The investigation file is not closed before the agreement concluded after the reconciliation is fulfilled. If the opposite party fails to fulfil his/her promise, the reconciliation is null and void.

**What happens if I accept the proposal of reconciliation?**

Reconciliation process starts. During this process which continues with the help of a reconciler, the parties negotiate how to compensate the financial and non-financial losses of the person who has suffered from the crime. These negotiations are confidential and cannot be used against the suspect as evidence. Accepting reconciliation is not a confession of the crime.

**Who can be a reconciler?**

S/he is the person who conducts the process of reconciliation. While the public prosecutor can be the reconciler himself, he can also assign a person who has received law education. The parties, in agreement, can request assignment of a lawyer or another law professional chosen by themselves.

**Should I pay a fee to the reconciler?**

No fee will be charged from the parties for the services of the reconciler. When the parties reconcile, the fee is paid by the State. If there is no reconciliation, it is received from the accused person in case of conviction as a part of the trial cost.
On which issues can we reconcile?

Since reconciliation is a process which is left to the parties, the parties are free to agree on any kind of matters either financial or non-financial.

- Compensation or reparation of the financial or non-financial loss caused by the action,
- Granting donation to a public institution or a person(s) who are in need,
- Temporary work at a private entity serving for public interest
- Participation in a programme which will help the concerned person be beneficial to the society,
- Apologizing from the victim.

We reconciled, what happens next?

In case of reconciliation, you are obliged to fulfil what you have agreed to do. When you fulfil this obligation,

- Distress of the victim will be eliminated rapidly,
- No case will be filed against the suspect,
- If there is an ongoing case, it will be dismissed,
- There will be no possibility of conviction and having a criminal record.

What is reconciliation?

Reconciliation is the termination of the criminal proceedings as a result of the agreement which the victim makes with the suspect.

Reconciliation is different from withdrawal of a complaint!

Reconciliation does not mean withdrawal of a complaint. However, if the complaint is withdrawn before reconciliation, you cannot benefit from it. Therefore, instead of the statement of "I have no complaint, I want to reconcile", you should say "I have a complaint and I want to reconcile".

Can reconciliation be reached in any kind of crime?

No. Reconciliation can be used only for the investigations and prosecutions of the crimes which are prescribed by law. These crimes are as follows:

- Crimes of which investigation and prosecution is conditional on a complaint (excluding sexual assault and crimes having the provisions of effective repentance),
- Deliberate injury (Article 86 and 88 of the Turkish Penal Code, excluding paragraph 3),
- Reckless injury (Article 89 of the Turkish Penal Code),
- Violation of the immunity of residence (Article 116 of the Turkish Penal Code),
- Kidnapping and detention of children (Article 234 of the Turkish Penal Code),
- Disclosure of information or documents which are in the nature of business, banking or customer secrets (Article 239 of the Turkish Penal Code, excluding paragraph 4).

How is reconciliation conducted?

- Law enforcement agencies, the Public prosecutor or judge tell the parties details and consequences of reconciliation.
- They ask the parties if they want to reconcile.
- The parties inform the authorities on their decision about reconciliation within 3 days.
- Provided that both parties agree to reconcile, a reconciler is assigned.
- Parties negotiate with the help of the reconciler and take the decisions about themselves.
- The process is finished when the suspect fulfils the act which is decided collectively and the criminal proceeding comes to an end.

Do I waste time if I accept the proposal of reconciliation?

Victims may think reconciliation is loss of time and the suspect may think s/he will gain time during this process but it is wrong. Reconciliation is a fast process. The reconciler is obliged to finalise the process within 30 days. The public prosecutor may extend this time limit for another 20 days if s/he deems necessary. During reconciliation, prescription time does not work.

Is it possible that I will be deceived if I accept reconciliation?

No. Reconciliation is under the control of the public prosecutor. If you do not accept the opposite party’s proposal with your free will, the process will be finalised.