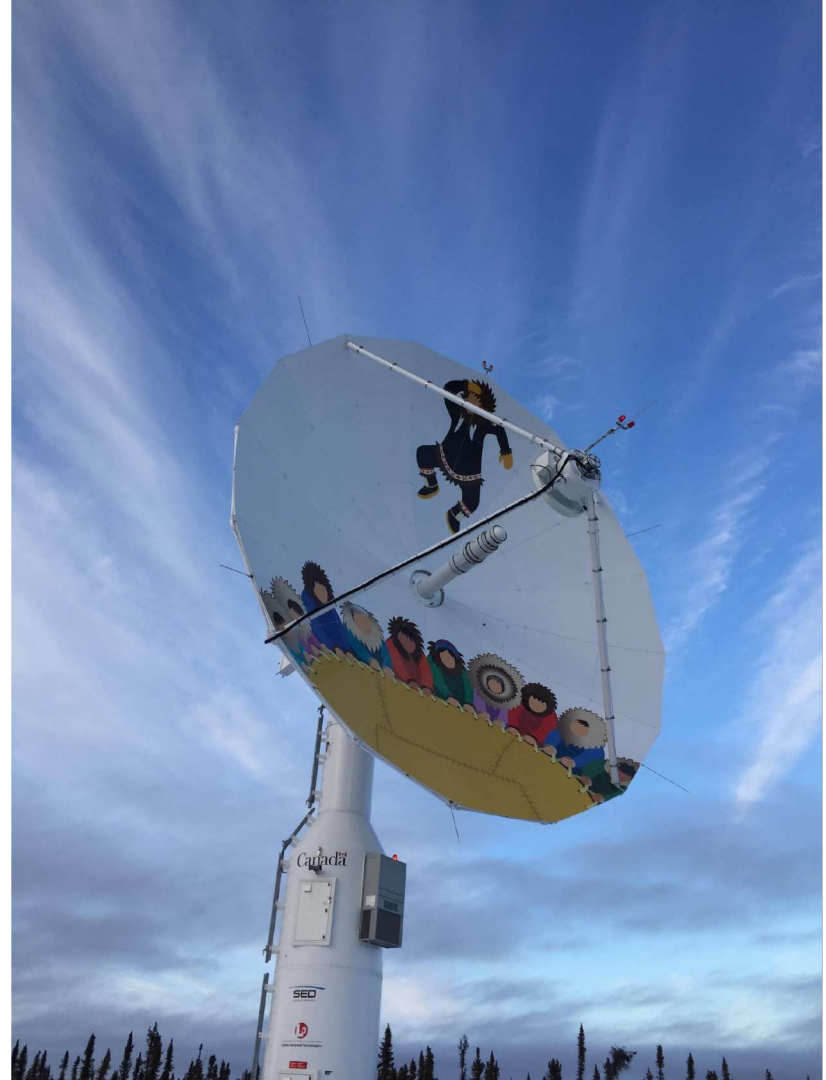


Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



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Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



Session 1: First Nations and spectrum

Chief James Hobart, Spuzzum Nation

Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



Session 2: Art presentation and the importance of spectrum sovereignty

Darrah Blackwater, ICI Advisory Committee | Blackwater Consulting

Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



Session 3: Indigenous experiences in accessing spectrum

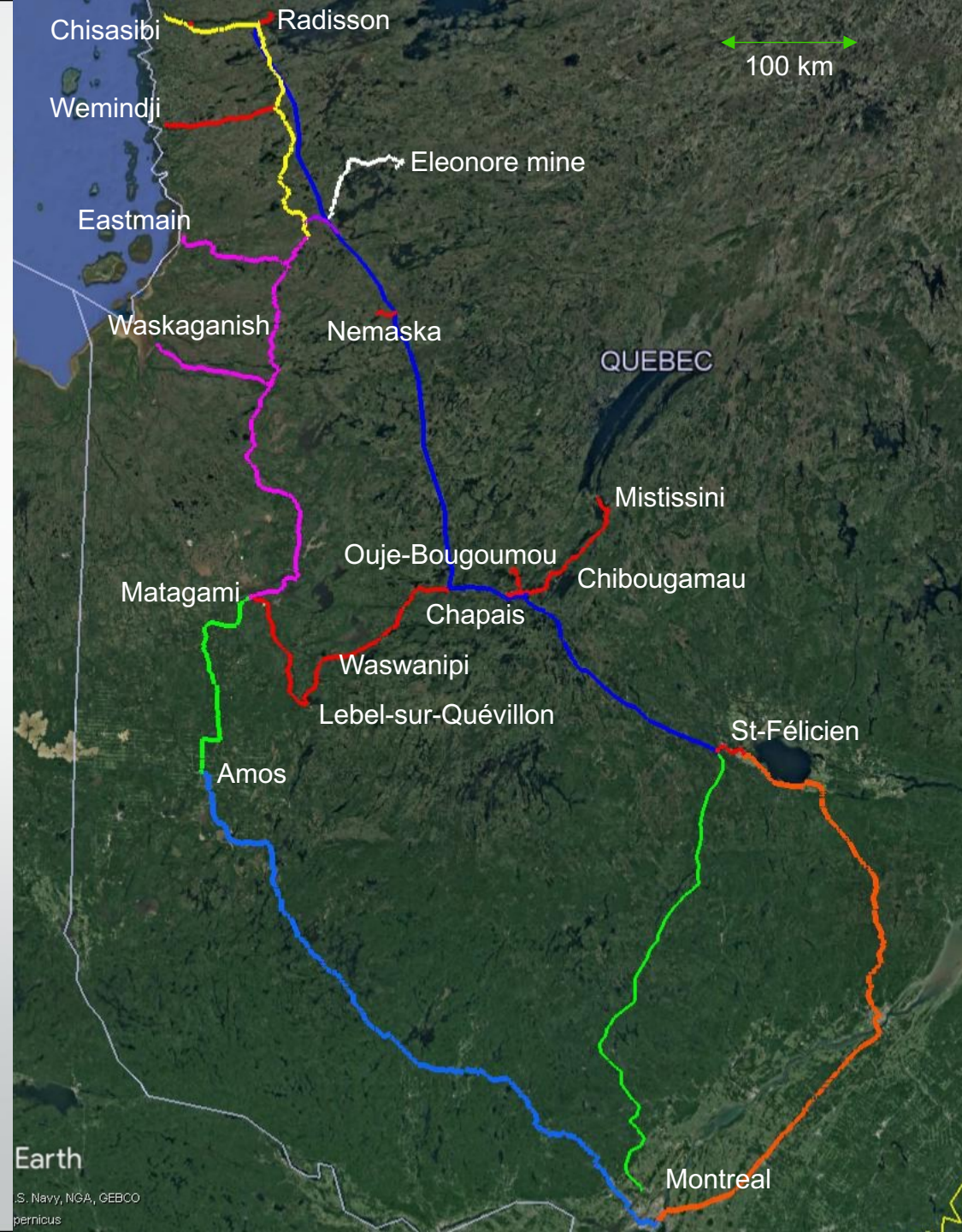
Alfred Loon, Eeyou Communications Network

Antony Royal, Maori Spectrum Commission

Tim Whiteduck, First Nations Education Council

ECN transport network

More than 3000 kilometers of fiber optic cable

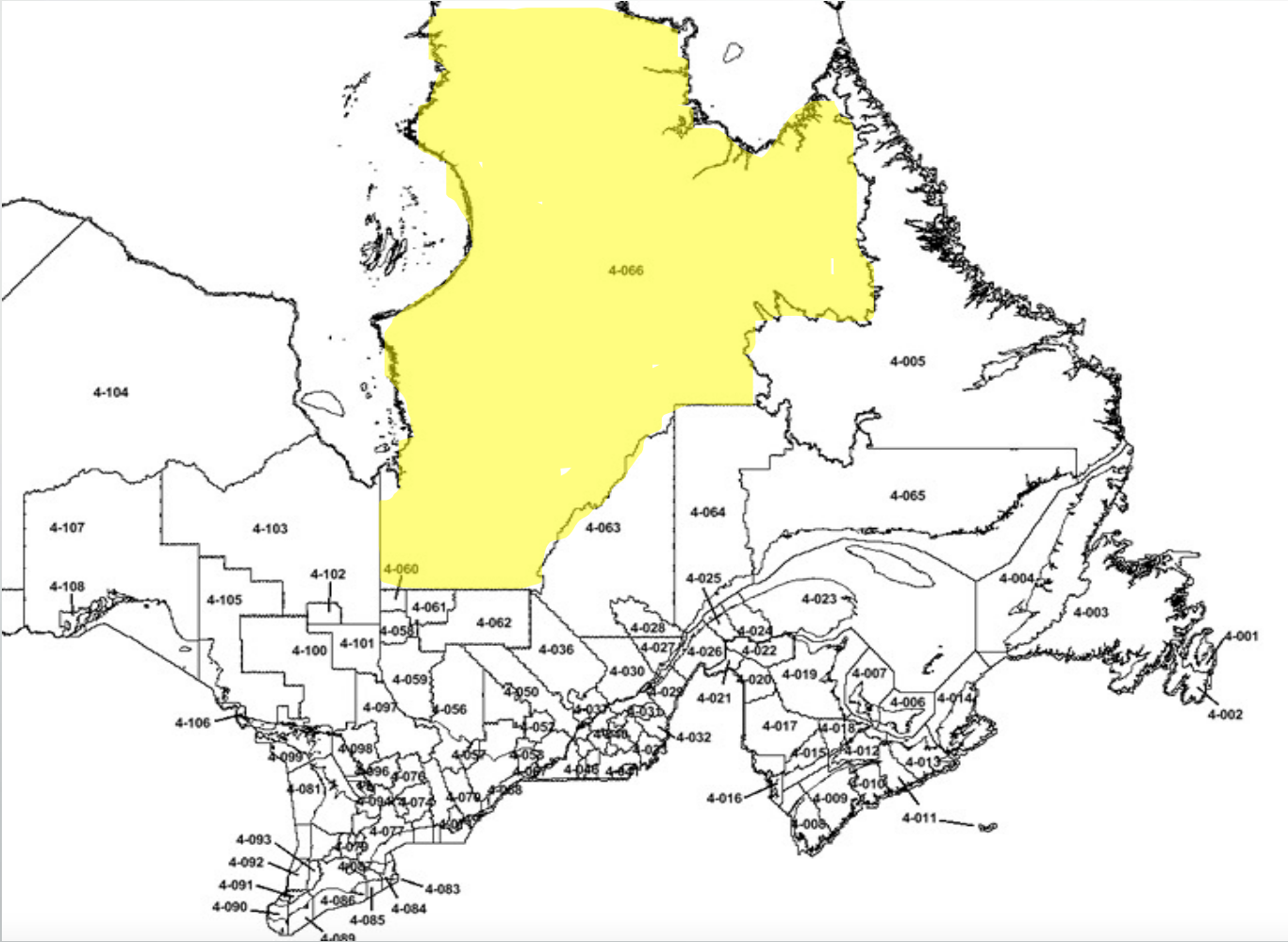


ISED Spectrum license tier 4

Service Areas for Competitive Licensing

Tier Area	Service Area Name	2001 Population	2006 Population	2011 Population
4-035	Plessisville	22,030	21,969	22,441
4-036	La Tuque	16,292	16,505	16,396
4-037	Trois-Rivières	252,449	254,761	261,017
4-038	Louiseville	22,193	22,281	22,277
4-039	Asbestos	30,299	30,379	30,367
4-040	Victoriaville	49,239	51,061	54,163
4-041	Coaticook	13,307	13,434	13,434
4-042	Sherbrooke	216,129	229,166	240,705
4-043	Windsor	16,267	16,171	16,332
4-044	Drummondville	96,533	101,670	107,470
4-045	Cowansville	26,827	27,305	28,008
4-046	Farnham	27,926	26,764	28,652
4-047	Granby	87,052	93,397	100,769
4-048	St-Hyacinthe	83,717	85,789	89,257
4-049	Sorel	56,312	56,503	57,815
4-050	Joliette	135,729	147,701	155,079
4-051	Montréal	3,755,915	3,962,813	4,176,198
4-052	Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts	61,728	71,554	75,902
4-053	Hawkesbury	62,372	63,588	63,850
4-054	Mont-Laurier/Maniwaki	45,985	48,717	48,925
4-055	Ottawa/Outaouais	1,203,931	1,271,540	1,378,972
4-056	Pembroke	77,679	79,398	82,043
4-057	Amprior/Renfrew	29,533	30,445	30,906
4-058	Rouyn-Noranda	40,605	40,603	41,762
4-059	Notre-Dame-du-Nord	17,361	17,083	16,493
4-060	La Sarre	20,040	19,566	19,817
4-061	Amos	24,977	24,763	24,834
4-062	Val D'Or	43,464	43,135	44,180
4-063	Roberval/Saint-Félicien	61,572	60,021	59,365
4-064	Baie-Comeau	48,305	47,361	45,869
4-065	Port-Cartier/Sept-Îles	47,444	46,888	47,167
4-066	Chibougamau	40,757	40,747	43,185
4-067	Cornwall	66,003	66,518	67,288
4-068	Brockville	69,998	71,041	71,078
4-069	Gananoque	12,777	13,163	12,961
4-070	Kingston	162,799	168,863	175,895
4-071	Napanee	39,521	40,492	42,687
4-072	Belleville	144,607	149,783	152,877

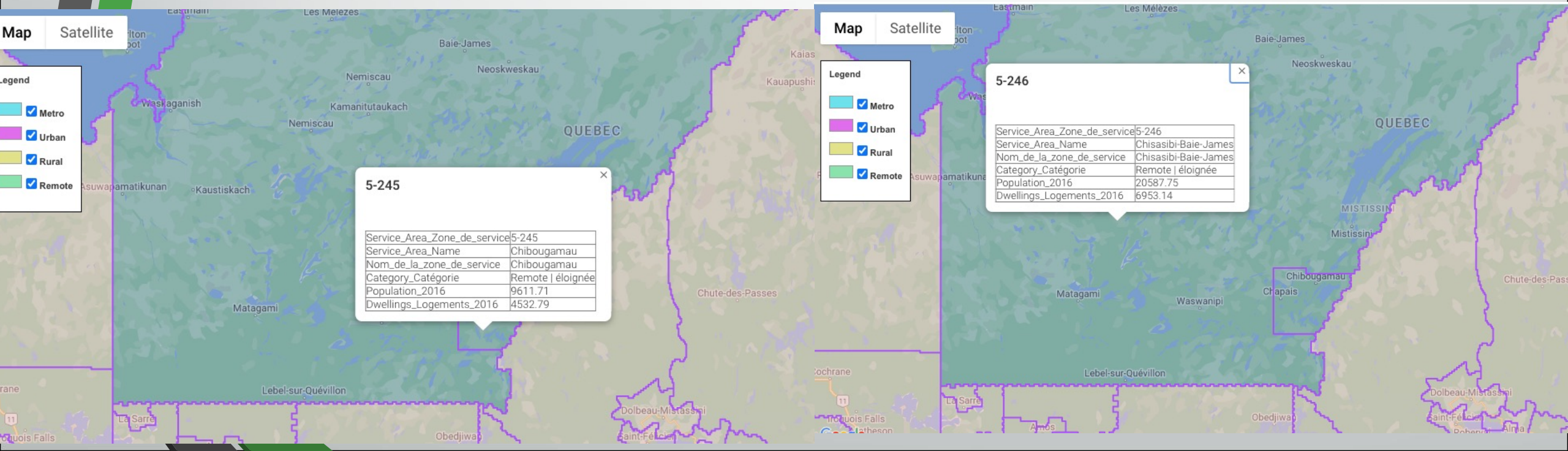
Spectrum License Tier 4 in Eeyou Istchee



Spectrum licenses: Tier 5

4 Barriers to attaining spectrum licenses

- (1) A Licensing Tier system and coverage threshold that doesn't acknowledge First Nations communities and their needs;
- (2) overly expensive spectrum licenses and complex auction system;
- (3) no mechanism to attain subordinate licenses from license holders;
- (4) the use of population as a measurement for minimum standards of coverage for the renewal of spectrum licenses.



EMI deployment phases and priorities

Phase 1: Community build-out

- Cell service to all nine Cree communities, the five Jamésien municipalities and km 381 rest stop
- Fully funded by EMI Founders
- Deployment well underway, incorporating some 30 cell sites
- EMI website now live, see: eeyoumobility.com

Phase 2 : Billy Diamond Highway, Access Roads and the Route du Nord

- Phase 2 planning well underway - 1,750 km of roadways to be covered through deployment of some 80 additional cell towers
- Many sites “autonomous” – producing their own clean power – as they are off the Hydro-Québec grid
- Phase 2 broken into several “sub-phases” to meet requirements of funding programs

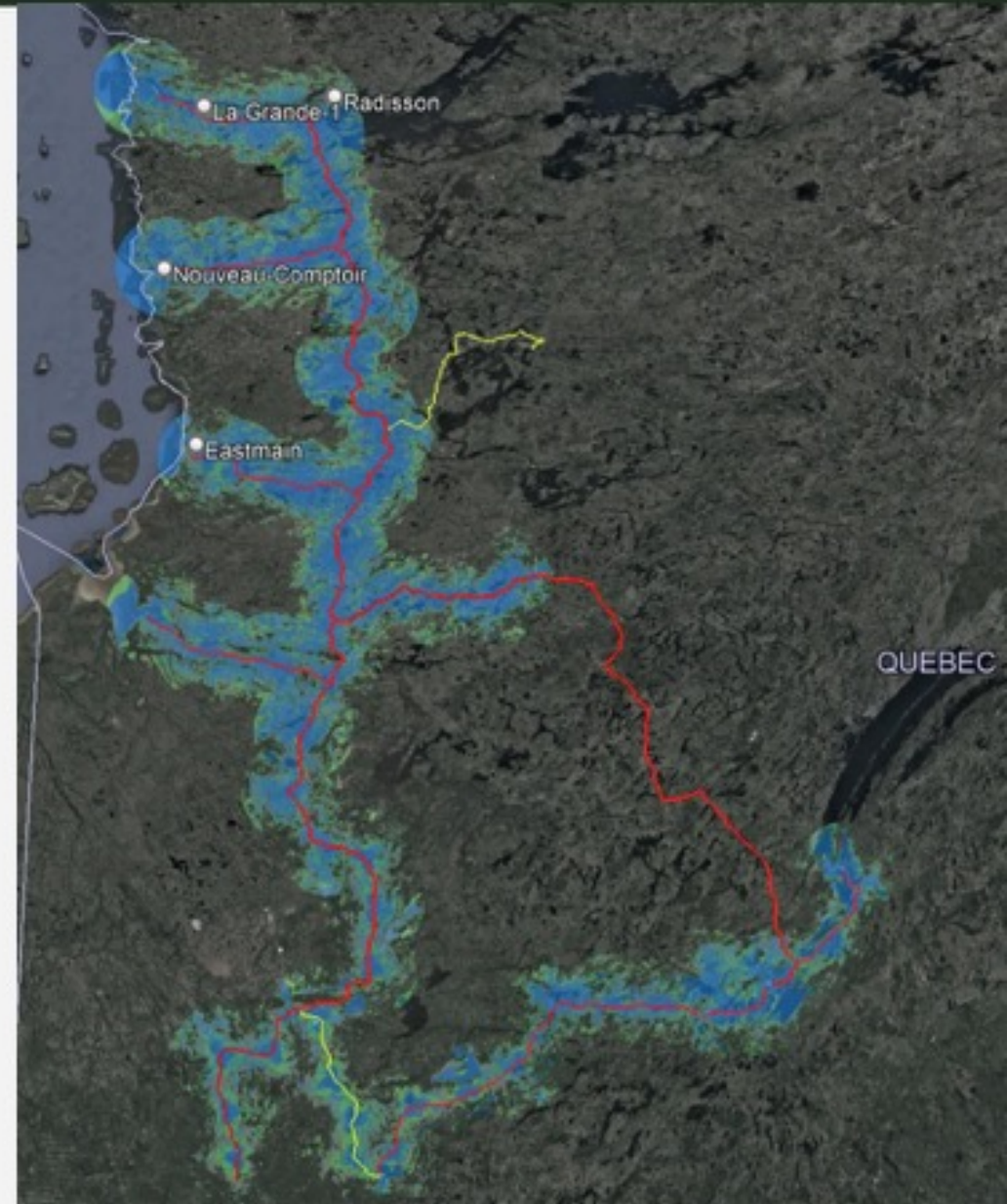


EMI coverage Phases 1 and 2 (approved funding)

Most highways of the region will have cellular coverage with phases 1 and 2.

Project to be completed for March 31st 2025.

A phase 3 could follow, bringing coverage to the remaining part of the “Route du Nord”, as well as the road to the Eleonore mine.





ISED proceedings ECN has participated in recent years and advocated for spectrum sovereignty:

ISED 2018: Broadcasting and Telecommunications Legislative Review

SLPB-004-21: Consultation on New Access Licensing Framework, Changes to Subordinate Licensing and White Space to Support Rural and Remote Deployment B

SPB-003-22: Consultation on a Non-Competitive Local Licensing Framework, Including Spectrum in the 3900-3980 MHz Band and Portions of the 26, 28 and 38 GHz Bands

SPB-005-22: Consultation on the Spectrum Outlook 2022-2026

DGSO-001-23: Consultation on the Spectrum License Renewal Process (2305-2320 MHz and 2345-2360 MHz frequency bands) for Wireless Communication Services (WCS) Licenses

ECN's recommendations to ISED

1. Establish an Indigenous Priority Window;
2. Review its spectrum auction methodology and process, as well as how its Licensing Tier Regions are established;
3. Any licensing fees for Indigenous entities serving Indigenous communities be at no cost, in-kind contributions, or cover administrative fees;
4. ISED include Indigenous communities and entities in all policy proceedings that potential impact their ability to provide broadband services to their communities;
5. ISED, along with other government departments and agencies, should initiate a separate forum to review the broad issue of spectrum sovereignty and related matters;
6. Industry Canada adopt other forms of measurement for determining the minimum coverage requirement for licence ownership and renewal. The use of population as a measurement for coverage is not an effective tool for measuring cellular coverage in rural and remote regions.

Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



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Session 4: Overview of the Indigenous Connectivity Summit Calls to Action

Erin Knight, ICI

2023 Indigenous Connectivity Summit Calls to Action



1. We call on the American and Canadian offices of Indigenous telecommunications policy to work closely together to manage spectrum in border areas to ensure telecommunications services can be delivered in a community, regardless of whether the artificial border passes over their lands.
2. We call on governments to make access to UHF spectrum in rural areas available and license it not only as TV White Space (TVWS).

2023 Indigenous Connectivity Summit Calls to Action



3. We call on the governments of Canada and the U.S. to follow the Government of New Zealand's lead and provide a spectrum set aside for Indigenous Peoples to use on their own lands and territories at no cost. Furthermore, we call on governments to follow New Zealand's lead and provide capital and operational funding to the aforementioned Indigenous office of telecommunications policy to ensure Indigenous Peoples can effectively utilize that spectrum for the educational, economic, and social wellbeing of their communities.

Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



Session 5: Draft policy framework: Indigenous spectrum priority access window & ISED's engagement effort

Mark Saunders, Spectrum Policy Branch, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development



Improving Indigenous Access to Spectrum: Draft Indigenous Priority Window Spectrum Policy Framework

Presentation to Spectrum Sovereignty Summit – Indigenous Connectivity Institute

Ottawa, ON - Feb 22, 2024

Purpose



- Provide an overview of **spectrum management** in the Canadian context.
- Highlight some recent **ISED spectrum access initiatives**
- Provide an overview of the **Draft Indigenous Priority Window Spectrum Policy Framework**

Table of Contents



- **Spectrum Management**
- **Indigenous Spectrum Access**
- **Draft Indigenous priority window spectrum policy framework**
- **Next Steps**

Spectrum Management

What is Spectrum?



Smartphones



Public Safety and utility communications



Connecting to the Internet



Watching TV and listening to radio



Mobile payments

Spectrum is short for 'radio frequency spectrum' and it is the backbone of the digital economy
All wireless communication travels over 'spectrum'
It is used every minute of every day virtually everywhere in the world



Health care monitoring



Geographic tracking



Forecasting and tracking weather

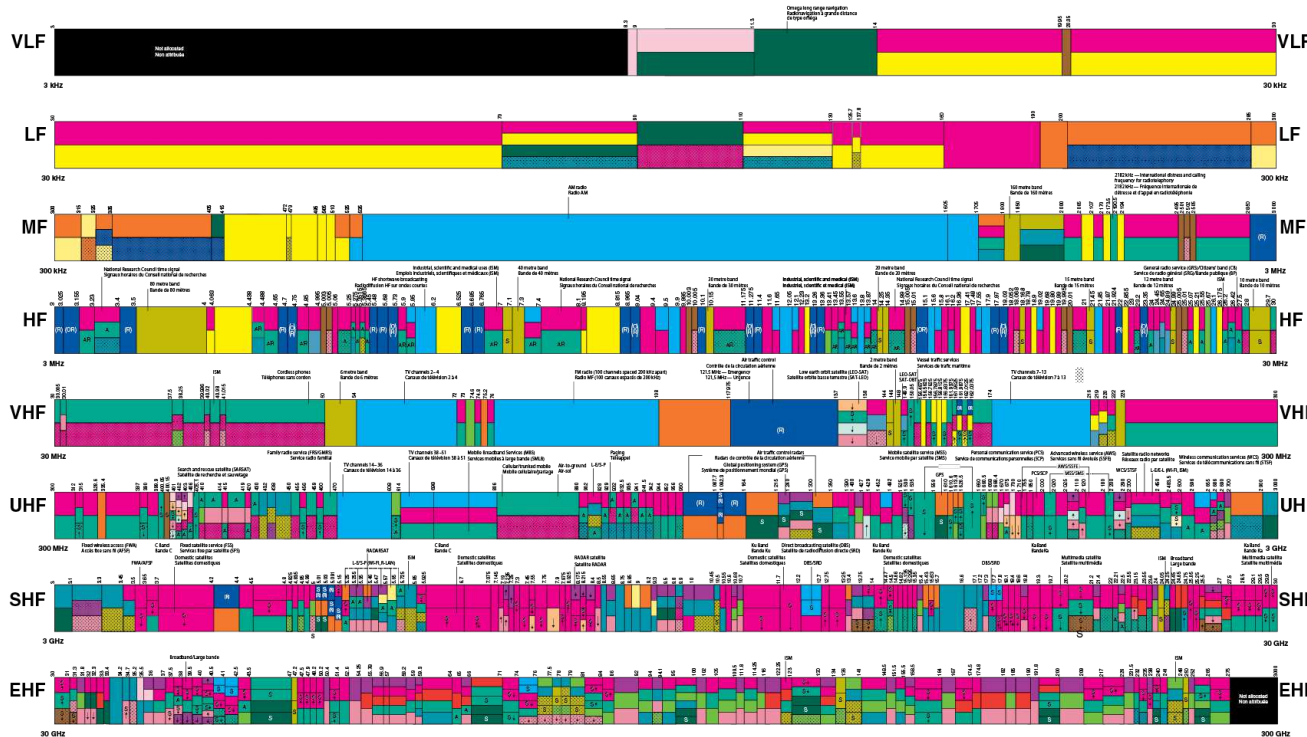


Baby monitors and garage door openers



Air traffic control

Spectrum allocation chart



- Grouped into frequency bands
- Completely allocated for a variety of uses
- Without management, users interfere with one another, and services cannot work reliably
- Harmonizing internationally means Canadians benefit from the latest equipment and services work at the border

Spectrum management is an international process



- International and bilateral meetings
 - International Telecommunication Union Radiocommunications Sector ([ITU-R](#))
 - Inter-American Telecommunication Commission ([CITEL](#))
- New ideas and technologies
 - International standards like 3rd Generation Partnership ([3GPP](#)) and [IEEE 802](#)
- Market surveillance and enforcement for market fairness
- Canadian consultative process
- Domestic [standards](#), [policies](#) and [regulations](#)



Governments and industry work together.

Aligning international rules with Canada's interest.

Domestic rules spark development of new technologies and services.

Minister's Role in Spectrum Management



- The Minister of Innovation, Science, and Industry is responsible for developing goals and national policies for spectrum utilization and for ensuring the effective management of radio frequency spectrum resource
- Under the *Radiocommunication Act*, the Minister of ISI has powers to:
 - **Authorize the use of spectrum through various means**
 - Fix and amend the terms and conditions of licences
 - Establish technical requirements and standards in relation to the use of spectrum
- With the overall objective of **maximizing economic and social benefits** of the spectrum

Spectrum and Telecommunications Sector (STS)



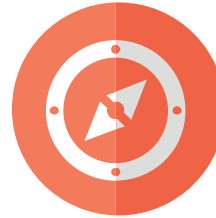
Research

Federal lead for applied communications research, and centre of excellence in advanced telecommunications



Engineering

International spectrum negotiations
Standards Development
Assignment of Band Plans
Mutual Recognition Agreements



Policy

Research and development of best practices for Spectrum Auction, Licensing and Management Policy



Operations

Certification of Equipment
Development of regulations
Assignment of spectrum via auctions or licensing
Resolving harmful interference with compliance and enforcement activities



Programs

Broadband availability, Digital Skills and Literacy, Affordability Technology
Accessibility and Availability, Cyber Security and Certification, Prime Minister's Teaching Awards.

There are many ways to authorize spectrum use...



First-come, first-served



Licence-exempt spectrum



Competitive processes
(e.g. auctions)



Secondary market
(i.e. transfers, divisions,
and subordinate licensing)



All come, all served /
light licensing



Dynamic Spectrum Access

Indigenous Spectrum Access

Context



- Connectivity gaps are limiting Indigenous Peoples' access to essential services
- Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples is a government-wide priority
- Indigenous Peoples have been calling on ISED to develop spectrum policy inclusive of Indigenous Priorities



Aims to support high speed internet access in Indigenous communities by:

Improving spectrum access and supporting Indigenous connectivity proposals

Leading engagement and relationship building to develop spectrum policies inclusive of Indigenous priorities

Acting as a centre of expertise on Indigenous issues for the spectrum program

Indigenous Spectrum Policy Team



Recent Spectrum Activities



Auctions

- Completed 3800 MHz (2023), 3500 MHz (2021), and 600 MHz (2019) auctions
- Completed auction of residual 600 MHz, 2500 MHz, and 3500 MHz licences (2023)
- mmWave auction planned next

Licence-exempt spectrum

- 6 GHz band / Whitespace / mmWave band

Increasing rural, remote, and Indigenous access

- Spectrum Outlook 2023 to 2027
- Non-competitive local licensing framework
- Access Licensing Framework to re-license unused spectrum
- **Engagement on Draft Indigenous Priority Window Spectrum Policy Framework**

Increasing rural, remote, and Indigenous access



- **Spectrum Outlook 2023-2027** (Published Aug 2023)
 - 5-year spectrum management planning document
 - Indigenous Connectivity highlighted as one of five key priorities
- **Non-competitive Local (NCL) Licensing Framework** (Published May 2023)
 - Enabling localized access to smaller users
 - Applies to 3900MHz and mmWave bands first
 - potential for other bands in the future
- **New Access Licensing Framework** (Published Jan 2024)
 - New supplementary licensing process for unused spectrum
 - Focusing on unused spectrum in 3 bands first – Cellular, PCS, and 900 MHz
 - Mainly available in rural, remote, Indigenous communities
 - **Indigenous applicants will have the first chance to acquire licences through the Indigenous Priority Window**

Draft Indigenous Priority Window Spectrum Policy Framework

Overview – What’s this all about?

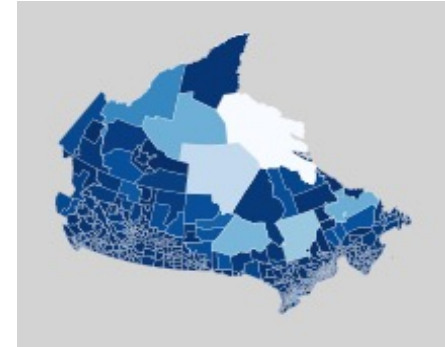


- On January 30th ISED published Improving Indigenous Access to Spectrum: Draft Indigenous Priority Window Spectrum Policy Framework
 - Will give Indigenous applicants priority access to spectrum
 - Will first be applied to PCS (1.9 GHz) and Cell (800 MHz) spectrum made available through the [Access Licensing Framework](#)
- Throughout 6-month engagement we are seeking:
 - Input to further refine the framework, so it better meets the needs of Indigenous Peoples.
 - Insight on how we can further improve spectrum access and engagement
- Launched the Spectrum and the Indigenous Priority Window website to support engagement

What spectrum will be available through first IPW?



- Unused licensed PCS/Cell spectrum made available through the Access Licensing Framework
 - Mainly in rural, remote and Indigenous communities
 - Annex C has full list, or interactive map here
- About the licences:
 - Licence Term: 3 years
 - Licence area: Tier 5
 - Deployment Condition: 1 station/10k population @ 3 years
 - Fees: Annual fee, based on MHz/population of licence area
- Full list of conditions can be found in Annex B of Access Licensing Framework



Seeking input on key themes



Policy Objectives

Eligibility criteria

Time-limited window

Conditions of licence

Engagement

Theme 1: Policy Objective



- **Primary objective is to reduce barriers to spectrum access and support Indigenous applicants in accessing spectrum on a priority basis.**
- To achieve this policy objective, ISED seeks to:
 1. **Collaborate** with interested Indigenous partners to develop the final IPW framework so that it is structured to serve their interests and priorities meaningfully.
 2. **Find new ways to engage** with Indigenous partners on spectrum access initiatives to support economic reconciliation.
 3. **Share knowledge and awareness** about spectrum and how it can support Indigenous connectivity.
 4. **Foster and build relationships** with Indigenous partners and industry leaders committed to closing connectivity gaps in Indigenous communities.

Theme 1: Policy Objective –Questions



1. Do you agree with the stated policy objective in section? If not, how should it be modified?

- a) How can we measure the success of the IPW Spectrum Policy Framework?
- b) How would you like to see the IPW Spectrum Policy Framework used in the future?
- c) Are there any other spectrum access measures we should consider to further support Indigenous connectivity?

Theme 2: Eligibility criteria



- **Option 1 (Applicant-based): Use existing Government of Canada criteria**
 - e.g. [Indigenous Business Directory](#) - used when the Government awards contracts to Indigenous businesses.
- **Option 2 (Community support-based): Written support from the community, band council, settlement or a relevant governing body**
 - e.g. band council resolution, or similar documentation based on the governing structure of the Indigenous Nation or community.
- **Option 3 (Project-based): Leverage the I4DM definitional matrix definition**
 - e.g. [I4DM Definitional Matrix](#) - provides broad definitions of what is considered Indigenous-benefiting, Indigenous-informed, or Indigenous-led.

Theme 2: Eligibility criteria –Questions



2. What eligibility criteria should we consider for IPW applicants?

- a) Does the existing **applicant-based** option (Option 1), as defined in section 3.2, resonate with you? If so, which parts do you think are the most valuable to use to create the final eligibility criteria?
- b) Does the **community support-based** option (Option 2), as defined in section 3.2 resonate with you? If so, do you think it should be combined with Option 1 or should it stand on its own?
- c) Does the **project-based** option (Option 3), as described in section 3.2, resonate with you? If so, which parts do you think are the most valuable to use to create the final eligibility criteria?
- d) Are there **other approaches** that may be better suited to create the final eligibility criteria?

Theme 3: Time-limited window



- Fixed time period where only eligible Indigenous applicants would be able to apply for available spectrum licences, on a “first-come-first-served” basis, in advance of other applicants
- For Cellular and PCS spectrum licences made available through the Access Licencing Framework, we are proposing that the window be **12 months**.
- Once the window ends, licensing would be open to all other eligible applicants. Indigenous applicants would still be able to apply, but they would not have priority access.

Theme 3: Time-limited window–Questions



3. Currently the proposed time-limited window is 12 months (section 3.3). Do you feel this is enough time to submit a licence application? If not, how much time would be sufficient?

Theme 4: Conditions of licence



- Set of requirements a licensee is required to comply with on an ongoing basis in order to acquire and hold a licence
 - E.g. deployment requirement, licence fees, reporting requirements, and adherence to technical standards.
- Help ensure the efficient use of the spectrum and limit instances of interference between licensees.
- **Seeking feedback on how ISED can design its conditions for future spectrum licensing frameworks** to better support Indigenous applicants' ability to acquire, hold and renew spectrum licences, so that they can serve their communities with quality wireless solutions.

Theme 4: Conditions of licence - Questions



4. How can the conditions of licence described in section 3.4 be designed for future spectrum access initiatives to support Indigenous-led connectivity solutions?

Theme 5: Engagement



- Purpose of this engagement is to:
 - Engage with interested Indigenous partners **to develop the final IPW policy**
 - Gather insights to **inform the development of future uses of an IPW**
 - Gain insight into how we can **further improve spectrum access and engagement** with Indigenous partners.
 - Build and strengthen relationships with Indigenous partners
- Steps to improve accessibility:
 - Longer comment period (6 months)
 - Use of plain language and visual tools (dedicated website, map tool)
 - More ways to submit feedback (oral and written, in-person, virtual)

Theme 5: Engagement–Questions



5. Should we consider other platforms to engage with Indigenous partners to advance economic reconciliation?

Open feedback



- A space to share your views that may not have been captured in the questions provided

Next Steps

What happens next...



- **April 30th** – Deadline for initial comments
 - We will publish all comments received on our web site shortly after.
- **July 30th** – Deadline for reply comments/end of engagement period
- Once the engagement period has ended, we will consider all feedback received and begin working toward publishing a final IPW spectrum policy framework
- For more information concerning timelines see the [Table of Key Dates](#).

How to submit feedback?



Orally

- Join us for an engagement session or reach out to the [Indigenous Spectrum Policy Team](#) to request a meeting.

Written

- Use our online form : [Draft IPW Engagement: Comment Submission Form](#)
- Send us an email: indigenousspectrumpolicyteam-equipedeapolitiqueduspectreautoch@ised-isde.gc.ca
- Mail us:

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
Spectrum Policy Branch
6th Floor, East Tower
235 Queen St
Ottawa ON K1A 0H5



**Indigenous Spectrum
Policy Team**

**Équipe de politique
du spectre autochtone**

**Thank you, Miigwech,
Mark.Saunders@ised-isde.gc.ca**

Annex

More spectrum access initiatives



TV White Space bands (TVWS): These bands are available for licence-exempt use. TVWS technology, operating in low-band spectrum, is currently being used to provide broadband connections to underserved communities with small to medium population densities. TVWS technology can also be used for private networks.

Spectrum licences for higher power and outdoor Radio Local Area Network (RLAN) devices (HPODs): This is an all-come, all-served licensing framework, which is available at no cost. These licences could be used to boost networks within small geographic areas.

6 GHz band: This band is available for licence-exempt use for standard-power, low-power indoor and very low-power RLAN devices, each operating under different technical conditions. This band can be used to support broadband Internet access for a large number of users in both residential and commercial contexts, including in rural and remote areas, as well as for private networks.

Non-Competitive Local (NCL) Licensing Decision



On May 3rd 2023, ISED released the **Non-Competitive Local Licensing Framework, Including Spectrum in the 3900-3980 MHz Band and Portions of the 26, 28 and 38 GHz Bands**

Targets multiple concurrent objectives, including:

- simplicity and flexibility in licensing; enabling localized access to shared 5G spectrum to smaller users including wireless internet service providers, innovative industries, and Indigenous communities

Key decisions include:

- First-come first-served (FCFS) approach, can be applied to multiple bands
- Custom vector-based covering small and large local areas
- Licence terms of 1 year with a high expectation of renewal + option for shorter periods
- Measures to support local access and deployment requirements
- Access managed through an automated licensing process
- A phased implementation: NCL licensing in 3900-3980 MHz band first, then, mmWave
- Early access window for existing WBS
 - WBS licensees have 60-days following publication of the decision to upload site data on ISED's website
- An addendum will cover NCL licensing in mmWave

Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty

Session 5: The Future of Indigenous Spectrum Rights

Chief James Hobart, Spuzzum Nation

Darrah Blackwater, ICI Advisory Committee | Blackwater
Consulting

Dr. Gregory Taylor, University of Calgary

Steve Song, Mozilla



UNIVERSITY OF
CALGARY

The Future of Indigenous Spectrum Rights

2024 Spectrum Sovereignty Summit

Gregory Taylor
Associate Professor
University of Calgary

Feb 22, 2024

No one owns the spectrum.

Foundation for broadcasting law

the Canadian broadcasting system, operating primarily in the English and French languages and comprising public, private and community elements, makes use of radio frequencies that are public property... (3.1.b)

1991 Broadcasting Act

Getting Some
Media
Attention

The Globe and
Mail

First Nations press for unused wireless spectrum in quest for better connectivity

WENDY STUECK >

PUBLISHED JANUARY 31, 2022

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This article was published more than 6 months ago. Some information may no longer be current.



Wire Report Jenna Cocullo

H

THE WIRE REPORT

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Spectrum Unceded: How Indigenous people are Fighting for Digital Sovereignty in a Wireless World

NEWS | 09/30/2022 9:48 AM EDT



Policy Options



AUTOCHTONES | SCIENCES ET TECHNOLOGIE

Assign unused wireless spectrum to Indigenous communities

The federal government has an opportunity to close the digital divide and take a meaningful step toward reconciliation by updating its spectrum policy.

par James Hobart, Cindy Woodhouse

14 avril 2022

No Mention of Sovereignty or Indigenous Issues in ISED 2021 Consultation



Consultation on New Access Licensing Framework, Changes to Subordinate Licensing and White Space to Support Rural and Remote Deployment

SLPB-004-21

August 2021

Is the tide turning? August 2022

Consultation on a Non-Competitive Local Licensing Framework, Including Spectrum in the 3900-3980 MHz Band and Portions of the 26, 28 and 38 GHz Bands

SPB-003-22

August 2022

Closing date for comments: October 11, 2022

Closing date for reply comments: November 14, 2022

ISED heard this in 2022.

“As part of the *Consultation on New Access Licensing Framework, Changes to Subordinate Licensing and White Space to Support Rural and Remote Deployment*, ISED received comments on behalf of Spuzzum First Nation and 61 signatory nations across Canada that called for priority access for Indigenous communities for the unused spectrum over their land.”

The moment is now.

- Resistance to this movement will be strong and well funded.
- Bell and Rogers are opposed.
- There is current international precedent. The case of the Maori people of New Zealand is key.

The Resistance (two weeks ago)

Indigenous Spectrum Ownership Can't Address Digital Disadvantage

By Bronwyn Howell Feb 6 2024

American Enterprise Institute <https://www.aei.org/technology-and-innovation/indigenous-spectrum-ownership-cant-address-digital-disadvantage/>

Māori claimed to exercise a customary right over radiocommunications spectrum because of their cultural beliefs in the life forces in all natural resources...Similar spectrum allocations have been made in relation to First Nations peoples in Canada and the United States

...Māori-owned spectrum might not be utilized either efficiently or promptly. Furthermore, owning spectrum was not essential to obtaining economic and social benefits from the digital economy.

Same author...(late 2023)

Howell, B., & Tang, X. (2023). Using spectrum allocations to address indigenous rights claims: The case of New Zealand. *Telecommunications Policy*, 47(10), 102642.

[doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.telpol.2023.102642](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.telpol.2023.102642)

...it introduces a tension into New Zealand spectrum policy between the (historic) allocation of spectrum rights to achieve the most economically efficient future outcome for the benefit of all New Zealanders (including all Māori), and the (post-memorandum) allocation where a preferential set-aside has been created to address a narrow distributional objective in spectrum “ownership” and governance involving only a subset of the population identifying as Māori.

... granting specific policy development rights to the Māori entity suggests the agreement is not simply a vehicle for administering Māori spectrum but instead establishes a constitutional “co-governance” partnership between a state agency and the Māori entity governing future New Zealand spectrum policy.

The Resistance...

Serena Solomon in Auckland

Tue 5 Dec 2023. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/dec/05/new-zealand-protest-thousands-maori-government-policies>

New Zealand

“The new government, a coalition of National, Act and New Zealand First parties, have said they will review the Treaty of Waitangi and allow parliament to debate whether the nation should hold a referendum on co-governance with Māori.”

Government of Canada 2023

“we are proposing to develop an IPW Spectrum Policy Framework, which would enable Indigenous applicants priority access to spectrum made available through a spectrum licensing process.”

International precedent shows this might not last.
The time to Act is Now.

Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



Session 6: Facilitated open discussion

Summit on Spectrum Sovereignty



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What is the Indigenous Connectivity Institute?

The Indigenous Connectivity Institute (ICI) works to advance internet connectivity in Indigenous communities in the United States and Canada. It does this through training and cultivating knowledge, providing grants to Indigenous broadband networks, and convening a movement of Indigenous broadband advocates at the annual Indigenous Connectivity Summit.

Led by an advisory committee of Indigenous leaders, the ICI supports Indigenous communities to build a digital future on their terms. The initiative is anchored at Clear Sky Connections.

For more information, visit: <https://indigenousconnectivity.org>