In this section, we provide an overview of some of the literature on the economic impact of Convid -19 so we can draw insights, allow for a fair and comparative review and relate the findings to our study.

(1)Rakha, A., Hettiarachchi, H., Rady, D., Gaber, M.M., Rakha, E. & Abdelsamea, M.M. (2021) *Predicting the Economic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in the United Kingdom Using Time-Series Mining*. Economies. 9 (4), pp. 137

(2)In a recent study, Rakha et.al ,aimed to evaluate the effects of Convid-19 on the economy of the UK(3) using both continuous and categorical time-series mining as their methodology (4) using previous economic data crises they took into consideration data monthly, quarterly and yearly data from this three sectors-construction, services and production as well as GDP data. (5)The article is useful for forecasting future economic effects. (6)The model used should be further validated to ensure more reliability and utility of this approach by including more variables, events, and time points leading to a more accurate prediction as it is for AI models.

(7)They found similar findings that the covid-19 had negative effects on the England economy in the sectors of construction, services and production. This is due to also Brexit which will result in a change in its labour market, European markets are difficult to access a worry for every decision maker

(8) It is added to our work as it talks about the effects of the Covid-19 terms on inflation like ours. (Rakha *et al.,*2021)

(1)De Lyon, J. and Dhingra, S.,(2021). *The impacts of Covid-19 and Brexit on the UK economy: early evidence in 2021*. London: Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics and Political Science.

(2)They assess the impact of COVID-19 on firms' activities and predict the(4) economic consequences of the preventive measures that the government imposed.

(3)using real-time data from the Confederation of British Industry (CBI). (5)They showed that the pandemic has caused a sharp reduction in the growth rate of nominal wages, an increase in costs mainly due to the increased input costs by increasing barriers to trade between the UK and the EU imposed by Brexit in addition to delays at the border, burdensome administrative costs, and the adoption of new technologies and management practices due to the pandemic. etc. This leads to rising costs, higher prices, and reduced competitiveness. (6)During the analysis, data from manufacturing overshadow the other economic sectors. The period for training expenditure in the services sector is three months instead of 12. (7)The UK economy has been adversely affected by the necessity of a national lockdown in short and the picture painted. (8) It provides an insight into which metrics to use to see the true effects of Covid-19 on the UK economy in comparison to others to help in the discussion of the effects of Covid-19 on the UK economy like ours. (De Lyon and Dhingra, 2021)

(1)Stephens, M., Cross, S. and Luckwell, G., (2020). *Coronavirus and the Impact on Output in the UK Economy*: June 2020. *London: Office for National Statistics*, p.12.

(2) The overall impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the output measure of gross domestic product (GDP) during June 2020 (3)using an online questionnaire and the Monthly Business Survey (MBS) as the primary data source for 75% of production industries and 50% of services industries to provide a (4)in-depth insight of the impacts of the coronavirus on the UK economy (5)The article is useful to our research as Stephens *et al.*, used GDP as one of the economic metrics which has a relationship with inflation we are also looking at.(6)Most responses to surveys could have painted a different and more clear science and MDS data is subject to change when business change their products and services(7)Total services output during July 2020 were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with transportation mainly affected. (8)It provides an insight into which sectors of the economy were mostly affected by Covid-19. (Stephens *et al.*,2020)

(1)Victor, V., Karakunnel, J.J., Loganathan, S. & Meyer, D.F. (2021) From a Recession to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Inflation–Unemployment Comparison between the UK and India. *Economies*. 9 (2), pp. 73.

(2)This study the relationship between inflation and unemployment in the UK and India(3) using the quantitative approach using a generalised additive model, which is an extension of the Generalised Linear Model (GLM). (4) To investigate the inflation–unemployment dynamics during the recession and COVID-19 times in India and the UK.(5)The research proposed that timely, need-based and case-based policies and strategies should be put in place and so on.(6) It is limited to a short-term analysis of the and does not provide enough evidence regarding long-term inflation–unemployment dynamics. Therefore, it cannot contribute to the debate regarding the differences in inflation–unemployment trade-offs during the long and short time.(7)The economies of India and the UK were suffering before the Covid-19 and continued in the pandemic and despite all the measures put in place, they are not out of the woods yet. (8)This article will help our work as we will see how to compare economies especially UK and how they were affected by the Convid-19. (Karakunnel *et al.,*2021)

(1)Su, C.-W., Dai, K., Ullah, S. & Andlib, Z. (2022) *COVID-19 pandemic and unemployment dynamics in European economies*. Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja. 35 (1), pp. 1752–1764.

(2) The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on unemployment in five selected European economies-France, the UK, Spain, Italy and Germany.

(3)Using a Fourier causality test from December 2019 to December 2020. In Z-test results, Germany, Spain, and the UK have a significant positive change in

unemployment due to COVID-19 scrutinises the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on unemployment, Covid-19 cases and death in five selected European economies-France, the UK, Spain, Italy and Germany.

(4)The research covered five European economies of France, the UK, Spain, Italy and Germany considering the unemployment and deaths from the period of December 2019 to December 2020.

(5)The finding shows that COVID-19 cases cause unemployment in Germany, Italy, and the UK. Moreover, in terms of deaths, COVID-19 also causes unemployment in Italy and the UK. Overall, the study outcomes highlight that the pandemic increases the unemployment rate robustly in the mostly European economies

(6) Employment statuses were not considered, as well as younger and informal sector workers who were the worst sufferers in this pandemic also. Other European countries should have been included.

(7)Other factors need to be considered and other European countries need to be considered as they were in union.

(8)They considered countries we also did like ours-England and France in terms of convid deaths and cases.(Su *et al.,*2022)

(1)Jena, P.R., Majhi, R., Kalli, R., Managi, S. and Majhi, B., (2021). *Impact of COVID-19 on GDP of major economies: Application of the artificial neural network forecaster*. Economic Analysis and Policy, 69, pp.324-339.

(2)Impact of COVID-19 on GDP of major economies

(3)Using the artificial neural network models(ANN)

(4)The GDP figures for the April–June quarter of 2020 for eight countries, namely, the United States, Mexico, Germany, Italy, Spain,France, India, and Japan were forecasted.

(5)It is useful to our research to use more models,like the ANN model for example in prediction/forecasting.(6)The research work was limited to only a few countries without considering the UK,a major world economy unlike in our work,where we compared it to France.

(7)Using the ANN model to forecast GDP one quarter ahead for eight major economies including France as we forecast our work too.

(8)They use the Artificial Intelligence(AI) model in predicting like our work which supplement our work,which have higher forecasting accuracy than statistical methods. (Jena *et al.,*2021)

Key

(1) Citation

(2) Introduction

(3) Aims and Research Methods

(4)Scope

(5) Usefulness

(6)Limitations

(7)Conclusions

(8)Reflection