

ACADEMY OF NATIONAL AND INFORMATION SECURITY

OPINION

by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Milorad Rumenov Yordanov

regarding

dissertation for the acquisition of the scientific degree "Doctor of Science" in the field of higher education 9. "Security and Defense" professional field 9.1.

"National Security"

of Dr. Miroslav Boruta Krakowski

on the topic:

"THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND SECURITY"

The preparation of this opinion was assigned by decision of the scientific jury, determined by order of the rector of the Academy of National and Information Security No. 056/20.10.2025.

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1. Relevance of the issue under consideration

As a result of political changes in the world and Europe, new social phenomena have emerged in recent years. One of the most important and most visible is the phenomenon of migration of thousands of people from the countries of Africa and the Middle East, as well as from the southern part of the Asian continent to Europe (especially Spain, Italy and Greece - as countries with the closest location and easy access by sea, as well as Germany and other countries of Northern Europe as the richest and offering social support to migrants), and from the countries of Latin America, Central America and Mexico to North America, especially the United States of America. The violation of social security (for individuals in the psychological dimension and for communities in the sociological dimension) and the violation of economic security in these countries play a vital role in the perception of migrants by the receiving communities.

According to the author, migration is a major driver of cultural contact – the process by which different cultural groups interact, influencing each other's beliefs, practices, identities and social structures. This interaction can lead to a variety of outcomes, including the spread of cultural traits, the creation of hybrid cultures or increased cultural conflict, and significantly shapes both migrant and host societies.

The dissertation work examines fundamental questions as the relationship of the human individual to the community in which he or she lives exists , and with humanity - " humanity" community " - of which it is a part. Each of these relationships requires reflection on the part of the individual and each is constructive element that shapes human consciousness .

2. Compliance of the quantitative results of the candidate's scientific and teaching activities with the minimum national requirements for obtaining the scientific degree "Doctor of Science"

The materials presented in this procedure meet the requirements of the Act on the Development of the Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria (ADSRB) and the

Regulations for its implementation. To acquire the scientific degree "Doctor of Sciences" the candidate must defend a dissertation under the terms and conditions of the ADSRB. Persons who meet the minimum national requirements under Art. 2b, para. 2 and 3 of the ADSRB are allowed to defend a dissertation.

The publications under consideration are proof of the author's scientific activity in the field of science that he has chosen for his scientific growth. The quantitative assessment covers and even exceeds the minimum required points by groups of indicators according to the Regulations for the Implementation of the ZRASRB in area 9. Security and Defense, professional direction 9.1. National Security.

Doctor Miroslav Krakovski has presented scientific publications on the topic of his dissertation in the competition for the "Doctor of Science", with the total number of points for all publications being 416.07 points, and the total points for all citations being 430.

3. Knowing the status of the problem

The dissertation " The Impact of Migration on European Identity and Security " contributes significantly to the topic of individual and collective identity, analyzed from a sociological perspective, which is dominant, but also from an anthropological, cultural-philosophical, historical and psychological perspective.

This dissertation shows how relevant the question of identity is today and how this multifaceted phenomenon can be analyzed in terms of the individual and the community.

The work shows the attitude towards identity as a relationship between the individual or family and other people. It presents a macro-social perspective, which, based on research and the results of studies, for example, of genetics, allows us to conclude that ethnic, linguistic, national and religious identity as real facts and as social values can reach immeasurably further in human history than is generally accepted.

The author refers to the work as a kind of problem dissertation, devoted to a question that is both specific and rarely discussed in sociology so far. Dr. Krakowski indicates that he is aware of this problem and suggests that it requires further targeted

research using sociology and other social sciences close to sociology, such as: cultural anthropology, ethnology, sociolinguistics, general and cultural linguistics. Therefore, it is insufficient to consider this question scientifically only at the sociological level.

4. General opinion on the construction of the dissertation work

The dissertation, with a total volume of 275 pages, consists of an introduction, five chapters, a conclusion and sources used. Many literary sources have been used, which is proof that the author knows the contemporary state of the issues examined in the dissertation very well.

The object and subject of study are people who, repeating the same activities in the course of history, unite in groups, again and again reproduce the forms of these connections, and these forms "tear themselves off" and become forced social facts.

In the first section, " People and their migrations", scientific knowledge about the origin of humanity is examined, as well as biblical knowledge about the origin of humanity. Migrations in history, the dispersion of people and the disappearance of the primary identity are examined. The author points out that in each of us there is a biochemical certificate confirming that all human creatures actually are members of a family , related with each other through the shared inheritance of our genome.

The second section "History - increasingly distinct identity and regionalization " examines migrations and their alternative varieties. The origin and development of genes, culture, language, civilizations, religions, nations and states are studied. It is emphasized that religion is the central defining element of a civilization. It is also indicated that in the establishment and regulation of the legal order and updating the law represent main group state tasks in today's a changing society.

The third section presents identity and cultural security. An analysis of the concepts of cultural security and security as a value is made, and threats to cultural security are identified. Cultural security is seen as intended to preserve and strengthen the identity of different social groups: ethnic, national and religious. It has been pointed out that defining cultural security can be problematic , mainly because of insufficient the clear definition of the subject under consideration , i.e. culture . Although it is a

new concept, it is still undergoing many changes . The cultural security is identified with the security of the identity of the state and individuals .

The fourth section presents European futurology - blurring of identity and forced unity. The author concludes that just as traditional religions have changed, encountering new conditions, so too have national identities been constantly rethought by subsequent generations, which shows that national identity will be one of the key foundations of the modern world order. It is pointed out that as long as the sacred foundations of a nation are present, and secular materialism and individualism have not weakened the fundamental belief in the community of history and destiny, nationalism - as a political ideology, public culture and political religion is destined to develop, and national identity will be one of the key foundations of the modern world order.

The fifth section is entitled " Global futurology - the existing world and the beginning of secondary globalization". The section states that the changes brought about by globalization, which affect both individuals and social groups, nations and states, according to the author, have given rise to the problem of a new affirmation of identity by societies. Globalization has given rise to threats such as the uncontrolled influx of mass culture, the establishment of a culture of death, a crisis of values, mass migration, the collapse of traditional social structures, the dilution of national symbols, the weakening of national traditions and the contamination of languages with English terminology.

5. Scientific contributions to the study

As a result of the theoretical analysis and research conducted by Dr. Miroslav Krakowski, scientific and applied scientific contributions can be derived.

Among the scientific contributions are the presentation of the cultural origins, studied in terms of identity, ethnicity and religious beliefs, of the latest immigration crisis facing Europe. Migrations in history, the dispersion of people and the disappearance of primary identity are examined . Knowledge in the field of sociology of culture, sociology of migration and sociology of identity is enriched. The origin and development of genes, culture, language, civilizations, religions, nations and states are

studied. Knowledge of individual and collective identity is expanded, analyzed from a sociological perspective, but also from the perspective of cultural security, as well as from an anthropological, philosophical, historical and psychological perspective.

Among the scientific and applied contributions, it can be noted that the dissertation opens up new research avenues horizons for humanitarians disciplines , brings new ideas and enhances our cognitive abilities , using sociology and other social sciences close to sociology, such as cultural anthropology, ethnology, sociolinguistics, general and cultural linguistics.

The used references and their selection to present the concept of the dual nature of the world help to understand such diverse attitudes to migration , ranging from exceptional enthusiasm to extreme reluctance.

It is a great credit that the author has tried to approach the topic in an essentialist and consistent manner - as he himself admits.

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6. Abstract evaluation

The presented abstract contains the main problems in the dissertation work and the methods for their solution. The abstract has been developed in accordance with the requirements and reflects the main points and contributions of the dissertation work.

7. Dissertation recommendations

I recommend Dr. Mirosław Krakowski to publish the dissertation in Bulgarian, with the aim of popularizing it in Bulgaria.

I also suggest that in his next publications he show even greater courage in his critical remarks and the search for solutions to the problems posed.

8. Presence or absence of plagiarism in the dissertation work

In accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Act on the Development of Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria, I have no information and believe that there is no plagiarism in the dissertation submitted for evaluation.

9. Conclusion

The presented dissertation represents a scientific study of an interesting problem from a theoretical and practical point of view, which at this stage has been successfully analyzed and suggestions for its improvement have been made. I believe that the results obtained in the dissertation and the publications made on the topic are sufficient grounds for a successful defense of the dissertation.

All this gives me reason to give my positive opinion on the acquisition of the scientific degree "Doctor of Science" by Dr. Miroslav Krakowski. with the topic of the dissertation " **The Impact of Migration on European Identity and Security**" .

26.11.2025

Plovdiv

Prepared the opinion:

/Assoc. Prof. Dr. Milorad Yordanov/