



Jean Monnet Module
EU-GLOBACT



Transnational Crime and EU Law:
towards **Global Action** against **Cross-border**
Threats to common security, rule of law,
and human rights

EU-GLOBACT 3RD ED. RESEARCH EVENT

AGROCRIME, AGROTERRORISM AND GLOBAL COMMONS

FEBRUARY 24, 2026

ANNA ORIOLO

Q: How does the shift from private property to the concept of 'common heritage of mankind' concretely impact state sovereignty over national agricultural resources?

R: The transition to a 'common good' framework does not negate state sovereignty but transforms it into functional sovereignty. States are no longer absolute owners but 'trustees' of vital resources. This implies that national legislative power must align with minimum protection standards set by international treaties, as the degradation of agri-food resources in one country directly affects global stability and erga omnes obligations.

VIRGINIE MERCIER

Q: How can Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) evolve from a compliance burden into a competitive advantage for companies operating in markets at high risk of criminal infiltration?

R: CSR ceases to be a mere bureaucratic hurdle when it becomes a tool for reputational and legal risk mitigation. A company adopting active stewardship protocols is less vulnerable to sanctions and scandals linked to organized crime. This attracts ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) investments and ensures access to premium markets that demand certified ethical standards, turning integrity into a strategic asset.

FRANCESCO FOCCILLO

Q: In the context of hybrid threats, what are the most vulnerable 'critical infrastructures' in the agri-food supply chain regarding digital sabotage?

R: Agriculture 4.0 is often expanding without a parallel culture of security. The most vulnerable infrastructures are automated logistics systems and traceability databases. A cyberattack today aims not just at data theft, but at the physical sabotage of food distribution. Cooperation between state





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intelligence and the private sector must be based on Information Sharing protocols that protect trade secrets while ensuring early warnings against hybrid threats.

SYLVIE LEBRETON-DERRIEN

Q: What are the primary legal obstacles to establishing a resilient legal order that effectively integrates rural law with international criminal law?

R: The main obstacle is regulatory fragmentation. Rural law is historically technical and civil-based, while international criminal law focuses on systemic crimes. The challenge lies in converging these fields by recognizing systemic food sabotage as a crime against the global commons. Academic cooperation, such as with the AFDR (Association Française de Droit Rural), provides the doctrinal foundation for legislators to codify the inalienability of agricultural assets.



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