



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP 2020-0084, 4 September 2020

Support for the Tourism Industry after the Covid-19 lockdown

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Summary

A debate on support for the tourism industry after the Covid-19 lockdown has been scheduled for Thursday 10 September in the Main Chamber.

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

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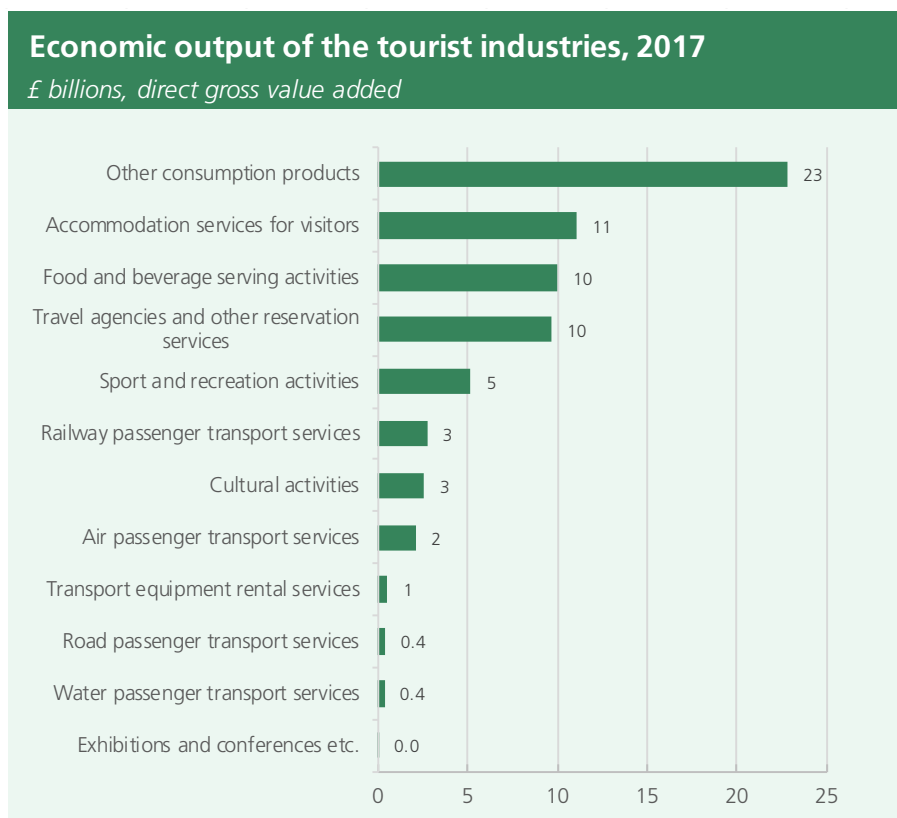
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1. Background

1.1 UK tourism: an overview

Tourism and the UK economy

Tourism contributed £59.7 billion to the economy in 2017.¹ This was 3.2% of total economic output in the UK. The economic output of the industries that make up the tourism sector vary considerably. The following chart shows the economic output of these sectors.



The industry called 'other consumption products' includes all economic activity due to tourism that occurs outside the traditional tourism industries. This includes car parking, costs associated with second home ownership, and the purchase by tourists of goods such as clothing.

In 2017, the other consumption products category contributed the most to tourism economic output – £23 billion. The accommodation services industry contributed £11 billion, the food and beverage service industry contributed £10 billion, the same as travel agencies.

There were 1.6 million jobs directly supported by tourism in the UK in 2017, which was 4.8% of employment in the UK.²

¹ Estimates of the economic contribution of tourism come from the ONS, [Tourism Satellite Account 2017](#) (published in November 2019)

² ONS, [The UK Tourism Satellite Account \(UK-TSA\): 2017](#), 2019; ONS, [EMP01 NSA: Full-time, part-time and temporary workers \(not seasonally adjusted\)](#)

The following chart shows direct employment in tourism in each of the tourism industries.



As with economic output, direct tourism employment was largest in the other consumption products industry – 421,000 in 2017.

Tourism employment was 419,000 in the food and beverage service industry. In the accommodation services industry, tourism employment was 380,000.

Box 1: Calculating the economic contribution of tourism

Estimating the economic contribution of tourism is more complicated than for other industries. The tourism industry includes any business that provides services to tourists, but often these businesses also provide services to non-tourists as well. For example, a museum is a tourist attraction, but is also open to people from the local area.

In order to estimate the economic importance of tourism, economists calculate the “tourism ratio” of an industry, which means the proportion of economic activity in that industry that is directly tourism-related. For example, the accommodation for visitors sector has a tourism ratio of 70%, whilst the sports and recreation activities industry has a tourism ratio of 25%.

The industries that are included in the definition of ‘tourism’ used here are accommodation services for visitors, food and beverage services, rail, road, water and air passenger services, transport rental services, travel agencies, cultural, sport, recreational and exhibition services and other consumption services.

Each industry is given a tourism ratio, and the results are then used to produce the economic contribution and employment figures quoted above.

Further information on the methodology behind the tourism economic estimates used here can be found in the ONS document, [Economic value of tourism: guidance](#).

Visitors to the UK

The tourism industry in the UK supports overseas visitors coming to the UK, UK residents visiting other parts of the UK (domestic tourists) UK residents going abroad (for example airports serve this kind of tourist).

In 2019, there were:

- 93.1 million visits by UK residents abroad.³
- 40.9 million visits by overseas residents to the UK.⁴
- 122.8 million domestic overnight trips by UK residents to somewhere in Great Britain.⁵

Overseas tourists spent £28.4 billion on visits to the UK in 2019. Domestic tourists spent £24.7 billion.

Visits to the UK in 2019		
	Overseas tourists	Domestic tourists
Number of visits, millions	40.9	122.8
Spending, £ billions	28.4	24.7

sources:

ONS, [Travel Trends](#), 2019

Visit Britain, [GB Tourism Survey: 2019 overview](#) 2019, [GB all trip purposes](#)

Further information

The Office for National Statistics' (ONS)' [Travel trends: 2019](#) gives annual estimates of travel and tourism visits to the UK and associated earnings and spending between the UK and the rest of the world.

VisitBritain's [GB tourism survey 2019](#) gives a snapshot of domestic tourism 2019.

The ONS' [Overseas travel and tourism](#) provides data on visits to the UK by overseas residents, visits abroad by UK residents and spending by travellers, using provisional passenger traffic data.

The Library briefing paper [Tourism: statistics and policy](#) looks at visitors to and from the UK, domestic tourism, tourism policy in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This briefing was last updated in September 2019 so data may not be the latest. Please note that some of the ONS' data was significantly revised in [Travel Trends: 2019](#) and these revisions aren't yet reflected in the Library's briefing.

The [OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2020: UK](#) provides an overview of the UK tourism industry, governance, funding and policies.

³ ONS, [Travel Trends](#), 2019

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ Visit Britain, [GB Tourism Survey: 2019 overview](#) 2019, [GB all trip purposes](#)

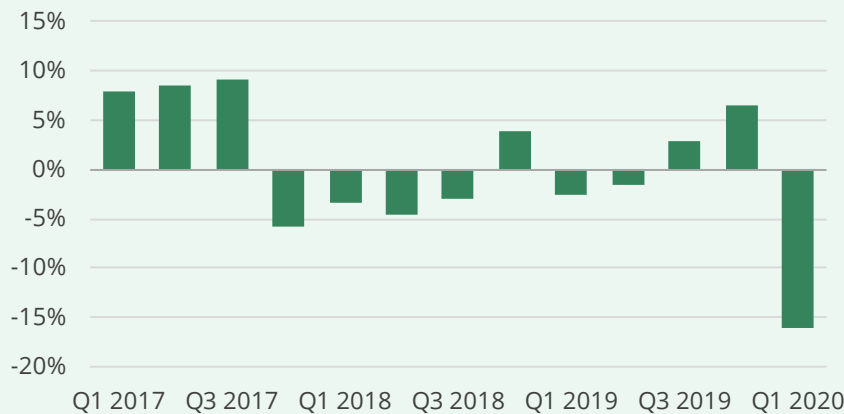
1.2 Tourism in 2020

The coronavirus pandemic and lockdowns introduced to slow its spread have hit the tourism industry across the world. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimate the potential shock could range between a 60%-80% decline in the international tourism economy in 2020.⁶ Domestic tourism, which accounts for around 75% of the tourism economy in OECD countries, is expected to recover more quickly.⁷

Overseas travel to and from the UK slowed significantly during Quarter 1 (January to March) 2020, as the charts below show. Data covering the UK lockdown period aren't yet available.

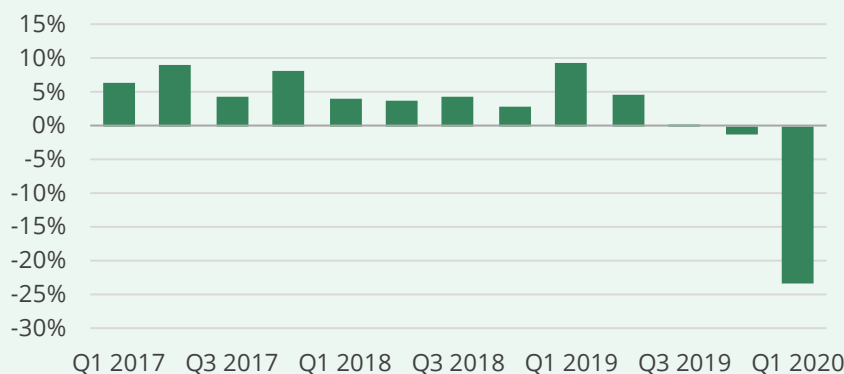
Visits to the UK from overseas decreased by 16% in Q1 2020 compared with same period a year earlier

% change in overseas visitors from same quarter in previous year



Visits overseas by UK residents decreased by 24% in Q1 2020 compared with same period a year earlier

% change in visits abroad by UK residents from same quarter a year earlier



source: ONS. [Overseas travel and tourism, provisional: January to March 2020](#), July 2020

Unsurprisingly fewer visits have led to lower spending. Overseas residents spent 10% less on their visits to the UK in Q1 2020 compared

⁶ OECD. [Tourism Policy Responses to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#), 2 June 2020

⁷ OECD. [Tourism Policy Responses to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#), 2 June 2020

with Q1 2019. UK residents spent 20% less on visits abroad in Q1 2020 compared with Q1 2019.⁸

Data from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) shows that international travel to and from the UK – whether for tourism or not – has fallen substantially since March 2020. Air passenger arrivals at airports in the UK from airports in the rest of the world were down nearly 100% in April, May and June 2020 compared with the same month of 2019.⁹

VisitBritain has forecast significant falls in UK tourism. In 2020, VisitBritain forecast:¹⁰

- a 73% fall in visits from overseas, compared with 2019;¹¹
- a 79% fall in spending from overseas tourists, compared with 2019. This represents a loss of around £18 billion;¹²
- a 49% fall in domestic tourism spending, compared with 2019. This represents a loss of around £45 billion, £12 billion from overnight tourism and £33 billion from day trips;¹³

VisitBritain have been tracking domestic intent to take short breaks and holidays both within the U.K. and abroad. Their [Covid-19 consumer sentiment tracker](#) reports on the national mood, perceptions of coronavirus risk and likelihood of taking a holiday. Its latest results, for 10 August – 14 August, report that:

- 41% of adults intend to take at least the same number of domestic short breaks compared to normal; 38% feel they are likely to take fewer
- 38% of adults intend to take at least the same number of domestic holidays for 4+ night compared to normal; 40% feel they are likely to take fewer
- 26% of adults intend to take at least the same number of overseas short breaks and holidays in 2020 compared to normal; 46% intend to take fewer

1.3 Government support

The Government has introduced measures to support businesses, workers and individuals during the coronavirus outbreak. Rishi Sunak, the Chancellor, committed to do “whatever it takes” to get through the crisis.¹⁴

The most significant schemes are summarised below. In the main, these aren't specific to the tourism industry. More detail is available in the Library briefings collated at the end of this section.

⁸ ONS. [Overseas travel and tourism, provisional: January to March 2020](#), July 2020

⁹ ONS. [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roundup: People and social impacts: International Travel](#), August 2020

¹⁰ VisitBritain. [2020 tourism forecast](#), August 2020

¹¹ forecast at 25 August 2020

¹² forecast at 25 August 2020

¹³ forecast at 29 July 2020

¹⁴ HM Treasury, Speech, [“Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rishi Sunak on COVID19 response”](#), 17 March 2020

Employment support schemes

The most significant policy, in terms of cost, is the **Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme** (CJRS). The scheme – often described as the furlough scheme – aims to keep workers attached to their employers with the Government paying towards their wage.

The **Self-Employed Income Support Scheme** (SEIS) aims to provide similar support to the CJRS but for the self-employed.

Data on CJRS take-up, by sector, has been published. Tourism isn't classified as a sector on its own in this data, but the table below provides figures for sub-sectors that include tourism activities. Overall, the take-up rate is higher amongst these sub-sectors than across the whole UK economy.

Employee jobs furloughed in sectors which include tourism activities

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme claims up to 31 July 2020

	Employments furloughed	Take-up rate	Value of claims made (£million)
Hotels and similar accommodation	285,400	82%	956
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	27,700	79%	79
Camping grounds; recreational vehicle/trailer parks	31,400	80%	94
Other accommodation	2,900	32%	8
Restaurants and mobile food service activities	777,700	77%	2,068
Event catering and other food service activities	148,700	57%	412
Beverage serving activities	419,700	85%	1,155
Land transport and transport via pipelines	212,200	38%	757
Water transport	5,900	32%	24
Passenger air transport	55,800	72%	281
Renting and leasing of motor vehicles	23,300	48%	91
Travel agency and tour operator activities	53,200	67%	214
Other reservation service and related activities	5,300	52%	21
Creative; arts and entertainment activities	55,500	70%	185
Libraries; archives; museums and other cultural activities	34,400	56%	101
Amusement and recreation activities	47,300	79%	128
Renting and leasing of personal and household goods	11,400	72%	49
All sectors including tourism activities	2,197,800	69%	6,623
All UK sectors	9,601,700	32%	30,886

note: This table provides figures for all (3 digit sic) sectors which include tourism activities, but many also include non-tourism activities, so these figures are likely to overestimate number of jobs furloughed in tourism

source: HMRC, [Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme statistics: July 2020, 21 August 2020](#)

Business rates relief and grants

Businesses in the **retail, hospitality, childcare nurseries or leisure sector** in England will not pay business rates in 2020/21.¹⁵ Those operating in smaller properties¹⁶ will also receive grants of £25,000. **Small businesses** are receiving cash grants of £10,000.¹⁷

Business support schemes

There are four main Government-backed financial loan schemes for businesses of different sizes affected by coronavirus:

- 1 The **Bounce Back Loans Scheme (BLS)** offers all businesses loans of up to £50,000 or 25% of turnover. The scheme offers streamlined application procedures and loans will be 100% backed by the Government.
- 2 The **Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS)** offers loans of up to £5 million for businesses with a turnover under £45 million. The loans are 80% backed by the Government.
- 3 The **Coronavirus Larger Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CLBILS)** extends the standard CBILS approach to larger businesses with turnover over £45 million.
- 4 The **Future Fund** provides convertible loans up to £5 million to UK-based companies that are unable to access other government support programmes because they rely on equity investment and are pre-revenue or pre-profit. Government support is subject to companies having at least equal match funding from private investors.

The loans themselves are provided by commercial lenders, except for the Future Fund which is being delivered by the government-owned British Business Bank.

The British Business Bank published industry data for loans offered under the CBILS and BLS as of 2 August 2020. Data was not published for the larger CLBILS scheme. The tourism industry isn't classified on its own in the data. The Library briefing paper [Coronavirus business support schemes: statistics](#) summarises the sectoral data (see pages 7-8).

In addition, the **Covid Corporate Financing Facility (CCFF)** is a joint Bank of England and HM Treasury lending facility for larger firms to access finance to support cash flow during the coronavirus outbreak.¹⁸ Under the CCFF, the Bank of England (BoE) buys short-term unsecured debt from large companies in the form of a [commercial paper](#) of up to 1-year maturity.

The BoE publishes the names of businesses with outstanding commercial paper issued into the CCFF and the amount outstanding. The table below shows those businesses with over £400 million

¹⁵ Information on business rate relief schemes in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are available in section 4 of Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus business support schemes: statistics](#).

¹⁶ With a rateable value over £15,000 and below £51,000

¹⁷ Those in receipt of either small business rates relief or rural rates relief

¹⁸ Bank of England, [Covid Corporate Financing Facility \(CCFF\): information for those seeking to participate in the scheme](#) [accessed 24 July 2020]

outstanding including easyJet, Intercontinental Hotels, Ryanair. Details for the 65 businesses with commercial paper outstanding – including some in the tourism sector – can be downloaded from the Bank of England webpage: [Results and usage data: Covid corporate financing facility](#).

Businesses with over £400 million outstanding commercial paper held by the CCF

2 September 2020, nominal value

Business	£ million
BASF SE	1000
Baker Hughes UK Funding Company PLC	600
Bayer AG	600
Brake Bros Limited	600
Chanel Limited	600
CNH Industrial N.V.	600
DXC Capital Funding DAC	600
easyJet PLC	600
Intercontinental Hotels Group	600
J.C.B. Service	600
Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.	600
Ryanair DAC	600
TechnipFMC plc	600
Westfield UK & Europe Financial Plc	600
Airbus SE	500
Schlumberger Plc	415

Source: Bank of England, [Results and usage data: Covid corporate financing facility](#), [accessed 4 September 2020]

Deferring tax

The Government is also allowing payments for taxes including VAT and self-assessment income tax to be deferred until 2021. The **HMRC Time To Pay** service will be scaled up, allowing businesses and the self-employed to defer tax payments over an agreed period.

The Library briefing [Coronavirus business support schemes: statistics](#) is updated regularly with statistics on employment support and business support schemes.

Other support relevant to tourism

VAT for hospitality, accommodation and attractions has temporarily been reduced to 5% from 20%. The temporary cut will run from 15 July 2020 to 12 January 2021. The Library briefing [VAT on tourism](#) has more on the change.

The **Eat Out to Help Out scheme** offered discount to diners to encourage them to eat out Monday-Wednesday during August. A 50%

discount of up to £10 per head to those eating in and will be available at any participating restaurant, café etc.

A £10 million **Kick-starting Tourism Package** is supporting communities that depend on tourism. Small businesses in tourist destinations can receive grants of up to £5,000 to help them adapt their businesses following the coronavirus pandemic.¹⁹

Grants, repayable finance and capital investment are being provided to **national cultural institutions and organisations, and heritage sites.**²⁰

£1.3 million of funding was provided, between April and June, for **Destination Management Organisations** (DMOs) at risk of closure.²¹ DMOs takes a lead role in managing and developing tourism in local areas.

Further information on policy measures

All of the Library's coronavirus (Covid-19) research and analysis is available from our [coronavirus hub](#). The following give further details about the policies discussed above:

- Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus: economic impact](#)
- Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus: Support for businesses](#)
- Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus business support schemes: statistics](#)
- Library briefing paper, [FAQs: Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme](#)
- Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus: Self-Employment Income Support Scheme](#)
- Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus: Support for household finances](#)
- Library briefing, [Coronavirus: Getting people back into work](#)

1.4 International tourism policy responses to the coronavirus

The [OECD has produced detailed analysis](#) on the impact of coronavirus on international tourism and governments' policy responses. The OECD summarise that, as well as providing economy-wide stimulus packages, governments and industry are specifically focusing on:

- Lifting travel restrictions and working with businesses to access liquidity supports, apply new health protocols for safe travel, and help to diversify their markets.
- Restoring traveller confidence and stimulating demand with new safe and clean labels for the sector, information apps for visitors and domestic tourism promotion campaigns.

¹⁹ MHCLG Press Release. [Government announces £10 million for small businesses to kickstart tourism](#), July 2020

²⁰ DCMS Press Release, [£1.57 billion investment to protect Britain's world-class cultural, arts and heritage institutions](#), 5 July 2020

²¹ DCMS Press Release. [Tourism Minister launches £1.3 million fund to support Destination Management Organisations](#), 7 April 2-2-

- Preparing comprehensive tourism recovery plans, to rebuild destinations, encourage innovation and investment, and rethink the tourism sector.²²

1.5 Industry views

In May, following consultation with various industry bodies, Visit Britain (the British tourist board) [submitted a paper to the Cabinet Office](#) with proposals on how the Government could aid the tourism industry recover from the impact of Covid-19.

Recommendations to help the industry in the short term mostly concerned specific measure to help businesses reopen and how to operate within various guidelines around safe opening, including:

- A standards-led approach to allow businesses and destinations to assess their ability to reopen under clear criteria
- Clear guidance to consumers about what it is safe to do and when – and reassurance that travel is socially responsible and encouraged
- Extension of the furlough scheme
- Development and recognition of a ‘stay safe’ charter mark
- Access to apprenticeship levy money to fund retraining in social distancing measures
- A rent holiday for the tenants and landlords of restaurants and other premises.
- Relaxation of planning restrictions that limit the opening season for some businesses or where food and drink can be served/consumed.
- International work by government to try and build global consensus on how international businesses need to operate.

Longer term recommendations included:

- Acceleration and expansion of the ‘tourism zones’ proposed in the [Tourism Sector Deal](#) to support tourism’s contribution to the recovery
- Funding of the Tourism Data Hub to build information to support the sectors’ recovery
- Use the crisis as an opportunity to drive innovation and improve productivity and boost the UK’s profile as a destination
- Encouragement of travellers to holiday at in the UK, through a marketing campaign focused on domestic tourism
- Automatic extension of international visitor visas, making it easier for international tourists to take holidays in the UK that were postponed due to the pandemic.

In July, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee published [a report on the impact of Covid-19 on DCMS sectors](#). This found that while Government support schemes had aided businesses in the sector, the benefits for some parts of the tourism industry “have been hampered by the lack of flexibility”, stating some seasonal workers were not eligible for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, which had

²² OECD. [Tourism Policy Responses to the coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#), 2 June 2020

a particular impact on the tourism industry.²³ The report also recommended DCMS should a Tourism Data Hub (first proposed under the 2019 Tourism Sector Deal) to assess visitor intention for 2021, allowing the industry to plan ahead.

In September, various travel industry bodies, including ABTA - the Travel Association, formed the Save Future Travel Coalition to lobby the Government ahead of the Budget and "undertake joint activities to try to secure the targeted support the industry desperately needs."²⁴

Specific recommendations for Government support include:

- Regionalise quarantine and have better coordination between UK nations
- Introduce testing to help the resumption of travel to major destinations
- Grant an Air Passenger Duty holiday, to incentivise customers to book holidays for 2021
- Provide recovery grants and other business support measures, specifically targeting SMEs, through actions such as tailored grant support, as well as extending other business support measures into 2021/22, including rates reliefs and VAT deferrals.
- Give ongoing salary support until March 2021, when the industry expects to see its next uptake in business, ahead of Easter 2021.

1.6 Further Library briefings

All of the Library's coronavirus (Covid-19) research and analysis is available from our [coronavirus hub](#). The following may be useful for this debate:

- Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus: Business re-opening](#)
- Library briefing paper, [Coronavirus: holiday bookings](#)

²³ House of Commons Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Committee, [Impact of COVID-19 on DCMS sectors: First Report](#), HC 291, 23 July 2020, pg. 45

²⁴ ABTA – the Travel Association, [Travel bodies come together to amplify asks to Government through Save Future Travel Coalition](#), 3 September 2020

2. Press Articles

[Drop in tourism could wipe £22bn from UK economy, says WTTC: Almost 3m jobs at risk because of uncertainty around Covid-19 travel restrictions](#)

Mark Sweeney

The Guardian, 26 August 2020

[Coronavirus: UK 'could lose £60m a day' as tourism slumps](#)

BBC, 26 August 2020

[Travel firms 'desperately need' government help](#)

BBC, 24 August 2020

[Travel industry hit hard by new restrictions: New infections and fear of second wave weigh heavily on sector](#)

Darren Dodd

Financial Times, 14 August 2020

[Heathrow: Coronavirus quarantine 'strangling UK economy'](#)

BBC, 11 August 2020

[Tourism's collapse could trigger next stage of the crisis: The economic impact will stretch well beyond the travel industry](#)

Rana Foroohar

Financial Times, 2 August 2020

[Aviation industry buckles up for turbulent times](#)

BBC, 2 August 2020

[Coronavirus: Lockdown wipes £30bn from UK pubs and restaurants](#)

BBC, 28 July 2020

[Why governments are paying people to go on holiday: Is this the best way for taxpayers to prop up tourist hotspots?](#)

The Economist, 27 July 2020

[Tourism industry reeling as hopes to save summer season are dashed](#)

Alice Hancock and Bethan Staton

Financial Times, 27 July 2020

[The end of tourism? The pandemic has devastated global tourism, and many will say 'good riddance' to overcrowded cities and rubbish-strewn natural wonders. Is there any way to reinvent an industry that does so much damage?](#)

Christopher de Bellaigue

The Guardian, 18 June 2020

[How tourism will survive the pandemic: Foreign adventure, discovery and hedonism are on hold. They will be back](#)

The Economist, 28 May 2020

[Blackpool and other coastal towns may be last to recover from Covid-19 hit](#)

Gurpreet Narwan

The Times, 25 May 2020

[The travel industry is going local: The bigger a country's covid-19 outbreak, the bigger its shift away from foreign travel](#)

The Economist, 28 April

3. Parliamentary material

3.1 Written questions

[Travel and Tourism: Coronavirus: Question for Treasury: UIN 81736, tabled on 28 August 2020](#)

Asked by Greg Clark

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he will take steps to provide the travel industry with sector specific support to assist in its recovery from the covid-19 pandemic.

Answered on 3 September 2020

Answered by Kemi Badenoch

The Government recognises the challenging times facing the travel industry as a result of COVID-19 and firms experiencing difficulties as a result of COVID-19 can draw upon the unprecedented package of measures announced by the Chancellor, including schemes to raise capital, flexibilities with tax bills, and financial support for employees.

In addition, and as part of its normal operations, the government has always considered providing support to strategically important companies that can reasonably be expected to have a long-term viable future, and whose failure or distress could cause disproportionate harm to the UK economy or society. Companies must have exhausted all other options before being considered, and any support given will be on terms that protect the taxpayer, with existing lenders and shareholders expected to contribute to and share in the financial burden. Any companies receiving support will need to agree to appropriate conditions – including those relating to tax, supplier payment terms, climate change and corporate governance.

[Tourism: VAT: Question for Treasury: UIN 78785, tabled on 22 July 2020](#)

Asked by Liz Saville Roberts

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what plans he has to extend the reduced rate of VAT for hospitality, holiday accommodation and attractions to (a) travel and (b) holiday letting agencies.

Answered by Jesse Norman

Answered on 1 September 2020

In light of the Covid-19 outbreak, the Chancellor has introduced a range of measures to help individuals and businesses through the crisis, including grants, loans and relief from business rates at a cost of more than £300 billion.

Property agencies are included in the temporary reduced rate provided that the contract is between the customer and the agent, and that the agent has the power to grant someone a licence to occupy holiday

accommodation. Passenger transport for more than 10 people is ordinarily zero-rated for VAT purposes.

Expanding the scope of the temporary VAT reduction would come at a considerable cost to the Exchequer. However, the Government keeps all taxes under review.

[Businesses: Coronavirus: Question for Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport: UIN 74654, tabled on 15 July 2020](#)

Asked by Cat Smith

To ask the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, if he will make an assessment of the effect of recent Government policy statements on China on the ability of businesses in the UK that rely on tourism from China to recover from the economic effect of covid-19.

Answered by Nigel Huddleston

Answered on 24 July 2020

The Government welcomes the positive impact of international tourism, including from China, on the UK economy. We look forward to welcoming Chinese visitors back to all parts of the UK as soon as practicably possible. We will continue to support the recovery of the tourism and hospitality sectors, as well as the countryside, culture and heritage assets which we know are so greatly appreciated by visitors both from China and from around the world.

[Tourism: Coronavirus: Question for Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport: UIN 72927, tabled on 13 July 2020](#)

Asked by Dan Jarvis

To ask the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, what recent assessment he has made of the economic effect of the covid-19 outbreak on destination management organisations (DMO); and whether his Department plans to increase the level of funding provided through the DMO resilience fund.

Answered by Nigel Huddleston

Answered on 16 July 2020

The Destination Management Organisation (DMO) Resilience Fund awarded a total of £1.33m to eligible DMOs in England.

The fund has supported 56 DMOs. A further 23 applications were made which were unsuccessful as they did not meet the criteria.

The Government recognises that these remain extremely challenging conditions for tourism organisations across the country. We will continue to monitor the situation in the tourism sector as restrictions are eased, and I encourage DMOs to keep sharing information with VisitEngland and my Department.

DMOs have provided vital business support to local tourism organisations during this crisis, and will play a key role in helping our tourism industry recover.

List of DMOs who successfully applied to the fund and the amount awarded to them can be found on the attached table.

[Tourism and Travel: Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme: Question for Treasury: UIN 58689, tabled on 11 June 2020](#)

Asked by Henry Smith

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what steps he is taking to protect jobs in the (a) aviation, (b) travel and (c) tourism sectors after the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme is closed in October 2020.

Answered by Kemi Badenoch

Answered on 19 June 2020

The Government recognises the extreme disruption the necessary actions to combat Covid-19 are having on businesses and sectors like aviation, travel and tourism.

The Treasury's priority is to support the economy through the immediate crisis. That is why the Chancellor has already announced unprecedented support for individuals and businesses, to keep as many people as possible in their existing jobs, support viable businesses to stay afloat and protect the incomes of the most vulnerable in this current economic emergency. This includes changes to our welfare system with Universal Credit and Statutory Sick Pay; grant schemes such as the Discretionary Grant Fund; a range of government-backed and guaranteed loan schemes; the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme.

These measures aim to protect the productive capacity of our economy and to enable a strong and sustainable recovery from this crisis. The government has since set out a cautious roadmap for how it intends to gradually reopen our economy, whilst continuing to suppress the outbreak.

As we look forward, we will continue to monitor the impact of government support with regard to supporting public services, businesses, individuals, and sectors, and consider how best to support the economic recovery.

[Aviation and Tourism: Coronavirus: Question for Treasury: UIN 58688, tabled on 11 June 2020](#)

Asked by Henry Smith

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what meetings (a) he and (b) his ministers have had with representatives from (a) UK airports, (b) airlines and (c) tourism bodies since the start of the covid-19 outbreak.

Answered by Kemi Badenoch

Answered on 19 June 2020

Treasury Ministers and officials meet with a wide range of stakeholders across sectors as part of ongoing policy development and implementation.

Ministers and officials from the Department for Transport and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy are in regular contact with airlines, airports and unions, and similarly the Department for Digital, Media, Sport and Culture are working with employers, delivery partners and industry groups to understand the impact that COVID-19 is having on sectors like tourism and its workers.

As we look forward, we welcome views from representatives and the Treasury will continue to monitor the impact of government support with regard to public services, businesses, individuals, and sectors, and to consider how best to support the economic recovery.

3.2 Oral questions

Tourism Sector: Reopening

[HC Deb 9 July 2020, c 1095-96](#)

Covid-19: Tourism Industry

[HC Deb 8 July 2020, c 955-58](#)

Support for Hospitality, Tourism and Entertainment

[HC Deb 7 July 2020, c 821](#)

Covid-19: Hospitality and Tourism

[HC Deb 24 June 2020, c 1299](#)

Seaside Resorts

[HL Deb 22 June 2020, c 5-8](#)

4. Further reading

[Covid-19 and Transforming Tourism](#)

UN, August 2020

[Reimagining the \\$9 trillion tourism economy—what will it take?](#)

McKinsey, 5 August 2020

[Covid-19: These countries are most at risk from falling tourism](#)

World Economic Forum, 27 July 2020

[Covid-19 and tourism: Assessing the economic consequences](#)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 1 July 2020

[Tourism Policy Responses to the coronavirus](#)

OECD, 2 June 2020

[Travel and tourism: Global economic impact and trends 2020](#)

World Travel and Tourism Council, June 2020

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