

Country X disapproves of a policy adopted or planned by the EU or a Member State **EXIT RAMP** Knowing that the Anti-Coercion Country X adopts, or threatens to adopt, **measures which Instrument** leaves it vulnerable to **affect trade or investment** with the intention of pressuring countermeasures, Country X is deterred from taking any coercive action, and no problem develops The EU formally and publicly determines that these measures constitute economic coercion The EU openly engages with Country X (e.g. through direct negotiations, mediation, arbitration etc.) in order to find a solution No solution is found, the coercion continues, and **Solution found**, Country X ceases its coercion The EU sets a deadline for the application of these countermeasures. Countermeasures are prepared with the input of various stakeholders Country X ceases its coercion The deadline expires and countermeasures start before the deadline and the applying matter is resolved Country X comes to terms with Throughout the process the EU raises the issue in relevant the EU, and as soon as the international fora and coordinates with affected countries, coercion stops, the EU removes like-minded partners and allies, aiming at bringing the its countermeasures coercion to an end