

Concurrence of Post-Covidal Brexit on Britain's economy under the light of neo-functional constructivism

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Article Info	Abstract
<p>Original Paper</p> <p>Main Object: Multidisciplinary</p> <p>Scope: Britain and European Union</p> <p>Received: 18 October 2025</p> <p>Revised: 04 November 2025</p> <p>Accepted: 05 November 2025</p> <p>Published online: 21 December 2025</p> <p>Keywords: Covid-19, European Union, job retention scheme, neo-functional constructivism, Post-Brexit British economy, UK government.</p>	<p>In the threshold of 2021, the British economy was adversely affected by the obligatory lockdown for national quarantine during the post-Brexit pandemic. The concurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit represents a profound upheaval in the United Kingdom's economic landscape, instigating a critically paradigmatic shift that warrants rigorous examination. Under the auspices of neo-functional constructivism, this analysis pertains to the interaction between the prevalence of COVID sublineages and the economic ramifications of Brexit, as both scenarios invoke an unceasing mutation of the structural dynamics within the UK economy. To discern the impacts on the UK economy, it is imperative to consider the causative agents of these crises and the therapeutic interventions ushered, including upturns and related precautions, which have been instrumental in managing public health and economy outcomes. Scholars' investigations into the affiliation of these factors concede how the pronounced nature of these conflicts have explicitly influenced economic stability and resilience. Herein, the current article aims to shed light on how the dual challenges of post-pandemic-related disruptions have engaged policymakers in a challenging milieu, pressurizing them to align with rapidly evolving conditions, and so forth. In layman's terms, on the basis of neo-functional constructivism as its building stone theory, the current research aims at brainstorming the idea that politics with a problem-solving strategy as an exit-way out of this chaos can flourish novel opportunities by diminishing some economic tensions at this time, such as the severe economic crisis caused by the pandemic. From the perspective of neo-functional constructivism, the statement of problem under investigation is basically conceptualized within the framework of social constructs underpinning them and the shared meanings they encompass. In the interim, the post-Brexit and COVID-19 crises are regarded as event-driven factors that metamorphosis-like have significantly reshaped social structures and the collective understandings associated with national identity, economic policymaking, and international relations. The current survey explicitly explores all avenues while unearthing the source of how these crises have influenced whole nine yards of social meanings and structures, elucidating the ways in which these transformations have embodied economic dynamics and policy adjustments. The very aim of the current research paper is to excavate interrelationships within the context of shared social constructs, thereby contributing to their underlying mechanisms and implications particularly within gray area.</p>

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1. Introduction

Epitomizing a profound turmoil in the United Kingdom's economic milieu, the concurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit, going cheek by jowl, consequent on a critically paradigmatic shift warrants rigorous scrutiny. Under the auspices of neo-functional constructivism, this current analysis weighs up the interaction between the pervasiveness of COVID sublineages and the economic residuals of Brexit, as both scenarios invoke a continuous mutation of the structural dynamics within the UK economy. To discern the impacts on the UK economy, it is imperative to consider the causative agents of these crises and the therapeutic interventions ushered, including upturns and related precautions, which have been instrumental in managing public health outcomes. Etiological investigations into the interplay of these factors reveal how the magnitude of these clashes led the vigilant EU winced and left trespassed UK to encroach on its new right of exit, vocal volition, economic volatility and rigidity.

Hitherto, while concurrently addressing pandemic-related disruptions the current paper discloses novel brainstorming insights conjuring up how the dual challenges of navigating a post-Brexit economic framework have engaged policymakers in a challenging milieu, pressurizing them into adapting to rapidly evolving conditions for the UK the so-called wayward labelled by EU.

Back to basics, from the perspective of social constructivism, economic and political realities are co-created through the dynamic interplay of social meanings and structures. The crises of Brexit and COVID-19 betoken exemplars of swiftly profound transformations within social frameworks and joint connotations, illustrating that economic realities are continually being reconstructed, redefined, and subjected to ongoing change. Playing a pivotal role in reengineering social structures and collective meanings, global crises, within the framework of neo-functional constructivism theory, these structures are actively influential, exerting significant impact on economic processes and policy formulation. Inundated with judicious measurements, this standpoint underscores the broader societal developments through the social constructs and economic and political dynamics to avert Murphy's Law.

Portraying the profound paradigmatic shifts in Britain's economic vista within post-Brexit era, CSS (2025) reproduces its historic rise from an imperial power to a global financial hub. It is noteworthy that the main argument of the purported book underlines challenges such as trade disruptions, regulatory changes, and economic instability and analytically scans the waves of Brexit on trade, finance, and industry as well. At the forefront of debate, the analysis progressively enquires whether the UK can sustain its global economic supremacy in the midst of evolving geopolitical dynamics, forging newfangled international partnerships and innovating novel agendas within key sectors like

technology and energy. Since Britain's labors through a nuanced perspective, in due course, the work offers vivacious insights and ongoing reservoir of support for policymakers, business leaders, and scholars seeking to appreciate Britain's future in a complex global milieu.

Bissoondeal et al. (2023: 1825) sifts through the mutually intermingled deterrents of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic on the UK economy, zooming in on a period of significant clamor in businesses and freelance trades. The authors concisely condense the scholarly discourse regarding Brexit, outlining key motivations for the UK's departure from the EU and analyzing the economic consequences across investment, trade, employment, and financial markets. A critical review reveals unescapable insecurity evolving from both Brexit and the pandemic, obfuscating efforts to unravel their special effects on the economy.

Tracking down seven studies from a specialized conference to canvas literature reviews, would specify that while both Brexit and COVID have coerced UK economy into severe tensions, certain sectors have displayed can-do attitude with the ability to bounce back. In many respects, the findings put accent on miscellaneous domino effects; while some vouch for Brexit's with quite calamitous and counter-productive upshots, others give prominence to the fact that certain areas, particularly in financial services, have not only persevered but flourished in post-referendum. The authors labor the point that the importance of effective governmental strategies to restore vitality in economy, make swift progress and invigorate a sturdier stabilized economic venue with counterbalanced attitude forging ahead.

The concurrence of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic could have significant implications for Britain's economy from a neo-functional constructivist perspective. This theoretical lens underlines the role of social constructs, norms, and interactions in renovating state behavior and outcomes. The current manuscript maneuvers upon the feasibility venues in which the combination of Brexit and COVID-19 could impact Britain's economy through a neo-functional constructivist framework.

2. Methodology

The current survey enjoys a comprehensive review of existing literature on the impact of COVID-19 and Brexit on the UK economy, including studies on the economic collateral hits of both events and their interactions. Regarding Data Collection on the prevalence of COVID-19 chain reaction and the economic indicators affected by Brexit, such as GDP, inflation, unemployment, and trade balances through developing a DEMATEL model, the research paper basically analyzes the relationships between the COVID-19 cascading effect and the economic indicators via constructing a matrix to represent the

relationships between the variables.

Applying the DEMATEL algorithm to transform the matrix into a set of weights and scores, the article aspires to represent the causal relationships between the variables, carry out the analysis and identify the key variables as well that drive the causal relationships between the COVID-19 cascading effects and the economic indicators. While visualizing the results using a DEMATEL diagram to depict the relationships between the variables and their centrality scores, the manuscript back then, at that time enacts a sensitivity analysis to test the robustness of the results and enquire into the potential impacts of different scenarios (e.g., varying the prevalence of COVID-19 avalanche effect or the economic indicators).

In order to validate the results, the manuscript sifts through comparison with existing literature and empirical data, interpreting the results and drawing policy implications for attenuating the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit, such as targeted interventions, fiscal policies, or structural reforms, the survey recommends the strategic exit measurements for such problematic predicament.

3. Discussion

3.1. Economic instability: Disruption to trade and supply chains

Thibaud Harrois (2025) earmarked a striking caliber report as a policy paper regarding enduring tensions in UK-EU relations, particularly in respect to the troika notions of reliance, execution issues, and political restraints, although the report does not overtly espouse economic sporadic status. As a substitute, it reflects the intricacy of redefining the relationship within post-Brexit era, with limited progress on profounder integration, which could incidentally endanger economic stability and lay on the line its status-quo if unresolved issues persist.

The manifesto of Labour Party in 2024 targets to retune UK-EU relations without rejoining the single market or customs union, featuring rehabilitated mutual aid in trade, security, and defense, while maintaining strict red lines on free movement and sovereignty issues.

Notably, the Withdrawal Agreement (2020), and the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (2021), as in effect treaties, instituted a multifarious governance framework, yet their implementation remains perplexing due to tensions over Northern Ireland protocols and trust deficits hindering any conceivable collaborations.

The 2025 summit signifies a milestone in ongoing efforts to cultivate a working atmosphere and revive relations, petitioned both sides to consider security, trade, and bilateral cooperation; however, political constrictions in conflict, national interests at odds, and fundamental disagreements on alignment and the coarse issue of sovereignty remain to flaw substantively utilitarian breakthroughs in UK-EU relations (Harrois, 2025: 5).

The simultaneous occurrence of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic has created a high degree of economic irresolution and instability in Britain. From a neo-functional constructivist perspective, this frailty bubbling up from the interaction of social constructs such as identity, sovereignty, and solidarity; the debates overshadowing Brexit, as well as the challenges posed by the pandemic, have conjointly contributed to a sense of unpredictability and menace to the economy for the unyielding UK uncaged itself regardless of EU's restriction.

Brexit had then led to disruptions in trade and supply chains between Britain and the EU, as new customs procedures and regulations had been implemented. The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated these disruptions by causing global supply chain disruptions and restrictions on movement. From a neo-functional constructivist perspective, these disruptions can be seen as reflecting the challenges of coordinating economic activities and interactions among states with different norms and identities.

The combination of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic has had a deleterious impact on investment and business confidence in Britain. Ambiguity about future trade relations with the EU, as well as the economic domino effect from the pandemic, has made businesses hesitant to invest and expand. From a neo-functional constructivist perspective, this lack of confidence can be conveyed as stemming from social constructs such as trust, cooperation, and shared norms that are essential for economic growth and development.

3.2. Policy responses and Coordination challenges

In terms of coordinating rejoinders to these dual crises, the concurrence of Brexit and COVID-19 had also posed challenges for policymakers in Britain. From a neo-functional constructivist perspective, these challenges can be seen as reflecting differences in social constructs and norms among policymakers, as well as the need for cooperation and coordination to labor on complex economic issues. The ability of policymakers to pilot these challenges and find common ground will be crucial for mitigating the economic impacts of Brexit and the pandemic with all wholesale friction and discontent.

Through the frameworks of neofunctionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism, two prominent theories in European integration studies, in his article, Luís Sargento Freitas (2017) advocated the implications of the Brexit phenomenon highlighting the historic significance of Brexit, he acceded that it marks the first time a member state has opted to withdraw from the EU, posing challenges to existing theories of cooperation and solidarity within Europe. The author delves into the perspectives of key theorists, such as Ernst Haas cited, illustrating how neofunctionalists view Brexit as a setback in the broader trajectory toward European integration, while intergovernmentalists interpret it as a sovereign choice reflecting

national interests. The paper emphasizes that Brexit presented a unique opportunity for scholars to reevaluate these theoretical frameworks, given the unprecedented nature of a member state's departure from an integrated union.

Freitas (2017) concludes that Brexit has revitalized debates surrounding European identity, state sovereignty, and the future of integration, offering fertile ground for scholarly inquiry. By cross-examining the historical context of European integration with contemporary political dynamics, the author underscores the necessity for evolving theoretical perspectives that can adequately address the complexities of the Brexit process, the so-called abject submission of exit request to EU from Eurosceptic' perspectives.

The current paper bolsters that in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the challenges encountered by the British economy have been intensified as an explicit consequence of Brexit, compounding the effects of global economic instability. The pandemic has revealed vulnerabilities in trade relationships, particularly as the UK crosses the fallout from its exit from the EU. Fiscal pressures precipitated by both Brexit and the pandemic have led to calls for renewed governmental support for affected sectors, emphasizing the need for adaptive economic strategies. This concurrence of crises underscores the interconnectedness of Brexit-related policies and pandemic responses, shaping the UK's economic landscape and influencing public perceptions of government efficacy and resilience in the face of disruption. The potential for long-lasting economic ramifications necessitates ongoing analysis of the UK's position within both the European and global economic frameworks.

TUC (2020) outlines the significant and concurrent impacts of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic on the UK economy, based on analyses conducted between July and November 2020. It emphasizes that the trade deal with the EU is likely to be minimal, leading to immediate disruptions at borders, followed by longer-term challenges regarding product standards and regulations. The pandemic has accelerated existing economic shifts, such as a surge in online shopping and remote work, which will restructure the economy considerably. The sectors most vulnerable to Brexit include manufacturing industries like automotive and textiles, while Covid-19 heavily affects tourism, hospitality, and transport. The combined effects of these crises are expected to vex regional disparities, impacting various economic sectors differently. It highlights that many businesses were inadequately prepared for the changes from Brexit, potentially compounding the hardships brought on by the pandemic. The report clinches with a call for a new impact assessment from the government to battle through these pressing economic challenges via panacea by think-tankers.

Table 1. Interrelation of Brexit & Covid 19

Organisation & paper	Output	Trade	Sectors exposed to Brexit	Regions exposed Brexit	Sectors impacted by Covid-19	Areas impacted by Covid-19
OECD - Economic Survey UK 2020	Medium term: FTA = 3.5% loss in output. Ending FOM could result in further 0.7% loss	6.1% fall in exports, 7.8% fall in imports	Manufacturing specifically automotive and transport, chemicals, textiles, rubber and plastics. Finance, business services, communications and construction.	North East, West Midlands, Wales, London, South East	Hospitality, retail, some manufacturing	North West, North East, West Midlands, East Midlands, East of England, parts of Wales. London also hit but longer term seen as more resilient. North East and Wales least resilient in long term.
IFS - Green Budget (chapters 3 and 7)	2.1% fall in 2021. No deal could lead to further 0.5% to 1% fall in output. Over medium term to 2024 expect a 4.5-5% fall in output (3-3.5% attributable to covid-19 and 1.5% to Brexit)	1.5ppt fall in net trade in 2021, 7.4% fall in exports and 7% in imports	Manufactured goods, agri-food, financial services, networks (comms), business services	Northern regions, South Wales and West Midlands	Tourism, hospitality, consumer based services	Rural and coastal areas, hospitality dependent cities (e.g. Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow), large parts of London
LSE - Covid and Brexit: Real time updates on business performance	Brexit already estimated to have reduced GDP by 2.1%. Refer to Governments own impact assessment which suggest reduction in long run gdp of 4.9% with a deal and a reduction of 7.6% if deal is not agreed		Automotive, food, professional and financial sectors.		Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, recreation), some manufacturing, inland transport.	
OBR - Economic and Fiscal Outlook - November 2020 FTA.	Central FC assumes FTA and smooth transition. Trade intensity will still reduce over the long term leading to a 4 per cent fall in output. Defaulting to WTO terms could knock a further 2 per cent off GDP - versus reaching an		Manufacturing, financial services and mining and quarrying		Hospitality, transport, entertainment	

Source: Trades Union Congress (2020). Impact of Covid-19 and Brexit for the UK economy: Review of forecasts published between July-November 2020, TUC.

The definitive measurements protracted in the Table 1 connotes pertinent indications to envisage the reciprocity of Brexit and the Covid-19 crisis in the UK. Despite the fact that it is bona fide to endorse that the dual crises will lead to structural changes within the economy, it is of high priority to scrutinize the adaptivity of existing policies and government cure-all strategies to these intertwined challenges. Critical insights have to be convened within the cabinet into the socio-economic inferences of twin crises with the proclamation of escalating regional disparities, emphatically for conventionally marginalized areas. Hitherto, the detached presentation of data may give a lower profile to the emergency of surviving the economy on the edge of a precipice through the concurrence of double jeopardy. Without a calculated and comprehensive government strategy that focuses not merely on economic recovery but also on the social welfare of the affected communities, the UK risks entrenching existing inequalities. Consequently, the demand for an updated impact assessment becomes not just a request for clarity, but a necessary step towards fostering equitable recovery and sustainable development amid the unfolding economic landscape.

Clarke et al. (2017: 176) assessed the repercussions of Brexit, elucidating its immediate economic impacts and speculating on long-

term consequences. Initially, market reactions to the referendum were severe, marked by a drop in the pound and stock market; nonetheless, these declines proved temporary, as consumer confidence remained robust and unemployment dwindled. The deficiency of adequate preparation for a Leave vote revealed challenges in negotiating the separation from the EU, ultimately leading to the establishment of specific government departments for this tenacity. Criticism perturbed regarding the validity of the very forecasts emerged by models predicting significant long-term economic loss, principally those based on gravity models and historical economic frameworks. The agitations about reduced trade openness and productivity of post-Brexit are juxtaposed with evidence suggesting that EU membership did not significantly enhance the UK's economic growth since joining in 1973. Additionally, immigration patterns pose further uncertainties, with Brexit's goal of curbing EU migration being potentially complicated by existing dynamics. Overall, the article asserts that while significant challenges lie ahead, the anticipated economic fallout may not be as calamitous as initially seemed dismal, emphasizing the intricacy of anticipation in the vague venue manipulated by Brexit. Likewise, they present a narrative that primarily modulates the potential consequences of Brexit on the UK economy, signifying that immediate economic dreads were exaggeratedly overelaborated and emphasizing resilience in consumer self-reliance and an unwavering employment rate in post-referendum.

Conversely, this standpoint can be disparaged on several grounds. First, the assumption that short-term market recovery negates long-term economic risks overlooks the complexities of global trade dynamics and the potential for protracted disruptions; seemingly arising from a diminished relationship with the EU. Additionally, while it is disputed that EU membership has not significantly enriched UK economic growth, this claim relies heavily on selective historical analyses, failing to consider broader contextual factors such as international market integration that might have molded growth trajectories.

Furthermore, given the very fact of inherent uncertainties in economic data and the indeterminate nature of international relations, the mere reliance on gravity models and econometric forecasting methodologies poses inquiries regarding the predictive validity of these models. Such models might inadequately gauge qualitative socio-economic factors that could barely touch post-Brexit realities. To put it in a nutshell, approaching immigration as merely a numerical issue disguises and draws a veil over its byzantine socio-political maze-like process, including public mawkishness and community subtleties as central undercurrents to spot the full scope of Brexit's impact on British society. Henceforth, closing the eyes to the intricacies and potential vulnerabilities that Brexit propagates into the UK's future economic and political vista, the edifice sanguine may donate a duplicitous perspective of security, misleading the audience.

The report by the House of Lords European Union Committee (2018) sorts out the vicissitudes of customs brandished by Brexit, prodigiously foregrounding the proposed Facilitated Customs Arrangement (FCA) and the sequels of a potential 'no deal' scenario, pre-designating the customs structure of the EU union while bracketing the significance of sustaining compatibly non-belligerent trade with the EU within the era of post-Brexit. Key findings indicate that exiting the EU's customs framework could subsequently lead to increased tariffs and administrative burdens, considerably affecting UK businesses dealing trade interactions exclusively with the EU. The FCA's complexity is noted, particularly regarding tariffs that depend on the destination of goods and the operational challenges posed by tracking mechanisms. The report casts doubts on the potential risks for revenue collection and fraud, urging the government to provide clarification on the implementation and liability of customs procedures. It draws the inference via recommendations for maintaining trade fluidity, chiefly through cohesive negotiations with the EU and improved support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Regarding the assessment of the customs repercussions of Brexit, the committee reveals an inextricable notion of the balance between maintaining free trade with the EU and launching an independent trading framework by its own. It convincingly ventilates that the proposed FCA, while beneficial in theory, may flinch back against the operational realities of trade logistics, particularly in terms of effective goods tracking and the administrative burdens it places on SMEs. Imposed additional tariffs and the expected rise in customs declarations could severely unsettle established supply chains, thereby destabilizing the competitive status-quo of UK businesses in the EU market. Furthermore, the concerns regarding fraud and revenue collection bring to the fore the stringent inaccuracy and the necessity for regulatory clarity. As the report proposes, without an efficiently well-defined and realized customs system, the potential for adverse economic impacts upsurges, dwelling on the urgency for the government to prioritize constructive engagement with the EU. In order to chaperon a viable customs framework, such negotiation is inexpungible for schooling confidence in the UK's future trade capabilities amidst an evolving geopolitical landscape.

Laconically, to come up to the point, by leveraging a neo-functional constructivist lens, the concurrence of Brexit and COVID-19 could have milestone divulgence for Britain's economy. The interaction of social constructs, norms, and identities will contrive how these binary crises would exert influence on economic chain reactions and backlash of policy rejoinders in Britain. Grappling with these challenges will require an understanding of the social dynamics in gear and a commitment to finding common denominator and cooperation among stakeholders at play.

The very aim of the current paper is to accentuate the key themes from some of the recent analysis to elucidate on the shifting nature of the UK's trading relationship with the EU from 2021 regarding Brexit Referendum and Covid-19 pandemic. The UK's trading deal with the EU seems likely to be from hand to mouth deal. The Covid-19 crisis and its economic impact played profound structural effects on the UK economy and labour market whilst new workplace more redefined as tele-working, remote jobs from home and freelancing as well leading to prolonged reshuffling of the UK economy. This manuscript also delves into the novel collocation of Covidal Brexit that has intensified the predicament of economy rather than either would have done in isolation.

Chu (2023: 162) elicited that Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic have overwhelmingly destabilized the UK economy, leading to its most baffling blockage since the 1930s. Their striking declines in trade, investment, and currency value, overtly encompassing the hindrance behind economic recovery and growth prospects. Despite some minuscule improvements, the author put forward the UK faces protracted stagnation unless it would broaden the opportunities of policy adjustments. Advantageously, Chu relaunches the multifaceted challenges as dignitary factors in halting Britain's economy within post-Brexit economy in UK.

Some vulnerable sectors to be Brexit-prone ones namely that of automotive, transport equipment, chemicals and chemical products whereas tourism, transport and arts and entertainment are the most exposed sectors with respect to economic impact of Covid-19. Simultaneously, the automotive industry is one of the sectors that has experienced a downturn due to both factors of Covid-19 a Brexit. The Covidal Brexit has already exacerbated the regional disparities in UK. London, the North East, Wales, the South East and the West Midlands are most exposed to Brexit associated risks, whereas tourism dependent coastal communities and hospitality dependent cities such as Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and large parts of London are likely to be more prone to the short-term economic impact of Covid-19. The North West, London, South East and the West Midlands may experience a 'jinx' of bad omen of Covidal Brexit.

Nonetheless, Office for Budget Responsibility (2024) foreshadows that unemployment will be incredibly high-rise by 2024 than before the Pandemic. Hence, the gradual elimination of the extensive job retention plan could be crucial in paving the way for economic recovery. While the very objective of the Extensive Job Protection Plan and other strategic policies is to maintain the structure of the economy, there will be inevitable shift in economic activity in industries, jobs and regions. Policies ought to sustain employees and companies in transitioning from these quandaries to revitalizing economic conditions, particularly in cases where potential productivity

accomplishments emerged while diminishing the unprivileged drawbacks of unemployment and bankruptcy in UK economy due to Covidal Brexit factors. In addition to the pandemic, Brexit has increasingly altered the economic conditions of British companies. UK trade has plummeted in 2021, with the present study providing evidence that Brexit has played a role, and a significant proportion of companies trading with the EU encounter predicaments such as border delays and heavy administrative expenditures. The UK government must advocate businesses in the transition to new business relationships and ensure that cross-border costs are minimized. Evidence from previous economic shocks suggests that individuals who stay in jobs or industries affected by the shock suffer the most, while those who can relocate on other industries can lessen some of the negative effects. Moreover, training programs and adjustment assistance could help facilitate such transitions.

National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2025) dispenses an enriched report of UK Economic Outlook regarding a lethargic recovery by subdued growth and persistent inflation throughout 2024, with GDP anticipated to escalate by 1.5% in 2025. The report harvests the ongoing challenges policymakers have to be primed, including systemic issues like demographic shifts, climate change, and geopolitical jeopardies, which impede growth prospects. In October 2024 Budget, a rudimentary fiscal amendment proclaimed targets to retrieve demand through augmented public disbursements, albeit trepidations about restricted fiscal headroom¹ and borrowing outlays dawdle. Per capita deep-seated discriminations in accommodation, passengers and freights transportation network, and productivity issues, regional disparities persist across the UK, exclusively in the North and devolved nations.² Balancing demand-led stimulus versus supply-side reforms³, addressing regional inequities through fiscal decentralization, and the urgent quest for reforming institutional frameworks to cultivate sustainably inclusive growth amid global denigration, the report harbored core debates authorizing a treasury of information.

The contemporaneous literature on the agenda emboldens the apprehensible propensity of far-reaching regional discrepancies emanating from both the economic derivative of the coronavirus

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1. The amount of leeway or buffer the government has within its generally self-imposed fiscal rules to increase spending or cut taxes (<https://ukandeu.ac.uk/the-facts/what-is-fiscal-headroom>).
 2. In the United Kingdom, the term "devolved nations" refers to Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2025).
 3. Demand-led stimulus and supply-side reforms represent two distinct approaches to economic policy, each aiming to boost economic growth but through different mechanisms. Demand-side policies focus on increasing overall spending in the economy, while supply-side policies focus on enhancing the economy's productive capacity (ibid).

pandemic and the relics of Brexit. Prototypically, these dichotomous phenomena are ardently speculated to exasperate regional disparities, by leaps and bounds on a grand scale impacting certain demographic groups, notably blue-collar, male workers clustered in socioeconomically marginalized regions such as the Northern territories, South Wales, and the West Midlands. Inter alia, the bottom lines are expected to have unwelcome repercussions across various sectors, conducting to a broad-ranging impact on the overall economy.

Suggestively, the policy measures implemented thus far in the negotiation processes appear inadequate in diving into these foreseeable challenges. Therefore, it is imperative that the government promptly conducts and publicly pass on a dispatch of fresh impact assessment elucidating the short to medium-term retributions of the policy choices made. Such an assessment would serve as a vital tool for policymakers in devising strategies to mollify the adverse effects and safeguard the socio-economic welfare of susceptible communities amid the pending crises out of blue.

The report by Owen et al. (2019) ushers in a thorough analysis of the challenges and strategic considerations in tandem with managing migration issue within post-Brexit climate in the UK. It asserts that Brexit era bestows the UK government an opportunity to retain control of its migration policy, previously dictated by EU law. However, the authors emphasize that in order to effectively seize the complexities of a new immigration system, the Home Office must undergo landmark transformation. They propose a well-crafted *recherche* plan including the procreation of immaculate objectives for migration policy, the importance of cross-departmental collaboration, and the need for a rendering reductionism of the labyrinthine immigration rules. The report also gives credence to the compulsion for an amended data systems along with an independent role for the Migration Advisory Committee to enhance evidence-based policymaking. Correlatively, it raises critical questions regarding the Home Office's eligible congruity and aptitude as the envoy of immigration policy, patronizing for potential structural reforms within the government to end weight to a more lofty-elevated, cohesive, cogent, and publicly trusted immigration framework in post-Brexit. This comprehensive evaluation provides a rationale for the time-critical menace for the government to reconceptualize its approach to migration in a post-EU contexture.

Latching onto the cued saliences of Brexit for neofunctionalist theory within European integration studies, Niemann et al. (2021: 14) critically pooled resources that while Brexit represents a challenge to neofunctionalism, particularly its foundational evidence of a permissive consensus with preferentiality towards integration, it simultaneously vouches for a framework for vindicating disintegration through the lens of politicization as well. Though overshadowed by other factors to make it obscure, the paper synthesizes how neofunctionalist dynamics,

linger to metamorphosize the Brexit, driving a facade between expert rational arguments and emotional appeals fostered predominantly by the media. The research spotlights that, despite appearing antediluvian, neofunctionalism retains relevance, highlighting the roles of elite opinion, functional rationale, and path dependencies. Notably, the authors assert that politicization alters public perception in explaining the complex interplay of integration and disintegration processes, emphasizing that future modifications of the theory may allow a room for a more cryptic appreciation of contemporary European politics. Ultimately, the authors champion a futuristic grasp of neofunctionalism catering for the transformations in the public and political landscape in post-Brexit era.

Nonetheless, this trend seems to be more optimistic for the next quarter and the volume of employment and trade are increasingly growing. It is apparent that the supply of vaccines and restrictions reduction program expected to be effective, and eventually activities in the consumer-related services sector will be enhanced as well. In the current research, the privileges of a Job Retention Scheme and a set of business support measures regarded to ensure the structure of the economy; under the banner of neofunctional constructivism and the elimination of restrictions, economic activity could be boosted as much as before.

4. Definitions of terms and variables

4.1. Brexit

Brexit, namely Britain's exit from EU through 2016 referendum, is a portmanteau of the words British and exit that was coined concluded at 11:30 Greenwich Mean Time on January 31, 2020, marked the end of the UK's longstanding 47-year alliance with the European Union.

4.2. Covid 19

A highly pathogenic and transmissible coronavirus, Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronaviruses-2 (SARS-CoV-2). Most cases of COVID-19 have mild to moderate symptoms, including cough, fever, myalgias, and headache. On the other hand, this coronavirus can lead to severe complications and death in some cases (Polatoğlu, 2023: 1).

4.3. Coidal Brexit

Coidal Brexit is a novel contribution that the current paper has embarked upon in its main argument. In its wide-reaching definition, it has swiftly surpassed all-inclusive norms of a productive society; that is to say Brexital conditions that was exposed to Covid-19 pandemic as well has consequently shattered the UK economy double times to the worst critical insulation.

5. Thematic literature for further studies

Herein, three intertwined eras of Pre-Brexit (2011-2016), Brexit (2016-2020) and the Covid-19 period and Post-Brexit (2020-2025) enjoy more research aspects topics encompassed in relations to Covid & Brexit influence on Britain rather than merely affecting economic factor as followings.

5.1. Political implications

Analyzing the impact of Brexit and COVID-19 on Britain's political landscape, including shifts in power dynamics, changes in public opinion, and implications for governance structures; this can be explored through a constructivist lens, focusing on how ideas, identities, and norms, the very beloved notions of constructivism, crystallize the nature of political behavior and decision-making.

5.2. Social cohesion and identity

Examining how Brexit and COVID-19 have propelled onward social cohesion, national identity, and community relations in Britain respectively and could be analyzed through a social constructivist perspective, which emphasizes the role of social interactions, discourse, and collective identities in shaping societal norms and values.

5.3. Security implications

Investigating the security implications of Brexit and COVID-19 for Britain, including challenges related to border security, public health threats, and international cooperation on security issues trigger a venue for a realism trapdoor, focusing on power dynamics, state interests, and security threats in the international system.

5.4. Diplomatic relations

While prioritizing the role of international institutions, norms, and cooperation in litigating diplomatic coactions and refocusing on outcomes, calibrating the waves of Brexit and COVID-19 on Britain's diplomatic relations with other countries, international organizations, and multilateral institutions could be apprised through a liberal institutionalist perspective.

5.5. Environmental sustainability

Laying bare the environmental panoramas of Brexit and COVID-19 for Britain, including changes in environmental regulations, climate policies, and sustainability efforts through a critical theory perspective could be a novel contribution placing the accent on power dynamics, dissimilitude, and environmental justice issues in the ambience of global environmental challenges.

By reconnoitering these research aspects through different International Relations theories, scholars can gain a comprehensive

understanding of the multilayered impingements of Brexit and COVID-19 on Britain beyond just the economic factor. This analytical approach can help unveil the complex interplay of political, social, security, diplomatic, and environmental spectrums in articulating Britain's response to these bipartite crises and indoctrinate policy recommendations for ambushing the challenges they pose.

6. Theorizing Brexit in the post-neofunctional framework of the constructivism

Theoretically boosted, it is evident that neo-functionalism emphasizes on social transformations in the investigation of differentiation processes within social, cultural, and political systems (Zakerian & Sakhamanesh, 2025: 6).

The main theoretical framework of the present study is based on the theory of neo-functional constructivism mainly modifying hypothesis relevant to integration theory and other theories as the mainstream literature.

Brexit is a crucial issue in British politics, at first glance it seems that the decisions and policies adopted in this field are subject to great changes in the economy, politics, society and even culture, but an intricate dialectic is underway to redraft the endless flow of schemes and policy-making in the field of Brexit, as if an avalanche of unanticipated events in the field of politics and society has targeted Brexit. Applying theoretical approaches, according to Tim Oliver (2017: 1), head of research team on Brexit analysis, an optimal realization of Brexit can be achieved. Considering the ambiguous problem of Brexit, the irreplaceable role of theory as a beacon is vital to clarify what is on track, in order that it may untie the knot.

In terms of coherence and integrity, neo-functionalists also recognize perversion and oversight in social systems. Neo-functionalism by maintaining mutual relations and the concept of balance and accepting Parsons's emphasis on personality, culture and social system considers the interpretation of individuals and parties of these value systems such as Brexit as a source of tensions that are a constant source of change.

Neo-functionalism deals with the processes of differentiation within the social, cultural and social systems of Britain and the European Union. The new functionalism reflects the differences between British culture and society and the European Union, and in this regard emphasizes the change, control and differentiation between them. From this perspective, the study of Brexit as a set of interconnected events that affect and influence many political, cultural, and social frameworks is possible in neo-functionalist frameworks; the interaction between subsystems and social subsystems in the Brexit transition process can be explained by the interrelationship between functionalist subsystems. At the same time, the impact of the

international meta-system on sub-systems also provides significant possibilities in this framework based on the notions of functionalism based on action and reference to the practical effects of events. Needless to say, the study of the EU as a whole is coherent and composed of sub-systems at a general level. A phenomenal analysis such as Brexit and an examination of the union's approaches and reactions to the event will be enlightening.

Neo-functional constructivism is a theoretical perspective within international relations that emphasizes the role of social constructs and norms in shaping state behavior and interactions. From this angle, Brexit, as a polygonal process driven by a combination of political, economic, and social factors could be deployed for the very aim of this research theorization.

In the context of neo-functional constructivism, the tight spots Brexit offer, can be digested as dire straits to the European integration project with a pivotal vantage point of functionalist dynamics. Being founded on the canon of economic cooperation and integration leading to increased political cooperation and peace among European states, yet the decision of the UK to leave the EU can be deduced as a rejection of this vision and taken to mean a reassertion of national sovereignty and identity.

6.1. The Brexit enigma: A challenge to neo-functionalism

With an eye toward grasping the Brexit phenomenon, Aje and Chidozie (2020: 5) has invigorated a paradigmatic crisis in the neo-functional model, a theory that posits the plodding integration of regional economies through supranational institutions. This exodus from the European Union (EU) has called into question the efficacy of the neo-functional approach in predicting the trajectory of regional integration.

6.2. The Haasian Legacy: A setback for neo-functionalism

The kata-basis adieu of a member state from the EU contravenes the neo-functional notion of a collateral, steady, and self-consolidating process of integration whereas deviating Ernst Haas's (1968) groundbreaking work on neo-functionalism, guesstimating that integration is compelled by economic interdependence and subjugated through functional spillover, then appeared to be violated by the Brexit experience.

6.3. Intergovernmentalism revisited: A sovereign choice in a post-hegemonic era

Enunciating the primacy of national interests and state sovereignty in international relations, the Brexit narrative could be retrospected through the lens of intergovernmentalism as well; The British stern measures to relinquish the EU, the privileged seclusion of *Ivory Tower*, reverberates as manifestation of intergovernmentalism's allegation that states' competence of exercising their sovereignty in an era characterized by declining hegemony and rising pluralism.

6.4. A reevaluation of European identity and integration

The Brexit phenomenon has enkindled a reappraisal autopsy of European identity and its relationship with integration. The elopement of the UK from the EU has raised questions about the very ordinance of European integration, including the constellation nature of European identity, citizenship, and the role of supranational institutions.

6.5. Beyond Brexit: The future of regional integration in a turbulent world

The Brexit apologue offers a precaution epiphany about the sore point-Achilles Heels- of regional integration in a world marked by growing globalization, increasing economic vacillation, and rising nationalism. Thenceforth, being congruent with aforementioned debate, it toils through as a must-clarion call for policymakers and scholars to intermesh in a critical census of regional integration theories and their relevance to contemporary global challenges.

Table 2. Brexit minus Covid

Brexit minus Covid index	Explanation
The Brexit enigma	A challenge to theories regarding regional integration
	Brexit has precipitated a paradigmatic crisis in the neo-functional model of regional integration.
The Haasian legacy	Brexit contradicts Ernst Haas's (1968) theory that integration is a gradual, self-reinforcing process.
Intergovernmentalism revisited	Brexit illustrates the importance of national interests and sovereignty in a post-hegemonic era.
A reevaluation of European identity	The UK's departure raises questions about European identity, citizenship, and supranational roles.
Beyond Brexit	Brexit underscores the fragility of regional integration amidst globalization, uncertainty, and nationalism.

Source: Research findings

In the wake of Brexit, within this frame of reference, the UK has skirmished with an unanticipated dual crisis, as the COVID-19 pandemic has further agitated the economic challenges culminating its retreat from the European Union. As the principles of neo-functionalism struggle to account for this convergence of crises, it becomes evident that the coaction between Brexit and the pandemic has created an exuberant landscape for the British economy. The pandemic has reduplicated existing vulnerabilities, revealing the fragility of supply chains and the reliance on cross-border trade, issues that have

been pyramided by the post-Brexit regulatory environment. Therewithal, the intergovernmentalist perspective reigns supreme in this context, as the UK's pronouncement to leave the EU now divaricates with the necessity for invincible national measurement regarding the synchronicity of a global health crisis. Henceforward, the concurrent nature of these two phenomena illustrates a vehement need for a comprehensive reevaluation of economic policies and integration frameworks. Policymakers must manipulate this twin catastrophe with a mosaic consideration of both sovereignty and interdependence, fostering resilience in a turbulent world where regional integration faces unprecedented trials. In the long run, the dual challenges posed by Brexit and COVID-19 place the accent on a crucial agitation for redefining the future of Britain's economic skeleton.

The thesis by Mark Szabo (2019) pragmatically presides over the insinuations of Brexit through the lenses of three predominant theories of European integration: liberal intergovernmentalism, neofunctionalism, and constructivism. Diagnosing Brexit as a significant crisis in the European integration process, the thesis argues the redefined traditional integration plots due to the UK's unprecedented departure from the EU. Pivoting around state preferences, configured by domestic interests and intergovernmental bargaining, could be regarded evocative for justifying Brexit's rationale. Liberal intergovernmentalism, as a key explanatory framework, though, the theory stands to account for the UK's divergent economic interests and the Leave campaign's appeal to national identity.

Neofunctionalism magnifies Britain's economic interdependence with the EU, ratifying that the high charges of exiting the Single Market would serve as a critical sabotage against a thwarting Brexit. Climatically, constructivism trudges through the identity crisis facing the UK, asserting that fluctuating perceptions of national identity and aspirations for global influence significantly influenced public conceptualized partiality towards the EU. Szabo clinches that while each theory offers valuable insights into the Brexit phenomenon, a collective theoretical approach may lead up to a more comprehensive appreciation towards the European integration yet to come.

From a neo-functional constructivist perspective, Brexit's manipulative query could be that of altering norms and identities within Europe. The debate over Brexit revealed deep divisions within British society over issues such as immigration, globalization, and national identity. These deliberations were engineered by social constructs and norms that influenced how individuals and groups perceived the privileges and drawbacks of EU membership.

Equivalently, at the rear, Brexit has all the hallmarks of the prospect of European integration and the EU itself. The verdict of the UK to leave the EU has raised questions about the sustainability of the European mission and the aptitude of member states to put divergent

vox poluli on the table and rally towards joining forces in spite of the inevitable domino effect menacing the existing states' identity, sovereignty, and solidarity in shaping state behavior and symbiosis within the EU.

Table 3. Covidal Brexit

Covidal Brexit index	Explanation
Dual crisis overview	Brexit and COVID-19 have created simultaneous challenges for the UK economy that were not anticipated.
Neo-functionalism's limitations	The concept of neo-functionalism struggles to explain the combined impact of Brexit and the pandemic.
Economic landscape challenges	The interplay of Brexit and COVID-19 has created difficulties for the British economy.
Supply Chain fragility	COVID-19 has highlighted the vulnerabilities in supply chains that Brexit exacerbated.
Cross-border trade dependence	The UK's reliance on international trade has become more pronounced due to post-Brexit regulations.
Intergovernmentalist perspective	Leaving the EU has raised the need for strong national policies to respond to global health issues.
Requirement for policy reevaluation	The intertwining crises demonstrate the urgent need for reassessment of economic policies and frameworks.
Navigating sovereignty and interdependence	Policymakers must balance national sovereignty with the necessities of global interdependence.
Fostering resilience	Building resilience is essential in a rapidly changing economic environment.
Redefining the economic future	The challenges posed by Brexit and COVID-19 prompt a reevaluation of Britain's economic future amidst uncertainty.

Source: Research findings

Emma Tindal-Clarke (2020: 45) derives benefits from a neofunctionalist weltanschauung to deconstruct the drawbacks of Brexit on European Union (EU) integration. Da capo, as a preliminary action, it highlights how Brexit, contrary to expectations of division, has paradoxically united EU member states for evading of similar

pitfalls as a "cautionary tale" by shedding light on the burdens of disintegration, especially illustrated by the economic and political turmoil faced by the UK yearning for the leave. In order to elucidate the track leading to the referendum and subsequent crisis, the chronological nomen abstractum of the UK's membership and its reluctance toward more profound integration is cross-examined. Through scouting out the discernments, the paper of Ernst B. Haas's (1968) neofunctionalism engages in retrospection that despite criticisms, it remains a valuable framework to understand modern integration processes amid crises. It calls attention to the fact that Brexit's domino effect has urged a recalibration of allegiances among EU nations as a parabolic narrative favoring internal reform over exit.

In conclusion, the current manuscript, elliptically from a neo-functional constructivist perspective, Brexit can be theorized as a complex process driven by social constructs, norms, and identities that have attuned state behavior and interactions within Europe; whereas embodying a turbulence to the European integration project and raises questions about the future of the EU and European cooperation.

7. Conceptual framework: DEMATEL MADM and Neo-functional constructivism

In order to scrutinize the vestiges of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic on Britain's economy through a neo-functional constructivist lens, the conceptual framework of this article subtends the Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) methodology alongside Multiple Attribute Decision Making (MADM). This approach not only pursues to enucleate the interrelation of variables effectuating economic outcomes but also upholds the normative values and social constructs pivotal within the context of these dual crises.

7.1. Theoretical underpinnings

At its core, neo-functionalism expostulates that state behaviors and outcomes are profoundly influenced by social constructs such as identity, norms, and inter-state relationships. Particularly in the face of profound transformations catalyzed by both Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic, this perspective allows for a qualitative analysis of the economic landscape through situating economic activities within the spectrum of social norms and collective identities elucidating how these constructs alchemize measurements to vagueness and facilitate or hinder collaboration.

7.2. Integration of DEMATEL and MADM

7.2.1. Identification of attributes

The initial phase in enjoying DEMATEL within a MADM framework involves isolating relevant attributes tied to neo-functional constructivism, specifically regarding Brexit and the pandemic's implications for the economy.

7.2.2. *Causal relationships of ENI, DTSC, IIBB, PRCC*

The current survey identified the following attributes as Economic Nebulousness and Instability, Disruption to Trade and Supply Chains, Investment and Business Buoyancy, Policy Responses and Coordination Challenges. By means of applying DEMATEL, the current manuscript crop up how these attributes interrelate.

Since corporations and businesses become reticent in the face of unforeseen unexpectedness, *Economic Nebulousness and Instability* often feeds into Investment and Business Buoyancy.

Disruption to Trade and Supply Chains explicitly contributes to persisting *Economic Nebulousness* and resuming *Instability*, laying emphasis on relationships between Britain and the EU.

In a neo-functional paradigm, the qualities attributed to these constructs namely national identity and shared norms, are indispensable for weighing their collective impact.

Having been defined within social constructs, *Impact on Investment and Business Buoyancy*, plays a critical role in configuring business buoyancy. The interplay of Brexit-induced uncertainty with the economic residues of COVID-19 can be methodically gauged to determine how communication strategies and public engagement can be leveraged to bolster normative trust among business leaders and investors, allowing for a sturdy environment leading to a more substantial economic vista.

In the long run, regarding *Policy Responses and Coordination Challenges*, the ascendancy of responses to these challenges necessitates an evaluation of the existing social norms among policymakers. The technical hitches faced by decision-makers, articulated through the DEMATEL approach, disclose intricate links between cooperative frameworks and effective policy responses. Understanding these relationships can facilitate strategic alignments, in due course promoting a collaborative approach towards economic recovery.

7.2.3. *MADM evaluation*

Just the once causal relationships are recognized, MADM tools can be engaged to prioritize the challenges inborn within the interactions of these attributes. To be abetted in formulating strategic measurements to the compounded crises, decision-makers can apply quantitative evaluations, utilizing techniques such as the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) or Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS).

7.3. *Application of the framework*

Accentuated by the fluctuations of pandemic, the ambivalence surrounding Brexit valorizes a profound escalation in economic dubiety. This construct demonstrates how public perceptions of identity and sovereignty could foster an ambience of hesitancy among investors

and venture capitalists alike. In evaluating this attribute through DEMATEL, policy analysts may find that instilling social, economic, and conveying political stability steadily requires a concerted effort that leverages collective identity solidarity.

The Lens of neo-functional constructivist magnifies trade and supply chain disruptions as mirror-like of not just logistical challenges but as deep-rooted in divergent national identities and regulatory norms in post-Brexit. By mapping these disruptions through the DEMATEL method, policymakers would be able to discern how intermediations can rectify these challenges by fostering cooperative linkages to transcend national boundaries.

Slotting DEMATEL MADM within a neo-functional constructivist basis renders a subtle approach for excavating the dual reverberation of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic on Britain's economy. By holding forth a precise inception of the back-and-forth between social constructs and economic variables, this framework furnishes policymakers and benefactors with the obligatory trappings to route sophistication, enrich collaborative practices, and endorse economic vivacity in a post-Brexit, pandemic-affected setting.

Designating a Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) matrix integrated with Multiple Attribute Decision Making (MADM) tailored to argue implications of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic on Britain's economy via emphasizing the relational dynamics and the socio-political context and propping up these attributes.

7.4. DIMATEL MADM matrix construction

The current survey evaluated essential attributes acknowledged formerly, to fabricate a DEMATEL matrix meeting their causal relationships. The MADM agenda will subsequently help prioritize these attributes based on their relative importance and interdependencies vis-à-vis Britain's economic background.

7.4.1. The initial DEMATEL Matrix

In order to allot the DEMATEL matrix, the current research allocated qualitative values (usually on a scale of 0 to 4, where 0= no influence, and 4= very high influence) to indicate how sturdily each attribute affects the others. Hypothetical representation of the DEMATEL matrix is based on the argument remitted (Table 4).

7.4.2. Normalized matrix

For the very aim of expediting further analysis, the matrix values have to be normalized. Table 5 signifies a normalized matrix where each value is divided by the highest row sum.

Table 4. Covidal Brexit DEMATEL matrix

Attribute	Economic nebulousness and instability	Trade disruptions	Business confidence	Policy responses
Economic nebulousness and instability	0	2	3	2
Disruption to trade and supply chains	1	0	2	1
Investment and business confidence	3	2	0	3
Policy responses and coordination challenges	2	1	3	0

Source: Research findings

a) Row sums

- Economic nebulousness and instability: 7
- Trade disruptions: 4
- Business confidence: 8
- Policy responses: 6

Table 5. Normalized Covidal Brexit DEMATEL matrix

Attribute	Economic nebulousness and instability	Trade disruptions	Business confidence	Policy responses
Economic nebulousness and instability	0	0.29	0.43	0.29
Disruption to trade and supply chains	0.14	0	0.29	0.14
Investment and business confidence	0.43	0.29	0	0.38
Policy responses and coordination challenges	0.29	0.14	0.38	0

Source: Research findings

7.4.3. Determine the causal diagram & total influence calculation

For the very aim of effectively illustrating the relationships between various attributes, a causal diagram is here generated via the normalized matrix data. Total influence, incorporating both direct and indirect effects as derived from the normalized matrix and is mainly used to calculate the overall impact that each attribute has. The values within each corresponding row of the matrix are aggregated to determine the total influence for each attribute for the purpose of providing an exhaustive assessment of each attribute's overall impact within the system.

Table 6. Total influence calculation of Covidal brexit

Attribute	Total influence
Economic nebulousness and instability	1.00
Disruption to trade and supply chains	0.57
Investment and business confidence	1.10
Policy responses and coordination challenges	0.81

Source: Research findings

7.5. Prioritize the attributes using MADM

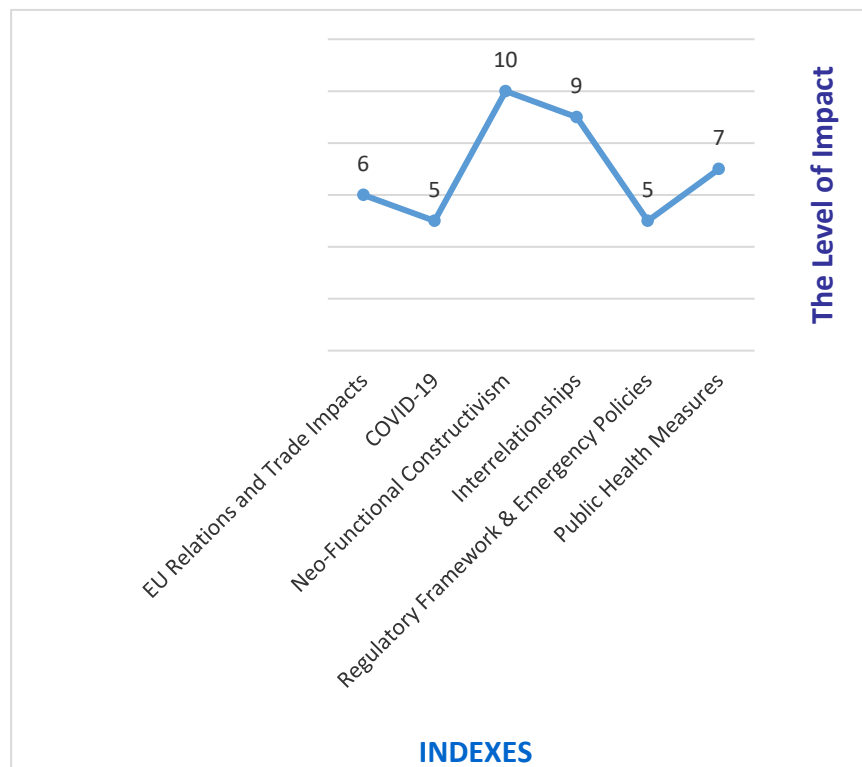
In order to precisely determine the importance of each feature, the manuscript has already employed techniques like the following weighted scoring or the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) in a Multiple feature Decision Making (MADM) approach. for illustration, in light of their interdependence, decision-makers can equally weigh the importance of boosting Investment and business confidence due to its high total influence value before determining how urgent it is to address Economic Nebulousness and Instability. A priority table in the manner described in Table 7 by using an evaluation technique of scoring system that allocates these attributes weight, with higher scores denoting greater significance.

Table 7. Prioritizing Covidal Brexit attributes

Attribute	Priority score
Economic nebulousness and instability	4
Investment and business confidence	3
Policy responses and coordination challenges	2
Disruption to trade and supply chains	1

Source: Research findings

The above DIMATEL MADM matrix provides a structured and holistic approach to analyzing how Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic interrelate with Britain's economy from a neo-functional constructivist perspective. This configuration underscores the importance of social constructs; such as identity and trust, culminating in a comprehensive decision-making tableau that allows policymakers to identify key areas for intervention and cooperative strategies to mitigate the economic consequences stemming from these unprecedented circumstances. By acknowledging not only the economic aspects but additionally the underlying social dynamics, the notion of cooperation fosters a more cohesively inclusive and human-centered approach to crisis management in the years that lie ahead. The conceptual structural map that ensues, could integrate the designated keywords alongside significant concepts from the current debate around Brexit, the British economic system, the COVID-19 epidemic, and neo-functional constructivism. This conceptual map enables to grasp the dynamic interplay between these numerous components through providing a visual depiction of their relationships.



Source: Research findings

Figure 1. Conceptual framework of concurrence of Covidal Brexit on Britain economy

7.6. Conceptual structural map**7.6.1. Brexit**

This dimension encapsulates the abrupt change in the UK's relationship with the European Union (EU). It highlights the effects on trade as well as the broader geopolitical ramifications beyond the official resignation. This row outlines the key components of Brexit, encompassing how it will affect trade and EU relations.

7.6.2. British economy

The current sector of the British economy focuses on the key aspects impacted by the pandemic and Brexit, such as initiatives like the Job Retention Scheme and measures for economic stability. The Job Retention Scheme, economic stability, and the continuous complexity of the Post-Brexit Transition are some of the sub-components that make up this node, which is essential to the argument. These factors zero in on the immediate economic relics stemming from both Brexit and the pandemic.

7.6.3. COVID-19

This row outlines the critical health management interventions and legislative responses to combat the pandemic. It also accentuates the ramifications of Brexit and the pandemic have jointly shaped the current economic landscape including significant public health responses and policies. The pandemic acts as a parallel adverse force impacting the economy. This aspect basically consists of public health measures, emergency policies instituted by the UK government, and the deployment of immuno-modulators, as a whole mirror the ongoing attempts to mitigate the health crisis.

7.6.4. Neo-functional constructivism

Arguing the theoretical framework for elaborating the analysis, this final row, maneuvers on how adaptation and problem-solving strategies can lead to novel openings amidst the crises. This speculative agenda serving as the foundation of the analysis, puts emphasis on the role of social constructs and collective action in adapting to crisis conditions. Highlighting the need for coordinated responses to the dual challenges presented by Brexit and the pandemic, policymaking within a neo-functional constructivist perspective urges a problem-solving approach.

7.6.5. Interrelationships

Illustrating the complex interactions and dependencies via the arrows between these elements, for instance, the impacts of COVID-19 on the British economy are cobbled up by Brexit, while the adaptive strategies utilized under neo-functionamal constructivism solicit to expedite further prospects for recovery amid crises.

7.6.6. Problem-solving strategies and new opportunities

Within the context of neo-functional constructivism, the diagram reassures a stance of adaptation where policymakers are provoked to innovatively derive novel prospects from current challenges, ultimately fostering a resilient economy in the face of persistent adversity.

This conceptual structural map portrays the multifaceted interplay between Brexit, COVID-19, and the dynamics of the British economy through the lens of neo-functional constructivism. It elucidates how these elements are interconnected and how they collectively drive the ongoing discourse on economic resilience, adaptation, and policymaking in perplexing times. It concisely summarizes the relationships between the main indexes while maintaining clarity and coherence.

8. Findings**8.1. Triangle of Covid-Brexit economy under the light of neo-functional constructivism**

Having corroborated intriguing insights bridging over the last decade; the analytical findings (Gupta et al., 2023: 170) contend for instance, the unemployment rate followed a decreasing trend until 2020, but enjoyed a sudden increase in 2021, lasting for a six-month period. On the other side of the coin, total weekly earnings depicted a gradual rise with abrupt transition over time, while the GDP index exhibited an upward curve until 2020, successively, with a decline during the COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, trade experienced the most significant decline in post-Brexit and during the absolutely irrevocable COVID-19 crisis.

Across the UK's four regions and twelve industries, these events' feedbacks varied adversely; Wales and Northern Ireland were identified as the regions capsized with calamity by both Brexit and the pandemic, with sectors like accommodation, construction, and wholesale trade suffering colossal burdens on incomes and employment levels.

Conversely, industries such as finance, science, and health showed an increased contribution to the UK's total GDP after Brexit, suggesting positive outcomes. It is important to note that the economic effects were more pronounced on men than on women. Among all the variables examined, trade suffered the most severe consequences in the UK.

Theories of regional convergence include neo-functionalists attributing the formation and evolution of a common European foreign and security policy to the internal dynamics and mechanisms of European convergence and the internal relations of the European regional system. The assumptions of these two mingled theories on ideas and values (Sangiovanni, 2006: 440) include the dynamics of expansion and politicization and the role of transnational and transnational actors such as interest groups and political parties. In explaining this, economic convergence due to expansionist logic will lead to political convergence. In other words, the internal dynamics of

the European Economic Community in the field of cooperation in the field of foreign and security policy are also current (Sjursen, 1999: 15).

The focus of this research finds strong acoustical articulation in the framework of constructivism. Through an abstruse reasoning, constructivists address interpersonal beliefs widely shared among the individuals of the world while regard national identities as social constructs, assuming that interests and identities of human beings are molded by the same shared beliefs as they perceive themselves in relationships with others. The interests and identities of governments are not determined from the outset, but they are socially structured. Under an accustomed lucidity, the normative influence of fundamental institutional structures and the relationship between normative transformations and the identity and interests of the state are generated with an accustomed lucidity.

Admittedly, the world without identity is the wild world as that of primeval chaos, howling and unknown, far cry from being in a feverish bewilderment, even more treacherous than the state of chaos. It is through the identity that a state constantly perceives others based on the identity it ascribes to them, while at the same time reproducing its own identity through daily hassles of social actions. In any case, the final style guru of meaning is the interpersonal structure. According to constructivist analysis, Britain, as an actor and member of the European Union, as its influence and power increase in the form of Brexit within the EU; this intermittent threat is considered as an intersubjective structure rather than a material structure. In other words, such a perception is built within the labyrinth of mindsets by the European Union, as a minatory shadow menacing EU.

Brexit inquiry as a ray of British foreign policy under the light of constructivist ideologies as stated by Nicholas Ounf cited in Kubalkova (2001: 77) is based on the prevalent discourse anchored in the individual intentions of the British agents regarding the referendum to remain or leave without EU participation as others. Hence, these expressions, under the sway of arbitrary opinions, adopted by agents, give meaning to policies. Verbal communications lead to abysmal restrictions and normative consequences and raise expectations in others. Analysis of strategic interaction, threat survey, and agents' obligations to commitments are all perceived in terms of behavioral actions. Agreements, like Britain's withdrawal from the EU, are a kind of strategic interaction that is generalized to acts of mutual *sine qua non*.

The mainstream of political statements is vague, deceptive and fabricated, which can be a kind of distraction for observers. From Meehan's point of view, "political statements" are more than politics and have to be regarded as a sort of political action, for policies are tools for emerging action (Meehan, 1971: 269). Observers analyze agents' verbal actions with their inferences from political statements.

According to Meehan (1971: 268), politics is an essential tool for

rational choice in certain circumstances; all the actions of British agents are derived from conscious comparisons of possible alternative outcomes founded on criteria or principles. Observers in the European Union would reach a consensus on possible Brexit policies as a strategic guide.

From Schilling's (1971) point of view, agents' movements are "events" (like the Brexit referendum). Movements serve the intentions of agents by articulating their policies and reflecting their commitments. Simultaneously, movements are also considered as politics. By implicit pre-commitment, agents create commitments through actions.

According to Nicholas Onuf (1998: 23), an agent who rationally pursues a rule acts as if he has already based his actions on pre-commitments.

As Weldon in *Economist* (2021) coined the term "Double whammy" for these catastrophic phenomena embedded intermittingly. Subsequent to covid-19, Brexit's impact on the British economy will be more lucid. Weldon recited that Unscrambling the economic impact of Brexit from that of the covid-19 pandemic is not undemanding. Exports to and imports from the European Union duly collapsed. Nevertheless, with the country then in the midst of its third national lockdown, it seemed quite hectic to shed the charge upon Brexit or Covid. While over the course of 2022 the impact of the pandemic will commence to fade, save for the consequences of Brexit could still be accentuated.

Britain's bizarrely straightforward macroeconomic feedback in the latter half of 2021 as human forces shortages, bottlenecks and inflation behind the very fact of global fallout from the pandemic led to a worldwide shift in consumer demand. Hitherto, as the so-called constraints alleviated elsewhere, the conflict will linger for longer in Britain.

Tightening fiscal policies in post pandemic Brexit will pave the way for Britons to feel more at ease economically.

In the last section of his report, Weldon redefined new frictions as the Office for Budget Responsibility, the government's economic forecaster, reckons Brexit will result in the economy being about 4% smaller over the long run than it would have been otherwise. That is the consequence of both a smaller supply of labour and new trade frictions leading to less competition and slower productivity growth. By the end of 2022 it will be Brexit, rather than covid-19, that is putting policymakers in the hassle.

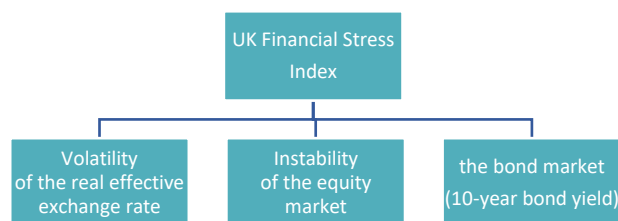
8.2. Covid: Disguise Brexit?

The majority of think-tankers accredit that Brexit, not COVID, debilitated the UK economy with a destructive impact. Ellington et al. (2022) scrutinized the trauma of both events and find that Brexit had a incapacitating impact on UK GDP growth, through significant

spillovers (neo-functional beloved concept) to UK financial marketplaces under the guise of a increasing long-standing monetary debts and expenditures and increased exchange rate volatility. The purported report analyzes the UK economy's trends from January 2000 to January 2021, utilizing 12-month GDP growth while prioritizing Divisia money growth over the Bank of England's Bank Rate as the main monetary policy instrument. Prior research indicates that Divisia money is a significant predictor of GDP growth in both the US and UK, particularly along with interest rates approach their effective lower bound. It has been six and a half years since the referendum that precipitated the UK's departure from its seemingly crony, the European Union; however, as observed by George Parker and Chris Giles of *The Financial Times*, there exists a notable lack of willingness among both Eurosceptic and Europhile factions to engage in a discourse regarding the merits or drawbacks of the UK's unilateral decision to disengage from the EU framework (Ellington et al., 2022).

COVID-19 is expediently concealing the authentic impact of Brexit on the UK economy. This paper has endeavored premises to broach the impacts of Brexit and COVID-19 on the UK economy.

Regardless of numerical statistics and percentages, as for Brexit-Covid offspring, the current research ruminates over the literature surveys on economic policy uncertainty (EPU) and financial stress conditions in the UK. The EPU index hammers out the keywords relevant to economic policy uncertainty from major newspapers in the UK. The high levels of EPU persevere until early 2018 before rising again and remaining high until the end of 2020 when the UK left the EU. The dynamics of the EPU index during the period conform to the view that the Brexit referendum has been by far the most significant event so far in the post-war British political history as a precise exemplification of the volatile nature of the negotiations in the UK's future relationship with EU.



Source: European Central Bank's (ECB) historical database (Ellington et al., 2022)

Figure 2. The triple levers of UK financial stress index

The above-mentioned report by Ellington et al. (2022) inspected the relationship between economic policy uncertainty and the UK economy, with a particular focus on the impact of the EU referendum and the subsequent COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, the stress index exhibited a pronounced increase in early 2020 in response to the initial

lockdown, whereas its rise around the EU referendum date was relatively modest. Employing a sophisticated econometric framework, developed by Michele Lenza and Giorgio Primiceri (2020), the empirical model isolates the effects of an economic policy uncertainty shock on UK GDP growth, revealing a statistically significant and contractionary impact that persists for up to twelve months.

The tremor of the recognized economic policy vagueness does not only affect the UK economy but also manipulates sizeable spillover effects on UK financial markets, rendering as intensified financial stress akin to the neo-functional spillover effect. The alleged hallmark is predominantly would lay the groundwork by mounting long-term expenditures and augmented volatility in the sterling exchange rate that could swamp Britain in debts. Anticipating these detrimental effects to persist for an extended duration of time, such opposing issues and impending changes within the financial backdrop exacerbate tightening pressures on UK economy.

Benjamin Martill and Uta Staiger (2018: 172) revolve around the debate that Brexit transcends a mere British affair, serving as a camera to observe broadly acknowledged tensions within the European integration scheme; suggestive sagacity and penetration within the post-Brexit recondite progenies regarding Europe's identity, unity, and governance amid a milieu of ever-growing populism and Euroscepticism. The research contributors posit that Brexit could either excavate current crises or catalyze a reimagined European route by the very aim of further integration and a reevaluation of national sovereignty vibrancies. The aftermaths of Brexit pointedly feature the requisite for a contemplative reverification of the EU's tactical approach to nurture flexibility and cohesion, afore recede into isolationism or unyielding intergovernmentalism. The survival of European Union confronts inextricable hitches at the mercy of the joint pledge of EU member states to traverse these turbulent waters together.

9. Conclusion

Year of 2021 as the first year of maneuvering independently outside the EU is inevitably a catch 22 for UK to meet those levels of prosperity and opulence in 2022, namely labor shortages in various industries. The corona virus pandemic has had a huge impact, and sectors that relied on the freedom of movement of EU workers before Brexit appear to have been hit the hardest. A mishmash of the COVID-19 quarantine and restrictions, and the execution of Brexit, double deteriorated UK economy to the extent that the factor of Brexit suffices financial devastation, let alone the noticeable breakage Covid 19 inflicted harshly upon UK.

Reportedly, Ward and Webb (2025: 15) protrudes into the vitality of UK's trade with the EU in 2024, -0 around 41% of exports and 51% of imports, though Brexit has contravened tariff-free arrangements due

to its trade barriers. In order to relapse to pre-Brexit levels regarding UK goods exports to the EU with strong recovery and growth, replicating a limber fluctuating trade setting heightened by multiple global factors. The current research encircles the query that how post-Brexit's structural changes, nowadays in its infancy, namely a toddler, would impress long-term trade relationships along with the core debate centering on the balance of economic integration and national sovereignty amidst worldwide indecisions as well.

Table 8. Muddling through Covidal Brexit

Index	Solution in Post-Covidal Brexit
Enhancing market reforms (locally & internationally)	Transactions with non-EU members like China
Barriers on IT & cyber security	Knowledge-transferred from South Korea high-Tech firms
Issuing travel MOU for British nationals	Regarding immigration and studies cases in EU countries
Negotiation on bilateral trade with EU members & Non-EUs	Sifting through FTA options due to Covidal Brexit

Source: Research findings

Since the official withdrawal of the UK from the European Union, adios to the rules of Brussels, despite pledges of a "clean break", London and Brussels continue to spar. Under the UK's novel immigration laws, EU nationals no longer enjoy preferential treatment. Instead, a new points-based system dedicated to magnetize skilled workers. There are quite a few tried and true assessments of the latest state of these conflicts such as the lack of European workforces as "backbone" (Strietska-Illina & Tessaring, 2005: 14) of London's tourism industry and economy.

Regarding the Trade and Co-operation Agreement between the UK and the EU, due to a frictionless arrangement, the Bank of England prognosticated that in the long-standing term UK trade will be 10.5% lower, and productivity and GDP will be 3.25% lower under the agreement (European Union, 2001). The Centre for European Reform (2023) applies the 'doppelganger approach' namely considering at the average performance of advanced economies analogous to the UK to stumble on the fact that the UK economy was 5.2% smaller because of Brexit in 2021 (ibid). The current paper demands that Brexit found covid as its supplementary doppelganger to inculcate the economic devastation on its concurrence.

The so-called Northern Ireland Protocol Bill had then created tensions between UK government and the EU and triggered serious accusations that the UK was about to breach international law. The jury was still out on many critics' surveys that by pushing forward with this very bill, Johnson's government gratuitously invigorated existing economic policy uncertainty rather than safeguarding the UK's interests to pauperize the impoverished society ever more. Briefly stated,

breaching international law would estrange quite a few countries regarding trade MOU. Consequently, rising economic policy uncertainty and higher interest rates nurturing elevated financial stress will generate the “perfect” conditions for further recessionary effects in the UK economy over and above the recession formerly predicted by the Bank of England.

Igniting tensions between the UK government and the EU, The Northern Ireland Protocol Bill, has been the paramount origin of wholesale friction and discontent in regards to its potential breaches of international law. Critics noted that proceeding with this bill may aggravate economic policy elusiveness rather than shield the UK's national interests. This dispute aligns with status-quo literature on the impact of political alternatives on economic stability. Not to mince words, studies advocated that breaching international law can lead to tense trade relationships and hinder the development of trade MOUs and agreements. By the same token, scholars provided leverages on the potential consequences of intensified economic policy volatility, such as higher interest rates and financial stress, equivalently leading to economic recession. Athwart remapping these theoretical frameworks, this argument puts this fact forward that the Northern Ireland Protocol Bill could contribute to a profoundly deep-rooted economic crisis in the UK further than erstwhile anticipation by the Bank of England.

The contentious Northern Ireland Protocol Bill has ignited a fierce dispute between the UK government and the EU, sparking grave allegations of potential international law violations. The impending detriments of this legislative move have spurred intense scrutiny from critics who argue that the Johnson administration's pursuit of this bill may exacerbate prevailing economic policy uncertainties rather than safeguarding the nation's interests. Fitting the abovementioned points into one concise statement in a few words, violating international law and quashing its principles could segregate the UK from main business allies, leading to an avalanche of effects including intense economic policy vacillations, increased interest rates nurturing financial qualms, and setting the venue for an excavated collapse further than the Bank of England then delineated the prognostications. This multifaceted interaction of legal, economic, and geopolitical factors accentuates the CARPE DIEM and manifold upshots of the UK's recent political verdicts prevalent nationally and on international enactments.

Anton Spisak (2022: 4), in a report for CER¹, postulates that the UK government's incentive to unilaterally ameliorate the Northern Ireland Protocol epitomizes a substantial relapse in instigating the teething troubles originated from Brexit. Taking the UK government's aims into account regarding obviating political instability and trade

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friction in Northern Ireland, the very RFP¹ menaced to breach international law and could lead to simply political divisions rather than alleviating them. Hitherto pivoting on mutual agreements rather than unilateral actions that potentially jeopardize established treaties; pointedly, yet Spisak speculates that the potential for a doable compromise subsists, namely, finding the middle ground. He emphasizes the need for the UK to conscientiously confront with the prevailing mechanisms for amendment, whereas likewise calling on the EU to acknowledge the unique circumstances of Northern Ireland. Ultimately, he notifies that without grounds of trust and collaboration, a sustainable resolution remains intangibly obscure.

One of several contributing factors plugging the gaps with short-term reforms include initiatives such as a national campaign to buoy up more UK residents to 'Opt for Britain'. Wivel and Thorhallsson's (2018: 275) contend that Brexit significantly challenges small European states, compelling them to adopt varied strategies in response to the upheaval. The authors argue that while all small states suffer from the UK's departure from the EU, the magnitude of the impact differs based on historical and economic ties to the UK. This divergence prompts small states to navigate Brexit by either prevaricating, namely establishing coalitions with like-minded nations to influence negotiations, or seeking shelter by maintaining a low profile to avoid confrontation with more powerful states. In conclusion, it illustrates that small states' adaptability and strategic choices will shape their future in a post-Brexit Europe, indicating both perils and prospects as they recalibrate their role amidst shifting geopolitical dynamics. This ongoing evolution highlights the pressing need for small states to remain flexible and proactive in an increasingly complex international landscape.

Since the implementation of Brexit, social care workers hailing from EU nations are now required to undergo a visa application process in order to work in the United Kingdom, marking a significant departure from the previous automatic eligibility. This shift was prompted by recommendations put forth by the government's Migration Advisory Committee (MAC), accentuating the necessity to enhance recruitment and retention strategies for workers in this sector. Critics have leveled accusations against various segments of the economy for their historical dependence on inexpensive labor from the EU, rather than prioritizing the engagement of domestic workers. The forthcoming culmination of the Brexit transition is poised to receive commendation on both local and global platforms. The *Grocer Trade* magazine in December categorized the government's policies as "defective", necessitating industries to sightsee alternative avenues beyond immigration. The editorial alluded to the point that a pragmatic approach dictates the need for industry stakeholders to seek solutions independently, given the

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government's unwavering commitment to stringent immigration policies outlined in its manifesto. Relying solely on foreign labor to address labor scarcities was mainly reckoned misleading, provoking an exigent demand for collaborative efforts across sectors to tackle these challenges without merely relying on governmental interference (Owen et al., 2019).

In line with research findings of this current study, the evaluation and perception of neo-functionalism regarding the importance of functional and structural pressures within the EU and its economy policy in the context of expansionist and politicized dynamics demarcate that this contagious exit strategy may lead to spread to other parts of the EU.

Above and beyond, by adopting a descriptive design, neo-functionalism proclaims society to be composed of elements that interact with each other stirring up a model that allows the social system to be salient from its environment. This timeworn pattern may be reminiscent of the Brexit referendum, and in the EU the members of the EU interact closely, nonetheless their actions are not determined by a dominant force. Novel functionalism is a general portrait of the relationship between components and social elements and interprets British society as a system consisting of factors that separate forms of interaction from the elements of the external environment and engross them in two forms: open and closed; the effect of a kind of unilateral coercion that could prevail here on behalf of the EU for Brexit and the exit vote.

Neo-functionalism devotes more or less the same aspect to order and action and avoids the mere emphasis of structural functionalism on order. It has an even broader conception of actions, and in addition to sensible actions, it also considers pretending actions. Therefore, the Brexit referendum based on the new functionalism also relies on action. The Brexit referendum is recognized in the social system from the perspective of the European Union. Neo-functionalism is a descriptive description of interrelationships and instigates the concept of equilibrium as the culmination of departure: A balance that includes Britain's conditional withdrawal, along with negotiations with the EU on specific issues of engagement and cooperation.

In garnering which factor, Brexit or COVID-19, affects Britain's economy more through a neo-functional constructivist lens, it is apropos to recognize that both crises have significant implications for precipitating the outcomes of economic crisis. Brexit, with its focus on sovereignty, identity, and cooperation, has persisted uncertainties and disruptions in trade relations with the EU, while the COVID-19 pandemic has led to global supply chain disruptions, viz restrictions on movement, and economic downturns (Fernandes, 2020). In this vein, in comparison to economic recession of 2008, perpending, the novel Covid-19 was a more disastrous crisis.

In a bid, from this manuscript's perspective, yardarm to yardarm, from a neo-functional constructivist perspective, Brexit enjoys a more upstanding impact on Britain's relationship with the EU, as it involves leeway i.e. renegotiating trade agreements, customs procedures, and regulatory frameworks. The social constructivism of sovereignty, identity, and unanimity (*esprit de corps*) weigh their own merits and demerits; divulging a dominant part in nurturing the negotiations and feasible interactions between Britain and the EU within the upcoming future. The vestiges en route from the EU regarding Brexit could epitomize challenges in maintaining economic cooperation, namely monitoring regulatory deviations, and alleviating political pressures. Contrariwise, the current research parenthetically noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has more wide-ranging consequences for global economic relations, disturbing supply chains, trade flows, and economic growth worldwide. In addressing health and economic challenges, the pandemic has underscored the interdependent interconnection of economies of UK and EU, laying emphasis on the necessity for further coordinated cooperation. The implications towards the EU for COVID-19 include the prerequisite for joint measurements to resolve vastly complex and far-reaching problems as for public health crises, economic recovery efforts, and social solidarity. While addressing the dual challenges of Brexit and COVID-19 from a neo-functional constructivist perspective, policymakers in Britain and the EU must prioritize cooperation, trust-building, and shared norms to trenchantly cope these crises effectively in the post-era of Brexit. In order to vindicate the economic impacts of these crises, finding common ground on issues such as trade relations, public health measures, and economic recovery would seem crucial. Conflict-free efforts to delineate regulatory divergences, supply chain disruptions, and investment reservations can help construct resilience and stability in the advent of abstruseness.

To put it concisely, the recommendation for overcoming the blockade created by the concurrence of Brexit and COVID-19 in Britain's economy is to adopt a collaboratively tenacious approach based on neo-functional constructivist principles. By emphasizing shared norms, trust-building, and cooperation, policymakers can work towards finding common ground and addressing the economic challenges posed by these twin dual crises. This approach will be essential for fostering economic recovery, stability, and resilience in both Britain and the EU amidst the irresolution and disruption elicited by Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The report by Stojanovic et al. (2019) skeletonizes the critical preparatory steps the UK government must undertake for efficacious negotiations with the EU regarding its future relationship within post-Brexit arena. As the Withdrawal Agreement progresses, the authors emphasize the impending complexities of the upcoming negotiations,

which will cover a broad spectrum of issues including trade and security cooperation. They advocate that the UK government must establish clear-cut negotiating objectives and avoid rigid red lines that could hamper flexibility. The report calls for a restructured governmental approach, specifically positioning the Cabinet Office to coordinate negotiations while ensuring clarity in roles pigeonholed among officials and ministers.

In order to foster a sense of shared ownership in the negotiations, into the bargain, the authors stress the importance of engaging a wide array of stakeholders, including Parliament and civil society through a functional engagement strategy with EU member states that is basically deemed essential to traverse the diverse interest concurrent within the bloc. Reconstructing a multifarious ratification process, the report concludes that strategically bold preparations will significantly influence the UK's future relations not only with the EU but also with other nations worldwide. Given the unprecedented nature of the very negotiations, this foundational work is crucially expected to silhouette the UK's geopolitical standing for incoming years.

10. Final words

The amalgamation of dizygotic twins of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic presents an unprecedented challenge for Britain's economy. The analysis of this research findings yield several crucial insights for firms: Time is of the essence; businesses must urgently devise concrete Brexit strategies as they are currently ill-prepared. These plans should encompass various facets such as supply chains, workforce management, and regulatory compliance.

It is hectic to discern the difference between the pandemic's and Brexit's effects on UK trade. Corporations may have been stockpiling as a result of COVID-19 and the Brexit deadlines. Additionally, this complicates the interpretation of underlying trends (Ward & Webb, 2025: 6).

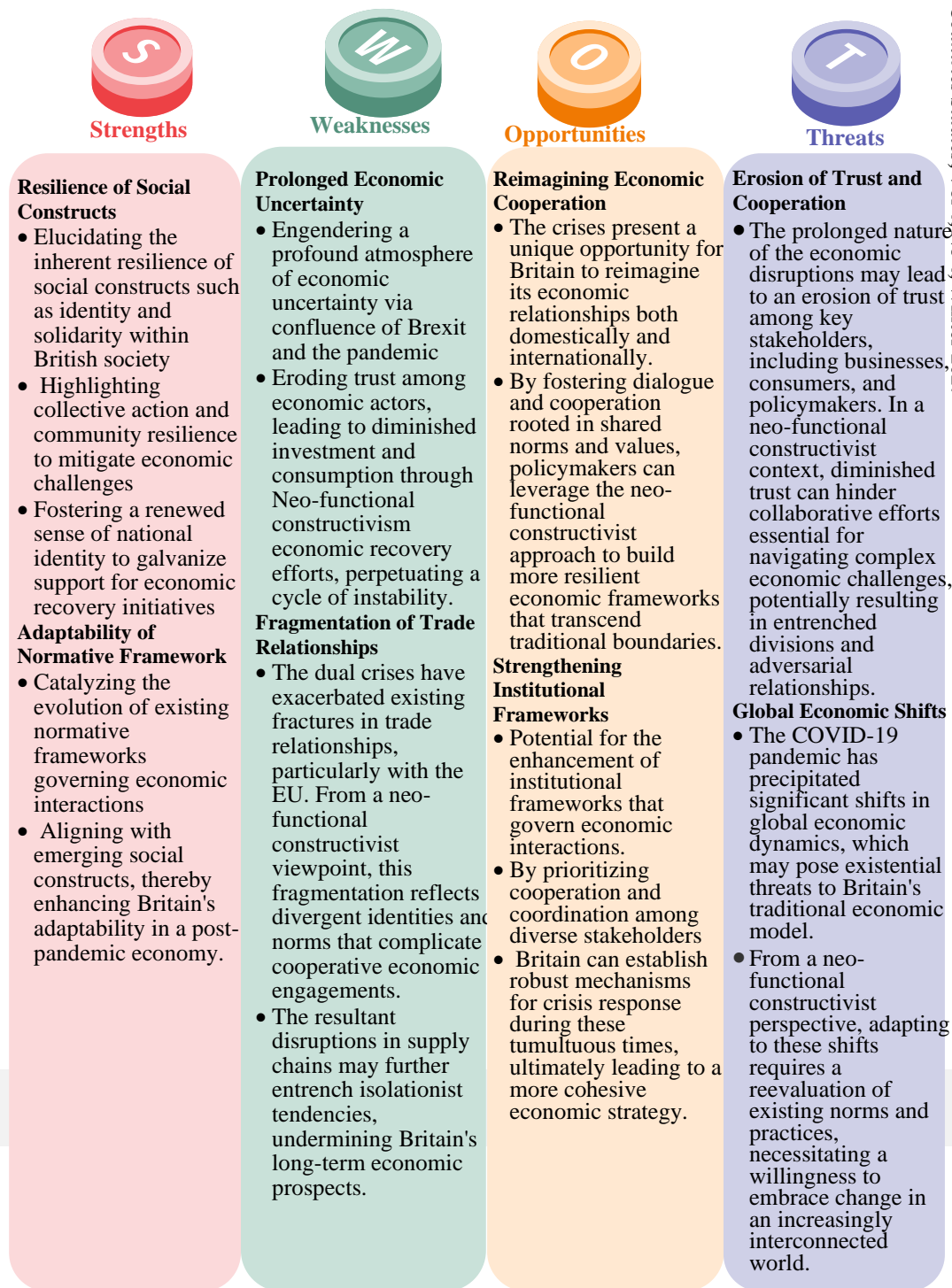
Given the changing situation, current Brexit plans need to be reviewed and modified. The economic stability outlined in the post-climatic disaster era may no longer be supported by what was considered appropriate in the pre-COVID-19 era. When combined with the pandemic post-offspring, factors that previously seemed unimportant may now have notifying implications. In light of the economic legacy, strategic decisions that were made in a hurry because of COVID-19 need to be reevaluated in the Post-Brexit framework. Therefore, Existing Brexit plans must be revisited and adjusted in light of the evolving circumstances. What was deemed appropriate in the pre-COVID-19 era may no longer be viable to sustain the economic stability expounded in post-climatic catastrophe. Factors that seemed insignificant before may now have notifying implications when intertwined with the pandemic post-offspring. Strategic decisions made

hastily due to COVID-19 must undergo reassessment within the Post-Brexit framework, responding to the economic legacy. It is imperative to reassess the resources allocated to implementing Brexit plans. The current economic teams have to be equipped with the requisite expertise to maneuver these challenges amidst their myriad other responsibilities to productively reboot the economy. Concisely, businesses must act swiftly to develop all-inclusive Brexit strategies, adapt existing plans to the evolving landscape, and ensure adequate resources are in place to effectively vie, striving for these strategies in the midst of the complexities posed by Brexit and the pandemic.

The intersection of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic unspeakably presented a multifaceted challenge for Britain's economy, particularized through the lens of neo-functional constructivism in the current manuscript. While the above-mentioned crises make UK liable to vulnerabilities and imperil its status towards uncertainties, they also furnish avenues for innovative cooperation that can restructure Britain's economic landscape out of the unforeseen vicissitudes of Covidal Brexit. Ultimately, the capacity to navigate these complexities will hinge on the ability of policymakers and stakeholders to cultivate trust, foster collaboration, and adapt to evolving social constructs in pursuit of sustainable economic growth.

In the aftermath of Brexit, vitiated by covid pandemic, standing poised to develop bespoke policies and regulations tailored to the advancement of sustainable developments of products domestically, meanwhile wholly devoid of the majority of public interest, the UK would comprise fostering private sector investment in research, development initiatives and bolstering high-value employment opportunities across the nation.

This manuscript may parenthetically delve into the intricate interplay between social and economic factors that fueled Brexit, welcomed at the outset with skeptical contempt, particularly within the context of Tory-centered Euroscepticism and economic policy formulation. Wielding an unequal and paramount authority within UK, it posits that Brexit with its widely divergent social traits represents a culmination of societal and economic disconnection exacerbated by a neoliberal ideology that rationalized the erosion and assault on the traditional British social contract. The analysis contends that a convergence of intensifying Tory Euroscepticism, fiscal austerity measures, and public apprehension towards immigration precipitated both antipathy towards the European Union and a concurrent pursuit to reestablish a sense of economic unity, increasingly defined along ethnonationalistic lines.



Source: Research findings

Figure 3. SWOT Analysis of Covidal Brexit

Supported by a blend of qualitative evidences and trenchant measurements specifying the evolution of the Conservative Party's stance towards the EU and comprehensive public opinion data at national and regional levels as well, the manuscript substantiates this argument through enunciation of platitudes and fallacies in relevant literature reviews. In due course, it underscores the British experience as a cautionary narrative, highlighting the political hazards associated with economic austerity and neoliberal policies that undermine the foundational economic underpinnings of political consensus. Meanwhile advocating to prevail more prudent counsels, this narrative decidedly serves as a warning not only to other European nations but also to the EU itself, urging a reconsideration of policies that risk fracturing the socio-economic fabric upon which political legitimacy rests.

Among the multitude of dimensions, the Brexit and COVID-19 crises have fundamentally reshaped mutual indulgences concerning national identity, economic policymaking, and international relations. These transformations have, in turn, played a pivotal role in reengineering social structures and elucidating the causal relationships within economic processes. Blessing in disguise, these crises have generated novel opportunities and posed significant challenges for economic and social policy formulation, demanding innovative approaches and adaptive strategies.

Overall, as an acid test for Britain, grounded in the principles of neo-functionalism and social constructivism, this study emphasizes the supremacy of identities, intersubjective structures, social frameworks, shared meanings, and multilayered interactions in analyzing the intricate relationships between economic and political phenomena. In light of the phenomena of Brexit and COVID-19, this approach functions as the foundational basis for both the proposed rejoinders and the recommended policy reforms. Endowed with both robust theoretical foundations and practical relevance, steers the article toward a comprehensive analysis of structural dynamics and shared meanings within the broader context of global crises under the aegis of amendment.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed to the original idea, study design.

Ethical considerations

The authors have completely considered ethical issues, including informed consent, plagiarism, data fabrication, misconduct, and/or falsification, double publication and/or redundancy, submission, etc.

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Data availability

The dataset generated and analyzed during the current study is available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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