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Summary of doctoral dissertation

The dissertation "Police control of irregular migrations in the European Union" analyses the criminological and policing contexts of the globalization of irregular migrations as a significant challenge for the security of the European Union. Policies and institutions in charge of protection of public order, internal and external security were considered. The study examined the uncontrolled mobility of irregular migrants, terrorists, and criminal groups as a phenomena of social pathology. These phenomena violate global, regional, and local safety standards and imply the taking of preventive and crime prevention measures.

The author's interest was aroused by the observation of the institutional and functional evolution of the police and justice authorities in connection with the long-lasting migration crisis and the growing sense of threat to societies experiencing terrorism and observing the increased activity of organized cross-border criminal groups (dealing with smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and facilitating illegal migration to the European Union). and the Schengen Area). The development and adaptation of the police law on the protection of EU borders, the strengthening of multilateral police cooperation at the intersection of criminal, migration and security policies, and finally the establishment of the European Border and Coast Guard have become an inspiration to undertake interdisciplinary research on the police control of illegal migration and the protection of EU borders.

Chapter 1 examines the etymological and etiological scope of illegal migrations. Presenting the general theories of migration, e.g. in economic, sociological and geographical terms, the issue of migration as a global phenomenon was explained, pointing to the differences between migration, humanitarian and asylum law. The definition and cognitive problems of research on illegal migration were emphasized. The determinants and criteria of illegal migration were

also indicated, thanks to which both the social impact of illegal migration as a social pathology was characterized in a broader way, and the theories and doctrine of illegal migration were explained, e.g. through the prism of world systems theory, sociological contexts and critical theories.

Chapter 2 focuses on a macro-phenomenon analysis of irregular migrations. Characteristics of phenomenological irregular migrations after 2004 (especially caused by the events of the Arab Spring and the war in Syria) are examined. First of all, in-depth examination of the demographic, sociological and political causes of illegal migration were made, pointing to the catalogue of factors favouring irregular migrations, revising international initiatives to prevent irregular migrations and their effectiveness. The directions of the latest mathematical and IT research are presented, ie knowledge graphs or Fuzzy networks, the research potential of which may improve the definition of the symptomatology of the phenomenon. Illegal migration was considered as a hybrid threat, specific to global criminology, and the variable dynamics and determinants of large irregular human mobility within the so-called Migration corridors. Thanks to this, the relationship between the origin of the migrant and the choice of a specific migration corridor was indicated.

Chapter 3 examines the legal and comparative studies of the criminology of border protection. The philosophical and cognitive dilemmas based on the theory of anomie and failure to meet the criteria of "membership" of illegal migrants were indicated. Thus, a semantic and epistemological analysis of the concept of criminalization was performed and the leading American, European and Polish epistemology was presented. As a result of the doctrinal and criminological analysis, the interpretative dilemmas of the EU treaty law (especially the principles of solidarity and joint responsibility) and the criminal law (especially the Return Directive and the *Schengen Acquis*) were highlighted while reflecting over the most important judgments of European jurisprudence and policies of the EU and its member states.

Consequently, the provisions of EU law indicating the unique adaptation of the process of criminalization of migration to the protection of borders and control of the flow of migrants were identified. The multithreaded nature of the criminology of border protection and fundamental rights were emphasized, while highlighting various and serious interpretation dilemmas.

Chapter 4 presents the current landscape of the police and preventive services of the European Union, i.e. Frontex, Europol, Cefpol or EASO, - their police and intelligence competences are presented to accentuate complex response to various forms of disruptive activities of

transborder organised crime groups and illegal migrants. Historical, functional, and comparative analysis of international solutions for the control of irregular migrants was made. The latest global (political) solutions for managing the phenomenon (World Migration Pact) and European (including the European Agenda for Migration, Security Strategies) were presented and confronted with the European border policing law and the institutional mandates of the EU police organisations - the European Border and Coast Guards, Europol, Cefolu, EASO and the European Public Prosecutor's Office to finally present extended *de lege lata* and *de lege ferenda* postulates.

Chapter 5 presents extended set of predictions, policies and strategies of the police control of illegal migration in European Union legislation, primarily from the perspective of EU security policies and strategies, as determinants of the EU's criminal, migration and international policies. The evolution, status quo, *de lege lata* and *de lege ferenda* postulates regarding European global, external, and internal security as well as the protection of external borders-as Community axioms were discussed. The analysis covers the existing and future directions of the EU's international police-military-defence cooperation (OSCE, UNODC, NATO, ACP countries) and the cyber-IT aspects of combating global pathologies and hybrid threats. Institutional and evolutionary characteristics of such judicial authorities as, for example, euLISA, ENISA, EPPO and intelligence units UE-SATCEN, IntCEN, and military intelligence operating within the structures of the European External Action Service were made. The factors influencing the priority support for the development of EBCG and the factors hampering the development of the EPPO and the European Intelligence Agency were indicated, as well as postulates regarding their utilitarianism for the criminology of border protection.

The dissertation also presents the results of interdisciplinary research on the impact of the criminal ideology and the lack of specific criminological and legal education on the quality of the EU legislation on policing, border protection and the practical aspects of police cooperation. The practical aspects and challenges of multilateral cooperation of border police and intelligence operatives within Frontex and in the multilateral cooperation context were also verified through the conduct of qualitative studies. The outcome revealed the urgent need for a conceptual and technical revision of the existing instruments and mechanisms of police cooperation, primarily in terms of meeting the training and equipment needs of both the Permanent Corps and the national border police.