

## FAIR PROCESS IN ISKCON

ISKCON's Fair Process was formally adopted as part of the establishment of the [ISKCON Dispute Resolution Committee \(IDRC\)](#) and the [ISKCON Dispute Resolution Office \(IDRO\)](#) in the [GBC Resolution of 2011](#).

The authority behind its adoption is the Governing Body Commission (GBC), which is ISKCON's ultimate managing authority.

ISKCON's Fair Process ensures transparency and justice, and outlines key rights for the accused, including notice of charges, timely proceedings, and impartial hearings. This framework promotes accountability, respect, and protection for all parties involved

### **ISKCON's definition of [fair process](#):**

- Notice to the accused; right to know the charges or at least all the major elements of the charges. The right to know the rules and policies in ISKCON that are relevant; The right to know what are the consequences if found guilty; Generally, the right to know who is the accuser except in cases when revealing the accuser's identity will seriously harm the accuser. Such exceptions will be decided by the ISKCON Dispute Resolution Committee (IDRC).
- Timeliness of the process and of each step of the process;
- Right to present one's own evidence; generally the right to question the evidence brought by the other side; generally the right to face or meet with the accuser; the right to respond to the concerns that are raised;
- A fair and impartial fact-finding; a fair and impartial hearing;
- Right to a decision that is not unreasonable or arbitrary in nature;
- Notice of the decision, and generally the right to a written decision with a statement of the reasons for the decision;
- The right to request an appeal;
- Freedom from retaliation, especially when one has raised a complaint in a responsible manner and in good faith;
- The right of privacy, as far as possible, for all concerned.