

Step 1. Reflection on referendum result		Step 2. Formulating (legal) approach towards association agreement after 'no' vote			Step 3. Reservations about association agreement / Split between trade & politics		
Interpretation of referendum result		Government ratifies the <i>existing</i> text.	Government does not ratify the 'member states' parts, and blocks ratification.	Government does not ratify the <i>existing</i> text, yet is open to additional footnotes.	Identification of Dutch reservations about the agreement. European Commission will probably take the initiative to consult with the Netherlands and other contracting parties (EU member states and Ukraine). The Commission will wait until after the next Dutch elections to present a proposal.		
Reflection on 'no' vote	Reflection on low turnout						
Internal process Agree on a strategy with coalition partner. Discuss the issue with parliament		<i>Existing</i> association agreement can enter into force. (This option is politically hard to sell)	<i>Existing</i> association agreement cannot enter into force. Yet, there is a small chance that the Commission will play hard ball.		Splitting economic and political part of the agreement. (Legally still difficult. Court of Justice	Adoption of interpretative statements & protocol.	
External process Discuss the issue with partners in Brussels, most likely at the European Council in June		Formulate what will happen to parts of the association agreement that are applied on a provisional basis.			needs to decide what the 'political' components are.)	Reservations in declaration (not legally binding; approval of other member states not required)	Reservations in protocol (legally binding; approval of other member states required)
Go to step 2		Go to step 3			Association agreement enters into force with additional footnotes and reservations		