Calculating Net Rate

International Distribution Chain

1. Rack Rate (100%)

(example: \$100)

This is your published retail rate. The consumer should always pay the same rate, whether buying directly from the supplier or through the international distribution chain.

2. TA Purchase Price (-10%)

 $($100 \times .10 = $10; $100 - $10 = $90)$

The travel agent will buy the room for \$90, making a \$10 profit when selling it to the consumer.

3. TO Purchase Price (-20%)

 $($100 \times .20 = $20; $100 - $20 = $80)$

The tour operator will buy the room for \$80, making a \$10 profit when selling it to the travel agent.

4. RTO Purchase Price (-25%)

 $($100 \times .25 = $25; $100 - $25 = $75)$

The receptive tour operator will buy the room for \$75, making a \$5 profit when selling it to the tour operator.

This is your net rate.*

*Repeat this exercise to determine your net rate for your weekday rate, weekend rate, peak travel season, holidays, etc.

Your contract can feature different net rates based on the changing travel season and demand.



Calculating Net Rate

International Distribution Chain



RTO



Travel Agent



Consumer



1. Rack Rate (100%)

\$_____

This is your published retail rate. The consumer should always pay the same rate, whether buying directly from the supplier or through the international distribution chain.

2. TA Purchase Price (-10%)

The travel agent will buy the room for \$_____, making a \$_____ profit when selling it to the consumer.

3. TO Purchase Price (-20%)

The tour operator will buy the room for \$_____, making a \$_____ profit when selling it to the travel agent.

4. RTO Purchase Price (-25%)

The receptive tour operator will buy the room for \$_____, making a \$_____ profit when selling it to the tour operator.

This is your net rate.*

