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Peace and conciliation processes for ending the long-lasting conflicts have mostly failed. However, some peace and resolution process could meet the expectations of the sides and resulted in a relative political stability and peace, although the percentage of these cases have not passed the 10 per cent. The Resolution Process between the AKP and the leading Kurdish movement failed after two-year long dialog and negotiation between 2013-2015. Analysing the principal turning/breaking points, in this paper, I examine the main reasons that put an end the process and caused a new period of conflict in Turkey after the legislative election held in June 07th, 2015 election. Given the breaking points, I argue that there exist six principal areas of conflict that have made the ground fragile that the Resolution Process resting on. These are the trust issue; the withdrawal and disarmament of the PKK’s forces; Syrian Kurdish Regions; the negotiation processes, mechanisms and actors, the agenda of the negotiation, and finally the internal power struggle in the state and the government’s concern to maintain its power in the state establishment. The question that must be answered that: why has the ground of the Resolution Process been so very fragile? Five dynamics must be highlighted to answer this question: the issue of transparency and public control; the reduction of the process to a dialog just between the elites of the AK Party and the leading Kurdish movement; the limited capacity of the leading Kurdish movement to build a negotiation process in the Kurdish regional level; and finally the continuous changes in the geopolitical equation of the Kurdish/Kurdistan issue. Despite the failure of the Resolution Process, I finally argue that there exist remarkable dynamics that can function as new resources to put an end the armed struggle in Turkey.