

The last five years brought to Europe one of the biggest humanitarian crises since the end of the World War II. The European Union (EU) immigration crisis has exposed insecurities and limitations of the European political and its internal security system. Thus, the crisis challenged not only the efficiency but also the *raison d'etre* of the Union as a whole. The contemporary popular debates pushed the already politicized phenomenon of migration even deeper into the realm of security. Thus, they contributed to the perception of immigration as a threat to the internal stability of the Union and its Member States. This turn of events has made the relationship between migration and security one of the most relevant issues in contemporary political and security studies.

The academic debate on migration-security nexus has escaped the traditional approach to security, placing itself comfortably within the Critical Security Studies (CSS). The critical approach builds primarily on social constructivism, studying insecurities and threats as objects produced by social and political practices. In this perspective, discourses and speech acts securitize, that is introduce a given phenomenon into the world of security. Examining those linguistic representations in political and practical discourses allows to study securitization process and unveil the underlying logics of security. In this sense, logics of security are understood as underlying assumptions or philosophies that serve as lenses for identification of threats and development of responses to those threats.

The proposed project aims to study security-migration nexus at the EU level. In doing so, it explains how security is constructed in regard to the immigration crisis and why certain logics of security are marginalized or empowered in this process. The project focuses on inter-discursive interactions between the EU politicians (such as e.g. European Parliament) and practitioners (e.g. Frontex and Europol) involved in the management of the immigration crisis. It explores the ways particular security actors define migration-security nexus in response to the crisis and what logics they use in order to frame and solve the problem. In this regard, the literature defines two distinctive logics of security: based on threats and based on risks. The threat based logics focuses on eradication of the security problem from political and social life with all means necessary. Meanwhile, risk based logic defines a problem as a manageable object, introducing methods that aim to mitigate it in larger timeframe, at the same time executing preventive measures. At the same time, the EU does not necessarily comply with either of the logics. Instead, it is possible that it produces different meanings in regards to the crisis.

The project utilizes a single case study design and builds on methodology of Critical Discourse Analysis and ethnographic research. The data will be acquired from the main European Union institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, Council of European Union, European Council) and executive agencies (Frontex, Europol, Eurojust, European Asylum Support Office) involved in the managing of the immigration crisis. Apart from analysis of official documents, the project includes conducting approx. 30 semi-structured interviews with representatives of the above-mentioned institutions. The material will then be coded and analysed with regard to the presented research problems.