GLOBAL HOSPITALITY EXPERTS

## Glossary of Terms and Acronyms Used in Hospitality

| No. | Acronym / Term | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | ADR | Average Daily Rate <br> Total Rooms Revenue divided by the number of occupied rooms for a given period. |
|  | ALOS | Average Length of Stay <br> The average number of days that guests stay. This is calculated by dividing total occupied room nights by total bookings. |
|  | ARI | Average Rate Index <br> ARI shows the rate premium over or under the market average rate. Calculated as ADR of the subject hotel divided into the competitive set ADR as reflected in an industry benchmark report. |
|  | AV / AV System | Audio Visual / Audio Visual System |
| B | BAR | Best Available Rate <br> This is a property's published base rate that doesn't require pre-payment and doesn't impose additional cancellation fees outside of the property's standard policy. |
|  | Base Fee | The standard fee paid to the operator. Can be a fixed amount but usually a \% of (room or total) Revenue |
|  | BEO | Banquet Event Order <br> A form that documents all the arrangements agreed between the client and the event team on an event |
|  | BFR | Best Flexible Rate <br> Lowest rate available that still offers flexibility of cancellation without penalty (up to specified period,) |
|  | BOB | Business on the Books <br> Measures bookings made in advance for a particular day or period |
|  | BOH | Back of House Generally, refers to the service areas and personnel that are not accessible to guests |
|  | Booking Engine | Technology that allows reservations to be made on a website |
|  | Boutique Hotel | A small, hotel differentiated by its service or product offering, typically at higher rates |


|  | Brand Standards | The minimum levels of product and service expectations as prescribed by the operator. |
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| C | CAPEX | Capital Expenditure |
|  | CAPEX Budget | The budgeted capital cost or estimated total investment for the planned hotel development. This is likely to include all building costs, professional fees and all costs for furniture, fixtures and equipment. |
|  | CRS | Central Reservation System <br> A system used by multiple hotels in a chain to maintain hotel information, inventories, rates and facilitate reservations. |
|  | Chain Scales | The categories applied to hotels to group them into similar standard/ facility levels. In the past this would have been categorised as 5-star, 4-star, 3 -star levels. <br> Now classified as Luxury, Upper Upscale, Upscale, Upper Mid-Scale, Midscale, Economy and Independent. |
|  | Channel Management | The systems and techniques used by hotels to update property information, room inventory and rates in each of their distribution channels. |
|  | Competitive Set | A group of direct competitors that can be used as a benchmark against which the property can measure its performance. |
|  | Corkage | Charge on wines and spirits purchased elsewhere that are brought into a hotel or restaurant |
|  | Cover | The number of diners who dined in a restaurant (e.g. 30 covers per day $=30$ people dined per day) |
|  | CRO | Central Reservations Office <br> Centralised location, away from the property, that handles bookings for the property |
|  | CRM | Customer Relationship Management Commonly automated to include pre and post stay elements, along with loyalty programmes, etc. |
| D | DBB | Dinner Bed and Breakfast <br> Type of accommodation which includes breakfast \& dinner. |
|  | DDR | Delegate Daily Rate <br> The daily cost for an individual delegate (participate) at a conference or meeting. |
|  | Department Expenses | Expenses directly incurred by the relevant revenue generating department in the property (e.g. rooms, F\&B) |
|  | DH | Department Head - The head of a hotel departments such as F\&B, Rooms, Housekeeping, Engineering, Finance, etc. |
|  | DMO | Destination Marketing Organisation <br> A company/group responsible for the promotion of an area |


|  | Dynamic Pricing | A way of maximizing revenue by selling the same products at different prices to different customers. |
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| E | EBITDA | Earnings before interest and taxes, depreciation and amortisation (typically used to approximate cash flow purely from operations) |
|  | ESG | Environmental, Social and Governance |
| - Fair Market Share |  | A metric measuring a hotel's performance against its immediate competitors. This is the number of rooms a property would sell if demand were distributed evenly across the hotel and its competitive set. |
| F | FAMTRIP | Familiarisation Trip <br> A complimentary or reduced rate travel programme for travel agencies and/or airline employees that is designed to acquaint them with a specific destination to stimulate the sale of travel. |
|  | F\&B | Food \& Beverage |
|  | FF\&E | Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (e.g. beds, kitchen equipment, curtains, etc) |
|  | FF\&E Reserve | See Replacement Reserve |
|  | FOC | Free of Charge - A service or a good not requiring any payment. |
|  | FOH | Front of House Generally, refers to guest facing staff |
|  | Franchise Fee | The fee paid to a Franchisor for the use of the brand name. Usually calculated as a \% of (room or total) revenue. |
|  | Full Board | Rate that includes bed, breakfast, lunch and dinner |
|  | Full Service | A property that provides a full suite of services, - usually F\&B, room service, porterage and laundry, |
| G | GDS | Global Distribution System <br> Computer networks such as Sabre, Galileo, Amadeus and Worldspan that pass hotel inventory and rates to travel agents and allow them to make bookings. |
|  | GOP | Gross operating profit Total revenue less Departmental Expenses less Undistributed Operating Expenses |
|  | GOPPAR | Gross Operating Profit per Available Room This is total GOP divided by total available rooms |
|  | GM | General Manager |
|  | GRR | Gross Rooms Revenue <br> The total amount of revenue generated by rooms bookings. |


| H | Half Board | Rate that includes bed, breakfast and either lunch or dinner |
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|  | HCD | Hotel Content Database <br> Content management system used to distribute static information about hotels to $3^{\text {rd }}$ parties including GDS, OTA and others |
|  | HMA | Hotel Management Agreement <br> The agreement that allows the chosen operating company to run the hotel on behalf of ownership. |
|  | Holdover | When a hotel holds a room for a guest with a broken stay (E.g. guest staying Monday and Wednesday, room held on Tuesday) |
| I | IATA | International Air Transport Association. |
|  | IATA Number | An 8-digit number issued by IATA. It is a unique numeric code, which enables instant recognition for each and every agency location. UK numbers begin with 912, Germany 232 and France 202. |
|  | Incentive Fee | Performance based part of the Management Fees, usually calculated as a \% of NOP or ANOP |
|  | IRR | Internal Rate of Return |
| K | KPI | Key Performance Indicators Used to measure performance and progress towards preagreed targets |
| L | Lifestyle Hotel | A cross between a chain hotel and boutique hotel. Typically less expensive than a boutique |
|  | Limited Service | A hotel or property that may not offer the full range of services such as a restaurant or porter. |
|  | LNR | Locally Negotiated Rate - A rate that is negotiated directly between an hotel and a local company in that marketplace. These are normally medium to small size businesses that can produce a large number of room nights for one hotel. |
|  | LRA | Last Room Availability <br> Reference for contracts between a company and a hotel and this ensures the hotel will honour an agreed rate regardless of how many rooms are left to sell |
| M | Management Fees | Fees paid to the operator usually comprising Base Fee and Incentive Fee |
|  | MICE | Meetings, Incentives, Conferences (or Conventions), and Exhibitions (or Events) <br> MICE is used to refer to a particular type of tourism in which large groups, usually planned well in advance, are brought together for some particular purpose. Recently, there has been an industry trend towards using the term "Meetings Industry" to avoid confusion from the acronym. |

$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline & \text { MPI } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Market Penetration Index } \\ \text { Also known as occupancy index and shows the share of } \\ \text { room nights sold over or under the average of the "market" } \\ \text { being measured }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { N } & \text { Net Rate } & \begin{array}{l}\text { The sell rate not including the commission for a booking } \\ \text { facilitated by an OTA, travel agent of other distribution } \\ \text { partner. Also known as a wholesale rate allowing a 3 }\end{array} \\ \text { mard party } \\ \text { map }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { Net Present Value } \\ \text { This is the sum of all the discounted future cashflows from a } \\ \text { business. It is used to determine whether a project or } \\ \text { investment will result in a net profit or loss. }\end{array}\right\}$

|  | Revenue <br> Management | The art and science of predicting real-time customer demand in order to optimise the price and availability of rooms/products to match the demand |
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|  | RevPAR | Rooms Revenue per Available Room - Total Rooms Revenue divided by the number of available rooms for a given period. This is also computed by multiplying Occupancy by Average Room Rate. This is the key measure of successful rooms sales, and the most important metric in analysing hotel performance. |
|  | RGI | Revenue Generation Index <br> Also known as RevPAR index, yield index or effective rate index. This shows the share of rooms revenue calculated as an index over or under the average of an agreed competition set . |
|  | RFP | Request for Proposal |
|  | ROI | Return on Investment EBITDA/Total development cost (including pre-opening costs) |
|  | Rooms Available | Total room inventory multiplied by the period of measurement (eg per annum $=x 365$ ) |
|  | Room Night(s) | Number of nights the room is occupied. E.g. a guest booked 5 room nights= a guest stayed in 1 room for 5 nights |
|  | Room Inventory | The volume of rooms available to be sold |
|  | Rooms Yield | Average revenue of all rooms divided by the number of rooms in a hotel, divided by 365 nights |
|  | SEO | Search Engine Optimisation <br> Process by which a website owner uses techniques and tools to obtain strong organic positioning on a search engine, e.g. ensuring the content on the website matches the main keywords a user would use to search for it. |
|  | Soft Brand | A Brand that is focused more on uniqueness and personalisation rather than uniformity and brand standards |
|  | SOP | Standard Operating Procedure <br> Established procedure to be followed in carrying out day to day operations |
|  | Stabilised Year | The year when the hotels trading achieves stability, typically after an opening build up period |
|  | Sustainable Tourism | Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities |
|  | SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats |


| T | TA | Travel Agent <br> An individual who acts as a private retailer to provide travel and tourism related services on behalf of suppliers such as airlines, car rentals, cruise lines, hotels, railways, and package tours. |
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|  | TREVPAR | Total Revenue Per Available Room Measures total revenue generation matrix for the property by dividing total revenue generated by the business by total rooms available |
|  | TREVPOR | Total Revenue Per Occupied Room Measures total revenue per rooms sold |
| U | Undistributed Operating Expenses | Operating expense not directly attributable to a particular revenue generating department. Usually includes admin \& general, sales \& marketing, property operations and maintenance, IT and utilities. |
|  | USALI | Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry. A standard for hotel accounting practices providing parties with standardised operational information |
| V | VCRO | Virtual Central Reservations Office A tool for hotels to divert their in-house after office hours reservation calls to the nearest CRO. |
| W | Walk In | A guest that hasn't pre-booked but merely walks in and reserves a room |
|  | Wholesale | The bulk sale of rooms, usually at a discounted rate |
| Y | YTD | Year to Date <br> Includes data from the first day of the year through the current date. |
|  | Yield Management | The practice of raising or lowering prices based on demand |

