

Guide to IAJ Publications on This Website

DETAILED PLAIN-LANGUAGE EDITION

How to find the publication that explains your rights, what an authority was required to do, what may have gone wrong, and what should be examined next.

Version 1.2

Purpose of this guide

IAJ publications address difficult questions about human rights, official power, courts, prosecutors, disability, family separation, evidence, investigation, and remedies. Many were written for judges, prosecutors, investigators, clinicians, advocates, and treaty bodies. This guide is written for everyone else.

Its purpose is to help a person find the right publication and ask disciplined questions about what happened. It does not decide that a violation occurred. It does not replace the publication itself, the underlying legal authority, or advice from a qualified lawyer.

A plain-language edition of this guide, written in easy words and short sentences, is available through the edition selector on the website.

This detailed edition also labels the source status of every entry so that a reader can distinguish an IAJ notice, advisory opinion, court filing, investigation, analytical standard, guide, workbook, or web publication.

The central idea

The central idea: having a human right, having a domestic rule that recognizes it, and having a real way to enforce it are three different things. An authority can acknowledge the right in words while failing to deliver protection, investigation, or remedy in practice.

The four questions to ask every time

These four questions are the simplest way to use the IAJ corpus. Ask them in order. Do not skip the third or fourth question merely because an authority named a law or procedure.

1. What right or protection applies?

Name the right, the source of the right, and the conditions for its use. Do not assume that every unfair act is torture, discrimination, or a constitutional violation.

2. What was the authority required to do?

Identify the duty of the particular court, agency, prosecutor, investigator, clinician, or other official. Separate a binding duty from guidance, IAJ analysis, and proposed reform.

3. What did the authority actually do or fail to do?

Use dates, documents, exact words, decisions, missing steps, and resulting harm. Keep the factual record separate from the legal label placed on it.

4. Did the system provide a real investigation, protection, and remedy?

Do not stop after finding that a complaint process existed. Ask whether the response prevented further harm; included a prompt, impartial, and independent investigation; protected the complainant and evidence; and could provide effective redress. These duties appear across UNCAT Articles 2 and 12–14 and ICCPR Article 2(3), not in a single remedy provision.

How to use this guide

1. Write down what happened. Record who acted, the person's official role, what was done or refused, when it happened, what evidence exists, and what harm followed.
2. Apply the four questions. Keep the right, the official duty, the facts, and the effectiveness of the response in separate boxes. This prevents conclusions from replacing evidence.
3. Choose one starting publication. Use the quick finder below. Begin with the shortest or most directly relevant work before moving to broader companion publications.
4. Read the limits as carefully as the conclusions. Look for definitions, thresholds, disclaimers, unsettled questions, and the difference between settled domestic law and IAJ's interpretation.
5. Check the original sources. Before putting a quotation, statute, treaty article, or case before an authority, verify it in the publication and then in the primary source.
6. Make a reviewable record. Identify the evidence supplied, the questions asked, the authority's answer, what the answer omitted, and any continuing risk or harm.

Quick finder: where should I start?

This table does not decide which law applies to a person's case. It identifies the publication most likely to explain the problem first. Numbers refer to the directory below.

Your situation	Start with
I need the shortest overview of abuse tied to courts.	Quick Reference Guide on Judicial Torture and CIDT (#10)
A court threw out my treaty claim by citing "Medellín."	The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis (#4)
An official is threatening me with serious harm now.	Quia Timet (#6) — and get emergency help first
A judge harmed me and immunity blocked every fix.	Structural Foreclosure (#12), then Enhanced Constitutional Framework (#11)
A prosecutor ignored abuse by an official.	Prosecutorial Misconduct (#18), then Criminal Enforcement Guide (#16)
State and federal prosecutors each blamed the other.	Collaborative Prosecution Framework (#17)
A court denied my disability accommodation or made my disability worse.	Harmonizing the Architecture of Disability Rights (#21)
The state separated me from my child.	Parent–Child Separation (#20); also the Lehman opinion (#5)
I need to understand a psychological evaluation.	Plain-Language Guide to Psychological Evaluation (#32) first
My tribal citizenship, ICWA, or treaty rights were ignored.	Indigenous Rights Quick Reference (#25)
I need an expert declaration for court.	Expert Witness Introduction (#27), then the Checklist (#28)
I report abuse and I fear payback.	Protections for Human Rights Defenders (#22)
Every U.S. door is closed and the abuse is a pattern.	UNCAT Article 20 Operations Manual (#37)
I want an AI to explain an IAJ paper to me.	How to Use AI to Read IAJ Publications (#38)

Before using any publication to examine the conduct of a public authority

Do not turn a question into a conclusion.

Say that conduct should be examined under a stated standard unless the necessary facts and elements have actually been established.

Do not treat every wrong as torture.

Torture and cruel treatment have defined elements and severity thresholds. Ordinary error, disagreement, delay, or litigation stress is not automatically torture or CIDT. Overclaiming damages both the individual claim and the credibility of well-founded ones.

Identify the source status.

State whether a proposition is settled U.S. law, a ratified treaty obligation, an international interpretation, comparative authority, an IAJ analytical position, or a proposed reform.

Separate the violation from the remedy.

A right may exist even when domestic rules block a lawsuit or remedy. The reverse is also true: the availability of a procedure does not prove that a right was violated.

Preserve contrary evidence.

A credible investigation records evidence that weakens as well as supports the allegation. Missing, altered, or withheld evidence should be identified, not silently filled with assumptions.

Protect deadlines and safety.

This guide cannot calculate a filing deadline, decide what to file, or respond to an emergency. Seek qualified legal or emergency help when time or safety is at risk.

Directory of IAJ publications

The directory below contains the 38 currently available IAJ-authored or IAJ-created analytical, educational, evidentiary, and operational works identified on iaj.institute/resources.php and iaj.institute/standards.php as of August 21, 2026. Companion workbooks and IAJ web guides are counted; administrative forms and outside publications are not.

Click any blue publication title to open the source publication or its IAJ webpage.

Notices to public institutions

[1. On the Duty of the Legislatures of the United States to Complete the Nation's Compliance with the Convention against Torture: A Memorandum, and a Record of Notice, Issued by the IAJ on Behalf of the People of the United States](#)

IAJ-NOT-20260710-007-PUB · Source status: IAJ notice and memorandum; civil-society analysis and formal notice

Explains IAJ's finding about what Congress and state legislatures still must do to complete protection against torture and cruel treatment. It helps a person examine whether missing criminal laws, civil remedies, investigation rules, or evidence rules contributed to official wrongdoing going without an effective response.

[2. On the Duty of the Prosecutors in the United States under the Convention against Torture: A Memorandum, and a Record of Notice, Issued by the IAJ on Behalf of the People of the United States](#)

IAJ-NOT-20260710-004-PUB · Source status: IAJ notice and memorandum; civil-society analysis and formal notice

Explains what prosecutors should do when they receive credible evidence of torture or cruel treatment by or with the involvement of officials. It helps examine failures to investigate fairly, preserve evidence, consider existing crimes, avoid coerced evidence, or explain a refusal to prosecute.

Advisory opinions

[3. General Comment on IAJ Advisory Opinions](#)

IAJ-GCM-20260512-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ general comment; institutional guidance

Explains who IAJ is and how its advisory work should be used. It makes clear that an IAJ opinion is reasoned civil-society analysis, not a court ruling, legal advice, or a promise that a claim will succeed.

[4. The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis: Medellín v. Texas, the Equivalence Representation, and the Test of Domestic Equivalence — An Analytical Inquiry into the Bounded Ratio of Medellín and the Analysis Its General Use Omits](#)

IAJ-AOP-20260815-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ advisory opinion; civil-society legal analysis

Explains why an authority should not end a treaty-based human-rights inquiry merely by saying that the treaty is not self-executing. It supplies a test for asking whether U.S. law actually delivered the same protection, forum, and remedy in the person's case.

[5. On the Bounded Applicability of Lehman v. Lycoming County Children's Services Agency, 458 U.S. 502 \(1982\) in Light of Subsequent UNCAT Ratification and Treaty Supremacy Principles](#)

IAJ-AOP-20260815-003-PUB · Source status: IAJ advisory opinion; civil-society legal analysis

Examines limits on using an older Supreme Court case to block federal review of state child-custody decisions. It helps a parent or child ask whether the state process supplied especially reliable safeguards when no federal habeas review was available.

[6. Quia Timet and the Prevention of Threatened Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment by Domestic Authorities](#)

IAJ-AOP-20260517-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ advisory opinion; civil-society legal analysis

Explains how courts can prevent a serious, specific, and credible threat of official harm before it happens. It helps examine whether an authority wrongly demanded that a person first suffer irreversible harm before protection could be considered.

Court submission

[7. Amicus Curiae Brief to the Supreme Court of Texas — In the Interest of K.N., K.L., K.L., and K.L., Children \(No. 24-0881\)](#)

IAJ-AMI-20260217-001-LEG · Source status: IAJ amicus brief filed in litigation; not a court decision

Shows how constitutional family rights, treaty duties, evidence reliability, access to records, and procedural safeguards can be presented together in real litigation. It helps readers see how apparently strong rights can become meaningless when the procedure needed to use them is missing.

Torture, cruel treatment, courts, and accountability

[8. UNCAT and jus cogens: A Contemporary Perspective. The Evolved Peremptory Prohibition of Torture Beyond the Custodial Paradigm and Its Application to Judicial Conduct and the Immunities That Shield It](#)

IAJ-STD-20260727-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ analytical standard; distinguishes source status within the publication

Explains IAJ's position that the absolute prohibition is not limited to prisons, police custody, or physical violence. It helps examine severe suffering caused through official power, including judicial conduct, while separating international responsibility from the narrower remedies available in U.S. courts.

[9. International Precedents and Comparative Law on Judicial Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: An IAJ Review of Law](#)

IAJ-LRV-20260511-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ review of law; international and comparative analysis

Collects international and comparative authority concerning torture or cruel treatment connected with judicial proceedings. It helps a reader compare an official response with standards used by international and regional human-rights bodies.

10. Quick Reference Guide on Judicial Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment: Bench Companion to the IAJ Reviews of Law

IAJ-STD-20260511-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ quick-reference guide; bench-facing orientation

Provides a shorter map of the principal definitions, duties, cases, and sources. It is the best first publication for a reader who needs a quick orientation before reading the longer judicial-torture works.

11. Enhanced Constitutional Framework for Judicial Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: An IAJ Review of Law

IAJ-LRV-20260813-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ review of law; constitutional and treaty synthesis

Explains how IAJ connects constitutional protections, disability statutes, treaty principles, and the prohibition of torture when examining judicial conduct. It helps identify an incomplete official analysis that relies only on immunity, abstention, or deference.

12. The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America: An Investigative Finding on Judicial Immunity, Good-Behaviour Accountability, and the Limits of Judicial Self-Regulation Across State and Federal Court Systems, Assessed Against International Human-Rights Standards — “The Robed Sovereign and the Shield”

IAJ-INV-20260616-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ investigative finding; institutional analysis, not an individual adjudication

Asks whether a person harmed by rights-violating judicial conduct has any genuinely independent place to obtain protection or a remedy. It examines how immunity, discipline, recusal, state responsibility, and other barriers can converge into the structural foreclosure IAJ reports. It assists comparison with an individual record but does not adjudicate that record or establish that a violation occurred.

13. The Inviolable Root: Human Dignity as the Interpretive Foundation of the Prohibition on Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment — A Comparative Survey of the World’s Constitutions and the United States Exception

IAJ-LRV-20260626-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ comparative review of law

Compares how constitutions around the world connect human dignity with protection from torture and cruel treatment. It helps explain why some U.S. constitutional outcomes may differ from outcomes in peer systems when dignity is not used as the interpretive starting point; it does not suggest that abuse is absent elsewhere.

14. Constitution-by-Constitution Survey Table (Companion Data Workbook to The Inviolable Root)

IAJ-STD-20260626-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ companion data workbook

Provides the country-by-country evidence behind the comparative dignity study. A reader can use it to check the comparison and locate constitutional language and decisions from other countries.

15. How to Personally Enforce the Torture Convention: A Practical Guide, in Impossible Steps, to Vindicating a Non-Derogable Personal Right Under United States Law

IAJ-LRV-20260702-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ public legal-education guide; analytical notes supply the authorities

Walks through the steps a person would have to take to seek protection or a remedy under the torture treaty in the United States. It shows how immunity, procedural barriers, and missing causes of action can close the path. Those obstacles do not themselves establish whether the underlying conduct violated a right.

Prosecutors and criminal enforcement

16. Guide to Domestic Criminal Enforcement of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment in the United States

IAJ-GDE-20260814-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ legal-education guide for criminal-enforcement analysis

Maps federal and state crimes that may reach conduct described by the torture treaty. It helps examine whether prosecutors considered the laws already available instead of stopping because no local crime happened to be named ‘torture’ or ‘CIDT.’

17. Collaborative Prosecution Framework: Joint State–Federal Enforcement of the Prohibition of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment in the United States

IAJ-GDE-20260710-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ operational framework and legal-education supplement

Explains how state and federal prosecutors can share responsibility, evidence, and charging work. It helps identify a failure in which each office sent the complaint to the other and neither produced a complete decision.

18. Prosecutorial Misconduct and UNCAT Accountability: An IAJ Analytical Standard on Ethical Failure, Evidence Integrity, Execution-Architecture Abandonment, and State-Party Compliance

IAJ-STD-20260710-003-PUB · Source status: IAJ analytical standard; ethical and treaty-compliance analysis

Explains how evidence suppression, false evidence, retaliation, coercion, conflicts, or an unreliable refusal to investigate may be more than an individual ethics problem. It helps examine whether prosecutorial conduct also damaged the country's system for preventing and responding to official abuse.

19. The Equivalence Representation and the Ex Post Facto Lockout: Why United States Compliance with the Convention against Torture Is Not a Political Question Awaiting Congressional Action; Why the New Offence a Congressional Cure Supplies Can Never Criminally Punish the Conduct of the Past; and How the Lockout Is Prevented

IAJ-GDE-20260710-008-PUB · Source status: IAJ legal-education guide; equivalence and ex post facto analysis

Presents IAJ's argument that full compliance with the Convention is not simply a political question awaiting congressional action. It argues, first, that existing state and federal law must be tested to its fair reach and, second, that a later criminal statute could not retroactively punish past conduct because of the ex post facto prohibition.

Family integrity and disability

20. Parent–Child Separation in the United States: A Unified Constitutional and Human-Rights Framework — Integrating the Constitutional Architecture of Troxel II with the IAJ Multi-Treaty Synthesis

IAJ-STD-202600505-004-PUB · Source status: IAJ constitutional and human-rights synthesis framework

Brings constitutional family rights and several human-rights standards into one framework. It helps examine whether an authority separated a family without reliable evidence, meaningful access, a genuine emergency, adequate findings, or a fair path toward restoration.

21. Harmonizing the Architecture of Disability Rights: The CRPD, Federal Disability Statutes, the Constitutional Foundation of Non-Derogable Disability Rights, Courts as Disability-Causing Actors, and European Hate Crime Frameworks — A Comprehensive Legal Thesis & Practical Implementation Framework

IAJ-STD-20260509-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ legal thesis and implementation framework

Explains how federal disability law, constitutional rights, and international standards can be read together. It helps examine whether a court denied accommodation, aggravated a disability, punished the person for resulting limitations, or decided its own alleged wrongdoing without neutral review.

Human rights and the people who defend them

22. Protections for Human Rights Defenders: Origins, State Obligations, and Enforcement — with a Focus on the United States

IAJ-STD-20260611-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ public information guide; defender protections are layered

Explains when peaceful, good-faith human-rights activity may support recognition as a human-rights defender and what protections governments owe. It helps identify obstruction, retaliation, intimidation, or failure to protect while distinguishing the largely non-binding defender-specific texts from the binding rights beneath them.

23. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution of the United States: Recognition, Constitutional Reception, and Delivery of Retained Human Rights

IAJ-RPT-20260815-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ report stating the Institute's constitutional interpretation

Explains IAJ's position that many rights named in the Universal Declaration help identify rights retained by the people under the U.S. Constitution. It distinguishes IAJ's constitutional interpretation from settled doctrine and separates recognition of a right from domestic delivery of a remedy.

24. IAJ Public Evidence Workbook (Companion to the UDHR Report)

IAJ-RPT-20260815-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ public evidence workbook

Lists the sources supporting the UDHR report, including the passage relied upon and the purpose for which it is used. It helps readers verify the report and identify the primary material an authority should consider.

Indigenous rights and expert evidence

25. Quick Reference Guide to Indigenous Rights in the United States of America: How Courts and Agencies Must Account for Tribal Citizenship, Tribal Eligibility, ICWA Status, Treaty Rights, and Tribal Jurisdiction

IAJ-STD-20260325-005-PUB · Source status: IAJ web guide with downloadable PDF; research and investigative reference

Helps a reader check whether an authority correctly identified Indigenous status, applied ICWA, respected treaty rights, and determined which government or court had authority to act.

26. Quick Reference Guide to Indigenous Rights in the United States of America: A Three-Track Analysis

IAJ-STD-20260325-006-PUB · Source status: IAJ web guide with downloadable PDF; three-track analysis

Explains three sources of protection: federal Indian law, treaty supremacy, and international human-rights standards. It helps identify an authority's mistake in examining only one source and overlooking protections supplied by the others.

27. USA Introduction to the Standard of Expert Witness Testimony: The Daubert/FRE 702 Framework, with Particular Attention to Testimony on Ancestry, Descent, Tribal Status, and Community Affiliation

IAJ-STD-20260325-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ academic orientation primer; not intended as a filing or litigation exhibit

Explains how federal courts test an expert's qualifications, method, application, and fit, with special attention to ancestry, descent, tribal status, and community affiliation. The publication describes itself as an academic orientation primer, not a filing, motion-practice citation, or litigation exhibit.

28. USA Court-Ready Checklist: Evaluating or Drafting an Expert Declaration in Federal Court — For Attorneys and Experts Preparing or Evaluating Expert Declarations on Ancestry, Descent, Tribal Status, or Community Affiliation

IAJ-STD-20260325-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ practitioner checklist focused on specified expert declarations

Gives a practical checklist for declarations concerning ancestry, descent, tribal status, or community affiliation. It tracks FRE 702, related evidence rules, Rule 26 disclosure, methodology, application, fit, and source support.

29. USA Fillable Model Expert Declaration Outline: With Drafting Notes Explaining the Reasoning, Authority, and Evidentiary Support Expected in Each Section

IAJ web publication — separate document ID not displayed on the page · Source status: IAJ web-based annotated model; separate document ID not displayed

Provides an annotated model declaration for ancestry, descent, tribal status, or community affiliation. Its notes explain the reasoning, authority, and evidentiary support expected in each section and are intended for drafting rather than filing.

30. USA Fillable Model Expert Declaration Outline: Clean Fillable Model Intended for Direct Use by Practitioners in U.S. Federal Proceedings

IAJ web publication — separate document ID not displayed on the page · Source status: IAJ web-based clean model; separate document ID not displayed

Provides the clean companion model without explanatory notes. It is intended for a practitioner already familiar with the Daubert/FRE 702 framework and the specific evidentiary expectations of federal practice.

Psychological investigation and documentation

31. Psychological Investigation Standard for Torture, and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in the United States of America

IAJ-STD-20260324-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ psychological investigation standard

Sets detailed rules for gathering, evaluating, and reporting psychological evidence of alleged torture or cruel treatment in the United States. The standard—more than 370 pages—addresses trauma-sensitive interviewing, evaluator competence, ethics, documentation, and reporting without converting an allegation into a predetermined conclusion.

32. IAJ Psychological Investigation for Torture and CIDT Documentation: A Plain-Language Guide to the 2026 IAJ Standard

IAJ-STD-20260303-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ plain-language companion to the psychological standard

Explains the psychological standard in everyday language. It helps a survivor understand what an evaluation should include, who may perform different parts of the work, and what protections should apply.

33. IAJ Psychological Investigation Standard for Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment: Quick Reference & Intermediate Manual

IAJ-STD-20260324-002-PUB · Source status: IAJ quick-reference and intermediate manual

Provides a shorter working manual, decision tools, and checklists. It helps investigators and advocates quickly check whether an important safeguard, piece of evidence, or evaluation step was missed.

34. Companion Guide to the IAJ Psychological Investigation Standard: Forensic Investigator Licensing, the Duty to Document, and the Treaty-Equivalence Question — A Definitive Guide for Forensic Psychologists, Treating Psychologists, and Other Care Providers Encountering Torture and CIDT

IAJ-STD-20260529-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ licensing and duty companion guide

Explains what different professionals may lawfully document and what they should do when they cannot complete the whole evaluation themselves. It helps identify improper abandonment, suppression, or failure to preserve and refer evidence while respecting professional limits.

IAJ investigation and international reporting

35. Level 1 IAJ Investigator: Role Description and Operating Instructions

IAJ-STD-20260518-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ investigator operating instructions

Tells intake investigators how to receive an account, inventory documents, preserve contradictions and adverse material, obtain consent, and send the matter to qualified reviewers without deciding the merits. It helps a complainant check whether intake was disciplined and neutral.

36. Level 1 Investigator — Quick Reference

IAJ-GDE-20260518-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ investigator quick reference

Condenses the intake rules into a short field reference. Its central rule is simple: preserve the record; do not decide it.

37. UNCAT Article 20 Operations Manual — For Civil-Society Submitters (Public Edition)

IAJ-STD-20260528-001-PUB · Source status: IAJ operations manual for civil-society submitters; not an individual petition procedure

Explains how civil-society organizations may organize information for the UN Committee against Torture's confidential Article 20 inquiry concerning systematic torture. It distinguishes that Committee-controlled inquiry from an individual petition and explains evidence, confidentiality, sequencing, and realistic expectations.

Reader support

38. How to Use AI to Read IAJ Publications

IAJ web publication — separate document ID not displayed on the page · Source status: IAJ web guide for using AI as a reading aid

Shows a non-lawyer how to ask an AI assistant to explain an attached IAJ publication, identify its limits, locate exact support, and audit possible hallucinations. It repeatedly warns that AI is a reading aid, not a lawyer.

A safe AI prompt for reading one publication

Download the publication and attach it to the AI conversation. Do not ask the AI about the title alone. Then use a direction like this:

Use only the attached IAJ publication unless you clearly label outside information. First tell me what the publication expressly says it does not claim. Then answer four questions: (1) What right or protection does the publication discuss? (2) What does it say the relevant authority was required to do? (3) What facts or evidence would show what the authority actually did or failed to do? (4) What investigation, protection, or remedy does the publication say should exist, and what obstacles does it identify? For every important statement, give the page or section and quote only the short passage needed to verify it. Do not invent authorities, facts, deadlines, or a prediction that I will win. Do not characterize my own situation as torture or CIDT — that is a legal determination this conversation cannot make.

After receiving the answer, ask the AI to audit every authority it named against the attached publication. Any citation intended for a court, agency, professional board, prosecutor, or treaty body should then be checked against the primary source.

See also the webpage: https://iaj.institute/resources_ai_guide.php

One-page reading record

Use this record for each publication. Short, exact answers are more useful than conclusions written before the evidence is collected.

Field	What to write
Publication	Title, version, document-control number, and date.
1. Right or protection	What is the right? What source and threshold does the publication identify?
2. Official duty	Which authority had which duty? Is the duty binding law, treaty obligation, guidance, IAJ analysis, or proposed reform?
3. What happened	Dates, actors, exact actions or refusals, documents, missing evidence, and harm.
4. Response and remedy	Was there an independent and prompt investigation? Was harm prevented? Was there an effective remedy? What was refused or omitted?
Limits and contrary material	Facts that remain unknown; evidence against the allegation; disclaimers; unsettled law; procedural barriers.
Next question	The narrow question that remains unanswered after reading.

Scope and classification notes

Title and link policy. For downloadable works, the directory uses the title shown on the publication cover and links to the publication. For web publications, it uses the page heading and subtitle and links to the page. Shorter labels appear only in the finder table. Items 29 and 30 do not display separate document-control numbers on their web pages; no number has been invented here.

This guide is a navigation and public-education aid. Its descriptions simplify the purpose of each publication; they do not replace the publication's full definitions, qualifications, authorities, or limits.

Publication notice

This publication provides general human-rights education and a guide to the IAJ corpus. The General Comment on IAJ Advisory Opinions (IAJ-GCM-20260512-002-PUB) applies to this guide and is incorporated by reference. This guide is not legal advice, does not create an attorney-client relationship, does not determine whether any person's rights were violated, and does not predict the result of any complaint, investigation, or legal proceeding.

August 22, 2026

IAJ Document Version Control Log

Document ID: IAJ-GDE-20260822-002-PUB
Release Date: 2026-08-22

Version History

Version	Date	Author(s)	Summary of Changes
V1.0	2026-08-22	IAJ	Initial release

Classification: IAJ Guide
Access Level: Public