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Answer given by Mr Brunner
on behalf of the European Commission
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To fight the infiltration of organised crime in ports¹, the ProtectEU² Strategy announces an overhaul of Europol's mandate, reinforcing law enforcement and judicial cooperation between Europol, Eurojust, the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the European Anti-Fraud Office. Building on the European Ports Alliance Public-Private Partnership, the Commission will propose measures to increase ports security across the EU in the upcoming EU Ports Strategy, and a new EU Drugs Strategy and an Action Plan against drug trafficking³ to disrupt criminal business models. Moreover, the implementation of the Directive on information exchange will strengthen cross-border intelligence sharing on key information to combat serious and organised crime.

Once into force, the EU-Brazil Agreement will provide a legal basis for Europol and Brazil to exchange personal data for countering serious crime and terrorism. This will allow the authorities to detect crime threats earlier, identify high-risk individuals and support cross-border investigations. This will reinforce Europol's analytical systems, enhancing the EU's capacity to uncover criminal trends and infiltration of logistical hubs.

Decisions on restrictive measures, including designations under the EU Terrorist List, which is the EU sanctions regimes targeting terrorist activities and groups, are adopted by the Council, on a proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

¹ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/cms/sites/default/files/documents/EU-SOCTA-2025.pdf>.

² COM(2025) 148 final.

³ Political Guidelines for the next European Commission 2024-2029,
https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/e6cd4328-673c-4e7a-8683-f63ffb2cf648_en?filename=Political%20Guidelines%202024-2029_EN.pdf.