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Project Work

Thema: «Influence of tourism industry on the economy of UK»

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Theme : «Influence of tourism industry on the economy of UK»

Problem : To find out the feature of tourism industry on the economy of the UK.

Aim :

To investigate the influence of tourism industry on the economy of the UK.

Objectives :

- 1.To describe the impact of tourism industry on the economy of the UK.
- 2.To define the level tourism in UK.
- 3.Study types of tourism in UK.

Methods :

- 1.Observation
- 2.Market research
- 3.Surveys

Idea : The moving of the UK to increase to counts of visitors

Plan

I. Introduction

II. Main Part

1. Tourism in the UK

2. Tourism industry and travel on the economy of the UK

3. The impact of heritage tourism for the UK

4. Domestic tourism in the UK

III. Conclusion

IV. Literature

Introduction

- The tourism sector is an important part of the UK's broader tourism sector. In 2015, domestic and international tourists made an estimated 192 million heritage-motivated trips and spent £17.5 billion in the UK while doing so. These visitors explored castles, viewed paintings and sculptures in museums and art galleries, photographed historic buildings, and toured cathedrals and churches. They also walked on beaches and through woods, visited urban parks, strolled through nature reserves, and explored the countryside—collectively called natural heritage activities in this report. To meet demand for these kinds of experiences, the UK's heritage tourism sector provides a wide range of visitor attractions and services: from maintaining castles, curating museums, and providing hotel rooms to running trains, booking tours, and cooking meals. In the process, the sector spends money that stimulates economic activity around the UK economy. This study examines the source and size of the impact that emanates from this spending, tracing it throughout the UK. The findings are clear: heritage tourism makes an important contribution to the UK economy. Our report updates and expands on an analysis of the sector that Oxford Economics conducted in May 2013.¹ As in the previous report, we look at the heritage tourism's contribution to the UK economy based on the three channels of impact that all standard economic impact studies use: direct, supply chain, and wage expenditure (discussed in greater detail below). In addition, for the first time in this series of reports, we estimate heritage tourism's impact separately in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and each of the nine English regions, providing insight into the contribution of heritage tourism in each of these specific geographies. It is basically a group of events, facilities and businesses that carry an experience of traveling that include of lodging, consumptions establishment, conveyance, hospitality services, facilities provide for entertainment and for various activities for those inhabitants or groups that are moving away from home. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) make an assertion that tourism is now consider as the largest industry globally with yearly income of over \$ 3 trillion dollars. In the United States it provides over six million careers, creating it the state's leading company (Halls and Coles, 2008) The activity of tourism in various countries is reflected the most significant than creation concerning to the financial characteristics as well as social impacts. For a growth of economy tourism is an exceptional facilitator that's why it is a vital part in macroeconomic level. This business is imperative to force labor and is essential cause of government's revenues (Agaraj and Murati. 2009) The economic position of tourism fluctuates from place to place but can be comprehended to make an important role to numerous wealth of the countries. More economically developed countries (MECS) profits immensely from tourism in term of overall wealth produced, even when the % of GDP that tourism creates is small. Lower developed countries (LEDCS) are inconstant in their participation in tourism but majority perceive tourism as a particular significant way of receiving money into their countries. Certain LEDCS are dependent on tourism and can produce more than 50% of GDP, other than distributing primary products for example food items or synthetic products for instance clothing. This can be challenging as terrorism, war and natural tragedies could put individuals go for holidays which would band away a massive portion of a state's revenue (Agaraj and Murati 2009) Subordinate countries obtain distant tourist in small amount and make less money from tourism an actions , Conversely, leisure industries can frequently make up a massive percentage of nations GDP. This is due to the reason of those states that have smaller number of other businesses to create money and this marks them susceptible to produce modification in their tourism industry. This is particularly obvious in Island states where restricted land area makes the progress of other businesses challenging (Tourism and Poverty Alleviation, 2010)

Main Part

- Tourism in the UK Ensure that Britain can offer accommodation to suit every taste and every pocket. When it comes to eating and drinking the choice is, if anything, even wider Britain's restaurants are now considered to be among the best in the world, and you can enjoy a drink anywhere from the most traditional of pubs to the most sophisticated of bars With its international airports and seaports, getting to Britain couldn't be easier. The country is situated within a couple of hours' flight of most European cities, and there are frequent, reliable links to a huge range of destinations further afield. Since the Channel Tunnel opened it has been even easier for drivers and rail passengers-travelling on Eurostar trains-to get to and from mainland Europe Millions of visitors from around the world come to Britain each year to enjoy its scenic Countryside and coastlines and its wealth of historic towns, cities and buildings. Britain also plays host to a wide range of cultural, artistic and sporting events many of which, like the Edinburgh Festival and the Five Nations rugby tournament, are internationally renowned Britain has a great deal to offer visitors, and the tourism industry is a major asset to the country The Government is keen to create an economic climate in which the industry can flourish. An important part of this is making sure that tourism in Britain has the high public profile it deserves. The Government-supported British Tourist Authority (BTA) promotes Britain overseas as a tourist destination, while the tourist boards for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland encourage the development of tourist facilities in Britain Visitors can place a great strain on an area's infrastructure. At the height of the season, places like the Lake District attract many cars and coaches filled with visitors, Problems of visitor numbers are by no means restricted to the natural environment. Historic towns such as Bath and Cambridge have also suffered as a direct result of the number of tourists Visitors are the lifeblood of Britain's tourism industry. It is crucial, though, to keep in mind the need to protect the very attractions that those visitors come to see. Environmental issues are at the top of the Government's agenda And bodies like the Countryside Agency are building partnerships with farmers, landowners and local authorities to make sure that the countryside is there to be enjoyed not only now but in the future

Transport

- The British are enthusiastic about mobility. They regard the opportunity to travel far and frequently as a right. Some commuters spend up to two or three hours each day getting to work in London or some other big city and back home to their suburban or country homes in the evening. Most people do not spend quite so long each day travelling, but it is taken for granted that few people live near enough to their work or secondary school to get there on foot. A elsewhere in Europe, transport in modern Britain is dominated by the motor car and here are the attendant problems of traffic congestion and pollution. These problems are, in fact, more acute than there are in many other countries both because Britain is densely populated and also because a very high proportion of goods are transported by road.

How important is the tourist industry for Britain's economy?

- Tourism is one of the largest industries in the UK. worth approximately 174 billion in 200 and supporting around 2.1 million jobs Tourism accounts for 4.5% of the UK economy

How many people visit Britain every year?

- There were 22.8 million overseas visits to the UK in 2001. Also in 2001, there were 163 million domestic trips and the expenditure for these trips was 126.1 billion

Tourism industry and travel on the economy of the UK

A wide range of businesses, attractions and organizations benefit from spending by heritage tourists-whether in revenues from entrance fees and merchandise or sales by restaurants, hotels, airlines, ferry and train operators, taxis, travel agencies, and other retailers that serve heritage motivated tourists. This chapter explores the gross value added and jobs that the heritage sector itself creates from this revenue, the economic activity it supports through spending with suppliers, and the economic activity it stimulates by paying its staff wages and salaries. Heritage tourists are assumed to allocate their budgets across broad sectors the same way all tourists do. This report uses data provided by the ONS about how domestic day, domestic overnight, and overseas tourists spend. The data indicate that domestic day visitors spent more on restaurants (41 percent of their total spend) than on anything else, while domestic overnight visitors allocated the majority of their spend more on retail than anything else (41 percent), followed by accommodation (22 percent) and From the £17.5 billion in total revenue they received, the sectors that served heritage- motivated tourists are estimated to have directly generated an £8.8 billion gross value added contribution to UK GDP and created 191,000 jobs (Fig 8). Built heritage and museums/galleries were responsible for 54 percent of that total, while natural heritage was responsible for the remaining 46 percent. Positive impacts of tourism: Jobs for local people. Income for the local economy. Helps preserve rural services like buses, village shops and post offices. Increased demand for local food and crafts. Tourists mainly come to see the scenery and wildlife, so there is pressure to conserve habitats and wildlife. Tourists spent their money in the UK in 2013 (Fig. 7) 9 of their budgets to accommodation (34 percent) and retail (28 percent). Overseas (19 percent). 1 transportation

The impact of heritage tourism for the UK

London hosted 20 percent of all heritage-motivated visitors in 2015. Natural heritage visits made up between 36 percent (West Midlands) and 64 percent (South West) of all holiday and VFR visits in 2015, depending on the region. UK residents and overseas visitors travel throughout the UK to see and experience heritage attractions. The spending they undertake stimulates economic activity and supports jobs in the UK's 12 nations and regions. This chapter extends the previous chapter's analysis by describing the scale of these impacts in the East Midlands, East of England, London, the North East, North West, Northern Ireland, Scotland, the South East, South West, Wales, the West Midlands, and Yorkshire and The Humber. This is the first time this series of reports has analysed the heritage sector's impact at a regional level. Tourism is one of the most imperative characteristic for evolving states. Domestic and international tourism both of them must be measured to estimate the effect of tourism on the budget. To the mass section/area tourism offers a basis for increasing travel as an export industry, which reflects that the level of financial activities of the region shall rise over the transaction of goods and facilities to the travelers. Tourism is also responsible for foreign exchange devoid of distributing whatever out of the state and it delivers more even incomes for the nation than any other business. Tourism may also intensify earnings related to export along with the proportion of advancement of the economy. The profits in the earnings related to foreign exchange from unseen exports that are useful in compensating the loss if any, which the nation may have from a detectable export (Fortuny et al., 2008). Based on a more comprehensive model that is more bespoke to the heritage tourism sector in the UK, we estimate that the sector's multiplier effects are lower than those used to calculate the 2011 estimates. The multipliers for the 2011 estimates were based on a macroeconomic model of the UK travel and tourism economy developed for Deloitte in 2008.²⁷ Because it used a macroeconomic modelling framework—which is less relevant to an analysis of the UK's nations and regions—it included a broad set of things related to the travel and tourism economy, including government spending and investment in addition to spending by tourists. The multipliers we created for the 2015 estimates are based on spending by tourists only, and are therefore lower. We created the multipliers by weighting together 14 UK input-output table sectors according to the propensities of domestic day, domestic overnight, and overseas tourist spend their money in the UK economy by sector, and factoring in the relative headline spending amounts of domestic day, domestic overnight, and overseas visitors while on heritage motivated trips. This process is described in greater detail in the appendix to this report.

Domestic tourism in UK

- Domestic tourism remains the biggest component of tourist spending in the UK, with 2008 expenditures totalling £21.9 billion, according to VisitBritain. The national statistical agency also estimates that there were 126 million trips made in 2009. busiest period for domestic travel in the UK is during bank holidays and the summer months, with August being the busiest. The concept of travel in the 18th century tends to conjure up images of the European grand tour', undertaken by the aristocratic elite in pursuit of art, antiquities and culture But arguably of greater significance for the development of British culture was the rise of domestic tourism. Whilst only the wealthy could travel to Europe, from the late 17th century increasing numbers of the middling sort as well as the elite were able to take advantage of a steadily improving transport infrastructure to travel around their native country. Indeed, patriotic Britons were urged by many writers to stay at home rather than spending their money abroad to the benefit of other countries and exposing themselves to unnecessary dangers. Domestic travel would provide them with a greater knowledge of and pride in the history and modern state of their native land, as well as offering an agreeable leisure pursuit.

Conclusion

- We came to the conclusion that tourism in the UK is growing steadily. There has to be a better investment and marketing plans, events like the Olympics 2012, managing them successfully so that tourist get value for the money they paid, about which a report by Deloitte and Forecasting organization Oxford Economics has predicted that tourism sector is likely to grow by 3.5% per annum between 2010 and 2020. Together all the governing bodies and agencies should work in collaboration and every one of them can play their part in making the UK a better place to visit and explore.

List of literatures

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/UnitedKingdom.html>

<https://www.visitbritain.org/visitor-economy-facts>

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1468-4446.2008.00200.x>