

# The Money Matters Series

---

## Managing Cashflow and Repairing the Balance Sheet

The Accommodation Sector



# Aileen Deasy

Manager

Enterprise Development  
*Fáilte Ireland*



# **Mairea Doyle Balfe**

Director, Hotel Tourism Leisure, Crowe

[Mairea.doylebalfe@crowe.ie](mailto:Mairea.doylebalfe@crowe.ie)



# **Aiden Murphy**

Partner, Corporate Finance & Restructuring,

Crowe

[Aiden.murphy@crowe.ie](mailto:Aiden.murphy@crowe.ie)



# Topics

---

- 1 Market Overview
- 2 Turnover Levels In Irish Hotels
- 3 Accommodation Scenario
- 4 Managing Cashflow
- 5 What Next?



# Market Overview



# Macro-economic View

---



Post-pandemic  
Economic Recovery



Supply Chain  
Disruptions



Ukraine-Russia  
War



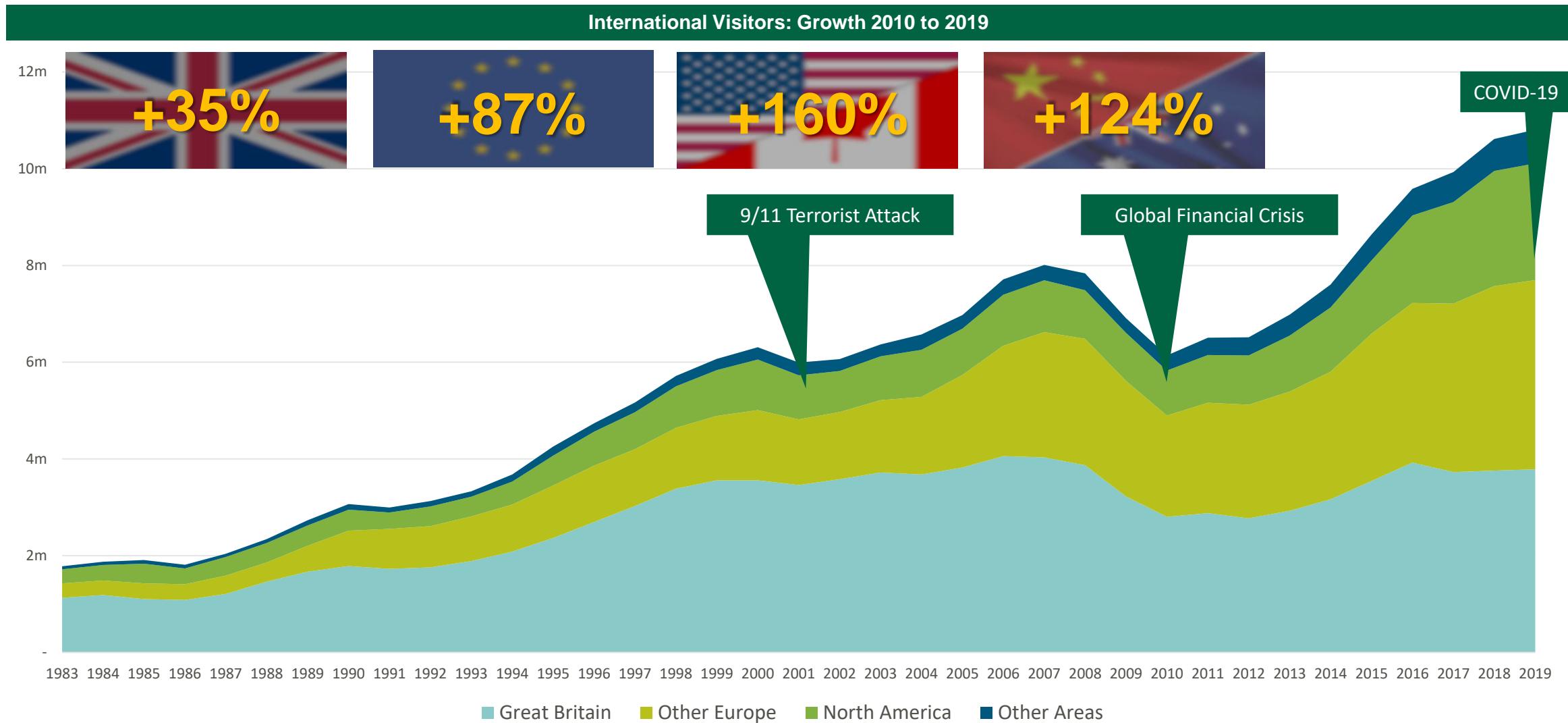
Sustainability

# Domestic Trips (Q1-Q3 Data)

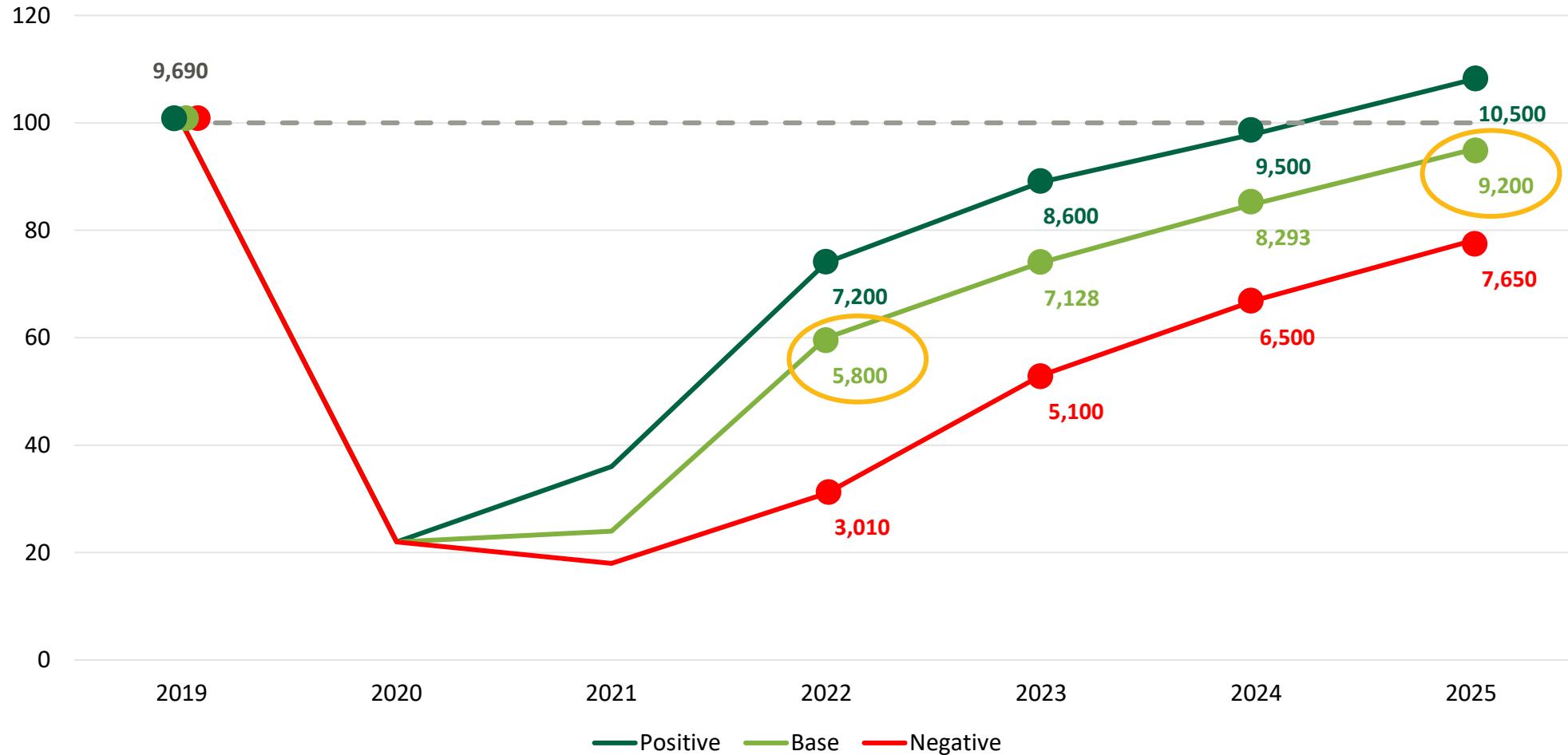


Source: CSO

# International Visitors



# International Visitor Recovery Forecast



Source: ITIC

# Turnover Levels in Irish Hotels



# Trading Market Overview by Turnover

Hotel Turnover	Dublin	Regional Ireland
T/O < €3m	21%	48%
T/O €3-7m	18%	34%
T/O €7-10m	18%	13%
T/O €10m+	43%	5%
<b>Number of Rooms</b>	<b>22,069</b>	<b>40,500</b>
<b>Number of Hotels</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>671</b>
<b>Average Hotel Size</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>60</b>

## Consider...

- Increasing turnover can improve EBITDA percentage
- Some cost increases will need to be absorbed
- Over 60% of hotels in Dublin have turnover greater than €7m
- Over 80% of hotels in Regional Ireland have turnover less than €7m

# Trading Market Overview by EBITDAR

Hotel Turnover	Dublin	Regional Ireland
T/O < €3m	25%	13%
T/O €3-7m	29%	14%
T/O €7-10m	33%	16%
T/O €10m+	38%	18%
Number of Rooms	22,069	40,500
Number of Hotels	157	671
Average Hotel Size	141	60

## Consider...

- A 5% increase in all costs for a Regional Ireland hotel that is absorbed would reduce EBITDAR by over 30%
- A 5% increase in all costs for a Dublin hotel that is absorbed would reduce EBITDAR by c8%

Inflationary cost pressures will have a disproportionate impact on hotels where the cost base is higher.

# Accommodation Scenario



# Hotel Crowe

---

- Mid-priced regional Ireland hotel
- 100 bedrooms
- €3m - €7m in turnover
- Older Property
- High level of food and beverage
- High level of overheads



# Profit and Loss

	2019		2021		2022	
Occupancy	75%		35%		60%	
ARR	€91		€94		€105	
Revenues	€	%	€	%	€	%
Room	€2,500k	43%	€1,200k	44%	€2,300k	48%
Food	€2,100k	36%	€900k	33%	€1,600k	33%
Beverage	€900k	16%	€350k	13%	€600k	13%
Other	€300k	5%	€250k	9%	€300k	6%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>€5,800k</b>		<b>€2,700k</b>		<b>€4,800k</b>	
F&B Cost Of Sales	€900k	30%	€400k	32%	€700k	32%
Direct Costs	€450k	8%	€200k	7%	€350k	7%
<b>Gross Margin</b>	<b>€4,450k</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>€2,100k</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>€3,750k</b>	<b>78%</b>
Payroll Costs	€2,200k	38%	€600k	22%	€1,900k	41%
Overheads	€1,300k	22%	€1,100k	41%	€1,400k	30%
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>€950k</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>€400k</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>€450k</b>	<b>9%</b>

## Hotel Facts

- Older property
- High F&B mix
- Mid-teen EBITDA percentage
- Average Room Rate discounted to generate demand

# Balance Sheet

	2019	2022
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
Land & Buildings	€9,000k	€9,200k
Fixtures & Fittings	€500k	€375k
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash	€170k	€350k
Stock	€90k	€85k
Debtors	€170k	€130k
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>€9,930k</b>	<b>€10,140k</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Trade Creditors	€185k	€110k
Other Creditors	-	€150k
Tax Liabilities	€150k	€350k
Bank Loans	€4,000k	€4,000k
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>€4,335k</b>	<b>€4,610k</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>€5,595k</b>	<b>€5,530k</b>
<b>Financed by Equity &amp; Retained Earnings</b>	<b>€5,595k</b>	<b>€5,530k</b>

## Comments

- Wage supports helped hotels to build cash reserves
- Tax warehousing was beneficial for cashflow management
- Many hotels and guesthouses spent capex during COVID

# Cashflow

	2022	2023	2024
EBITDA	€450k	€469k	€483k
Less CAPEX	€144k	€148k	€152k
Less Loan Interest	€140k	€135k	€130k
Less Loan Capital	€160k	€165k	€170k
<b>Cash Movement</b>	<b>€6k</b>	<b>€21k</b>	<b>€31k</b>
Opening Cash	€350k	€281k	€47k
Payments – Other Loan	€75k	€75k	-
Payments – Warehouse Tax	-	€180k	€70k
<b>Closing Cash</b>	<b>€281k</b>	<b>€47k</b>	<b>€8k</b>
Creditor Balance	€325k	€70k	-
<b>Creditors (excl. Bank Loan)</b>			
<b>Other Loan</b>	<b>€150k</b>		
<b>Warehouse Tax</b>	<b>€250k</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>€400k</b>		

## Comments

- What will your business look like in two years time?
- Stagger the payments
- Understand the interest rates

# Managing Cashflow



## Managing Profit & Cashflow



Revenues



Costs

# Increasing Costs

- Wage inflation is further amplified by:
  1. Scarcity of workers across Europe.
  2. Minimum wage has increased 7% from pre-COVID.
  3. General wage increases up to 15% or higher?
- Energy prices are the dominant driving force in rising costs.
- Insurance.
- Can increased costs be passed on?

*Expectation is that inflation will eat into cash reserves and profitability.*



# Implications of Rising Costs

Dublin Hotel: 141 rooms average size with 59.2% accommodation sales

2022 Rebased at 75% of 2019

Revenue	Payroll	Utilities	All Other Costs	Profit	Profit %
€7,664k	€2,391k	€239k	€2,714k	€2,320k	30%

2022 Costs Increasing

75% of 2019	+15%	+30%	+5%	Profit	Profit %
€7,664k	€2,750k	€311k	€2,850k	€1,754k	23%
	+€359k	+€72k	+€136k	-€566k	

## Dublin

Based on an average hotel size of 141 rooms, cost increases could cost c€4k per room on annual profit.

Profit impact will in some way be mitigated by the hotels ability to increase prices or achieve efficiencies.

# Implications of Rising Costs

Regional Ireland: 60 rooms average size with 38.8% accommodation sales

2022 Rebased at 75% of 2019

Revenue	Payroll	Utilities	All Other Costs	Profit	Profit %
€3,051k	€1,165k	€137k	€1,234k	€515k	17%

2022 Costs Increasing

75% of 2019	+15%	+30%	+5%	Profit	Profit %
€3,051k	€1,340k	€178k	€1,295k	€237k	8%

	+€175k	+€41k	+€62k	<b>-€278k</b>	
--	--------	-------	-------	---------------	--

## Regional Ireland

Based on an average hotel size of 60 rooms, cost increases could cost c€4.5k per room on annual profit.

Profit impact will in some way be mitigated by the hotels ability to increase prices or achieve efficiencies.

# Cost Reduction/Recovery



Lower demand levels,  
inflationary pressure and  
staff shortages driving  
EBITDA downwards

- Consider how we can cut costs/expenses without impacting quality or cutting corners?
  - Initial focus should be on what is being consumed
  - Focus on rate being paid
  - Focus on labour
- Consider how we move price points, average spend up and keep our customers
- Consider how we can find new sources of revenue and growth
- Consider how best to reinvest in the business

# What Next?



# Key Actions

---

- ▶ Preserve margin, but understand value
- ▶ Cost management will be ongoing
- ▶ Project out, forecast continually
- ▶ Pass costs on where appropriate
- ▶ Appoint a spending controller
- ▶ Draft a cost mitigation action plan



# Thank You

## Further information and supports:

- Business Supports Hub  
<https://covid19.failteireland.ie/>
- National Schedule of Supports  
<https://covid19.failteireland.ie/support-programmes-schedule/>