



The process of Brexit officially began on March 29th, 2017 with UK invoking Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union – marking it as one among only two clauses that lay out a procedure for a member state wishing to withdraw. This initiated a two-year negotiation period between UK and EU leading up to numerous discussions regarding trade agreements and citizen rights. Amid political turmoil and unsuccessful negotiations over withdrawal agreement terms under successive prime ministers Theresa May and Boris Johnson's administrations; finally after multiple extensions beyond initial deadline date - December 31st, 2020 saw official departure of UK from EU framework which came into effect post-Brexit transition period ending.

## **Legal and Political Framework of Brexit**

In terms of political framework, Brexit has been one of the most contentious issues in contemporary UK politics. It led to significant shifts in party dynamics within both major parties - Conservatives and Labour - who experienced internal divisions over their respective Brexit stances. It brought about changes in executive leadership with David Cameron's resignation post-referendum followed by Theresa May's appointment who further resigned due to unsuccessful attempts at getting her deal passed through parliament; paving way for Boris Johnson – a prominent Leave campaigner during referendum – becoming Prime Minister with his promise to "get Brexit done". His successful negotiation of an amended version of May's deal finally led to its parliamentary approval ensuring official departure from EU.

## **Economic Implications for EU Member States**

Brexit has had an impact on specific sectors within various EU economies. For instance, German automobile manufacturers and French wine producers - both heavily reliant on their exports to Britain - face uncertainty due to potential changes in tariff arrangements causing price fluctuations and affecting demand for their products. On top of direct economic effects, there are also long-term strategic concerns: post-Brexit, remaining member states must negotiate new forms of cooperation amongst themselves while dealing with increased pressure from global powers like China and US seeking to exploit Europe's momentary disunity post Brexit.

## **Impact on Trade Relations between the UK and EU**

Services sector - accounting for about 80% of UK's economy - faces significant disruption as it is largely excluded from this deal. Especially in finance, London's status as Europe's leading financial hub could be challenged due to loss of passporting rights - the ability for firms registered in any European Economic Area (EEA) country to do business in any other EEA country without needing further authorization. Such changes undoubtedly represent major shifts in trade dynamics between UK and EU post-Brexit.

## **Brexit and its Effect on Migration Policies in the EU**

In addition to affecting individual lives, these changes have broader implications for labor markets in both UK and remaining EU countries. For instance, industries such as agriculture and healthcare that relied heavily on low-skilled workers from Eastern European countries may struggle with worker shortages in Britain; while those countries might experience a surplus of workers leading to increased unemployment rates. Meanwhile, high-skilled sectors like technology or finance could also face challenges due to reduced mobility restricting access to international talent pool.

## **Future Outlook: Post-Brexit Scenarios for EU Member States**

In addition, Brexit has also sparked debate in other member states regarding their own relationship with EU. While some anti-EU movements have been galvanized by Brexit, it appears that most citizens across European countries value membership considering benefits outweighing costs; thus widespread 'exit contagion' seems unlikely. Nevertheless, how remaining members manage this post-Brexit phase will be crucial in determining future stability and unity of European Union.