected, what will your government do to ensure that a funding regime based in the principles of substantive equality is developed and implemented immediately for First Nations child welfare?***

If elected, how will your government ensure that Jordan's Principle is immediately implemented and adopted, equally, in all Provinces and Territories?

- b. The Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) has found funding allotted to child welfare and health services for First Nations children to be discriminatory and has ordered Canada to immediately cease and address this issue in a matter that is consistent with the principles of substantive equality. Despite this ruling, there have been several non-compliance orders issued since, including a recent ruling on September 6, 2019, that Canada must compensate First Nations Children and Families who have been unfairly discriminated against, including being denied essential services. ***If elected, how will your government respond to this most recent CHRT decision and ensure that children and families are adequately compensated for this discrimination?***

4. Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care Framework

- a. Political support for federal implementation of the Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) Framework is crucial. The federal government must be held to its commitments to continue the work of implementation of First Nations-led affirmative early learning and child and family supports without delay. The Framework, which was endorsed by Canada, and National Indigenous Organizations, in October 2018, is the product of extensive First Nations engagement and consultation. First Nations

communities feel their leadership in First Nations ELCC is long overdue and culturally vital. ***If elected, will your party follow through on the commitments along with a ten year investment of \$1.2 billion to work in partnership with First Nations to support ongoing implementation of the Framework which is intended to build capacity of First Nations to support children and families directed by First Nations authorities, values and practices?***

5. Education:

- a. **BC Tripartite Education Agreement** – In July 2018, BC, Canada and the First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC) signed a renewed BC Tripartite Education Agreement (BCTEA) to advance First Nations Control of First Nations Education, and to support system changes that will improve outcomes for First Nation students, wherever they attend school in BC. Regional Education Agreements for First Nations across Canada – of which BCTEA is the first – also represent a commitment set out in the jointly developed (AFN and Canada) Policy Proposal, Transforming First Nations Education, which was approved by Cabinet in 2018. As BCTEA is being implemented, outstanding funding gaps are now being identified. Recently, the federal government indicated that they do not have the funding available to implement specific commitments made in both BCTEA (transportation for on-reserve students attending public school) and federal policy (full day Kindergarten). ***If elected, how will your government continue to support the development and implementation and commitments made in Regional First Nation Education Agreements, like BCTEA, including filling outstanding funding gaps?***
- b. **First Nations Post-Secondary Student Supports** – First Nations communities currently do not have sufficient funding to meet the needs of their students accessing and completing their post-secondary education. First Nations across Canada have consistently advocated for increased funding in order to cover the full costs of accessing and completing post-secondary education. The Assembly of First Nations estimates that First Nations would require an additional \$208 million to end the backlog of over 10,000 unfunded students who are ready to enroll in post-secondary. ***If elected, what steps will your government take to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking funding to access and complete their post-secondary education?***

6. Final Report and Recommendations of the *National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls*:

- a. The National Inquiry's Final Report reveals that persistent and deliberate human and Indigenous rights violations and abuses are the root cause behind Canada's staggering rates of violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people. The two-volume report calls for transformative legal and social changes to resolve the crisis that has devastated Indigenous communities across the country. The Final Report delivers 231 individual *Calls for Justice* directed at governments, institutions, social service providers, industries and all Canadians. ***If elected, what actions will your government take to ensure all 231 Calls to Justice are implemented?***

7. Fisheries:

- a. In 1990, the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) issued a landmark ruling in the *Sparrow* decision, confirming First Nations' aboriginal right to fish for food, social and ceremonial (FSC) purposes, and that this right takes priority, after conservation, over all other uses of the resource. First Nations in many parts of BC have expressed continuing frustration at their inability to meet their food, social and ceremonial fish needs, particularly when DFO does not respect the priority of Indigenous fisheries and provides opportunities for commercial and recreational fisheries before some First Nations are able to access their constitutionally protected fisheries. Furthermore, the inability to meet these FSC needs may be the result of insufficient allocations, low returns, environmental conditions or other factors that hinder the ability to fish for preferred species, at preferred times and locations using preferred methods, as well as other barriers. Rising conservation and environmental pressures will likely exacerbate the challenge of ensuring First Nations' food fish access into the future. Increasingly, DFO is citing "conservation concerns" as rationale to limit or close fisheries; however, there is no consultation with First Nations and no agreed upon standard or threshold to determine what constitutes a conservation closure. First Nations are overwhelmingly bearing the brunt of conservation. Direct engagement between First Nations and the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans is required to inform and improve the government's approach to fisheries management and implementing First Nations' Constitutional priority to fisheries. ***If elected, how will your government uphold the mandate letter to the current Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the 10 Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous Peoples, ensuring that the laws, policies, and practices relating to fisheries management are consistent with the UN Declaration and Canadian case law, and that the priority of access to fisheries resources be upheld and implemented for First Nations in BC to exercise their rights to fish for food, social and ceremonial purposes?***
- b. Following the SCC *Sparrow* decision Fisheries and Oceans Canada introduced the *Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy* (AFS) in 1992. One element of the AFS was the *Aboriginal Fisheries Guardian Program* (Guardian Program), which intended to build capacity in First Nation communities to manage and monitor FSC fisheries in coordination with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The Guardian Program was initially embraced by many BC First Nations who viewed the program as an opportunity to build capacity to manage their food, social and ceremonial fisheries and to assume their inherent role in fisheries management, however, over time the original purpose and objectives of the Guardian Program became vague and unstructured and the program was poorly resourced. This shortfall was recognized in 1999 when the program underwent a review and again, in 2007 when the program was evaluated. Despite the inability for the Guardian Program to live up to the high expectations of both First Nations and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, both parties are aware of the existing and potential benefits of the Guardian Program. Recently, through a national program review, First Nations expressed the need for the recognition of jurisdiction and authority of designated Indigenous fishery guardians to manage, conserve and protect the resources in their traditional territories, to ensure an enforcement presence in territorial waterways with recognized authority, to receive respect and recognition for the fishery guardian role and position, and to be sufficiently funded to create and retain meaningful employment with career path options. ***If elected, how will your government commit to re-working the Guardian Program to provide capacity and resources for First Nations to exercise their jurisdiction and authority of designated Indigenous fishery guardians to manage, conserve and protect the resources in their traditional territories?***

- c. The federal government has committed to implementing the *Wild Salmon Policy* through its *Wild Salmon Policy Implementation Plan 2018-2022*. A significant hurdle to protecting and restoring wild Pacific salmon continues to be major data deficiencies and the lack of government funding to assess biological statuses of Pacific salmon at the Conservation Unit levels. While many First Nations are ideally located and interested to take on increased fisheries responsibilities, they are challenged by the lack of funding and capacity to carry out new monitoring and assessment programs. ***Consistent with Canada's commitment to new fiscal relationships, if elected, how will your government dedicate new long-term funding to support First Nations to design and implement new stock assessment and fish habitat monitoring programs and help Canada meet its commitments to the Wild Salmon Policy?***
- d. Fisheries harvest has been a foundation for many Indigenous economies through both trade and participation in the commercial fisheries industry. The existing Aboriginal right to fish as quoted in the *SCC Sparrow* decision did not explicitly limit the right to exclude fishing for economic purposes, yet Indigenous peoples are made to participate through the costly and competitive broader commercial fishery in order to access fisheries resources for economic purposes, limiting Indigenous access to successful and self-sufficient fisheries economies. ***If elected, how will your government ensure the Aboriginal right to fish affirms and enables Indigenous access to fishing for economic purposes?***
- e. First Nations have expressed concern regarding the lack of consultation on existing open net-pen finfish farm operations in Pacific coastal waters. BC First Nations aspire to move towards a meaningful engagement process, based on their free, prior and informed consent, to guide decision making with respect to the development of the aquaculture industry and its operations in the Pacific. For many years, First Nations have identified serious concerns relating to finfish aquaculture regarding potential negative environmental impacts and interactions with wild salmon species, particularly the potential transfer of disease or pathogens from farmed fish to wild salmon. ***If elected, will your government commit to developing and implementing policies and regulations to transition all existing open net-pen finfish facilities along the Pacific Coast to land-based closed containment facilities?***
- f. The Pacific Salmon Treaty is an agreement between Canada and the United States on Pacific salmon management at the international level. First Nations in BC participate at the Pacific Salmon Commission through the Pacific Salmon Commission's First Nations Caucus and participate to help advance Canada's interests. In recognizing First Nations self-government as part of Canada's evolving system of cooperative federalism and distinct orders of government, BC First Nations' place at the Pacific Salmon Commission must include effective decision-making and governance mechanisms as part of Pacific salmon management and bilateral negotiations between Canada and the United States. ***If elected, how will your government empower BC First Nations to advance First Nations fisheries rights at the international scale, including protecting food security for BC First Nations at the Pacific Salmon Commission?***

8. Environmental Stewardship:

- a. The proposed Canadian Energy Regulator Act and Impact Assessment Act are two important pieces of legislation, which will impact First Nations title and rights, as well as lead to greater Indigenous participation. These bills will require updating to ensure Canada's commitment to fully implement the UN Declaration, including the standard of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), entitling Indigenous people to effectively determine the outcome of decision-making that affects them and not merely a right to be involved, is met. ***If elected, will your government work with First Nations to ensure the commitment of FPIC is incorporated in federal environmental assessments?***
- b. The BC First Nations Energy and Mining Council (FNEMC) advocates for First Nations in BC on energy, mining, and climate change matters. Due to the overwhelming interest from countries such as China, Japan, Mongolia, etc., to work in partnership with First Nations to develop energy and mineral resources in Indigenous territories, the FNEMC has worked with BC First Nations to develop action plans. These initiatives have included attempts to work in partnership with the federal Crown. To date FNEMC outreach has not been successful. While FNEMC continues to engage with foreign companies and governments, it hopes to build a better working relationship with the federal government in this area. ***If elected, will your government include First Nations in global outreach opportunities including implementing partnerships as suggested in BC First Nations action plans?***

9. Emergency Management:

- a. Many First Nations are often underserved and lacking basic infrastructural amenities. These shortfalls increase the risks of injury and death during unforeseen emergencies, unnecessary risks that could be easily mitigated. Recently, a tripartite MOU was signed by Canada, BC and the FNLC to try to, in part, address some of these important issues. ***If elected, what initiatives will your government undertake to ensure comparable levels of servicing for addressing (ongoing and continuing) critical foundations of Emergency Management?***

What commitment can be adhered to for BC First Nations' direct inclusion (partnership) in all agreements related to the provisions of Emergency Management (preparedness and response) Services?

10. Climate Emergency:

- a. The climate emergency endangers the security and way of life of Indigenous peoples throughout British Columbia and the world. The effects of the warming climate, such as rampant forest fires, flooding, drought, and elevated air and water temperatures, are impacting First Nations, their traditional territories and food sources, and ways of being that have been practiced since time immemorial. First Nations are seriously threatened by the climate emergency but are also essential drivers of effective climate change action. Indigenous ecological knowledge, authority and deep responsibilities to traditional lands and waters are critical to achieving world targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions and developing effective climate adaptation strategies. Several recent reports, such as the *Special Report on Global Warming under 1.5°C* by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and *Canada's Changing Climate Report*

(CCCR), have articulated the current state of crisis facing the world. In Canada, the climate has warmed 2.3 degrees and is projected to warm, on average, at double the magnitude of the rest of the world. On June 17, 2019, the federal House of Commons adopted the following motion: “Canada is in a national climate emergency which requires, as a response, that Canada commit to meeting its national emission target under the Paris Agreement and to making deeper reductions in line with the agreement’s objective of holding global warming below two degrees Celsius and pursuing efforts to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius.” **If elected, how will your government safeguard the inherent, Treaty and constitutionally protected rights of First Nations, respect Indigenous knowledge, and uphold Treaties and other constructive arrangements between First Nations and the Crown, and take urgent and transformative climate action that meets the requirements outlined in the reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Canada in a Changing Climate to reduce emissions in Canada by 60% below 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net-zero emissions by 2050?**

11. First Nations Jurisdiction over Cannabis

- a. In June 2018 the federal government passed Bill C-45, *The Cannabis Act*, legalizing and regulating recreational cannabis in Canada. Current legislation disregards First Nations jurisdiction in relation to the cannabis fiscal and regulatory framework. There was little to no community consultation by the federal government and there are no provisions in the legislation that address First Nation social and cultural needs, and rights to economic development, health, and public safety. The Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples (APPA) supported amendments to the *Cannabis Act* and other legislation to enable First Nations cannabis jurisdiction, stating: “... under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, Indigenous peoples have the inherent right of self-determination, including the appropriate law-making authority to make meaningful decisions that affect the lives of their people and communities, including regulating cannabis” (Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples, 2018, p 14). Assembly of First Nations Resolution 90/2018 *First Nations Cannabis Jurisdiction* calls for the development of a First Nations cannabis jurisdiction option that includes First Nations distribution centers and retail, a First Nations stamp, cannabis excise tax sharing and a fuel, alcohol, cannabis and tobacco (FACT) tax sharing option. **If elected, what legislative and regulatory changes will your government make to ensure that First Nations jurisdiction is respected in relation to cannabis?**

12. Indigenous Culture and Heritage

- a. While many people acknowledge and celebrate Canada’s rich and diverse cultural heritage, this diversity, as it relates to Indigenous Peoples, is under threat, and has been since contact. Colonial policies and practices have led to intergenerational trauma and hardships in maintaining and transmitting cultural knowledge and values to future generations. Existing heritage paradigms themselves are often exclusionary of Indigenous concepts of heritage and history, taking a compartmentalized view of typologies and human/land relationships. This point of view results in heritage protection priorities favouring built heritage – imbued with colonial values and meanings – over

Indigenous cultural heritage, which does not fit within this framework. Moreover, Indigenous cultural heritage is often inaccurately interpreted and narrowly presented to the public, with inequitable funding and support compared to settler heritage. ***Given the urgent need to recognize and protect Indigenous heritage, if elected, how will your government ensure sustainable funding and support of an oversight Indigenous organization to carry out this important and complex work in Canada, the provinces and territories?***

- b. For decades, much energy and resources have been invested in studies and inquiries, and First Nations people have generously shared their stories related to the impacts of the residential schools' system, and other damaging vehicles of colonization imposed on our ancestors, us, and future generations. The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, TRC Report, and most recently the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, all provide Calls to Action related to the rebuilding of our disrupted languages and cultures, the core of our very identities. In addition, the UN Declaration supports these recommendations. ***If elected, how will your government commit to honour this work, implement meaningful financial reparations, and provide resources to Indigenous organization and communities to continue and increase our efforts to remedy the damage done to our societies?***

13. Indigenous Arts

- a. Indigenous tourism in Canada is growing at a rapid rate according to new research conducted by Indigenous Tourism Association of Canada and The Conference Board of Canada (October 2018). Furthermore, BC's Indigenous tourism industry has experienced record-breaking growth, with over 33% expansion in Indigenous tourism related businesses in 2016/17. Indigenous tourism, which is founded on Indigenous arts and cultures, is the fastest growing area of tourism in the country, and yet there has not been corresponding federal or provincial support for Indigenous arts and cultures. To date, Indigenous arts and cultures do not receive funding parity, and on May 26, 2019, the National Post reported that Ontario cut the Indigenous Culture Fund, eliminating \$5 million dollars in Indigenous arts and culture funding in that province. ***If elected, what steps will your government take to ensure the vitality and sustainability of Indigenous arts and cultures in all of Canada's provinces and Territories?***

14. Indigenous Languages

- a. Bill C-91, *An Act respecting Indigenous languages*, states: "the Government of Canada is committed to providing adequate, sustainable and long-term funding for the reclamation, revitalization, maintenance and strengthening of Indigenous languages." The federal budget released on March 19, 2019 proposes: "to invest \$333.7 million over the next five years, starting in 2019–20, with \$115.7 million per year ongoing" (Department of Finance Canada, 2019). While this is a substantial increase over previous budgets, it is not adequate funding to do the work that is required to save Indigenous languages. ***If elected, will your government commit to providing adequate funding as mandated by Bill C-91?***
- b. Bill C-91 is vague on how exactly Indigenous languages will be reclaimed, revitalized, maintained and strengthened. The First Peoples Cultural Council of BC (FPCC) has conducted international research of Indigenous language policies and has found that a defined action plan or language strategy not only results in

successful outcomes for Indigenous languages, but it is a predictive factor that positively and negatively correlates with high and low levels of government spending respectively. ***If elected, will your government commit to developing a national language strategy as part of the implementation of Bill C-91?***

15. Closing Language and Technology Gaps

- a. 2019 is the United Nations International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL2019). One of the TRC's 94 Calls to Action addresses the need to commit resources and funding for the urgent revitalization and preservation of Indigenous languages and knowledge in Canada. Indigenous communities that are active in language revitalization are faced with challenges such as lack of resources, infrastructure and technology gaps, and a risk of data and ownership being abused by third parties. In BC, the FPCC has developed a community-driven platform, FirstVoices, in addition to collaborating with communities to create keyboards and technology tools needed to support their language work. Funding via organizations such as National Research Council Canada (NRC) and Library and Archives Canada (LAC) has reduced the control Indigenous organizations and communities have on the important work being done. ***If elected, how will your government effectively invest and support the positive momentum for Indigenous communities to manage and revitalize their languages in Canada?***

16. Access to Broadband and Mobile Connectivity

- a. In the Fall of 2018, the BC First Nations Technology Council hosted regional engagement sessions across British Columbia. The roundtables were comprised of Indigenous leaders, elders, staff, youth, entrepreneurs, and other community and Indigenous organizations. Discussions, survey questions and breakout activities focused on how nations would like to use technology to advance self-determination as well as accessing career opportunities in the rapidly growing technology sector. Many Indigenous communities are unfortunately without equitable, affordable or sustainable access to internet connectivity. This reality was emphatically confirmed through the regional engagements as a barrier to economic development, training opportunities and efficiency and effectiveness of various governance initiatives. ***If elected, what will your government do to ensure all Indigenous peoples have equal and affordable access to internet and mobile connectivity, considering the majority of nations in BC are excluded from accessing the world's most powerful economic and social platform?***