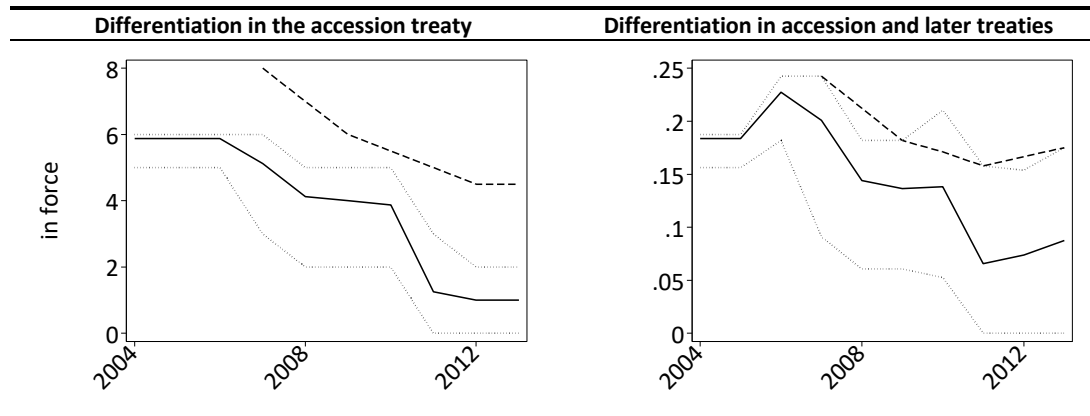


Figure 1. Treaty-based differentiation of 2004 and 2007 accession countries



Note: Solid line: The average number of differentiations in force of the 2004 accession cohort, excluding Cyprus and Malta. Dotted lines: The minimum and maximum number of differentiations in force among the countries of 2004 cohort. Dashed line: The average number of differentiations in force for Bulgaria and Romania. The right-hand figure divides the number of differentiations by the policy areas under EU jurisdiction – otherwise, the trends would not be comparable through time because the range of EU competences expanded over time.

Figure 2. Secondary law differentiation by member state cohorts

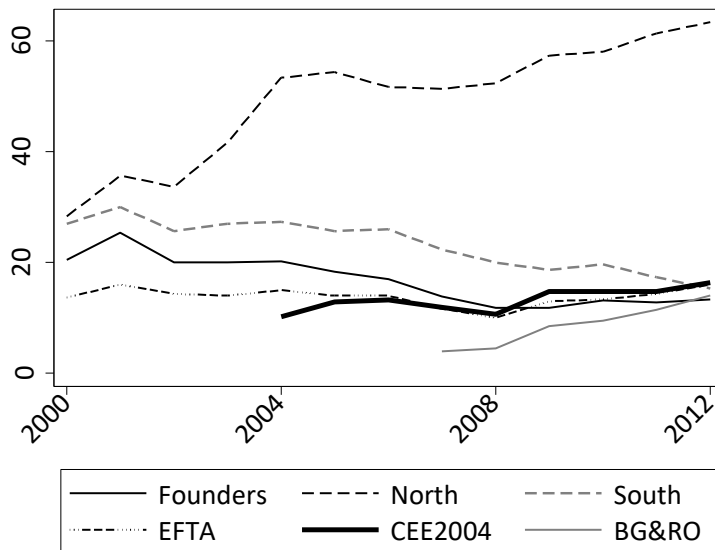
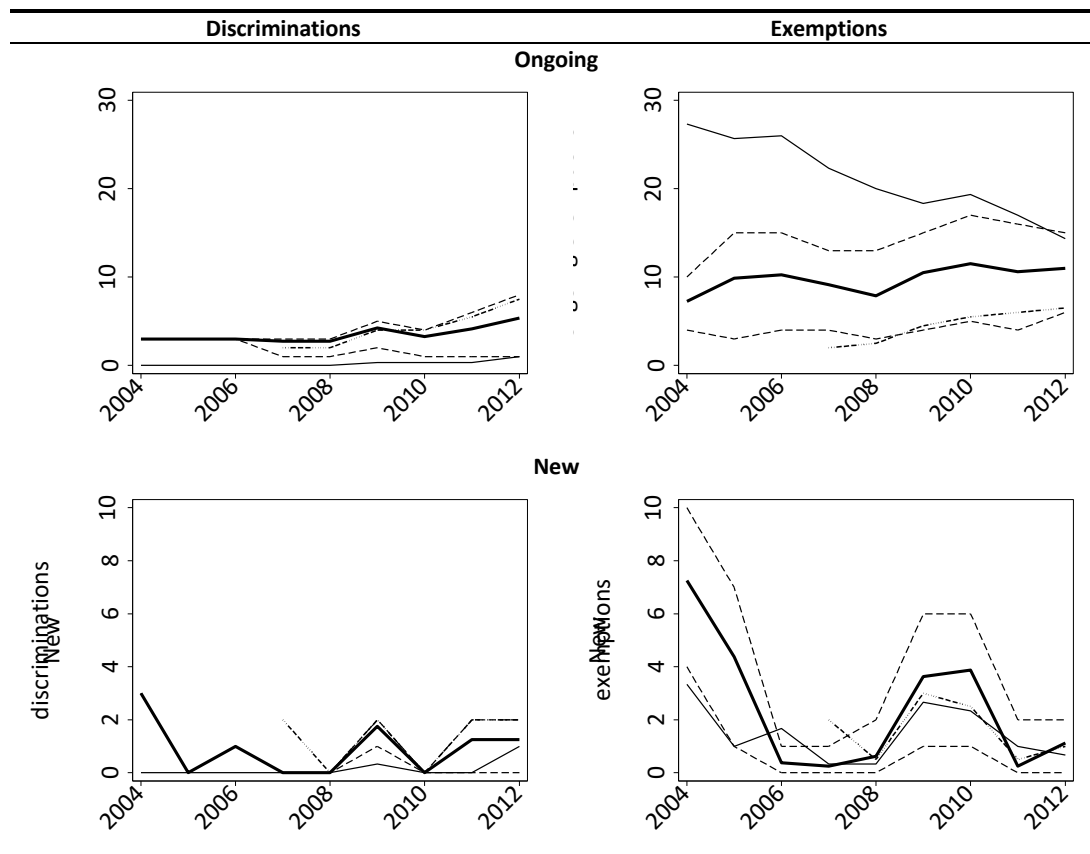
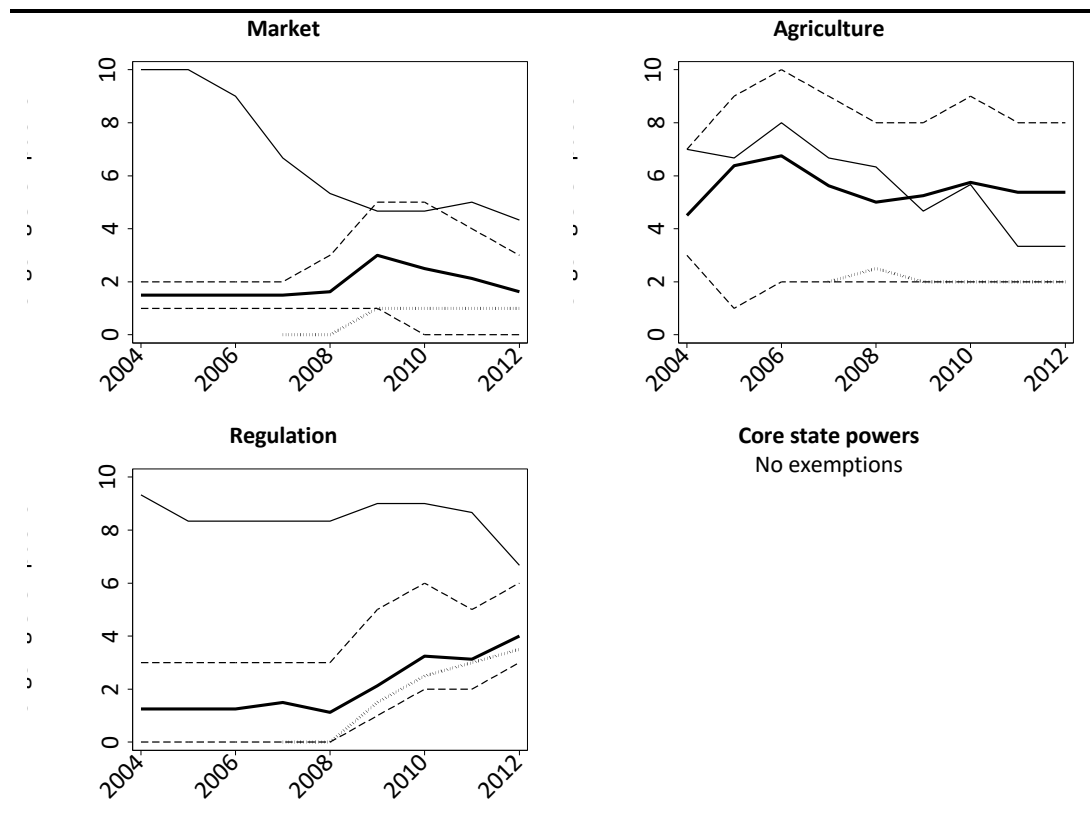


Figure 3. Discriminations and exemptions in secondary legislation



Note: The panels at the top show differentiations in force, new and pre-existing. The bottom panels show differentiations that newly entered into force in a given year. Thin solid line: The average number of differentiations of Greece, Portugal, and Spain. Thick solid line: The average number of differentiations of the 2004 accession cohort, excluding Cyprus and Malta. Dotted lines: The minimum and maximum number of differentiations of the 2004 cohort countries. Dashed-dotted line: The average number of differentiations of Bulgaria and Romania.

Figure 4. Exemptions in legislation across policy domains



Note: Thin solid line: The average number of differentiations of Greece, Portugal, and Spain. Thick solid line: The average number of differentiations of the 2004 accession cohort, excluding Cyprus and Malta. Dotted lines: The minimum and maximum number of differentiations of the 2004 cohort countries. Dashed-dotted line: The average number of differentiations of Bulgaria and Romania.

Figure 5. Discrimination by wealth and identity in core state powers

