

CHANGES AND CHALLENGES OF TRADITIONAL TRAVEL AGENCIES IN  
TRANSITION TO THE E-TOURISM WORLD, CASE OF MALAYSIAN  
TRAVEL AGENCIES

SAMIRA ZARE

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the award of the degree of  
Master of Science (Tourism Planning)

Faculty of Built Environment  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

JAN 2013

*To my loving family,  
To My mother for its sincere support of me making my dream come true,  
And To my father who has been always inspiring my life.  
To my brother and sister for showing their most enthusiasm and support  
throughout my journey.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

It is with immense gratitude that I acknowledge the support and help of my research supervisor, Prof. Dr. ZAINAB KHALIFAH. I consider it an honor and opportunity to work with her. It was also a pleasure to receive support from Prof. Dr. AMRAN HAMZAH and Dr. HAIRUL NIZAM BIN ISMAIL through their invaluable guidance during my studies. Last but not least I am indebted to my family whom I owe my deepest gratitude.

## **ABSTRACT**

Internet has profoundly transformed tourism industry and challenged the traditional value proposition of travel agencies. Traditional travel agencies are struggling to stay relevant through any possible way .They are also under the pressure by the travel providers who try to access the customers directly and bypass these traditional intermediaries (disintermediation theory) Therefore the traditional agencies need to re-intermediate themselves as soon as possible before getting disintermediated. This study investigates the impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the internet in particular, to find the changes that have been affecting the traditional distribution channels and made the travel agencies vulnerable to the growth of internet .In Malaysia specially, the awareness of travel managers and the coping strategies taken by traditional travel agencies have not been studied vastly before. Thus this research has looked for the effects of internet on the conventional travel agencies by a qualitative method and has gathered information through interviews with the top travel managers involved in both the industry and the travel association .It has then analyzed the data by a thematic approach and has given some suggestions to minimize the risk of disintermediation and improve business performance through focusing on the niche market and specialization , trying a new distribution strategy, improving online marketing and implementing reputation management.

## ABSTRAK

Internet telah mengubah industri pelancongan secara mendadak dan telah mencabar nilai tradisional yang telah diperkenalkan oleh agensi pelancongan. Agensi pelancongan tradisional bergelut untuk mengekalkan nilai mereka melalui apa jua cara sekalipun. Mereka juga berdepan dengan tekanan daripada pembekal pelancongan yang cuba untuk mengakses pelanggan secara langsung dan memintas perantara ini (penyahantaraan teori). Oleh itu agensi tradisional perlu merombak semula perantaraan mereka secepat mungkin sebelum kerjaya mereka terancam. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji kesan Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi (ICT) dan internet khususnya, untuk mencari perubahan yang telah menjejaskan saluran pengedaran tradisional dan membuat agensi pelancongan terdedah semula kepada pertumbuhan internet. Di Malaysia khasnya, kesedaran terhadap pengurusan perjalanan dan strategi bagi menangani masalah yang diambil oleh agensi-agensi pelancongan tradisional masih belum dikaji secara mendalam. Oleh itu, kajian ini telah dilihat untuk mengetahui kesan internet kepada agensi pelancongan konvensional dengan menggunakan kaedah kualitatif sebagai teknik pengumpulan maklumat melalui temu bual dengan pengurus pelancongan terkemuka yang terlibat dalam kedua-dua industri dan persatuan pelancongan. Ia kemudiannya akan dianalisis oleh pendekatan berasaskan tema seterusnya memberikan beberapa cadangan untuk mengurangkan risiko penyahantaraan dan meningkatkan prestasi perniagaan melalui penumpuan kepada pasaran khusus dan mencuba strategi pengkhususan pengedaran yang baru, serta meningkatkan pemasaran online dan juga melaksanakan reputasi pengurusan.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	<b>DECLARATION</b>	ii
	<b>DEDICATION</b>	iii
	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	IV
	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	V
	<b>ABSTRAK</b>	Vi
	<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	Vii
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	Xi
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	Xii
	<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	Xiii
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	4
	1.3 Research Questions	4
	1.4 Objectives of the Study	6
	1.5 Significance of Study	7
	1.6 Research Scope	8
	1.7 Outline of Dissertation	8
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>10</b>
	2.1 Introduction	10
	2.1.1 From Middlemen and Intermediation to Disintermediation	11
	2.1.2 From Disintermediation to Reintermediation and Cybermediation	14

2.2	Travel Agencies and Innovation	16
2.3	Travel Agencies and OTAs	20
2.4	The Current Status of Malaysia Online Tourism Market	21
2.4.1	Air Asia Airline	21
2.4.2	Agoda.com.my	23
2.4.3	Groupon.com.my	23
2.5	Changes	24
2.5.1	Changes in Business Model	25
2.5.2	Changes in Organizational Structure and Culture	29
2.5.2.1	Organizational Structure	29
2.5.2.2	Organizational Culture	30
2.5.3	Changes in Workforce`s Skills Set Requirements	31
2.5.4	Changes in Technology Infrastructure	32
2.5.5	Changes in Travel Services	33
2.6	Conclusion	36
<b>3</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1	Introduction	38
3.2	Research Approach	39
3.3	Data Collection	40
3.4	Sample Selection	41
3.5	Data Analysis	42
<b>4</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1	Introduction	43
4.2	Travel Agencies and Awareness Towards IT	44
4.3	Internet and Online Travel Agencies	47
4.4	Changes	52
4.4.1	Changes in Business Model	52
4.4.2	Changes in Organizational Structure and Mindset	54

4.4.3	Changes in Workforce`s Skills	56
4.4.4	Changes in Technology Infrastructure	57
4.4.5	Changes in Travel Services	58
4.4.5.1	Payment Method	59
4.4.5.2	Pricing Strategies	59
4.4.5.3	Travel Package Purchases	61
4.4.5.4	Travel Agents	63
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RESEARCH</b>	<b>65</b>
5.1	Introduction	65
5.2	Conclusion	66
5.2.1	Awareness	67
5.2.2	Changes	67
5.2.3	Value Added Services	69
5.2.4	Strategic Options	70
5.2.4.1	Focusing on the Niche Market and Specialization	70
5.2.4.2	Distribution Strategy	71
5.2.4.3	Online Marketing	71
5.2.4.4	Reputation Management	72
5.3	Recommendations	72
5.3.1	Recommendation for Travel Agencies	73
5.3.2	Recommendations for the Government	74
5.3.3	Recommendations for Travel Associations	75
5.4	Limitations of the Study	75
5.6	Further Research	77
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>78</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>83</b>



**LIST OF TABLES**

<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
2.1	Evolution of travel agencies` ditribution channel from beginning to till date	14
3.1	Profile of Respondents	42

**LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>FIGURE NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
2.1	Smart travel board (Schawbe et al., 2008)	17
2.2	SOTA, Smart Online Travel Assistant	18
2.3	SOTA HAS (Hotel Alignment System)	19
2.4	Conceptual framework (Chaffey, 2004)	27
4.1	A telecommunication store selling AirAsia tickets, Johor, Malaysia	51

**LIST OF SYMBOLS**

CAB	-	Civil Aeronautics Board
CRS	-	Computer Reservation System
ECTAA	-	European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Association
GDS	-	Global Distribution System
IDR	-	Intermediation, Disintermediation, Reintermediation
IT	-	Information Technology
LCC	-	Low Cost Carrier
OTA	-	Online Travel Agency
SABRE	-	Semi-Automated Business Research Environment
SMTE	-	Small and Medium Sized Tourism Enterprises
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
YMS	-	Yield Management System

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Today E-commerce is quickly changing the business models and travel industry businesses are not immune of this change .Travel suppliers are reaching millions of travelers using internet and new online distribution channels. The greatest potential challenge for offline and online travel agencies - both large and small is online direct sales by travel providers. This ability of travel providers to sell direct diminishes the perceived value of intermediaries such as travel agencies. Therefore traditional travel agencies are taking advantage of new ‘off the shelf’ software and technology solutions to provide similar features and services in response to direct sales and online agencies. The small travel agencies also refocused on selling in niche markets with higher commission leisure travel packages, closing large physical offices to move to smaller places, and charging customer service fees.

While E-commerce does not yet dominate travel sales, the online distribution channels have already reduced the perceived value of traditional offline travel agencies. It is likely that other travel providers will follow the airlines' lead of cutting agency commissions and developing online direct sales capabilities. A premature reduction in the number of travel agencies would be undesirable as the offline travel agencies continue to distribute the majority of travel services. Understanding how E-commerce is impacting the travel agency industry will help differentiate between naturally occurring industry developments, and the developments resulting from anti-competitive or poorly conceived changes to travel distribution channels.

Traditionally, travel agencies have always been the middlemen between consumers and suppliers. With the rapid rise of the Internet, this changed: the complicated distribution and communication channels, once the domain of the travel agent, became untangled. This offered vast opportunities for direct customer-supplier contact (Licata et al., 2001; Ioannides & Daughtrey, 2006). The academic world saw this electronic brokerage effect, which they called the threatened intermediaries or disintermediation hypothesis, as the end of the middlemen (Anckar, 2003). Traditional travel agencies would most likely be removed from the market, because the need for cost adding services along the distribution value chain had disappeared (Vasudavan & Standing, 1999)

This disintermediation hypothesis was questioned by other authors (Bakos, 1998; Anckar, 2003). They argued that the market would reformulate itself and go through shakeouts, but that travel agencies would not be pushed away. Instead, they would reintroduce themselves between the consumers and the suppliers. This reintermediation would take place when travel agencies themselves embrace the new electronic environment and emerge as a new kind of travel intermediaries, called cybermediaries. These entities would operate completely online and act as a broker between the customer and the supplier. Although these cybermediaries were seen as a threat, researchers stated that traditional travel agencies are also able to

reintermediate and sustain their position due to their competitive advantages over online intermediaries. Some authors proposed that travel agencies should specialize in niche market and become experts of certain areas (Vasudavan & Standing, 1999).

As of today, several cybermediaries can be found on the Internet: Expedia, Travelocity, Orbitz and Priceline are just a few examples of online intermediaries that have grown rapidly over the past years to become the biggest online travel agencies (OTAs) in Europe and the world (PhoCusWright, 2008). Therefore OTAs have captured a large part of the leisure travel market. Furthermore, value conscious consumers prefer to book directly with low cost carriers (LCC) that are a dominant party in many countries including Malaysia.

In conclusion as Lewis et al. (1998) noted, travel agents play three key roles. First, they act as information brokers, passing information between buyers and suppliers of travel products. Second, they process transactions by printing tickets or forwarding money. Third, they act as advisors to travelers. Information technology has profoundly affected the first two and forced travel agents to focus on the third, advisory role. Within the travel agent industry, the traditional centralized market structure is currently under attack from many providers in the market place who are trying to access their customers directly. The biggest change is that the customer can now interface directly with the information about the travel options. As such the travel industry is currently undergoing a major transition due to a shift in distribution channels which reflects the impact of information technology. The convenience and availability of information makes the traditional travel agent redundant.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

The role of the travel agency in the tourism distribution system has been affected by industry consolidation and advent development of new technologies (Ioannidis and Daughtrey, 2006). Ecorys (2009) reports that travel agencies need to re-evaluate their current activities and stop being a product provider, but start focusing on providing added value to the customer. To achieve success, travel agencies should focus on building up a good image and reputation in order to earn the customer's trust (European Travel Commission, 2006; Ecorys, 2009).

Coupled with increasing concentration of ownership in the air travel industry, smaller Travel Agents face a very serious threat from the economies of scale provided by web-enabled competition. The Malaysia tourism market is certainly not immune to these changes. The commission cuts, the growth of internet use and evolving consumer demand and expectations are fundamentally altering the ways in which Malaysian Travel Agents (TAs) conduct business. The impact of these changes is not difficult to see. To minimize the risk of disintermediation and improve business performance, travel agencies need to reposition their operations and to review their core strategies.

## **1.3 Research questions**

This research attempts to provide an insight into the role of the traditional travel agency as middlemen in a time where the tourism distribution channels in the world have transformed.

The central question in the study is: To what extent have traditional travel agencies reintermediated themselves in the Malaysia's market and which competitive advantages can raise their viability in an increasingly dynamic online travel market?

The following research questions are formulated to narrow down the main problem statement:

- To what extent traditional travel agencies are aware of the need to move to online form of business?
- What changes have happened in the different aspects of travel agencies' lives?
- Which value added services of travel agencies can be taken advantage from the supplier side of view?
- What strategic options are available to travel agencies to strengthen their position in the Malaysia's market?



## 1.4 Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To study the present e-development of Malaysian travel agencies
- To evaluate the technology infrastructure of the Malaysian travel agencies
- To examine the awareness of the travel agencies about the transformation that should be taken place to the e-business due to the speed and importance of Internet communication technologies
- To evaluate the challenges and opportunities of e-tourism for the traditional travel agencies
- To identify the coping strategies that has been adopted by travel agencies in order to survive in the Internet age

## 1.5 Significance of study

The impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the internet in particular, is a dominant issue in the tourism industry today. The growing accessibility of travel and tourism-related information on the internet is leading to a restructuring of traditional distribution channels . Arguably, the most important change brought about by the internet is “disintermediation”, whereby principles such as airlines, hotels and rental car chains bypass intermediaries and sell directly to consumers. Travel agents (TAs) have long been identified as being vulnerable to the growth of the internet as a tool for e-business and information dissemination. All Travel Agencies, whether traditional or online face a serious threat from the ways in which new technologies enable companies to establish a presence quickly and relatively low cost.

Research into the travel agency sector by academics has largely focused on the need for travel agencies to adopt strategies that will enable them to compete in an ever changing technological environment. These developments have been studied in Canada, Australia, the Unites States of America and Europe. In Malaysia, there has been little academic research focusing on the travel agencies sector and it is not clear whether the trends and issues as portrayed in the international literature are totally relevant to the Malaysia’s context. Therefore investigation of the Malaysian traveling agency sector and the related impact associated with ICT introduction are the main focus of this study. It also analyzes the functionality on the relevancy of traditional travel agencies and the various strategies they have adopted to survive in the internet age. Besides that most of the studies have searched customer view and less has investigated the supplier’s opinion on reintermediation and disintermediation. The purpose of this study is to examine the mechanisms by which the internet has caused diminished the role of travelling agencies from travel agent’s point of view and all the above issues.

## **1.6 Research scope**

The travel agency industry attracted numerous small business owners because of the relatively low barriers to entry. There are not any inventory investments or risks, accreditation costs are low, there are few special government regulations, and if airline ticketing is contracted to larger agencies, only minimal investments in equipment are required. Because of the new ICT developments many small and medium size travel agencies have closed their doors and this process is expected to continue, because profit margins on travels have decreased and the cost level of a traditional travel agency is higher than that of a web shop. The number of these small and medium sized travel agencies is large enough to be investigated and studied to find strategies of keeping them alive. This study therefore has chosen travel agents mostly with the managerial positions from the small and medium size travel agencies in different parts of Malaysia, mostly in Selangor state and Kuala Lumpur city to study the above matters on them. These agencies were specialist in both outbound and inbound tours.

## **1.7 Outline of dissertation**

This study consists of five chapters. In this chapter, Chapter One, a relatively broad description is given, providing the reader with a background and discussion of issues related to the problem area. The next chapter, Chapter Two presents the literature review to identify the main issues and trends in the travel agency sector worldwide, particularly the impact of Information Communication Technologies on the sector. Chapter Three discusses the methodology used for this research. The study uses an exploratory approach. The study also starts analysis of the travel agency sector with case studies of Malaysian travel agents using secondary data from

both academic and business literature. It also includes in-depth interviews with travel agents/managers. The semi-structured interviews with travel industry experts are designed to identify the main issues in the Malaysian travel agency market and in particular the impact of evolving ICT from the travel experts view. In chapter 4, the findings from the interviews are presented, followed by conclusions and recommendations in chapter 5, which also discusses some limitations and possibilities for further research.

## REFERENCES

- Abdul-Hamid, I. (2011). Travel agency strategies for managing the current dynamic environment. *SEGi Review*, 4(1), 71-79.
- Anckar, B. (2003). Consumer intentions in terms of electronic travel distribution: implications for future market structures. *E-service Journal*, 2(2), 68-86.
- Ash, C. (2005, January). Managing E-Business Change within a Global E-Marketplace: A Buyer's Perspective. In Proceedings of the Thirteenth European Conference on Information Systems, Regensburg, Germany, May (pp. 26-28).
- Bakar, A., Rahim, A., & Hashim, F. (2008). The determinants of online hotel reservations among university staffs. *Communications of the IBIMA*, 4, 13-21.
- Bakos, J. Y. (1997). Reducing buyer search costs: Implications for electronic marketplaces. *Management science*, 43(12), 1676-1692.
- Bédard, F. (2005). Case Study of the Successful Strategic Transformation of a “Bricks-and-Mortar” Travel Agency into a “Clicks-and-Mortar” Business—Lessons Learned from a Small, Independent Travel Agency in Canada. *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2005*, 417-428.
- Bogdanovych, A., Berger, H., Simoff, S., & Sierra, C. (2006). Travel agents vs. online booking: Tackling the shortcomings of nowadays online tourism portals. *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2006*, 418-428.
- Boyatzis, R. E. (1998). Transforming qualitative information: Thematic analysis and code development. Sage Publications, Incorporated.

- Bryman, A., & Bell, E. (2007). *Business research methods*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Chatchotitham, T. (2010). *Consumer behavior of Thai People Toward Hotel Reservation Online* (Doctoral dissertation, Mälardalen University).
- Chircu, A. M., & Kauffman, R. J. (1999). Analyzing firm-level strategy for Internet-focused reintermediation. In *System Sciences, 1999. HICSS-32. Proceedings of the 32nd Annual Hawaii International Conference on* (pp. 10-pp). IEEE.
- Clemons, E. K., Croson, D. C., & Weber, B. W. (1996). Market dominance as a precursor of a firm's failure: Emerging technologies and the competitive advantage of new entrants. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 59-75.
- Cooper, D. R., Schindler, P. S., & Sun, J. (2003). *Business research methods*.
- Council, W. B. (2001). *E-Business for Tourism-Practical Guidelines for Destinations and Businesses*. WTO: Madrid, Spain.
- Daniele, R., Frew, A., & By, R. (2007). Tour operators in an ebusiness world the challenge of change. *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2007*, 207-218.
- Drucker, P. F. (1999). *Beyond the information revolution*. ATLANTIC-BOSTON-, 284, 47-59.
- ECORYS SCS GROUP. (2009). *Study on the Competitiveness of the EU tourism industry-with specific focus on the accommodation and tour operator & travel agent industries. Final Report to Directorate-General Enterprise & Industry*, [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/tourism/files/studies/competitiveness/study\\_on\\_tourism\\_competitiveness\\_2009\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/tourism/files/studies/competitiveness/study_on_tourism_competitiveness_2009_en.pdf), accessed, 19, 2011.
- Granados, N. F., Gupta, A., & Kauffman, R. J. (2006). The impact of IT on market information and transparency: A unified theoretical framework. *Journal of the Association for Information Systems*, 7(3), 148-178.

- Granados, N. F., Kauffman, R. J., & King, B. (2008). How has electronic travel distribution been transformed? A test of the theory of newly vulnerable markets. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 25(2), 73-96.
- Hill, S. K., & Hill, D. (2001). E-commerce's Impact on the Travel Agency Industry. US Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy.
- Ioannides, D., & Daughtrey, E. P. (2006). Competition in the travel distribution system: the US travel retail sector.
- Jackson, P., & Harris, L. (2003). E-business and organisational change: Reconciling traditional values with business transformation. *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 16(5), 497-511.
- Jallat, F., & Capek, M. J. (2001). Disintermediation in question: new economy, new networks, new middlemen. *Business Horizons*, 44(2), 55-60.
- Kho, C., Aruan, S. H., Tjitrahardja, C., & Narayanaswamy, R. (2005). Air Asia—Strategic IT Initiative. Unpublished, Faculty of Economics and Commerce, University of Melbourne, Melbourne.
- Krell, T., & Gale, J. (2005). E-business migration: a process model. *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 18(2), 117-131.
- Landry, B. J., Mahesh, S., & Hartman, S. (2005). The changing nature of work in the age of e-business. *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 18(2), 132-144.
- Laudon, K. C., & Traver, C. G. (2004). E-commerce: business, technology, society. Kenneth C. Laudon, Carol Guercio Traver—USA: Addison Wesley—2002—762 p.
- Law, R., Leung, K., & Wong, R. (2004). The impact of the Internet on travel agencies. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 16(2), 100-107.
- Licata, M. C., Buhalis, D., & Richer, P. (2001). The future role of the travel e-mediary.

- Mintzberg, H. (1998). Covert leadership: Notes on managing professionals. *Harvard Business Review*, 76, 140-148.
- Meredith, J. R. (1987). Implementing the automated factory. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, 6(1), 1-13.
- Musa, N. A. A. G., & Sulaiman, A. (2010). The influence of predictors on travel web site adoption among Malaysian travellers. *African Journal of Marketing Management*, 2(6), 107-122.
- Nikhashem, S. R., Yasmin, F., Haque, A., & Khatibi, A. STUDY ON CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS ONLINE-TICKETING IN MALAYSIA.
- Novak, J., & Schwabe, G. (2009). Designing for reintermediation in the brick-and-mortar world: Towards the travel agency of the future. *Electronic Markets*, 19(1), 15-29.
- PhoCusWright. (2008). *European Online Travel Overview: Fourth Edition*. New York: PhoCusWright.
- Raman, A., & Annamalai, V. (2012). E-Marketing the Lifeline of NetGeneration: An Empirical Study. *IJCA Proceedings on Wireless Information Networks & Business Information System (WINBIS 2012)*, (2).
- Rifkin, S. (2001). Why software process innovations are not adopted. *Ieee Software*, 112.
- Schwabe, G., Mattias, N., & Aggeler, M. (2008). Designing the Tourist Agency of the Future.
- Serour, M. K., & Henderson-Sellers, B. (2004, July). Organizational aspects of transformation to e-business: a case study. In *Procs. IADIS Int. Conf. e-Society 2004* (pp. 751-758).
- Siegel, D. (1999). *Futurize your enterprise: Business strategy in the age of the e-customer*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc..



SOTA.(2013). "Smart Online Travel Assisstant ". Retrieved Sunday, January 13, 2013, from <http://www.sotanetwork.com/content.cfm/ID/aboutsmartonlinetravelassistant/SEC/1>.

Vasudavan, T., & Standing, C. (1999). The impact of the internet on the role of travel consultants. *Participation and Empowerment: An International Journal*, 7(8), 213-226.

Walsh, M., & Wigen, L. (2003). *Introduction to research*. Nelson Thornes.

Yin, R. K. (2008). *Case study research: Design and methods* (Vol. 5). Sage Publications, Incorporated.

Zehrer, A., & Möschl, P. (2008). New Distribution Channels and Business Strategies for Location-based Travel Agencies. *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2008*, 359-370.