

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000580/26
to the Commission
Aldo Patriciello (PFE)
(11 February 2026)**

Subject: Extraordinary EU plan to support dedicated national budgets on urban security and combating organised crime

In recent years, many EU Member States have seen a rise in organised crime, petty crime and urban violence, particularly in metropolitan areas and in areas of greater social fragility. These dynamics have a directly impinge upon citizens' safety, quality of life and social cohesion in local communities.

The police and other internal security forces are on the front line in combating these phenomena, but they often find themselves operating with insufficient resources, with technological equipment and supplies that are not always adequate to deal with new forms of crime, which are increasingly organised and transnational.

Against this backdrop, coordinated action at European level could shore up security in urban areas and enhance our capacity to combat organised crime by supporting Member States in making the necessary investments.

Can the Commission therefore say:

1. Whether it intends to consider implementing an extraordinary EU plan to support dedicated national budgets on urban security and combating organised crime?
2. Whether it plans to allocate specific EU funding to modernising police resources, technologies and investigative tools in order to improve their operational effectiveness and to better protect officers?

Submitted: 11.2.2026

**Answer given by Mr Brunner on behalf of the European Commission
(15 April 2026)**

While national security remains solely a competence of the Member States, the EU supports efforts at EU and national levels to prevent and combat, *inter alia*, organised crime through the existing envelope Internal Security Fund (ISF) 2021-2027 ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission regularly assesses the implementation of the ISF and collaborates with Member States to address emerging internal security challenges.

The Agenda to Prevent and Counter Terrorism adopted on 26 February 2026 ⁽²⁾ highlights the need to adopt a security-by-design principle in planning of urban areas, public spaces and places of worship across Europe. It also secures investments for EUR 30 million in projects aimed at improving the overall security of public spaces.

The EU already allocates specific funding under ISF for initiatives that address urban security and organised crime and help Member States modernise their police forces and tools.

Examples include projects to enhance national operational capabilities, such as purchase of specialised equipment, development and upgrading of communication and information systems for law enforcement authorities, e.g. the recent call for the 'Uptake of innovative digital technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, by Law Enforcement Authorities' ⁽³⁾.

These measures aim to strengthen the protection of citizens, public spaces, and critical infrastructure against evolving and increasingly transnational threats while supporting the work of national authorities.

For 2028-2034, the Commission has proposed a tripling of funding for internal security policy priorities, *inter alia* to better address the priorities cited in the question ⁽⁴⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/1149 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the Internal Security Fund.

⁽²⁾ COM (2026) 101 final.

⁽³⁾ Reference ISF/2026/SA/INNO/3.4.3.

⁽⁴⁾ Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Union support for internal security for the period from 2028 to 2034 COM(2025) 542 final of 16 July 2025 under Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security for the period 2028-2034 and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 and Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 COM(2025) 565 final of 16 July 2025.