

Global Travel Technology Industry Analysis

A hand holding a white model airplane against a blue background. The airplane is a twin-engine jet, and the hand is positioned as if it's about to launch or is holding it steady. The background is a solid, deep blue.

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Now, for tomorrow



Scope and Definition

Travel Technology is the recurring-revenue software, APIs, distribution infrastructure and data services that price, book, settle and optimise travel. The industry sits inside a \$1.6 trillion gross-bookings ecosystem, yet the technology layer that intermediates it is far smaller, roughly \$14-18 billion of platform revenue, because most travel spend flows through to airlines and hotels as inventory rather than to the vendors that move the bits.

DEMAND CAPTURE	OTAs, metasearch, AI-native discovery, corporate booking tools
DISTRIBUTION	GDS aggregation (Amadeus, Sabre, Travelport), NDC, channel managers
SYSTEM OF RECORD	Airline PSS / offer-order, hotel PMS (Oracle, Mews), tour-op platforms
INTELLIGENCE & PAYMENTS	Revenue management, analytics, embedded payments (Outpayce), identity
REGULATED SETTLEMENT	IATA BSP / ARC, PCI-DSS, content standards (NDC, OpenTravel, HTNG)

THE BOUNDARY WE DRAW

The study covers the technology and data layer: distribution, systems of record, intelligence and payments. It excludes underlying travel supply (airlines, hotels) and pure consumer OTAs such as Booking and Expedia, which are distribution buyers, not infrastructure, except where they buy or compete with the technology layer. Margin and defensibility rise as you move down the stack: demand capture is contestable and AI-exposed, while regulated settlement is a near-permanent moat.

Reading the market as a stack, rather than a list of vendors, is what makes the investment logic legible: each layer has its own margin profile, its own buyers, and its own exposure to disintermediation.

Size, Growth, Trends and Drivers

FOUR STRUCTURAL GROWTH DRIVERS

Cloud PMS conversion (25-35% CAGR)

Hotels migrate from on-premise to cloud systems of record: Oracle OPERA Cloud properties grew 31% YoY (including the 1,000+ property Hyatt win), and Mews lifted SaaS gross profit 55% in 2025.

NDC aggregation (13-15% CAGR)

Distribution shifts from flat per-segment GDS fees to value-based offer-and-order economics; \$2.3bn of cumulative VC/growth funding flowed into NDC-capable platforms 2022-2025.

Embedded payments & finance

EU PSD2 mandates open the B2B-wallet opportunity; Stripe alone processed \$1.4tn in payment volume in 2024 (+38%), and travel specialists like Outpayce capture transaction margin inside the booking flow.

Agentic AI & personalization

FLYR raised \$295m at an \$800m valuation on 290% ARR growth; Mews and Navan embed AI agents (Navan's Ava already handles 50% of customer interactions), repricing ancillary upsell into context-aware systems.

ANNUAL GROWTH · TECH LAYER VS TRAVEL VOLUME

the take-rate thesis in one chart

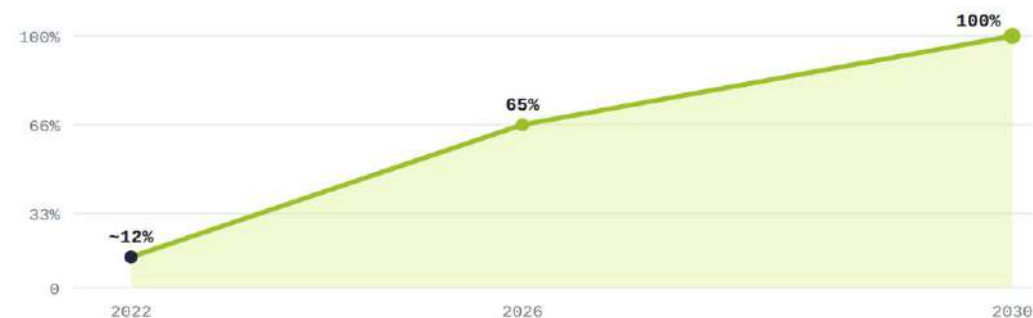
Technology layer compounds faster than the market it sits on.



NDC SHARE OF INDIRECT BOOKINGS · %

the offer-and-order transition

IATA roadmap: sub-15% (2022) toward 100% Offers & Orders by 2030.



Competitive Landscape

The stack stratifies into six archetypes that rarely meet head-to-head; each owns a value-chain stage and defends it with a different moat. The GDS triopoly controls aggregated airline content but faces fee compression; cloud-native hospitality SaaS and neoTMCs compound switching-cost advantages; connectivity and data hold high-leverage middleware positions; and AI-native entrants probe the consumer interface.

GDS INCUMBENTS <i>Amadeus €6.14bn · Sabre \$3.03bn · Travelport</i>	IATA accreditation and PNR data; fee compression at the margin.
HOSPITALITY SaaS <i>Mews \$2.5bn · Cloudbeds · Apaleo</i>	Cloud-native, 65-80% gross margin, compounding switching costs.
CORPORATE / neoTMC <i>Navan \$6.2bn IPO · TravelPerk \$2.7bn</i>	Booking-plus-expense bundles; the deepest M&A pool.
CONNECTIVITY & DATA <i>TravelgateX · Duffel · Lighthouse</i>	High-leverage middleware and intelligence; highest margins.
AI-NATIVE ENTRANTS <i>Layla · Mindtrip · Operator</i>	Probing the consumer interface — where rivalry concentrates.



Scale SaaS prices at 10-14x revenue or ARR; legacy carveouts such as Sabre/SynXis clear far lower, and Sabre's \$5.1bn debt creates take-private optionality for a sponsor that can price the NDC transition.

Value Chain

The value chain runs across six stages from content creation through post-booking servicing. Margin concentrates unevenly: data and software layers command the highest gross margins, wholesale aggregation and the GDS retain the most defensible control points, and legacy servicing erodes. Three control points define where value is captured today, and the strategic question for any acquirer is which of them are durable and which are quietly being competed away. The hotel-wholesale duopoly is the most defensible point at ~8.5% take rates and ~50% EBITDA margins; GDS aggregation throws off similar cash but erodes as NDC and direct-connect grow; in-flow payments is the newest and fastest-moving pool, and owning it is the highest-return vertical move on the board.

HOTEL-WHOLESALE DUOPOLY <i>Hotelbeds / HBX, WebBeds</i>	The most defensible point: ~8.5% take rates, ~50% EBITDA; HBX €8.18bn TTV.	CONTROL
GDS AGGREGATION <i>Amadeus, Sabre, Travelport</i>	\$3-15 per segment; 35-40% EBITDA, but eroding as NDC and direct-connect grow.	ERODING
IN-FLOW PAYMENTS <i>Outpayce, Adyen, Flywire</i>	Newest, fastest-moving pool; owning it is the highest-return vertical move.	CONTROL
DATA & INTELLIGENCE <i>Lighthouse, OAG, Cirium</i>	Highest gross margin (80%+); emerging licensing to AI model trainers.	EMERGING
LEGACY SERVICING <i>EDIFACT, on-prem PMS, offline TMC</i>	Declining volume pools; structurally disadvantaged against cloud and NDC.	DECLINING

EBITDA MARGIN BY CONTROL POINT - %
where the chain concentrates profit
Indicative EBITDA margin at each control point



Emerging profit pools — AI personalization, embedded financial services, and travel-data licensing to AI model trainers — will define the next three to seven years. Best positioned: Amadeus, Mews and Navan.

M&A Landscape and Relevant Transactions

Durable value accrues to platforms that convert one-off travel transactions into recurring SaaS, payments and data revenue. Five moves follow from the analysis, ordered from the highest-conviction structural play to the most opportunistic. The throughline is the same one that runs through the whole study: own a control point, price the substitution risk honestly, and let the valuation barbell guide whether to buy now or wait.

1	Own control points	Buy payments, identity and NDC middleware (Duffel, Verteil) rather than rent them — the clearest path to margin and the dominant 2023-25 deal logic.
2	Back scale SaaS now	Run scale-SaaS sell-sides while the 10-14x multiple holds; the window re-opened with Navan (\$6.2bn) and HBX (€2.84bn).
3	Consolidate legacy patiently	Legacy carveouts clear at 0.7-1.5x revenue; a patient buy-side that can price the NDC transition wins (Sabre's \$5.1bn debt creates take-private optionality).
4	Price the B2C-AI risk	Discount sub-scale point solutions exposed to both fee compression and AI-native substitution; concentrate where IATA/PCI-DSS protect the base.
5	Hunt the next wave	Independent-hotel PMS (Southern Europe, LATAM, ~25% cloud penetration), tour-operator software, travel data, and AI-native search are the named gaps.

Run scale-SaaS sell-sides while the multiple holds; pursue legacy consolidation patiently; hunt the next wave in independent-hotel PMS, tour-operator software and travel data.

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