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PETROBANK PETROL MEDIKAL TOURISM HOTELLERY TRADE SANAYI TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI IN GOOD WE TRUST

COMPANY NAME : PETROBANK PETROL MEDIKAL TOURISM HOTELLERY TRADE SANAYI TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI

MERSIS : 0729 1183 3850 0001

NACE : 46 71 01

TAX NUMBER : 7291 1833 85 ISTIKLAL 33250

REG.OF COMM. : 61 224 EXPORT UNION : 3 / 2930

 WEB
 :
 www.petrobank.net

 MAIL
 :
 ceo@petrobank.net

 TELL
 :
 0090 324 504 11 81

 GSM
 :
 0090 555 066 11 55

ADDRESS : Atatürk Mahallesi 31089 KÖY Sokak No : 1/B MERADA SUIT HOTEL Mezitli - MERSİN 33000 / TURKEY

Petrol İş Mah . Vişne Sok . Yalcın Apt No 16 / D 05 ISTANBUL 34000 TURKEY

GERMANY :

QATAR : SAUDI ARABIA :

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TOURISM

Tourism is A Social, Cultural And Economic Phenomenon Which **Entails The Movement Of People To Countries Or Places Outside** Their Usual Environment For Personal Or Business / Professional Purposes.



Tourism is travel for pleasure, and the commercial activity of providing and supporting such travel .

U.N defines tourism more generally,

in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism

as being limited to holiday activity only

"as people "travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment

for not more than one consecutive year for leisure and not less than 24 hours,

business and other purposes".



Tourism can be domestic (within the traveller's own country) or international. International tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments.

Between the second half of 2008 and the end of 2009, tourism numbers declined due to a severe economic slowdown (see Great Recession) and the outbreak of the 2009 HINI influenza virus.

These numbers, however, recovered until the COVID-19 pandemic put an abrupt end to the growth.









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HOTELLERY

The hospitality industry is a broad category of fields within the service industry that includes lodging, food and beverage services, event planning, theme parks, travel agency, tourism, hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, and bars.



According to the Cambridge Business English Dictionary the "hospitality industry" consists of hotels and food service, equivalent to NAICS code 72,

"Accommodation and Food Service".

The hotel industry is one of the most important components of the wider service industry, catering to customers who require overnight accommodation.

It is closely associated with the travel and hospitality industries, although there are notable differences in scope. In this article, you will learn more about the hotel industry, its links to other service industry sectors, and the range of hotel and guest accommodation types.





SEE LINKS

https://www.revfine.com/resources/

https://www.revfine.com/category/industry-expert-panel/





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What Is a Hotel ?

Broadly Speaking, A Hotel İs A Managed Building Or Establishment That Provides Guests With A Place To Stay Overnight, On A Short-Term Basis, İn Exchange For Money. The Precise Features And Services Provided To Guests Can Vary Quite Drastically From One Hotel To Another.

Hotel Owners Aim To Attract A Particular Type Of Customer Through Their Pricing Model And Marketing Strategy Or Via The Range Of Services They Offer.

What Is the Hotel Industry?

Next, it is important to answer the question: What is the hotel industry?

Put simply, the hotel industry is the section of the service industry that deals with guest accommodation or lodgings.

By most definitions, the hotel industry refers to hotels and many other forms of overnight accommodation, including hostels, motels, inns, and guest houses. According to the Hotels Market – Global Industry Analysis and Forecast by MMR, the hotel market is expected to reach \$1663.82 billion by 2029.

However, it does not usually include long-term or permanent forms of accommodation.

Due to the nature of hotel services, it is closely associated with the travel and tourism industry.

The Difference Between the Hotel Industry and the Hospitality Industry

One common area of confusion concerns the difference between the hotel and the hospitality industry, with many people mistakenly believing the two terms refer to the same thing.

However, while there is a crossover, the difference is that the hospitality industry is broader in scope and includes multiple different sectors.

The hotel industry is solely concerned with providing guest accommodation and related services.

By contrast, the hospitality industry is concerned with leisure in a more general sense.

As a result, it covers accommodation, restaurants, bars, cafés, nightlife, and many travel and tourism services.







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Table: Difference Between Hotel and Hospitality Industry

| Aspect | Hotel Industry | Hospitality Industry |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Primary Focus | Providing accommodations and lodging services to guests. | Encompasses a broader range of services and experiences, including accommodations, dining, entertainment, events, and customer service. |
| Scope of Services | Primarily focuses on providing rooms, amenities, and related services within a physical property. | Offers a wide spectrum of services beyond lodging, such as restaurants, bars, events, catering, and entertainment, often integrated into a holistic guest experience. |
| Business Model | Revenue is generated primarily through room bookings, rates, and occupancy levels. | Revenue streams come from various sources, including room bookings, dining, events, and guest experiences, making it more diverse and complex. |

Different Types of Accommodation in the Hotel Industry

It is important to understand that the hotel industry is a catch-all term to describe guest accommodation services.

With that in mind, it is worth noting that a variety of different accommodation types fall under this umbrella term.

According to the Skift report, the global accommodation market, valued at \$1.2 trillion, is projected to reach \$1.3 trillion by 2026. Some of the main types are described in more detail below:

Hotels

The most common type of accommodation in the hotel industry, a hotel is defined as an establishment that offers overnight accommodation, meals, and other services.

They are mainly aimed at travelers or tourists, although locals may also use them. Hotels provide private rooms and almost always have en-suite bathrooms. Big hotel chains are leading the way.

For example, Marriott International operates 8,785 properties across 139 countries, while Hilton has 7,530 properties in 123 countries.





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Bed and Breakfasts

Bed and breakfasts, or B&B s, are smaller establishments offering guests private rooms for overnight stays and breakfast in the morning.

According to the Mordor Intelligence report, the global B&B market stood at USD 32.16 billion in 2025 and is forecast to reach USD 41.50 billion by 2030, reflecting a 5.2% CAGR over the period.

Often, these establishments are converted from private homes, and many B&B owners live on their property. While they are often a budget option, high-end or luxury B&Bs exist.

Motels

Motels are a form of overnight accommodation tailored towards motorists.

For this reason, they are typically located conveniently by the roadside and offer ample free parking.

A motel will generally have a number of guest rooms and may have some additional facilities, but will usually have fewer amenities than hotels.

Botels

'Botel' is the name given to a boat that has been adapted to offer hotel-style lodgings.

Many botels are permanently moored riverboats, although others are converted ships, which can travel with guests onboard.

They are especially popular in European cities with rivers or canals.

Inns

An inn is an establishment that provides temporary accommodation, usually along with food and drinks. Inns are smaller than hotels and are closer in size to bed and breakfasts, although inns are often slightly larger. Guests are allocated private rooms; food options usually include breakfast and dinner.

Resorts

Resorts are commercial establishments, usually consisting of a hotel and a variety of on-site services and amenities. Guests will usually have access to lodgings, restaurants, bars, entertainment options, recreational activities, and shops, which can all be accessed without leaving the premises.

According to Grand View Research, the global resort market size is projected to reach USD 945.4 billion from USD 347.1 billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 18.5% from 2025 to 2030.





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Serviced Apartments

Popular among business travelers, serviced apartments are apartment-style lodgings, where guests benefit from a full range of services, such as room service, housekeeping, and laundry services. According to Market.us,

the Global Serviced Apartment Market size is expected to be worth around USD 397.7 billion by 2034, from USD 120.3 billion in 2024, growing at a CAGR of 12.7%. Most serviced apartments also offer additional amenities, while the apartments tend to be larger than most hotel rooms.

Hostals

Often confused with hostels, a hostal is a form of accommodation primarily found in Spanish-speaking regions.

They resemble a budget hotel, offering either private bedrooms or apartments, while they may also have a bar, restaurant, and/or café.

Most hostals are family-owned, and guests may sometimes share bathrooms with others.

Hostels

A hostel is a form of accommodation, typically aimed at those on a budget, where multiple guests sleep in different beds in the same living space.

According to Grand View Research, the global hostel market size is projected to reach USD 11.04 billion by 2030, up from USD 7.21 billion in 2024, growing at a CAGR of 6.5% from 2024 to 2030. Effectively, guests pay for a bed, rather than a private room, and hostels hold a particular appeal for those looking to meet new people.

Guests will usually share kitchen and bathroom facilities.

Apartment Hotels

An apartment hotel is essentially an apartment building that operates hotel-style services. It provides a similar experience to renting an apartment, albeit with the option to check in and out on demand rather than signing a fixed-term contract.

These hotels will generally also provide basic housekeeping services.

Boutique Hotels

Often promoted based on aspiration and luxury, boutique hotels are hotels situated within relatively small buildings. In most instances, they provide guests with upmarket rooms and high-quality services.

They often have a particular theme and are commonly found in trendy urban areas. According to Market.US research, the Global Boutique Hotel Market size is expected to be worth around USD 50.5 billion by 2034, growing at a CAGR of 7.2% during the forecast period from 2025 to 2034.





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Condo Hotels

A condo hotel is a condominium building that operates as a hotel, allowing guests to rent a condominium unit for a short period.

They are almost exclusively found in cities, are especially popular in the United States, and combine the holiday home experience with hotel-style service features.

Eco Hotels

The basic definition of an eco-hotel is a hotel that has taken steps to embrace sustainable living practices to minimize the environmental damage they are responsible for.

They may prioritize the use of local products, adopt recycling measures, focus on energy saving, and use sustainable bed linen and towels.

According to Future Market Insights, the global ecotel tourism market is valued at USD 190 billion in 2025 and is expected to reach USD 360 billion by 2035, at a CAGR of 6.5% during the forecast period.

Guest Houses

Typically, a guest house is a private house that has been converted to provide guest lodgings. It is crucial for the guest area to be kept completely separate from the other areas, where the owner may live. Some guesthouses provide additional services, but many are operated on a self-service basis.

Holiday Cottages

A holiday cottage, also known as a holiday home or vacation rental, is simply a cottage or small house left to people temporarily for holiday purposes.

Essentially, a guest pays to use the property for a short period of time.

According to Fortune Business Insights, the vacation rental market size is projected to grow from USD 195.45 billion in 2025 to USD 396.93 billion by 2032, exhibiting a CAGR of 10.65% during the forecast period.

They are especially common in the UK, US, and Canada, and a key advantage is the freedom they offer guests. Europe dominated the vacation rentals market with a market share of 89.47% in 2024.

Pensions

Pensions are a form of the guest house, similar to bed and breakfasts, while providing more meals throughout the day.

In most cases, guests have an option of different plans, such as full board, where they get breakfast, lunch, and dinner, or half board, where they may get breakfast and dinner, without lunch.





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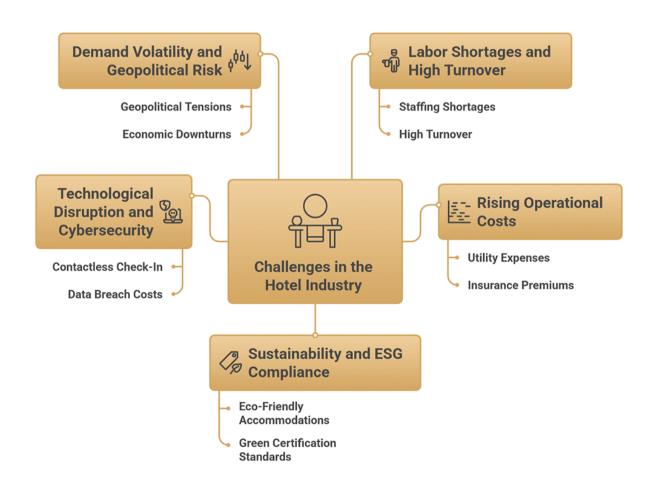
Pop-Up Hotels

A pop-up hotel is a name given to a hotel that is housed within a non-permanent structure. Typically, pop-up hotels exist for a short period of time only.

They are most commonly associated with outdoor events, but pop-up hotels may also be established for a particular time of year, such as Christmas or the summer.

The Pop-up Hotels Market is expected to reach USD 40.8 billion and is likely to surge at a CAGR of 6.0% during the forecast period from 2025 to 2035, according to a Future Market Insights report.

Challenges in the Hotel Industry







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Roadhouses

Finally, roadhouses are relatively small establishments situated next to a road to attract passing customers. In some ways, they combine the features of a motel, B&B, and inn.

They often offer several private guest rooms, similar to a B&B, and may also have a restaurant and/or a bar.

Significance of Star Ratings in the Hotel Industry

Within the hotel industry, star ratings are used to measure the quality of hotels.

Although there is no international standard for defining what star ratings mean, the most popular version of this system is associated with the Forbes Travel Guide, where hotels are rated based on established criteria.

Star ratings carry huge significance within the hotel industry because so many customers take the time to research hotels before making a booking.

Although word of mouth and feedback from other customers are important, star ratings can carry extra weight because evaluators have experience with many different properties.

The significance of hotel star ratings is further highlighted by the steps that those in the hotel industry take to achieve higher ratings, and this is for a good reason.

Moving up a star rating can help hotels to generate more bookings and charge higher rates while moving down can have the exact opposite effect.

You can learn more about how star ratings work, how they can influence customers, and view a breakdown of what each star rating means by reading "The Hotel Star Rating System: Types, Benefits, Significance, Examples".

Hotel Industry Technology Trends











Al chatbots provide 24/7 guest assistance for various tasks. They reduce front-desk pressure and improve service.



enhances security and speeds up check-in. It reduces fraud and improves personalization.





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Hotel Marketing Trends and Strategies

Hotel marketing is crucial in helping owners maximize bookings and revenue.

After all, it is the main way in which those in the hotel industry can reach out to potential guests, conveying their unique selling proposition, brand values, and why guests should choose to stay with them.

Hotel Revenue Management

Hotel revenue management enables owners to predict demand levels and optimize distribution and pricing to maximize financial results.

Direct bookings are the best way of maximizing profits. According to the Hotel And Other Travel Accommodation Global Market Opportunities And Strategies To 2031 by Research and Markets, the direct online bookings market will gain \$226.6 billion of global annual sales by 2026. In the article "What is Hotel Revenue Management?", you will find out more about hotel revenue management, the reasons it is so valuable to hotel owners, and the necessary conditions for implementing a hotel revenue management strategy.

Hotel Technology Trends

Hotel technology has advanced in leaps and bounds in recent years. Not only are "smart" systems entirely prevalent, but guests can expect to enjoy more interactive experiences than ever before.

1. Contactless Check-In and Digital Keys

Contactless check-in and mobile room keys have become standard in modern hospitality.

Guests can now use their smartphones to check in, access rooms, and request services without physical interaction.

According to an Oracle study, 73% of travelers prefer hotels that offer mobile check-in.

This innovation not only improves guest satisfaction but also reduces staff workload and operational bottlenecks.

Hotels embracing contactless systems are also better prepared for health-conscious travelers seeking low-touch experiences post-pandemic. For example, Hilton's Digital Key is now used in over 80% of its properties, reducing check-in time to under 60 seconds.





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2. Al-Powered Revenue Management Systems

Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing pricing strategy through dynamic revenue management systems. These platforms analyze booking trends, competitor rates, demand forecasts, and market behavior to optimize room prices in real time.

According to Hotel Tech News, hotels using Al-based pricing tools saw RevPAR increases of up to 10%.

This precision helps maximize profits while maintaining competitiveness.

Beyond pricing, Al also predicts booking windows and cancellation patterns, enabling better inventory and staffing decisions.

As labor and marketing costs rise, intelligent revenue management provides a powerful edge in boosting profitability and operational efficiency.

3. Smart Room Technology

Smart rooms are transforming the in-room guest experience.

Using IoT devices, guests can control lighting, temperature, curtains, and entertainment via voice or smartphone apps.

According to Hospitality Technology, 60% of guests say they're more likely to return to hotels offering smart room features.

As a result, 76% of hotels and resorts have implemented IoT technology for smart guest engagement and security systems. 67% of hotels already use IoT for energy management as per Starfleet Research.

One great example is Marriott International's IoT Guestroom Lab.

The technology inside the IoT Guest Room Lab allows guests to ask a virtual assistant for a 6:30 AM wakeup alarm, to start a yoga routine on a full-length mirror, and perform other operations, all by voice or app

4. Chatbots and Virtual Concierge Services

Al-powered chatbots and virtual concierges offer 24/7 guest assistance for tasks like room service, local recommendations, and FAQs. This technology reduces front-desk pressure and ensures fast, consistent responses. According to Hospitality Net analysis, 74% of travelers find Al chat services helpful during their stay.

Chatbots can be integrated into websites, apps, or messaging platforms, providing multi-channel accessibility. Hilton's Xiao Xi Chatbot is a great example.

The chatbot assists Hilton members and guests with answers to questions, including hotel information, local weather, and current promotions. With a 94% customer satisfaction rating, Xiao Xi has replied to more than 50,000 customer queries since its launch.





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5. Facial Recognition and Biometric Security

Facial recognition technology is being adopted in high-end hotels for secure, seamless check-in, room access, and payment authentication. In a study by Statista, 46% of hotel guests expressed comfort with facial recognition if it improved service speed and safety.

Biometrics also reduces the risk of fraud and unauthorized room access.

Though implementation costs are high, the long-term benefits in security, personalization, and operational efficiency make it appealing, especially in luxury and tech-forward properties.

For example, the Marriott Rand Tower Hotel in Minneapolis has already adopted this trend by installing Sentry Health Kiosks equipped with FaceMe® facial recognition technology. These kiosks perform temperature checks, mask detection, and even hand sanitizer dispensing.

Consumer Trends in The Hotel Industry

The world is moving faster than ever as shifting social attitudes, new technologies, and economic and demographic changes all drive seismic shifts in how we live, do business, and work.

Nowhere is this more obvious than in hotel industry trends. Some hotel industry trends may come and go, while others become enduring features.

Staying on top of trends is vital to reap the profits of early adoption. In the article "Hotel Industry Trends: Keep Up With The Latest Developments!", you find the latest movements.

Hotel Management

The hotel industry is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the 21st century. Hotel management plays a vital role in this industry, and such a business comes with many responsibilities.

Only the most qualified people can take on such roles, so if you are ready for this exciting job opportunity, it will help you grow personally and professionally.

You should refer to this informative guide, 'Hotel Management: Everything You Need to Know About Managing a Hotel!', for first-hand information on how to start a career in the highly competitive hotel industry.

Understanding the Different Hotel Industry Positions

Success in the hotel industry means ensuring that all departments work effectively.

Within any given property, people are working in a large number of different hotel positions, and it is beneficial to have an understanding of which jobs exist and what those people are actually doing.

In "Hotel Positions: Overview of All Positions Within a Hotel" you will find a concise breakdown of the key hotel job roles and their main responsibilities.





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Economic Impact of the Hotel Industry

The hotel industry helps the economy by creating jobs, bringing in money, improving local areas, and attracting tourists and businesses from around the world.

1. Job Creation and Employment Opportunities

The hotel industry is a major global employer, providing millions of jobs across various skill levels, from front desk agents and housekeepers to managers and IT professionals. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WITC), the travel and tourism sector supported over 330 million jobs globally in 2023, with hotels accounting for a major share.

The industry also creates indirect employment in related sectors like transportation, food supply, event planning, and entertainment. Especially in developing regions, hotel growth plays a key role in reducing unemployment and supporting local livelihoods.

2. Contribution to GDP

Hotels are a major part of the global economy, generating revenue through bookings, dining, events, and services. According to AHLA, the U.S. hotel industry alone consists of approximately 62,500 properties with 5.6 million guestrooms, selling nearly 1.3 billion room nights each year.

The World Travel & Tourism Council projects that the hotel industry will contribute \$16.0 trillion to global GDP by 2034, representing 11.4% of the world economy. This includes both direct contributions (hotel operations) and indirect effects (supplier spending, induced income). In tourism-dependent countries, especially island nations and heritage destinations, hotels often account for a large percentage of GDP and are critical to economic stability.

3. Increase in Local Infrastructure and Development

Hotel investments often lead to broader infrastructure improvements in transportation, utilities, and public services. When hotel chains develop in a region, they encourage the upgrading of airports, roads, telecommunications, and sanitation systems.

This benefits not just tourists but also local communities. In many cases, hospitality development acts as a catalyst for urban regeneration, particularly in neglected or underdeveloped areas. As more tourists arrive, small businesses, restaurants, markets, and tour operators also thrive, creating a multiplier effect that stimulates overall regional development.

Case Example: Wyndham & Data Centers

In the U.S., Wyndham Hotels saw a boost in revenue for its properties near major data center construction sites.

Hotels within ~10 miles of top data center projects outperformed others, with nearly 5% higher RevPAR. This case illustrates how infrastructure projects (often ignored in hotel real estate thinking) can drive demand for accommodations.





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4. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Investment Attraction

International hotel guests bring valuable foreign currency into a country, boosting the national economy and strengthening the balance of payments.

Hotels, especially those in tourist hotspots, become key contributors to foreign exchange reserves. Additionally, global hotel brands often attract foreign direct investment (FDI), bringing capital, expertise, and standards into local markets.

This encourages further investment in real estate, tourism services, and destination branding, enhancing the country's global competitiveness. The hotel industry thus serves as both a magnet and a vehicle for international economic integration.

Operational Challenges and Strategic Solutions

Here are five major challenges the hotel industry faces today, each demanding strategic solutions to stay competitive and ensure long-term growth.

1. Labor Shortages and High Turnover

The hospitality sector is experiencing a major talent crisis. According to the American Hotel & Lodging Association's report, 79% of hotels are facing staffing shortages, with housekeeping being the hardest to fill. This shortage leads to reduced service quality, overworked teams, and slower operations, all of which negatively affect guest satisfaction. Turnover remains high, especially among front-line roles.

This not only increases recruitment and training costs but also affects service quality and guest satisfaction. With fewer workers to manage operations, hoteliers must rely more on automation or risk burnout among existing staff.

2. Rising Operational Costs

Hotels are grappling with sharp increases in utility, insurance, and labor expenses. According to CBRE's Global Hotel Outlook, insurance premiums have increased by 15–20% in many U.S. markets, while energy costs remain volatile globally. Additionally, wage inflation continues as hotels compete for limited talent.

These rising expenses are compressing profit margins, especially for midscale and economy hotels that can't raise room rates fast enough to compensate. To survive, hoteliers must adopt smarter cost-management strategies, invest in energy-efficient systems, and find creative ways to streamline operations. Effective budget control and long-term planning have become critical for maintaining profitability in a volatile economic environment.







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3. Sustainability and ESG Compliance

As sustainability becomes a top priority for travelers and regulators, hotels face mounting pressure to meet ESG benchmarks. According to a Booking.com Sustainable Travel Report, 76% of global travelers say they want to stay in eco-friendly accommodations.

However, the Sustainable Hospitality Alliance notes that fewer than 25% of hotels globally meet basic green certification standards. Meeting these expectations often requires major changes in infrastructure, supplier relationships, and daily operations. Additionally, upgrading infrastructure to reduce water and energy consumption often requires significant capital investment, which can be especially challenging for independent or aging properties.

Sustainability is no longer a trend but a necessity, and failing to act can damage a brand's reputation and competitiveness.

4. Technological Disruption and Cybersecurity

The rapid adoption of technology, including contactless check-in, digital keys, and Al-powered pricing, improves efficiency but also brings risk.

Cybersecurity is especially important, as hotels handle large volumes of sensitive guest data. The Hospitality Technology Study by HospitalityNet reveals that 42% of hoteliers consider cybersecurity a top priority. A single breach can lead to major financial losses and erode customer trust.

In fact, IBM's Cost of a Data Breach Report estimates the average cost per breach in hospitality is \$3.36 million. Hotels must balance innovation with digital security, especially as guest data collection increases for personalization.

5. Demand Volatility and Geopolitical Risk

Hotel performance remains highly sensitive to global events.

Geopolitical tensions, economic downturns, pandemics, and extreme weather events can all disrupt travel demand overnight.

Sudden drops in bookings, canceled events, or changing travel restrictions can disrupt revenue and planning. For example, during COVID-19, global hotel occupancy plummeted to 13% in April 2020, based on STR analysis. Even in 2024–25, rising inflation and conflict zones (e.g., the Middle East, Eastern Europe) continue to affect international bookings.

Hotels must remain agile and build resilience into their business models.

This includes diversifying markets, offering flexible booking options, and having contingency plans in place. For example, Hilton revised its 2025 revenue growth outlook downward, citing economic uncertainty and reduced discretionary spending, expecting flat to ~2% growth in RevPAR.





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Future Outlook : The Hotel Industry Through 2035

The global hotel industry is poised for significant transformation between 2025 and 2035, fueled by shifting consumer preferences, technological disruption, and renewed investment.

According to CBRE's Global Hotel Outlook, most key markets will recover to or exceed pre-pandemic levels by 2025, especially in Asia-Pacific and the Middle East. From there, the industry is expected to grow steadily, with the independent lodging sector projected to reach \$800 billion by 2035, up from \$281.7 billion in 2025, as forecasted by Future Market Insights.

Key growth drivers include rising demand for personalized, sustainable, and tech-enabled travel experiences, as highlighted in EHL Hospitality Insights. Guests increasingly favor boutique and lifestyle brands over traditional chains. At the same time, the rise of asset-light business models, such as franchising and management contracts, is reshaping hotel ownership and operations.

Challenges remain: labor shortages, rising operating costs, ESG compliance, and geopolitical volatility. Yet, with travel and tourism projected to outpace global GDP growth, the next decade presents massive opportunities for agile, guest-centric, and future-ready hotel operators.

The winners will combine local relevance with global scale and operational resilience

Top 10 Hotel Industry Leaders by Revenue \$24.76 B \$17.26 B \$11.31 B \$6.56 B \$6.70 B \$6.70 B \$51.20 B \$51.20 B \$51.20 B



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PETROBANK PETROL MEDIKAL TOURISM HOTELLERY TRADE SANAYI TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI

January 1869

Forty-five Hotelmen met at Hotel Trier, in Koblenz, Germany and created an Alliance under the name of All Hotelmen Alliance (AHA) with the aim of facilitating growth and organization in the industry.

In that era, hotels were of a different standard, and needed a strong voice to communicate their needs and sustain their businesses.

Moving forward, in April 1921,

various European, African and North and South American hotel associations met and decided to merge into a new globally recognized, international association, under the name of the International Hotels Alliance (IHA).

November 1947

Shortly after the end of the Second World War and the creation of the United Nations, hoteliers from the IHA met together with The European Aubergistes Association, and with the Asian Innkeepers Association in London, United Kingdom, and decided to merge into a larger international association aimed at defending the hospitality private sector worldwide, by lobbying governments, public sectors, and the Military.

This was the launch of the International Hotels Association (IHA), with <u>Sir Francis Towle</u> as its first President. He had previously chaired the International Hotel Alliance from 1935 to 1938.

September 1949

The French Government registered IHA and granted it the status of a Public Utility Association and a Non-Profit status.

The head office was moved from London and established in the heart of Paris, France.

December 1949 :

The Argentinean Government recognized IHA and gave it a Non-Profit status, under the name of Asociación Internacional de Hosteleria.

May 1950

The West German Government recognized IHA and gave it a Non-Resident Association status, under the name of Internationaler Hotelverband.

November 1953 :

The <u>United Nations Economic and Social Council</u> (ECOSOC) gave IHA the status of Consultative Representation of hoteliers worldwide. Further, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development granted IHA a Permanent Observer status.





October 1960

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| IHA |
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January 1978 :

and to become a full member.

New by-laws and articles of incorporation came into effect worldwide and for the first time, all global IHA members met and voted to adopt them effective immediately for a period of 30 years.

November 1997 :

IHA merged with the International Organization of Hotels and Restaurants, creating a new entity that came to be known as the International Hotels and Restaurants Associations (IH&RA).

March 2005

The United Nations affirmed the recognition of IH&RA.

January 2008 :

IH&RA's head office was moved to Lausanne, Switzerland, to correspond with the adoption of new articles of corporations and by-laws.

February 2008 :

The Swiss government registered IH&RA with its new adopted status.

May 2016 :

Dr. Ghassan Aidi was elected President of IH&RA for a term of four years.

In the present time, IH&RA has expanded its offices to Geneva, Paris and Barcelona, with new international offices opening soon in Washington, D.C. and Hong Kong.





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LIST OF CHAINED - BRAND HOTELS



MAIN CHAIN - HOLDING COMPANY NAME

ACCOR CHAIN
FOUR SEASONS HOTELS AND RESORTS
HILTON WORLDWIDE
HYATT HOTELS CORPORATION
BEST WESTERN HOTELS
JUMEIRAH
KEMPINSKI
NH HOTEL GROUP
RADISSON HOTEL GROUP
ROTANA HOTELS
WYNDHAM HOTELS & RESORTS
RAMADA
TAJ MAHAL







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HOTEL BRANDS NAME

S HOTELS & RESORTS

SCANDIC HOTELS

SHANGRI-LA HOTELS AND RESORTS

SONEVA

TOYOKO INN

SHILO INNS

TRAVELODGE

TREEBO

WARWICK HOTELS AND RESORTS

WESTGATE RESORTS

WHITBREAD

AMAN RESORTS

APA GROUP

BARRIÈRE

ARCHIPELAGO GROUP

ASCOT LIMITED

AVARI HOTELS

BANYAN GROUP LIMITED

BELMOND LIMITED

HUAZHU HOTELS GROUP

BTG HOMEINNS

CHOICE HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

CINNAMON HOTELS & RESORTS

DISNEY EXPERIENCES

DALATA HOTEL GROUP

DORCHESTER COLLECTION

DRURY HOTELS

DUSIT INTERNATIONAL

BLACKSTONE GROUP

GREENTREE INNS

HASHOO GROUP (PEARL-CONTINENTAL & RESORTS)

HOSHINO RESORTS

INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED

INTERSTATE HOTELS & RESORTS

INTOWN SUITES

ITC HOTELS





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JETWING HOTELS LTD

JINJIANG INTERNATIONAL

LANGHAM HOSPITALITY GROUP

LOEWS HOTELS

LOTTE HOTELS & RESORTS

MAGNUSON HOTELS

MANDARIN ORIENTAL HOTEL GROUP

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL

MELIÁ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

MILLENNIUM & COPTHORNE HOTELS

MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL

MINOR HOTELS

OBEROI GROUP

RED LION HOTELS CORPORATION

OKURA NIKKO HOTEL MANAGEMENT

OMNI HOTELS & RESORTS

0Y0

PAN PACIFIC HOTELS AND RESORTS 161

PRINCE HOTELS

RED PLANET HOTELS

RED ROOF INN

RIU HOTELS & RESORTS

ROSEWOOD HOTEL GROUP

BAGLIONI HOTELS

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_chained-brand_hotels











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An autogyro (from Greek αὐτός and γύρος, "self-turning"), gyroplane or gyrocopter,

is a class of rotorcraft that uses an unpowered rotor in free autorotation to develop lift.

A gyroplane "means a rotorcraft whose rotors are not engine-driven, except for initial starting,

But are made to rotate by action of the air when the rotorcraft is moving; and whose means of propulsion, consisting usually of conventional propellers, is independent of the rotor system.

"While similar to a helicopter rotor in appearance, the autogyro's unpowered rotor disc must have air flowing upward across it to make it rotate. Forward thrust is provided independently, by an engine-driven propeller.

It was originally named the *autogiro* by its Spanish inventor and engineer. Juan de la Cierva, in his attempt to create an aircraft that could fly safely at low speeds.

He first flew one on January 1923, at Cuatro Vientos Airport in Madrid.

The aircraft resembled the fixed-wing aircraft of the day, with a front-mounted engine and propeller.

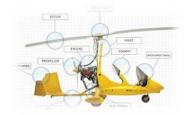
The term *Autogiro* became trademarked by the Cierva Autogiro Company. De la Cierva's Autogiro is considered the predecessor of the modern helicopter.

The term "gyrocopter" (derived from helicopter) was used by E. Burke Wilford, who developed the Reiseler-Kreiser feathering-rotor-equipped *gyroplane* in the first half of the twentieth century. Gyroplane was later adopted as a trademark by Bensen Aircraft.

The success of the Autogiro garnered the interest of industrialists and under license from de la Cierva in the 1920s and 1930s, the Pitcairn & Kellett companies made further innovations.

Late-model autogyros patterned after Etienne Dormoy's Buhl A-1 Autogyro and Igor Bensen's designs feature a rear-mounted engine and propeller in a pusher configuration.

































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HOTELS

- MERADA SUIT HOTEL
- https://meradaotel.com/
- CEVAHIR HOTEL
- http://www.cevahirhotelasia.com.tr/







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OUR REFERANCES

- 1. <u>Instagram</u>
- 2. <u>Üstün Yapı İnşaat | Hayata Değer Katan Projeler</u>
- 3. https://meradaotel.com/

ARTRA GLOBAL MERSIN USTUN YAPI ISTANBUL

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ACCREDIDATION

- Steinberger (Almanya),
- Accor (Fransa),
- Mandarin Oriental ve Shangri-La (Hong Kong),
- InterContinental (İngiltere),
- Riu ve Barcelo (İspanya),
- Fairmont & Raffles International (Kanada),
- Swissôtel (İsviçre) bunlar arasındadır.



Yukarıda da belirtmiş olduğumuz üzere, uluslararası turizm örgütlerinin tamamına ayrıntılı bir şekilde bu ünitede yer vermek olanaksızdır.

Bu sebeple

Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Uluslararası Turizm Birliğinin özel nitelikli üyesidir.

aşağıda diğer uluslararası örgütlerin bir kısmının yalnızca isimlerini belirtmekle yetineceğiz :

Seyahat Acentaları Birlikleri Evrensel Federasyonu

(UFTAA - United Federation Of Travel Agencies Associations)

Amerikan Otel ve Motel Birliği (AH&LA)

Uluslararası Turizm Fuarları Birliği (ITTFA)

Uluslararası Turizm Yazarları Federasyonu

(FIJET-The Federation Internationale Des Journalistes et Ecrivains)

Dünya Turizm Eğitimi Birliği (The World Association for Hospitality and Tourism Education and Training-

AMFORTH) · Amerikan Turizm Derneği (ATS – American Tourism Society)

Asya Pasifik Turizm Birliği (PATA-Pasific Asia Tourism Association)

Uluslararası Turizm Fuarları Birliği (ITTFA) vb.

Örnek:

Uluslararası turizm örgütlerine Dünya Turizm Örgütü WTO, Dünya Turist Rehberleri Birliği WFTGA, Uluslararası Oteller ve Restoranlar Birliği

(IH&RA- İnternational Hotel And Restaurant Association) ve diğer uluslararası turizm örgütleri örnek olarak gösterilebilir.









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TURSAB www.tursab.org.tr



TUGEV www.icvb.org.tr



https://turing.tr/ TTOK





TÜROB www.turob.com





TTYD ttyd.org.tr



WTO www.wto.org



IATA www.wto.org



WATA watatravels.com



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AIT <u>www.aitworldwide.com</u>



WFTGA wftga.org



IH & RA ih-ra.org













































































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MOST VALUABLE HOTEL BRANDS TOP 10 2023







USD\$6.1 bn

DOUBLETREE

USD\$2.0 bn



USD\$4.3 bn



USD\$3.7 bn

















USD\$1.6 bn





USD\$1.4 bn









SHANGRI-LA

HOTELS and RESORTS

USD\$2.1 bn



Source: Brand Finance Hotels 50 2023

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