



## Backpacker Operators Alliance of Victoria

# HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION GUIDE

## A Guide for Providers and Booking Agents

This factsheet outlines some key responsibilities that can become part of better business practice for accommodation providers and booking agents in the tourism industry. As an accommodation provider, you are legally obliged to comply with a wide range of legislation including Corporations Law, the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Commonwealth) and the Fair Trading Act 1999 (Victoria).

Consumers are increasingly demanding higher quality, better standards and are more aware of their rights. Complying with consumer protection legislation and improving business practices help you meet these expectations and avoid costly disputes, claims and prosecution. This factsheet provides an overview but for more information please visit: [www.consumer.vic.gov.au](http://www.consumer.vic.gov.au)

### **MAKING FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS**

The Fair Trading Act (FTA) states that it is illegal for you to make false or misleading statements to consumers about accommodation. Misrepresenting accommodation in advertising, brochures or in representations to consumers may be deliberate or accidental; either way it is illegal.

You should ensure that any statement about accommodation contained in advertising or made in representation to consumers is accurate and current. It may also be illegal to omit disclosing pertinent information. For example; advertising a three bedroom holiday house that in fact has two bedrooms with an additional sofa bed in the lounge room is omitting important information. Similarly, any condition, limitation, qualification or

restriction upon any offer should be clearly stated by you and communicated to consumers. For example; if you advertise a special offer that only applies where more than two nights accommodation is booked, you should make this condition explicit.

Do not mislead consumers about the quality, suitability, or details of the accommodation. This applies to advertising and provision of information to consumers prior to booking accommodation. False or misleading representation could include statements about the quality, location or amenities of any accommodation that is offered.

For example; if you advertise that accommodation is 'five minutes from shops and the beach' when in fact it is a 20 minute drive, then such a statement could be regarded as false and misleading.

Equally, if you advertise in a brochure that 'rooms are spacious with panoramic views' and this applies to only one room, this could constitute a false and misleading statement.

As a further example; if you advise consumers that the property has a pool and spa and neither of these facilities is in working order or the pool has been emptied awaiting repairs, it could be regarded as a false and misleading statement.

It is recommended that if you provide a quality rating for accommodation that does not have an approved AAA Tourism approved STAR Rating, information should be provided to consumers regarding the method of rating so that the basis of the

rating is not false or misleading. If you become aware that information about accommodation is inaccurate for example; through consumer enquiries or complaints, any advertising should be suspended or removed from print or electronic media until it can be verified.

### **PRICE STATEMENTS THAT ARE MISLEADING**

The FTA makes it illegal for accommodation providers and booking agents to give consumers misleading information about the prices charged for accommodation and any related facilities or services.

A booking agent should disclose the full tariff or cost of accommodation to the consumer at the time of booking accommodation.

This includes disclosure about whether GST has been added to the prices or not. For example, it is good business practice to disclose minimum or maximum prices if there is variation in seasonal tariffs, weekend rates or school holiday rates. If you advertise a price for accommodation and it only applies at off peak periods (outside holiday periods) you should make this clear. You should disclose the cost of non-optional extras such as service charges (for example; gas, electricity and water charges) in the price.

### **CONTRACT AND CONDITIONS**

If you book and let a property for holidays or other purposes, it is recommended that you have a written agreement with the customer which includes a statement that you are letting accommodation with the start and end dates clearly stated. If the letting of accommodation is not for



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holidays, you may be required to meet the obligations of the Residential Tenancies Act 1997 in some circumstances, even if it is a short term lease. The obligations under this Act are quite distinct and additional to those that apply under the FTA.

The FTA implies certain promises into all consumer contracts. These statutory rights known as implied conditions are specified in part 2A of the FTA.

Essentially, accommodation must be fit for purpose and as represented. Breach of implied conditions gives the consumer the right to rescind the contract and request a refund. You cannot include a term in a contract that excludes or restricts these implied conditions.

### What do I need to tell consumers about terms and conditions?

Accommodation providers and booking agents may have specific terms and conditions for example; relating to fees, deposits or cancellations. If you have any special arrangements like these, you should make consumers aware of them before making a booking and entering into an agreement. A failure to disclose these conditions could be regarded as misleading or deceptive under sections 9 and 11 of the FTA. For online bookings, you should make terms and conditions easily available and identifiable on your website to avoid possible disputes. Where an accommodation provider or booking agent requests a bond, the conditions associated with that bond should also be disclosed.

### What if I am booking accommodation over the internet or by telephone?

Before booking accommodation and entering into any agreement with a customer over the internet or by telephone, you are required by the FTA (section 69 or section 67E) to give the following information either verbally or in writing:

- the total cost of the accommodation
- including GST and any booking fee, and details of your business – the full name of your business and either your business address or business telephone number.

If you are telemarketing, you must also give the customer a cooling off notice with the written agreement within five days of the telephone call. Under the FTA, a customer has at least 10 days cooling off from the day the agreement is received. Also, you are not allowed, by law, to make a telemarketing call for at least 30 days if the consumer has told you that he or she does not want to receive such calls.

### UNFAIR CONTRACT TERMS

The FTA prohibits the use of unfair terms in consumer contracts that cause a significant imbalance of rights and obligations between you and the consumer. Terms which may be considered unfair include those that permit you and not the consumer to:

- avoid or limit performance of the contract
- vary the terms of the contract
- terminate the contract
- determine unilaterally whether the contract has been breached or to interpret its meaning, or
- vary unilaterally the characteristics of the services supplied under the contract
- And those that:
  - penalise the consumer but not you for breach or termination of the contract, or
  - limit the consumer's right to sue

Further guidance on unfair terms can be found on the Consumer Affairs website at: [www.consumer.vic.gov.au](http://www.consumer.vic.gov.au)

### HOW DOES THIS APPLY TO ACCOMMODATION BOOKINGS?

When you reach an agreement with a consumer, you are entering a contract which includes terms and conditions. You should ensure that these terms and conditions are not unfair. For example; if you state in your contract that you reserve the right to cancel an accommodation booking in any circumstances without notice, such a term could be regarded as unfair. Equally, any term in your contract that states without qualifications that you have the right to vary deposit amounts or any fees and charges at any time could be regarded as unfair. Any terms of a contract that are unfair terms are void.

### RECEIPTS AND CUSTOMER PAYMENT ADVICE

A booking agent or accommodation provider is required to provide itemised bills on request and to provide receipts for all transactions over \$50 and receipts on request for under \$50 transactions. This applies to all transactions including online transactions and credit card payments made over the telephone. If an accommodation provider or booking agent receives a request for an itemised bill or a receipt it must be provided within seven days of receiving the request.

### CREDIT CARD TRANSACTIONS

#### Do I need to make consumers aware of credit card surcharges?

If you charge a lower cash price to consumers than you do to those paying by credit card, you should state clearly any costs or charges associated with using a credit card. If these charges are not disclosed, you may be contravening misleading and deceptive conduct provisions (sections 9 and 11) of the FTA.

If a booking is made over the telephone or internet, you should make it clear to the customer that a higher charge will be incurred if payment is made by credit card.



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### Can I deduct a cancellation or booking fee by credit card?

If you accept a credit card booking and it is cancelled or the customer fails to turn up, you can charge the consumer's credit card account provided that you:

- advise the consumer prior to purchase of conditions associated with using a credit card; and
- have reached agreement with the consumer regarding these conditions.

Otherwise, it may be considered an unauthorised transaction under the Australian Securities and Investment Commission's Electronic Funds Transfer Code of Conduct. Further, if you do not disclose that a deduction will be made from a consumer's credit card where there is a cancellation, it may also be considered misleading or deceptive conduct under the FTA.

### ACCEPTING PAYMENT WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO SUPPLY ACCOMMODATION

Section 19 of the FTA states it is an offence to accept payment (whether full payment or just a deposit) if you do not have any intention of providing accommodation at the agreed time of booking. Also, if you cancel a booking that you have already accepted from a customer, you are likely to be in breach of contract.

### CANCELLATION FEES

#### What amount can I claim as a cancellation fee?

If you charge a customer a cancellation fee, booking fee or administration charge (including any held deposit or advance payment), the fee should not be excessive and should be limited to the costs of booking accommodation and/or the costs of making the accommodation available to the customer. A cancellation fee should be based on the principle of fair compensation for legitimate costs incurred by the booking agent or property

owner. In setting cancellation fees, a booking agent should take into account the likelihood that losses can be limited by rebooking with another consumer when an accommodation booking is cancelled. The scope for limiting loss through re-booking diminishes closer to the accommodation booking date. However, the extent and level of the loss depend on each booking agent's circumstances.

If the contract term allows you to reclaim losses from a consumer that could have been avoided had you taken reasonable steps to do so, this may be deemed an unfair contract term under the FTA. For example; if you claim 100 per cent of the accommodation booking from a consumer regardless of when the booking is cancelled, this could be regarded as an unfair contract term.

### REFUNDS

#### When do I need to give a refund?

A customer has a right to ask for a refund for booked accommodation if any of the implied conditions outlined earlier have not been met. A 'no refunds' statement in advertising, brochures or on your website is illegal. Every time you book accommodation and receive payment for the service, you are entering a contract which includes implied conditions. These are conditions that you must adhere to and cannot change. Implied conditions are set by law under the FTA and the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Commonwealth) and are:

- accommodation must fit its intended purpose based on the reasonable expectations of the consumer at the time of sale (and made known to the accommodation provider or booking agent)
- accommodation will be booked and provided with due care and skill, and if you provide any goods as part of the accommodation package, these must be of merchantable quality and also fit for purpose.

For example; if a consumer books a 'three bedroom' holiday house (as advertised) that in fact has two bedrooms and a lounge room sofa bed, the accommodation may not be fit for purpose.

You have to refund a deposit paid if:

- a customer tells you they have a specific requirement that you agree to but then do not fulfil
- you make other claims about the accommodation which you cannot fulfil or are untrue, for example, "this resort is in a bushfire free area".

If you cannot provide accommodation for whatever reason for example; the accommodation has been destroyed by fire or the authorities have closed roads and/or issued explicit advice not to go to certain areas due to safety concerns, both you and the consumer are released from the contract. In this circumstance, the consumer is entitled to a refund of any deposit paid less any expenses reasonably incurred before the consumer cancelled. You don't have to provide a refund if the customer changes his or her mind, does not like the accommodation, or finds accommodation cheaper elsewhere and cancels the booking.

Also, you cannot be held responsible for external environmental conditions outside your control, for example; lack of snow or rainy weather at the beach. These are the normal risks associated with any holiday booking. If a customer chooses to cancel an accommodation booking at the beach because of cooler than expected weather, they would not be entitled to a refund.

### NOT DISCRIMINATING ON UNLAWFUL GROUNDS

If you provide or offer to provide accommodation, including short term letting, you are bound by the Equal Opportunity Act 1995 (Vic) (EOA). The EOA contains provisions against unlawful



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discrimination on the basis of 17 attributes including age, race, gender, disability, religious belief, parental status, marital status and physical features. Of particular significance to accommodation providers and booking agents are the following provisions:

- section 49 - discrimination in offering to provide accommodation section 50 - discrimination in providing accommodation
- section 100 - prohibition on requesting discriminatory information, and
- section 195 - offence of discriminatory advertising.

The EOA requires you to treat all consumers fairly and equally and does not allow you to change the terms and conditions upon which accommodation is offered or limit access on the basis of attributes like age, sex, gender, disability or race. To avoid breaking anti-discrimination laws, any advertisement for accommodation must not imply that preference will be given to consumers on the basis of attributes like age, sex or race.

You are free to choose who you will accept a booking from provided that in exercising this right you are not discriminating on the basis of age, sex, gender or race.

### What other legislation do I need to know about?

Letting of accommodation on a short or long term basis has been traditionally captured under legislation and regulations covering real estate agents. In September 2005, the Victorian Government approved a regulation that exempted short term accommodation booking agents from the real estate licensing requirements of the Estate Agents Act 1980. The exemption applies to businesses that advertise, book and lease accommodation for holiday or

other purposes for a period (or consecutive periods) of up to 90 days. Longer term letting of accommodation by a booking agent would continue to require an estate agents licence. The Residential Tenancies Act 1997 contains provisions relating to letting of dwellings and protects the rights of consumers who enter into a tenancy agreement other than for holiday purposes. It covers residents of caravan parks. These legislative obligations may apply to the booking of some accommodation that is not for holidays where a lease is negotiated with a consumer.

Section 10 of the Act excludes tenancy agreements if the rented premises are used for holiday purposes. More information on the rights and obligations of landlords is contained on the Consumer Affairs Victoria website:

<http://www.consumer.vic.gov.au/CA256EB5000644CE/page/Renting?OpenDocument&1=910-Renting~&2=~&3=~>

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