



The impact on these individuals is significant as their right to live, work, study or retire across the European Union was previously protected under Freedom of Movement legislation. Post-Brexit changes have led to restrictions on these rights causing potential social and economic disruption. For EU citizens resident in Britain before December 2020, they must apply for settled status by June 30th, 2021 if they wish to retain their rights post-Brexit. Conversely, British nationals living abroad face varying national laws regarding residency status depending on their country of residence within the EU bloc. Thus Brexit has fundamentally altered not only intergovernmental relations but also individual lives across both sides of the English Channel.

## **Examination of the rights of EU citizens living in the UK post-Brexit**

Those who receive pre-settled status must demonstrate they are making reasonable steps towards achieving settled status within a specified time frame. In essence, this subjects them to a precarious immigration situation that may lead to uncertainty about long-term stability. For example, should an individual fail to convert their pre-settled status into settled after five years or leave the country for two consecutive years without strong reason, they could lose their right to remain in Britain post-Brexit. Therefore, while mechanisms exist that aim at preserving some degree of continuity in EU citizen's lives following Brexit, these are not without potential obstacles and uncertainties.

## **Analysis of the status and rights of UK citizens living in EU countries after Brexit**

Access to public services such as healthcare and social security has become more complex for many Britons living in Europe post Brexit. While some countries like Spain and France have taken steps to ensure continuity in these areas for existing residents, others haven't made such concessions leading to insecurity among UK expatriates regarding their entitlements and future prospects. Thus, whilst individual experiences vary widely based on location within the EU bloc, overall Brexit has resulted in significant changes and challenges for Britons abroad.

## **Changes in Immigration policies and laws affecting movement and residency**

Conversely, UK nationals looking to move or stay in EU countries must now meet individual country requirements which can include proof of employment or sufficient funds for self-sufficiency, comprehensive health insurance and potential language proficiency tests. The change marks an end to the era where British passport holders could freely settle anywhere across Europe without needing visas or permits - a seismic shift in mobility rights that impacts future migratory patterns between the UK and EU countries.

## **Influence of Brexit on social, economic, and employment rights of these citizens**

Similarly, for UK nationals residing in the EU countries post-Brexit, their right to work may be restricted by each country's individual laws regarding non-EU workers. In some cases, this would require obtaining a work permit or visa which wasn't necessary pre-Brexit. These new complexities associated with moving between jobs across different European states may limit opportunities for career progression and personal development of these individuals.

## **Future prospects for EU and UK citizens post-Brexit**

It's worth noting that Brexit not only affects those who are currently living away from their home country but also future generations who may wish to study or work abroad. For them, opportunities for mobility within Europe might be more restricted compared with pre-Brexit times. This does not necessarily mean a complete cessation of transnational migration; instead it signifies a change where movement between nations will likely involve more bureaucracy than before.