

Europe's Refugee Crisis Now Destroying Sweden

In 2015, at the height of the refugee crisis, Sweden took in more migrants per capita than any other European country.

Then on April 7 this year, a terrorist attack, in which an Uzbek man, who was a rejected asylum seeker drove a stolen beer truck into a crowd of shoppers. He ended up killing four people and wounding 15 others. Sweden quickly changed its refugee policy in the face of mounting social problems from within.

Armstrong Economics has had sight of a leaked Swedish report that concludes the Refugee Crisis is now tearing Europe apart. The report has revealed that the number of lawless areas in Sweden alone has now reached 61, rising from 55 in just one year.

The article entitled "Sweden on the brink of legal crisis" says

"Sweden's National Police Commissioner, Dan Eliasson, came out and pleaded on national television for assistance: "He warned that Swedish police forces can no longer uphold the law. The refugees are so disrespectful that if the free money is cut off, Sweden can quickly find itself in the midst of total chaos. The refugees will turn violent and seek whatever they can from the other regions. When the police come out and ask for help, you know something is seriously wrong."

Just two months ago Magnus Ranstorp, the head of terrorism research at the Swedish Defense University, said that roughly 12,000 rejected asylum seekers have gone underground. Ranstorp explains what the backlash of refusing refugees asylum looks like and what the implications for its own laws looks like -

"Because you have a lot of people who come in who will not be allowed to stay, and that in itself creates a pool of people who will try to elude themselves from the authorities. They become a shadow population with no rights. And that fuels extremism in all different directions.

There are about 150 known Syrians who have gone back to Syria and fight and then returned to Sweden. Ranstorp says

"Extremists meet little resistance in Sweden. "It's not that security services and

police are not doing their work. The reason is our counterterrorism laws are difficult to apply. You actually have to prove a violent crime was committed or about to be committed [to be convicted of a crime]. It's not enough that you joined ISIS."

Later, in June 2016, Sweden toughened the rules for migrants seeking asylum, limiting who can receive permanent residency, and making it more difficult for parents to reunite with their children. Prior to that Sweden introduced border checks with its neighbours for the first time in 20 years, requiring police to monitor trains and ferries and turn back those who don't have valid travel documents. Under the previous system, asylum seekers could enter the country unobstructed, regardless of whether they had travel documents, like a passport.

In February this year the BBC reported that Swedish police had launched an investigation after a riot erupted in a predominantly immigrant suburb of the capital, Stockholm. Rioters, some of them wearing masks, threw rocks, set vehicles on fire and looted shops. One officer fired at rioters who threw rocks at police. The unrest in the Rinkeby suburb came after police tried to arrest a suspect on drugs charges.

Things are not much better in many other parts of Europe either. Further south, the Independent reports that

"Italy threatens to close ports to humanitarian refugee rescue ships as it reaches 'saturation point.'"

The move comes amid Italian anger at the lack of help from Europe as it hosts almost 200,000 asylum seekers.

In France Emmanuel Macron's refugee friendly speeches were one thing, reality is something completely different where the crisis is intensifying. Gérard Collomb, Macron's interior minister, authorised the transfer of three extra police squadrons to the Calais region. In an interview on June 10th with the Le Parisien newspaper, Collomb said

"Our priority is that Calais and Dunkirk do not remain places of fixation and that 'Jungles' do not reconstitute."

OpenDemocracy describes the squalid, filthy, miserable conditions of refugee camps in Greece, whilst Mediterranean countries including Spain sees record

numbers of refugees arrive. The UN Migration Migrantspouring in Agency said 8,863 migrants were rescued trying to reach their coast from Libya between June 24 and 27, another report sees over 10,000 arriving in just three days in the last week of June.

Towards Eastern Europe, some 13,000 migrants are still stranded in Bulgaria, the European Union's poorest country. In an attempt to prevent illegal crossings, the country built a fence on its border with Turkey and reinforced its border controls amid the backdrop of migrant rioters clashing with police. Hungary and Poland have refused to take any refugees amid a political crisis where the highest EU courts is the battle ground against the quota demands of Brussels.

Findings from the British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey published last week show Brexit was the result of widespread concern over the numbers of people coming to the UK. The refugee crisis and migrants from Europe ended up causing the biggest upset in modern British history and threatens the existence of the EU project.

To defend itself, the EU is now spending tens of millions in an attempt to stop migrants and refugees leaving Libya. The country's ongoing civil war, started by Britain, France and NATO has left Africa's wealthiest nation in ruins. Now, daily allegations of torture, rape and killings earn it the moniker of "hell on Earth" among migrants.

Research by the US-based Refugees International (RI) group warned that the EU's push to prevent boats leaving the Libyan coast - now the main departure point towards Europe - could fuel horrific abuses.

In the end, the dichotomy is here. Europe is facing a serious slow down in birth rates so it needs migration to boost working age populations to drive growth. Migrants arriving in such circumstances are on balance either not educated enough or can't speak the various languages of the EU, rendering 83 percent unemployable for at least 5 to 10 years according to the latest statistics from Germany, the country with the largest migrant/refugee intake over the last few years.

Herbert Bruecker of the IAB Institute for Employment Research said experience showed around 50 percent of migrants tended to have found employment after living in Germany for five years, at least 60 percent were in work after 10 years

and 70 percent after 15 years.

All this is a huge strain on the economy of countries accepting refugees whilst having austerity forced upon them by unelected bureaucrats of the EU. It is hardly surprising that public sentiment to mass immigration into Europe is negative, politically charged and leading to civil unrest.