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**Understanding British Political Dynamics and Public Opinion about Brexit**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This research paper examines the multifaceted political dynamics surrounding Brexit and its impact on public opinion in the United Kingdom. It analyzes political developments, party realignments, constitutional challenges, media framing, and public sentiment. Brexit represents not merely a policy shift but a profound reconfiguration of British politics and identity. The study integrates case studies including Boris Johnson government, Northern Ireland Protocol crisis, and the Scottish independence debate to demonstrate how political decisions interact with public perceptions. The findings reveal that Brexit is an ongoing process characterized by polarization, institutional tension, and evolving public opinion shaped by economic concerns, identity politics, and media narratives.*

**Keywords:** *Brexit, Political Dynamics, Public Opinion, Mixed-Methods, Media, Representation.*

**1. Introduction:**

Brexit is one of the most significant political events in modern British history. The 2016 referendum was a pivotal moment, revealing significant divisions in British society based on class, education and geography.<sup>1</sup> The referendum offered a clear binary option, but the reasons for it are complex, and driven by long historical Euroscepticism<sup>2</sup>, economic disenfranchisement and identity politics. Academics have suggested that Brexit is a political project embedded in deep-seated Euroscepticism. However, economic grievances cannot explain the Brexit vote; identity politics were at play.<sup>3</sup> This helped create a divisive political climate where multiple narratives about sovereignty, globalisation and nationhood were at play. The mantra "Take Back Control" encapsulated the core message of the Leave campaign, and appealed to voters who felt a loss of sovereignty in the European Union. As a result, Brexit was not a political event, but a process that is still unfolding in British politics and society.<sup>4</sup>

**2. Political Dynamics:**

Former Prime Minister Boris Johnson's Conservative government has been in the post-Brexit era, which has seen the government to implement British exit from European Union Treaty, sign trade agreement and decide United Nations (UN) trade and foreign policy. US Conservative Party has developed different political views and split on the issues of future trading relationship between Britain with European countries and geopolitical alignment, which has also influenced the political views in the state. Whereas, the role of opposition parties, such as Liberal Democrats and Labour Party have also condemned the Boris Conservative government over the Brexit issue of Scottish devolution which has created public deep concerns about government. The slogan of Independent

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<sup>1</sup> Hobolt, 2016

<sup>2</sup> Usherwood & Startin, 2013

<sup>3</sup> Goodwin & Heath, 2016

<sup>4</sup> Oliver, 2019

Scotland, promoted by Scottish National Party and European Union, is a serious issue for conservative government.

### **2.1. Conservative government approach about Brexit:**

The Conservative government, under former Prime Minister Boris Johnson, has been dealing with the post-Brexit scenario in the UK. The Conservative Party has been at the forefront of the nation's approach to Brexit. The Conservative government took a strategy, which facilitated the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement, which outlined how UK will leave European Union (EU). The Government is focused on resolving issues related to Northern Ireland Protocol<sup>5</sup>, Citizenship rights and financial agreement. To form trade deals, the Conservative government began a process of negotiation with other countries. In particular, UK signed a landmark trading agreement with European Union, the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) on January 1, 2021. The government also initiated trade talks with other key partners, such as US. The Conservative Government decided a main principle in order to regain control of UK trading policies. In doing this, the government was occupied in its independent trading and regulatory processes to make UK a global trading nation so that it could look for different trading options in addition to European Union (EU) and look for different trading agreements. In this regard, the Boris Conservative government introduced a points-based immigration plan on 1 January, 2021. This system ended the free movement of people and would consider skills and qualifications rather than nationalities; hence, it would attract the most skilled people to United Kingdom. It will also restrict the number of immigrants towards United Kingdom. It appears that there is a constant and emphasis has been given to regain the sovereignty of United Kingdom as a primary objective of Brexit. In this regard, Government has started to make decisions and also laws for the international community. Therefore, Brexit has provided an opportunity to the British governments to decide its destiny without European Union (EU). The Brexit also had an impact on the Conservative Party as there were different views about the outcome of the Brexit in the form of trade between the neighbouring countries and future relationship with European Union (EU). The split of political factions of Conservative Party into two types: Pro-European and non-European. The Pro-European groups within Conservative Party, wished to preserve the goodwill of European Union (EU) which was prior to Brexit. But on the other hand, the non-European factions of Conservative Party wanted a full separation from European Union (EU) in domestic as well as economic affairs. This led to the Boris Government being in danger.

Like any political party, the Conservative Party has had its own party dynamics and discussions around various factors of the Brexit. These have been a reflection of the range of opinions within the party on matters such as the UK's relationship with the European Union (EU), trade and harmonisation with EU laws. The Conservative Party has traditionally had a Eurosceptic faction that favoured a more substantial departure from the EU. This group frequently focused on issues like taking back control of the law, borders and immigration. On the other hand, there were those who were more pro-European. They were worried about economic risks of a very abrupt separation from EU and wanted to stay closer. There were discussions about the form of future ties with EU. Some were in favor of a "hard Brexit", a complete separation from EU, while others preferred "soft Brexit", which would involve maintaining closer economic and regulatory ties. Global Trade Opportunities: The Conservative Party, under the leadership of Prime Minister Boris Johnson, highlighted the opportunities for UK to negotiate bilateral trade agreements and engage in international trade arrangements independently of EU. This approach was in line with a more

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<sup>5</sup> The Northern Ireland Protocol, part of Withdrawal Agreement, aims to avoid a hard border on the island of Ireland by keeping Northern Ireland aligned with certain EU rules.

international outlook. There were concerns within the party about short-term economic implications of exiting EU's single market and customs union. There was a tension between economic interests and seeking opportunities in global trade.

Conservative Party members had varying opinions about the implementation of the Northern Ireland Protocol, which sought to maintain an open border in island of Ireland. There were those who backed the government's stance, and others who expressed concerns about the potential implications for trade between Northern Ireland and the UK. Prime Minister Boris Johnson's leadership style also contributed to party dynamics. His handling of Brexit, which was seen as a determination to "get Brexit done" and a more assertive negotiating position, had proponents and critics. The Conservative Party is known for its party discipline and loyalty. Debates within the party were often handled in ways that presented a cohesive party front, even if there were differences of opinion privately. The Conservative Party had to grapple with differences between regions, particularly in Scotland and Northern Ireland, which had contrasting views on Brexit. The impact of Brexit on devolved nations further complicated party politics.

## **2.2. Devolution Challenges after Brexit:**

Devolution is the transfer of power from a central authority to local or regional authorities, like regional governments or assemblies. In the UK, devolution has played a prominent role, with devolved nations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Post-Brexit, devolution issues arose due to differing opinions and effects across regions. Scotland remained part of the EU in the 2016 referendum. The Scottish National Party (SNP) has strongly supported EU membership, and has called for a close relationship, if not full EU membership, in the future. There has been a clash between the UK and Scottish governments over the SNP's approach to Brexit. Although Wales voted to exit the EU in 2016, the devolved government has raised concerns regarding the economic consequences and the importance of working together with the UK government in negotiations. There have been discussions about the devolution of powers from the UK government to the Welsh government. Northern Ireland, with its border with the Republic of Ireland, faced unique challenges with the Brexit decision. It voted to remain in EU, and the prospect of a hard border prompted the Northern Ireland Protocol, part of the Withdrawal Agreement.

With powers returning from EU to UK after Brexit, there was debate about how these powers would be shared between UK government and devolved nations. There were varying claims and disputes about what should be reserved to UK and what should be devolved. The UK government enacted Internal Market Act to facilitate trade in UK. But there were concerns about the impact on devolved powers, and the ability of devolved governments to maintain their own standards in areas such as agriculture and environment. There were arguments about funding, especially in areas where UK government had policies and projects to deal with Brexit. There were concerns about funding arrangements and whether devolved administrations had adequate funding to address effects of Brexit. The risk of divergent policies between devolved nations and UK government in sectors such as agriculture, environmental protection, and worker rights prompted discussions of need to ensure a level playing field and prevent a "race to the bottom". The Northern Ireland Protocol, as part of Withdrawal Agreement, aimed to prevent a hard border on island of Ireland. It established special arrangements for Northern Ireland, maintaining some EU rules to allow goods to move freely. The Northern Ireland Protocol has been difficult to implement, with concerns about checks on goods between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK. Contestations of the protocol's effects on trade and the union have been significant.

The different approach to Brexit, along with other factors, led to a renewed call for a Scottish independence referendum. The referendum on Scottish independence from the UK has been a

major part of Scottish politics. Brexit has brought about constitutional questions about the relationships between the devolved nations and UK government. The balance of power and the UK's constitution are key discussions in post-Brexit debates. The Joint Ministerial Committee on EU Negotiations (JMCEN) was set up to bring together UK government and devolved administrations for the Brexit negotiations. But there were questions about how successful this committee was in resolving differences and competing interests. The post-Brexit governance arrangements, including intergovernmental co-operation mechanisms, have come into focus. Cooperation and resolution of disputes between tiers of government continue to be challenges.

### 3. Public Opinion:

The political turbulence has not affected the public opinion on Brexit.<sup>6</sup> However, this stability masks deep societal divisions. A polarized nation was revealed in the 2016 referendum, with large regional and demographic differences in voter turnout. The Brexit opinion has been varied and polarized. Although most of the people voted to quit the EU in the 2016 referendum, there was a high level of regional differences with Scotland and Northern Ireland recording a majority of the votes to remain. The Brexit supporters tended to stress re-establishing the control over laws, borders and immigration. They claimed that withdrawal of EU would enable the UK to engage in free trade practices and establish its own laws. The advocates of staying in the EU tended to point to the advantages of being a member of the EU, the possibility to cooperate in common challenges and the fear of economic shocks and trade obstacles. The effects of Brexit on various groups of people, industries, and sectors have been the center of the discussions. There have been concerns regarding the supply chain disruptions, the financial services sector, and the possible economic and job impacts. Continuing negotiations with EU, trade agreements with other nations, and the overall course of post-Brexit relations of the UK with its neighbors in Europe also affected the public opinion.

Brexit supporters, who supported the exit of United Kingdom (EU) were a heterogeneous group, and their motivations and views differed. The Brexit movement involved a diverse group of people and organizations, each having its own motives of why it wanted to leave the EU. The idea of the need to regain control was one of the most important messages of the Leave campaign. The advocates believed that exiting the EU would enable UK to have its laws, boundaries and immigration policies back under its control. They viewed the EU as a body that enforced rules and dictates and constrained the UK in making their own decisions. The advocates of Brexit tended to stress the values of parliamentary sovereignty, saying that the UK Parliament, this has to be the highest in coming up with laws without the interference of EUs. The cultural issues have been the leading drivers of Brexit as much as economic grievances.<sup>7</sup> Attitudes of people to Brexit are influenced not only by economic expectations but also by national identity.<sup>8</sup>, which is a complicated issue of voter motivation.

The issues of immigration were also one of the best predictors of supporting Leave<sup>9</sup>. The Brexit seemed to be an opportunity to most voters to take back control over the borders and make immigration levels lower. Immigration issues were a major contributor towards Brexit. Others said that a Brexit would allow the UK to have its borders back and a more restrictive immigration policy. Its advocates argued that by cutting down on immigration, the economy and society would have been positively affected by the fact that it would reduce pressure on the state and local

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<sup>6</sup> Curtice, 2017

<sup>7</sup> Inglehart and Norris, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Hobolt et al., 2021

<sup>9</sup> Dennison and Geddes, 2019

services, wage disparity, and cultural dilution. The supporters Brexit way of thinking presented that by exiting the EU, UK would be free to negotiate its own trade policy. They imagined liberty to enter trade deals with nations outside EU on its terms, which might result in more favorable economic deals. It was believed by the supporters that, by breaking free of EU laws and economic and trade policies, UK will be able to open itself to the economic prospects of the world and become a more dynamic and internationally oriented economy.

Certain proponents stressed that it was necessary to maintain national identity and cultural sovereignty of the UK. They felt that by not being a part of EU, UK would be in a better position to preserve its traditions and values. The fear of EU moving towards closer union and the possible emergence of more integrated European superstate, inspired the wish to have the UK not part of these developments. Other Brexit advocates lamented what they considered a democratic void in EU institutions. They claimed that the UK was being ruled by unelected officials in the Brussels and thus reducing the accountability of those in authority. The fear of bureaucracy in EU institutions, and the influence of EU policies on businesses and industries were some of factors that led to the need to escape what was perceived as a suffocating bureaucracy. A constant concern was the amount of money that the UK contributed to the EU budget. The Brexit advocates felt that the money would be put into better use within the country. The supporters of Brexit were of the view that leaving the EU would leave the UK with greater freedom to make decisions that would clearly suit its own interests. Other proponents were not so sure with the trend of EU integration and feared what might come to pass in the future, including the use of the euro currency or further political and financial integration. The proponents viewed Brexit as a way of being flexible and independent in the formulation of the policies of UK without having to be dictated by the decisions made on the EU level.

#### **4. Reasons why Supporters want to belong to European Union:**

There are many other supporters who advocate that the United Kingdom (UK) should be within the European Union (EU) commonly known as Remainers and their reasons and opinions varied. Such individuals and organizations justified their desire to remain in the EU because of various economic, political, and cultural reasons. The proponents of remainers tended to emphasize the economic advantages of being members of the EU such as the single market. They claimed that membership in the single market gave the UK access to trade without tariffs and ease in the movement of goods and services which was beneficial to business and consumers. Proponents of EU membership also raised fears of economic consequences should the UK exit the EU such as loss of jobs, loss in foreign investment and supply chain disruptions. The agriculture industry, which relies heavily on seasonal labour in activities like picking of fruits, had difficulties in getting enough labour. The EU seasonal agricultural workers could no longer enter the UK to take temporary jobs. There was a challenge in recruitment in the health and social care sectors that also depended on a large number of EU workers. Existing strains on the healthcare system were aggravated by staff shortages in these critical areas. The construction industry that was heavily dependent on a diverse workforce had problems in filling skilled and unskilled jobs. Labor supply in the construction sector may be affected by the lack of people in the infrastructure projects and residential development. Remainers had contended that UK was more influential globally being a member of EU. They stressed on EU collective power in global negotiations, trade agreements and in solving international challenges. Advocates treasured union decision-making, whereby member states collaborate to solve shared problems, including environmental changes, safety problems and population health. Remainers stressed value of security collaboration within EU, especially with regard to intelligence sharing, counterterrorism initiatives, and dealing with transnational crime.

They said that UK security was improved by joining the EU. Other proponents of the EU membership pointed to the fact that the EU has been involved in the establishment of peace and stability in Europe considering it originated in the aftermath of the World War II.

The rights and protections that UK citizens enjoyed under EU membership, in which they were allowed to live, work, and study in other EU countries, were often cited by Remainers. They raised the issues of possible effects on such rights in case of UK leaving EU. Some of the supporters saw EU regulations as offering significant protection to consumers and workers. They claimed that the exit of EU might mean that this protection will be cut. The advocates of the EU membership appreciated the cultural experience that was promoted through the freedom of movement. They highlighted the enhancing experiences of individuals travelling, studying and working in other EU states. Others who were Remainers liked the variousness of the EU and regarded it as a chance to create a more inclusive and cosmopolitan society. Some of these proponents viewed EU environmental regulations as important to ensure high standards in aspects like air and water quality, biodiversity protection and mitigating climate change. The EU also worked together in matters concerning the environment like the Paris Agreement, which was considered as more effective in combating the global issues. The younger generations, especially, were in favor of the EU membership because of the educational opportunities that were offered to them by other programs such as the Erasmus which enhanced the student exchange in the EU. Certain advocates held that EU membership served to boost career opportunities in the future, to access a wider job market and professional network. Other Remainers were inspired by a more general anti-nationalist sentiment and the wish to have a more interconnected and collaborative global community. They viewed the EU as an example of international cooperation.

Brexit has adversely affected a range of population of people residing in United Kingdom. With profound impacts across UK social and economic sectors, Brexit has transformed the character of different domains including manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, hospitality, technological and digital sectors leading to labour shortage in these areas. Both challenges and opportunities existed to the agricultural and fishing communities. The export of agricultural products and fish to EU was affected by changes to the trade arrangements and regulatory frameworks. Nevertheless, the fact that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Common Fisheries Policy were left gave an option to the UK to establish its own policies. Cases of disruption in the supply chains, border delays, and additional administrative overhead on agricultural and fisheries products were reported.

The disruption of manufacturing industries, especially those with integrated supply chains across the EU, was caused by increased customs checks and regulatory changes. Slow turnover of goods and alteration of the regulatory environment were a challenge. The possibility of regulatory divergence between UK and EU was a worry to industries, which had hitherto abided by the same standards. Certain companies had to adjust to varying products in sale in UK and EU. The services sector, especially financial services experienced difficulties with regard to alteration of access to the market. The EU failed to accord equivalent status to the financial regulatory system of the UK resulting in limitations to the cross-border financial services. Some of the industries to which changes in international regulations applied to include provision of professional services included legal, accounting, and consulting.

Digital and technology sectors were impacted by the alteration in data flows between EU and UK. Businesses had to learn to comply with the new data security laws. The recruitment of talent in the technology sector that is frequently based on a diverse workforce was also impacted by changes in immigration policies and the cessation of free movement. Changes in the pharmaceutical and

healthcare industries were in the form of regulatory processes where it is required that medicines in the UK and the EU should have separate approvals. This touched on drug supply chains. The medical research and access to EU research funding were other concerns to the medical and academic community. The retail industry was impacted by the tariff changes and trade arrangements. Tariffs and higher transportation costs led to an increase in the cost of some products. The retailers and consumer goods companies were affected by disruptions in supply chains, especially of the perishable goods and the just-in-time inventory.

#### **5. UK Policies and Shortage of Labour:**

Since Brexit, there was acute labour shortage in many sectors of UK such as agriculture, transportation, health, social sector, construction, hospitality and tourism. The COVID-19 played a role in increasing labour shortages. The lockdowns and restrictions of traveling restricted the ability of workers who could have otherwise come to the UK to take jobs. Designed to bring in highly skilled employees, the points-based immigration system was also a problem to industries that depend on low-skilled labour. The skills needed by some industries did not match the standards provided by the immigration system. The perception of the UK as a less desirable destination to the workers, especially the EU workers, might have been affected by shifts in the immigration policies and the removal of the free movement.

The transportation and logistics industries were experiencing difficult times due to the augmented border inspections and delays of goods movement. There was a shortage of drivers in the transportation industry that affected the delivery of goods on time. The agriculture industry, which relied much on the seasonal workers in their tasks like picking fruits, had a problem in getting enough labour. To satisfy the short-term employment dissimilarity, it could not be possible to allow the seasonal agricultural workers free movement of European states to United Kingdom. Many Europeans are also employed in social and health care sector, which are also experiencing issues with their employment drives. Being the most significant sector of UK economy, the healthcare system is experiencing the acute issue of the labour shortage as well. The construction industry in United Kingdom is also experiencing labour force shortage in various jobs based on the various expertise. This labour shortage in UK construction industry would affect the housing development and infrastructural projects. Industries like hospitality and tourism that historically depended on a large portion of EU labour, suffered intense labour shortages. Hotels, restaurants and other businesses faced difficulties filling their positions especially those of lower skills. Travel regulations, such as the visa requirements and the end of the free movement, influenced the tourism and hospitality industries. The COVID-19 pandemic added to the problems of these sectors.

The shortage of labour in the United Kingdom (UK) is of much concern to the industries in the post Brexit era. Migration of the labour market, termination of free movement and change in the settlement process are the key factors that have rendered the labour shortage as a complex issue. The European people are also unable to travel to England to work since they no longer have visas to England. By doing so, the free movement of European citizens to United Kingdom must be required to abide by same rules and regulations as applicable to the non-European citizens. Unskilled labour on the other hand has been given priority on working of United Kingdom as introduced point based-immigration system by UK government. The additional points that score with skilled-based individuals in the movement of the United Kingdom are new requirements like salary threshold and English language proficiency. To meet the agricultural needs of the United Kingdom, the British government made a move towards introduction of Seasonal Workers Scheme especially to the farmers and peasants to enable temporary visit of workers to work in the farms. But the size of such initiatives may not be sufficient to offset more labour market issues. Certain

sectors have tried to come up with industry-specific interventions to counter shortages, including training and upskilling, initiatives to recruit domestic workers, and lobbying to implement industry-specific immigration policies. Some industries improved the wages such that the labourers were attracted and retained due to labour shortage. These would not be applied to any other sectors of the British economy since it would lead to increased inflation. The lack of labour would have numerous implications in terms of reduced output that would translate into affected economic growth. Failure to fill the key positions in industries may hinder smooth operation and expansion of the businesses, something that has led to the stunted growth in most sectors of United Kingdom. The labour scarcity can create a stiff challenge to the UK business competitiveness in terms of attraction and retention of skilled labour. This would also have an influence on the over industrial capability in being innovative in the global competitiveness.

#### **6. Future of British with European Union:**

The current politico-economic environment and individualistic perceptions have paved the road for new future perceptions of European Union (EU) with United Kingdom (UK). The new public perceptions are grounded on different levels of future relations. The mixture of optimism and concern are present in the post-ending of transitory period of Brexit on December 31, 2020. People who were hopeful and optimistic were identifying new dimension of state's sovereignty after Brexit, but the unknown problems and troubles after Brexit has made people fearful. Different matters like the discussion of future trading relations on the basis of monitoring cooperation, terms and conditions of trading and market links between United Kingdom (UK) and the European Union (EU) has shaped the public perceptions on future relationship. Through this, public opinions have been created by the new trading rules about changing market dynamics, tax and trading restrictions. The people wanted to see positive approaches and collaborations in the form of business and industrial relationships between European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK). The public also hopes that EU and UK will work together to tackle issues about collective security, environmental changes and health issues. In contrast, there are potential tensions and conflicts between EU and UK about dispute settlement, implementation of Northern Ireland Protocol and flexible partnerships have raised public concerns of their relationships.

From the aspects of people free movement, different changing visa rules, border control and travel warnings have received much attention. Free movement people from European Union to United Kingdom (UK) are also concerned about how the future EU and UK relationship would impact family and social connections. There are some sections of society that have some concerns about studying, working and living in United Kingdom (UK). The changing circumstances of United Kingdom (UK) with Northern Ireland and Scotland have sensitised some of the people's opinions and views on UK. The referendum calls for being an independent Scotland and urge for being a EU member country has also influenced the public opinion which has been shaped by the media messages of Brexit and its follow up with European Union (EU). The media having different political leaning has also influenced people views of events and developments after Brexit. At the same time, the message and speeches of both the European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK) politicians have also shaped public opinions and people perception about the changing scenarios. At the same time some people may expect to adapt to the changing relationship between European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK) as they are facing different situation post Brexit.

#### **7. Conclusion:**

Agreements are subject to change as in trade negotiations. The impacts of Brexit on British business relations with European countries have been extensive, covering economic, legal, constitutional, political and public opinion aspects. Brexit has brought economic impacts including

trade relationships, supply chain effects and impacts on industries. The transition to a new trading regime along with regulatory shifts has created opportunities and challenges for cross-border trade. Legal and constitutional ramifications of Brexit have marked the transition to a new phase characterised by UK's reassertion of legislative sovereignty and autonomy over its legal systems. European Union Withdrawal Act 2018 was instrumental in transposing EU laws into UK laws and laid the groundwork for the creation of a new legal framework. The complexities of regulatory reform and trade arrangements have contributed to the legal environment, with businesses having to deal with a complex set of rules that impact on compliance and governance. The European Association (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the Act) was an important piece of legislation that provided the legal basis for UK's exit from EU. It was to supply lawful consistency, to avoid any potential lawful holes and to ensure the smooth transition as UK prepared for its new life as an independent nation outside EU. The Act additionally initiated discussions of established concerns, allocation of powers and role of Parliament in the post-Brexit lawful scene. The legitimate considerations around effects of economic transactions post-Brexit, are extensive and cover wide range of elements fundamental for effective and efficient international trade relations. These contemplations play a pivotal job in setting out rights and obligations of gatherings, adapting to consistence and furnishing instruments for debate goal when clashes emerge. Legitimate systems should be precisely crafted to settle interests of the gatherings. Post-Brexit UK has re-established principle of parliamentary matchless quality and power has been a key issue. However, viable operation of power is swayed by peace arrangements, legal constraints and devolution in UK. The balance between power and law is an ongoing feature of the constitution. Politically, Brexit has led to a series of dynamics, both in UK and European Union. The negotiation and execution of the withdrawal agreement, trade agreements and the Northern Ireland Protocol have been at the forefront of political discussions. The strategy of the Tory government, public perceptions and party politics have all been integral to the political dynamics around Brexit. Additionally, geographic variations, especially in Scotland and Northern Ireland, have led to different political realities and calls for political reforms. The inner party elements in Moderate Party on Brexit reflected a range of perspectives, from those advocating a clear separation from EU to those emphasising the importance of maintaining close relationships for economic and strategic considerations. These elements have developed as UK adjusted to post-Brexit world. The post-Brexit devolution issues have centred around different points of view, capacities and methodologies among lapsed bodies and UK government. The impacts on financing, administration and religious arrangements proceed to be debated and discussed. The changing scene reflects the complex transaction between lapsed arrangements and the UK government in reaction to the UK's leave from EU. The Brexit question remains a key issue in UK politics and the debate on long-term impacts of Brexit continues to shape the discourse. The reasons for Brexit advocates were various, and one could align with different reasons for supporting the Leave cause. What's more, there were not in general positive perspectives about Brexit and not all people were in favour of EU exit. A mix of political, financial, social and individual elements affected the decision to help Brexit. In the meantime, there were some normal themes among people who upheld EU participation; there were differences in the needs and perspectives. The view on EU participation by and large was different and people had diverse reasons for maintaining EU participation based on individual needs and concerns. Brexit impacts are in play and there could be changes. Also, Coronavirus pandemic has presented complexity in issues faced by various networks and industries. As a result, the public opinions vary and it might be a range of views depending on the situations and needs. There has been a range of public perceptions about Brexit,

from the advocacy of the new independence to concerns about economic and other effects of Brexit on the UK as a whole. The dynamics of political communication, media coverage and perceptions have contributed to the complexity of public opinion. As UK businesses grapple with the complexities of these challenges and opportunities, the post-Brexit era is playing out, defining the future economic, legal and political landscape of UK's relations with European nations. The responsiveness and flexibility of businesses, combined with various government measures will play a pivotal role in how well UK adapts to this new phase of its association with the European Union. Brexit's legacy is an ever-evolving mosaic, capturing the complex dynamics of economic, legal, political and public factors in global business.