

#### The Experiences of Recent Migration Flows

Comparison of Nordic Countries

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## Immigration to the Nordic Countries

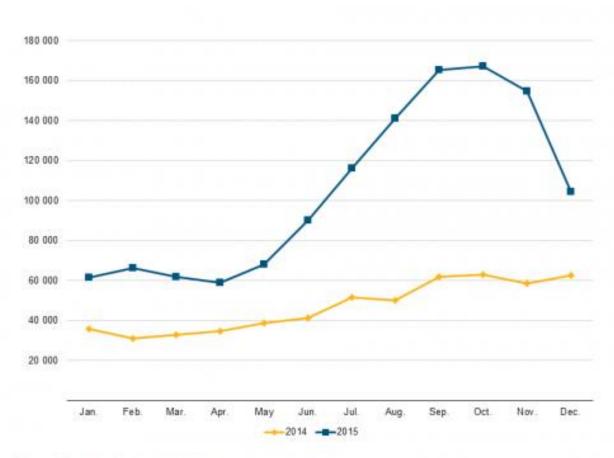
- All Nordic countries are long-time immigrant receiving countries
- Similarities
  - initial starting point was a relatively homogenoues society
  - intra-regional mobility easy since 1950
  - EU/EEA + Schengen members
- Major differences in immigrant populations
  - in numbers
  - in terms of countries of origin
  - in terms of political approaches on immigration / integration

#### Immigrants by TOP 5 country of birth in 2014/2015

DANMARK	FINLAND	ISLAND	
Polen	34537 Fd. Soviet + Ryssland	66747 <i>Polen</i>	10933
Tyrkiet	32352 <sub>Estland</sub>	42652Litauen	1480
Tyskland	28703 <sub>Sverige</sub>	31894Philippines	1456
Irak	21182 <sub>Somalien</sub>	10054Tyskland	1120
Rumänien	18732 <sub>Irak</sub>	10001Thailand	986
NORGE	SVERIGE		
Polen	90962 <i>Finland</i>	158488	
Sverige	36887Irak	130178	
Litauen	35901 <i>Polen</i>	81697	
Somalien	27333Iran	68436	
Tyskland	24611 Jugoslavien	67892	

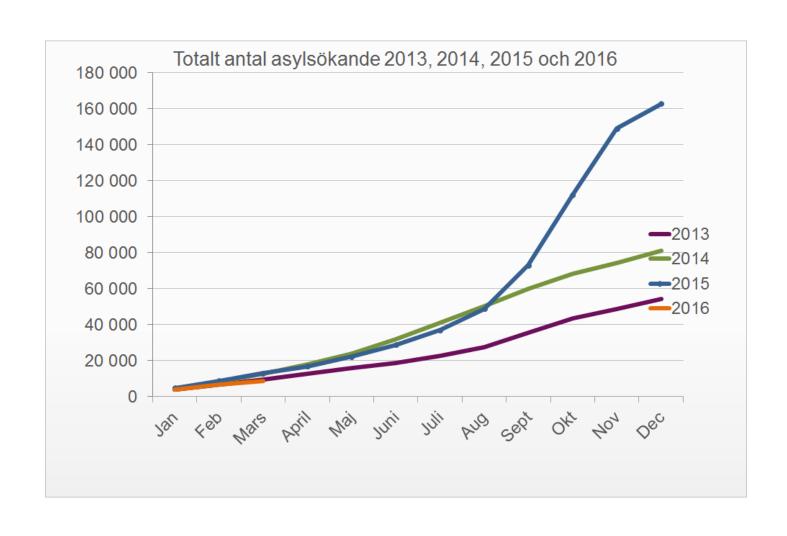
Source: Statistics Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway & Sweden

# First time asylum applicants, EU-28, January 2014 – December 2015 - Source: Eurostat



Source: Eurostat (online data code migr\_asyappctzm)

## Sweden: asylum applicants 2013-2016



## Policy responses summarised

- First: a surprise to everyone
- Second: how to scale the system
- Third: (when) does this end? Where is the EU?
- Fourth: enough is enough
- Five: what next?

• The question remains: Völkerwanderung or something else?

# Two basic EU scenarios on asylum

EU model

#### Focus:

- EU
- aim to reduce total number of asylum seekers
- burden sharing
- support to origin & transit countries
- collective border efforts

NIMBY model

#### Focus:

- Nation-State
- aim to block entry
- aim to discourage migration
- support to joint reduction but not sharing mechanisms

Long term solution

Short term solution

