

Indian hospitality & travel sector finds recognition as institutional capital surges

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The Indian travel and hospitality sector is seeing a fresh wave of institutional capital flows, underlining the robust momentum that the sector is witnessing.

Earlier this month, Lemon Tree Hotels announced that American multinational private equity (PE) firm Warburg Pincus will invest ₹960 crore for the growth of its subsidiary Fleur Hotels while buying out 41.09 per cent stake in Fleur from Dutch pension fund APG.

“Overall, we view the transaction positively as it reintroduces Warburg Pincus to the capital table — this time via Fleur. Their presence de-risks future large-scale capital expenditure such as Aurika Nehru Place and ensures a seamless path to Fleur’s listing,” analysts at Nuvama institutional equities said in a note.

Lemon Tree announced a restructuring



Capital checks in

- Warburg Pincus will invest ₹960 crore in Lemon Tree’s subsidiary Fleur Hotels
- Lemon Tree is transferring hotel assets to Fleur and moving to a fully asset-light model
- Fleur Hotels will lead future acquisitions and be listed separately in 12-15 months
- Rising institutional interest is extending beyond hotels to the wider travel and online booking ecosystem

measure, under which hotel assets currently owned by Lemon Tree will be transferred to Fleur, which will serve as the group’s exclusive asset ownership and development company.

“Practically, institutional capital enables a clearer separation between asset ownership and

operating platforms, allowing established operators to expand geographically without overstressing balance sheets,” said Gaurav Singh, chief operating officer (COO) at hospitality asset building firm Chalet Hotels.

Fleur will lead all the future hotel acquisitions

and development while Lemon Tree will transition into a fully asset-light model, “focused on growing its hotel management, franchising, and digital business”, the company stated.

Fleur Hotels will also be listed on the bourses separately in the next 12-15 months.

“This is a brilliant example of how capital aggregation can drive rapid but controlled scale,” Singh said, adding that when credible global funds back hospitality platforms, confidence cascades across the value chain.

“Lenders become more competitive, suppliers commit to longer-term partnerships, and destination ecosystems benefit from professionalised inventory. Institutional capital also accelerates the rollout of quality hotels in potential Tier-II and Tier-III cities, strengthening travel infrastructure and enabling more balanced regional tourism growth,” he added.

Analysts and sector watchers view the move as a positive, reflecting a growing confidence in the

entire travel system.

“Institutional capital fundamentally improves the quality and reliability of the travel ecosystem. When long-term investors enter hotel ownership, hospitality assets stop being treated as cyclical real estate and start being managed as yield-driven operating infrastructure,” said Nandivardhan Jain, founder and chief executive officer (CEO) at hotel advisory firm Noesis.

Not just hospitality, the larger travel ecosystem is also starting to attract more institutional capital.

“Today, domestic travel, corporate movement, weddings, religious tourism, and regional MICE (meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions) have created multi-layered demand resilience, a fact we see clearly while underwriting projects across metros and emerging cities. Institutional investors are now recognising that India’s hotel sector has moved from being event-dependent to income-driven,” Jain said.