

## Basic Guide to a Fair Professional Relationship Between Property Owners and Property Managers

How to define responsibilities, allocate costs and settle accounts transparently

### 1 1. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE



**OWNER:**  
provides the property and retains responsibility for the asset



**PROPERTY MANAGER:**  
provides structure, technology, processes, marketing and operations



The relationship is fair when each party knows its responsibilities, every cost is identified, and whoever makes a decision assumes its cost.

### 2 2. WHAT THE CONTRACT SHOULD DEFINE



Included services



Manager authority



Pricing policy



Collection management



Commission



Expenses



Settlements



Maintenance



Cancellations and refunds



Liability



Duration



Data

### 3 3. 4 MAIN SETTLEMENT MODELS

1

#### Fixed Rent or Guaranteed Income



**PRO:** Stability for the owner



**CON:** More risk for the manager

2

#### Commission on Gross Revenue



**PRO:** Simple to calculate



**CON:** May hide true profitability

3

#### Settlement on Net Revenue



**PRO:** More realistic and transparent



**CON:** Requires strong cost classification

4

#### Hybrid Model



**PRO:** Better alignment



**CON:** Requires clear and measurable targets

### 4 4. HOW TO ALLOCATE COSTS

#### A) OWNER COSTS



- Property taxes and fees
- Licenses
- Insurance
- Utilities not charged to guests
- Community fees
- Structural maintenance
- Repairs
- Replacement of furniture and equipment
- Refurbishments and investments

#### B) PROPERTY MANAGER COSTS



- Staff
- Office and structure
- Own accounting
- Technology included in the service
- Team training
- Corporate marketing
- Business insurance

#### C) BOOKING COSTS



- OTA commissions
- Payment fees
- Cleaning
- Laundry
- Amenities
- Refunds
- Compensations
- Guest damages
- Commercial discounts



**Key rule:** the cost should be assumed by whoever generates it, authorizes it or benefits directly from it.

### 5 5. RECOMMENDED FORMULA

Step 1:  
Calculate collected income



Step 2:  
Exclude amounts that are not revenue



Step 3:  
Deduct direct booking costs



Step 4:  
Calculate the management fee %



Step 5:  
Deduct owner expenses



Step 6:  
Calculate the amount to pay



**Owner settlement = Collected income – third-party amounts – booking costs – management fee – owner expenses – previous advances**

### 6 6. SETTLEMENT EXAMPLE

| INCOME                 |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Accommodation          | 8,000 €        |
| Cleaning charged       | 800 €          |
| Additional services    | 200 €          |
| <b>TOTAL COLLECTED</b> | <b>9,000 €</b> |

| EXPENSES                              |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Platform commissions                  | 1,000 €        |
| Cleaning and laundry                  | 800 €          |
| Payment processing                    | 150 €          |
| Authorized maintenance                | 250 €          |
| Management fee (20% on accommodation) | 1,600 €        |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENSES AND FEE</b>         | <b>3,800 €</b> |



**OWNER SETTLEMENT:**  
**5,200 €**

### 7 7. AUTHORIZATION, CONTROL AND RECONCILIATION



**ORDINARY EXPENSES:**  
authorized in the contract



**MINOR UNEXPECTED EXPENSES:**  
executable up to an agreed limit



**EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES:**  
require explicit authorization



Each settlement should include bookings, collected income, direct costs, management fee, property expenses, adjustments and final amount.



PMS, OTA, invoices and bank data must be reconciled before closing the settlement.

### 8 8. CONCLUSION: THE FAIREST FORMULA



Clearly defined management fee



Direct costs correctly allocated



Property costs assumed by the owner



Structural costs assumed by the management company



Transparent monthly settlement