CLIENT ROI OVERVIEW

# 4in1 Eurojumper

## A premium attraction. Strong earning potential.

Designed for family fun.
Built for operators.
A clear, practical revenue model.

| 4 | 2 | 40 |
|---|---|---|
| stations | trained operators | paid sessions / hour* |

*Theoretical capacity: 5 minutes of jumping + 1 minute for changeover.

## Base scenario / one season

30 paid sessions/day · €10 ticket

**SEASONAL REVENUE**

**€36,000**

120 operating days with an average of 30 paid sessions per day.

**OPERATING SURPLUS**

**€16,000**

After the model operating budget of €20,000 per season.

**OPERATING BREAK-EVEN**

**17 / day**

Approximate daily volume needed to cover operating costs.

| 120 | 8 h | 9.4% | €10 |
|---|---|---|---|
| operating days | daily opening time | capacity utilization | standard ticket |

Illustrative commercial model. Operating surplus is not net profit and excludes VAT, taxes, financing, depreciation and equipment purchase.

01 / OPERATING MODEL

# The assumptions behind the model

A planning model for high-footfall leisure locations, including resorts, parks and family entertainment venues.

## Operating assumptions

| | |
|---|---|
| Operating period | **1 May - 15 September** |
| Operating days | **120 days** |
| Opening time | **8 hours per day** |
| Stations | **4** |
| Paid session | **5 minutes** |
| Full operating cycle | **6 minutes total** |
| Staffing | **2 trained operators** |

120 days means actual operation, allowing for weather-related interruptions within the season.

SEASON OPERATING BUDGET

**€20,000**

Estimated total operating cost per season.

**€166.67 per operating day**

## Throughput & utilization

**40 / hour**

4 stations × (60 / 6 minutes)

320 possible paid sessions across an 8-hour day.

Base utilization: 30 / 320 = 9.4%

## What the operating budget covers

- Operator labor
- Electricity
- Insurance
- Service & maintenance
- Site rental
- Marketing

**Staffing basis: 2 operators × 8 hours × 120 days = 1,920 labor hours.**

This is a planning budget, not a site-specific quotation. Validate local wages, rental terms, insurance, power and service costs before preparing a final proposal.

02 / REVENUE SCENARIOS

# From guest volume to revenue

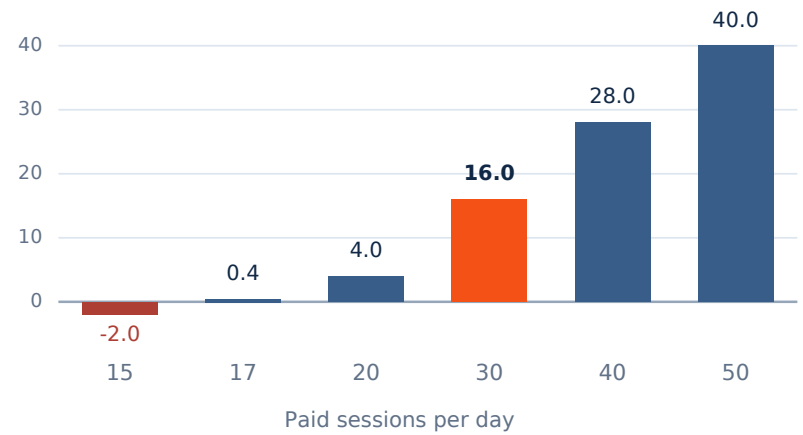
€10 per paid session, 120 operating days and a fixed seasonal operating budget of €20,000.

| Scenario | Sessions per day | Seasonal revenue | Operating costs | Operating surplus / loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cautious** | 15 | €18,000 | €20,000 | -€2,000 |
| **Break-even zone** | 17 | €20,400 | €20,000 | €400 |
| **Steady operation** | 20 | €24,000 | €20,000 | €4,000 |
| **Base scenario** | **30** | **€36,000** | **€20,000** | **€16,000** |
| **High season** | 40 | €48,000 | €20,000 | €28,000 |
| **Strong demand** | 50 | €60,000 | €20,000 | €40,000 |

One paid session means one paid ride. The fixed budget enables comparison; some costs may increase with higher turnover.

## Operating surplus by daily volume

EUR thousands / season




## Operating break-even

**17**

**paid sessions / day**

€20,000 ÷ (€10 × 120)
= 16.67 sessions/day

2,000 paid sessions per season cover the model operating budget.

03 / ROI AND PAYBACK

# Investment return and payback

Illustrative capital outlays show how operating surplus can translate into investment recovery. These are not equipment prices or quotations.

### How the return is calculated

Operating ROI per season

**surplus ÷ investment × 100%**

Simple payback (operating seasons)

**investment ÷ seasonal surplus**

### What the investment includes

- Equipment purchase
- Delivery, installation and startup preparation
- Other launch costs before opening

## Illustrative investment outlays

Compare the base scenario with a stronger season.

| Initial investment | 30 sessions / day<br>€16,000 surplus / season | | 40 sessions / day<br>€28,000 surplus / season | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ROI / season | Payback / seasons | ROI / season | Payback / seasons |
| **€30,000** | 53.3% | 1.88 | 93.3% | 1.07 |
| **€40,000** | 40.0% | 2.50 | 70.0% | 1.43 |
| **€50,000** | 32.0% | 3.13 | 56.0% | 1.79 |

Payback assumes the same operating surplus in each season.

### Target: recover a €40,000 investment in 3 seasons

**28**

**paid sessions / day**

At €10 per paid session, 120 operating days and €20,000 in seasonal costs, approximately 28 paid rides per day meet this target.

**(20,000 + 40,000 / 3) / (10 × 120) = 27.78**

Operating ROI is not an after-tax return. It excludes VAT settlement, financing, depreciation, the time value of money and future resale value. A positive operating surplus does not mean the full investment has already been recovered.

04 / COMMERCIAL SUMMARY

# Season sensitivity

Operating surplus at 30 paid sessions per day, with a fixed €20,000 seasonal operating budget.

| Operating days | €8 ticket | €10 ticket | €12 ticket |
|---|---|---|---|
| **90** | €1,600 | €7,000 | €12,400 |
| **100** | €4,000 | €10,000 | €16,000 |
| **120** | **€8,800** | **€16,000** | **€23,200** |

At 90 operating days and a €10 ticket, seasonal surplus falls to €7,000. Location quality and realistic opening days materially affect the result.

## Why operators consider it

- Family appeal and strong visual presence
- Low model break-even volume versus capacity
- Operation with two trained operators
- Suitable for parks, resorts and events

## Validate before investing

- Local footfall and guest demand
- Final staffing costs and local wage levels
- Site rent, insurance and power costs
- Weather exposure and achievable opening days

## From initial overview to a tailored proposal

Use this model as a starting point for client, investor and partner discussions. Build the final proposal around the location, ticket policy, staffing structure and chosen equipment configuration.

Informational simulation only. No guarantee of revenue, profit or payback time.