Country X disapproves of a policy adopted or planned by the EU or a Member State

**EXIT RAMP**

Knowing that the Anti-Coercion Instrument leaves it vulnerable to countermeasures, Country X is deterred from taking any coercive action, and no problem develops

Country X adopts, or threatens to adopt, measures which affect trade or investment with the intention of pressuring the EU/Member State(s) into changing their policy

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

Solution found, Country X ceases its coercion

No solution is found, the coercion continues, and countermeasures become available for consideration

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 before the deadline and the matter is resolved

The deadline expires and countermeasures start applying

Country X comes to terms with the EU, and as soon as the coercion stops, the EU removes its countermeasures

Throughout the process the EU raises the issue in relevant international fora and coordinates with affected countries, like-minded partners and allies, aiming at bringing the coercion to an end