

Digital Skills and Research Methods

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Introduction

If Brexit is a good thing overall is yet to be decided, though we are sure of the great impacts that it will have nationally and globally.

A decline on the British economy has already been noticed and this may lead to even more unsteadiness in the future. It is obvious that there will be a major shift in economy, the question is whether businesses within and outside the UK will manage to keep up with the changes without any drastic circumstances.

Within the Hotel management business, we are afraid there will be a domino effect in place; Brexit may result in a lack of tourists, which leads to less accommodation in hotels, hostels etc which will then lead businesses that provide for and work with hotels to have a downfall as services may not be needed as previously were.

The uncertainty amongst many aspects are inevitable, all that is left is to research and come to a near conclusion as to what may occur.

Abstract

The term "brexit", in the image of another ("grexit") that we had heard here several months ago in relation to the Eurozone, is a fusion of two English words. In this case, "britain", diminutive native to Great Britain (or, to be more politically correct, for United Kingdom), and "exit", which means exit. The term also summarizes and expresses the risk of an exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union.

The Impact on the Financial Markets London is one of the most important financial centers in the world, and some argue that this is partly due to its position within the EU, which gives companies there access to the wider market of the European Union. Suggestions have emerged that in the case of a Brexit part of the access could be denied. The UK is also the fifth largest economy in the world, so any uncertainties that emerge there are likely to have a continuous cascading effect across the global financial system.

Brexit will have a major impact on immigration and migration.

This will have both negative and positive impacts on the UK and the EU, it will impact mostly on businesses such as the Hotel field which is what I work with.

Brexit

In a desire to avoid economic decline, increase trading opportunities and take part in certain treaties, Britain joined the EU in 1973. The idea of the UK's 'independence' from the EU whilst still being within the EU can be seen by Britain's refusal to adopt the European Currency, the euro, due to the strength of the GBP, neither did the UK accept to integrate with the Schengen Agreement as the UK desired to maintain its own borders. The monarchy Britain may also be a blocking force to transfer part of sovereignty to Brussels.

Brexit is defined as the outcome of the possibility of Britain leaving the European Union, this decision came from years of matters of calculations, community and cues in addition to the outcome of the Brexit referendum. Leaving the EU would mean that treaties that had been an outcome of being in the EU would be no longer a right of the UK, also the idea that the UK's sovereignty would be returned to the UK parliament, hypothetically this may be a way of the UK becoming independent and retaining its ultimate power upon legislation, politics, economy, trade, etc without the EU being able to cause an effect on it.

The Impact on World Trade The UK has been one of the strongest advocates of reducing tariff barriers with the rest of the world, being the second largest economy in the EU. Its withdrawal from the EU is unlikely to make the EU a less important market, but its traditional defense of free trade within and beyond the bloc - including the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership between the US and the EU - may make future trade agreements more restrictive. "The European Union is one of the world's largest trading blocs, and is also an important trading partner of China and the United States. If there is a breakup, this can result in a lot of global uncertainty, and many business deals will have to be restructured. "

Economic Consequences on the United Kingdom

In 1973 the UK became a member of the EU which in some ways meant that there would be many economic benefits provided by being in the EU. Some key benefits include free movement of labour, free trade and the stability given by being a part of the world's largest trade block. However, the argument that there are unnecessary costs on business also results on the UK having limited growing possibility. To have economic benefits of a single market, there is no doubt that the UK would have to leave the EU.

1. Less free trade with the EU: being a member of the EU enables free trade with all other countries within the EU. The fact that in 2014, trade with the EU accounted for 44.6% of UK exports of goods and services, and 53.2% of UK imports of goods and service. The impact of this being that when the UK Leaves there is low possibility of successful negotiation of replacement free trade deals with the remaining EU members which could impact the UK Export industry negatively.

On another hand, leaving the EU would make the UK exempt of the higher external tariffs meaning the UK could negotiate better deals without the EU's external tariffs. Also, as the EU's share of world trade is declining due to growth of economies like China and India, this means the UK won't be in direct threat of this.

2. Inward Investment

The UK has businesses that have been invested here due to it being a part of the EU also, having knowledge that the EU earns revenue from any investments within the EU. This all may result in companies leaving the EU to go toward the EU border as businesses have more chances of being successful. This would result in many job losses within the UK.

However there is the possibility of the UK negotiating successful post-leaving treaties meaning investments may not be under threat.

3. Free movement of Labour

Considering there are over 2 million Britons working in the EU, if the UK left the EU this would result in complications of working abroad.

The impact of net immigration is mostly positive as migrants tend to be of working age and help fill gaps in areas where there are labour market shortages.

4. Short term costs of leaving

The Pound has fallen 10-15% since the referendum which shows a negative view about the long-term economic prospects for the UK.

A fall in investor confidence could trigger an economic downturn. If the UK doesn't manage to finance the deficit then the Pound will have to fall.

The effect of Brexit on UK Universities

Leaving the EU will create a huge hole in the university budget. Some of them have more than 10% of their research fund supplied by the European bloc. The British government would have to make up for these losses by using resources it would not forward to Brussels.

However, there is enormous uncertainty about the country's long-term economic performance. If the UK goes into recession, the money saved by the end of onleading to the EU can dry up quickly. The gap in British universities' budgets can reach 930 million euros per year.

Will tuition fees increase?

It is likely that tuition fees will be affected by Brexit in the UK, though it is yet early to predict what impact it will have.

For international students, fees may arise, especially in the EU as the European citizens will no longer be treated as British students.

On another hand, within a year after the Brexit vote the strength of the British pound has declined 15% of its value which may lead to more affordable fees for university tuition as the British Universities may not be able to adjust their fees at the same speed.

Teaching

Brexit may cause an effect on highly experienced professors and researchers to leave or simply not want to work in the UK leading to education being less of a strong suit for Britain impacting on the economy as there will be less students interested on coming abroad for their education.

Consequences of Brexit on the EU

There is the worry that by the UK leaving the EU, Germany will become even more preponderant, the idea that Germany will have an even greater impact on EU decisions and more dominance.

The Germans themselves aren't happy about Brexit as a fear of other European Countries forming alliances against Germany as they are anxious about German Dominance.

There is also the possibility that Brexit may lead other countries to desire to leave the EU causing the EU to become unstable and the economy itself to decline. Though it may seem unlikely that this will happen in the unforeseeable future, it is still likely that the leaders of some countries will view closely the impacts that Brexit is having and depending on the total outcome this will inspire them to think strongly about leaving the EU also.

On the other hand, there is the possibility of having a more cohesive Europe as Britain seemed to be one that often voted against many EU policies.

The impact on Global Economy

Sectors such as agriculture, hotels and restaurants, construction, industry and health will have difficulty attracting qualified professionals as the UK may become an unstable place in terms of economy and it may even be harder for tourists to be attracted to coming to the UK as it will include much more planning than used to.

Investors and businesses will either leave from the UK as initially trade for the UK may be unstable as deals and alliances are yet to be made permanent.

As the UK will no longer be a part of the EU, people may be forced to return to their home countries or attempt to move to other countries which will cause a shift in population from one place to another affecting employment and housing issues.

For global businesses that are also based in the UK, they may become less productive due to Brexit and the idea that immigration and migration will decline within the UK, this may lead to many unemployed citizens and a complete shift in economy worldwide.

Hotel Management Vs Brexit

Because of uncertainty, European workers are leaving the UK or thinking twice about entering. This is creating a major impact on the Hospitality business within the UK.

My area of Business has been suffering great impact as I rely mostly on European workers. The economy as dropped massively and it is extremely hard to find reliable workers, this has made us take drastic measures to assure continuation of service to our clients.

We were obliged to keep client rates the same so that they wouldn't worry about renewing the contracts whilst we still had to manage an increase on wages so that our staff would remain loyal to our services.

Though we do all we can to maintain clients, we have still suffered from some clients suspending our services as their business is also being strongly affected by the fall in economy.

MCS Cleaning Services March 2018							
Client	Charge per service	Charge per service2	Extra Service	Material	Total income in	Total income out	Total Turnover
Garden View Hotel	£3800	£2700	£1497	£799	£8796	£6571	£2225
Romanos Hotel	£2500	£0	£500	£200	£3200	£1941	£1259
Victoria Inn Hotel	£5000	£400	£0	£0	£5400	£2400	£3000
Generator Hotel	£24000	£1578	£2477	£700	£28755	£22800	£5955
Mc Donald Spa Hotel	£6800	£0	£0	£0	£6800	£3600	£3200
Total							£15639

MCS Cleaning Services March 2017							
Client	Charge per service	Charge per service2	Extra Service	Material	Total income in	Total income out	Total Turnover
Garden View Hotel	£3800	£2700	£1497	£799	£8796	£5571	£3225
Romanos Hotel	£2500	£0	£500	£200	£3200	£941	£2259
Victoria Inn Hotel	£5000	£400	£0	£0	£5400	£1700	£3700
Generator Hotel	£24000	£1578	£2477	£700	£28755	£18800	£9955
Mc Donald Spa Hotel	£7800	£0	£0	£0	£7800	£3600	£4200
Total							£23339

Data

The data I have spoken of in this Essay is mostly quantitative; how the pound has declined; impact on economy shown; the data from my work place. This means that these are data that can be measured and are composed of numbers and quantities.

There are also estimations of things that may occur due to Brexit, this is mostly qualitative data as we can't measure these predictions as they are mostly future impacts of things we are yet to know.

Neighborliness has to recruit 200,000 individuals each year to form up for common staff turnover and control its development, concurring to the BHA. Without any modern EU movement or an increment in British candidates, it gauges the industry might confront a shortage of more than 60,000 occupations each year.

The workforce in hotels and restaurants, manufacturing and transportation are formed respectively by 33%, 23% and 20% of persons not born in the United Kingdom.

Since 2013, UK-born labor has been declining as people retire, and we can see that certain sectors rely on foreign workers to fill vacancies.

Hotels and restaurants

Total employees: 1.9 million;

Born in the European Union: 265,000;

Born in the United Kingdom: 1.3 million;

Not born in the European Union: 369,000;

Hotels, bars and restaurants rely heavily on workers not born in the UK.

Conclusion

It has been made clear that there will be a major impact on British economy, in the first years after Brexit has occurred many businesses may fail or move out of the UK, universities may make tuition fees cheaper making it easier for British citizens, but it remains unknown the actual effect it will have on international students.

The EU will also become a weaker force as the UK played a major role whilst being a member.

In tourism there may be a downfall in numbers as it may be more difficult to enter the UK after it officially leaves the EU, this will impact businesses such as bars, hotels, restaurants that

majorly depend on tourists for their business to continue to be successful. Also, employment in places such as these are usually given to Europeans, not usually British citizens, which may result in lack of staff and businesses failing due to not enough workers.

Though there are many negatives, it is still believed that Britain will become more powerful after the initial difficult years, it may become a better place to live and to study; its future independence may result in astonishing accomplishments that may be seen in our lifetime.

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