

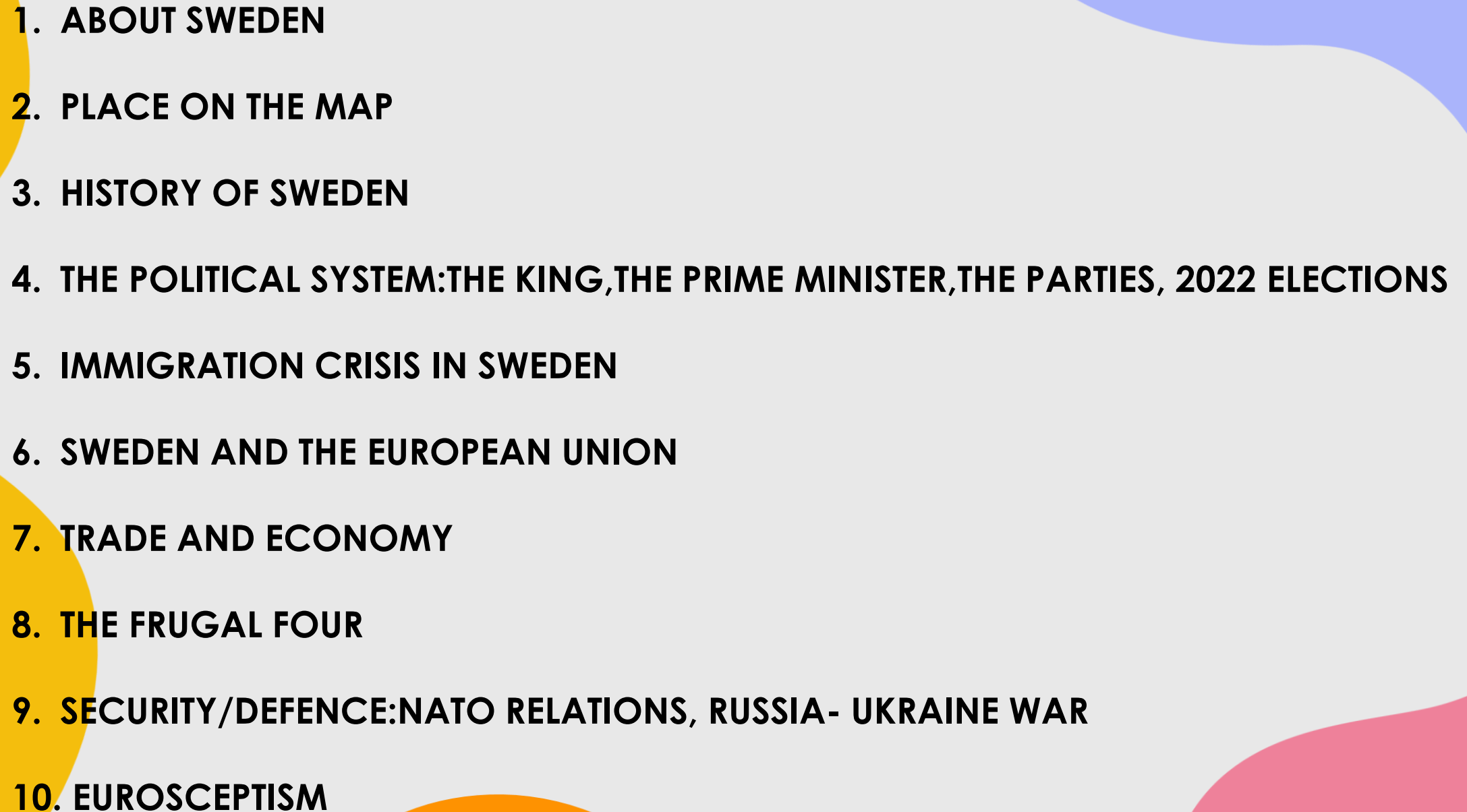


SWEDEN

THE EUROPEAN POLICIES OF THE EU MEMBER-STATES

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ABOUT SWEDEN

- **CAPITAL CITY:** Stockholm
- **POPULATION:** 10.4 million, 2.3% of eu population
- **GEOGRAPHICAL SIZE:** 447 424 km² Medium sized state



PLACE ON THE MAP



THE KALMAR UNION 1397-1523

A Scandinavian union which joined under a single monarch the three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden (including parts of present Finland) and Norway (with Norway's overseas colonies). Sweden broke away in 1523 under Gustav I Vasa.

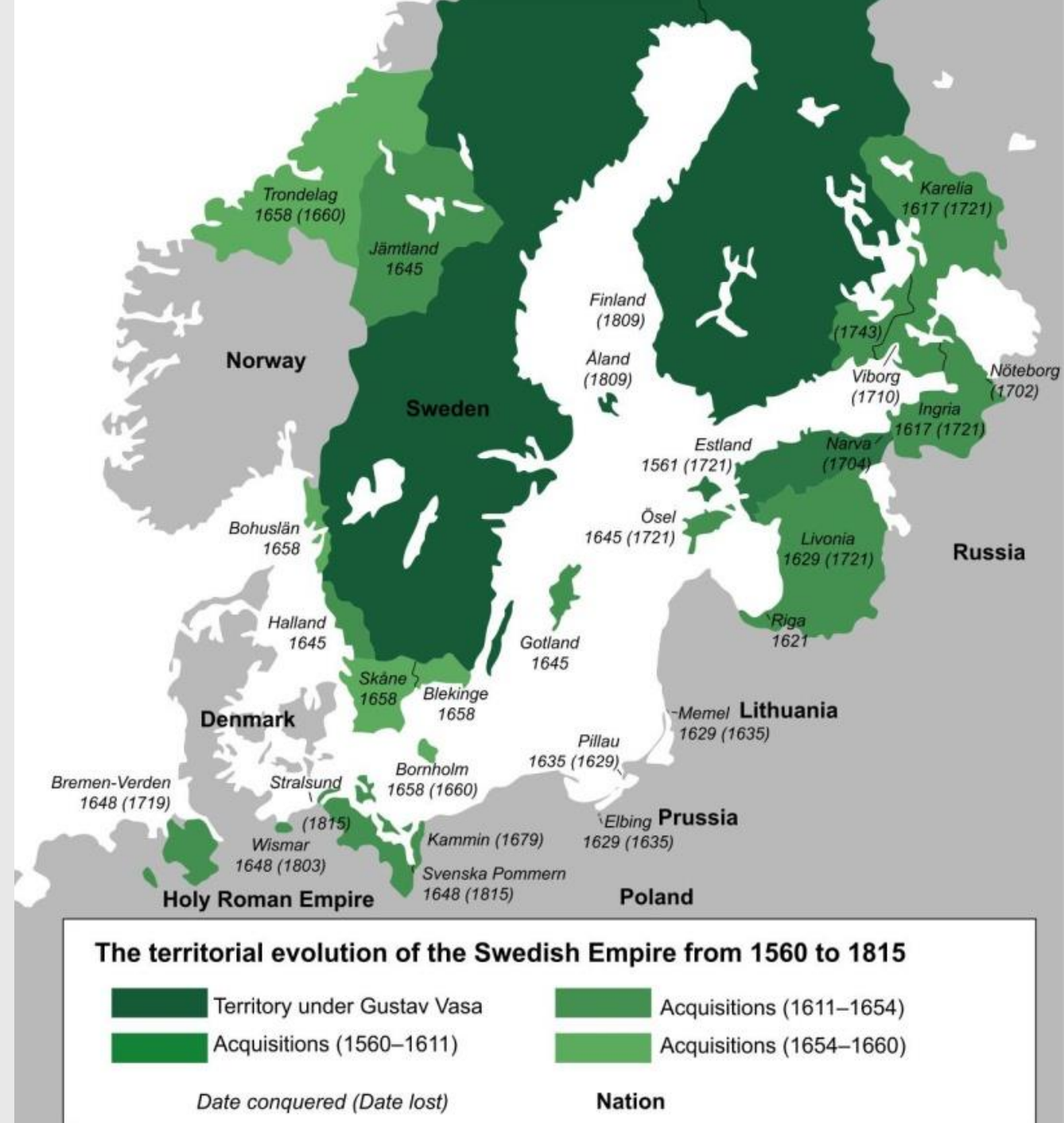


HISTORY OF SWEDEN



SWEDISH EMPIRE THE AGE OF GREATNESS

The Swedish Empire or the Age of Greatness refers to the Kingdom of Sweden's territorial control of much of the Baltic region during the 17th and early 18th centuries, a time when Sweden was one of the great European powers.





PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy which means that all public power proceeds from the people, the prime minister is the head of government and the monarch is the head of state.

KING OF SWEDEN

CARL XVI GUSTAF

The monarch's powers are regulated by the Constitution.

As non-political Head of State, the monarch is a unifying representative of Sweden and a symbol of the country.



THE PRIME MINISTER: ULF KRISTERSSON

- **2017:** Kristersson was elected leader of Moderate Party, he has a harsher stance against immigration than his predecessors.
- **Elections September 2022** Kristersson's victory came from a coalition formed by his own party and three other center-right parties and he has promised to crack down on crime and curtail immigration.
- He became prime minister on October 18, 2022 by 176 Riksdag votes for, and 173 votes against him, with no absentees or abstentions.



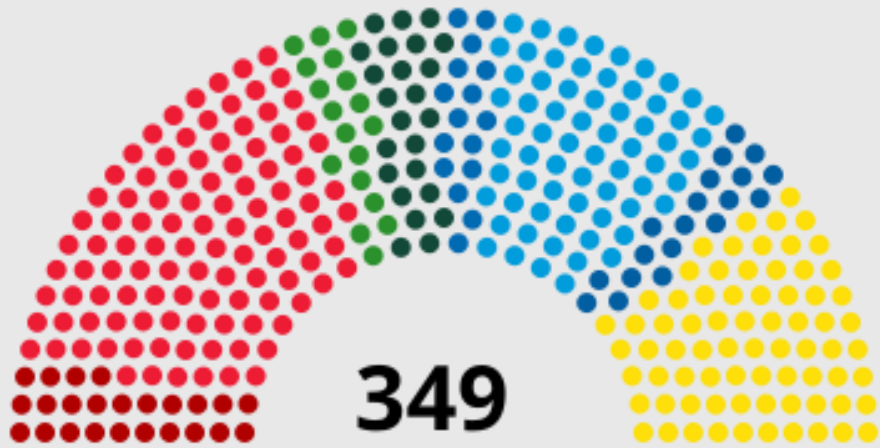
SWEDEN POLITICAL PARTIES



21 SEATS TO THE EU
PARLIAMENT

- **Socialdemokraterna:** Swedish Social Democratic Party, centre-left social democratic values advocates for social justice, equality **107 SEATS** , **5 SEATS ON S&D**
- **Sverigedemokraterna:** Swedish Democrats, right wing nationalist and anti-immigration values **73 SEATS**,
• **3 SEATS ON ECR**
- **Moderaterna:** Moderate, center-right party conservative values **68 SEATS**, **4 SEATS ON EPP**
- **Vänsterpartiet:** Left Party, left-social wing **24 SEATS**, **1 SEAT ON THE LEFT**
- **Centerpartiet:** Center Party, liberal politics **24 SEATS** **2 SEATS ON RENEW**
- **Kristdemokraterna:** Christian Democrats, centre-right christian core values and advocates traditional family values, and social justice **19 SEATS** **1 SEAT ON EPP**
- **Miljöpartiet:** Green Party, green values: climate action **18 SEATS** , **3 SEATS ON GREENS**
- **Liberalerna:** Liberals, Liberal Politics **16 SEATS** **1 SEAT ON RENEW**

2022 ELECTIONS

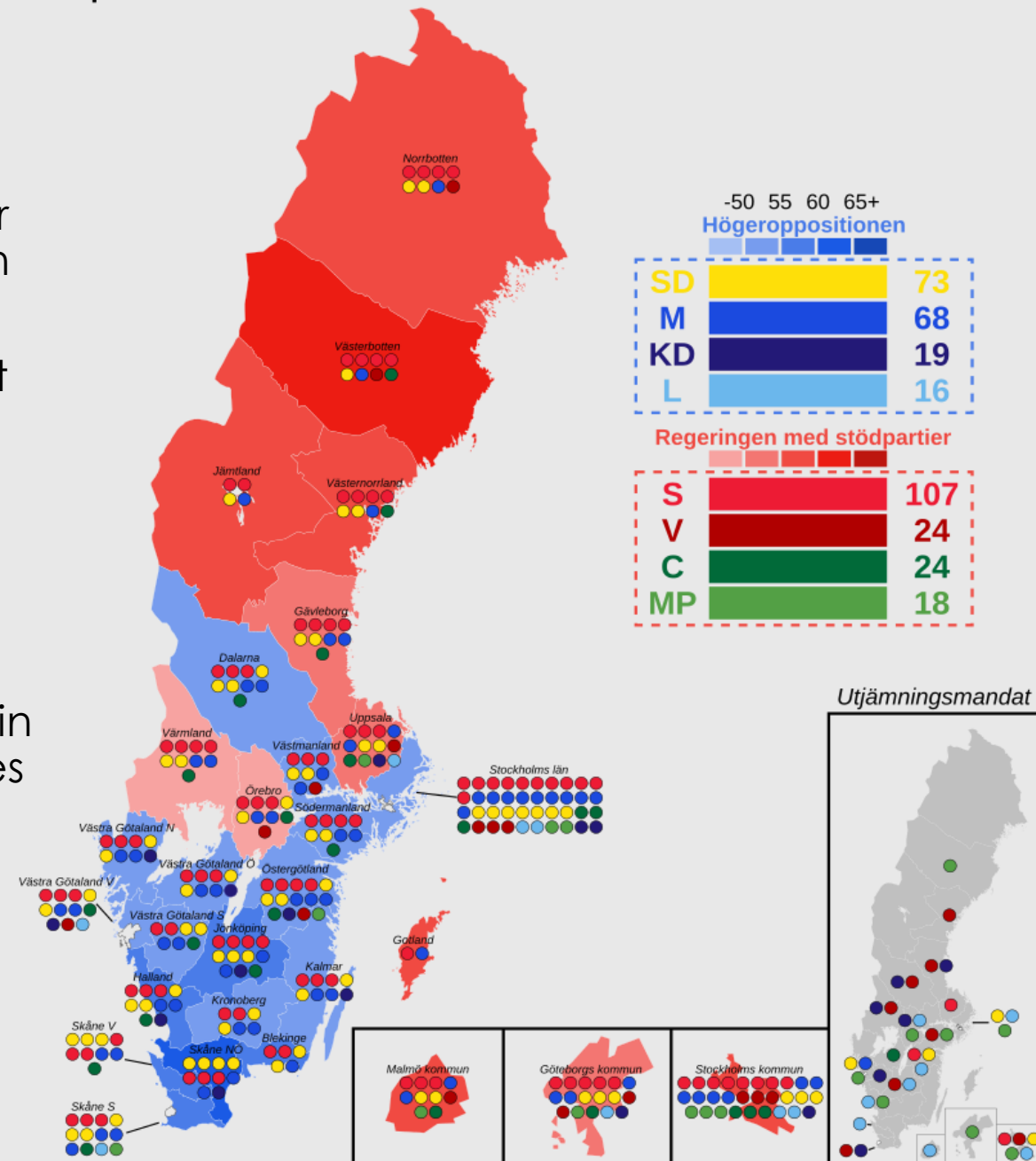


175 seats needed for a
majority

Party	Seats
Swedish Social Democratic Party	107
Sweden Democrats	73
Moderate Party	68
Left Party	24
Centre Party	24
Christian Democrats	19
Green Party	18
Liberals	16

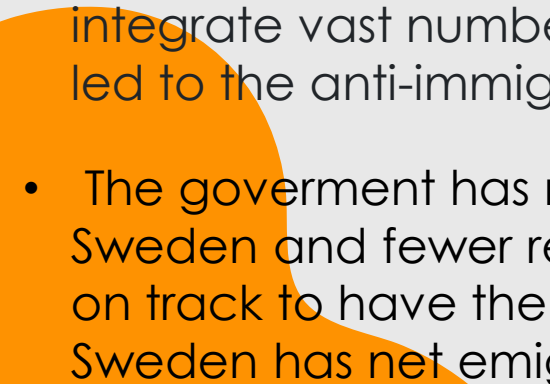
THE 2022 ELECTIONS

- General elections were held in Sweden on 11 September 2022 to elect the **349 members of the Riksdag** who in turn elected the Prime Minister of Sweden.
- After a month of negotiations following the elections that led to the Tidö Agreement among the right-wing bloc, Moderate Party leader Ulf Kristersson was elected prime minister. The Kristersson cabinet is a minority government of the Moderates (M), Christian Democrats (KD) and Liberals (L) that relies on confidence and supply from the Sweden Democrats (SD).
- The election saw massive swings between the two blocs in different regions. The left-leaning bloc won the most votes in large cities and several university towns and the right managed to overturn dozens of municipalities that had historically been dominated by the Social Democratic Party.



IMMIGRATION CRISIS IN SWEDEN



- Sweden used to be seen as one of Europe's most welcoming countries for refugees. In the postwar period, the governments provide Swedish language lessons and in 1975 the migrants who had lived in Sweden for more than three years were able to vote in municipal elections and stand for public office.
 - In 2014-2015 due to the European migrant crisis Sweden registered more than 81,000 asylum-seekers in 2014 and by 2015, that number had doubled to almost 163,000. Sweden was the European country that accepted the third highest number of refugees. But also the first that had taken in more refugees in relation to its total population.
 - In September 2022 there were many riots in several Swedish towns due to that Sweden had failed to integrate vast numbers of its immigrants. Many believe that the dissatisfaction with the immigration policy led to the anti-immigration far-right SD coming second in the general elections.
 - The government has made changes to immigration policy with the goal of fewer asylum seekers in Sweden and fewer residence permits. According to the Swedish Migration Agency's prognosis, Sweden is on track to have the lowest number of asylum seekers since 1997 and, for the first time in over 50 years, Sweden has net emigration.
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SWEDEN AND EUROPEAN UNION

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT EU AND SWEDEN

- **ENTRY IN EU:** 1 January 1995 (fourth enlargement)
- **CURRENCY:** Swedish krona SEK. Sweden has committed to adopt the euro once it fulfils the necessary conditions. In 2003, they voted no to implementing the euro.
- **SCHENGEN:** member since 25 March 2001
- **ECONOMY:** Sweden ranks eighth in the European Union in terms of GDP per capita with €43 000, well above the EU average (€37 600). It accounts for 3.2% of the EU's total GDP.
- **EU BUDGET:** In 2022, Sweden contributed 48.2 billion Swedish kronor to the budget of the European Union. Sweden pays a larger contribution than it gets back in the form of support and subsidies.



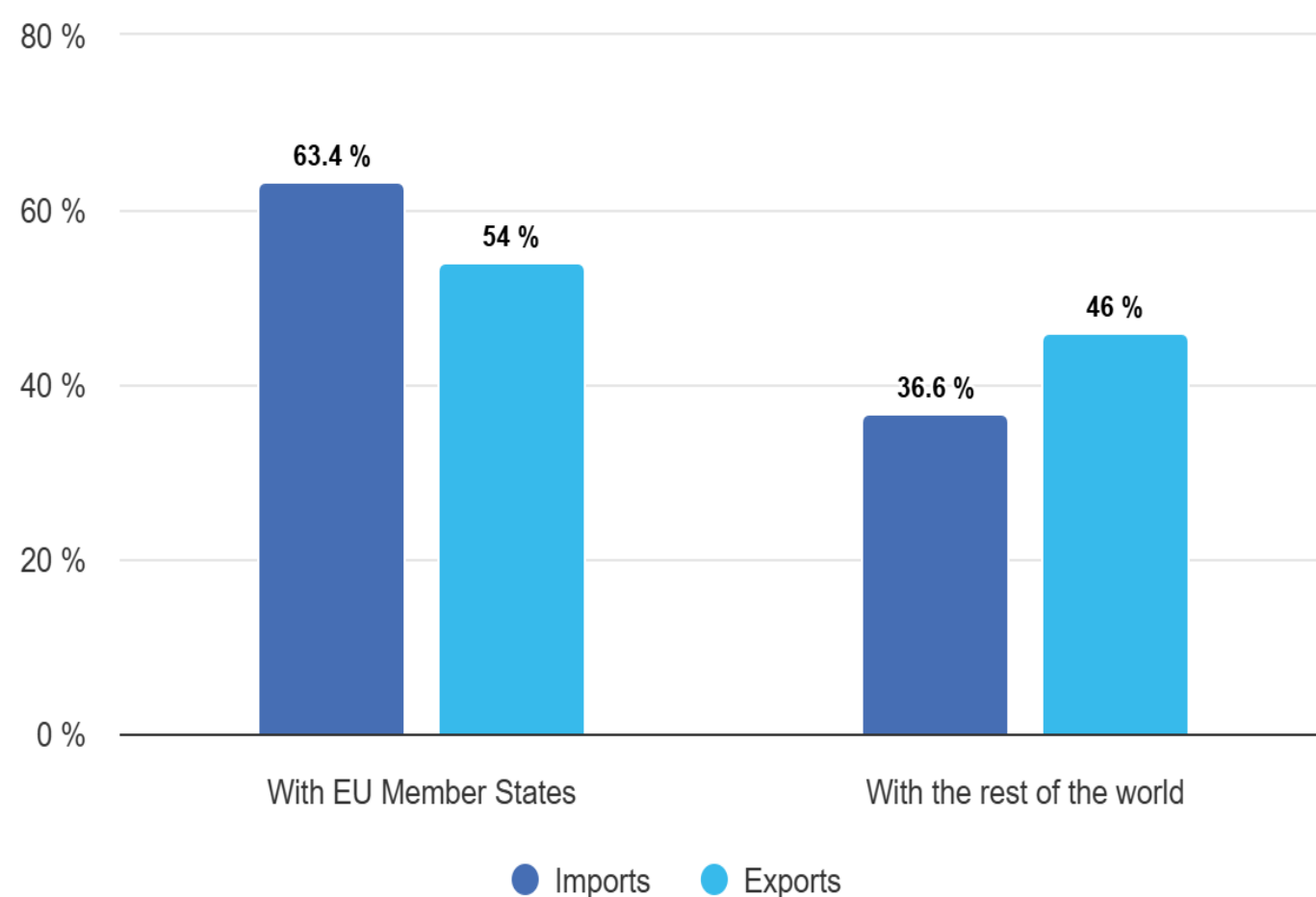
WHY SWEDEN GOT IN EU?

- After experiencing an economic boom in the 1980s, Sweden encountered an unprecedented financial crisis in 1991-1993 after the collapse of its housing bubble.
- In 1994-1995 Sweden left EFTA to join the EU (UK and Denmark had already left in 1972)
- Sweden believed that joining the EU was a way to recover from the crisis, new partnership an opportunity to develop and trade with other countries.
- 52,3% of the Swedish population voted to join the European Union.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Sweden's imports and exports in 2022



Sweden exports mostly to Germany (\$19,2B), Norway (\$18,7B), US (\$17,8B), Denmark (\$14,6B) and Finland (\$13,4B). The top exports of Sweden are Refined Petroleum, Cars, Packaged Medicaments, Electricity and Sawn Wood.

Sweden is importing mostly from Germany (\$30B), Netherlands (\$19.3), Norway (\$17.7B), China (\$13.6B), and Denmark (\$11.6B).

THE 'FRUGAL FOUR' OF THE EU



THE FRUGAL FOUR

An informal cooperation between Austria, Denmark, Netherlands, and Sweden. They advocate for EU budget rebates and tight fiscal policies in the eurozone governed by the Stability and Growth Pact, and generally advocate against a large distributive European budget and collective EU debt. They are, however, not Eurosceptic.

MAIN GOAL: Budget contribution-maximum 1% of the EU's gross national income.



SECURITY/DEFENCE

- Sweden has not been under military occupation since the 16th century or been at war since 1814.
- Sweden had maintained a policy of neutrality in military affairs since the Napoleonic Wars due to the loss of a large amount of its territory to the Russian Empire and adopted a policy of "non-alignment in peace and neutrality in war". The country was neutral in both world wars and chose not to join NATO when it was founded in 1949.
- Until joining the European Union in 1995, Sweden actively avoided all military alliances through a policy of detachment or neutrality. As a member of the EU, Sweden fully participates in the organization's foreign and security policy. Sweden actively supports international organizations such as the United Nations and takes an energetic role in resolving security issues through this organ.

SWEDEN AND NATO



1. in 2013 Russian bomber planes were able to simulate an attack on Stockholm and Sweden needed Nato help to ward them off.
2. In 2014, there were reports that a Russian submarine was lurking near Stockholm archipelago.
3. In 2018, every household received army pamphlets titled "if crisis or war comes".
4. In 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine and Sweden broke its neutrality convention, sided with Ukraine and applied for NATO after a shift in public opinion .
5. In 7 March 2024, Sweden became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).



THE RUSSIAN – UKRAINIAN WAR: THE SWEDISH VIEW



"Since Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Sweden has provided military, humanitarian and civil support to support Ukraine. Since February 2022, Sweden contributed approximately SEK 57.8 billion (approx. EUR 5 billion) to various initiatives that support Ukraine"- Government offices of Sweden.*

OCTOBER 2024

- Military support (arms, equipment, military training of Ukrainian citizens) approximately SEK 48.4 billion
- For humanitarian and civilian support SEK 9B

Sanctions against Russia

- Support for International Criminal Court investigations (ICCs) SEK 7M
- Contributing staff to the EU Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine in order to Ukraine's authorities to prosecute and investigate crimes committed.

EUROSCEPTISM



- The **Left Party** wanted Sweden to leave the EU until 2019. The new party program is highly EU-critical but states that an EU-withdrawal is only a "last option". Their youth organization is still campaigning for Sweden to leave the EU.
- The **June List** is a left Eurosceptic political party founded in 2004. It gained 3 seats in the European Parliament election of 2004. In the elections of 2009 it saw a drop of 11% points and lost all of its seats. It currently holds no seats in parliament and does not play any active role in Swedish politics.
- The right-wing party, **Sweden Democrats** support closer political, economic and military cooperation with Nordic and certain Northern European countries, but strongly oppose further EU integration. The party is also against Swedish entrance to the eurozone and want to renegotiate Swedish membership of the Schengen Agreement. They believe that if EU cannot be reformed and assumes more power at the national sovereignty Sweden must exit the bloc.
- In 2019–2020, the request from "poor" member countries that in order to support them and not to suffer from the Brexit the rich members should pay much higher membership fees brought a media debate for a "Swexit" but it was rejected by the parties representing the majority of the parliament.
- According to EUROBAROMETER 2024: **55 %** of the general public has a positive image of EU
- Around 75% of the Riksdag members officially supports the Sweden membership.



THANK
YOU