

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Austria

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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- ISI Paper 1 — Technical Specification (v1.0) — doi:  
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- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
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# 1 Executive Summary

Austria ranks 8th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.383, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.585) and logistics (0.526). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Austria's mean rank is 8.04 with a standard deviation of 1.09; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 6 to 10.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Austria occupies rank 8 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.383). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Austria's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Austria is situated between Sweden (rank 7; 0.399) and Italy (rank 9; 0.374).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Austria's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Austria's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.149
Energy	0.456
Technology	0.261
Defence	0.585
Critical Inputs	0.319
Logistics	0.526

The highest axis score is defence (0.585), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.526), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.149), near the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Austria's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (0.585) and logistics (0.526). The gap between these two axes is 0.059, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Austria's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Austria's defence score (0.585) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.526) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Austria's rank standard deviation is 1.09, indicating moderate rank stability.

The composite gap to Austria's immediate neighbours in the ranking is narrow: 0.016 to Sweden (rank 7) and 0.009 to Italy (rank 9). Gaps of this magnitude imply that even modest axis-score shifts could alter ordinal position, a pattern consistent with the moderate rank standard deviation reported above.

Austria's dual-axis profile aligns with the EU-wide variance structure: the two axes that contribute most to cross-sectional composite variance—defence and logistics—are precisely the axes on which Austria scores highest. Consequently, Austria's position in the ranking is shaped primarily by the dimensions along which member states differ most.

The remaining four axes—finance (0.149), technology (0.261), critical inputs (0.319), and energy (0.456)—cluster closer to their respective EU-27 means, reinforcing the characterisation of Austria's profile as driven by the defence–logistics pair rather than by broad-based elevation across all dimensions. The 5th–95th percentile rank band of 6 to 10 reflects this structure: sufficient concentration to remain in the upper third of the ranking, but not enough separation from neighbouring scores to anchor a narrower band.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
- [2] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI): EU-27 empirical results 2024 (v1.0)*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Belgium

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Belgium ranks 21st in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.288, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.447) and logistics (0.352). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Belgium's mean rank is 20.85 with a standard deviation of 0.56; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 20 to 22.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Belgium occupies rank 21 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.288). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Belgium's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Belgium is situated between Poland (rank 20; 0.296) and Germany (rank 22; 0.268).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Belgium's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Belgium's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.154
Energy	0.308
Technology	0.295
Defence	0.447
Critical Inputs	0.173
Logistics	0.352

The highest axis score is defence (0.447), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.352), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.154), above the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Belgium's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (0.447) and logistics (0.352). The gap between these two axes is 0.095, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Belgium's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Belgium's defence score (0.447) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.352) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Belgium's rank standard deviation is 0.56, indicating high rank stability.

Belgium's axis profile is comparatively balanced, with the spread between the highest axis—defence (0.447)—and the lowest—critical inputs (0.173)—at 0.293. Technology (0.295) provides an atypically strong secondary contribution, scoring above the EU-27 technology mean of 0.211. This moderate balance means that no single axis dominates the composite, and the resulting rank position reflects the aggregate of several near-mean or below-mean scores.

The rank standard deviation of 0.56 and the two-position percentile band (20–22) indicate very high stability. Belgium's rank is effectively locked into a narrow corridor in the lower segment of the distribution. This stability is a consequence of the balanced profile: without a high-variance axis on which Belgium scores far from the mean, no reweighting scheme can generate a large composite shift.

Belgium's composite of 0.288 lies 0.056 below the EU-27 mean, and the gap to Poland (rank 20) is 0.008. The dense packing of composite scores in this segment—Belgium, Poland, Czechia, and Romania all fall within a 0.031-point range—underscores that rank differences in the lower-middle distribution carry limited analytical significance beyond their axis-level interpretation.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Bulgaria

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Bulgaria ranks 14th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.340, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.861) and logistics (0.363). The structural profile is characterised as defence-dominant. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Bulgaria’s mean rank is 14.15 with a standard deviation of 2.03; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 11 to 18.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Bulgaria occupies rank 14 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.340). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Bulgaria’s score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Bulgaria is situated between Estonia (rank 13; 0.343) and the Netherlands (rank 15; 0.335).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Bulgaria’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Bulgaria’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.161
Energy	0.357
Technology	0.152
Defence	0.861
Critical Inputs	0.148
Logistics	0.363

The highest axis score is defence (0.861), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.363), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is critical inputs (0.148), below the EU-27 mean of 0.252.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Bulgaria’s composite score is primarily driven by a single axis: defence (0.861). The gap between the highest and second-highest axis (logistics, 0.363) is 0.498, indicating a pronounced single-axis concentration. This profile type implies that Bulgaria’s rank position is sensitive to methodological choices affecting the defence axis.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Bulgaria's defence score (0.861) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.363) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Bulgaria's rank standard deviation is 2.03, indicating elevated rank volatility relative to the EU-27 median.

Bulgaria's axis profile is among the most asymmetric in the EU-27. Defence (0.861) exceeds the second-highest axis by 0.498, and the spread between the highest and lowest axes is 0.713. This extreme concentration on a single dimension means that Bulgaria's composite is overwhelmingly determined by one axis—the same axis that contributes most to cross-country variance.

Despite the high defence score, Bulgaria's composite (0.340) places it near the EU-27 mean. The explanation is arithmetical: the five remaining axes are all below their respective EU-27 means, and their combined effect offsets much of the defence elevation. This illustrates a general property of the equal-weight composite—a country cannot rank in the top tier on the strength of one axis alone if the remaining five are subdued.

The 5th–95th percentile band (11–18) spans seven positions under Dirichlet perturbation. Weight configurations that increase the defence share push Bulgaria upward into the top ten; those that dilute it allow the below-mean axes to dominate, pulling the rank toward the lower half of the distribution. The rank standard deviation of 2.03 quantifies this sensitivity.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Cyprus

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

Cyprus ranks 2nd in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.468, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.941) and defence (0.749). The structural profile is characterised as logistics-led. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Cyprus' mean rank is 2.11 with a standard deviation of 0.33; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 2 to 3.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Cyprus occupies rank 2 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.468). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Cyprus' score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Cyprus is situated between Malta (rank 1; 0.518) and Ireland (rank 3; 0.428).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Cyprus' scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Cyprus' ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.124
Energy	0.348
Technology	0.224
Defence	0.749
Critical Inputs	0.424
Logistics	0.941

The highest axis score is logistics (0.941), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is defence (0.749), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The lowest axis score is finance (0.124), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Cyprus' composite score is led by logistics (0.941), with defence (0.749) as the second contributor. The gap between the two highest axes is 0.192. While logistics exerts the strongest influence on the composite, the contribution of defence is non-negligible.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Cyprus' defence score (0.749) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.941)

lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Cyprus' rank standard deviation is 0.33, indicating high rank stability.

Cyprus occupies a distinct position in the upper segment of the EU-27 distribution. The composite gap to Malta (rank 1) is 0.050, substantially larger than the gap to Ireland (rank 3; 0.040). This asymmetry suggests that while Cyprus is clearly separated from the top-ranked outlier, its distance from the countries immediately below is comparatively modest.

The axis profile exhibits a pronounced gradient: the two highest axes—defence (0.749) and logistics (0.941)—are both well above their EU-27 means, while the four remaining axes cluster in the range 0.124–0.424. This bimodal structure aligns with the EU-wide variance decomposition, in which defence and logistics jointly account for 69.4% of composite variance. Cyprus's rank position is therefore shaped predominantly by the axes along which cross-country differentiation is greatest.

The 5th–95th percentile rank band of 2 to 3 under Dirichlet perturbation is narrow, reflecting the sizeable composite distance from countries in the mid-ranking. Nevertheless, the band does extend to rank 3, indicating that under certain weight configurations the ordinal boundary between Cyprus and Ireland becomes marginal.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Czechia

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Czechia ranks 19th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.318, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.530) and defence (0.484). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and defence). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Czechia's mean rank is 17.78 with a standard deviation of 1.17; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 16 to 19.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Czechia occupies rank 19 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.318). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Czechia's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Czechia is situated between Romania (rank 18; 0.319) and Poland (rank 20; 0.296).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Czechia's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Czechia's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.161
Energy	0.381
Technology	0.182
Defence	0.484
Critical Inputs	0.170
Logistics	0.530

The highest axis score is logistics (0.530), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is defence (0.484), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The lowest axis score is finance (0.161), above the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Czechia's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.530) and defence (0.484). The gap between these two axes is 0.046, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Czechia's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Czechia's defence score (0.484) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.530) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Czechia's rank standard deviation is 1.17, indicating moderate rank stability.

Czechia's composite of 0.318 places it in the lower-middle segment of the distribution, 0.026 below the EU-27 mean. The axis profile is moderately balanced: defence (0.484) and logistics (0.530) lead, but neither reaches particularly elevated levels. Both fall below the EU-27 means for their respective axes, meaning that Czechia does not score above average on the two dimensions that dominate cross-country differentiation.

This structural feature constrains the composite from above. Even under Dirichlet weight perturbations that increase the share of defence or logistics, Czechia's below-mean scores on these axes limit the upward potential. The narrow rank standard deviation (1.17) and three-position percentile band (16–19) reflect this constraint: the rank is stable precisely because no axis configuration can lift the composite into the upper half of the distribution.

The gap to Romania (rank 18) is only 0.001, while the distance to Poland (rank 20) is 0.022. Czechia thus occupies the densest portion of the mid-ranking, where four countries—Portugal, Romania, Czechia, and Poland—are separated by a total range of less than 0.03 composite-score points.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Germany

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International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Germany ranks 22nd in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.268, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.583) and energy (0.329). The structural profile is characterised as defence-dominant. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Germany’s mean rank is 22.93 with a standard deviation of 1.41; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 21 to 26.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Germany occupies rank 22 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.268). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Germany’s score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Germany is situated between Belgium (rank 21; 0.288) and Lithuania (rank 23; 0.265).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Germany’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Germany’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.102
Energy	0.329
Technology	0.098
Defence	0.583
Critical Inputs	0.223
Logistics	0.273

The highest axis score is defence (0.583), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is energy (0.329), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.365. The lowest axis score is technology (0.098), below the EU-27 mean of 0.211.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Germany’s composite score is primarily driven by a single axis: defence (0.583). The gap between the highest and second-highest axis (energy, 0.329) is 0.254, indicating a pronounced single-axis concentration. This profile type implies that Germany’s rank position is sensitive to methodological choices affecting the defence axis.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Germany's defence score (0.583) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.273) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Germany's rank standard deviation is 1.41, indicating moderate rank stability.

Germany's composite of 0.268 places it in the lower quartile of the EU-27 distribution, a position that may appear counterintuitive given the country's economic scale. The ISI, however, measures supplier concentration rather than trade volume; a large, diversified economy with many import partners can exhibit low concentration precisely because its sourcing base is broad.

The axis profile reveals a notable structural feature: defence (0.583) is the only axis exceeding its EU-27 mean, while finance (0.102) and technology (0.098) record the lowest scores in Germany's profile—both well below the EU-27 averages. This single-axis elevation on defence, combined with uniformly low scores elsewhere, mirrors the pattern observed in the Netherlands but at a less extreme level.

The rank standard deviation of 1.41 and the five-position percentile band (21–26) indicate moderate volatility for a country in the lower ranking. Under weight configurations that amplify defence, Germany shifts upward; under more balanced schemes, the five below-mean axes keep the composite anchored in the lower quartile. The gap to Lithuania (rank 23; 0.003) is small, while the distance to Belgium (rank 21; 0.020) is larger, suggesting a modest asymmetry in the local rank neighbourhood.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Denmark

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

## Related publications in the ISI Paper Series:

- ISI Paper 1 — Technical Specification (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
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# 1 Executive Summary

Denmark ranks 4th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.424, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.724) and logistics (0.642). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Denmark’s mean rank is 3.90 with a standard deviation of 0.76; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 3 to 5.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Denmark occupies rank 4 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.424). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Denmark’s score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Denmark is situated between Ireland (rank 3; 0.428) and Croatia (rank 5; 0.404).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Denmark’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Denmark’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.124
Energy	0.470
Technology	0.150
Defence	0.724
Critical Inputs	0.436
Logistics	0.642

The highest axis score is defence (0.724), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.642), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.124), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Denmark’s composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (0.724) and logistics (0.642). The gap between these two axes is 0.082, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Denmark’s position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Denmark's defence score (0.724) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.642) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Denmark's rank standard deviation is 0.76, indicating high rank stability.

Denmark's composite score of 0.424 places it in the upper quartile of the EU-27 distribution, 0.080 above the EU-27 mean. The gap to Ireland (rank 3) is small (0.004), while the distance to Croatia (rank 5) is even narrower (0.020). This compressed spacing is characteristic of the upper-middle segment, where several countries cluster within a range of approximately 0.03 composite-score points.

Defence (0.724) is the primary differentiating axis, scoring well above the EU-27 defence mean. Energy (0.470) and logistics (0.642) provide secondary elevation, both exceeding their respective EU-27 means. By contrast, technology (0.150) and finance (0.124) lie below the EU-27 averages for those axes, indicating that Denmark's concentration profile is not uniformly elevated but rather tilted toward the axes that carry the most weight in the EU-wide variance structure.

The rank standard deviation of 0.76 and the narrow percentile band (3–5) indicate high positional stability. Under Dirichlet perturbation, Denmark's rank fluctuates by at most two positions, consistent with its clear separation from the mid-ranking cluster.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
- [2] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI): EU-27 empirical results 2024 (v1.0)*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Estonia

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Estonia ranks 13th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.343, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.470) and energy (0.439). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and energy). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Estonia’s mean rank is 13.46 with a standard deviation of 2.21; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 9 to 17.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Estonia occupies rank 13 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.343). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Estonia’s score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Estonia is situated between Luxembourg (rank 12; 0.360) and Bulgaria (rank 14; 0.340).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Estonia’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Estonia’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.182
Energy	0.439
Technology	0.227
Defence	0.356
Critical Inputs	0.386
Logistics	0.470

The highest axis score is logistics (0.470), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is energy (0.439), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.365. The lowest axis score is finance (0.182), above the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Estonia’s composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.470) and energy (0.439). The gap between these two axes is 0.031, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Estonia’s position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Estonia's defence score (0.356) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.470) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Estonia's rank standard deviation is 2.21, indicating elevated rank volatility relative to the EU-27 median.

Estonia's axis profile is comparatively balanced: the spread between the highest axis—logistics (0.470)—and the lowest—finance (0.182)—is 0.288, one of the smaller intra-profile ranges in the EU-27. No single axis towers above the others, and four of the six axes lie within a narrow band. This balanced structure contrasts with the asymmetric profiles of countries ranked immediately above and below.

The consequence for rank stability is ambiguous. On the one hand, balanced profiles are less sensitive to the reweighting of any individual axis. On the other, Estonia's scores on the two high-variance axes—defence (0.356) and logistics (0.470)—are both below the EU-27 means, meaning that the baseline weighting does not amplify the country's strongest dimensions. The rank standard deviation of 2.21 and the percentile band (9–17) reflect this: Estonia's position shifts meaningfully depending on whether the weighting favours the high-variance axes or distributes weight more evenly.

Estonia's composite of 0.343 is close to the EU-27 mean (0.344), placing it near the centre of the cross-sectional distribution—a position where small absolute changes translate into large ordinal movements.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Spain

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

Spain ranks 24th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.261, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.432) and defence (0.381). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and defence). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Spain's mean rank is 23.57 with a standard deviation of 0.75; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 22 to 24.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Spain occupies rank 24 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.261). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Spain's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Spain is situated between Lithuania (rank 23; 0.265) and Latvia (rank 25; 0.247).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Spain's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Spain's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.146
Energy	0.302
Technology	0.193
Defence	0.381
Critical Inputs	0.112
Logistics	0.432

The highest axis score is logistics (0.432), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is defence (0.381), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The lowest axis score is critical inputs (0.112), below the EU-27 mean of 0.252.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Spain's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.432) and defence (0.381). The gap between these two axes is 0.051, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Spain's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Spain's

defence score (0.381) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.432) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Spain's rank standard deviation is 0.75, indicating high rank stability.

Spain's composite of 0.261 places it in the lower quartile, 0.083 below the EU-27 mean. All six axis scores lie below their respective EU-27 means, a characteristic shared with only a few other countries. Logistics (0.432) is the highest axis, but it remains below the EU-27 logistics mean of 0.518; similarly, defence (0.381) falls below the EU-27 defence mean. The profile is therefore consistently below-average rather than selectively elevated.

This broad-based below-mean positioning has a stabilising effect on the rank. The rank standard deviation of 0.75 and the two-position percentile band (22–24) confirm that Spain's position is robust across Dirichlet weight perturbations. Without any axis scoring markedly above the EU-27 mean, no reweighting scheme can generate a substantial upward shift in the composite.

The gap to Lithuania (rank 23) is 0.004, while the distance to Latvia (rank 25) is 0.014. Spain occupies the transition zone between moderate and mild concentration, where composite differences between adjacent countries are small but structurally consistent across weighting schemes. The uniformity of Spain's below-mean profile distinguishes it from countries at similar ranks whose composites are shaped by one or two elevated axes offset by deeper weaknesses elsewhere.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Finland

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

Finland ranks 6th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.402, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.797) and critical inputs (0.547). The structural profile is characterised as logistics-led. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Finland's mean rank is 6.40 with a standard deviation of 2.39; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 4 to 12.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Finland occupies rank 6 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.402). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Finland's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Finland is situated between Croatia (rank 5; 0.404) and Sweden (rank 7; 0.399).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Finland's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Finland's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.118
Energy	0.363
Technology	0.198
Defence	0.390
Critical Inputs	0.547
Logistics	0.797

The highest axis score is logistics (0.797), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is critical inputs (0.547), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.252. The lowest axis score is finance (0.118), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Finland's composite score is led by logistics (0.797), with critical inputs (0.547) as the second contributor. The gap between the two highest axes is 0.250. While logistics exerts the strongest influence on the composite, the contribution of critical inputs is non-negligible.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Finland's defence score (0.390) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics

score (0.797) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Finland's rank standard deviation is 2.39, indicating elevated rank volatility relative to the EU-27 median.

Finland's profile is led by logistics (0.797), the second-most differentiating axis in the EU-wide variance decomposition. The secondary axis, critical inputs (0.547), also exceeds its EU-27 mean (0.252) by a substantial margin. This combination produces a profile that is atypically logistics-heavy for the upper ranking segment, where defence more commonly drives the composite.

Defence (0.390) is notably the one high-variance axis on which Finland scores below the EU-27 mean (0.573). Because defence accounts for 35.1 % of total composite variance, this below-mean score exerts a moderating effect on the composite despite the strong showing on logistics. The net result is a rank position that is sensitive to the relative weighting of defence versus logistics.

The rank standard deviation of 2.39—among the higher values in the EU-27—and the wide percentile band (4–12) confirm this sensitivity. Under weight configurations that give greater emphasis to defence, Finland's rank shifts downward; under configurations favouring logistics and critical inputs, it shifts upward. The eight-position span of the percentile band reflects genuine structural ambiguity rather than measurement noise.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: France

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

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**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

France ranks 27th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.236, classified as *mildly concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.370) and logistics (0.353). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), France’s mean rank is 26.55 with a standard deviation of 0.50; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 26 to 27.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

France occupies rank 27 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.236). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. France’s score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. France holds the lowest rank in the EU-27. The next country above is Slovakia (rank 26; 0.236).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents France’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** France’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.100
Energy	0.309
Technology	0.120
Defence	0.370
Critical Inputs	0.161
Logistics	0.353

The highest axis score is defence (0.370), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.353), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.100), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

France’s composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (0.370) and logistics (0.353). The gap between these two axes is 0.017, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines France’s position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

France's defence score (0.370) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.353) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, France's rank standard deviation is 0.50, indicating high rank stability.

France records the lowest composite score in the EU-27, a position that reflects broad-based supplier diversification across all six axes. Finance (0.100) and technology (0.120) are the two lowest axis scores, both well below the EU-27 means. Defence (0.370) is the highest axis in the profile but still falls below the EU-27 defence mean of 0.573. The absence of any axis exceeding the EU-27 average produces the lowest composite in the dataset.

The rank standard deviation of 0.50 and the one-position percentile band (26–27) make France's rank among the most stable in the EU-27. Under no Dirichlet weight configuration does France rise above rank 26. This extreme stability is a consequence of consistent below-mean positioning on every axis: regardless of how weights are distributed, the composite remains in the lowest tier.

The co-occurrence of France and Slovakia at the bottom of the distribution—both with composites of 0.236—should not obscure their structural differences. Slovakia's low composite is driven by a single zero-valued axis, whereas France's reflects uniformly low concentration across all dimensions. The distinction is analytically important: the two countries arrive at the same composite score through fundamentally different axis structures.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Greece

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EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

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**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

Greece ranks 11th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.365, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.720) and defence (0.552). The structural profile is characterised as logistics-led. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Greece's mean rank is 10.71 with a standard deviation of 1.95; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 7 to 14.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Greece occupies rank 11 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.365). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Greece's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Greece is situated between Slovenia (rank 10; 0.370) and Luxembourg (rank 12; 0.360).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Greece's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Greece's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.201
Energy	0.335
Technology	0.163
Defence	0.552
Critical Inputs	0.222
Logistics	0.720

The highest axis score is logistics (0.720), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is defence (0.552), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The lowest axis score is technology (0.163), below the EU-27 mean of 0.211.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Greece's composite score is led by logistics (0.720), with defence (0.552) as the second contributor. The gap between the two highest axes is 0.168. While logistics exerts the strongest influence on the composite, the contribution of defence is non-negligible.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Greece's defence score (0.552) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics

score (0.720) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Greece's rank standard deviation is 1.95, indicating moderate rank stability.

Greece's profile places logistics (0.720) as the highest axis, substantially above the EU-27 logistics mean. This is complemented by a defence score (0.552) that, while below the EU-27 defence mean, remains the second-highest axis in the country profile. The pairing of an above-mean logistics score with a near-mean defence score produces a composite that lands in the middle segment of the EU-27 distribution.

The composite gap to the countries immediately above and below—Slovenia (0.005) and Luxembourg (0.005)—is narrow. In the mid-ranking, where composite scores are densely packed, such small margins imply that rank positions carry limited analytical weight in isolation. What distinguishes Greece from its neighbours is not the composite level but the axis composition: the logistics emphasis contrasts with the defence-dominant profiles that characterise most of the upper ranking.

Under Dirichlet perturbation, the rank standard deviation of 1.95 and the percentile band (7–14) indicate moderate volatility. The seven-position span reflects the tension between Greece's strong logistics axis and its below-mean scores on technology (0.163) and critical inputs (0.222).

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Croatia

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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- ISI Paper 1 — Technical Specification (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
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# 1 Executive Summary

Croatia ranks 5th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.404, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.747) and critical inputs (0.524). The structural profile is characterised as defence-led. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Croatia’s mean rank is 5.84 with a standard deviation of 1.75; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 3 to 9.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Croatia occupies rank 5 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.404). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Croatia’s score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Croatia is situated between Denmark (rank 4; 0.424) and Finland (rank 6; 0.402).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Croatia’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Croatia’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.273
Energy	0.351
Technology	0.173
Defence	0.747
Critical Inputs	0.524
Logistics	0.358

The highest axis score is defence (0.747), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is critical inputs (0.524), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.252. The lowest axis score is technology (0.173), below the EU-27 mean of 0.211.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Croatia’s composite score is led by defence (0.747), with critical inputs (0.524) as the second contributor. The gap between the two highest axes is 0.223. While defence exerts the strongest influence on the composite, the contribution of critical inputs is non-negligible.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Croatia’s defence score (0.747) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics

score (0.358) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Croatia's rank standard deviation is 1.75, indicating moderate rank stability.

Croatia's profile is distinctive in that critical inputs (0.524) ranks as the second-highest axis, well above the EU-27 mean of 0.252. In the majority of high-ranking countries, the secondary elevation falls on logistics; Croatia's emphasis on critical inputs introduces a different structural accent. Combined with a defence score of 0.747, this creates a dual-axis profile where both leading dimensions exceed their EU-27 means substantially.

The remaining axes—energy (0.351), logistics (0.358), finance (0.273), and technology (0.173)—all score below the EU-27 composite mean and closer to or below their respective axis means. This within-country dispersion is notable: the spread between the highest axis (defence, 0.747) and the lowest (technology, 0.173) is 0.574, one of the larger intra-profile ranges in the dataset.

The 5th–95th percentile rank band spans 3 to 9 under Dirichlet perturbation, a width of 6 positions. This moderate volatility reflects the interaction between Croatia's high-variance-axis scores and its subdued performance on the remaining dimensions: reweighting schemes that emphasise the non-dominant axes pull the rank downward appreciably.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
- [2] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI): EU-27 empirical results 2024 (v1.0)*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Hungary

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Hungary ranks 16th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.330, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.545) and logistics (0.466). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Hungary's mean rank is 15.45 with a standard deviation of 0.93; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 14 to 17.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Hungary occupies rank 16 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.330). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Hungary's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Hungary is situated between the Netherlands (rank 15; 0.335) and Portugal (rank 17; 0.322).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Hungary's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Hungary's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.122
Energy	0.386
Technology	0.225
Defence	0.545
Critical Inputs	0.234
Logistics	0.466

The highest axis score is defence (0.545), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.466), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.122), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Hungary's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (0.545) and logistics (0.466). The gap between these two axes is 0.079, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Hungary's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Hungary's defence score (0.545) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.466) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Hungary's rank standard deviation is 0.93, indicating high rank stability.

Hungary's composite score of 0.330 places it in the lower-middle segment of the EU-27 distribution, 0.014 below the EU-27 mean. Despite this below-average positioning, the rank standard deviation of 0.93 and the three-position percentile band (14–17) indicate notably high stability—among the most stable mid-ranking positions in the dataset.

This stability stems from the moderate balance of the axis profile. Defence (0.545) leads but does not dominate, and the remaining axes are distributed within a relatively narrow range. None of the six axes deviates dramatically from the EU-27 mean, which limits the leverage that any individual axis reweighting can exert on the composite. The absence of extreme scores—either high or low—acts as a structural buffer against rank volatility.

In the context of the mid-ranking distribution, Hungary occupies a position where composite scores are densely packed. The gap to the Netherlands (rank 15) is 0.005 and to Portugal (rank 17) is 0.008. That Hungary's rank remains stable despite this proximity reflects the fact that its axis composition does not produce large composite swings under perturbation.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Ireland

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

Ireland ranks 3rd in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.428, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.614) and technology (0.587). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and technology). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Ireland's mean rank is 4.03 with a standard deviation of 1.57; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 2 to 7.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Ireland occupies rank 3 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.428). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Ireland's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Ireland is situated between Cyprus (rank 2; 0.468) and Denmark (rank 4; 0.424).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Ireland's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Ireland's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.147
Energy	0.465
Technology	0.587
Defence	0.449
Critical Inputs	0.307
Logistics	0.614

The highest axis score is logistics (0.614), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is technology (0.587), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.211. The lowest axis score is finance (0.147), near the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Ireland's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.614) and technology (0.587). The gap between these two axes is 0.027, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Ireland's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Ireland's defence score (0.449) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.614) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Ireland's rank standard deviation is 1.57, indicating moderate rank stability.

Ireland's axis profile is unusual within the EU-27 in that technology (0.587) is the highest-scoring axis, an outcome observed in very few member states. In most countries, defence or logistics—the two axes contributing most to cross-sectional composite variance—dominate the profile. Ireland's technology score lies well above the EU-27 mean (0.211), while its defence score (0.449) is below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573).

This structural divergence has implications for rank stability. Because the composite is most sensitive to axes with high cross-country variance, Ireland's elevated technology score contributes less to rank differentiation than an equivalent elevation on defence or logistics would. The rank standard deviation of 1.57 and the wide 5th–95th percentile band (2–7) are consistent with this interpretation: reweighting that shifts emphasis toward defence or logistics can substantially alter Ireland's ordinal position.

The composite gap to Denmark (rank 4; 0.004) is 0.004, small enough that a shift of one to two rank positions under alternative weighting schemes is plausible. Ireland's position in the upper tier thus reflects a distinctive axis composition rather than broad-based elevation across all dimensions.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Italy

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
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# 1 Executive Summary

Italy ranks 9th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.374, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.921) and logistics (0.478). The structural profile is characterised as defence-dominant. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Italy's mean rank is 9.51 with a standard deviation of 2.17; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 6 to 13.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Italy occupies rank 9 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.374). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Italy's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Italy is situated between Austria (rank 8; 0.383) and Slovenia (rank 10; 0.370).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Italy's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Italy's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.188
Energy	0.308
Technology	0.141
Defence	0.921
Critical Inputs	0.208
Logistics	0.478

The highest axis score is defence (0.921), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.478), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is technology (0.141), below the EU-27 mean of 0.211.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Italy's composite score is primarily driven by a single axis: defence (0.921). The gap between the highest and second-highest axis (logistics, 0.478) is 0.443, indicating a pronounced single-axis concentration. This profile type implies that Italy's rank position is sensitive to methodological choices affecting the defence axis.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Italy's

defence score (0.921) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.478) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Italy's rank standard deviation is 2.17, indicating elevated rank volatility relative to the EU-27 median.

Italy records the third-highest defence score in the EU-27 (0.921), exceeded only by Malta and the Netherlands. Despite this, the composite score places Italy at rank 9, reflecting the moderating effect of below-average performance on finance (0.188), technology (0.141), and critical inputs (0.208). The gap between absolute axis-level concentration and composite ranking illustrates a recurring structural feature of the index: a single extreme axis score does not automatically translate into a high composite position.

The distance to the nearest neighbours is compressed: 0.009 to Austria (rank 8) and 0.004 to Slovenia (rank 10). Gaps of this order are common in the mid-ranking, where the distribution of composite scores is dense. Under Dirichlet perturbation, Italy's rank standard deviation (2.17) and percentile band (6–13) span seven positions—among the wider bands in the dataset.

This elevated volatility follows directly from the asymmetric profile. Weight configurations that amplify defence push Italy upward; those that spread weight more evenly across the remaining axes—on which Italy scores below the EU-27 mean—pull it down. Italy's rank is therefore best interpreted as contingent on the relative importance assigned to defence concentration.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Lithuania

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
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# 1 Executive Summary

Lithuania ranks 23rd in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.265, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.402) and logistics (0.347). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Lithuania’s mean rank is 22.85 with a standard deviation of 0.64; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 22 to 24.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Lithuania occupies rank 23 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.265). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Lithuania’s score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Lithuania is situated between Germany (rank 22; 0.268) and Spain (rank 24; 0.261).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Lithuania’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Lithuania’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.134
Energy	0.338
Technology	0.242
Defence	0.402
Critical Inputs	0.131
Logistics	0.347

The highest axis score is defence (0.402), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.347), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is critical inputs (0.131), below the EU-27 mean of 0.252.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Lithuania’s composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (0.402) and logistics (0.347). The gap between these two axes is 0.055, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Lithuania’s position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Lithuania's defence score (0.402) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.347) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Lithuania's rank standard deviation is 0.64, indicating high rank stability.

Lithuania's composite of 0.265 positions it in the lower segment of the EU-27 distribution, 0.079 below the EU-27 mean. The axis profile is moderately dispersed: technology (0.242) provides a secondary contribution above the EU-27 technology mean, but the two highest-variance axes—defence (0.402) and logistics (0.347)—both lie below their EU-27 means. Because these axes jointly account for 69.4 % of composite variance, their below-mean levels structurally constrain Lithuania's rank position.

Under Dirichlet perturbation, the two-position percentile band (22–24) and the rank standard deviation of 0.64 indicate very high stability. Lithuania's rank does not shift appreciably under any weight scheme, reflecting the fact that the profile contains no axis with sufficient deviation from the EU-27 mean to generate large composite swings.

The gap to Germany (rank 22) is 0.003, while the distance to Spain (rank 24) is smaller (0.004). In this segment of the distribution, the spacing between countries narrows, and rank differences correspond to composite-score differences of less than one standard deviation's worth of Dirichlet noise. Ordinal comparisons within this band should be interpreted with appropriate caution.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Luxembourg

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EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

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**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

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# 1 Executive Summary

Luxembourg ranks 12th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.360, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.645) and logistics (0.619). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Luxembourg's mean rank is 11.68 with a standard deviation of 0.99; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 10 to 13.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Luxembourg occupies rank 12 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.360). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Luxembourg's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Luxembourg is situated between Greece (rank 11; 0.365) and Estonia (rank 13; 0.343).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Luxembourg's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Luxembourg's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.115
Energy	0.360
Technology	0.200
Defence	0.645
Critical Inputs	0.223
Logistics	0.619

The highest axis score is defence (0.645), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.619), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.115), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Luxembourg's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (0.645) and logistics (0.619). The gap between these two axes is 0.026, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Luxembourg's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Luxembourg's defence score (0.645) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.619) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Luxembourg's rank standard deviation is 0.99, indicating high rank stability.

Luxembourg's rank standard deviation of 0.99 is among the lowest in the EU-27, and the 5th–95th percentile band (10–13) spans only three positions. This high stability is unusual for a country in the mid-ranking, where the dense packing of composite scores typically produces wider perturbation bands. The explanation lies in the relatively balanced distribution of Luxembourg's axis scores: five of the six axes fall within a 0.16-point range (0.360–0.645), limiting the sensitivity of the composite to any single axis reweighting.

Defence (0.645) leads the profile but does not dominate it in the way observed for countries with wider intra-profile dispersion. Logistics (0.619) provides secondary elevation, and energy (0.360) sits near the EU-27 energy mean. The remaining axes—finance (0.115), technology (0.200), and critical inputs (0.223)—cluster below their respective EU-27 means, but the deviations are moderate rather than extreme.

The composite gap to Greece (rank 11) is 0.005. In the context of the mid-ranking distribution, this narrow margin implies that Luxembourg's ordinal position is locally fragile—yet the Dirichlet results suggest that the overall rank neighbourhood is stable across a wide range of weighting schemes.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

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- [2] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI): EU-27 empirical results 2024 (v1.0)*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Latvia

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

## Related publications in the ISI Paper Series:

- ISI Paper 1 — Technical Specification (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Latvia ranks 25th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.247, classified as *mildly concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.368) and energy (0.365). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and energy). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Latvia's mean rank is 25.24 with a standard deviation of 0.45; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 25 to 26.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Latvia occupies rank 25 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.247). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Latvia's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Latvia is situated between Spain (rank 24; 0.261) and Slovakia (rank 26; 0.236).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Latvia's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Latvia's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.123
Energy	0.365
Technology	0.133
Defence	0.341
Critical Inputs	0.151
Logistics	0.368

The highest axis score is logistics (0.368), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is energy (0.365), near the EU-27 axis mean of 0.365. The lowest axis score is finance (0.123), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Latvia's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.368) and energy (0.365). The gap between these two axes is 0.003, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Latvia's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Latvia's defence score (0.341) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.368) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Latvia's rank standard deviation is 0.45, indicating high rank stability.

Latvia is one of three countries classified as mildly concentrated, with a composite of 0.247 that lies 0.097 below the EU-27 mean. The axis profile is notably flat: all six scores fall within a 0.24-point range (0.123–0.365), and none exceeds its respective EU-27 mean. This uniformly low profile distinguishes Latvia from countries at similar composite levels whose profiles are shaped by compensating extremes.

The rank standard deviation of 0.45 and the one-position percentile band (25–26) make Latvia's rank among the most stable in the entire EU-27. The explanation is structural: with no axis deviating substantially from the EU-27 mean in either direction, the composite is insensitive to axis reweighting. Latvia's rank is effectively anchored at the bottom of the distribution by the consistent absence of elevated concentration on any dimension.

The gap to Spain (rank 24) is 0.014, while the distance to the two co-ranked countries at rank 26—Slovakia and France—is 0.011. Latvia thus occupies a clearly delineated position, separated from the mid-ranking cluster above but close to the two lowest-ranked member states below.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
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ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Malta

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

## Related publications in the ISI Paper Series:

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Malta ranks 1st in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.518, classified as *highly concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (1.000) and logistics (1.000). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (defence and logistics). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Malta's mean rank is 1.01 with a standard deviation of 0.10; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 1 to 1.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Malta occupies rank 1 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.518). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Malta's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. Malta holds the highest rank (most concentrated) in the EU-27. The next country below is Cyprus (rank 2; 0.468).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Malta's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Malta's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.140
Energy	0.351
Technology	0.206
Defence	1.000
Critical Inputs	0.409
Logistics	1.000

The highest axis score is defence (1.000), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (1.000), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.140), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Malta's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: defence (1.000) and logistics (1.000). The gap between these two axes is 0.000, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Malta's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Malta's

defence score (1.000) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (1.000) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Malta's rank standard deviation is 0.10, indicating high rank stability.

Malta's composite score exceeds the EU-27 mean by more than two and a half standard deviations, placing it unambiguously at the upper extreme of the distribution. The gap to the second-ranked country, Cyprus (0.468), is 0.050—larger than the gap separating most adjacent pairs in the mid-ranking. This separation is structural rather than marginal: it reflects ceiling-level scores on two axes simultaneously.

The near-zero rank standard deviation (0.10) under Dirichlet perturbation confirms that no plausible reweighting of axes displaces Malta from the top position. This stability is a direct consequence of the bivariate ceiling: when two of the six axes are at or near their theoretical maximum, the composite remains dominant regardless of how the remaining four axes are weighted.

Among the non-dominant axes, finance (0.140) and technology (0.206) remain below their respective EU-27 means, while critical inputs (0.409) lies above. The concentration profile is therefore not uniformly elevated; it is sharply concentrated on the defence–logistics pair, with the remaining axes exhibiting moderate or below-average levels.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
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ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Netherlands

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

The Netherlands ranks 15th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.335, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.960) and logistics (0.355). The structural profile is characterised as defence-dominant. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), the Netherlands' mean rank is 15.42 with a standard deviation of 3.07; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 10 to 20.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

The Netherlands occupies rank 15 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.335). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. The Netherlands' score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, the Netherlands is situated between Bulgaria (rank 14; 0.340) and Hungary (rank 16; 0.330).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents the Netherlands' scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** The Netherlands' ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.121
Energy	0.320
Technology	0.125
Defence	0.960
Critical Inputs	0.130
Logistics	0.355

The highest axis score is defence (0.960), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.355), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.121), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

The Netherlands' composite score is primarily driven by a single axis: defence (0.960). The gap between the highest and second-highest axis (logistics, 0.355) is 0.605, indicating a pronounced single-axis concentration. This profile type implies that the Netherlands' rank position is sensitive to methodological choices affecting the defence axis.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. The

Netherlands' defence score (0.960) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.355) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, the Netherlands' rank standard deviation is 3.07, indicating elevated rank volatility relative to the EU-27 median.

The Netherlands presents a striking analytical case: the second-highest defence score in the EU-27 (0.960)—exceeded only by Malta's ceiling value—yet a composite rank of 15, below the EU-27 median. This divergence between axis-level and composite-level positioning is the most pronounced instance in the dataset of how a single extreme score is moderated by uniform weakness elsewhere.

Five of the six axes score below their EU-27 means: finance (0.121), energy (0.320), technology (0.125), critical inputs (0.130), and logistics (0.355). Under equal weighting, these five below-mean contributions outweigh the defence elevation, yielding a composite that is itself below the EU-27 mean. The Netherlands thus exemplifies the difference between absolute concentration on one dimension and broad-based supplier dependence across the index's full scope.

The rank standard deviation of 3.07—the highest in the EU-27—and the ten-position percentile band (10–20) are direct consequences of this asymmetry. Any reweighting that increases defence's share lifts the Netherlands sharply; any that spreads weight more evenly pushes it further down. No other country's rank is as sensitive to the choice of axis weights.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
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ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Poland

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Poland ranks 20th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.296, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.489) and defence (0.443). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and defence). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Poland's mean rank is 20.09 with a standard deviation of 0.64; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 19 to 21.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Poland occupies rank 20 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.296). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Poland's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Poland is situated between Czechia (rank 19; 0.318) and Belgium (rank 21; 0.288).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Poland's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Poland's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.133
Energy	0.335
Technology	0.209
Defence	0.443
Critical Inputs	0.165
Logistics	0.489

The highest axis score is logistics (0.489), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is defence (0.443), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The lowest axis score is finance (0.133), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Poland's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.489) and defence (0.443). The gap between these two axes is 0.046, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Poland's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Poland's defence score (0.443) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.489) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Poland's rank standard deviation is 0.64, indicating high rank stability.

Poland's composite of 0.296 places it near the boundary between the moderate and mild concentration tiers. All six axis scores lie below their respective EU-27 means, a pattern shared by only a handful of countries in the dataset. This uniform below-mean positioning means that Poland's composite is not pulled upward by any single axis, resulting in a rank position that is structurally anchored in the lower segment.

The rank standard deviation of 0.64 and the two-position percentile band (19–21) are among the narrowest in the EU-27. High rank stability at this position in the distribution reflects the absence of any axis with sufficient leverage to shift the composite materially. Unlike countries such as the Netherlands, where a single extreme axis score produces high rank volatility, Poland's uniformly moderate profile generates a stable but low-ranking outcome.

The gap to Czechia (rank 19; 0.022) is 0.022, while the distance to Belgium (rank 21; 0.008) is 0.008. Both margins are small, but the Dirichlet results indicate that Poland's rank is unlikely to cross either boundary under plausible reweighting.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
- [2] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI): EU-27 empirical results 2024 (v1.0)*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Portugal

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Portugal ranks 17th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.322, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.508) and defence (0.434). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and defence). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Portugal's mean rank is 16.95 with a standard deviation of 1.55; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 14 to 19.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Portugal occupies rank 17 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.322). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Portugal's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Portugal is situated between Hungary (rank 16; 0.330) and Romania (rank 18; 0.319).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Portugal's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Portugal's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.183
Energy	0.349
Technology	0.198
Defence	0.434
Critical Inputs	0.260
Logistics	0.508

The highest axis score is logistics (0.508), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is defence (0.434), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The lowest axis score is finance (0.183), above the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Portugal's composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.508) and defence (0.434). The gap between these two axes is 0.074, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Portugal's position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance.

Portugal's defence score (0.434) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.508) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Portugal's rank standard deviation is 1.55, indicating moderate rank stability.

Portugal's composite of 0.322 lies 0.022 below the EU-27 mean. Within the axis profile, logistics (0.508) is the only dimension that exceeds its EU-27 mean, while the remaining five axes score at or below their respective averages. This pattern—a single above-mean axis paired with broadly below-mean performance elsewhere—is the mirror image of the single-axis-dominant profiles observed at the top of the ranking.

The rank standard deviation of 1.55 and the five-position percentile band (14–19) reflect moderate stability. Because logistics is the second-largest contributor to EU-wide composite variance, Portugal's above-mean logistics score provides an upward pull that partially offsets the below-mean defence score. Under weight schemes that increase the logistics share, Portugal shifts upward; under schemes emphasising defence, it shifts downward.

The composite gap to Hungary (rank 16; 0.008) is narrow, as is the gap to Romania (rank 18; 0.003). Portugal is thus situated in a dense segment of the distribution where ordinal positions are locally interchangeable—a structural feature of the lower-middle ranking rather than a country-specific anomaly.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI Paper Series, Paper 2. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764170](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170).

ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Romania

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

## Related publications in the ISI Paper Series:

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227>
- ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (v1.0) — doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764170>

# 1 Executive Summary

Romania ranks 18th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.319, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.564) and energy (0.406). The structural profile is characterised as defence-led. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Romania's mean rank is 17.43 with a standard deviation of 1.65; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 15 to 19.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Romania occupies rank 18 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.319). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Romania's score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Romania is situated between Portugal (rank 17; 0.322) and Czechia (rank 19; 0.318).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Romania's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Romania's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.200
Energy	0.406
Technology	0.297
Defence	0.564
Critical Inputs	0.158
Logistics	0.288

The highest axis score is defence (0.564), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is energy (0.406), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.365. The lowest axis score is critical inputs (0.158), below the EU-27 mean of 0.252.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Romania's composite score is led by defence (0.564), with energy (0.406) as the second contributor. The gap between the two highest axes is 0.158. While defence exerts the strongest influence on the composite, the contribution of energy is non-negligible.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Romania's defence score (0.564) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics

score (0.288) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Romania's rank standard deviation is 1.65, indicating moderate rank stability.

Romania's profile shares the defence-led structure common across much of the EU-27, but with a distinctive secondary emphasis on technology (0.297)—the third-highest axis, exceeding the EU-27 technology mean of 0.211. Energy (0.406) also lies above its EU-27 mean. By contrast, logistics (0.288) and critical inputs (0.158) are well below their respective averages, producing a profile in which the two highest-variance axes pull in opposite directions.

This cross-cutting axis structure is reflected in the Dirichlet results. The rank standard deviation of 1.65 and the percentile band (15–19) are moderate, but the band is positioned entirely in the lower half of the distribution. Unlike countries with high defence and high logistics, Romania's below-mean logistics score prevents the composite from benefiting fully from the defence elevation.

The composite gap to Portugal (rank 17; 0.003) and Czechia (rank 19; 0.001) is small in both directions. Romania occupies a position in the distribution where three to four countries are separated by less than 0.01 composite-score points—a density that renders ordinal comparisons within this band analytically uninformative without reference to the underlying axis compositions.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
ISI Paper Series, Paper 1. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.18764227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18764227).
- [2] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI): EU-27 empirical results 2024 (v1.0)*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Sweden

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

## Related publications in the ISI Paper Series:

- ISI Paper 1 — Technical Specification (v1.0) — doi:  
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# 1 Executive Summary

Sweden ranks 7th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.399, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.881) and logistics (0.755). The structural profile is characterised as defence-led. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Sweden's mean rank is 6.34 with a standard deviation of 1.74; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 4 to 9.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Sweden occupies rank 7 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.399). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Sweden's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Sweden is situated between Finland (rank 6; 0.402) and Austria (rank 8; 0.383).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Sweden's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Sweden's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.117
Energy	0.327
Technology	0.120
Defence	0.881
Critical Inputs	0.193
Logistics	0.755

The highest axis score is defence (0.881), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.755), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.117), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Sweden's composite score is led by defence (0.881), with logistics (0.755) as the second contributor. The gap between the two highest axes is 0.126. While defence exerts the strongest influence on the composite, the contribution of logistics is non-negligible.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Sweden's defence score (0.881) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics

score (0.755) lies above the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Sweden's rank standard deviation is 1.74, indicating moderate rank stability.

Sweden's axis profile is sharply asymmetric. Defence (0.881) stands well above all other axes, and the gap to the second-highest axis—logistics (0.755)—is 0.126. This within-country dispersion is among the more pronounced in the EU-27 and characterises the profile as single-axis-leaning, even though the formal classification is dual-axis.

The analytical consequence is twofold. First, Sweden's composite is disproportionately influenced by the defence axis, which is also the axis with the highest contribution to EU-wide composite variance. This alignment amplifies Sweden's rank position under the baseline weighting. Second, the low scores on finance (0.117), technology (0.120), and critical inputs (0.193)—all below the EU-27 means—mean that reweighting schemes shifting emphasis away from defence produce noticeable rank erosion.

The 5th–95th percentile rank band of 4 to 9 and the standard deviation of 1.74 are consistent with this interpretation. Sweden's position in the upper segment of the distribution is robust under most perturbations, but the five-position span of the band indicates that its exact placement is defence-contingent.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Slovenia

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

Slovenia ranks 10th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.370, classified as *moderately concentrated*. The dominant axes are defence (0.667) and logistics (0.447). The structural profile is characterised as defence-led. Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Slovenia's mean rank is 9.97 with a standard deviation of 1.60; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 7 to 12.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Slovenia occupies rank 10 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.370). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Slovenia's score lies above the EU-27 mean, indicating above-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Slovenia is situated between Italy (rank 9; 0.374) and Greece (rank 11; 0.365).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Slovenia's scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Slovenia's ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.119
Energy	0.405
Technology	0.357
Defence	0.667
Critical Inputs	0.223
Logistics	0.447

The highest axis score is defence (0.667), which lies above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.573. The second-highest axis is logistics (0.447), below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The lowest axis score is finance (0.119), below the EU-27 mean of 0.148.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Slovenia's composite score is led by defence (0.667), with logistics (0.447) as the second contributor. The gap between the two highest axes is 0.220. While defence exerts the strongest influence on the composite, the contribution of logistics is non-negligible.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Slovenia's defence score (0.667) lies above the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics

score (0.447) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Slovenia's rank standard deviation is 1.60, indicating moderate rank stability.

Slovenia's profile is noteworthy for the prominence of technology (0.357) as the third-highest axis, well above the EU-27 technology mean of 0.211. While defence (0.667) leads the profile, the secondary contribution of technology introduces a diversification element not present in most defence-led profiles within the EU-27.

The composite score of 0.370 lies 0.026 above the EU-27 mean, positioning Slovenia in the upper-middle segment of the distribution. The gap to Italy (rank 9) is 0.004, a margin narrow enough that ordinal positions could interchange under alternative weighting. The 5th–95th percentile band (7–12) confirms moderate positional flexibility, spanning five ranks.

Finance (0.119) and critical inputs (0.223) both score below their EU-27 means, while energy (0.405) lies above. The resulting axis dispersion means that Slovenia's composite is shaped by a mix of above-mean and below-mean dimensions, with the final rank position depending on the balance between the elevated defence–technology pair and the subdued finance–critical-inputs pair.

## **6 Interpretation Boundary**

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

## References

- [1] International Sovereignty Institute. *International Sovereignty Index (ISI) technical specification, version 1.0*. Zenodo, 2026.  
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ISI PAPER SERIES — COUNTRY BRIEF

# External Supplier Concentration Profile: Slovakia

International Sovereignty Index (ISI)  
EU-27 — Vintage 2024 — Methodology v1.0

International Sovereignty Institute — Research Unit

March 2026

**Data basis:** ISI Paper 2 — EU-27 Empirical Results 2024 (Methodology v1.0, Vintage 2024).

**Methodology:** ISI Paper 1 — Methodological Foundations, Version 1.0.

**JEL Codes:** F02, F15, F52, O30, Q43

**Keywords:** sovereignty index; EU-27; supplier concentration; composite indicator; variance decomposition; defence dependence

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# 1 Executive Summary

Slovakia ranks 26th in the EU-27 with a composite ISI score of 0.236, classified as *mildly concentrated*. The dominant axes are logistics (0.486) and energy (0.400). The structural profile is characterised as dual-axis concentration (logistics and energy). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation (10 000 Monte Carlo draws), Slovakia’s mean rank is 25.74 with a standard deviation of 1.58; the 5th–95th percentile band spans ranks 22 to 27.

## 2 Country Position in the EU-27

Slovakia occupies rank 26 of 27 EU member states (composite score 0.236). The EU-27 mean composite score is 0.344 with a standard deviation of 0.070. Slovakia’s score lies below the EU-27 mean, indicating below-average external supplier concentration. In the ranking, Slovakia is situated between Latvia (rank 25; 0.247) and France (rank 27; 0.236).

## 3 Axis Profile

Table 1 presents Slovakia’s scores on all six ISI axes.

**Table 1.** Slovakia’s ISI axis profile.

Axis	Score
Finance	0.162
Energy	0.400
Technology	0.217
Defence	0.000
Critical Inputs	0.155
Logistics	0.486

The highest axis score is logistics (0.486), which lies below the EU-27 axis mean of 0.518. The second-highest axis is energy (0.400), above the EU-27 axis mean of 0.365. The lowest axis score is defence (0.000), below the EU-27 mean of 0.573. *Note:* Slovakia’s defence axis score of 0.000 is a data-window artefact — no qualifying bilateral defence-trade flow exceeded the reporting threshold during the reference period (2019–2023). This zero does not imply the absence of defence imports; it reflects the structure of the available data.

## 4 Structural Drivers

Slovakia’s composite score is driven by two axes in combination: logistics (0.486) and energy (0.400). The gap between these two axes is 0.086, indicating a dual-axis concentration profile. Neither axis alone dominates the composite; rather, the combination of elevated scores on both dimensions determines Slovakia’s position in the ranking.

## 5 Comparative Context

Across the EU-27, the covariance-based variance decomposition shows that defence (35.1 %) and logistics (34.3 %) together account for 69.4 % of total cross-sectional composite variance. Slovakia's defence score (0.000) lies below the EU-27 defence mean (0.573), and its logistics score (0.486) lies below the EU-27 logistics mean (0.518). Under Dirichlet weight perturbation, Slovakia's rank standard deviation is 1.58, indicating moderate rank stability.

Slovakia's composite of 0.236 is shaped by a structural artefact on the defence axis: the zero score reflects the absence of qualifying bilateral defence-trade flows above the reporting threshold during the 2019–2023 reference period, rather than a literal absence of defence imports. Because defence accounts for 35.1 % of EU-wide composite variance, a zero on this axis exerts a powerful downward pull on the composite.

The remaining five axes are not uniformly low. Logistics (0.486) and energy (0.400) both score near or above their EU-27 means, and technology (0.217) exceeds the EU-27 technology mean. Were the defence axis excluded or imputed at the EU-27 mean, Slovakia's composite would shift materially upward—a counterfactual that illustrates the sensitivity of the index to data-window effects on individual axes.

The rank standard deviation of 1.58 and the five-position percentile band (22–27) are wide relative to countries at similar composite levels. This volatility arises because weight perturbations that reduce the defence share allow Slovakia's above-mean scores on other axes to gain influence, pulling the rank upward. Conversely, perturbations that increase the defence share lock the rank at or near the bottom of the distribution.

## 6 Interpretation Boundary

The ISI measures concentration of external suppliers, not sovereignty in a normative or political sense. High concentration may reflect geography, economic specialisation, or alliance structures. A high composite score does not imply policy failure; a low score does not imply policy success. The index provides an empirical measurement basis — what policymakers derive from it is a separate question.

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