

#### Summary

#### 1. Headlines

- Government has banked some of our arguments (LTAs and redress) but rejected the domestic exemption ask.
- Our **survey data and growth narrative are quoted back** in the response, so TA is clearly seen as a lead stakeholder.
- Insolvency and wider structural issues are acknowledged but parked for later.
- This now moves from a one-off consultation to a **longer-term regulatory reform** workstream, and we will continue to lead on this.

#### 2. What Government will change

## **Linked Travel Arrangements (LTAs)**

- Type A LTAs (multi-service in a single booking session, separate payments) will be treated as full packages.
- **Type B LTAs** (targeted follow-on booking with another trader within 24 hours) will be **abolished**.
- Objective: simplify the regime and remove consumer confusion about what protection they have.

### Regulation 29 - redress from suppliers

- Introduces a **14-day deadline** for suppliers to refund organisers where services are cancelled.
- Clarifies in law that organisers have a right to redress, not just a right to "seek"
- This directly addresses a long-running pain point for organisers who are refunding consumers before they see money from suppliers.



## **Timing**

• Changes are expected to be in force by June 2026, via secondary legislation.

## 3. What Government will *not* change (for now)

- No exemption for domestic-only packages without travel.
- No new flexibilities on insolvency protection or dual regulation (ATOL + PTR) at this stage.
- **No legislative change** to "other tourist services" tests (significant proportion / essential feature); they will look at guidance instead.
- **No change** to territorial restrictions on insurance, though they clarify that any authorised insurer can participate if they are allowed to cover UK/CI/IoM risk.

## 4. How does this fit with TA's consultation position?

#### **Domestic exemption**

- Our survey evidence (potential £3bn extra domestic spend and c.40,000 jobs) is cited in the response.
- Government recognises the growth potential but rejects an exemption, citing:
  - o Risk of **two-tier consumer protection** (domestic vs overseas).
  - o Ongoing liability under Consumer Rights Act even if PTRs did not apply.
  - The difficulty of drafting a clear legal definition of "travel" that does not create new loopholes.
- Net: policy ask lost, economic case won. But we can use the main growth narrative as evidence in future policy.



#### LTAs

- Broadly aligned with our ask for simplification and clarity.
- Upside: removes Type B as a regulatory tripwire for SMEs that simply signpost local services.
- Downside: more Type A structures will become **full packages**, increasing obligations for some.

## Redress (Reg 29)

- Faster, more enforceable supplier refunds.
- Still unresolved: overseas enforcement, airline behaviours, and practical collective redress options.

## Insolvency/ATOL/PTR interface

- Government accepts there is a **structural issue** but pushes any solution into the longer-term reform space.
- We can ask for a **joined-up review involving DBT, DfT, Treasury, regulators,** and financial services.

### 5. TA Member impact overview

## **Domestic SMEs (accommodation, attractions, experiences)**

- Less risk from **simple signposting** (Type B gone).
- Still in scope of PTR for many domestic packages; **no light-touch regime** for low-risk domestic product.
- High need for **practical guidance** rather than more theory.

## Inbound operators, DMCs, OTAs, larger organisers

 Gain from 14-day redress and clearer legal backing to reclaim funds from suppliers.



- Many existing LTA models will convert to full package status once reforms go live.
- Insolvency, ATOL / PTR duplication, and cash-flow risk remain live issues.

## **DMOs / LVEPs**

- Our evidence on product development and domestic growth is explicitly recognised.
- The regulatory framework still constrains some of the **bundling and packaging** they want to facilitate with local partners.