



CONCLUSION AND OBLIGATIONS

Implementing an Indigenous-Led Reparations Framework for Truth, Accountability, Justice, and Reconciliation

In meeting with Survivors, Indigenous families, and communities over the past two years, and gathering in-depth information about the substantive barriers they are encountering in search and recovery work, it became apparent that, to be effective, the new legal framework requires more than minor tinkering with existing legislation. Despite the many barriers, Survivors, Indigenous families, and communities are exercising their sovereignty as they establish rights-based, trauma-informed processes based on Indigenous laws to search for, recover, and commemorate the missing and disappeared children and their burial sites. Bearing witness to these emerging truth-finding processes affirms that Indigenous people must lead this work. Canada has ongoing international legal obligations to determine the truth and hold perpetrators accountable for what happened to the children, their families, and communities and to make reparations. Yet Canada, as the perpetrator of atrocity crimes and mass human rights breaches, cannot investigate itself. To do so creates a fundamental conflict that is unacceptable to Indigenous Peoples.

There is an urgent need for an independent search and truth recovery mechanism that incorporates other forms of reparation to create a robust, comprehensive, and cohesive Indigenous-led Reparations Framework in Canada.¹ Building on the TRC's vision of an Indigenous rights-based reconciliation framework governed by the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration)* and Indigenous laws, and its emphasis on the critical role

of reparations, this new Reparations Framework must be developed through an anti-colonial lens that highlights the importance of Indigenous laws, international human rights and criminal law, and the *UN Declaration*.

International human rights principles, norms, and standards on the rights of victims, Survivors, families, and communities to seek and obtain truth, accountability, and justice through various forms of reparations—restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and the guarantee of non-repetition—inform the Final Report. State reparations relating to the missing and disappeared children and unmarked burials must support not only legal and policy reform but also the memorialization, commemoration, and repatriation of the children; the return of lands; the reclamation and revitalization of Indigenous cultures, languages, spirituality, laws, and governance systems; apology; the rewriting of national history; and public education. While the federal government and the churches have partially acknowledged responsibility and apologized for some of the atrocities of the Indian Residential School System, they have done so primarily in response to litigation by Survivors. Despite the participation of the federal government and church officials at the proceedings of the TRC, full disclosure of the truth has still not happened. Instead, the federal government has adopted a de facto, unlimited, unconditional, blanket self-amnesty—a “settler amnesty”—to evade accountability at the international and domestic level. This has created and maintained a culture of institutional and individual impunity, perpetuated by racist settler colonial beliefs and attitudes about Indigenous Peoples.

The importance of combating impunity cannot be overstated. In Canada, settler amnesty and a culture of impunity has impeded accountability and justice for Survivors, Indigenous families, and communities. Canada has legal and moral obligations to ensure a full investigation is conducted into the disappearances and deaths of the children in the care of the State and churches at Indian Residential Schools and other institutions. This would combat the impunity that continues to protect the State, its agents, and those who operated the institutions from justice and accountability. Even where criminal justice for these atrocities is no longer possible, the evidence gathered becomes part of the historical record.² Canada is obligated to disclose and remember its own disreputable past by rewriting national history to accurately reflect this reality.



Hoop Dancer, Shantae King, at the National Gathering in Vancouver, British Columbia, January 16, 2023 (Office of the Independent Special Interlocutor).

THE NEED FOR AN INDIGENOUS-LED SEARCH AND TRUTH RECOVERY MECHANISM

It is essential for all Canadians to understand that Indigenous-led search and recovery work is not just another “program” or “partnership” between the federal government and Indigenous communities. Funding supports or access to records with government and church officials are



only the first steps towards a full range of reparations that the federal government must make to Indigenous Peoples for violating their rights so profoundly for well over a century. International experts point out that:

enforced disappearances occur when people are deprived of liberty by State actors, or by organized groups or private individuals acting on behalf of, or with the support, consent, or direct or indirect acquiescence of, State officials; and when this deprivation of liberty is followed by a refusal to disclose the fate or whereabouts of the persons concerned, and/or a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of their liberty.³

Canada deprived Indigenous children of their liberty and subjected them, including their families and communities, to mass human rights violations. Survivors, Indigenous families, and communities have the right to a rigorous, highly credible process to find and disclose the whole truth about what happened to the missing and disappeared children, locate their burial sites, and ensure that those responsible for their deaths are held accountable. All Canadians have a role and responsibility to support reparation measures in ways that advance truth, accountability, justice, and reconciliation.

EVOLVING INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES FOR EFFECTIVE SEARCH AND TRUTH RECOVERY MECHANISMS

Reparations programs are not substitutes for search and truth recovery mechanisms needed to investigate what happened to persons who are missing or were disappeared by the State and its agents. Accountability and access to justice are themselves key forms of reparation that can only be advanced through full investigations and truth-finding. Searches for the disappeared in several Latin American countries were previously conducted primarily through the criminal justice system where the focus is on identifying those responsible for atrocities rather than on meeting the needs of victims and their families. More recently, however, there is growing emphasis on the equally important need to search for information to provide answers to families and communities about their loved one's fate and where they are buried.⁴ Several States across the globe have established non-judicial search and truth recovery mechanisms to investigate enforced disappearances. Whereas judicial investigations are conducted through the criminal justice system, non-judicial mechanisms, such as offices or commissions of investigation, are created through legislation or by presidential decree. They are mandated to investigate missing persons and enforced disappearances where the State or its agents have been responsible.⁵



The diversity and complexity of the circumstances leading to the creation of a search and truth recovery mechanism in vastly different countries with different political histories, governance structures, and legal systems demonstrates the need for an investigative body to be tailored specifically to the Canadian context. The United Nations (UN) Committee on Enforced Disappearances' *Guiding Principles for the Search for Disappeared Persons*, a report issued in 2020 by the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances⁶ on standards and public policies for an effective investigation of enforced disappearances,⁷ and various studies by other international experts can inform the creation of a search and truth recovery mechanism in Canada. Together, they provide important understandings into the practicalities of designing and implementing independent offices or commissions of investigation established by the State.



Empty Chair at Sakhajewaosa: Bigii Weh Wok – They Are Coming Home Gathering in Sault Ste. Marie (Office of the Independent Special Interlocutor).

KEY ELEMENTS OF AN INDIGENOUS-LED REPARATIONS FRAMEWORK FOR TRUTH, ACCOUNTABILITY, JUSTICE, AND RECONCILIATION

At the Toronto National Gathering in March 2023, participants shared how Indigenous laws are being upheld in the Sacred work of searching for the missing and disappeared children and unmarked burials, including how:

- It unites many Indigenous Nations in shared purpose, and diverse legal orders are working together to advance it;
- Indigenous laws establish specific obligations and practices for the care of children and those who have died, and how these laws are meeting family



and community needs in responding to the genocidal harms inflicted on Indigenous Peoples;

- Indigenous leaders, Knowledge Keepers, Elders, Matriarchs, and communities are upholding and practising their laws within, beyond, and despite the Canadian legal system;
- Communities are caring for the children's bodies, Spirits, and burial places according to their own laws;
- The application of Indigenous laws can advance accountability and justice and rebuild responsible relations across societies;⁸ and
- As Indigenous Peoples exercise their sovereignty and adapt and apply Indigenous laws, they are decolonizing and moving beyond mere participation in leading these investigations.

International approaches also emphasize the importance of family and community participation. However, more than mere participation is needed. These approaches must be tailored to support investigations into the missing and disappeared children and unmarked burials in the Canadian context, which includes a history of atrocities and genocide. These tailored approaches must:

- Consider how the *UN Declaration* should be integrated into investigations;
- Reflect Indigenous Peoples' sovereignty as self-determining peoples and holders of inherent, Treaty, and constitutional rights within Canada;
- Be governed by Indigenous laws relating to grieving, death, burial, and memorialization, with appropriate respect for Indigenous ceremonies and protocols in all aspects of the investigation process; and
- Examine the systemic patterns of genocide and crimes against humanity perpetrated against Indigenous Peoples within Canada.

In his July 2023 report on Canada, José Francisco Calí Tzay, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, made several findings and recommendations relating to the missing and disappeared children and unmarked burials. He concluded that a particular approach is needed to reflect the Canadian context:

! The negative legacies of colonialism and history of abuse and !
! discrimination have left [S]urvivors and their families with a deep !



mistrust of Canadian institutions. First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples want to lead the repatriation of the remains of their children in a culturally relevant way with adequate financial support from Canada to cover the costs of forensic investigation, exhumation and/or commemoration, healing and wellness.⁹

He recommended that Canada:

Fully support Indigenous Peoples' calls for **[S]urvivor-centred, Indigenous-led investigations** into residential school burial sites, including those located on private lands, to mitigate against further harm in accordance with Truth and Reconciliation Commission Call to Action 76, and **respect Indigenous Peoples' laws and protocols** related to grieving, death and burial practices in any investigation of residential school burial sites.¹⁰

This Final Report examined four elements of reparation that when woven together form the foundation of an Indigenous-led Reparations Framework for truth, accountability, justice, and reconciliation:

1. Activating and enforcing international obligations;
2. Implementing Indigenous laws and decolonizing the Canadian legal framework;
3. Finding truth, repatriating lands, and repatriating the children; and
4. Supporting Indigenous-led healing and countering settler amnesty.

Implementing each of these four elements into the new framework is essential and can be achieved by adherence to the obligations identified below.

OBLIGATIONS

Many mandates of federal commissions of inquiry or Orders in Council appointing officials direct that “recommendations” be made in final reports. The Mandate and Terms of Reference for my position as the Independent Special Interlocutor for Missing Children and Unmarked Graves and Burial Sites Associated with Indian Residential Schools are no different, directing me to, “identify areas of improvement in Canadian law and make recommendations for a new federal legal framework.” However, too often governments and other



institutions do not implement the “recommendations” made. As such, I have opted to not make recommendations but, rather, to identify the legal, moral, and ethical obligations that governments, churches, and other institutions have to support Indigenous-led search and recovery work. These obligations must be fulfilled in accordance with the *UN Declaration*, Indigenous laws, international human rights and criminal law, and Canadian constitutional law.

The greatest and most important obligation that we all have is to the Survivors. They must be honoured and acknowledged for their courage, determination, and advocacy to raise public awareness about the truths of unmarked burials of children who died at Indian Residential Schools and other associated institutions. Survivors have shared these truths for decades, but, for far too long, their testimonies have been dismissed or ignored. Survivors continue to be at the forefront of holding the federal government accountable for these harms. They are the living witnesses of what happened to the missing and disappeared children. Many Survivors have been reliving their trauma in walking the sites of former Indian Residential Schools and associated institutions to help find the missing and disappeared children. They hold the collective memory of the harms perpetrated against them and other children. Their testimonies, about each institution and across institutions, reveal the systemic patterns of genocide and the crimes against humanity perpetrated by Canada against Indigenous children and families. Survivors are aging, and there is urgency to gather their truths and testimonies. Indigenous communities are best placed to do this important truth gathering. Given this urgency, the federal government must comply with Canada’s international legal obligations.

Survivors Are the Living Witnesses

1. The federal government must provide continued and ongoing sufficient funding to support Survivor Gatherings at the national, regional, and community level and for the recording of Survivor truths.

Establishing a National, Indigenous-Led Commission of Investigation into Missing and Disappeared Indigenous Children and Unmarked Burials

2. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Indigenous families and communities, and Indigenous Leadership, must establish through legislation an independent, Indigenous-led national Commission of Investigation into Missing and Disappeared Indigenous





Children and Unmarked Burials (see [Appendix A](#)). In creating this Commission, the federal government must adopt the human rights-based forensic investigation principles set out in the 2019 UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances' *Guiding Principles for the Search for Disappeared Persons*.

TRC Calls to Action

3. All levels of government in Canada, along with church entities, must fully implement the TRC's Calls to Action 71–76.
4. Call to Action 73 must be expanded to include cemeteries and burial sites associated with the other institutions to which children were taken or transferred (see [Appendix B](#)).

Long-Term, Sufficient, Flexible Funding

5. The federal, provincial, and territorial governments, and church entities, must fully support Indigenous families and communities' right to truth under international law and provide long-term, sufficient, and flexible funding for Indigenous-led investigations into the missing and disappeared children and unmarked burials at all Indian Residential Schools and associated institutions. Funding must support search and recovery efforts for any purposes deemed necessary by Indigenous communities or organizations leading investigations (see [Appendix C](#)).
6. Where disputes arise as to which level of government should provide funding in relation to investigations, a Jordan's Principle approach should be applied. The first level of government contacted must provide the funding requested, and any disputes about responsibility or apportionment of funds be subsequently resolved.

International Obligations

7. The federal government must provide full reparations, including compensation, to families of the missing and disappeared children, including their living descendants.



8. The federal government must publicly acknowledge that many of the Indigenous children who were taken to Indian Residential Schools, and other associated institutions, are not just missing. They are victims of “enforced disappearance” as defined by international law.
9. Canada must sign and ratify the *American Convention on Human Rights* and accept the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court on Human Rights.
10. Canada must sign and ratify the *International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance*. Canada must also explicitly codify enforced disappearance as a crime under the *Criminal Code* as well as the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act*.
11. Canada must refer the enforced disappearance of children, as a crime against humanity, to the International Criminal Court (ICC). Where other individuals or organizations request that the ICC investigate, Canada must not oppose or interfere with such requests.

Upholding Indigenous Laws

12. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments must fully support and respect Indigenous Peoples’ inherent right of self-determination, including their right to apply Indigenous laws and legal systems in relation to finding, repatriating, and commemorating the missing and disappeared children and their burials. This requires that governments adhere to the Supreme Court of Canada’s guidance on how the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* can be incorporated into Canadian law, including ways to uphold Indigenous legal orders.

Protecting Indigenous Burial Sites

13. The federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must amend or enact legislation that creates an “Indigenous Burial Site” designation to protect these sites. Associated regulations, policies, processes, and effective enforcement mechanisms must also be implemented.





Indigenous Data Sovereignty

14. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must establish a National Indigenous Data Sovereignty Strategy and Action Plan. This must be in accordance with Articles 11 and 31 of the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, the recommendations of UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, and the *Joinet-Orentlicher Principles*.
15. All institutions, including federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal departments and archives, church entities and universities, and other organizations that hold records relating to Indigenous Peoples must:
 - Create a proactive plan to search their record systems and archives for information about the missing and disappeared children and unmarked burials and create a public, transparent, and accessible inventory of these records;
 - Work to transfer these records to Indigenous Peoples, in compliance with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Indigenous data sovereignty principles; and
 - Provide education and training for archivists and staff on international human rights laws and principles, including the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *Joinet-Orentlicher Principles*.

Federal Right to Truth Legislation

16. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must enact federal legislation creating a statutory requirement for all individuals, governments, churches, universities, and organizations that hold records relating to children at Indian Residential Schools and associated institutions to register their holdings in a National Records Registry. This Federal Right to Truth legislation must:
 - Specify a time frame for the registration of holdings;
 - Require federal departments and agencies, including Library and Archives Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP),



to provide notice to Indigenous families and communities if they wish to destroy records that relate to them. No records shall be destroyed without their consent;

- Create an offence for destroying or altering such records;
- Include penalties for failing to abide by the time frame and requirements set out in the legislation; and
- Include appropriate enforcement powers and mechanisms.

The preamble should state that, consistent with the right to the truth, the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, and the *Joinet-Orentlicher Principles*, it is in the collective public interest that all records relating to Canada's treatment of Indigenous Peoples be preserved.

Moratorium or Prohibition of Destruction of Records

17. Federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments—as well as organizations, institutions, and other entities who hold records that may contain information relating to the death of a child while in the care of Indian Residential Schools and other associated institutions—must place immediate moratoriums on record destruction. These moratoriums must include health and dental records, court files, police records, and various government departmental records, including those relating to education, child welfare, juvenile detention, and corrections.
18. The federal government must create an inventory of records relating to Indigenous Peoples that have already been destroyed and provide the dates of, and reasons for, their destruction. This inventory must be made available to those leading search and recovery work and the Commission of Investigation into Missing and Disappeared Children and Unmarked Burials, once it is established.

Access to, and Protection of, Records

19. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must review, amend, and modernize the federal access to information



system, including by amending the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act*. Such amendments should:

- Recognize Indigenous Peoples' collective rights;
 - Implement a “public interest” override that specifically recognizes Indigenous Peoples' interests;
 - Create independent oversight to ensure full and timely access and disclosure of records relating to Indigenous Peoples, including the missing and disappeared children; and
 - Align with the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, the *Joinet-Orentlicher Principles*, and the right to truth.
20. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must review and amend existing laws, policies, and procedures on the access, retention, and destruction of records. Indigenous Peoples should determine what government records are of “historical” value and ought to be preserved. No government records relating to Indigenous Peoples should be destroyed without their consent.

Support for Families and Communities to Obtain Records

21. All provinces and territories must enact new legislation to establish a permanent office to provide support for families and communities of missing and disappeared children. These offices can draw on the successful aspects of Bill 79, *An Act to Authorize the Communication of Personal Information to the Families of Indigenous Children Who Went Missing or Died after Being Admitted to an Institution*, in Quebec.

Independent Assessment Process Records

22. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must immediately appoint independent reviewers to review the records and testimonies of the Independent Assessment and Alternative Dispute Resolution processes. The scope of the review is to gather and report on information relating to the deaths and burials of any children prior to the court-ordered destruction date in 2027.

Return of Records

23. The federal government must immediately seek the return of all records that are outside Canada that relate to Indian Residential Schools and associated institutions, and work to transfer these records to Indigenous Peoples.
24. Churches must immediately return all records that contain information about Indian Residential Schools and associated institutions to Canada and work to transfer these records to Indigenous Peoples.

Ensuring Ethical and Professional Standards for Site Searches

25. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must work with provinces and territories and relevant professional organizations to establish rules and regulations for professionals that are utilizing search technologies to find unmarked burials, including:
 - The creation of regulatory bodies to provide policy statements and guidelines as appropriate, including with respect to reasonable fees



for work performed and the collection of data in accordance with best practices and scientific methods;

- The establishment of ethical guidelines, criteria, and standards that respect Indigenous sovereignty, including Indigenous data sovereignty, and Indigenous laws and protocols;
- The establishment of a specialized certification process for technicians, archaeologists, anthropologists, forensic specialists, and any other individual or entity contracted to search for unmarked burials;
- The inclusion of powers to investigate complaints about unethical conduct, hold hearings, and issue written decisions;
- The establishment of penalties and revocation of certifications where appropriate; and
- Ensuring that enforcement powers are both sufficient and timely to address breaches of the established regulatory requirements.

Rematriating Lands

26. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must appoint an independent panel of experts to conduct a full investigation to trace the history and legality of the land transfers relating to the former Indian Residential School properties, cemeteries, and other associated sites. This panel of experts must provide a report of their findings and make recommendations for the rematriation of these lands.

Repatriation of the Children

27. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must enact an Indigenous Repatriation Act and develop an Action Plan for implementation. The Indigenous Repatriation Act must align with the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
28. Provincial and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must review and amend existing laws, or enact new laws, to support the repatriation of Indigenous human remains to align with the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.



Supporting Indigenous-Led Healing

29. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must establish additional healing lodges and centres in Indigenous communities to fulfill the State's international legal obligations to provide meaningful reparations for the mass human rights violations committed.
30. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments must provide, without discrimination, sufficient health and wellness supports for Survivors, Indigenous families, and communities impacted by the search and recovery efforts for the missing and disappeared children. This requires the development and implementation of distinctions-based, trauma-informed health supports within existing health-care systems.

Apology and Action as Reparations

31. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments, churches, the RCMP, universities, and any other organizations that supported and/or operated Indian Residential Schools and associated institutions must apologize for the multiple harms they committed against the missing and disappeared Indigenous children, their families, and communities. For these apologies to meet the criteria of Indigenous Peoples and the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, they must:
 - Establish a full and accurate public record of the historical injustices and ongoing harms of genocide, colonization, and mass human rights violations; and
 - Commit to further substantive material and symbolic reparations and actions in accordance with international human rights law.



Memorialization and Commemoration

32. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must enact commemoration laws for the missing and disappeared children and their burials. To be consistent with international legal principles, these laws should include provisions that:
- Respect Indigenous self-determination, and uphold Indigenous laws, oral histories, and memory practices;
 - Protect collective memory against historical negationism and the spread of hatred towards Indigenous people and communities;
 - Set rules of public conduct for commemorative events or at memorial sites;
 - Regulate educational curricula; and
 - Establish dedicated programs to support individuals and families to attend the burial sites of their missing or disappeared relatives, and to place grave markers, cairns, and monuments at these sites.
33. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must review and amend existing heritage legislations to provide protection for, and expedite the designations of, former Indian Residential Schools and associated sites as heritage and/or historic sites.
34. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must explore the viability of establishing a national or regional cemetery for the missing and disappeared children who are exhumed but cannot be identified.

Fighting Denialism and Rewriting Canada's History

35. The federal government must combat Indian Residential School denialism by:
- Tracking the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation about Indian Residential Schools, missing and disappeared children, and unmarked graves and burial sites;



- Regulating and requiring search, social, and digital companies to stop and immediately remove the dissemination of misinformation, disinformation, and falsehoods about Indian Residential Schools, missing and disappeared children, and unmarked graves and burial sites;
 - Providing support for Indigenous people and communities that have been subjected to online hate and harm; and
 - Establishing penalties, effective monitoring, and enforcement mechanisms.
36. The federal government must include provisions in Bill C-63: *An Act to Enact the Online Harms Act* to address the harms associated with denialism about Indian Residential Schools, including the missing and disappeared children and unmarked burials.
37. The federal government must amend the *Criminal Code*, making it an offence to wilfully promote hatred against Indigenous Peoples by condoning, denying, downplaying, or justifying the Indian Residential School System or by misrepresenting facts relating to it.

Reparations from Media, Universities, and the Medical Profession

38. Media organizations must make reparations for their role in supporting settler colonialism and by denying and limiting truths about the Indian Residential School System. These should include:
- Establishing investigations into their past complicity in mass human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples;
 - Performing audits and studies relating to their media coverage of Indigenous people and communities;
 - Issuing apologies;
 - Respecting Indigenous community protocols and confidentiality agreements;



- Developing and implementing ethical standards for trauma-informed reporting about Indigenous people and communities; and
 - Any other reparation measures, identified in consultation with Indigenous Peoples.
39. Universities must make reparations for their role in supporting settler colonialism and perpetrating harms against Indigenous Peoples, including children at Indian Residential Schools and other associated institutions. These should include:
- Establishing investigations into their past complicity in mass human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples;
 - Performing audits and studies relating to their research, reports, and academic publications on Indigenous people and communities, including medical experimentations;
 - Identifying the professional benefits accrued to the university and individual academics and professors;
 - Issuing apologies for human rights breaches and their involvement in State-sponsored crimes against humanity; and
 - Any other reparation measures identified in consultation with Indigenous Peoples.
40. Medical organizations and professional associations must make reparations for their role in supporting settler colonialism and perpetrating harms against Indigenous Peoples, including children at Indian Residential Schools and other associated institutions. These should include:
- Establishing investigations into their past complicity in mass human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples;
 - Performing audits and studies relating to their involvement in medical experimentations;
 - Identifying the professional benefits accrued to the medical institutions and individual medical practitioners;
 - Issuing apologies for human rights breaches and their involvement in State-sponsored crimes against humanity; and

- Any other reparations measures identified in consultation with Indigenous Peoples.

Implementation and Monitoring

41. The federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, must immediately establish an Implementation Committee to provide oversight on the implementation of all Obligations in this Final Report.
42. The federal government must provide annual reports to Parliament, and to National Indigenous Organizations, on its progress in implementing the Obligations contained in this Final Report.

