

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001743/24
to the Commission
Geadis Geadî (ECR)
(17 September 2024)**

Subject: 1996 — 2024: 28 years later, Türkiye covers up for the murderers of Isaak and Solomou

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), in a judgment it issued in 2008 ⁽¹⁾, has condemned Türkiye in relation to the murders of Tassos Isaak and Solomos Solomou in Deryneia, Cyprus, in 1996.

In specific terms, the ECtHR found Türkiye guilty of a violation of Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

International warrants have been issued in connection with these murders in respect of the following persons:

- Hasim Gilmaz, a settler and former MIT (National Intelligence Organisation of Türkiye) official;
- Neifel Mustafa Ergun, a settler from Türkiye and ‘police officer’ of the pseudo-state;
- Polit Fikret Koreli, a Turkish Cypriot;
- Mehmet Mustafa Arslan, a Turkish settler and head of the ‘Grey Wolves’ in the Occupied Territories;
- Erhan Arikli, a Turkish settler from the former Soviet Union, who also served as a ‘Member of Parliament’ in the illegal regime in the Occupied Territories. He was arrested in Kyrgyzstan in 2012 and released following pressure from Ankara;
- Kenan Akin, a settler, former Turkish Army officer, ‘minister’ of the pseudo-state and agent of the Turkish secret forces.

Although Türkiye is a candidate country for accession to the European Union, it does not cooperate in arresting the individuals implicated in the murders, thereby violating Article 2 of the Convention by failing to conduct an effective investigation into the circumstances of the deaths of Isaak and Solomou.

In view of this:

What is the Commission's view and approach, given that this is a crime that has not been closed, as the international arrest warrants have not yet been executed and some of the individuals hold ‘political positions’ in the pseudo-state?

Submitted: 18.9.2024

**Answer given by Ms Kos on behalf of the European Commission
(28 May 2025)**

As an EU candidate country and a long-standing member of the Council of Europe, Türkiye is expected to respect fundamental rights, which are an integral part of EU-Türkiye relations, and implement the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). The Commission has repeatedly called on Türkiye to implement the ECtHR judgments as a matter of priority, including in the Commission’s annual enlargement reports ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission is not in the position to comment on how the International Criminal Police Organisation implements an international wanted persons notice, issued at the request of one of its member countries.

¹ [https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/fre#{%22itemid%22:\[%22001-87144%22\]}](https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/fre#{%22itemid%22:[%22001-87144%22]})

⁽¹⁾ https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/turkiye-report-2024_en.