

## **REVIEW**

by Assoc. Prof. Stanimir Petrov Iliev, PhD

Associate Professor of the professional field "National Security" at the Academy of the Ministry of Interior, member of the scientific jury in connection with the public defense of a dissertation on the topic: "The Impact of Migration on European Identity and Security" 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", at the Academy for National and Information Security, Plovdiv

### **1. Subject of review and biographical data of the candidate**

I am appointed as a member of the scientific jury by order No. 056/20.10.2025 of the Rector of the Academy for National and Information Security (ANIS), Plovdiv in connection with the open procedure for public defense of a dissertation with author Dr. Miroslav Krakovski, candidate for the award of the scientific degree "Doctor of Sciences" in the Department of "National Security" at ANIS. The topic of the dissertation "The Impact of Migration on European Identity and Security" is in the field of higher education 9. "Security and Defense", professional direction 9.1. "National Security".

Miroslav Krakovski graduated from the Jagiellonian University, where she acquired an educational and scientific final "Master of Social Sciences". He started working at the Institute of Polish Studies at the Jagiellonian University in the Department of Sociology of Ethnicity, where he taught classes with students from the Institute for Polish Diaspora Studies at the Jagiellonian University, mainly in general subjects, as well as classes at the Summer School of Polish Language and Culture at the Jagiellonian University. He has experience as a teacher and consultant to groups of mainly foreign students, including students of Polish origin. In 1992, he defended his dissertation on the topic "Free with the free, equal with equals. Poland and the Poles for the independence of the eastern neighbors of the Republic of Poland".

It should be emphasized the candidate's experience in teaching and his participation in a number of research and educational projects related to the subject of research. The dissertation is actually a natural continuation of the educational and research activities of the doctoral student, taking into account his professional path.

### **2. Relevance and general characteristics of the dissertation**

The relevance of the dissertation is undeniable. It is determined by the profound changes that have occurred in recent decades over humanity due to the increased migratory pressure on Europe and the emerging threats of terrorism. In the modern world, the problems related to this type of threat are particularly relevant. Migration is one of the great challenges of the new world order that humanity, states and peoples face every day. Over the past two decades, migration has become a problem for Europe and its member states, when large masses of crowds seeking a better life (Better life) settle on their territory, and later make a series of claims.

The dissertation submitted for review has the characteristics of independent research and a lasting presence of critical and in-depth thinking. It consists of an introduction, five sections, a conclusion, a bibliography and applications developed on 275 pages. The methods used in the study make an extremely good impression, although they are not described in the introduction. Miroslav Krakowski's professional experience in the field of scientific research is visible in the dissertation, where he skillfully used it to gather the empirical information necessary for the research problem.

The dissertation author has made an introduction to the topic, guiding us to the scope of research on the topic, as the formulated subject significantly exceeds the specified topic in the broader sense of the word and slightly shifts the emphasis of the study, which should be the impact of migration on the security and preservation of the identity of the states in Europe. However, it can be assumed that people and the relationships between them are part of the migration aspect and would affect the security of the European identity.

The first section of the dissertation research, entitled "People and their migrations", has a volume of 35 typewritten pages. In this part of the dissertation research, the author examines the theory and scientific knowledge about the origin of humanity, migrations in history and the dispersion of people and the disappearance of the primary identity. According to the author, the theory of the spread of humans around the world is confirmed again, indicating that currently supporters of the "out of Africa" theory estimate the time of the beginning of the migration at about 150,000-80,000 years ago. Man made his way from Africa to the Middle East (two possible routes of the passage are considered), after which one group went along the southern coast of Asia all the way to Australia, and the other group went north to Europe and Asia, to reach North and South America through the then dry Beringia (a strip of land connecting present-day Siberia in Asia with Paradise those of Northern Canada and Alaska in North America). What has happened over the past 60 thousand years are simply ecological and cultural variants in which our closer or more distant relatives have evolved. The biological basis

of the union between a man and a woman, the meaning and value of which gives us confidence that we live within a single, global, family community, which is often, especially in Catholic publications, called the human family.

In the Second Section, “History - an increasingly distinct identity and regionalization”, an analysis of migration and its alternative varieties is carried out. Basic concepts such as: gene, culture, languages, civilizations, religions, nations are considered.

According to the author, migrations, although variable in terms of direction, intensity, motives and type, seem to be a constant attribute of humanity. Voluntary migrations have always been associated with the hope of certain groups and individuals to improve their own situation: usually in economic terms, but often also in social or religious terms. Forced migrations, on the other hand - escapes, expulsions, deportations, resettlements, etc. - have been an expression of direct violence, imposed here and now by the stronger against the weaker. However, in both forms, voluntary and forced, migrations have been a powerful factor that has contributed to shaping the history of continents, ancient empires and modern states, as well as families, tribes and modern national communities. Over the course of history, their character has also changed. The author examines migration from several main factors. These include statistics, economic geography, demography and sociology. Their understanding of migration is generally similar, but differs in important ways due to the problems they seek to solve.

The doctoral student makes in-depth analyses of the above-mentioned concepts related to migration processes. International organizations and institutions of the European Union related to migration are examined, such as: International Organization for Migration, UNHCR and others.

The third section: "Identity and Cultural Security", is a natural and subsequent continuation based on the results already extracted from previous analyses, an opportunity for their comparison both according to the individual criteria of status and taking into account dynamics, and the applied methodological tools.

This part of the dissertation research, Dr. Miroslav Krakovski explores the concept of cultural security and identity in sociology and social psychology. According to the author, defining cultural security can be problematic, mainly due to the insufficiently clear definition of the subject under consideration, i.e. culture. Although it is a new concept, it is still subject to many changes. Cultural security is identified with the security of the identity of the state and individuals. In contemporary discourse, three approaches to the analysis of individual security are distinguished. In the first approach, we refer to the concept of natural law and basic human

rights, the right to life, liberty and happiness, thus expecting the international community to guarantee and protect the rights of individuals. In the second approach, it is important to focus on measures aimed at protecting individuals. They are aimed at strengthening international law, primarily with regard to issues such as genocide, war crimes and the elimination of weapons that are particularly dangerous for the civilian population. The third approach is in favor of a very broad view of security.

The last two sections examine the problems and issues related to European and global futurology as a result of migration processes.

### **3. Main contributions (scientific and applied science) and results:**

Miroslav Krakowski demonstrates the necessary qualities as a researcher and expert. The main part of his scientific and applied science research, studies and interests are devoted to problems related to the social system. In search of ensuring effective protection from the impact of migration on European security and identity, the author presents a real picture of the current state and forms of cultural security and identity of the countries of Europe and Poland in particular. The dissertation and the scientific publications submitted related to it can be attributed to the professional field of "National Security" with certain contributions related to:

- A review and analysis of the leading theoretical concepts in the field of sociology, theology and anthropology has been made in order to clarify the nature and types of risks, threats and problems for national security both externally and internally, taking into account migration processes on a regional and global scale.
- A current list of theoretical sources, regulatory acts and documents has been prepared, revealing the evolution in the understanding of the social system in the context of migration.

### **4. Critical notes and recommendations**

Some notes and recommendations could be made to the author in the best interests of the author.

to reduce the scientific value of the dissertation, namely:

1. I recommend that the author continue to research the problems related to airport security and constantly update his lectures and publications, due to the relevance and dynamics of the topic under consideration.

2. I recommend that the author deepen the theoretical analysis of the legal acts considered, the generalizations and conclusions on their application. More criticism of the authors dedicated to the problem, as well as a firmer defense and imposition of his own opinion.

3. Wikipedia (22 references) cannot be cited as a reliable source of information in a scientific work. It can serve as a reference book for the author, but not as a source of information.

4. The language and technique used to write the dissertation should be in the context of a research scientific work with in-depth analyses and generalizations based on the scientific knowledge and theories indicated and described in the work, hence the scientific contributions to science will be more clearly expressed and defined.

The comments and recommendations made do not in any way affect my overall positive impression of the dissertation submitted for review.

## **5. Conclusion**

Based on the above and taking into account the legally defined criteria and indicators for obtaining the scientific degree "Doctor of Sciences", I give the following conclusion:

The presented dissertation work with author Dr. Miroslav Krakowski contains scientific and scientifically applied results that represent an original contribution to science and fully meets the conditions and requirements of the Act on the Development of the Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria and the Regulations for its implementation.

In connection with the above, I give a positive assessment and, accordingly, a recommendation to the scientific jury in this regard to vote for awarding the scientific degree "Doctor of Sciences" to Dr. Miroslav Krakowski.

Prepared::

Assoc. Prof. Stanimir Iliev, PhD

28.11.2025

Sofia