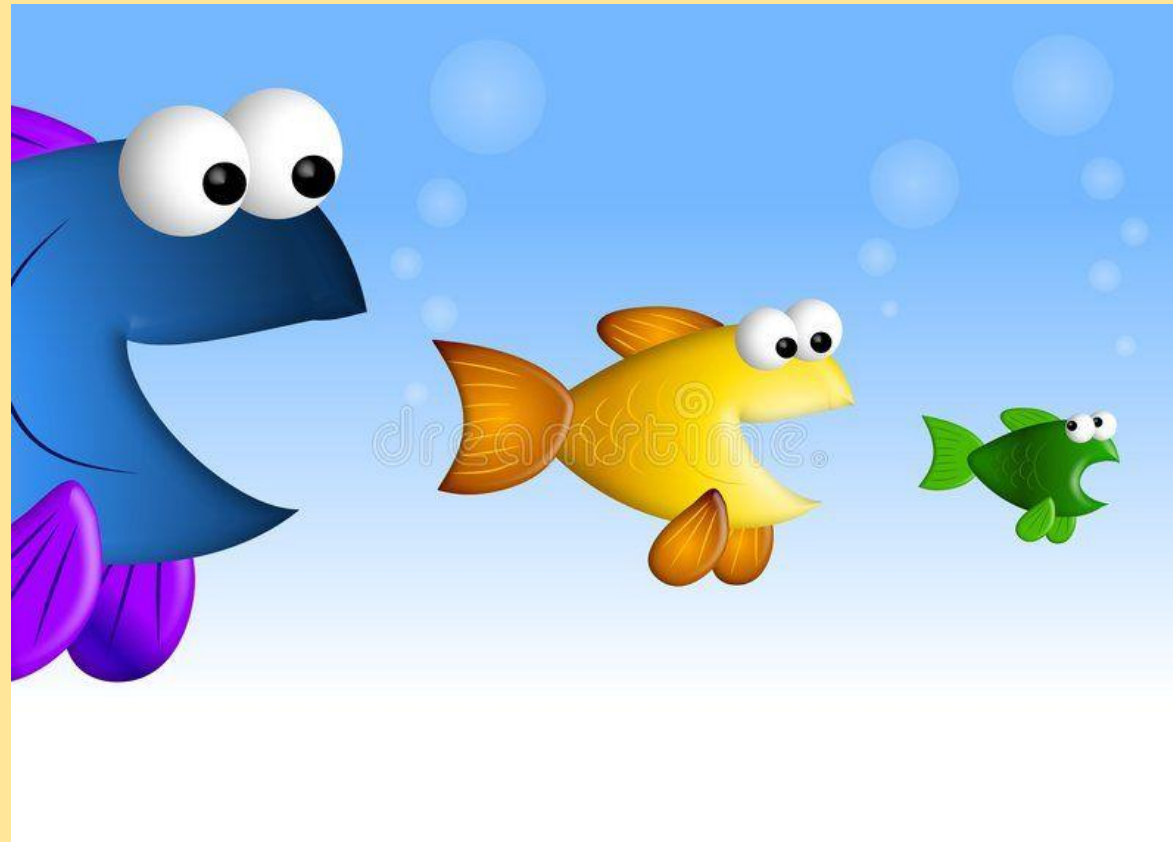


THE FACTOR OF SIZE



THE LARGE MEMBER-STATES

(population over 20 million)

EU TOTAL POPULATION: 450.4 million

Germany + France = 33.8%, Biggest 3 = 46.9%, Biggest 4 = 57.8%

MEMBER-STATE	POPULATION (millions)	% TOTAL EU POPULATION
GERMANY	83.6	18.6
FRANCE	68.6	15.2
ITALY	58.9	13.1
SPAIN	49.1	10.9
POLAND	36.5	8.1
TOTAL	296.7	65.9

Source: Eurostat figures for 1 Jan 2025

THE MEDIUM-SIZED STATES

(population of 10-20 million)

Big jump from Poland 36.5m to Romania 19.0m

MEMBER-STATE	POPULATION (millions)	% TOTAL EU POPULATION
ROMANIA	19.0	4.2
NETHERLANDS	18.0	4.0
BELGIUM	11.9	2.6
CZECH REPUBLIC	10.9	2.4
PORTUGAL	10.7	2.4
SWEDEN	10.6	2.4
GREECE	10.4	2.3
TOTAL	91.5	20.3

Source: Eurostat figures for 1 Jan 2025

THE SMALL MEMBER-STATES

(population below 10 and above 5 million)

MEMBER-STATE	POPULATION (millions)	% TOTAL EU POPULATION
HUNGARY	9.5	2.1
AUSTRIA	9.2	2.0
BULGARIA	6.4	1.4
DENMARK	6.0	1.3
FINLAND	5.6	1.2
SLOVAKIA	5.4	1.2
IRELAND	5.4	1.2
TOTAL	47.5	10.4

Source: Eurostat figures for 1 Jan 2025

VERY SMALL MEMBER-STATES

(population below 4 million)

8 smallest states together have 17.3% of Germany's population

MEMBER-STATE	POPULATION (millions)	% TOTAL EU POPULATION
CROATIA	3.9	0.9
LITHUANIA	2.9	0.6
SLOVENIA	2.1	0.5
LATVIA	1.9	0.4
ESTONIA	1.4	0.3
CYPRUS	1.0	0.2
LUXEMBOURG	0.7	0.2
MALTA	0.6	0.1
TOTAL	14.5	3.2

Source: Eurostat data for 1 Jan 2025

HOW MIGHT SIZE AFFECT EU POLICY?



- Affects expectations of influence – bigger states expect to play a role and to be listened to
- Bigger states more likely to have a role on global stage which doesn't depend on EU
- When bigger states disagree, have more impact
- Size may make states more sensitive about **sovereignty**