TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Visa Reforms
- Electronic tourist authorisations, known as E – Tourist Visa, launched by the government of India is likely to see a spurt growth of 7.5 per cent in the tourism sector in 2015

Contribution to GDP above world average
- India ranked 11th among 184 countries in terms of travel and tourism’s total contribution to GDP in 2015.
- In India, the sector’s direct contribution to GDP is expected to grow by 7.2 per cent per annum during 2015–25

Creating higher employment
- The travel and tourism sector in India estimated to contribute 9 per cent of total employment, generating 37.4 million jobs in 2015. The number is expected to rise by 2.0 per cent per annum to 45.56 million jobs in 2025.

Higher investments
- Travel and tourism’s contribution to capital investment is projected to grow 6.5 per cent per annum during 2015–25, above the global average of 4.6 per cent

Increasing visitor exports
- The contribution of visitor exports to total exports is estimated to increase 6.3 per cent per annum during 2015–2025 compared to the world average of 4.2 per cent

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s (WTTC’s) Economic Impact 2015, TechSci Research
Robust demand
- Foreign tourist arrivals expected to increase at a CAGR of 7 per cent over 2005–25
- India registered 7.1 million foreign tourist arrivals in 2015 (January to November), registering an annual growth of 5.4 per cent over the previous year

Attractive opportunities
- India has a diverse portfolio of niche tourism products – cruises, adventure, medical, wellness, sports, MICE, eco-tourism, film, rural and religious tourism
- India is expected to receive nearly half a million medical tourists by 2015, implying an annual growth of 30 per cent

Diverse attractions
- India offers geographical diversity, attractive beaches, 30 World Heritage Sites and 25 biogeographic zones
- The country’s big coastline is dotted with a number of attractive beaches

Policy support
- The Visa on Arrival scheme was extended to 150 countries in 2015
- A five-year tax holiday has been offered for 2-, 3-, and 4-star category hotels located around UNESCO World Heritage sites (except Delhi and Mumbai)

Source: WTTC, Ministry of Finance, TechSci Research

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
The National Tourism Policy was announced in 1982.

The government formulated a comprehensive plan in 1988 to promote tourism.

Various states in India declared tourism as an industry.

The government stressed on private-public partnership in the sector.

Government policies give a fillip to the hotel industry.

A national policy on tourism was announced in 2002, focusing on developing a robust infrastructure.

Online travel portals and low-cost carrier airlines gave a boost to domestic tourism.

The government has undertaken various marketing initiatives to attract tourists.

In April 2008, the Ministry of Tourism opened its first tourist office in Beijing, marking its first office in China and only its 14th overseas.

Domestic spending on tourism accounted for over 82 per cent of total tourism revenues in 2015.

The number of foreign tourists visiting India rose to 7.1 million in 2015 (from January to November) from 3.9 million in 2005.

Source: WTTC, Ministry of Tourism, TechSci Research
### SEGMENTS OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and catering</td>
<td>Accommodation could be hotels and motels, apartments, camps, guest houses, lodge, bed and breakfast establishments, house boats, resorts, cabins, and hostels. In addition, tourists also require catering facilities, which includes include hotels, local restaurants, roadside joints, cafeterias, and retail outlets serving food and beverages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Comprises airline companies, cruise services, railways, car rentals and more. A tourist's choice of transport would depend on the travel budget, destination, time, purpose of the tour, and convenience to the point of destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attractions</td>
<td>Another major component of the travel and tourism industry is ‘attractions’ such as theme parks and natural attractions including scenic locations, cultural and educational attractions, monuments, events, and medical, social or professional causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel agents</td>
<td>A fragmented sector with a number of independent travel agents and many online businesses. They also sell associated products such as insurance, car hire, and currency exchange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tour operators</td>
<td>Business travel agencies specialise in making travel and accommodation arrangements for business travellers and promoting conference trades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offer customised tours, including travel and accommodation, and sightseeing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Dun and Bradstreet's Report on Tourism in India*
TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

EMERGING TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY SEGMENTS

• The aim is to develop interest in heritage and culture; and promote visits to village settings to experience and live a relaxed and healthy lifestyle

• One of the biggest contributor to tourism industry. India being religious hub for different cultures attracts a large number of tourists every year

• Vast variety of flora and fauna in various states is a major factor behind their growing popularity as tourist destinations.
• Thenmala in Kerala is the first planned ecotourism destination in India.

• A wide range of adventure sports are covered under this category with specialised packages
• The activities include mountaineering, trekking, bungee jumping, mountain biking, river rafting, and rock climbing

• The luxury travel market is projected to reach USD14.7 billion in 2015 and it was pegged to grow at 25 per cent on a year – on – year basis between 2013 and 2015

• Tourists visit India for its cultural heritage in various cities
• The country’s rich heritage is amply reflected in the various temples, majestic forts, pleasure gardens, religious monuments, museums, art galleries and urban and rural sites

• Tourists seek specialised medical treatments, mainly ayurvedic, spa and other therapies
• The primary purpose is achieving, promoting or maintaining good health and a sense of well-being

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Source: Dun and Bradstreet’s Report on Tourism in India
For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
Tourism in India accounts for 7.5 per cent of the GDP and is the third largest foreign exchange earner for the country.

The tourism and hospitality sector’s direct contribution to GDP is USD42.8 billion in 2015.

Over 2006–15, direct contribution is expected to register a CAGR of 10.1 per cent.

The direct contribution of travel and tourism to GDP is expected to grow 7.2 per cent per annum from 2015 – 25 to USD85.6 billion.
The sector’s total contribution to GDP is expected to increase to USD147.7 billion by the end of 2015 from USD88 billion in 2007 and is expected to reach USD275.2 billion by 2025E.

It is forecasted to increase by 6.5 per cent per annum to USD275.2 billion by 2025 (7.6 per cent of GDP).

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s Economic Impact 2015, News Article, TechSci Research
Note: E – Estimated
Note: The definition of direct, indirect and induced contribution is specified in the appendix.
FOREIGN ARRIVALS ARE RISING … (1/2)

- Over 7.1 million foreign tourist arrived in 2015 (January to November)
- Foreign tourist arrivals increased at a CAGR of 7.1 per cent during 2005–25
- By 2025, foreign tourist arrivals in India is expected to reach 15.3 million, according to the World Tourism Organisation

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s Economic Impact 2015, Ministry of Tourism, TechSci Research
Till November 2015
E- Estimated
During January - September 2015, foreign exchange earnings from tourism were USD15 billion as compared to USD19.7 billion in 2014.

Foreign exchange earnings increased at a CAGR of 10.9 per cent during 2006–14.

**Foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India (USD billion)**

Source: Ministry of Tourism, TechSci Research
Note: 2015* - Jan to September 2015
## Major Companies Across Segments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Revenue (USD millions)</th>
<th>Other Major Players</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Taj]</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>FY14: 328, FY15: 335.8, FY16**: 336.3</td>
<td>ITC, Oberoi, Marriott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Thomas Cook]</td>
<td>Tour operators</td>
<td>FY14: 71.1, FY15: 83.1, FY16**: 39.9</td>
<td>SOTC, Raj Travels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Respective company websites  
**Notes:** *Highlights revenues are in billion  
**:** Up to September 2015  
*FY16*- Revenues till September 2015
DOMESTIC CONSUMERS TO LEAD GROWTH

- Domestic travel revenues aggregated USD93.96 billion in 2015 and are expected to reach USD156.7 billion by 2024
- Foreign visitor revenues reached USD21.08 billion in 2015 and are projected to total USD28.34 billion by 2024
- Domestic travellers contributed around 82 per cent to total tourism revenues in 2015

Share of tourists by expenditure (2015)

- Domestic Spending: 82%
- Foreign Visitor Spending: 18%

Expected share of tourists by expenditure (2024)

- Domestic spending: 84.7%
- Foreign visitor spending: 15.3%

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s Economic Impact 2015, TechSci Research
Revenues from leisure travel constitute over 83 per cent of total tourism revenues in India.

Revenues from leisure travel totaled USD95.95 billion in 2015 and are estimated to reach USD153.72 billion by 2025.

Business travel revenues stood at USD19.09 billion in 2015 and are projected to reach over USD41.4 billion by 2025.

Segment-wise revenue share (2015)

- Leisure Spending: 83%
- Business Spending: 17%

Expected segment-wise revenue share (2025)

- Leisure spending: 78.8%
- Business spending: 21.2%

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s Economic Impact 2015, TechSci Research
## NOTABLE TRENDS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|Online travel operators| • Over 70 per cent of air tickets are now being booked online in the country  
• A number of online travel and tour operators, which provide better prices and options to consumers, have emerged in India |
|Wellness tourism| • The widespread practice of ayurveda, yoga, siddha and naturopathy that is complemented by the nation’s spiritual philosophy makes India a famous wellness destination. |
|Cruises| • From January to August 2015, Abu Dhabi has recorded 173649 overnight travellers from India  
• Government of India has estimated that India would emerge with a market size of 1.2 million cruise visitors by 2030 - 31 |
|Adventure| • Adventure tourism is one of the most popular segments of tourism industry. Owing to India’s enormous geo-physical diversity, it has progressed well over the years  
• Part of India’s tourism policy, almost every state has definite programme to identify and promote Adventure tourism |
|Camping sites| • Promotion of camping sites has been encouraged with adequate acknowledgement of its adverse effects on environment  
• Besides providing unique rewarding experiences, responsible conduct of camping can be a major source for both additional economic opportunities in remote areas as well as an instrument of conservation |
|Spiritual tourism| • India has been known as the seat of spiritualism and India’s cosmopolitan nature is best reflected in its pilgrim centers  
• India has been recognised as a destination for spiritual tourism for domestic and international tourists |

*Source: Incredible India, TechSci Research*
### PORTERS FIVE FORCES ANALYSIS

#### Competitive Rivalry
- The Indian hospitality sector is highly fragmented with a large number of small and unorganised players; this increases competition
- Customers’ low switching cost and price sensitivity are increasing competition among players

#### Threat of New Entrants
- Entry is easy as it is not capital intensive, but a player needs to achieve economies of scale and access to distribution channel to compete

#### Substitute Products
- Threat of substitute products is minimal as no substitutes are available in the market

#### Bargaining Power of Suppliers
- There is the threat of forward integration; for instance, the airline starts selling directly to customers
- The cost of switching suppliers is low

#### Bargaining Power of Customers
- Low switching cost gives customer high bargaining power
- Customers are price sensitive and have information about the services being provided

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**Source:** TechSci Research

For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
Tourism and Hospitality

Strategies Adopted

**Marketing Strategy**
- Players are using innovative marketing strategies to succeed in this sector. For example:
  - The Goa Tourism Development Corporation (GTDC) is planning to organise familiarisation trips or “fam” trips for international tour operators and media to showcase Goa as a tourist destination. It has also planned to promote Goa in international markets through the print and electronic media.
  - Indian Railways is providing various benefits to foreign tourists such as priority reservation and Indian rail pass for train travel.

**One Stop Solution**
- Players are trying to ensure convenience for their customers by providing all services available on a single portal. For example, makemytrip.com and a host of other websites provide a comprehensive basket of offerings which include outbound and inbound travel for leisure and business trips, hotels and car booking, holiday packages within India or abroad, etc.

**Multiple Channels**
- Players are opting for many channels to maximise sales and ensure convenience for their customers. For example, Thomas Cook and Kuoni India launched their online portals to compete with others. On the other hand, makemytrip.com is planning to go for the offline channel to complement its existing portal and has already launched mobile apps for maximising sales.

**Branding**
- The launch of several branding and marketing initiatives by the Government of India such as Incredible India! and Athiti Devo Bhava provides a focused impetus to growth.

**M-Visa**
- Indian government has also released a fresh category of visa – the medical visa or M visa, to encourage medical tourism in India. Indian medical tourism is expected to reach USD8 billion by 2020.

**E – Tourist Visa**
- Over January 2015 to November 2015, a total number of 341683 tourists had arrived in India with E – Tourist Visa whereas it was only around 24963 tourists during the period of January 2015 to November 2014.

Source: Make in India, Company websites, TechSci Research
Notes: CDMA – Code Division Multiple Access, GSM – Global System for Mobile Communication

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

GROWTH DRIVERS FOR THE TOURISM MARKET

- More than half of the Ministry of Tourism’s Plan budget is channelised for funding the development of destinations, circuits, mega projects as well as rural tourism infrastructure projects.

- Tourism and hospitality had a cumulative FDI inflows of USD8.45 billion in FY15.

- Domestic expenditure on tourism is expected to rise due to the growing income of households.

- A number of niche offerings such as medical tourism and eco tourism are expected to create more demand.

- 100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route in tourism and hospitality, subject to applicable regulations and laws.

- 100% FDI allowed in tourism construction projects, including the development of hotels, resorts and recreational facilities.

- Campaigns such as Incredible India and Athithi Devo Bhava were launched to harness the tourism industry’s potential.

Source: Make in India, DIPP, TechSci Research

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

RISE IN INCOME AND CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS BOOSTING DEMAND

* Rising incomes mean a steady growth in the ability to access healthcare and related services

* Per capita income is expected to increase at a CAGR of 7.33 per cent over 2014–18

* Per capita expenditure on healthcare in India is USD68.6 billion

* Moreover, changing demographics will also contribute to greater healthcare spending; this is likely to continue with the size of the elderly population set to rise from the current 98.9 million to about 168 million by 2026

Per capita income in India

Source: IMF, TechSci Research
Note: E – Estimated, F- Forecast

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TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

INCREASING SPENDING ON TOURISM

Domestic expenditure on tourism (USD billion)

- Domestic expenditure on tourism has grown significantly; the market has reached USD96.7 billion in 2015 and USD332.4 billion in 2025, representing a CAGR of 6.3 per cent during 2008–15.

Source: WTTC - Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2015, TechSci Research
Note: F – Forecast

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For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
Swadesh Darshan

- Based on specific themes, government had identified five circuits which includes Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, North East Circuit and Coastal Circuit
- USD98.3 million has been allocated for Swadesh Darshan under the Union Budget 2015 - 16

Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)

- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation was implemented by the Ministry for enhancing the facilities provided and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all cities
- During the Union Budget 2015 – 16, an investment of USD16.4 million was allocated

National Tourism Policy 2015

- Formulation of National Tourism Policy 2015 that would encourage the citizens of India to explore their own country as well as position the country as a ‘Must See’ destination for global travellers

Tourism Projects

- In FY15, USD1.13 million has been sanctioned to Kerala for development of tourism in the state
- In October 2015, Andhra Pradesh government signed memorandum of Understandings for 8 tourism projects worth USD203.1 million
- In August 2015, Tourism Ministry has sanctioned USD16.35 million or the ‘Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit’ in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana

Source: Union Budget 2015 – 16, TechSci Research
### Five Year Plan
- In the 12th Five Year Plan, a budgetary support of USD2.8 billion has been approved for the Ministry of Tourism for the development of tourism infrastructure projects, including rural tourism and human resource development projects
- Under the plan, USD1.3 billion has been allocated for the Ministry of Culture

### Special boards
- The Ministry has set up a Hospitality Development and Promotion Board, which will monitor and facilitate hotel project clearances/approvals

### Tourist police
- The Ministry, in consultation with state/UT administrations, has proposed to employ tourist police at prominent tourist spots

### Allocation for North-Eastern regions
- The government has planned an investment of USD391.9 million for the development of North-Eastern region in the Union Budget for FY16

### Tax incentive
- An investment-linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act is in place for establishing new hotels in the 2-star category and above across India, thus permitting a 100 per cent deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of a capital nature

TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

TOURISM POLICY AND INITIATIVES GIVE A BOOST TO THE INDUSTRY

National Tourism Policy 2002

- Its vision is to enhance employment potential within the tourism sector as well as to foster economic integration through developing linkages with other sectors; policy objectives include positioning the tourism sector as a major engine of economic growth, positioning India as a global brand, acknowledging the critical role of private sector and creating integrated tourism circuits.

Incentives from Ministry of Tourism

- Assistance in large revenue-generating projects.
- Support to Public Private Partnerships in infrastructure development such as viability gap funding.
- Schemes for capacity-building of service providers.

Project Mausam

- Under ‘Project Mausam’ the Government of India has proposed to establish cross cultural linkages and to revive historic maritime cultural and economic ties with 39 Indian Ocean countries. In 2015, Government of India linked China Silk Road project with Project Mausam.

E – Tourist Visa

- In March 2016, 150 countries will be designated to get e tourist visa
- Till October 2015, e- tourist visa facility has been extended to 113 countries
- Growth of 1987.9 per cent was registered during the month of October 2015 as a total of 56477 tourists had arrived on E – Tourist Visa as against a total of 2705 tourists during the month of October 2014

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council, TechSci Research
**TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY**

**CONTINUED GROWTH IN INVESTMENTS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR**

Capital investments in the tourism sector (USD billion)

- Capital investment in the tourism and hospitality sector has been rising consistently.
- Investments are expected to increase at a CAGR of 8.6% during 2009–25F.
- By 2025, investments are expected to increase to USD125.9 billion.

Collective government spending on tourism (USD billion)

- The government’s collective spending on the tourism and hospitality sector is estimated to be USD2.4 billion in 2015.
- Collective government spending on tourism is expected to grow at a CAGR of 9.1% per cent from 2008-15.
- By 2025F, the government’s collective spending is expected to increase to USD7.0 billion.

*Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s Economic Impact 2015, TechSci Research*

*Note: E – Estimated, F- Forecast*

For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
In June 2014, the Indian government approved 150 countries under the Visa on Arrival scheme to attract additional foreign tourists.

The scheme registered an average growth of 109 per cent over 2010–15.

Indian government has also released a fresh category of visa – the medical visa or M visa, to encourage medical tourism in India.

Source: Ministry of Tourism, TechSci Research
Notes: * - From January 2015 to October 2015
In November 2014, GoI had launched Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) which is enabled by Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA), known as the e – Tourist Visa scheme for 43 countries.

The scheme was extended to Guyana and Sri Lankan citizens in January 2015 and April 2015 respectively.

In June 2015, this scheme was further extended to 31 countries.

A total of 341683 tourists had arrived on e – tourist visa during November 2015 as against a total of 24963 tourists during November 2014 exhibiting an increase of 636.6 per cent.

Source: Ministry of Tourism, TechSci Research
NICHE SEGMENTS OFFER GOOD OPPORTUNITIES

**Medical tourism**
- The presence of world-class hospitals and skilled medical professionals makes India a preferred destination for medical tourism.
- India’s earnings from medical tourism could exceed USD8 billion by 2020.
- Tour operators are teaming up with hospitals to tap this market.

**Cruise tourism**
- Cruise shipping is one of the most dynamic and fastest growing segments of the global leisure industry.
- From January to August 2015, Abu Dhabi has recorded 173,649 overnight travellers from India.
- Government of India has estimated that India would emerge with a market size of 1.2 million cruise visitors by 2030-31.

**Rural tourism**
- The potential for the development of rural tourism in India is high as most of its population resides in rural areas.
- This can benefit the local community economically and socially, and facilitate interaction between tourists and locals for a mutually enriching experience.

**Ecotourism**
- India is often termed as hotspot of biodiversity and this rich natural heritage is unparallel in many ways.
- Such valuable resource base gives impetus for the practice of variety of alternate tourism forms and many of which are already in existence.
- For example: The national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves.

Source: Ministry of Tourism, BMI, TechSci Research

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
Tamil Nadu – Attracted 20.6 per cent of total foreign tourists visiting India in 2014

Major cities to visit – Chennai, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ooty, Rameswaram and Salem

Major attractions – Meenakshi Temple, Brihadeeswarar Temple, Yelagiri Hills, Hogenakkal Falls and Vivekananda Memorial

Uttar Pradesh – Attracted 12.9 per cent of foreign tourists and 14.3 per cent of domestic tourists in 2014

Major cities to visit – Agra, Allahabad, Ayodhya, Lucknow, Fatehpur, Meerut and Varanasi

Major attractions – Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri and Sarnath

Delhi – Attracted 10.3 per cent of foreign tourists visiting India in 2014

Major attractions – Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Humayun’s Tomb, India Gate, Jantar Mantar and Jama Masjid

Maharashtra – Attracted 19.4 per cent of foreign tourists visiting India in 2014

Major cities to visit – Amravati, Kolhapur, Mumbai and Nashik

Major attractions – Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Shirdi, Ashtavinayak and Matheran

West Bengal – Attracted 6.1 per cent of foreign tourists visiting India in 2014

Major attractions – Victoria Memorial, Sunderbans, Cooch Behar Palace, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, Hazarduari Palace, Adina Mosque, Shantiniketan, Bishnupur Terracotta Temples, Dakshineswar Kali Temple

Source: TechSci Research
Note: As per latest data available

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS SET TO RISE

Forecasts of foreign tourists arriving in India (million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arrival (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015*</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forecasts of foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India (USD million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earnings (USD million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015**</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Foreign tourist arrival is expected to increase at a CAGR of 2.4 per cent during 2012-15*

* From January 2015 to November 2015, Foreign tourist arrival in India stood at 7.1 million

* The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 2015 (January to September), stood at USD15 billion

Source: Ministry of Tourism, BMI, TechSci Research
Notes: F stands for Forecasts, CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate
Note: 2015* - Data for January – November 2015
**- From January 2015 to September 2015

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HOTEL CAPACITY SET TO INCREASE

- The number of hotel beds in the country is expected to increase to 501,000 by 2016 from 269,000 in 2011.
- The number of hotel rooms in the country is expected to increase to 220,000 by 2016 from 121,000 in 2011.
- The long term outlook for the Indian hospitality business continues to be positive, both for the business and leisure segments with the potential for economic growth increase in disposable income and the burgeoning middle class.

Source: BMI, TechSci Research
Note: E - Estimated, F – Forecast
## AIRLINES INDUSTRY SET TO FLY HIGHER

### Low-cost airlines
- Growth in low-cost airlines is expected to lower tourism costs and increase domestic spending on tourism

### Increase in international flight operators
- The market is likely to become more competitive due to the entry of an increasing number of international flight operators expected to offer improved services to tourists. JVs such as Air Asia and Tata SIA are beginning services in India and can provide better services.
- Some new players that have entered the country are Etihad and Vistara. In 2015, Air Pegasus started its services for South India.

### Increasing number of airports
- The Airports Authority of India aims to start operating 250 airports across the country by 2020.

### Higher investments
- The Government is expected to earmark USD12.4 billion in the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012–17); Of these, private investments are likely to be USD9.2 billion. In Union Budget 2015-16, government has funded USD13.1 million to Airport Authority of India.

### Higher passenger traffic
- By 2020, passenger traffic at Indian airports is expected to rise to 450 million from 160 million currently.

*Source: World Travel & Tourism Council, TechSci Research*
**INcredible India: An Incredible Success**

- Incredible India is a marketing campaign launched by the Government of India in 2002 to promote India as a tourist destination internationally.

- Foreign tourist arrivals increased at a CAGR of 7.1 per cent during 2005-25E to 15.3 million by the end of 2025.

- India currently attracts 0.63 per cent of tourists from worldwide; the government aims to increase it to 1 per cent.

- In 2012, India Tourism launched two new campaigns: Find What You Seek, an international campaign; and Go Beyond, a domestic campaign.

- In 2013, the Ministry of Tourism had welcomed the launch of a campaign ‘777 days of the Indian Himalayas’ as a step to promote the Himalayan states as well as the gateway cities which are entry points for domestic and international tourists.

- In 2015, Ministry of Tourism has launched new TV advertisement campaign through which four films have been made on the theme of ‘Adithi Devo Bhava’ which spreads awareness on how to extend hospitality by adopting a friendly attitude towards tourists visiting India.

**Source:** Incredible India, Ministry of Tourism, Bureau of Immigration, TechSci Research

Note: * Data is for January – November 2015
E- Estimated
GUJARAT TOURISM: A PARADIGM SHIFT

- Gujarat is the 7th largest state, located in the Western part of India, with the longest coastline of 1,600 km

- The government spent nearly USD13 million for the ‘Khusbhoo Gujarat Ki’ campaign, which featured Amitabh Bachchan, brand ambassador of the state; the campaign was a huge success

- The campaign led to an increase in the number of visitors to 5.4 million in the last two years

- The government plans to focus on the state's 1,600 km coastline to promote maritime, coastal and ecotourism

![Contribution of tourism to Gujarat's GDP](chart)

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council’s Economic Impact 2013, TechSci Research
Note: E – Estimates
KERALA: A BLEND OF GOOD MARKETING AND NATURAL BEAUTY

- Kerala is on the Malabar coast in Southwest India
- In the early 1990s, the state was known as a single beach destination
- Kerala successfully marketed its serene backwaters, wildlife sanctuaries, ayurvedic treatments and temple festivals
- Revenue from tourism increased at a CAGR of over 10.2 per cent during 2005–14
- In 2016, Kerala tourism is expecting revenue generation of USD6.1 billion

**Revenue generated from tourism in Kerala (USD billion)**

- Source: Kerala’s Ministry of Tourism, TechSci Research
  
  Notes: * - From January 2015 to October 2015

**Number of tourists visiting Kerala annually (in million)**

- Source: Kerala’s Ministry of Tourism, TechSci Research
  
  Notes: * - From January 2015 to October 2015

For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
**PRIVATE SECTOR PIONEERS: makemytrip.com**

Makemytrip.com

- The website was conceived and founded by Deep Kalra in 2000
- Makemytrip offers airline tickets, hotel bookings, domestic and foreign packaged tours, bus tickets, corporate travel services, visa assistance, foreign exchange and travel insurance
- The company’s revenues totalled USD139 million in FY15
- It has a market capitalisation of USD1.09* billion
- The company’s revenues expanded at a CAGR of over 22.8 per cent during FY11–15

**Source:** www.makemytrip.com
Note: * - As of September 2015
Indian Hotel Company Limited (IHCL)

- The company was incorporated in 1902 and launched the first hotel in India, The Taj Mahal Palace & Tower, in Mumbai in 1903
- Taj Hotels Resorts and Palaces has 66 hotels in 42 locations across India and 16 hotels worldwide
- IHCL operates in the luxury, premium, mid-market and value market segments through various brands such as Taj, Taj Exotica, Taj Safari, Vivanta, Gateway Hotel and Ginger
- IHCL operates Taj Air, a luxury private jet service
- The company operates Taj Sats Air Catering Ltd, the largest airline catering service in South Asia
- IHCL’s revenues stood at USD336.3 million in FY16

Revenues (USD million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FY11</th>
<th>FY12</th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>FY14</th>
<th>FY15</th>
<th>FY16*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>380.8</td>
<td>397.8</td>
<td>354.4</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>335.8</td>
<td>336.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IHCL’s website
Notes: *- Up to September 2015
Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Associations of India (FHRAI)
B-82, 8th Floor, Himalaya House,
23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi – 110001
Phone: 91-11- 40780780
Fax: 91-11- 40780777

Hotel Association of India (HAI)
B 212–214
Som Dutt Chamber-I,
Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi – 110 066
Phone: 91-11-2617 1110/14
Fax: 91-11-2617 1115
GLOSSARY

* **Direct contribution**: Spending on accommodation, transportation, attractions and entertainment

* **Indirect contribution**: Travel and tourism investment spending, and government collective travel and tourism spending

* **Induced contribution**: Spending of direct and indirect employees

* **GOI**: Government of India

* **CAGR**: Compound Annual Growth Rate

* **INR**: Indian Rupee

* **USD**: US Dollar

* Wherever applicable, numbers have been rounded off to the nearest whole number
### EXCHANGE RATES

**Exchange rates (Fiscal Year)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR equivalent of one USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004–05</td>
<td>44.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005–06</td>
<td>44.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006–07</td>
<td>45.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007–08</td>
<td>40.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008–09</td>
<td>46.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009–10</td>
<td>47.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010–11</td>
<td>45.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011–12</td>
<td>46.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012–13</td>
<td>54.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013–14</td>
<td>60.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014–15</td>
<td>61.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16(Expected)</td>
<td>61.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exchange rates (Calendar Year)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR equivalent of one USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>43.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>45.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>41.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>43.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>48.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>45.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>46.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>53.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>58.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>61.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015(Expected)</td>
<td>63.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Reserve bank of India, Average for the year

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**TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY**

**JANUARY 2016**

For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
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