

## Impacts of Covid-19 on Indian Travel & Tourism Industry

S.K.S. Yadav<sup>a\*</sup>, Mohd. Mohsin Qureshi<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Faculty of Commerce & Business Administration, Meerut College, Meerut, U.P., India  
E-mail: sudhiryadavmeerut@gmail.com

<sup>b</sup>Department of Commerce & Business Administration, Meerut College, Meerut, U.P., India  
E-mail: qureshimohsin@rediffmail.com

### Abstract

India is a geographically vast country and is a tourist delight with a rich historical background and cultural heritage. Tourism is an important economic activity and also a one of the stronger pillar of the economy. In India, travel and tourism industry has been a remarkable contribution to the country's GDP. Not only GDP, tourism has always a huge source of foreign exchange earnings and significant contributor to employment generator for the country. The sudden outbreak of Novel Corona virus (Covid-19) around the globe has become a strong breaker for the tourism industry because of the pandemic situation around the globe will become a cause of changes in behavior and preferences of tourists. Due to this virus threat, tourists have cancelled their programs and this fear has drop down the tourist graph. With the large scale travel restrictions, quarantines, social distancing and lockdown, Covid-19 has given a major impact on the economic development worldwide. Due to resulting travel restrictions and drop in demand, Covid-19 pandemic also impact tourism industry significantly. This study attempts to try to understand the tourism sector importance in Indian economy and examine the impact of Covid-19 outbreak on the Indian travel & tourism industry. This study is analytical in nature and use secondary source of data of Indian companies which is engaged in travel and tourism sector and listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) & Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

**Key Words:** Covid-19, Tourism Industry, GDP, Economy.

### PAPER/ARTICLE INFO

RECEIVED ON: 19/09/2020  
ACCEPTED ON: 21/10/2020

Reference to this paper  
should be made as follows:

Yadav, S.K.S., Qureshi, Mohd. Mohsin (2020), "Impacts of Covid-19 on Indian Travel & Tourism Industry", *Int. J. of Trade and Commerce-IIARTC*, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp: 310-318

## 1. INTRODUCTION

India is a country with multicultural experiences, natural beauty, and rich heritage and has always been an attractive tourist destination. Mountains, beaches, forests, deserts, deltas, and architectural marvels give the country a distinct geographical entity. Yoga, Ayurveda, and natural health resorts also attract tourists. In India total of 38 world heritage sites were recognized by UNESCO as of August 2019, which is the sixth-highest in the world. Apart from all these, the medical tourism industry has great potential due to the low cost of treatment. The Indian tourism industry is one of the significant and vital contributors to the economy of the country. As per United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), international tourism receipts of the world in 2018 was US\$ 1451 billion, of which India contributes 6.6% in the Asia Pacific and 1.97% in the world. India ranked ten among 185 countries in terms of travel and tourism's total contribution to GDP in 2019, which was almost US\$ 194.30 billion. About generating employment and income, the tourism industry seems to be more effective than other sectors. International tourism is an invisible export that creates foreign exchange as other export industries create.

Tourism creates a new channel for young people to provide a large number of employment opportunities. Also, the Government yields high tax revenue. In every ten jobs, travel and tourism industries support one position. Travel and tourism worldwide support 330 million jobs and keep 182.2 million jobs in the Asia Pacific, of which 5.56% under direct employment and 7.19% under indirect employment. During the year 2014 to 2019, India gets the first position in terms of creating tourism jobs. In this period Indian travel and transport industry created 6.36 million jobs (Report WTTC 2019). Tourism is a sector that uses minimum natural resources and optimum use of workforce and expertise. The travel and tourism industry is a sector that strengthens the country's economy to help other sectors like transportation, food, beverage, culture, sports, and more. Tourism helps promote cultural diplomacy, connects the people, and promotes friendship and cooperation between India and other countries. As per the 2019-20 annual report of the Ministry of Tourism of India, more than 87 million people were employed in the tourism industry in 2018-19, which is 12.75% of the country's total employment. In India, tourism is also important from an economic point of view, as during the year 2019 total of 17.42 million international tourists came to visit India and contributing a substantial amount of US\$ 29.962 billion in foreign exchange (Annual Report 2019). India ranked 34 out of 140 countries as per the Travel and Tourism competitiveness report 2019. India is a place for every kind of traveler and has something for everyone. Domestic tourism is also an essential contributor to the sector. During the year 2018 total of 1854.93 million domestic tourist visits all over the country (Annual Report 2019-20).

The current outlook of the Travel and Tourism industry is highly uncertain because of the Corona virus pandemic. Due to this, the world is facing an unprecedented global economic, health, and social emergency. The travel and tourism industry is the most affected sector because hotels are closed, airplanes are on the ground, and all countries worldwide put travel restrictions. This pandemic is the biggest challenge that the tourism industry has ever faced. Whenever an economic slowdown hits the world or the country, people have less income and dispose less of it and save more for future contingencies. The covid-19 pandemic is one of the worst crises the Travel and Tourism industry faces and impacts both segments, i.e., inbound tourism and

outbound tourism. Local, regional, national, and international travel restrictions immediately affected the tourism industry. Whenever any widely spread disease hits the earth, tourism has always been the first to get involved because people could not get out from their homes to travel. This time pandemic affects the world economy. People lost their jobs worldwide, and no future aspect is showing to come out from pandemic and current situation is uncontrollable and worse than it actually would have been. Fear of the virus creates distancing among the people, which will hurt tourism. Indian travel and tourism industry is staring at a massive loss because of travel restrictions and pandemic fears, keeping people indoors. Every time, health and safety is the priority, and traveling is the last for everyone. Whenever the world struck in a pandemic situation, people always think they are more secure and safer in their own homes and avoid traveling to crowded places. People will travel only to those places which are clean and less traveled because hygiene is essential. Now the people will be very picky about their destinations. People will fear traveling by public transport, and they prefer to travel by their vehicles. Whereas, as per the World Economic Forum report 2019, India gets rank 105 out of 140 in health and hygiene, which is not suitable for the country. Due to this, travel and tourism will have to struggle to grab customers.

The fear of getting infected from Covid-19 has impacted the travel and tourism industry of the country domestically and internationally. Foreign travelers of many nations have canceled their bookings. The Government gives social distancing directions to the public transport industry and mandates air travel to leave empty the middle seat to maintain social distancing. Thus, they reduced seating capacity, which increased the flying cost, and for this reason, the travel cost will also increase. Because of the emergency related to the Covid-19 panic, many flights, domestic and international, can be canceled. International Transport Association estimates that the global loss of revenue to airlines would be about US\$ 214 billion while pending customer's refund due to cancellation of flights stands at US\$ 35 billion. The air transport industry is severely affected due to flight ticket cancellation. The air transport industry's revenue has been reduced significantly, and this situation does not improve soon.

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-COV-2) with symptoms such as a fever, cough, and difficulty breathing more severe cases. Primarily Coronavirus spreads through contact with an infected person when they cough or sneeze. This virus also spread when a person touches an object/surface with a virus on it and shake hands from the infected person, then touches their eyes, nose, or mouth. Coronavirus was firstly reported in Wuhan city in China in November 2019. By March 2020, it spread worldwide and becomes the most challenging tragedy that occurred in the world. World Health Organization (WHO) reported the total confirmed cases of Covid-19 in India are 1.64 million, with 35.75 thousand deaths till July 31, 2020. The first case of the Covid-19 pandemic in India was reported on January 30, 2020. After the first reported case government start the passenger's scanning at all the airports. As of March 25, 2020 after the three days of the beginning of lockdown in India, the Indian Council of Medical Research and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has confirmed 563 cases and nine deaths in the country. The Indian Government has taken immediate and first action on the air transport to shut down completely to

fight against the disease Covid-19. Most of the world is battling with the horrible Covid-19 virus, which is the cause of thousands of deaths in many countries. As per WHO guidelines, Covid-19 has more dangerous for the child and 60 plus age persons. For the Indian tourism market, the persons with 60 plus age are a good market source because they choose religious places and go out for travel and tourism.

The covid-19 virus is pushing the Indian economy and the travel and tourism industry into the ICU. Pre pandemic numbers are also not good. National statistical office expecting India GDP growth to be 5% in 2019-20, which is the lowest in 11 years and job market also is at its worst, and the unemployment rate is at a 45 year high. The unorganized part of the travel and tourism industry is already under pressure under the twin impact of demonetization and Goods and Service Tax. When any risk is like a pandemic, epidemic, crisis events, terrorism that threatens tourists' safety, every time the tourism industry is at vulnerable risk. Much previous research has regularly investigated that risk restricts travel and always has a negative relationship with tourism demand, including The Swine Flu and its impacts on tourism in Brunei (Haque & Haque, 2018), the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome: impact on travel and tourism (Wilder-Smith, 2006), Economic Impact of the 2015 MERS Outbreak on the Republic of Korea's Tourism related industries (Joo, Maskery, Berro, Rotz, Lee, & Brown, 2019), the impact of Ebola on the tourism and hospitality industry in Sierra Leone (Kongoley, 2015), the impact of SARS on Hong Kong's tourism industry (Pine & McKercher, 2004).

### **3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

This study aims to assess the extent to which the outbreak of Coronavirus has impacted the travel and tourism industry in India. The specific objectives of the study are as follows-

- i. To sort-out the data of international tourist arrivals and global tourism receipt.
- ii. To sort-out the data of domestic tourist arrivals and domestic visitor spending.
- iii. To sort-out the data of travel and tourism total contribution to GDP and employment.
- iv. To sort-out worldwide India's various rankings in travel and tourism.
- v. To find the extent to which the Covid-19 virus has impacted the Indian travel and Tourism industry as per the data analysis of companies engaged in the Travel and Tourism industry.

### **4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Covid-19 has emerged as an eclipse to the entire travel and tourism industry, not only in India but also in the world. This disruption has caused to break the whole chain, i.e., airlines, travel agents, tour operators, hotels, etc. Social distancing is not in early to going away. For this study, a secondary research methodology has been implemented. A secondary source of data has been collected to understand the impact of Covid-19 on the Indian travel and tourism industry. Several articles, journals, research papers, various national and international agency (like World Travel and Tourism Organization, United Nation World Tourism Organization, International Travel and Tourism Association, Indian Tourism Association, Ministry of Tourism India, etc.), reports, and government documents, etc. are considered to collect the necessary information for the study.

For the analytical purpose, we use published half-yearly data of twenty listed companies engaged in the business of travel & tourism. We select the listed companies for the data analysis because the listed companies are compulsorily to publish their result every quarter as per Securities

Exchange Board of India (SEBI) requirements. From this, we get the actual financial data of companies of the half financial year (first two quarters) during the Coronavirus pandemic situation. We analyze the current half-yearly (first two quarters) Revenue, Profit after Tax (PAT), and Earning per Share (EPS) and the last financial year Revenue, Profit after Tax (PAT), and Earning per Share (EPS).

## 5. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

### [i] Table showing various data-

Year	International Tourist Arrival (million)	International Tourism Receipt (US\$ billions)	Domestic Tourist Arrival (million)	Domestic Visitors Spending (US\$ billions)	Total Contribution to GDP (US\$ billions)	Total Contribution to Employment (million)
2010	5.78	14.49	747.70	111.66	141.07	29.23
2011	6.31	17.70	864.53	118.65	152.39	29.59
2012	6.58	17.97	1045.05	112.26	145.62	30.24
2013	6.97	18.39	1142.53	109.18	143.07	30.99
2014	13.11	19.70	1282.80	110.02	145.86	33.46
2015	13.76	21.01	1431.97	108.63	144.86	35.80
2016	15.03	22.92	1615.39	116.23	155.02	36.56
2017	16.81	27.31	1657.55	129.99	175.61	37.68
2018	17.42	28.58	1854.93	137.78	186.12	38.57
2019	17.90	30.30	2321.98	143.19	194.29	39.82

Table No. 1, Source: UNWTO reports

As per the data of table no 1, we conclude that the Indian travel and tourism industry is essential for its economy and is increasing. During the study period (2010 to 2019), we found a continuous positive growth in all the variables except domestic visitor spending and total contribution to GDP. In both the sectors domestic visitor spending and a real contribution to GDP, we found a negative growth rate from 2012 to 2016, but after the year 2016, both the variables record positive growth rate. The average growth rate of international tourist arrivals is 20.97%, and domestic tourist arrivals is 21.05%, while global tourism receipt and domestic visitors spending average growth rate is 10.91% and 2.88%. Total contribution to GDP and real contribution to employment average growth rate is 3.77% and 3.62%. During the ten years, international tourist arrival has increased from US\$ 5.78 million to US\$ 17.90 million, which means international tourist arrival is more than three times of the year 2010. International tourism receipt has gone to US\$ 30.30 billion, which is more than two times of global tourism receipt of the year 2010. Domestic tourist arrival goes to 2321.98 million in 2019, which is more than three times of 747.70 million in 2010. Based on the above facts, we conclude that the Indian tourism industry is rapidly growing and contributes to the Indian economy.

**[ii] Worldwide India's relative ranking in travel and tourism as per World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC)**

Factor	Contribution	Ranking
International Tourist Arrivals	17.90 million	23
International Tourism Receipts	US\$ 30.30 billion	12
Domestic Tourist Arrivals	2321.98 million	Not prepared by WTTC
Domestic Visitors Spending	US\$ 143.20 billion	8
Total Contribution to GDP	US\$ 194.30 billion	10
Total Contribution to Employment	39.82 million	2

Table No. 2, Source WTTC report

The above written worldwide ranking is based on World Travel and Tourism Council 2019 annual research, and this research covers 185 countries and economies of the world. It means that India gets these rankings on a scale of 185. India receives its higher-order 2 in the term of total contribution to employment, and in the name of domestic visitors spending India gets rank 8 in the world. India gets class 10 in the world in the term of total contribution to GDP. In the term international tourism receipt, India gets rank 14, and in case of international tourist arrival, India is on the 23 positions in the world. Overall, India's ranking is good and has a chance of substantial growth.

**[iii] Impacts of Covid-19 on Indian travel and tourism industry**

**a) Revenue:** During the half-year study period from April to September 2020, the companies' total revenue is Rs. 7795.41 Crore, whereas the companies earn Rs. 31431.68 Crore in the same period of last financial year. It means that in the half-year period, the companies make only 24.80% of revenue compared to half-yearly income of the previous financial year. Loss of revenue in the half-year period is Rs. 23636.30 Crore, which is 75.20% of half-yearly revenue of last financial year. In the half-year period of the previous financial year, the companies earn 48.55% of total yearly income. If we compare the current half-year revenue to the last year's total revenue, we found that the companies make only 12.04% of revenue. In the quarter one (Q1) of the current financial year, the payment of companies is only 14.82%, and in quarter two (Q2), the revenue is only 35.87% compared to Q1 and Q2 of last financial year. We conclude that the lockdown affects the Q1 more, or we say that due to full lockdown or restrictions, the companies earn the lowest revenue in this period.

**b) Profit after Tax (PAT):** Due to lockdown and travel restrictions, the companies earn a loss of Rs. 4162.28 Crore in Q1 and Rs. 1661.05 Crore in Q2. Whereas in the last financial year companies earn Rs. 1642.81 Crore profit in Q1 and Rs. 1231.71 Crore loss in Q2. From this result, we found that the loss of Q1 is 253.36% of last year's Q1 profit and the failure of Q2 is 134.86% of the Q2 loss of the previous year. If we compare the current half-year period to the last half-year period, the companies earn excess Rs loss. 5412.23 Crore. The recent half-yearly loss of Rs. 5823.33 is equal to 74.70% of current half-year revenue. The companies' condition is not good in the present scenario, and after the half-year period, companies do not earn a regular income. Companies should earn

Rs. 5472.72 Crore of profit to reach the position of last financial year and it is likely to be impossible to achieve the goal of such a massive target of Rs. 5472.72 Crore.

**c) Earning Per Share (EPS):** Companies earn considerable losses in the current half-year period, i.e., Q1 & Q2. Due to this, the EPS of companies is also harmful. In the Q1 period, the EPS is negative Rs.138.17, 245.81% of last year's Q1 EPS. In the Q2 period, the EPS is negative Rs. 74.04, which is 342.14% of the previous year's Q2 EPS. The latest complete year EPS is festive 109.38, whereas the current half-year EPS is negative Rs. 212.21. In the last financial year, companies earn 31.61% of their full-year EPS in the half-year period (Q1 & Q2), whereas in the current half-year period, the companies make negative EPS of Rs. 212.21. Companies need to earn EPS of Rs. 321.59 to get the last year's EPS position. Companies can't make this amount of EPS in the balance half-year period (i.e. Q3 & Q4) because they could not reach the average business level.

## 6. CONCLUSION

India is a diverse tourism destination. Only India is a country where tourists can enjoy all kinds of tourism together, i.e., wildlife tourism, adventure tourism, heritage tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism, ecotourism, and health tourism. Indian travel and tourism industry has been a significant contributor to the country's GDP and generates many employments. The Indian tourism industry is notable for the economy of land and its rapid growth. According to the calculation done by World Travel and Tourism Council, Tourism generates US\$ 194.28 billion or 6.85% of India's GDP in 2019 and supported 8.01% of total employment, i.e., 39.82 million. World Travel and Tourism Council estimates that the travel and tourism sector's real contribution to GDP is reached US\$ 393.7 billion by 2030. But now, the travel and tourism industry is coming to a halt due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The travel and tourism industry is mainly affected due to the decision to limit the people's movement. The Government discourages people from visiting public places, restaurants, pubs & cinemas, social gathering and closing all school & colleges. Only precautions that may keep the virus away from spreading, holding hand clean, and staying away from crowd are some doctors suggest by doctors in the absence of anti-Covid-19 medicine. Coronavirus outbreak has an unforeseen impact on our lives, livelihoods, societies, economies, and a growing risk of massive loss of jobs and global recession. The top concern of the hospitality industry is ensuring the safety of staff and the guests.

The lockdown disrupted the life of billions and created the scenario of economic collapse. In a half-year period, the companies earn only 24.80% revenue in comparison to the preceding half-year. The loss of income in six month period is Rs. 23636.27 Crore, which is approximately equal to the Nominal GDP of Manipur or Arunachal Pradesh state of the year 2017-18. This half-year revenue loss is equal to 75.20% of the preceding half-year revenue. Companies earn losses in the half-year period instead of profit in the prior fiscal year. Net loss of companies in the half-year period is 74.70% of current half-year revenue. Net loss in Q1 is 253.36% of last year's Q1 profit, whereas Q2 loss is 134.86% of last year's Q2 loss. The current half-year EPS is negative Rs. 212.21 whereas the companies earn positive Rs. 321.59 EPS in the previous full-year period. It means that the companies should make 165.99% of last year's EPS to get the previous year's EPS position. In actuality, the loss to travel and tourism industries are more than this study's findings because this study is based on the BSE listed companies. Still, in India, there are thousands of small and unorganized travel and tourism service providers not considered in this study. Thousands of

persons who work with small and unorganized sector had severely affected, and still, they all are not in the condition to earn their living.

The whole chain of tourism- hotels, restaurants, tour operators, travel agents, venues of family entertainment, and air, land, and sea transport will get into a slump. No one understands what is happening and how to protect themselves and their business from this economic collapse. No one in the world knows or can accurately predict how all these pandemic conditions go out, and vaccines can be developed, and people overcome the fear of infection. The only good news is that most of the patients recover from disease and develop antibodies (natural vaccination) to safeguard them from illness again in the future. No one can precisely predict the financial damage from the Coronavirus pandemic. When Covid-19 new cases reduced and the spread is controlled, people will start traveling, and the tourism industry will boost. Suppose the Indian Government adopts the right policies. In that case, it will undoubtedly doubt that the Indian travel and tourism industry continues to grow towards a higher ranking in terms of the tourism economy and support millions of jobs again.

## REFERENCES

- [1] (UNWTO), U. N. (2019 Edition). *International Tourism Highlights*. Madrid: UNWTO. Retrieved July 20, 2020, from UNWTO:<https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284421152>
- [2] (UNWTO), U. N. (July 2020). *World Tourism Barometer*. Madrid: United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Retrieved July 20, 2020, from UNWTO:<https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/epdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2020.18.1.4>
- [3] Council, W. T. (2020). *Economic Impact*. London: World Travel & Tourism Council. Retrieved July 22, 2020, from WTTC:<https://wttc.org/Research/Economic-Impact>
- [4] Council, W. T. (2020). *India 2020 Annual Research Key Highlights*. London: World Travel & Tourism Council. Retrieved July 22, 2020, from WTTC:<https://wttc.org/Research/Economic-Impact>
- [5] Council, W. T. (2020). *Travel & Tourism Economic Impact India*. London: World Travel & Tourism Council. Retrieved at E-Mail on July 27, 2020
- [6] Council, W. T. (June 2020). *Travel & Tourism Global Economic Impact & Trends*. London: World Travel & Tourism Council. Retrieved July 24, 2020, from WTTC:<https://wttc.org/Research/Economic-Impact>
- [7] Council, W. T. (2020). *Travel & Tourism Recovery Scenarios 2020 & Economic Impact from Covid-19*. London: World Travel & Tourism Council. Retrieved July 29, 2020, from WTTC:<https://wttc.org/Research/Economic-Impact/Recovery-Scenarios-2020-Economic-Impact-from-COVID-19>
- [8] Forum, W. E. (2019). *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report*. Geneva: World Economic Forum. Retrieved July 28, 2020, from WEF:<https://reports.weforum.org/travel-and-tourism-competitiveness-report-2019/rankings/#>
- [9] Haque, T. H., & Haque, M. O. (2018). The Swine Flu & its impact on tourism in Brunei. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 36: 92-101.
- [10] India, M. o. (2019-20). *Annual Report*. Delhi: Ministry of Tourism. Retrieved July 30, 2020, from Ministry of Tourism



- India:[http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/annualreports/Annual%20Report%20Tourism%202019\\_20\\_Final.pdf](http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/annualreports/Annual%20Report%20Tourism%202019_20_Final.pdf)
- [11] India, M. o. (2019). India Tourism Statistics. Delhi: Ministry of Travel & Tourism India. Retrieved July 30, 2020, from Ministry of Tourism India:<http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/Other/India%20Tourism%20Statistics%202019.pdf>
- [12] Jain, K.R, Dhyani, Anuja(2020). Covid-19 Impact on the Indian Economy: A Review of Uttarakhand's Travel, Tourism and Hospitality Sector, *International Journal of Trade & Commerce-IIARTC*, 9(2): 97-101
- [13] Jain, K. R., Nimisha Verma (2020).Covid-19 and Financial Markets of Indian Economy- A Review, *International Journal of Trade & Commerce-IIARTC*, 9(2): 80-841
- [14] Joo, H., Maskery, B. A., Berro, A. D., Rotz, L. D., Lee, Y.-K., & Brown, C. M. (2019). Economic Impact of The 2015 MERS Outbreak on the Republic of Korea's Tourism-Related Industries. *Health Security*, 17 (2): 100-108.
- [15] Kongoley, P. S. (2015). The Impact of Ebola on the Tourism and Hospitality Industry in Sierra Leone. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publication*, 5 (12): 542-550.
- [16] Pine, R., & McKercher, B. (2004). The impact of SARS on Hong Kong's Tourism Industry. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 16 (2): 139-143.
- [17] UNESCO. (2020, 07 20). UNESCO. Retrieved 07 20, 2020, from UNESCO Website: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/IN>
- [18] Wikipedia. (2020, July 25). List of Indian States and Union Territories by GDP. Retrieved July 25, 2020, from Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List\\_of\\_Indian\\_states\\_and\\_union\\_territories\\_by\\_GDP&oldid=971978717](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Indian_states_and_union_territories_by_GDP&oldid=971978717)
- [19] Wilder-Smith, A. (2006). The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome: Impact on Travel and Tourism. *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease*, 4: 53-60.