

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL INC /MD/
Form 10-K
February 20, 2014
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K
 ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013
or
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File No. 1-13881

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Delaware 52-2055918
(State or other jurisdiction of (IRS Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
10400 Fernwood Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20817
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code (301) 380-3000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Title of Each Class Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Class A Common Stock, \$0.01 par value Nasdaq Global Select Market
(294,823,291 shares outstanding as of February 7, 2014) Chicago Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during

the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of shares of common stock held by non-affiliates at June 30, 2013, was \$9,242,186,286

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement prepared for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into

Part III of this report.

Table of Contents

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

FORM 10-K TABLE OF CONTENTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Page No.
Part I.	
Item 1. Business	<u>2</u>
Item 1A. Risk Factors	<u>17</u>
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	<u>22</u>
Item 2. Properties	<u>22</u>
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	<u>22</u>
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	<u>22</u>
Part II.	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	<u>23</u>
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	<u>24</u>
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>25</u>
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	<u>58</u>
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	<u>60</u>
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	<u>104</u>
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	<u>104</u>
Item 9B. Other Information	<u>105</u>
Part III.	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	<u>106</u>
Item 11. Executive Compensation	<u>106</u>
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	<u>106</u>
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	<u>106</u>
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	<u>106</u>
Part IV.	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	<u>110</u>
Signatures	<u>115</u>

Table of Contents

Throughout this report, we refer to Marriott International, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, as “we,” “us,” or “the Company.” Unless otherwise specified, each reference to a particular year means the fiscal year ended on the date shown in the table below:

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year-End Date	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year-End Date
2013	December 31, 2013	2008	January 2, 2009
2012	December 28, 2012	2007	December 28, 2007
2011	December 30, 2011	2006	December 29, 2006
2010	December 31, 2010	2005	December 30, 2005
2009	January 1, 2010	2004	December 31, 2004

Beginning with our 2013 fiscal year, we changed our financial reporting cycle to a calendar year-end reporting cycle and an end-of-month quarterly reporting cycle. Accordingly, our 2013 fiscal year began on December 29, 2012 and ended on December 31, 2013. Historically, our fiscal year was a 52-53 week fiscal year that ended on the Friday nearest to December 31. As a result, our 2013 fiscal year had 4 more days than the 2012 and 2011 fiscal years. We have not restated and do not plan to restate historical results. Beginning in 2014, our fiscal years will be the same as the corresponding calendar year (each beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31).

In order to make this report easier to read, we also refer throughout to (i) our Consolidated Financial Statements as our “Financial Statements,” (ii) our Consolidated Statements of Income as our “Income Statements,” (iii) our Consolidated Balance Sheets as our “Balance Sheets,” (iv) our properties, brands or markets in the United States and Canada as “North America” or “North American,” and (v) our properties, brands or markets outside of the United States and Canada as “International.” References throughout to numbered “Footnotes” refer to the numbered Notes to our Financial Statements that we include in the Financial Statements section of this report.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

We are a worldwide operator, franchisor, and licensor of hotels and timeshare properties under numerous brand names at different price and service points. Consistent with our focus on management, franchising, and licensing, we own very few of our lodging properties. We also operate, market, and develop residential properties and provide services to home/condominium owner associations.

We were organized as a corporation in Delaware in 1997 and became a public company in 1998 when we were “spun off” as a separate entity by the company formerly named “Marriott International, Inc.” We operate, franchise, or license 3,916 properties worldwide, with 675,623 rooms as of year-end 2013 inclusive of 40 home and condominium products (4,228 units) for which we manage the related owners’ associations. We believe that our portfolio of brands is the broadest of any lodging company in the world. Our brands are listed in the following table:

- Marriott Hotels®
- JW Marriott®
- Renaissance® Hotels
- Gaylord Hotels®
- Autograph Collection® Hotels
- Moxy HotelsSM*
- Courtyard by Marriott® (“Courtyard®”)
- Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott® (“Fairfield Inn & Suites®”)
- SpringHill Suites by Marriott® (“SpringHill Suite®”)
- TownePlace Suites by Marriott® (“TownePlace Suite®”)
- Marriott Executive Apartment®
- The Ritz-Carlton®
- Bulgari Hotels & Resorts
- EDITION®
- AC Hotels by MarriottSM
- Marriott Vacation Club®
- The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club®
- The Ritz-Carlton Residence®

- Residence Inn by Marriott® (“Residence Inn®”)
- Grand Residences by MarriottSM

* At year-end 2013, no Moxy properties were yet open.

Table of Contents

Our operations are grouped into four business segments: North American Full-Service, North American Limited-Service, International, and Luxury. Financial information by segment and geographic area for 2013, 2012, and 2011 appears in Footnote No. 14, "Business Segments."

Company-Operated Properties

At year-end 2013, we operated 1,057 properties (283,029 rooms) under long-term management agreements with property owners, 35 properties (8,542 rooms) under long-term lease agreements with property owners (management and lease agreements together, "the Operating Agreements"), and 9 properties (1,960 rooms) as owned. The figures noted for properties operated under long-term management agreements include 40 home and condominium products (4,228 units) for which we manage the related owners' associations.

Terms of our management agreements vary, but we earn a management fee that is typically composed of a base management fee, which is a percentage of the revenues of the hotel, and an incentive management fee, which is based on the profits of the hotel. Our management agreements also typically include reimbursement of costs of operations (both direct and indirect). Such agreements are generally for initial periods of 20 to 30 years, with options for us to renew for up to 50 or more additional years. Our lease agreements also vary, but may include fixed annual rentals plus additional rentals based on a percentage of annual revenues in excess of a fixed amount. Many of our Operating Agreements are subordinated to mortgages or other liens securing indebtedness of the owners. Many of our Operating Agreements also permit the owners to terminate the agreement if we do not meet certain performance metrics and financial returns fail to meet defined levels for a period of time and we have not cured such deficiencies. In certain circumstances, some of our management agreements allow owners to convert company-operated properties to franchised properties under our brands.

For lodging facilities that we operate, we generally are responsible for hiring, training, and supervising the managers and employees required to operate the facilities and for purchasing supplies, and owners are required to reimburse us for those costs. We provide centralized reservation services and national advertising, marketing, and promotional services, as well as various accounting and data processing services, and owners are also required to reimburse us for those costs.

Franchised, Licensed, and Unconsolidated Joint Venture Properties

We have franchising, licensing, and joint venture programs that permit other hotel owners and operators and Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation ("MVW") to use many of our lodging brand names and systems. Under our franchising program, we generally receive an initial application fee and continuing royalty fees, which typically range from four percent to six percent of room revenues for all brands, plus two percent to three percent of food and beverage revenues for certain full-service hotels. We are a partner in unconsolidated joint ventures that manage hotels. Some of these unconsolidated joint ventures also provide services to franchised hotels. We recognize our share of these joint ventures' net income or loss. Franchisees and joint ventures contribute to our national marketing and advertising programs and pay fees for use of our centralized reservation systems. Under license agreements with us, MVW is both the exclusive developer and operator of timeshare, fractional, and related products under the Marriott brand and the exclusive developer of fractional and related products under The Ritz-Carlton brand. We receive license fees under licensing agreements with MVW consisting of a fixed annual fee of \$50 million plus two percent of the gross sales price paid to MVW for initial developer sales of interests in vacation ownership units and residential real estate units and one percent of the gross sales price paid to MVW for resales of interests in vacation ownership units and residential real estate units, in each case that are identified with or use the Marriott or Ritz-Carlton marks.

At year-end 2013, we had 2,673 franchised properties (360,451 rooms), 80 unconsolidated joint venture properties (8,839 rooms), and 62 licensed timeshare, fractional, and related properties (12,802 units).

Residential

We use or license our trademarks for the sale of residential real estate, typically in conjunction with hotel development and receive branding fees for sales of such branded residential real estate by others. Residences are typically constructed and sold by third-party owners with limited amounts, if any, of our capital at risk. We have used or

licensed our The Ritz-Carlton, EDITION, Autograph Collection Hotels, JW Marriott, and Marriott Hotels brand names and trademarks for residential real estate sales. While the worldwide residential market is very large, we believe the luxurious nature of our residential properties, the quality and exclusivity associated with our brands, and the hospitality services that we provide, all serve to make our residential properties distinctive.

Seasonality

In general, business at company-operated and franchised properties fluctuates only moderately with the seasons and is relatively stable. Business at some resort properties may be seasonal depending on location.

Table of Contents

Relationship with Major Customer

We operate a number of properties under long-term management agreements that are owned or leased by Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (“Host”). In addition, Host is a partner in several partnerships that own properties operated by us under long-term management agreements. See Footnote No. 19, “Relationship with Major Customer,” for more information.

Intellectual Property

We operate in a highly competitive industry and our brand names, trademarks, service marks, trade names, and logos are very important to the sales and marketing of our properties and services. We believe that our brand names and other intellectual property have come to represent the highest standards of quality, caring, service, and value to our customers and the traveling public. Accordingly, we register and protect our intellectual property where we deem appropriate and otherwise protect against its unauthorized use.

Table of Contents

Summary of Properties by Brand

At year-end 2013, we operated, franchised, or licensed the following properties by brand:

Brand	Company-Operated		Franchised / Licensed		Other ⁽³⁾	
	Properties	Rooms	Properties	Rooms	Properties	Rooms
U.S. Locations						
Marriott Hotels	130	67,762	182	55,534	—	—
Marriott Conference Centers	10	2,915	—	—	—	—
JW Marriott	15	9,735	7	2,914	—	—
Renaissance Hotels	33	15,035	41	11,805	—	—
Renaissance ClubSport®	—	—	2	349	—	—
Gaylord Hotels	5	8,098	—	—	—	—
Autograph Collection	—	—	32	8,410	—	—
The Ritz-Carlton	37	11,040	—	—	—	—
The Ritz-Carlton-Residential ⁽¹⁾	30	3,598	—	—	—	—
Courtyard	274	43,200	562	74,493	—	—
Fairfield Inn & Suites	4	1,197	687	61,724	—	—
SpringHill Suites	29	4,582	277	31,306	—	—
Residence Inn	122	17,653	507	58,403	—	—
TownePlace Suites	22	2,440	200	19,599	—	—
Timeshare ⁽²⁾	—	—	47	10,506	—	—
Total U.S. Locations	711	187,255	2,544	335,043	—	—
Non-U.S. Locations						
Marriott Hotels	137	40,456	37	10,757	—	—
JW Marriott	37	13,812	4	1,016	—	—
Renaissance Hotels	55	17,991	22	6,720	—	—
Autograph Collection	2	395	17	2,310	5	348
The Ritz-Carlton	47	13,950	—	—	—	—
The Ritz-Carlton-Residential ⁽¹⁾	9	575	1	55	—	—
The Ritz-Carlton Serviced Apartments	4	579	—	—	—	—
EDITION	2	251	—	—	—	—
Bulgari Hotels & Resorts	2	117	1	85	—	—
Marriott Executive Apartments	27	4,295	—	—	—	—
AC Hotels by Marriott	—	—	—	—	75	8,491
Courtyard	61	12,958	56	9,898	—	—
Fairfield Inn & Suites	1	148	16	1,896	—	—
SpringHill Suites	—	—	2	299	—	—
Residence Inn	6	749	18	2,600	—	—
TownePlace Suites	—	—	2	278	—	—
Timeshare ⁽²⁾	—	—	15	2,296	—	—
Total Non-U.S. Locations	390	106,276	191	38,210	80	8,839
Total	1,101	293,531	2,735	373,253	80	8,839

(1) Represents projects where we manage the related owners' association. We include residential products once they possess a certificate of occupancy.

(2) Timeshare properties licensed by MVW under the Marriott Vacation Club, The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club, The Ritz-Carlton Residences, and Grand Residences by Marriott brand names. Includes products that are in active sales

as well as those that are sold out. MVW's property and room counts are reported on a fiscal year basis for the MVW year ended January 3, 2014.

- (3) Properties operated by unconsolidated joint ventures that hold management agreements and also provide services to franchised properties.

Table of Contents

Summary of Properties by Country

At year-end 2013, we operated, franchised or licensed properties in the following 72 countries and territories:

Country	Properties	Rooms
Americas		
Aruba	5	1,955
Bahamas	1	17
Barbados	1	118
Brazil	5	1,243
British Virgin Islands	1	58
Canada	80	15,749
Cayman Islands	5	772
Chile	2	485
Colombia	3	673
Costa Rica	7	1,222
Curaçao	2	484
Dominican Republic	2	445
Ecuador	2	401
El Salvador	1	133
Honduras	1	153
Mexico	23	5,561
Panama	5	1,001
Peru	2	453
Puerto Rico	9	2,226
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	541
Suriname	1	140
Trinidad and Tobago	1	119
United States	3,255	522,298
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	1,095
Venezuela	3	688
Total Americas	3,424	558,030
United Kingdom and Ireland		
Ireland	2	454
United Kingdom (England, Scotland, and Wales)	64	12,191
Total United Kingdom and Ireland	66	12,645

Table of Contents

Middle East and Africa		
Algeria	1	204
Bahrain	3	537
Egypt	8	3,763
Jordan	3	644
Kuwait	2	577
Oman	2	495
Pakistan	2	508
Qatar	6	1,509
Saudi Arabia	7	1,800
United Arab Emirates	10	3,058
Total Middle East and Africa	44	13,095
Asia		
China	67	25,140
Guam	1	436
India	23	5,752
Indonesia	10	2,261
Japan	12	3,684
Malaysia	7	3,070
Philippines	2	657
Singapore	3	1,059
South Korea	5	1,751
Thailand	18	3,815
Vietnam	2	786
Total Asia	150	48,411
Australia	5	1,527
Continental Europe		
Azerbaijan	1	243
Armenia	2	326
Austria	8	1,922
Belgium	5	881
Czech Republic	6	1,088
Denmark	1	402
France	21	4,266
Georgia	2	245
Germany	28	6,481
Greece	1	314
Hungary	4	891
Israel	3	539
Italy	23	3,677
Kazakhstan	5	634
Netherlands	3	946
Poland	2	759
Portugal	5	1,150
Romania	1	401
Russia	13	3,013
Spain	75	9,590
Sweden	2	406
Switzerland	6	1,181

Turkey	10	2,560
Total Continental Europe	227	41,915
Total	3,916	675,623

7

Table of Contents

Descriptions of Our Brands

North American Full-Service Segment, North American Limited-Service Segment,
International Segment Products

Marriott Hotels is our global flagship premium brand, primarily serving business and leisure upper-upscale travelers and meeting groups. Marriott Hotels properties seek to be "brilliant hosts" to global, mobile guests who blend work and play, demand seamless connectivity and seek style with substance. Properties are located in downtown, urban, and suburban areas, near airports, and at resort locations.

Typically, properties contain 300 to 700 well-appointed guest rooms, convention and banquet facilities, destination-driven restaurants and lounges, room service, concierge lounges, fitness centers, swimming pools, wireless Internet access in public spaces, and parking facilities. Sixteen properties have over 1,000 rooms. Many resort properties have additional recreational facilities, such as tennis courts, golf courses, additional restaurants and lounges, and spa facilities. New and renovated properties typically showcase the Marriott Greatroom lobby experience, which features dynamic public spaces that flex to meet a wide variety of the social, mobile, and collaborative behaviors of today's traveler. Properties feature luxurious guest rooms, contemporary residential designs with rich woods and architectural detail, flat-screen high-definition televisions, in-room high-speed Internet access, and bathrooms embodying spa-like luxury. The Marriott Hotels brand is also leading the industry with the deployment of Mobile Guest Services that allows customers to check in and check out of a hotel on their mobile device. At year-end 2013, there were 486 Marriott Hotels properties (174,509 rooms), excluding JW Marriott and Marriott Conference Centers.

At year-end 2013, there were 10 Marriott Conference Centers (2,915 rooms) throughout the United States. Some of the centers are used exclusively by employees of sponsoring organizations, while others are marketed to outside meeting groups and individuals. In addition to the features found in a typical Marriott Hotels property, conference centers include expanded meeting room space, banquet and dining facilities, and recreational facilities.

JW Marriott is a global luxury brand made up of a collection of beautiful properties and resorts that cater to accomplished, discerning travelers seeking an elegant environment with discreet personal service. JW Marriott's elegant yet approachable positioning provides a differentiated offering in the luxury hotel market, bridging the gap between full service hotel brands and the super luxury brands at the top of the tier. At year-end 2013, there were 63 properties (27,477 rooms) primarily located in gateway cities and upscale locations throughout the world. JW Marriott offers anticipatory service and exceptional amenities, many with world-class golf and spa facilities. In addition to the features found in a typical Marriott Hotels property, the facilities and amenities at JW Marriott properties normally include larger guest rooms, higher-end décor and furnishings, upgraded in-room amenities, upgraded executive lounges, business centers and fitness centers, and 24-hour room service.

Marriott Hotels, Marriott Conference Centers, and JW Marriott Geographic Distribution at Year-End 2013	Properties	
United States (43 states and the District of Columbia)	344	(138,860 rooms)
Non-U.S. (58 countries and territories)		
Americas	50	
Continental Europe	41	
United Kingdom and Ireland	51	
Asia	50	
Middle East and Africa	19	

Australia	4	
Total Non-U.S.	215	(66,041 rooms)

Renaissance Hotels is a global, full-service brand that targets lifestyle-oriented business travelers who are "discoverers at heart" and who value business travel as a way to explore the world. Each Renaissance hotel offers its own personality, local flavor, and distinctive style and provides guests the opportunity to discover something new at every turn. Two innovations include the Navigator program, which helps guests discover authentic establishments in the locale, and RLife® LIVE, which helps guests discover emerging talent in music, films, arts, and more in the comfort of the hotel lobby bars and lounges. For

8

Table of Contents

group customers, Renaissance offers R.E.N. Meetings, which includes Renaissance sensory meeting space and table settings, Entertainment with RLife LIVE, and Navigator local experts, all built on our company's trusted meetings expertise and heritage.

Renaissance Hotels' diverse portfolio includes historic icons, modern boutiques, exotic resorts, and convention hotels. Most properties contain 250 to 500 rooms, featuring modern chic design, lively bars and lounges, and creative meeting and banquet facilities. At year-end 2013, there were 153 Renaissance Hotels properties (51,900 rooms), including two Renaissance ClubSport properties (349 rooms).

Renaissance Hotels	Properties	
Geographic Distribution at Year-End 2013		
United States (28 states and the District of Columbia)	76	(27,189 rooms)
Non-U.S. (33 countries and territories)		
Americas	9	
Continental Europe	31	
United Kingdom and Ireland	4	
Asia	29	
Middle East and Africa	4	
Total Non-U.S.	77	(24,711 rooms)

Autograph Collection Hotels. The Autograph Collection is a growing portfolio of luxury independent hotels located in desired destinations around the world. Each hotel in the Collection is selected for its distinction as an iconic landmark, its cultural significance, remarkable design or for its best-in-class resort amenities. Autograph Collection provides our company the opportunity to attract new guests who prefer original and varying hotel experiences that other brands do not offer. The Collection provides owners of high-quality hotels with a compelling consumer offering through our leading reservations and marketing platforms and Marriott Rewards®, our award winning loyalty program. Every hotel in the Collection has its own character and unique sense of place. At year-end 2013, there were 56 Autograph Collection properties (11,463 rooms) operating in 15 countries and territories.

Autograph Collection Hotels	Properties	
Geographic Distribution at Year-End 2013		
United States (15 states)	32	(8,410 rooms)
Non-U.S. (14 countries and territories)		
Americas	3	
Continental Europe	15	
United Kingdom and Ireland	4	
Asia	2	
Total Non-U.S.	24	(3,053 rooms)

Gaylord Hotels. With its world-class group and convention-oriented hotels, Gaylord Hotels is a leader in the group and meetings business and complements our existing network of large convention hotels. Gaylord Hotels properties are located in Prince George's County, Maryland near Washington, D.C. (Gaylord National®), in Nashville, Tennessee (Gaylord Opryland® and The Inn at Opryland), in Kissimmee, Florida near Orlando (Gaylord Palms®) and in Lake Grapevine, Texas, near Dallas (Gaylord Texan®). Gaylord Hotels properties are designed to celebrate the heritage of their destinations. Properties typically have between approximately 1,400 rooms and 2,900 rooms, extensive meeting and convention space ranging from 400,000 to 600,000 square feet, from 4 to 15 restaurants, eateries and bars, and retail outlets serving groups and leisure travelers. Fueled by the brand's hallmark "Everything in one place" concept, each Gaylord Hotels resort blends magnificent settings, luxurious rooms, and world-class dining and entertainment offerings. Gaylord Hotels properties invite their guests to experience live music, dining, dancing, sporting activities, shopping, golf, movies, and more, all in one place. We also manage Gaylord Springs Golf Links, Wildhorse Saloon,

and General Jackson Showboat located at or near the Gaylord Opryland in Nashville. At year-end 2013, there were five Gaylord Hotels properties (8,098 rooms, including the 303 room Inn at Opryland) operating in the United States.

Table of Contents

AC Hotels by Marriott. We are a partner with AC Hoteles, S.A. of Spain in joint ventures that created the “AC Hotels by Marriott” co-brand. AC Hotels by Marriott is designed to attract the upper-moderate design-conscious guest looking for a cosmopolitan hotel in a great city location. The brand features stylish, sleek designs with limited food and beverage offerings. Room counts vary by continent and can range from 50 to 175 rooms. AC by Marriott hotels are typically located in destination, downtown, and lifestyle centers. Each hotel has its own unique style and character, but all feature the signature “AC Bed” with four large pillows and built-in reading light. AC Hotels by Marriott also features the “AC Lounge” offering cocktails, appetizers and sharable plates where guests can relax and unwind, and “AC Fitness” centers with state-of-the-art exercise equipment. Small meeting rooms can be found in most hotels for private board meetings or intimate social gatherings. Based on location, other hotel amenities include a mini-bar, 24-hour room service, laundry service, exclusive bathroom amenities, writing desk, and Wi-Fi. At year-end 2013, there were 75 AC Hotels by Marriott properties (8,491 rooms) in Spain, Italy, France, and Portugal. In 2013, we announced that we plan to import the AC Hotels brand into the U.S. and the rest of the Americas.

Moxy Hotels. In 2013, we announced a collaboration with Inter IKEA to develop our newest brand, Moxy Hotels, a design-led, lifestyle budget hotel developed around the needs of Generation X and Y travelers. Moxy offers a new way of traveling in which smaller is concentration, not reduction, and in which affordability is not a sacrifice of style, nor a loss of comfort. The brand offers a vibrant, communal and stylish public space and a fun, energetic and edgy personality. The brand will debut in Italy, with the first Moxy expected to open in Milan in mid-2014.

Courtyard is our hotel product designed for the upper-moderate price tier. Focused primarily on transient business travel, Courtyard hotels are designed to offer a refreshing environment to help guests stay connected, productive, and balanced, while accommodating their need for choice and control when traveling. The hotels typically contain 90 to 150 rooms in suburban locales and 140 to 340 rooms in downtown domestic and international locales. Well-landscaped grounds typically include outdoor social areas. Hotels feature functionally designed guest rooms and meeting rooms, free in-room high-speed Internet access, free wireless high-speed Internet access (Wi-Fi) in the lobby (in North America), a swimming pool, an exercise room, and The Market (a self-serve food store open 24 hours a day). At year-end 2013, over 80 percent of our North American Courtyard hotels completed the Courtyard Refreshing Business lobby design, a state-of-the-art lobby design we began implementing in 2008. The Bistro is the centerpiece of the lobby and is a “paid for” food and beverage concept that offers guests fresh and healthy meals for both breakfast and dinner along with Starbucks® Coffee, specialty espresso drinks, and a full evening bar service. The multifunctional lobby space enables guests to work, relax, eat, drink, and socialize at their own pace, taking advantage of enhanced technology and The Bistro’s offerings. At year-end 2013, there were 953 Courtyard properties (140,549 rooms) operating in 38 countries and territories.

Courtyard	Properties	
Geographic Distribution at Year-End 2013		
United States (49 states and the District of Columbia)	836	(117,693 rooms)
Non-U.S. (37 countries and territories)		
Americas	43	
Continental Europe	42	
United Kingdom and Ireland	2	
Asia	24	
Middle East and Africa	5	
Australia	1	
Total Non-U.S.	117	(22,856 rooms)

Fairfield Inn & Suites (which includes Fairfield Inn, Fairfield Inn & Suites and Fairfield by MarriottSM) is an established leader in the moderate-price tier segment and is targeted primarily at value-conscious business travelers. Fairfield Inn & Suites’ new prototype provides owners and investors with options and flexibility to meet specific

market needs. Whether the hotel is located in an urban, secondary, or tertiary market, this innovative design allows owners to adapt the model based on location and site requirements. A typical Fairfield Inn & Suites or Fairfield Inn property has 60 to 140 rooms in suburban locations and up to 200 rooms in urban destinations. Fairfield Inn & Suites offers a wide range of amenities, including free in-room high-speed Internet access and free Wi-Fi access in the lobby, on-site business services (copying, faxing, and printing), a business center/lobby computer with Internet access and print capability, free hot breakfast, The Market (a self-serve food store open 24 hours a day, at most locations), exercise facilities (at most locations), and a swimming pool. Additionally, suite rooms (approximately 25 percent of the rooms at a typical Fairfield Inn & Suites) provide guests with separate areas for sleeping, working, and relaxing as well as in-room amenities including a microwave and refrigerator. At year-end 2013, there were 511

Table of Contents

Fairfield Inn & Suites properties and 197 Fairfield Inn properties (64,965 rooms combined total) operating in the United States, Canada, Mexico and India.

Fairfield Inn & Suites and Fairfield Inn Geographic Distribution at Year-End 2013	Properties	
United States (48 states and the District of Columbia)	691	(62,921 rooms)
Non-U.S. Americas (3 countries and territories)		
Americas	16	
Asia	1	
Total Non-U.S.	17	(2,044 rooms)

Residence Inn is North America's leading upscale extended-stay hotel brand designed for frequent and extended stay business and leisure travelers staying five or more nights. Residence Inn provides upscale design and style with spacious suites that feature separate living, sleeping, and working areas, as well as kitchens with full-size appliances. Building on the brand's innovative spirit, Residence Inn is evolving to better support our guests with our new guest room designs, featuring a new desk design that offers room to spread out and work in comfort, a signature sofa that offers a place to work and relax, and an updated bath area with thoughtful storage. Additionally, we have created a fresh, stylish, residential design for the lobby space to encourage guests to enjoy time with friends and family outside their suites. Guests can maintain their own pace and routines through free in-room high-speed Internet access and free Wi-Fi access in the lobby, on-site exercise options, and comfortable places to work and relax. Additional amenities include free hot breakfast and evening social events, free grocery shopping services, 24-hour friendly and knowledgeable staffing, and laundry facilities. At year-end 2013, there were 653 Residence Inn properties (79,405 rooms) operating in 6 countries and territories.

Residence Inn Geographic Distribution at Year-End 2013	Properties	
United States (48 states and the District of Columbia)	629	(76,056 rooms)
Non-U.S. (5 countries and territories)		
Americas	21	
Continental Europe	1	
United Kingdom and Ireland	1	
Middle East and Africa	1	
Total Non-U.S.	24	(3,349 rooms)

SpringHill Suites is our all-suite brand in the upper-moderate-price tier primarily targeting business and leisure travelers who are looking for extra space and style with a great value. Fusing form and function with modern décor and creature comforts like great bedding, good food, and fitness options, SpringHill Suites delivers a stimulating and enriching experience for its target guests, who are "independent social explorers" looking for extra space and style with a great value. SpringHill Suites properties typically have 90 to 165 suites that have approximately 25 percent more space than a traditional hotel guest room with separate areas for sleeping, working, and relaxing. The brand offers a broad range of amenities, including free in-room high-speed Internet access and free Wi-Fi access in the lobby, The Market (a self-serve food store open 24 hours a day), complimentary hot breakfast buffet, lobby computer and on-site business services (copying, faxing, and printing), exercise facilities, and a swimming pool. At year-end 2013, there were 306 properties (35,888 rooms) operating in the United States (45 states) and two properties (299 rooms) in Canada.

TownePlace Suites is a moderately priced extended-stay hotel brand designed to appeal to business and leisure travelers who stay for five nights or more. Created for the value smart traveler who has a preference for a comfortable, uncomplicated and convenient hotel experience, each suite provides functional spaces for living and working,

including a full kitchen and a home office. TownePlace Suites associates provide insightful local knowledge, and each hotel specializes in delivering service that helps guests settle in, maintain their day-to-day routine, and connect to the local area. Additional amenities include daily housekeeping services, breakfast, exercise facilities, a pool, 24-hour staffing, laundry facilities, free high-speed Internet and Wi-Fi access in the lobby and guest suites. At year-end 2013, there were 222 properties (22,039 rooms) operating in the United States (44 states) and two properties (278 rooms) operating in Canada.

Marriott Executive Apartments provides luxury serviced apartments with five-star amenities and services for business executives and those on leisure who require accommodations outside their home country, usually for 30 or more days. These full-service apartments are designed with upscale finishes and a wide variety of amenities including food and beverage options,

Table of Contents

a 24-hour front desk, daily and weekly housekeeping services, laundry facilities within the apartment, and recreational facilities. With all the space of a luxury apartment and the services of our skilled staff, Marriott Executive Apartments offer a truly unique solution for long-term guests seeking an opportunity to live, connect, and explore their new city. At year-end 2013, 25 Marriott Executive Apartments and two other Serviced Apartments properties (4,295 rooms total) were located in 16 countries and territories. All Marriott Executive Apartments are located outside the United States.

Luxury Segment Products

The Ritz-Carlton is one of the world's leading global luxury lifestyle brands, with hotels and resorts renowned for their extraordinary locations, inspired design, and legendary service. The brand, designed to appeal to the guest who enjoys genuine care and comfort, seeks to provide unique, memorable, and personal experiences that transcend luxury hospitality and create indelible marks in guests' lives. The Ritz-Carlton properties typically include elegant spa and wellness facilities, restaurants led by celebrity chefs, championship golf courses (at resort properties), 24-hour room service, twice-daily housekeeping, fitness and business centers, meeting and banquet facilities, concierge services, and The Ritz-Carlton Club® Level. The Ritz-Carlton is a highly reputable, award-winning organization and the only service company to have twice earned the prestigious Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. At year-end 2013, there were 88 The Ritz-Carlton hotel properties (25,569 rooms) and 40 home and condominium projects (4,228 units) for which we manage the related owners' associations operating in 29 countries and territories.

The Ritz-Carlton	Properties	
Geographic Distribution at Year-End 2013 ⁽¹⁾		
United States (17 states and the District of Columbia)	67	(14,638 rooms)
Non-U.S. (29 countries and territories)		
Americas	15	
Continental Europe	12	
United Kingdom and Ireland	—	
Asia	24	
Middle East and Africa	10	
Total Non-U.S.	61	(15,159 rooms)

⁽¹⁾ Includes 40 home and condominium projects (4,228 units) for which we manage the related owners' associations.

Bulgari Hotels & Resorts. Bulgari Hotels & Resorts is the product of a joint venture between us and Italian jeweler and luxury goods designer Bulgari SpA. The Bulgari Hotels & Resorts brand offers distinctive luxury hotel properties located in gateway cities and exclusive resorts around the world. These innovative hotels combine Bulgari style with incredible service in an informal yet impeccable setting, providing a flawless experience sought by the most discriminating guests. At year-end 2013, there were three Bulgari properties: the Bulgari Milan Hotel (58 rooms), in Milan, Italy, the Bulgari Bali Resort (59 private villas, two restaurants, and comprehensive spa facilities), and the Bulgari Hotel in London, England (85 rooms) overlooking Hyde Park and Knightsbridge. We also operate two restaurants in Tokyo, Japan, which are co-located with two Bulgari retail stores. The hotels are designed by renowned Italian designer Antonio Citterio and the furnishings and detailing embody the idea of contemporary luxury. We operate all of the Bulgari Hotels & Resorts brand properties and restaurants other than the hotel in London, which is franchised. Other projects are currently in various stages of development in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and North America.

EDITION. In collaboration with hotel innovator Ian Schrager, EDITION combines the personal, intimate, individualized, and unique hotel experience that Ian Schrager is known for, with the global reach, operational expertise and scale of Marriott. The brand's approach and attitude toward modern lifestyle provides a unifying

aesthetic, blending groundbreaking innovation, great design, outstanding dining and entertainment with personal, friendly and modern service. The heightened experience, authenticity and originality that Ian Schrager brings to the brand coupled with the global reach of Marriott results in a truly distinct product that sets itself apart from anything else currently in the marketplace. EDITION showcases the finest dining and entertainment offerings for guests and locals in the know. At year-end 2013, the brand operated The Istanbul EDITION, an award-winning 78-room property in Istanbul, Turkey, and recently opened the 173-room London EDITION to great acclaim. Planned openings are also scheduled in international gateway cities including Miami Beach (2014), New York-Madison Square Park (2015), Gurgaon, India (2015), Sanya, China (2015), Bangkok, Thailand (2016), Abu Dhabi (2016), Shanghai, China (2016), Wuhan, China (2017), West Hollywood (2017), and New York-Times Square (2017), along with other projects under development in key locations around the world. The EDITION hotels in Miami Beach and New York-Madison Square Park are currently under construction and development with our own funds. Early in the 2014 first quarter, we sold The London

Table of Contents

EDITION to a third party and simultaneously entered into definitive agreements to sell The Miami Beach and The New York EDITION hotels to the same third party when construction is complete. We will retain long-term management agreements for each of these three EDITION hotels. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions" for additional information on this transaction.

Licensed Timeshare Brands

On November 21, 2011 ("the spin-off date"), we completed a spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business through a special tax-free dividend to our shareholders of all of the issued and outstanding common stock of our then wholly owned subsidiary MVW. Before the spin-off date, we developed, operated, marketed, and sold timeshare interval, fractional ownership, and residential properties as part of our former Timeshare segment under four brand names - Marriott Vacation Club, The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club, The Ritz-Carlton Residences, and Grand Residences by Marriott. In conjunction with the spin-off, we entered into licensing agreements with MVW for MVW's use of the Marriott timeshare and Ritz-Carlton fractional brands. See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off," for more information on the spin-off.

Under the licensing agreements, MVW is the exclusive worldwide developer, marketer, seller, and manager of vacation ownership and related products under the Marriott Vacation Club and Grand Residences by Marriott brands. MVW is also the exclusive global developer, marketer, and seller of vacation ownership and related products under The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club brand. Ritz-Carlton generally provides on-site management for Ritz-Carlton branded properties. We receive license fees under the licensing agreements with MVW.

Many resorts are located adjacent to hotels we operate, such as Marriott Hotels and The Ritz-Carlton, and owners have access to certain hotel facilities during their vacation.

We license the following brands to MVW:

Marriott Vacation Club is MVW's signature offering in the upscale tier of the vacation ownership industry. Marriott Vacation Club resorts typically combine many of the comforts of home, such as spacious accommodations with one-, two- and three-bedroom options, living and dining areas, and in-unit kitchens and laundry facilities, with resort amenities such as large feature swimming pools, restaurants and bars, convenience stores, and fitness facilities and spas, as well as sports and recreation facilities appropriate for each resort's unique location.

Grand Residences by Marriott is an upscale tier vacation ownership and whole ownership residence brand. MVW's vacation ownership products under this brand include multi-week ownership interests. The ownership structure and physical products for these locations are similar to those MVW offers to Marriott Vacation Club owners, although the time period for each Grand Residences by Marriott ownership interest ranges between three and 13 weeks. MVW also offers whole ownership residential products under this brand.

The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club is MVW's vacation ownership offering in the luxury tier of the industry. The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club provides luxurious vacation experiences commensurate with The Ritz-Carlton brand. The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club resorts typically feature two-, three- and four-bedroom units that generally include marble foyers, walk-in closets, custom kitchen cabinetry, and luxury resort amenities such as large feature pools and full-service restaurants and bars. We deliver on-site services, which usually include daily housekeeping service, valet, in-residence dining, and access to fitness facilities as well as spa and sports facilities as appropriate for each destination, through our Ritz-Carlton subsidiary.

The Ritz-Carlton Residences is a whole ownership residence brand in the luxury tier of the industry. The Ritz-Carlton Residences include luxury residential condominiums and home sites for luxury home construction co-located with certain The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club resorts. Owners can typically purchase condominiums that vary in size from one-bedroom apartments to spacious penthouses. The Ritz-Carlton Residences are situated in settings ranging from city center locations to golf and beach communities with private homes where residents can avail themselves of the services and facilities on an a la carte basis that are associated with the co-located The Ritz-Carlton Destination

Club resort. We deliver on-site services through our Ritz-Carlton subsidiary. While the worldwide residential market is very large, the luxurious nature of The Ritz-Carlton Residences properties, the quality and exclusivity associated with The Ritz-Carlton brand, and the hospitality services that are provided all make The Ritz-Carlton Residences properties distinctive.

MVW offers Marriott Rewards® Points and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards® Points to its owners or potential owners as sales, tour, and financing incentives, in exchange for vacation ownership usage rights, for customer referrals, and to resolve customer service issues. MVW buys these points from our Marriott Rewards and Ritz-Carlton Rewards programs.

Table of Contents

At year-end 2013, MVW operated 62 properties, primarily in the United States, but also in other countries and territories.

Other Activities

Credit Card Programs. At year-end 2013, we had six credit card programs in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, which include both Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards credit cards. We earn licensing fees based on card usage, and the cards are designed to encourage loyalty to our brands.

Sales and Marketing, Loyalty Programs, and Reservation Systems. We focus on increasing value for the consumer and “selling the way the customer wants to buy.” Our Look No Further[®]Best Rate Guarantee gives customers access to the same rates whether they book through our telephone reservation system, our website, or any other Marriott reservation channel. Marriott’s Look No Further Guarantee ensures best rate integrity, strengthening consumer confidence in our brand. Our strong Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards guest recognition programs and our information-rich and easy-to-use Marriott.com website are also key to our success.

With nearly 44 million visitors each month, Marriott.com remains one of the largest online retail sites in the world, and continues to experience unprecedented growth. According to Internet Retailer (September 2013), Marriott is now the largest hotel company in gross mobile bookings including bookings via smartphone and tablets. In 2013, we successfully launched Mobile Check-In at Marriott Hotels in North America and select international properties. Marriott Rewards members can now remotely check in at almost 350 Marriott Hotels using their mobile devices. Ongoing design improvements to Marriott.com will add elegance and simplicity, making it easier for our guests to discover our properties on every device available.

We are a founding venture partner along with five other major hotel chains in Roomkey.com, an industry online referral and lead generation site. Roomkey.com launched in January 2012 and allows consumers to research hotel options across multiple brands. When a Roomkey.com customer selects a hotel with one of our brands, the customer books directly on Marriott.com. We expect Roomkey.com will be a more cost-effective and efficient business model for properties in our system than other online travel sites.

At year-end 2013, we operated 13 systemwide hotel reservation centers, six in the United States and Canada and seven in other countries and territories, which handle reservation requests for our lodging brands worldwide, including franchised properties. We own one of the U.S. facilities and lease the others. Our reservation system manages and controls inventory availability and pricing set by our hotels and allows us to utilize online and offline agents where cost effective. With over 3,900 properties in our system, economies of scale enable us to minimize costs per occupied room, drive profits for our owners and franchisees, and enhance our fee revenue.

The global sales and revenue management organization is a key competitive advantage for us due to an unrelenting focus on optimizing our investment in people, processes, and systems. We continue to develop and implement sales and revenue management plans and strategies that are tailored to specific markets around the world to meet the needs of our hotel owners. Our above-property sales deployment strategy aligns our sales efforts around the customer, reducing duplication of sales efforts by individual hotels and allowing us to cover a larger number of accounts. We also utilize innovative sophisticated revenue management systems, many of which are proprietary, that provide a competitive advantage in pricing decisions, increase efficiency in analysis and decision making, and produce increased property-level revenue for the hotels in our system. Most of the hotels in our system utilize web-based programs to effectively manage the rate set up and modification processes which provides for greater pricing flexibility, reduces time spent on rate program creation and maintenance, and increases the speed to market of new products and services. For our company-managed hotels in North America, at year-end 2013, approximately one-third of our sales staff worked on-property, approximately one-third worked in outside sales (spending the majority of their time meeting in customer offices), and approximately one-third responded to customer requests in state-of-the-art sales offices.

Our customer loyalty programs, Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards, have over 45 million members and 14 participating brands. MVW and other program partners also participate in our rewards programs. The rewards programs yield repeat guest business by rewarding frequent stays with points toward free hotel stays and other rewards, or airline miles with any of 36 participating airline programs. We believe that our rewards programs generate substantial repeat business that might otherwise go to competing hotels. In 2013, rewards program members purchased over 50 percent of our room nights. We continue to enhance our rewards program offerings and strategically market to this large and growing customer base. Our loyal rewards member base provides a low cost and high impact vehicle for our revenue generation efforts. See the "Our Rewards Programs" caption in Footnote No. 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for more information.

As we further discuss in Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" later in this report, we utilize sophisticated technology and systems in our reservation, revenue management, and property management systems, in our Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-

Table of Contents

Carlton Rewards programs, and in other aspects of our business. We also make certain technologies available to our guests. Keeping pace with developments in technology is important for our operations and our competitive position. Furthermore, the integrity and protection of customer, employee, and company data is critical to us as we use such data for business decisions and to maintain operational efficiency.

Environmental Responsibility and "Green" Hotels. Our sustainability strategy supports business growth and reaches beyond our hotels to preserve and protect our planet's natural resources. Marriott's environmental goals are to: (1) further reduce energy and water consumption by 20% by 2020; (2) empower our hotel development partners to build green hotels; (3) green our multi-billion dollar supply chain; (4) educate and inspire associates and guests to conserve and preserve; and (5) address environmental challenges through innovative conservation initiatives including rainforest protection and water conservation.

We recognize our responsibility to reduce consumption of water, waste and energy in our hotels and corporate offices and are focused on integrating greater environmental sustainability throughout our business. We were the first major hotel chain to calculate our carbon footprint and launch a plan to improve energy efficiency, conserve water and support projects that reduce deforestation. We use Energy and Environmental Action (EEAP) plans, our best-practice auditing tool, to help our properties achieve energy and water reduction goals. Working in partnership with the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) and the Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI), Marriott is empowering our hotel development partners to build green hotels. In 2011, we developed the first LEED Volume Program (LVP) to provide a streamlined path to certification for the hospitality industry through a green hotel prototype. The LEED Volume Program that Marriott offers can save our owners 25 percent in energy and water consumption for the life of their buildings and should recover their initial investment in two to six years. Marriott has more than 110 LEED-certified buildings, with more in the development pipeline.

Our Architecture and Construction ("A&C") division provides design, development, construction, refurbishment, and procurement services to owners and franchisees of lodging properties on a voluntary basis outside the scope of and separate from our management or franchise contracts. Similar to third-party contractors, A&C provides these services for owners and franchisees of Marriott-branded properties on a fee basis.

Marriott Golf. At year-end 2013, Marriott Golf managed 35 golf course facilities as part of our management of hotels and for other golf course owners. In addition, we provide similar services to six facilities operated by others. Competition. We encounter strong competition both as a lodging operator and as a franchisor. There are approximately 872 lodging management companies in the United States, including approximately nine that operate more than 100 properties. These operators are primarily private management firms, but also include several large national chains that own and operate their own hotels and also franchise their brands. Our management contracts are typically long-term in nature, but most allow the hotel owner to replace the management firm if certain financial or performance criteria are not met.

During the last recession we experienced a significant reduction in demand for hotel rooms, particularly in 2009, and we took steps to reduce operating costs and improve efficiency. Due to the competitive nature of our industry, we focused these efforts on areas that had limited or no impact on the guest experience. While demand trends globally improved from 2010 through 2013, additional cost reductions could become necessary to preserve operating margins if demand trends reverse. If any such efforts become necessary, we would expect to implement them in a manner designed to maintain customer loyalty, owner preference, and associate satisfaction, in order to help maintain or increase our market share.

Affiliation with a national or regional brand is prevalent in the U.S. lodging industry, and we believe that our brand recognition gives us a competitive advantage in attracting and retaining guests, owners and franchisees. In 2013,

approximately 69 percent of U.S. hotel rooms were brand-affiliated. Most of the branded properties are franchises, under which the operator pays the franchisor a fee for use of its hotel name and reservation system. The franchising business is concentrated, with the six largest franchisors operating multiple brands accounting for a significant proportion of all U.S. rooms.

Outside the United States, branding is much less prevalent and most markets are served primarily by independent operators, although branding is more common for new hotel development. We believe that chain affiliation will increase in overseas markets as local economies grow, trade barriers are reduced, international travel accelerates, and hotel owners seek the economies of centralized reservation systems and marketing programs.

Based on lodging industry data, we have approximately a 10 percent share of the U.S. hotel market (based on number of rooms) and we estimate less than a two percent share of the lodging market outside the United States. We believe that our hotel brands are attractive to hotel owners seeking a management company or franchise affiliation because our hotels typically

Table of Contents

generate higher occupancies and Revenue per Available Room (“RevPAR”) than our direct competitors in most market areas. We attribute this performance premium to our success in achieving and maintaining strong customer preference. We believe that the location and quality of our lodging facilities, our marketing programs, our reservation systems, and our emphasis on guest service and guest and associate satisfaction are contributing factors across all of our brands.

Properties that we operate, franchise, or license are regularly upgraded to maintain their competitiveness. Most of our management agreements provide for the allocation of funds, generally a fixed percentage of revenue, for periodic renovation of buildings and replacement of furnishings. These ongoing refurbishment programs, along with periodic brand initiatives, are generally adequate to preserve or enhance the competitive position and earning power of the properties. Properties converting to one of our brands typically complete renovations as needed in conjunction with the conversion.

Employee Relations

At year-end 2013, we had approximately 123,000 employees, approximately 10,100 of whom were represented by labor unions. We believe relations with our employees are positive.

Environmental Compliance

The properties we operate or develop are subject to national, state, and local laws and regulations that govern the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relate to protecting the environment. Those environmental provisions include requirements that address health and safety; the use, management, and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; and emission or discharge of wastes or other materials. We believe that our operation of properties and our development of properties comply, in all material respects, with environmental laws and regulations. Our compliance with such provisions also has not had a material impact on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position, and we do not anticipate that such compliance will have a material impact in the future.

Internet Address and Company SEC Filings

Our Internet address is Marriott.com. On the investor relations portion of our website, Marriott.com/investor, we provide a link to our electronic filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including our annual report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports. We make all such filings available free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after filing. The information found on our website is not part of this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Forward-Looking Statements

We make forward-looking statements in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this report based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management and on information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements include information about our possible or assumed future results of operations, which follow under the headings "Business and Overview," "Liquidity and Capital Resources," and other statements throughout this report preceded by, followed by or that include the words "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "estimates" or similar expressions.

Any number of risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those we express in our forward-looking statements, including the risks and uncertainties we describe below and other factors we describe from time to time in our periodic filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). We therefore caution you not to rely unduly on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this report speak only as of the date of this report, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments, or otherwise.

Risks and Uncertainties

We are subject to various risks that could have a negative effect on us or on our financial condition. You should understand that these risks could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements contained in this report or in other Company communications. Because there is no way to determine in advance whether, or to what extent, any present uncertainty will ultimately impact our business, you should give equal weight to each of the following:

Our industry is highly competitive, which may impact our ability to compete successfully with other hotel properties for customers. We generally operate in markets that contain numerous competitors. Each of our hotel brands competes with major hotel chains in national and international venues and with independent companies in regional markets. Our ability to remain competitive and to attract and retain business and leisure travelers depends on our success in distinguishing the quality, value, and efficiency of our lodging products and services, including our loyalty programs and consumer-facing technology platforms and services, from those offered by others. If we cannot compete successfully in these areas, our operating margins could contract, our market share could decrease, and our earnings could decline.

Economic uncertainty could continue to impact our financial results and growth. Weak economic conditions in Europe and other parts of the world, the strength or continuation of recovery in countries that have experienced improved economic conditions, potential disruptions in the U.S. economy as a result of governmental action or inaction on the federal deficit, budget, and related issues, including the recent U.S. federal government shutdown, political instability in some areas, and the uncertainty over how long any of these conditions will continue, could continue to have a negative impact on the lodging industry. U.S. government travel is also a significant part of our business, and this aspect of our business will likely continue to suffer due to recent U.S. federal spending cuts and any further limitations that may result from congressional action or inaction. As a result of such current economic conditions and uncertainty, we continue to experience weakened demand for our hotel rooms in some markets. Recent improvements in demand trends in other markets may not continue, and our future financial results and growth could be further harmed or constrained if the recovery stalls or conditions worsen.

Operational Risks

Premature termination of our management or franchise agreements could hurt our financial performance. Our hotel management and franchise agreements may be subject to premature termination in certain circumstances, such as the bankruptcy of a hotel owner or franchisee, or a failure under some agreements to meet specified financial or performance criteria that are subject to the risks described in this section, which the Company fails or elects not to cure. In addition, some courts have applied principles of agency law and related fiduciary standards to managers of third-party hotel properties, including us (or have interpreted hotel management agreements as "personal services contracts"). This means, among other things, that property owners may assert the right to terminate management

agreements even where the agreements provide otherwise, and some courts have upheld such assertions regarding our management agreements and may do so in the future. In the event of any such termination, we may need to enforce our right to damages for breach of contract and related claims, which may cause us to incur significant legal fees and expenses. Any damages we ultimately collect could be less than the projected future value of the fees and other amounts we would have otherwise collected under the management agreement. A significant loss of agreements due to premature terminations could hurt our financial performance or our ability to grow our business.

Table of Contents

Our lodging operations are subject to global, regional, and national conditions. Because we conduct our business on a global platform, our activities are affected by changes in global and regional economies. In recent years, our business has been hurt by decreases in travel resulting from weak economic conditions and the heightened travel security measures that have resulted from the threat of further terrorism. Our future performance could be similarly affected by the economic environment in each of the regions in which we operate, the resulting unknown pace of business travel, and the occurrence of any future incidents in those regions.

The growing significance of our operations outside of the United States also makes us increasingly susceptible to the risks of doing business internationally, which could lower our revenues, increase our costs, reduce our profits, or disrupt our business. We currently operate or franchise hotels and resorts in 72 countries, and our operations outside the United States represented approximately 17 percent of our revenues in 2013. We expect that the international share of our total revenues will continue to increase in future years. As a result, we are increasingly exposed to the challenges and risks of doing business outside the United States, which could reduce our revenues or profits, increase our costs, result in significant liabilities or sanctions, or otherwise disrupt our business. These challenges include: (1) compliance with complex and changing laws, regulations and policies of governments that may impact our operations, such as foreign ownership restrictions, import and export controls, and trade restrictions; (2) compliance with U.S. and foreign laws that affect the activities of companies abroad, such as anti-corruption laws, competition laws, currency regulations, and laws affecting dealings with certain nations; (3) limitations on our ability to repatriate non-U.S. earnings in a tax effective manner; (4) the difficulties involved in managing an organization doing business in many different countries; (5) uncertainties as to the enforceability of contract and intellectual property rights under local laws; (6) rapid changes in government policy, political or civil unrest in the Middle East and elsewhere, acts of terrorism, or the threat of international boycotts or U.S. anti-boycott legislation; and (7) currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Our new programs and new branded products may not be successful. We cannot assure you that recently launched, newly acquired or recently announced brands, such as EDITION, Autograph Collection, AC Hotels by Marriott, Gaylord Hotels, Moxy Hotels, or any other new programs or products we may launch in the future will be accepted by hotel owners, potential franchisees, or the traveling public or other customers. We also cannot be certain that we will recover the costs we incurred in developing or acquiring the brands or any new programs or products, or that the brands or any new programs or products will be successful. In addition, some of our new brands involve or may involve cooperation and/or consultation with one or more third parties, including some shared control over product design and development, sales and marketing, and brand standards. Disagreements with these third parties could slow the development of these new brands and/or impair our ability to take actions we believe to be advisable for the success and profitability of such brands.

Risks relating to natural or man-made disasters, contagious disease, terrorist activity, and war could reduce the demand for lodging, which may adversely affect our revenues. So called "Acts of God," such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other natural disasters and man-made disasters in recent years, such as Hurricane Sandy in the Northeastern United States, the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, and the spread of contagious diseases in locations where we own, manage, or franchise significant properties and areas of the world from which we draw a large number of customers, could cause a decline in the level of business and leisure travel and reduce the demand for lodging. Actual or threatened war, terrorist activity, political unrest, or civil strife, such as recent events in Syria, Egypt, Libya, and Bahrain, and other geopolitical uncertainty could have a similar effect. Any one or more of these events may reduce the overall demand for hotel rooms and corporate apartments or limit the prices that we can obtain for them, both of which could adversely affect our profits.

Disagreements with the owners of the hotels that we manage or franchise may result in litigation or may delay implementation of product or service initiatives. Consistent with our focus on management and franchising, we own very few of our lodging properties. The nature of our responsibilities under our management agreements to manage each hotel and enforce the standards required for our brands under both management and franchise agreements may be subject to interpretation and will from time to time give rise to disagreements, which may include disagreements over the need for or payment for new product or service initiatives. Such disagreements may be more likely when hotel returns are weaker. We seek to resolve any disagreements in order to develop and maintain positive relations with

current and potential hotel owners and joint venture partners but are not always able to do so. Failure to resolve such disagreements has resulted in litigation, and could do so in the future. If any such litigation results in a significant adverse judgment, settlement, or court order, we could suffer significant losses, our profits could be reduced, or our future ability to operate our business could be constrained.

Our business depends on the quality and reputation of our brands, and any deterioration in the quality or reputation of these brands could have an adverse impact on our market share, reputation, business, financial condition, or results of operations. Events that may be beyond our control could affect the reputation of one or more of our properties or more generally impact the reputation of our brands. If the reputation or perceived quality of our brands declines, our market share, reputation, business, financial condition, or results of operations could be affected.

Table of Contents

Actions by our franchisees and licensees could adversely affect our image and reputation. We franchise and license many of our brand names and trademarks to third parties in connection with lodging, timeshare, and residential services. Under the terms of their agreements with us, our franchisees and licensees interact directly with customers and other third parties under our brand and trade names. If these franchisees or licensees fail to maintain or act in accordance with applicable brand standards, experience operational problems, or project a brand image inconsistent with ours, our image and reputation could suffer. Although our franchise and license agreements provide us with recourse and remedies in the event of a breach by the franchisee or licensee, including termination of the agreements under certain circumstances, pursuing any such recourse, remedy, or termination could be expensive and time consuming. In addition, we cannot assure you that a court would ultimately enforce our contractual termination rights in every instance.

Damage to, or losses involving, properties that we own, manage, or franchise may not be covered by insurance. We have comprehensive property and liability insurance policies with coverage features and insured limits that we believe are customary. Market forces beyond our control may nonetheless limit the scope of the insurance coverage we can obtain or our ability to obtain coverage at reasonable rates. Certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods, or terrorist acts, or liabilities that result from breaches in the security of our information systems may be uninsurable or too expensive to justify obtaining insurance. As a result, we may not be successful in obtaining insurance without increases in cost or decreases in coverage levels. In addition, in the event of a substantial loss, the insurance coverage we carry may not be sufficient to pay the full market value or replacement cost of our lost investment or that of hotel owners or in some cases could result in certain losses being totally uninsured. As a result, we could lose some or all of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property, and we could remain obligated for guarantees, debt, or other financial obligations for the property.

Development and Financing Risks

While we are predominantly a manager and franchisor of hotel properties, our hotel owners depend on capital to buy, develop, and improve hotels, and our hotel owners may be unable to access capital when necessary. In order to fund new hotel investments, as well as refurbish and improve existing hotels, both the Company and current and potential hotel owners must periodically spend money. The availability of funds for new investments and improvement of existing hotels by our current and potential hotel owners depends in large measure on capital markets and liquidity factors, over which we can exert little control. The difficulty of obtaining financing on attractive terms can, at times, be constrained by the capital markets for hotel and real estate investments. In addition, owners of existing hotels that we franchise or manage may have difficulty meeting required debt service payments or refinancing loans at maturity. Our growth strategy depends upon third-party owners/operators, and future arrangements with these third parties may be less favorable. Our growth strategy for development of additional lodging facilities entails entering into and maintaining various arrangements with property owners. The terms of our management agreements, franchise agreements, and leases for each of our lodging facilities are influenced by contract terms offered by our competitors, among other things. We cannot assure you that any of our current arrangements will continue or that we will be able to enter into future collaborations, renew agreements, or enter into new agreements in the future on terms that are as favorable to us as those that exist today.

Our ability to grow our management and franchise systems is subject to the range of risks associated with real estate investments. Our ability to sustain continued growth through management or franchise agreements for new hotels and the conversion of existing facilities to managed or franchised Marriott brands is affected, and may potentially be limited, by a variety of factors influencing real estate development generally. These include site availability, financing, planning, zoning and other local approvals, and other limitations that may be imposed by market and submarket factors, such as projected room occupancy, changes in growth in demand compared to projected supply, territorial restrictions in our management and franchise agreements, costs of construction, and anticipated room rate structure.

Our development activities expose us to project cost, completion, and resale risks. We develop new hotel and residential properties, and previously developed timeshare interval and fractional ownership properties, both directly and through partnerships, joint ventures, and other business structures with third parties. As demonstrated by the 2009

and 2011 impairment charges for our former Timeshare business, our ongoing involvement in the development of properties presents a number of risks, including that: (1) continued weakness in the capital markets may limit our ability, or that of third parties with whom we do business, to raise capital for completion of projects that have commenced or for development of future properties; (2) properties that we develop could become less attractive due to decreases in demand for hotel and residential properties, market absorption or oversupply, with the result that we may not be able to sell such properties for a profit or at the prices or selling pace we anticipate, potentially requiring additional changes in our pricing strategy that could result in further charges; (3) construction delays, cost overruns, lender financial defaults, or so called “Acts of God” such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, or fires may increase overall project costs or result in project cancellations; and (4) we may be unable to recover development costs we incur for any projects that we do not pursue to completion.

Table of Contents

Development activities that involve our co-investment with third parties may result in disputes that could increase project costs, impair project operations, or increase project completion risks. Partnerships, joint ventures, and other business structures involving our co-investment with third parties generally include some form of shared control over the operations of the business and create added risks, including the possibility that other investors in such ventures could become bankrupt or otherwise lack the financial resources to meet their obligations, or could have or develop business interests, policies, or objectives that are inconsistent with ours. Although we actively seek to minimize such risks before investing in partnerships, joint ventures, or similar structures, actions by another investor may present additional risks of project delay, increased project costs, or operational difficulties following project completion. Such disputes may also be more likely in difficult business environments.

Risks associated with development and sale of residential properties associated with our lodging properties or brands may reduce our profits. In certain hotel and timeshare projects we participate, directly or through noncontrolling interests and/or licensing agreements, in the development and sale of residential properties associated with our brands, including residences and condominiums under our The Ritz-Carlton, EDITION, JW Marriott, Autograph Collection, and Marriott brand names and trademarks. Such projects pose further risks beyond those generally associated with our lodging businesses, which may reduce our profits or compromise our brand equity, including the following: (1) the continued weakness in residential real estate and demand generally may continue to reduce our profits and could make it more difficult to convince future hotel development partners of the value added by our brands; (2) increases in interest rates, reductions in mortgage availability, or increases in the costs of residential ownership could prevent potential customers from buying residential products or reduce the prices they are willing to pay; and (3) residential construction may be subject to warranty and liability claims, and the costs of resolving such claims may be significant. Some hotel openings in our existing development pipeline and approved projects may be delayed or not result in new hotels, which could adversely affect our growth prospects. At year-end 2013 we reported approximately 1,165 hotels in our development pipeline, which includes hotels under construction and under signed contracts, as well as over 170 hotels approved for development but not yet under signed contracts. The eventual opening of the hotels in our development pipeline and, in particular, the hotels approved for development that are not yet under contract, is subject to numerous risks, including in some cases the owner's or developer's ability to obtain adequate financing or governmental or regulatory approvals. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that our development pipeline, and in particular hotels approved for development, will result in new hotels that enter our system, or that those hotels will open when we anticipate.

Planned transactions that we announce may be delayed, not occur at all, or involve unanticipated costs. From time to time we announce transactions that we expect will close at a future date, such as the recently announced acquisition of Protea Hotel Group's brands and management business and disposition of our EDITION hotels in Miami Beach and New York upon completion of construction. If the conditions to consummating these transactions are neither satisfied nor waived by the time we expect, the closings could be delayed or not occur at all. In addition, the EDITION contracts are for a fixed purchase price based upon the estimated total development costs for the hotels and we will not recover any development costs in excess of the agreed purchase price, so we will bear those development costs to the extent that they are higher than we anticipated when we agreed to the transaction.

Technology, Information Protection, and Privacy Risks

A failure to keep pace with developments in technology could impair our operations or competitive position. The lodging industry continues to demand the use of sophisticated technology and systems, including those used for our reservation, revenue management, and property management systems, our Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards programs, and technologies we make available to our guests. These technologies and systems must be refined, updated, and/or replaced with more advanced systems on a regular basis, and if we cannot do so as quickly as our competitors or within budgeted costs and time frames, our business could suffer. We also may not achieve the benefits that we anticipate from any new technology or system, and a failure to do so could result in higher than anticipated costs or could impair our operating results.

An increase in the use of third-party Internet services to book online hotel reservations could adversely impact our business. Some of our hotel rooms are booked through Internet travel intermediaries such as Expedia.com®, Travelocity.com®, and Orbitz.com®, as well as lesser-known online travel service providers. These intermediaries

initially focused on leisure travel, but now also provide offerings for corporate travel and group meetings. Although Marriott's Look No Further[®] Best Rate Guarantee has helped prevent customer preference shift to the intermediaries and greatly reduced the ability of intermediaries to undercut the published rates at our hotels, intermediaries continue to use a variety of aggressive online marketing methods to attract customers, including the purchase, by certain companies, of trademarked online keywords such as "Marriott" from Internet search engines such as Google[®], Bing[®], Yahoo[®], and Baidu[®] to steer customers toward their websites (a practice that has been challenged by various trademark owners in federal court). Although Marriott has successfully limited these practices through contracts with key online intermediaries, the number of intermediaries and related companies that drive

Table of Contents

traffic to intermediaries' websites is too large to permit us to eliminate this risk entirely. In addition, recent class action litigation against several online travel intermediaries and lodging companies, including Marriott, challenges the legality under antitrust law of contract provisions that support programs such as Marriott's Look No Further[®] Best Rate Guarantee, and we cannot assure you that the courts will ultimately uphold such provisions. Our business and profitability could be harmed if online intermediaries succeed in significantly shifting loyalties from our lodging brands to their travel services, diverting bookings away from Marriott.com, or through their fees increasing the overall cost of Internet bookings for our hotels.

Failure to maintain the integrity of internal or customer data could result in faulty business decisions, operational inefficiencies, damage to our reputation and/or subject us to costs, fines, or lawsuits. Our businesses require collection and retention of large volumes of internal and customer data, including credit card numbers and other personally identifiable information of our customers in various information systems that we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract to provide services, including in areas such as human resources outsourcing, website hosting, and various forms of electronic communications. We and third parties who provide services to us also maintain personally identifiable information about our employees. The integrity and protection of that customer, employee, and company data is critical to us. If that data is inaccurate or incomplete, we could make faulty decisions. Our customers and employees also have a high expectation that we and our service providers will adequately protect their personal information. The information, security, and privacy requirements imposed by governmental regulation and the requirements of the payment card industry are also increasingly demanding, in both the United States and other jurisdictions where we operate. Our systems or our franchisees' systems may not be able to satisfy these changing requirements and employee and customer expectations, or may require significant additional investments or time in order to do so. Efforts to hack or breach security measures, failures of systems or software to operate as designed or intended, viruses, operator error, or inadvertent releases of data may materially impact our and our service providers' information systems and records. Our reliance on computer, Internet-based and mobile systems and communications and the frequency and sophistication of efforts by hackers to gain unauthorized access to such systems have increased significantly in recent years. A significant theft, loss, or fraudulent use of customer, employee, or company data could adversely impact our reputation and could result in remedial and other expenses, fines, or litigation. Breaches in the security of our information systems or those of our franchisees or service providers or other disruptions in data services could lead to an interruption in the operation of our systems, resulting in operational inefficiencies and a loss of profits.

Changes in privacy law could adversely affect our ability to market our products effectively. We rely on a variety of direct marketing techniques, including email marketing, online advertising, and postal mailings. Any further restrictions in laws such as the CANSPAM Act, and various U.S. state laws, or new federal laws on marketing and solicitation or international data protection laws that govern these activities could adversely affect the continuing effectiveness of email, online advertising, and postal mailing techniques and could force further changes in our marketing strategy. If this occurs, we may not be able to develop adequate alternative marketing strategies, which could impact the amount and timing of our sales of certain products. We also obtain access to potential customers from travel service providers or other companies with whom we have substantial relationships and market to some individuals on these lists directly or by including our marketing message in the other company's marketing materials. If access to these lists was prohibited or otherwise restricted, our ability to develop new customers and introduce them to our products could be impaired.

Other Risks

Changes in laws and regulations could reduce our profits or increase our costs. Our businesses are subject to a wide variety of laws, regulations, and policies in jurisdictions around the world, including those for financial reporting, taxes, healthcare, and the environment. Changes to these laws, regulations, and policies, including those associated with health care, tax or financial reforms, could reduce our profits. Further, we anticipate that many of the jurisdictions in which we do business will continue to review tax and other revenue raising laws, regulations, and policies, and any resulting changes could impose new restrictions, costs, or prohibitions on our current practices and reduce our profits. In particular, governments may revise tax laws, regulations, or official interpretations in ways that could have a significant impact on us, including modifications that could reduce the profits that we can effectively

realize from our non-U.S. operations, or that could require costly changes to those operations, or the way in which they are structured. For example, most U.S. company effective tax rates reflect the fact that income earned and reinvested outside the United States is generally taxed at local rates, which are often much lower than U.S. tax rates. If changes in tax laws, regulations, or interpretations significantly increase the tax rates on non-U.S. income, our effective tax rate could increase and our profits could be reduced. If such increases resulted from our status as a U.S. company, those changes could place us at a disadvantage to our non-U.S. competitors if those competitors remain subject to lower local tax rates.

If we cannot attract and retain talented associates, our business could suffer. We compete with other companies both within and outside of our industry for talented personnel. If we cannot recruit, train, develop, and retain sufficient numbers of talented associates, we could experience increased associate turnover, decreased guest satisfaction, low morale, inefficiency, or internal control failures. Insufficient numbers of talented associates could also limit our ability to grow and expand our

Table of Contents

businesses. Any shortage of skilled labor could also require higher wages that would increase our labor costs, which could reduce our profits of our third-party owners.

Delaware law and our governing corporate documents contain, and our Board of Directors could implement, anti-takeover provisions that could deter takeover attempts. Under the Delaware business combination statute, a stockholder holding 15 percent or more of our outstanding voting stock could not acquire us without Board of Director consent for at least three years after the date the stockholder first held 15 percent or more of the voting stock. Our governing corporate documents also, among other things, require supermajority votes for mergers and similar transactions. In addition, our Board of Directors could, without stockholder approval, implement other anti-takeover defenses, such as a stockholder's rights plan.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

We describe our company-operated properties in Part I, Item 1. "Business," earlier in this report. We believe our properties are in generally good physical condition with the need for only routine repairs and maintenance and periodic capital improvements. Most of our regional offices and reservation centers, both domestically and internationally, are located in leased facilities. We also lease space in a number of buildings with combined space of approximately 1.1 million square feet in Maryland where our corporate and The Ritz-Carlton headquarters are located.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

See the information under "Legal Proceedings" in Footnote No. 13, "Contingencies" which we incorporate here by reference.

From time to time, we are also subject to other legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business, including adjustments proposed during governmental examinations of the various tax returns we file. While management presently believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not materially harm our financial position, cash flows, or overall trends in results of operations, legal proceedings are inherently uncertain, and unfavorable rulings could, individually or in aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or operating results.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

See Part III, Item 10 of this report for information about our executive officers.

Table of Contents

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information and Dividends

The table below shows the price range of our Class A Common Stock (our "common stock") and the per share cash dividends we declared for each fiscal quarter during the last two years.

		Stock Price		Dividends
		High	Low	Declared per Share
2012	First Quarter	\$38.63	\$29.73	\$0.1000
	Second Quarter	40.45	35.68	0.1300
	Third Quarter	40.00	34.69	0.1300
	Fourth Quarter	41.84	33.93	0.1300
		Stock Price		Dividends
		High	Low	Declared per Share
2013	First Quarter	\$42.27	\$36.24	\$0.1300
	Second Quarter	44.45	38.17	0.1700
	Third Quarter	43.99	39.58	0.1700
	Fourth Quarter	49.84	41.26	0.1700

At February 7, 2014, 294,823,291 shares of our common stock were outstanding and were held by 36,811 shareholders of record. Since October 21, 2013, our common stock has traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") and the Chicago Stock Exchange; prior to October 21, 2013, it traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Stock Exchange. The fiscal year-end closing price for our stock was \$49.35 on December 31, 2013, and \$36.48 on December 28, 2012. All prices are reported on the consolidated transaction reporting system.

Fourth Quarter 2013 Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities
(in millions, except per share amounts)

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾
October 1, 2013- October 31, 2013	1.0	41.82	1.0	17.7
November 1, 2013-November 30, 2013	1.2	46.44	1.2	16.5
December 1, 2013-December 31, 2013	2.2	46.63	2.2	14.3

On February 15, 2013, we announced that our Board of Directors had increased, by 25 million shares, the authorization to repurchase our common stock. As of year-end 2013, 14.3 million shares remained available for ⁽¹⁾ repurchase under authorizations previously approved by our Board of Directors. On February 14, 2014, we announced that our Board of Directors further increased, by 25 million shares, the authorization to repurchase our common stock. We repurchase shares in the open market and in privately negotiated transactions.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following table presents a summary of selected historical financial data for the Company derived from our Financial Statements as of and for our last 10 fiscal years. Since this information is only a summary and does not provide all of the information contained in our financial statements, including the related notes, you should read “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our Financial Statements in this report for each respective year for more detailed information including, among other items, restructuring costs and other charges we incurred in 2008 and 2009, timeshare strategy-impairment charges we incurred in 2009 and 2011, and our 2011 spin-off of our former timeshare operations and timeshare development business. For periods before the 2011 spin-off, we continue to include our former Timeshare segment in Marriott's historical financial results as a component of continuing operations because of Marriott's significant continuing involvement in MVW future operations.

	Fiscal Year ⁽¹⁾								
(\$ in millions, except per share data)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Income Statement Data:									
Revenues ⁽²⁾	\$12,784	\$11,814	\$12,317	\$11,691	\$10,908	\$12,879	\$12,990	\$11,995	\$11,129
Operating income (loss) ⁽²⁾	\$988	\$940	\$526	\$695	\$(152)	\$765	\$1,183	\$1,089	\$671
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Marriott	\$626	\$571	\$198	\$458	\$(346)	\$359	\$697	\$712	\$543
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(109)	—
Discontinued operations ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	3	(1)	5	126
Net income (loss) attributable to Marriott	\$626	\$571	\$198	\$458	\$(346)	\$362	\$696	\$608	\$669
Per Share Data ⁽⁵⁾:									
Diluted earnings (losses) per share from continuing operations attributable to Marriott shareholders	\$2.00	\$1.72	\$0.55	\$1.21	\$(0.97)	\$0.97	\$1.73	\$1.64	\$1.16
Diluted losses per share from cumulative effect of accounting change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.25)	—
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to Marriott shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.27
Diluted earnings (losses) per share attributable to Marriott shareholders	\$2.00	\$1.72	\$0.55	\$1.21	\$(0.97)	\$0.98	\$1.73	\$1.40	\$1.43
Cash dividends declared per share	\$0.6400	\$0.4900	\$0.3875	\$0.2075	\$0.0866	\$0.3339	\$0.2844	\$0.2374	\$0.1979
Balance Sheet Data (at year-end):									
Total assets	\$6,794	\$6,342	\$5,910	\$8,983	\$7,933	\$8,903	\$8,942	\$8,588	\$8,530
Long-term debt	3,147	2,528	1,816	2,691	2,234	2,975	2,790	1,818	1,681
Shareholders’ (deficit) equity	(1,415)	(1,285)	(781)	1,585	1,142	1,380	1,429	2,618	3,252
Other Data:									
Base management fees	\$621	\$581	\$602	\$562	\$530	\$635	\$620	\$553	\$497
Franchise fees	666	607	506	441	400	451	439	390	329
Incentive management fees	256	232	195	182	154	311	369	281	201
Total fees	\$1,543	\$1,420	\$1,303	\$1,185	\$1,084	\$1,397	\$1,428	\$1,224	\$1,027
Fee Revenue-Source:									
North America ⁽⁶⁾	\$1,186	\$1,074	\$970	\$878	\$806	\$1,038	\$1,115	\$955	\$809
Total Outside North America ⁽⁷⁾	357	346	333	307	278	359	313	269	218
Total fees	\$1,543	\$1,420	\$1,303	\$1,185	\$1,084	\$1,397	\$1,428	\$1,224	\$1,027

- (1) Beginning with our 2013 fiscal year, we changed to a calendar year-end reporting cycle. All fiscal years prior to 2013 included 52 weeks, except for 2008 which included 53 weeks.
Balances do not reflect the impact of discontinued operations. Also, for periods prior to 2009, we reclassified our
- (2) provision for loan losses associated with our lodging operations to the "General, administrative, and other expenses" caption of our Income Statements to conform to our presentation for periods beginning in 2009. This reclassification only affected operating income.
We adopted certain provisions of Accounting Standards Certification Topic 978 (previously Statement of Position
- (3) 04-2, "Accounting for Real Estate Time Sharing Transactions"), in our 2006 first quarter, which we reported in our Income Statements as a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.
In 2002, we announced our intent to sell, and subsequently did sell, our Senior Living Services business and exited
- (4) our Distribution Services business. In 2007, we exited our synthetic fuel business. These businesses are reflected as discontinued operations.
For periods before the stock dividends we issued in the third and fourth quarters of 2009, we have adjusted all per
- (5) share data retroactively to reflect those stock dividends. Additionally, for periods before 2006, we have adjusted all per share data retroactively to reflect the June 9, 2006, stock split that we effected in the form of a stock dividend.
- (6) Represents fee revenue from the continental United States (which does not include Hawaii) and Canada, except for 2011 through 2013, which represent fee revenue from the United States (including Hawaii) and Canada.
- (7) Represents fee revenue outside the continental United States and Canada, except for 2011 through 2013, which represent fee revenue outside the United States and Canada.

Table of Contents

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

BUSINESS AND OVERVIEW

Overview

We are a worldwide operator, franchisor, and licensor of hotels and timeshare properties in 72 countries and territories under numerous brand names. We also develop, operate, and market residential properties and provide services to home/condominium owner associations. Under our business model, we typically manage or franchise hotels, rather than own them. At year-end 2013, of the total population of hotel rooms in our system worldwide, we operated 42 percent under management agreements; our franchisees operated 55 percent under franchise agreements; and we owned or leased only two percent. The remainder represented our interest in unconsolidated joint ventures that manage hotels and provide services to franchised properties. We group our operations into four business segments: North American Full-Service, North American Limited-Service, International, and Luxury.

We earn base management fees and in many cases incentive management fees from the properties that we manage, and we earn franchise fees on the properties that others operate under franchise agreements with us. Base fees typically consist of a percentage of property-level revenue while incentive fees typically consist of a percentage of net house profit adjusted for a specified owner return. Net house profit is calculated as gross operating profit (house profit) less noncontrollable expenses such as insurance, real estate taxes, capital spending reserves, and the like. Our emphasis on long-term management contracts and franchising tends to provide more stable earnings in periods of economic softness, while adding new hotels to our system generates growth, typically with little or no investment by the company. This strategy has driven substantial growth while minimizing financial leverage and risk in a cyclical industry. In addition, we believe minimizing our capital investments and adopting a strategy of recycling the investments that we do make maximizes and maintains our financial flexibility.

We remain focused on doing the things that we do well; that is, selling rooms, taking care of our guests, and making sure we control costs both at company-operated properties and at the corporate level ("above-property"). Our brands remain strong as a result of skilled management teams, dedicated associates, superior customer service with an emphasis on guest and associate satisfaction, significant distribution, our Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards loyalty programs, a multichannel reservations system, and desirable property amenities. We strive to effectively leverage our size and broad distribution.

We, along with owners and franchisees, continue to invest in our brands by means of new, refreshed, and reinvented properties, new room and public space designs, and enhanced amenities and technology offerings. We address, through various means, hotels in the system that do not meet standards. We continue to enhance the appeal of our proprietary, information-rich, and easy-to-use website, Marriott.com, and of our associated mobile smartphone applications and mobile website that connect to Marriott.com, through functionality and service improvements, and we expect to continue capturing an increasing proportion of property-level reservations via this cost-efficient channel. In 2013, we successfully launched Mobile Check-In at 350 Marriott Hotels both in North America and select international locations.

Our profitability, as well as that of owners and franchisees, has benefited from our approach to property-level and above-property productivity. Properties in our system continue to maintain very tight cost controls. We also control above-property costs, some of which we allocate to hotels, by remaining focused on systems, processing, and support areas.

Table of Contents

Performance Measures

We believe Revenue per Available Room ("RevPAR"), which we calculate by dividing room sales for comparable properties by room nights available to guests for the period, is a meaningful indicator of our performance because it measures the period-over-period change in room revenues for comparable properties. RevPAR may not be comparable to similarly titled measures, such as revenues. We also believe occupancy and average daily rate ("ADR"), which both correlate with RevPAR, are meaningful indicators of our performance. Occupancy, which we calculate by dividing occupied rooms by total rooms available, measures the utilization of a property's available capacity. ADR, which we calculate by dividing property room revenue by total rooms sold, measures average room price and is useful in assessing pricing levels.

References to year-end 2013 RevPAR statistics, including occupancy and average daily rate, throughout this report reflect the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, as compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2012. References to RevPAR statistics, including occupancy and average daily rate, have not been modified to a calendar basis for year-end 2012 compared to year-end 2011. Accordingly, these statistics reflect the 52-week period ended December 28, 2012 compared to the 52-week period ended December 30, 2011, with the exception of The Ritz-Carlton and Autograph Collection brand properties and properties located outside of the United States where statistics are for the twelve months ended for each year presented, consistent with historic presentation. For the properties located in countries that use currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the comparisons to the prior year period are on a constant U.S. dollar basis. We calculate constant dollar statistics by applying exchange rates for the current period to the prior comparable period.

We define our comparable properties as those that were open and operating under one of our brands for at least one full calendar year as of the end of the current period and have not, in either the current or previous periods presented, (i) undergone significant room or public space renovations or expansions, (ii) been converted between company operated and franchised, or (iii) sustained substantial property damage or business interruption. Comparable properties represented the following percentage of our properties for the years ended 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively: (1) 89%, 93%, and 94% of North American properties; (2) 75%, 78%, and 79% of International properties; and (3) 87%, 91%, and 92% of total properties.

We also believe company-operated house profit margin, which is the ratio of property-level gross operating profit (also known as house profit) to total property-level revenue, is a meaningful indicator of our performance because this ratio measures our overall ability as the operator to produce property-level profits by generating sales and controlling the operating expenses over which we have the most direct control. House profit includes room, food and beverage, and other revenue and the related expenses including payroll and benefits expenses, as well as repairs and maintenance, utility, general and administrative, and sales and marketing expenses. House profit does not include the impact of management fees, furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement reserves, insurance, taxes, or other fixed expenses.

Results

Conditions for our business continued to improve in 2013, reflecting generally low supply growth in the United States ("U.S."), global improving economic climate in many markets around the world, improved pricing in most markets, and a year-over-year increase in the number of properties in our system. Demand was particularly strong at luxury properties, followed by full-service properties, and limited-service properties.

Comparable worldwide systemwide average daily rates for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 increased 3.4 percent on a constant dollar basis to \$143.33, RevPAR increased 4.6 percent to \$102.46, and occupancy increased 0.9 percentage points to 71.5 percent, compared to the same period a year ago.

Continuing economic uncertainty in the U.S. and U.S. government sequestration had a dampening effect on short-term group customer demand through the 2013 first half. Short-term group customer demand improved in the 2013 second half, benefiting from better attendance at group functions. Group bookings in the 2013 second half for future short-term group business also improved. Government and government-related demand was constrained due to government spending restrictions and the U.S. federal government shutdown in October, particularly in Washington, D.C. and the surrounding areas. Transient demand was particularly strong in the western U.S., which allowed us to

continue eliminating discounts, shifting business into higher rated price categories, and raising room rates. In the northeast U.S., weak group demand in the region in the first half of 2013, new supply in the city of New York, and weak government and government-related business in Washington, D.C., further impacted by the government shutdown, constrained RevPAR improvement. Leisure destinations in the U.S. had strong demand.

The properties in our system serve both transient and group customers. Business transient and leisure transient demand in the U.S. was strong in 2013. For group business, two-thirds is typically booked before the year of arrival and one-third is booked in the year of arrival. Also, during an economic recovery, group pricing tends to lag transient pricing due to the significant lead times for group bookings. During the recent U.S. economic recession, organizers of large group meetings

Table of Contents

scheduled smaller and fewer meetings to take place in 2013 than was previously typical. As the U.S. economy recovered, we replaced this lower level of large advance-purchase groups with smaller, last-minute group bookings and transient business. Last-minute group demand weakened during the first half of 2013, largely driven by weak corporate business and soft government demand at many properties, but corporate demand improved in the 2013 second half. U.S. government group demand weakened further as the year progressed, significantly impacted by the government shutdown in the 2013 fourth quarter.

Short-term group demand shortfalls in the 2013 first half were largely mitigated by strong transient demand leading to strong occupancy rates. At the same time, as transient guests typically spend less on food and beverage than group customers, property-level food and beverage revenues increased year-over-year more slowly than room revenue. In addition, spending on food and beverage in 2013 was constrained by the somewhat uncertain economic climate and government spending restrictions in the U.S.

As of year-end 2013, our group revenue booking pace for company-operated Marriott Hotels brand properties in North America is up over 4 percent for stays in 2014, compared to year-end 2012 booking pace for stays in 2013, reflecting improved group demand and greater pricing power.

Outside of North America, Eastern Europe, Russia, and Northern United Kingdom had strong demand in 2013 while Western Europe experienced moderate RevPAR growth. London RevPAR declined in the first three quarters of 2013, reflecting tough comparisons to last year's summer Olympic Games, but improved in the 2013 fourth quarter. Demand in France weakened as the year progressed. Demand remained weak in European markets more dependent on regional travel and new supply and weak economies constrained RevPAR growth in a few markets. In the Middle East, demand was strong in the United Arab Emirates, but weakened further in Egypt (particularly in the second half of 2013), Jordan, and Qatar. Demand in the Asia Pacific region continued to moderate, as our hotels in China experienced weaker government-related travel, moderating economic growth, and new supply in several markets. Thailand and Indonesia had higher demand and strong RevPAR growth in 2013.

We monitor market conditions and carefully price our rooms daily in accordance with individual property demand levels, generally adjusting room rates as demand changes. We also modify the mix of our business to increase revenue as demand changes. Demand for higher rated rooms improved in most markets in 2013, which allowed us to reduce discounting and special offers for transient business in many markets. This mix improvement benefited average daily rates. For our company-operated properties, we continue to focus on enhancing property-level house profit margins and actively pursue productivity improvements.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

The following discussion presents an analysis of results of our operations for 2013, 2012, and 2011 (which included the results of the former Timeshare segment before the spin-off).

In late 2011, we completed the spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business.

Accordingly, we no longer have a Timeshare segment and instead earn license fees that we do not allocate to any of our segments and include in "other unallocated corporate." See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off" for additional information.

Revenues

2013 Compared to 2012

Revenues increased by \$970 million (8 percent) to \$12,784 million in 2013 from \$11,814 million in 2012 as a result of: higher cost reimbursements revenue (\$886 million), higher franchise fees (\$59 million), higher base management fees (\$40 million), and higher incentive management fees (\$24 million, comprised of a \$27 million increase for North America and a \$3 million decrease outside of North America), partially offset by lower owned, leased, and other revenue (\$39 million). We estimate that the \$970 million increase in revenues included \$8 million of combined base management fee, franchise fee, and incentive management fee revenues due to the additional four days of activity in 2013 compared to 2012.

Cost reimbursements revenue represents reimbursements of costs incurred on behalf of managed and franchised properties and relates, predominantly, to payroll costs at managed properties where we are the employer. As we record cost reimbursements based upon costs incurred with no added markup, this revenue and related expense has no impact

on either our operating or net income. The \$886 million increase in total cost reimbursements revenue, to \$10,291 million in 2013 from \$9,405 million in 2012, reflected the impact of higher property-level demand and growth across the system.

Table of Contents

The \$40 million increase in total base management fees, to \$621 million in 2013 from \$581 million in 2012, mainly reflected stronger RevPAR due to increased demand (\$18 million), the impact of unit growth across the system (\$18 million), primarily driven by Gaylord brand properties we began managing in the fourth quarter of 2012, and the additional four days of activity (approximately \$3 million). The \$59 million increase in total franchise fees, to \$666 million in 2013 from \$607 million in 2012, primarily reflected stronger RevPAR due to increased demand (\$22 million), the impact of unit growth across the system (\$23 million), increased relicensing fees primarily for certain North American Limited-Service properties (\$8 million), and the additional four days of activity (approximately \$5 million). The \$24 million increase in incentive management fees from \$232 million in 2012 to \$256 million in 2013 largely reflected higher property-level income at managed hotels (\$33 million), particularly full-service hotels in North America, partially offset by unfavorable foreign exchange rates (\$3 million) and unfavorable variances from the following 2012 items: recognition of incentive management fees due to contract revisions for certain International segment properties (\$3 million) and recognition of previously deferred fees in conjunction with an International segment property's change in ownership (\$3 million).

The \$39 million decrease in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue, to \$950 million in 2013 from \$989 million in 2012, primarily reflected \$35 million of lower corporate housing revenue due to the sale of the ExecuStay corporate housing business in the 2012 second quarter and \$28 million of lower owned and leased revenue, partially offset by \$12 million of higher branding fees, \$8 million of higher hotel agreement termination fees, and \$2 million of higher other revenue. Lower owned and leased revenue primarily reflected fewer International segment leased properties due to three leases that we terminated in 2013 and weaker demand at one leased property in London, as well as a \$2 million business interruption payment received in the 2012 second quarter from a utility company. Combined branding fees for credit card endorsements and the sale of branded residential real estate by others totaled \$118 million in 2013 and \$106 million in 2012.

2012 Compared to 2011

Revenues decreased by \$503 million (4 percent) to \$11,814 million in 2012 from \$12,317 million in 2011. As detailed later in this report in the table under the caption "Former Timeshare Segment - 2012 Compared to 2011," the spin-off contributed to a net \$1,282 million decrease in revenues. This decrease was partially offset by a \$779 million increase in revenues in our lodging business.

The \$779 million increase in revenues for our lodging business was a result of: higher cost reimbursements revenue (\$757 million), higher franchise fees (\$44 million), higher incentive management fees (\$37 million, comprised of an \$18 million increase for North America and a \$19 million increase outside of North America), and higher base management fees (\$35 million), partially offset by lower owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue (\$94 million, which includes a \$70 million reduction from our sold corporate housing business as further discussed later in this section).

The \$562 million increase in total cost reimbursements revenue, to \$9,405 million in 2012 from \$8,843 million in 2011, reflected a \$757 million increase (allocated across our lodging business) resulting from higher property-level demand and growth across our system, partially offset by a net \$195 million decline in timeshare-related cost reimbursements due to the spin-off.

The \$21 million decrease in total base management fees, to \$581 million in 2012 from \$602 million in 2011, primarily reflected a decline of \$56 million in former Timeshare segment (\$51 million) and International segment (\$5 million) base management fees due to the spin-off, partially offset by a net increase of \$35 million across our lodging business. The \$35 million net increase in base management fees across our lodging business primarily reflected stronger RevPAR (\$24 million) and the impact of unit growth across the system (\$9 million), as well as recognition in the 2012 third quarter of \$7 million of previously deferred base management fees in conjunction with the sale of our equity interest in a North American-Limited Service joint venture, partially offset by unfavorable foreign exchange rates (\$3 million) and the unfavorable impact of \$3 million of fee reversals in 2012 for two properties to reflect contract revisions. The \$101 million increase in total franchise fees, to \$607 million in 2012 from \$506 million in 2011, primarily reflected an increase of \$57 million in license fees from MVW and an increase of \$44 million across our lodging business primarily as a result of stronger RevPAR (\$27 million) and the impact of unit growth across the

system (\$13 million). The \$37 million increase in incentive management fees from \$195 million in 2011 to \$232 million in 2012 primarily reflected higher net property-level income (\$30 million), new unit growth, net of terminations (\$6 million), recognition of incentive management fees due to contract revisions for certain International segment properties (\$3 million), and recognition of previously deferred fees in conjunction with an International segment property's change in ownership (\$3 million), partially offset by unfavorable foreign exchange rates (\$4 million).

The \$94 million decrease in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue, to \$989 million in 2012 from \$1,083 million in 2011, primarily reflected \$70 million of lower corporate housing revenue due to the sale of the ExecuStay® corporate housing business in the 2012 second quarter, \$29 million of lower owned and leased revenue, and \$3 million of lower

Table of Contents

termination fees, partially offset by \$7 million of higher branding fees and \$3 million of higher other revenue. The \$29 million decrease in owned and leased revenue primarily reflected: (1) \$34 million of lower revenue at several owned and leased properties in our International segment, primarily driven by three hotels that left the system (\$18 million), weaker demand at three other hotels (\$6 million), two hotels that are no longer leased but remain within our system as managed or franchised properties (\$5 million), and unfavorable foreign exchange rates (\$5 million); and (2) \$23 million of lower revenue at a North American Full-Service segment property that converted from leased to managed at year-end 2011; partially offset by (3) \$14 million of higher revenue at one leased property in London due to strong demand, in part associated with the 2012 third quarter Olympic Games; and (4) \$10 million of higher revenue at one leased property in Japan. The property in Japan benefited from favorable comparisons with 2011 as a result of very weak demand due to the earthquake and tsunami as well as a \$2 million business interruption payment received in 2012 from a utility company. Combined branding fees for credit card endorsements and the sale of branded residential real estate by others totaled \$106 million in 2012 and \$99 million in 2011.

Operating Income

2013 Compared to 2012

Operating income increased by \$48 million to \$988 million in 2013 from \$940 million in 2012. The \$48 million increase in operating income reflected a \$59 million increase in franchise fees, a \$40 million increase in base management fees, a \$24 million increase in incentive management fees, and \$6 million of higher owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue net of direct expenses, partially offset by an \$81 million increase in general, administrative and other expenses. Approximately \$7 million of the net increase in operating income was due to the additional four days of activity in 2013. We discuss the reasons for the increases in base management fees, franchise fees, and incentive management fees compared to 2012 in the preceding "Revenues" section.

The \$6 million (4 percent) increase in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue, net of direct expenses was largely attributable to \$12 million of higher branding fees, \$8 million of higher hotel agreement termination fees, and \$2 million of higher other revenue, partially offset by \$17 million of lower owned and leased revenue, net of direct expenses. Lower owned and leased revenue, net of direct expenses was primarily due to \$7 million in costs related to three International segment leases we terminated, \$5 million in lower results at one leased property in London, \$7 million in pre-opening expenses for the London and Miami EDITION hotels, and a \$2 million business interruption payment received in the 2012 second quarter from a utility company for our leased property in Japan, partially offset by \$4 million in net favorable results at several leased properties.

General, administrative, and other expenses increased by \$81 million (13 percent) to \$726 million in 2013 from \$645 million in 2012. The \$81 million increase largely reflected the following 2013 items: (1) \$32 million increased other expenses primarily associated with higher costs in international markets, higher costs for hotel development, and higher costs for branding and service initiatives to enhance and grow our brands globally; (2) \$26 million of higher compensation and other overhead expenses including increases in hotel development staffing and bonus compensation; (3) \$18 million of impairment and accelerated amortization expense for deferred contract acquisition costs primarily for properties that left our system or which had cash flow shortfalls; (4) a \$5 million performance cure payment for an International segment property; (5) \$4 million of higher amortization expense year over year for deferred contract acquisition costs related to the 2012 Gaylord brand and hotel management company acquisition; and (6) a \$4 million increase in legal expenses, primarily due to favorable litigation settlements in 2012. These increases were partially offset by a favorable variance from the accelerated amortization of \$8 million of deferred contract acquisition costs in 2012 for a property that exited our system. The \$81 million increase in total general, administrative, and other expenses included \$27 million that we did not allocate to any of our segments, and \$54 million that we allocated as follows: \$18 million to our International segment, \$19 million to our Luxury segment, \$15 million to our North American Full-Service segment, and \$2 million to our North American Limited-Service segment.

2012 Compared to 2011

Operating income increased by \$414 million to \$940 million in 2012 from \$526 million in 2011. The \$414 million increase in operating income reflected a net \$265 million favorable variance due to the spin-off (which included \$324 million of Timeshare strategy-impairment charges in 2011. See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off" for additional information on these charges.), as detailed in the table under the caption "Former Timeshare Segment - 2012 Compared to 2011,"

and a \$149 million increase across our lodging business. This \$149 million increase across our lodging business reflected a \$44 million increase in franchise fees, a \$37 million increase in incentive management fees, a \$35 million increase in base management fees, \$25 million of higher owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue net of direct expenses, and an \$8 million decrease in general, administrative and other expenses. We discuss the reasons for the increases in base management fees, franchise fees, and incentive management fees across our lodging business compared to 2011 in the preceding “Revenues” section.

Table of Contents

The \$25 million (18 percent) increase in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue net of direct expenses was primarily attributable to \$19 million of net stronger results, particularly at one leased property in Japan (\$9 million) and one leased property in London (\$8 million), \$7 million of higher branding fees, and \$3 million of higher other revenue, partially offset by \$3 million of lower termination fees. Our leased property in London benefited from strong demand and higher property-level margins in 2012 in part associated with the 2012 third quarter Olympic Games, while our leased property in Japan experienced strong demand in 2012, benefiting from favorable comparisons with 2011 as a result of very weak demand due to the earthquake and tsunami as well as a \$2 million business interruption payment received in 2012 from a utility company.

General, administrative, and other expenses decreased by \$107 million (14 percent) to \$645 million in 2012 from \$752 million in 2011. The \$107 million decrease reflected a decline of \$99 million due to the spin-off (consisting of \$63 million of former Timeshare segment general, administrative, and other expenses and \$36 million of other expenses not previously allocated to the former Timeshare segment, including \$34 million of Timeshare spin-off costs and \$2 million of other expenses), and a decline of \$8 million across our lodging business. The \$8 million decrease across our lodging business was primarily a result of: (1) favorable variances from the following 2011 items: (a) a \$5 million impairment of deferred contract acquisition costs and a \$5 million accounts receivable reserve, both for one Luxury segment property whose owner filed for bankruptcy; (b) a \$5 million performance cure payment for a North American Full-Service property; and (c) \$8 million for a guarantee accrual for one North American Full-Service property and the write-off of contract acquisition costs for several other properties; and (2) \$11 million of guarantee accrual reversals in 2012, primarily associated with four properties for which we either satisfied the related guarantee requirements or were otherwise released; (3) a favorable litigation settlement, partially offset by higher legal expenses, netting to a favorable \$3 million; and (4) \$2 million in decreased expenses due to favorable foreign exchange rates.

These favorable items were partially offset by: (1) the following unfavorable 2012 items: (a) \$20 million of increased compensation and other overhead expenses; and (b) the accelerated amortization of \$8 million of deferred contract acquisitions costs for a North American Full-Service segment property (for which we earned a termination fee that we recorded in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue); and (2) the unfavorable variance for a \$5 million reversal in 2011 of a loan loss provision for one property with increased expected future cash flows. See "BUSINESS SEGMENTS: North American Full-Service Lodging" for more information on the termination fee and the related accelerated amortization of deferred contract acquisition costs recorded in 2012.

The \$8 million decrease in total general, administrative, and other expenses across our lodging business consisted of a \$21 million decrease allocated to our Luxury segment, partially offset by an \$11 million increase that we did not allocate to any of our segments and a \$2 million increase allocated to our North American Full-Service segment.

Gains (Losses) and Other Income

We show our gains (losses) and other income for 2013, 2012, and 2011 in the following table:

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Gains on sales of real estate and other	\$2	\$27	\$11
Gain on sale of joint venture and other investments	9	21	—
Income from cost method joint ventures	—	2	—
Impairment of cost method joint venture investments and equity securities	—	(8	) (18
	\$11	\$42	\$(7

2013 Compared to 2012

Gains and other income decreased by \$31 million (74 percent) to \$11 million in 2013 compared to \$42 million in 2012. This decrease in gains and other income principally reflected an unfavorable variance from the \$41 million gain we recognized in 2012 on the sale of the equity interest in a North American Limited-Service joint venture which we discuss in the following "2012 Compared to 2011" discussion, and a \$2 million impairment loss we recognized in 2013 as a result of measuring certain assets at fair value less the costs we incurred to sell those assets. See Footnote

No. 7, "Acquisition and Dispositions" for more information on the reclassification of these assets to held for sale. The decrease in gains and other income was partially offset by a gain of \$8 million we recognized in 2013 on the sale of a portion of our shares of a publicly traded company and a favorable variance from an other-than-temporary \$7 million impairment we recorded in 2012 which we discuss in the following "2012 Compared to 2011" discussion.

Table of Contents

2012 Compared to 2011

In 2012, we recognized a total gain of \$41 million on the sale of an equity interest in a North American Limited-Service joint venture (formerly two joint ventures which were merged before the sale) which consisted of: (1) a \$21 million gain on the sale of this interest reflected in the "Gain on sale of joint venture and other investments" caption in the preceding table; and (2) recognition of the \$20 million remaining gain we deferred in 2005 due to contingencies in the original transaction documents for the sale of land to one of the joint ventures, reflected in the "Gains on sales of real estate and other" caption in the preceding table. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions" for more information on the sale of this equity interest.

The "Impairment of cost method joint venture investments and equity securities" line in the preceding table reflects the other-than-temporary impairment in 2012 of two cost method joint venture investments and the other-than-temporary impairment in 2011 of marketable equity securities. For more information on the \$7 million impairment of one of the cost method joint venture investments in 2012, see Footnote No. 4, "Fair Value of Financial Instruments." For more information on the impairment of marketable equity securities in 2011, see Footnote No. 4, "Fair Value of Financial Instruments" of the 2012 Form 10-K.

Interest Expense

2013 Compared to 2012

Interest expense decreased by \$17 million (12 percent) to \$120 million in 2013 compared to \$137 million in 2012. This decrease in interest expense principally reflected a net \$13 million decrease due to net Senior Note retirements and new Senior Note issuances at lower interest rates; and \$3 million of increased capitalized interest primarily related to developing two EDITION hotels, partially offset by completion of The London EDITION in the 2013 fourth quarter.

2012 Compared to 2011

Interest expense decreased by \$27 million (16 percent) to \$137 million in 2012 compared to \$164 million in 2011. This decrease reflected a \$29 million decrease due to the spin-off, partially offset by a \$2 million increase for our lodging business. The \$29 million decrease in interest expense due to the spin-off consisted of interest expense in 2011 that was allocated to the former Timeshare segment (\$43 million), partially offset by interest expense in 2012 for ongoing obligations for costs that were a component of "Timeshare-direct" expenses before the spin-off (\$8 million) and the unfavorable variance to 2011 for capitalized interest expense for construction projects for our former Timeshare segment (\$6 million). For the \$8 million of interest expense in 2012 for ongoing spin-off obligations, we also recorded \$8 million of "Interest income" in 2012 for the associated notes receivable. The \$2 million increase in interest expense for our lodging business was primarily for the Series K Notes and the Series L Notes we issued in 2012 (\$23 million) as well as increased interest expense for our Marriott Rewards program and our commercial paper program, reflecting higher average balances and interest rates (\$2 million), partially offset by increased capitalized interest expense principally for lodging construction projects (\$15 million) and the absence of interest expense for the Series F Senior Notes following our repayment of those notes in 2012 (\$9 million). See the "LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES" caption later in this report for more information on our credit facility.

Interest Income and Income Tax

2013 Compared to 2012

Interest income increased by \$6 million (35 percent) to \$23 million in 2013 compared to \$17 million in 2012, primarily reflecting \$5 million earned on the \$65 million mandatorily redeemable preferred equity ownership interest we acquired in the 2013 second quarter. See Footnote No. 4, "Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for more information on the acquisition.

Our tax provision decreased by \$7 million (3 percent) to \$271 million in 2013 from \$278 million in 2012. The decrease resulted from a lower effective tax rate (30.2 percent in 2013 compared to 32.7 percent in 2012), favorable tax provision to tax return adjustments in 2013, favorable variance from a reserve recorded for an international tax issue in 2012, a favorable state tax adjustment in 2013, and higher income before income taxes in jurisdictions outside of the U.S. with lower tax rates, partially offset by higher income tax expense in the U.S.

2012 Compared to 2011

Interest income increased by \$3 million (21 percent) to \$17 million in 2012 compared to \$14 million in 2011, primarily reflecting \$9 million of increased interest income for two notes receivable issued to us in conjunction with the spin-off, partially offset by a \$6 million decrease primarily from the repayment of certain loans. For \$8 million of the \$9 million increase

Table of Contents

in interest income in 2012 for notes receivable issued to us in conjunction with the spin-off, we also recorded \$8 million of "Interest expense" in 2012 for ongoing obligations for those notes.

Our tax provision increased by \$120 million (76 percent) to \$278 million in 2012 from \$158 million in 2011. The increase was primarily due to the absence of timeshare pre-tax losses in 2012 due to the spin-off and the effect of higher pre-tax income from our lodging business, as well as a lower percentage of lodging pre-tax income in 2012 from jurisdictions outside the U.S. with lower tax rates. These increases in the provision were partially offset by a favorable variance from \$34 million of income tax expense that we recorded in 2011 to write off certain deferred tax assets transferred to MVW in conjunction with the spin-off.

Equity in Losses

2013 Compared to 2012

Equity in losses of \$5 million in 2013 improved by \$8 million from equity in losses of \$13 million in 2012. The change primarily reflected a favorable variance from the following 2012 items: (1) \$8 million in losses at a Luxury segment joint venture for the impairment of certain underlying residential properties; and (2) a \$2 million loan loss provision for certain notes receivable due from another Luxury segment joint venture. These favorable variances were partially offset by a \$4 million impairment charge in the 2013 second quarter associated with a corporate joint venture (not allocated to one of our segments) that we determined was fully impaired because we did not expect to recover the investment.

2012 Compared to 2011

Equity in losses of \$13 million in 2012 was unchanged from equity in losses of \$13 million in 2011, and reflected a \$4 million decrease in equity in losses across our lodging business, entirely offset by a \$4 million unfavorable variance due to the impact of the spin-off. The \$4 million decrease in equity in losses across our lodging business primarily reflected \$3 million of increased earnings at two International segment joint ventures, \$3 million of decreased losses at two other joint ventures, and a \$3 million favorable variance from the 2012 sale of an equity interest in a North American Limited-Service joint venture (formerly two joint ventures which were merged before the sale) which had losses in the prior year, partially offset by \$3 million of increased losses at a Luxury segment joint venture, and a \$2 million loan loss provision for certain notes receivable due from another Luxury segment joint venture. The \$3 million of increased losses at a Luxury segment joint venture reflected increased losses of \$8 million primarily from the impairment of certain underlying residential properties in 2012, partially offset by \$5 million of decreased losses in 2012, after the impairment, as a result of decreased joint venture costs. The \$4 million unfavorable variance due to the impact of the spin-off reflected the \$4 million reversal in 2011 of the funding liability associated with Timeshare-strategy impairment charges we originally recorded in 2009. See Footnote No. 18, "Timeshare Strategy-Impairment Charges" of our 2011 Form 10-K for additional information on this reversal.

Net Income

2013 Compared to 2012

Net income increased by \$55 million to \$626 million in 2013 from \$571 million in 2012, and diluted earnings per share increased by \$0.28 per share (16 percent) to \$2.00 per share from \$1.72 per share in 2012. As discussed in more detail in the preceding sections beginning with "Revenues," or as shown in the Consolidated Statements of Income, the \$55 million increase in net income was due to higher franchise fees (\$59 million), higher base management fees (\$40 million), higher incentive management fees (\$24 million), lower interest expense (\$17 million), lower equity in losses (\$8 million), lower income taxes (\$7 million), higher owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue, net of direct expenses (\$6 million), and higher interest income (\$6 million). These increases were partially offset by higher general, administrative, and other expenses (\$81 million) and lower gains and other income (\$31 million).

2012 Compared to 2011

Net income increased by \$373 million to \$571 million in 2012 from \$198 million in 2011, and diluted earnings per share increased by \$1.17 per share (213 percent) to \$1.72 per share from \$0.55 per share in 2011. As discussed in more detail in the preceding sections beginning with "Revenues," or as shown in the Consolidated Statements of Income, the \$373 million increase in net income was due to the impact of the spin-off (\$296 million), as well as the following increases across our lodging business: higher gains and other income (\$52 million), higher franchise fees

(\$44 million), higher incentive management fees (\$37 million), higher base management fees (\$35 million), higher owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue, net of direct expenses (\$25 million), lower general, administrative, and other expenses (\$8 million), and lower

Table of Contents

equity in losses (\$4 million). These increases were partially offset by higher income taxes (\$120 million) as well as the following decreases across our lodging business: lower interest income (\$6 million) and higher interest expense (\$2 million).

Former Timeshare Segment - 2012 Compared to 2011

The following tables facilitate the comparison of 2012 to 2011 by detailing the components of our former Timeshare segment revenues and results for 2011, as well as certain items that we did not allocate to our Timeshare segment for 2011 while also showing the components of revenue, interest income and interest expense we received from MVW for 2012.

(\$ in millions)	2012	2011	Change 2012/2011
Former Timeshare segment revenues			
Base fee revenue	\$—	\$51	
Total sales and services revenue	—	1,088	
Cost reimbursements	—	299	
Former Timeshare segment revenues	—	1,438	\$(1,438)
Other base fee revenue	—	5	(5)
Other unallocated corporate revenues from MVW			
Franchise fee revenue	61	4	
Cost reimbursements	128	24	
Revenues from MVW	189	28	161
Total revenue impact	\$189	\$1,471	\$(1,282)
	2012	2011	Change 2012/2011
Former Timeshare segment results operating income impact			
Base fee revenue	\$—	\$51	
Timeshare sales and services, net	—	159	
Timeshare strategy-impairment charges	—	(324)
General, administrative, and other expense	—	(63)
Former Timeshare segment results operating income impact ⁽¹⁾	—	(177	) \$177
Other base fee revenue	—	5	(5)
General, administrative, and other expenses			
Timeshare spin-off costs	—	(34	) 34
Other miscellaneous expenses	—	(2	) 2
Other Unallocated corporate operating income impact from MVW			
Franchise fee revenue	61	4	57
Total operating income (loss) impact	61	(204	) 265
Gains (losses) and other income ⁽¹⁾	—	3	(3)
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(8	) (43	) 35
Capitalized interest	—	6	(6)
Interest income	11	2	9
Equity in earnings (losses)	—	4	(4)

Table of Contents

Earnings Before Interest Expense, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”) and Adjusted EBITDA EBITDA, a financial measure that is not prescribed or authorized by United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), reflects earnings excluding the impact of interest expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We believe that EBITDA is a meaningful indicator of operating performance because we use it to measure our ability to service debt, fund capital expenditures, and expand our business. We also use EBITDA, as do analysts, lenders, investors and others, to evaluate companies because it excludes certain items that can vary widely across different industries or among companies within the same industry. For example, interest expense can be dependent on a company’s capital structure, debt levels, and credit ratings. Accordingly, the impact of interest expense on earnings can vary significantly among companies. The tax positions of companies can also vary because of their differing abilities to take advantage of tax benefits and because of the tax policies of the jurisdictions in which they operate. As a result, effective tax rates and provision for income taxes can vary considerably among companies. EBITDA also excludes depreciation and amortization because companies utilize productive assets of different ages and use different methods of both acquiring and depreciating productive assets. These differences can result in considerable variability in the relative costs of productive assets and the depreciation and amortization expense among companies. We, therefore, exclude depreciation and amortization expense. Effective with this report, we have also modified our EBITDA calculation to exclude depreciation and amortization expense that we classify in the "Owned, leased, and corporate housing-direct expenses" and "General, administrative, and other expenses" captions of our Income Statements; as well as the depreciation expense that third party owners reimburse to us that we classify in the "Reimbursed costs" caption of our Income Statements.

We also believe that Adjusted EBITDA, another non-GAAP financial measure, is a meaningful indicator of operating performance. Our Adjusted EBITDA reflects: (1) an adjustment to exclude the \$41 million pre-tax gain on the 2012 sale of an equity interest in a North American Limited-Service joint venture discussed earlier in the "Gains and Other Income" caption; and (2) beginning with this report, an adjustment to exclude share-based compensation expense for all years presented. Because companies use share-based payment awards differently, both in the type and quantity of awards granted, we excluded share-based compensation expense to address considerable variability among companies in recording compensation expense. We believe Adjusted EBITDA that excludes these items is a meaningful measure of our operating performance because it permits period-over-period comparisons of our ongoing core operations before these items and facilitates our comparison of results before these items with results from other lodging companies.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations and should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for performance measures calculated under GAAP. Both of these non-GAAP measures exclude certain cash expenses that we are obligated to make. In addition, other companies in our industry may calculate EBITDA and in particular Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do or may not calculate them at all, limiting EBITDA's and Adjusted EBITDA's usefulness as comparative measures.

We show our 2013 and 2012 EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA calculations that reflect the changes we describe above and reconcile those measures with Net Income in the following tables:

Table of Contents

(\$ in millions)	2013	
Net Income	\$626	
Interest expense	120	
Tax provision	271	
Depreciation and amortization	127	
Depreciation classified in Reimbursed costs	48	
Interest expense from unconsolidated joint ventures	4	
Depreciation and amortization from unconsolidated joint ventures	13	
EBITDA	\$1,209	
Share-based compensation (including share-based compensation reimbursed by third-party owners)	116	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,325	
(\$ in millions)	2012	
Net Income	\$571	
Interest expense	137	
Tax provision	278	
Depreciation and amortization	102	
Depreciation classified in Reimbursed costs	45	
Interest expense from unconsolidated joint ventures	11	
Depreciation and amortization from unconsolidated joint ventures	20	
EBITDA	\$1,164	
Share-based compensation (including share-based compensation reimbursed by third-party owners)	94	
Less: Gain on Courtyard JV sale, pre-tax	(41)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,217	

Table of Contents

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We are a diversified lodging company with operations in four business segments: North American Full-Service, North American Limited-Service, International, and Luxury. See Footnote No. 14, "Business Segments," for further information.

In addition to our four current segments, on November 21, 2011 we spun off our former timeshare operations and timeshare development business, which had until that time been our Timeshare segment, as a new independent company, MVW. See Footnote No. 14, "Business Segments," for historical financial results of our former Timeshare segment and Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off" for more information.

36

Table of Contents

At year-end 2013, we operated, franchised, and licensed the following properties by segment:

	Total Lodging and Timeshare Products					
	Properties			Rooms		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
North American Full-Service Segment ⁽¹⁾						
Marriott Hotels	312	15	327	123,296	5,355	128,651
Marriott Conference Centers	10	—	10	2,915	—	2,915
JW Marriott	22	1	23	12,649	221	12,870
Renaissance Hotels	74	2	76	26,840	790	27,630
Renaissance ClubSport	2	—	2	349	—	349
Gaylord Hotels	5	—	5	8,098	—	8,098
Autograph Collection	32	—	32	8,410	—	8,410
	457	18	475	182,557	6,366	188,923
North American Limited-Service Segment ⁽¹⁾						
Courtyard	836	21	857	117,693	3,835	121,528
Fairfield Inn & Suites	691	14	705	62,921	1,562	64,483
SpringHill Suites	306	2	308	35,888	299	36,187
Residence Inn	629	20	649	76,056	2,928	78,984
TownePlace Suites	222	2	224	22,039	278	22,317
	2,684	59	2,743	314,597	8,902	323,499
International Segment ⁽¹⁾						
Marriott Hotels	—	159	159	—	45,858	45,858
JW Marriott	—	40	40	—	14,607	14,607
Renaissance Hotels	—	75	75	—	23,921	23,921
Autograph Collection	—	19	19	—	2,705	2,705
Courtyard	—	96	96	—	19,021	19,021
Fairfield Inn & Suites	—	3	3	—	482	482
Residence Inn	—	4	4	—	421	421
Marriott Executive Apartments	—	27	27	—	4,295	4,295
	—	423	423	—	111,310	111,310
Luxury Segment						
The Ritz-Carlton	37	47	84	11,040	13,950	24,990
Bulgari Hotels & Resorts	—	3	3	—	202	202
EDITION	—	2	2	—	251	251
The Ritz-Carlton-Residential ⁽²⁾	30	10	40	3,598	630	4,228
The Ritz-Carlton Serviced Apartments	—	4	4	—	579	579
	67	66	133	14,638	15,612	30,250
Unconsolidated Joint Ventures						
Autograph Collection	—	5	5	—	348	348
AC Hotels by Marriott	—	75	75	—	8,491	8,491
	—	80	80	—	8,839	8,839
Timeshare ⁽³⁾						
	47	15	62	10,506	2,296	12,802
Total	3,255	661	3,916	522,298	153,325	675,623

⁽¹⁾ North American includes properties located in the United States and Canada. International includes properties located outside the United States and Canada.

⁽²⁾

Represents projects where we manage the related owners' association. We include residential products once they possess a certificate of occupancy.

- (3) Timeshare properties licensed by MVW under the Marriott Vacation Club, The Ritz-Carlton Destination Club, The Ritz-Carlton Residences, and Grand Residences by Marriott brand names. Includes products that are in active sales as well as those that are sold out. MVW's property and room counts are reported on a fiscal year basis for the MVW year ended January 3, 2014.

Table of Contents

The following discussion reflects all four of our Lodging segments and, for 2012 compared to 2011, our former Timeshare segment.

2013 Compared to 2012

We added 161 properties (25,420 rooms) and 51 properties (10,299 rooms) exited our system in 2013. These figures do not include residential units. During 2013, we also added five residential properties (301 units) and no residential properties or units exited the system.

Total segment financial results increased by \$24 million to \$1,197 million in 2013 from \$1,173 million in 2012, and total segment revenues increased by \$992 million to \$12,518 million in 2013, a 9 percent increase from revenues of \$11,526 million in 2012.

The year-over-year increase in segment revenues of \$992 million was a result of a \$923 million increase in cost reimbursements revenue, a \$59 million increase in franchise fees, a \$40 million increase in base management fees, and a \$24 million increase in incentive management fees, partially offset by a \$54 million decrease in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue. The year-over-year increase of \$24 million in segment results reflected a \$59 million increase in franchise fees, a \$40 million increase in base management fees, a \$24 million increase in incentive management fees, and \$8 million of lower joint venture equity losses, partially offset by a \$54 million increase in general, administrative, and other expenses, \$44 million of lower gains and other income, and a \$9 million decrease in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue net of direct expenses. For more information on the variances, see the preceding sections beginning with "Revenues."

In 2013, 39 percent of our managed properties paid incentive management fees to us versus 33 percent in 2012. In addition, in 2013, 58 percent of our incentive fees came from properties outside the United States versus 65 percent in 2012. In North America, 22 percent of managed properties paid incentive management fees to us in 2013, compared to 15 percent in 2012. Further, in North America, 20 North American Limited-Service segment properties, 19 North American Full-Service segment properties, and two Luxury segment properties earned a combined \$8 million in incentive management fees in 2013, but did not earn any incentive management fees in 2012.

See "Statistics" below for detailed information on Systemwide RevPAR and Company-operated RevPAR by segment, region, and brand.

Compared to 2012, worldwide comparable company-operated house profit margins in 2013 increased by 90 basis points and worldwide comparable company-operated house profit per available room ("HP-PAR") increased by 6.2 percent on a constant U.S. dollar basis, reflecting higher occupancy, rate increases, improved productivity, and lower energy costs. These same factors contributed to North American company-operated house profit margins increasing by 130 basis points compared to 2012. HP-PAR at those same properties increased by 8.3 percent. International company-operated house profit margins increased by 40 basis points, and HP-PAR at those properties increased by 3.4 percent reflecting increased demand and higher RevPAR in most locations and improved productivity. Note that 2013 had four additional days of activity.

2012 Compared to 2011

We added 122 properties (27,059 rooms) and 42 properties (8,883 rooms) exited our system in 2012. These figures do not include residential or ExecuStay units. During 2012, we added three residential properties (89 units), and no residential properties or units exited the system.

Total segment financial results increased by \$408 million to \$1,173 million in 2012 from \$765 million in 2011, and total segment revenues decreased by \$671 million to \$11,526 million in 2012, a 6 percent decrease from revenues of \$12,197 million in 2011. The \$408 million increase in segment results reflected a \$212 million favorable variance from the spin-off (which included \$324 million of Timeshare strategy-impairment charges in 2011) and a net \$196 million increase in segment results across our lodging business. The \$671 million decrease in total segment revenues reflected a \$1,443 million decrease due to the impact of the spin-off that was partially offset by a net \$772 million increase across our lodging business.

The year-over-year net increase in segment revenues across our lodging business of \$772 million resulted from a \$757 million increase in cost reimbursements revenue which does not impact operating income or net income, a \$44 million increase in franchise fees, a \$35 million increase in base management fees, and a \$37 million increase in incentive management fees, partially offset by a \$101 million decrease in owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue.

The \$196 million year-over-year increase in segment results across our lodging business reflected a \$44 million increase in franchise fees, \$39 million of higher gains and other income, a \$37 million increase in incentive management fees, a \$35 million increase in base management fees, a \$19 million decrease in general, administrative, and other expenses, an \$18 million increase in owned,

38

Table of Contents

leased, corporate housing, and other revenue net of direct expenses, and \$4 million of lower joint venture equity losses. For more detailed information on the variances, see the preceding sections beginning with “Revenues.” In 2012, 33 percent of our managed properties paid incentive management fees to us versus 29 percent in 2011. In addition, in 2012, 65 percent of our incentive fees came from properties outside the United States versus 67 percent in 2011. In North America, 15 percent of managed properties paid incentive management fees to us in 2012, compared to 13 percent in 2011. Further, in North America, 14 North American Full-Service segment properties, seven North American Limited-Service segment properties, and two Luxury segment properties earned a combined \$13 million in incentive management fees in 2012, but did not earn any incentive management fees in 2011. See “Statistics” below for detailed information on Systemwide RevPAR and Company-operated RevPAR by segment, region, and brand.

Compared to 2011, worldwide comparable company-operated house profit margins in 2012 increased by 120 basis points and worldwide comparable company-operated house profit per available room (“HP-PAR”) increased by 9.0 percent on a constant U.S. dollar basis, reflecting higher occupancy, rate increases, improved productivity, and lower energy costs. These same factors contributed to North American company-operated house profit margins increasing by 140 basis points compared to 2011. HP-PAR at those same properties increased by 9.9 percent. International company-operated house profit margins increased by 90 basis points, and HP-PAR at those properties increased by 7.3 percent reflecting increased demand and higher RevPAR in most locations and improved productivity.

Development

We added 161 properties, totaling 25,420 rooms, across our brands in 2013 and 51 properties (10,299 rooms) left the system, not including residential products. We also added five residential properties (301 units) and no residential properties left the system. Highlights of the year included:

- Converting 36 properties (6,266 rooms), or 24 percent of our gross room additions for the year, to our brands, including eight properties joining our Autograph Collection brand in the United States. Twenty-three of the properties converted were located in the United States;

- Adding approximately 41 percent of all the new rooms outside the United States; and

- Adding 108 properties (12,927 rooms) to our North American Limited-Service brands.

We currently have over 195,000 hotel rooms in our development pipeline, which includes hotel rooms under construction and under signed contracts, as well as nearly 30,000 hotel rooms approved for development but not yet under signed contracts. We expect the number of our hotel rooms (gross) to increase approximately six percent in 2014.

We believe that we have access to sufficient financial resources to finance our growth, as well as to support our ongoing operations and meet debt service and other cash requirements. Nonetheless, our ability to develop and update our brands and the ability of hotel developers to build or acquire new Marriott-branded properties, both of which are important parts of our growth plan, depend in part on capital access, availability and cost for other hotel developers and third-party owners. These growth plans are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control. See the “Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risks and Uncertainties” captions earlier in this report and the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” caption later in this report.

Table of Contents

Statistics

The following tables show occupancy, average daily rate, and RevPAR for comparable properties, for each of the brands in our North American Full-Service and North American Limited-Service segments, for our International segment by region, and our Luxury segment. Systemwide statistics include data from our franchised properties, in addition to our owned, leased, and managed properties.

Table of Contents

	Comparable Company-Operated North American Properties ⁽¹⁾			Comparable Systemwide North American Properties ⁽¹⁾		
	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012		Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012	
Marriott Hotels						
Occupancy	73.6	% 0.8	% pts.	71.3	% 1.0	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$179.44	4.3	%	\$164.37	4.0	%
RevPAR	\$132.03	5.4	%	\$117.20	5.4	%
Renaissance Hotels						
Occupancy	73.4	% 0.4	% pts.	71.3	% 0.7	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$170.98	3.1	%	\$153.33	3.2	%
RevPAR	\$125.55	3.6	%	\$109.30	4.2	%
Autograph Collection Hotels						
Occupancy	*	*	pts.	76.6	% 1.7	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	*	*		\$207.34	6.4	%
RevPAR	*	*		\$158.87	8.8	%
Composite North American Full-Service						
Occupancy	73.6	% 0.7	% pts.	71.5	% 0.9	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$178.29	4.1	%	\$164.24	4.0	%
RevPAR	\$131.15	5.2	%	\$117.39	5.4	%
The Ritz-Carlton North America						
Occupancy	71.3	% 1.4	% pts.	71.3	% 1.4	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$323.83	6.6	%	\$323.83	6.6	%
RevPAR	\$230.82	8.7	%	\$230.82	8.7	%
Composite North American Full-Service and Luxury						
Occupancy	73.3	% 0.8	% pts.	71.5	% 1.0	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$192.70	4.6	%	\$173.37	4.3	%
RevPAR	\$141.30	5.7	%	\$123.89	5.7	%
Residence Inn						
Occupancy	76.2	% 0.7	% pts.	77.4	% 0.4	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$127.35	2.3	%	\$125.04	3.5	%
RevPAR	\$97.09	3.2	%	\$96.79	3.9	%
Courtyard						
Occupancy	68.6	% 0.9	% pts.	70.2	% 0.9	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$122.07	3.8	%	\$123.07	3.6	%
RevPAR	\$83.75	5.3	%	\$86.35	4.9	%
Fairfield Inn & Suites						
Occupancy	nm	nm	pts.	67.9	% 0.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	nm	nm		\$98.58	3.3	%
RevPAR	nm	nm		\$66.95	4.3	%
TownePlace Suites						
Occupancy	68.7	% (1.9)	)% pts.	71.5	% (0.5)	)% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$88.37	6.4	%	\$91.64	2.4	%
RevPAR	\$60.74	3.6	%	\$65.50	1.8	%

SpringHill Suites						
Occupancy	71.9	%	1.2	% pts.	72.2	% 1.3 % pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$106.75		2.4	%	\$107.42	3.3 %
RevPAR	\$76.73		4.1	%	\$77.57	5.2 %
Composite North American Limited-Service						
Occupancy	71.0	%	0.8	% pts.	71.8	% 0.7 % pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$120.98		3.5	%	\$115.00	3.4 %
RevPAR	\$85.85		4.7	%	\$82.52	4.4 %
Composite North American - All						
Occupancy	72.3	%	0.8	% pts.	71.6	% 0.8 % pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$163.24		4.2	%	\$136.05	3.8 %
RevPAR	\$118.08		5.4	%	\$97.48	5.0 %

* There are no company-operated properties.

nm means not meaningful as the brand is predominantly franchised.

(1) Statistics include only properties located in the United States.

Table of Contents

	Comparable Company-Operated Properties			Comparable Systemwide Properties		
	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012		Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012	
Caribbean and Latin America						
Occupancy	73.5	% 0.5	% pts.	72.0	% 1.5	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$209.79	6.2	%	\$181.95	4.0	%
RevPAR	\$154.28	7.0	%	\$130.98	6.2	%
Europe						
Occupancy	73.5	% 1.7	% pts.	72.5	% 1.7	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$172.01	(1.5)	)%	\$167.33	(1.0))%
RevPAR	\$126.47	0.8	%	\$121.34	1.5	%
Middle East and Africa						
Occupancy	55.7	% (2.5)	)% pts.	56.3	% (2.1)	)% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$147.63	2.0	%	\$144.18	2.2	%
RevPAR	\$82.22	(2.4)	)%	\$81.20	(1.5))%
Asia Pacific						
Occupancy	73.0	% 1.5	% pts.	73.4	% 1.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$142.76	0.9	%	\$146.49	1.1	%
RevPAR	\$104.27	3.0	%	\$107.59	3.4	%
Regional Composite ⁽¹⁾						
Occupancy	71.4	% 1.0	% pts.	71.2	% 1.3	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$163.13	0.7	%	\$160.84	0.8	%
RevPAR	\$116.40	2.2	%	\$114.56	2.7	%
International Luxury ⁽²⁾						
Occupancy	65.6	% 1.7	% pts.	65.6	% 1.7	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$367.86	3.9	%	\$367.86	3.9	%
RevPAR	\$241.31	6.8	%	\$241.31	6.8	%
Total International ⁽³⁾						
Occupancy	70.7	% 1.1	% pts.	70.7	% 1.3	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$185.74	1.5	%	\$179.28	1.4	%
RevPAR	\$131.27	3.2	%	\$126.72	3.4	%

Company-operated statistics include properties located outside of the United States and Canada for the Marriott Hotels, Renaissance Hotels, Courtyard, and Residence Inn brands. In addition to the foregoing brands, systemwide statistics also include properties located outside of the United States and Canada for Autograph Collection and Fairfield Inn & Suites brands.

(2) International Luxury includes The Ritz-Carlton properties located outside the United States and Canada, as well as Bulgari Hotels & Resorts and EDITION properties.

(3) Total International includes Regional Composite statistics and International Luxury statistics.

Table of Contents

	Comparable Company-Operated Properties			Comparable Systemwide Properties		
	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012		Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012	
Composite Luxury ⁽¹⁾						
Occupancy	68.5	% 1.6	% pts.	68.5	% 1.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$344.38	5.3	%	\$344.38	5.3	%
RevPAR	\$235.94	7.7	%	\$235.94	7.7	%
Total Worldwide ⁽²⁾						
Occupancy	71.8	% 0.9	% pts.	71.5	% 0.9	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$170.35	3.3	%	\$143.33	3.4	%
RevPAR	\$122.32	4.6	%	\$102.46	4.6	%

(1) Composite Luxury includes worldwide properties for The Ritz-Carlton, Bulgari Hotels & Resorts, and EDITION brands.

(2) Company-operated statistics include properties worldwide for Marriott Hotels, Renaissance Hotels, The Ritz-Carlton, Bulgari Hotels & Resorts, EDITION, Residence Inn, Courtyard, Fairfield Inn & Suites, TownePlace Suites, and SpringHill Suites brands. In addition to the foregoing brands, systemwide statistics also include properties worldwide for the Autograph Collection brand.

Table of Contents

	Comparable Company-Operated North American Properties ⁽¹⁾			Comparable Systemwide North American Properties ⁽¹⁾		
	2012	Change vs. 2011		2012	Change vs. 2011	
Marriott Hotels						
Occupancy	72.7	% 1.8	% pts.	70.1	% 1.8	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$171.48	3.5	%	\$157.17	3.6	%
RevPAR	\$124.72	6.1	%	\$110.19	6.4	%
Renaissance Hotels						
Occupancy	73.6	% 2.1	% pts.	71.2	% 1.4	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$167.67	4.5	%	\$150.53	4.7	%
RevPAR	\$123.38	7.5	%	\$107.18	6.8	%
Autograph Collection Hotels						
Occupancy	*	*	pts.	76.1	% 3.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	*	*		\$176.61	1.6	%
RevPAR	*	*		\$134.36	6.6	%
Composite North American Full-Service						
Occupancy	72.9	% 1.8	% pts.	70.3	% 1.8	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$170.92	3.6	%	\$156.30	3.8	%
RevPAR	\$124.52	6.3	%	\$109.93	6.4	%
The Ritz-Carlton North America						
Occupancy	69.9	% 0.8	% pts.	69.9	% 0.8	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$319.57	4.9	%	\$319.57	4.9	%
RevPAR	\$223.51	6.1	%	\$223.51	6.1	%
Composite North American Full-Service and Luxury						
Occupancy	72.6	% 1.7	% pts.	70.3	% 1.7	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$185.57	3.8	%	\$166.02	3.8	%
RevPAR	\$134.64	6.3	%	\$116.72	6.4	%
Residence Inn						
Occupancy	75.4	% 0.3	% pts.	77.2	% 0.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$123.55	4.3	%	\$120.66	4.2	%
RevPAR	\$93.14	4.7	%	\$93.10	5.0	%
Courtyard						
Occupancy	67.7	% 0.5	% pts.	69.2	% 1.2	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$117.11	4.9	%	\$118.68	4.6	%
RevPAR	\$79.32	5.6	%	\$82.15	6.5	%
Fairfield Inn & Suites						
Occupancy	nm	nm	pts.	67.3	% 1.7	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	nm	nm		\$94.49	4.8	%
RevPAR	nm	nm		\$63.56	7.5	%
TownePlace Suites						
Occupancy	70.8	% (0.4)	)% pts.	72.3	% 0.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$83.04	5.6	%	\$89.07	5.0	%
RevPAR	\$58.76	5.1	%	\$64.39	5.9	%
SpringHill Suites						
Occupancy	70.5	% 2.8	% pts.	71.0	% 2.6	% pts.

Edgar Filing: MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL INC /MD/ - Form 10-K

Average Daily Rate	\$103.04	2.7	%	\$103.81	3.8	%
RevPAR	\$72.63	7.0	%	\$73.74	7.8	%
Composite North American Limited-Service						
Occupancy	70.2	% 0.6	% pts.	71.2	% 1.3	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$116.43	4.6	%	\$111.12	4.4	%
RevPAR	\$81.76	5.5	%	\$79.07	6.3	%
Composite North American - All						
Occupancy	71.6	% 1.2	% pts.	70.8	% 1.4	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$157.05	4.2	%	\$130.97	4.2	%
RevPAR	\$112.40	6.0	%	\$92.79	6.4	%

nm means not meaningful as the brand is predominantly franchised.

⁽¹⁾ Statistics include only properties located in the United States.

Table of Contents

	Comparable Company-Operated Properties			Comparable Systemwide Properties		
	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011		Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012	Change vs. Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011	
Caribbean and Latin America						
Occupancy	72.3	% 1.2	% pts.	70.2	% 1.3	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$190.75	5.1	%	\$171.32	3.4	%
RevPAR	\$137.93	6.9	%	\$120.27	5.3	%
Europe						
Occupancy	72.7	% 0.2	% pts.	71.9	% 0.2	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$170.72	2.8	%	\$166.02	2.6	%
RevPAR	\$124.20	3.0	%	\$119.40	2.8	%
Middle East and Africa						
Occupancy	61.8	% 5.3	% pts.	61.8	% 5.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$133.14	(1.0)	)%	\$130.10	(0.6))%
RevPAR	\$82.25	8.3	%	\$80.37	9.2	%
Asia Pacific						
Occupancy	73.0	% 3.7	% pts.	72.9	% 3.6	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$133.01	3.0	%	\$141.17	2.2	%
RevPAR	\$97.04	8.4	%	\$102.90	7.6	%
Regional Composite ⁽¹⁾						
Occupancy	71.9	% 2.0	% pts.	71.2	% 1.9	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$156.74	2.7	%	\$156.47	2.2	%
RevPAR	\$112.66	5.6	%	\$111.45	5.0	%
International Luxury ⁽²⁾						
Occupancy	63.4	% 1.3	% pts.	63.4	% 1.3	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$341.32	3.6	%	\$341.32	3.6	%
RevPAR	\$216.34	5.9	%	\$216.34	5.9	%
Total International ⁽³⁾						
Occupancy	70.9	% 1.9	% pts.	70.5	% 1.8	% pts.
Average Daily Rate	\$175.14	2.8	%	\$171.36	2.4	%
RevPAR	\$124.22	5.6	%	\$120.85	5.1	%

Company-operated statistics include properties located outside of the United States and Canada for the Marriott Hotels, Renaissance Hotels, Courtyard, and Residence Inn brands. In addition to the foregoing brands, systemwide statistics also include properties located outside of the United States and Canada for Autograph Collection and Fairfield Inn & Suites brands.

⁽²⁾ International Luxury includes The Ritz-Carlton properties located outside of the United States and Canada and Bulgari Hotels & Resorts properties.

⁽³⁾ Total International includes Regional Composite statistics and International Luxury statistics.

Table of Contents

	Comparable Company-Operated Properties			Comparable Systemwide Properties		
	2012	Change vs. 2011		2012	Change vs. 2011	
Composite Luxury ⁽¹⁾						
Occupancy	67.0	%	1.0	% pts. 67.0	%	1.0
Average Daily Rate	\$328.68		4.4	% \$328.68		4.4
RevPAR	\$220.33		6.0	% \$220.33		6.0
Total Worldwide ⁽²⁾						
Occupancy	71.4	%	1.4	% pts. 70.8	%	1.5
Average Daily Rate	\$162.39		3.8	% \$137.49		3.9
RevPAR	\$115.91		5.9	% \$97.34		6.1

⁽¹⁾ Composite Luxury includes worldwide properties for The Ritz-Carlton and Bulgari Hotels & Resorts brands.

Company-operated statistics include properties worldwide for Marriott Hotels, Renaissance Hotels, The

⁽²⁾ Ritz-Carlton, Bulgari Hotels & Resorts, Residence Inn, Courtyard, Fairfield Inn & Suites, TownePlace Suites, and SpringHill Suites brands. In addition to the foregoing brands, systemwide statistics also include properties worldwide for the Autograph Collection brand.

Table of Contents

North American Full-Service includes Marriott Hotels, JW Marriott, Renaissance Hotels, Gaylord Hotels, and Autograph Collection Hotels.

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011	Annual Change		
				2013/2012	2012/2011	
Segment revenues	\$6,601	\$5,965	\$5,450	11	% 9	%
Segment results	\$451	\$407	\$351	11	% 16	%

2013 Compared to 2012

In 2013, across our North American Full-Service segment we added 12 properties (2,922 rooms) and 14 properties (5,163 rooms) left the system.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide North American Full-Service properties increased by 5.4 percent to \$117.39, occupancy for these properties increased by 0.9 percentage points to 71.5 percent, and average daily rates increased by 4.0 percent to \$164.24.

The \$44 million increase in segment results, compared to 2012, was driven by \$34 million of higher base management and franchise fees and \$22 million of higher incentive management fees, partially offset by \$15 million of higher general, administrative, and other expenses. Owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses was unchanged compared to 2012.

Higher base management and franchise fees stemmed from both higher RevPAR due to increased demand and unit growth, including the Gaylord brand properties we began managing in 2012, and also reflected fees for the additional four days of activity. The increase in incentive management fees primarily reflected higher property-level income resulting from higher property-level revenue and margins.

General, administrative, and other expenses reflected the following 2013 items: the \$8 million impairment of deferred contract acquisition costs primarily related to two properties that left the system and one property that converted to a franchised property, \$4 million of higher amortization of deferred contract acquisition costs associated with the Gaylord brand and hotel management company acquisition, and \$9 million in other net miscellaneous cost increases. These increases were partially offset by a favorable variance from the 2012 accelerated amortization of \$8 million of deferred contract acquisition costs for a property that exited our system and for which we earned a \$14 million termination fee.

Owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses was unchanged, primarily driven by our recognition in 2012 of a \$14 million termination fee for one property, and our recognition in 2013 of \$7 million in termination fees for five properties and \$4 million of stronger results at two leased properties.

Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our North American Full-Service segment properties totaled \$5,896 million in 2013, compared to \$5,325 million in 2012.

2012 Compared to 2011

In 2012, across our North American Full-Service segment we added 18 properties (11,444 rooms), including five properties from the Gaylord acquisition (8,098 rooms). Eight properties (3,569 rooms) left the system.

In 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide North American Full-Service properties increased by 6.4 percent to \$109.93, occupancy for these properties increased by 1.8 percentage points to 70.3 percent, and average daily rates increased by 3.8 percent to \$156.30.

The \$56 million increase in segment results, compared to 2011, primarily reflected \$30 million of higher base management and franchise fees, \$15 million of higher incentive management fees, and \$11 million of higher owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses, partially offset by \$2 million of higher general, administrative, and other expenses.

Higher base management and franchise fees primarily reflected increased RevPAR and, to a lesser extent, unit growth. The \$15 million increase in incentive management fees primarily reflected higher property-level income resulting from higher property-level revenue and margins.

The \$11 million increase in owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses primarily reflected a \$14 million termination fee for one property in 2012 and \$3 million of net stronger owned and leased property results, primarily driven by

47

Table of Contents

two properties that left the system and had losses in the prior year, partially offset by \$7 million of termination fees for two properties in 2011.

General, administrative, and other expenses increased by \$2 million and primarily reflected the accelerated amortization of \$8 million of deferred contract acquisition costs for the property for which we earned the \$14 million termination fee and \$2 million of miscellaneous cost increases, partially offset by favorable variances from the following 2011 items: a \$5 million performance cure payment we made for one property, a \$2 million guarantee accrual for one property, and the write-off of contract acquisition costs totaling \$2 million for two properties. Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our North American Full-Service segment properties totaled \$5,325 million in 2012, compared to \$4,862 million in 2011.

North American Limited-Service includes Courtyard, Fairfield Inn & Suites, SpringHill Suites, Residence Inn, TownePlace Suites, and included Marriott ExecuStay until we sold that business in the 2012 second quarter.

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011	Annual Change		
				Change 2013/2012	Change 2012/2011	
Segment revenues	\$2,601	\$2,466	\$2,358	5	% 5	%
Segment results	\$478	\$472	\$382	1	% 24	%

2013 Compared to 2012

In 2013, across our North American Limited-Service segment we added 108 properties (12,927 rooms) and 22 properties (2,427 rooms) left the system. The majority of the properties that left the system were Courtyard and Fairfield Inn & Suites properties. In the 2012 second quarter, we completed the sale of our ExecuStay corporate housing business. The revenues, results of operations, assets, and liabilities of our ExecuStay business were not material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows for any of the periods presented. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide North American Limited-Service properties increased by 4.4 percent to \$82.52, occupancy for these properties increased by 0.7 percentage points to 71.8 percent, and average daily rates increased by 3.4 percent to \$115.00.

The \$6 million increase in segment results, compared to 2012, primarily reflected \$45 million of higher base management and franchise fees and \$4 million of higher incentive management fees, partially offset by \$43 million of lower gains and other income.

Higher base management and franchise fees were primarily driven by higher RevPAR due to increased demand, some of which was attributable to the favorable effect of property renovations, and higher relicensing fees, as well as the additional four days of activity, partially offset by an unfavorable variance from the 2012 recognition of \$7 million of deferred base management fees in conjunction with the sale of our equity interest in a joint venture. The increase in incentive management fees primarily reflected higher property-level revenue which resulted in higher property-level income and margins. Lower gains and other income primarily reflected an unfavorable variance from a \$41 million gain on the sale of our equity interest in a joint venture in 2012. See the "Gains (Losses) and Other Income" caption earlier in this report for more information on the sale of this equity interest.

Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our North American Limited-Service segment properties totaled \$1,957 million in 2013, compared to \$1,842 million in 2012.

2012 Compared to 2011

In 2012, across our North American Limited-Service segment we added 70 properties (8,470 rooms) and 16 properties (2,033 rooms) left the system. The majority of the properties that left the system were older Fairfield Inn properties. In the 2012 second quarter, we completed the sale of our ExecuStay corporate housing business, as discussed in the preceding "2013 Compared to 2012" caption. In 2012, we also completed the sale of an equity interest in a North American Limited-Service segment joint venture (formerly two joint ventures which were merged before the sale), which did not result in any rooms leaving the system.

Table of Contents

In 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide North American Limited-Service properties increased by 6.3 percent to \$79.07, occupancy for these properties increased by 1.3 percentage points to 71.2 percent, and average daily rates increased by 4.4 percent to \$111.12.

The \$90 million increase in segment results, compared to 2011, primarily reflected \$43 million of higher base management and franchise fees, \$41 million of higher gains and other income, \$4 million of decreased joint venture equity losses, and \$2 million of higher incentive management fees.

Higher gains and other income reflected a \$41 million gain on the sale of our equity interest in a joint venture.

Higher base management and franchise fees primarily reflected higher RevPAR due to increased demand, some of which is attributable to the favorable effect of property renovations, and, to a lesser extent, new unit growth and our recognition of \$7 million of deferred base management fees in 2012 in conjunction with the sale of our equity interest in the joint venture.

The \$4 million decrease in joint venture equity losses primarily reflected a favorable variance from the sale of our equity interest in a joint venture which had losses in the prior year.

Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our North American Limited-Service segment properties totaled \$1,842 million in 2012, compared to \$1,687 million in 2011.

International includes Marriott Hotels, JW Marriott, Renaissance Hotels, Autograph Collection, Courtyard, AC Hotels by Marriott, Fairfield Inn & Suites, Residence Inn, and Marriott Executive Apartments located outside the United States and Canada.

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011	Annual Change		
				Change 2013/2012	Change 2012/2011	
Segment revenues	\$1,522	\$1,330	\$1,278	14	% 4	%
Segment results	\$160	\$192	\$175	(17	)% 10	%

2013 Compared to 2012

In 2013, across our International segment we added 33 properties (7,191 rooms) and 10 properties (1,772 rooms) left the system.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide international properties increased by 2.7 percent to \$114.56, occupancy for these properties increased by 1.3 percentage points to 71.2 percent, and average daily rates increased by 0.8 percent to \$160.84. See "Business and Overview" for a discussion of results in the various International segment regions.

The \$32 million decrease in segment results in 2013, compared to 2012, predominantly reflected \$18 million of higher general, administrative, and other expenses, \$11 million of lower owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses, \$7 million of lower incentive management fees, and \$4 million of decreased joint venture equity earnings, partially offset by \$11 million of higher base management and franchise fees.

The increase in general, administrative, and other expenses primarily reflected \$14 million of increased expenses for initiatives to enhance and grow our brands globally, \$7 million of higher accounts receivable reserves primarily related to two properties, and a \$5 million performance cure payment for one property, partially offset by a favorable variance from a \$5 million guarantee accrual for one property in 2012.

The decrease in owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses largely reflected \$7 million in costs related to three International segment leases we terminated, \$5 million in weaker results at one leased property in London, and \$5 million in weaker results at a leased property due to an asset write-off and the impact of renovations, partially offset by \$5 million of higher termination fees principally associated with one property.

Lower joint venture equity earnings were primarily driven by a renovation at a hotel in one joint venture and lower earnings at two other joint ventures.

The increase in base management and franchise fees largely reflected new unit growth and higher RevPAR due to increased demand. The decrease in incentive management fees was primarily driven by a \$3 million unfavorable impact from a contract revision for a property, a \$3 million unfavorable variance from the 2012 recognition of previously deferred fees in

Table of Contents

conjunction with a property's change in ownership, and a \$3 million unfavorable foreign exchange rate impact. These were partially offset by \$2 million in net new unit growth.

Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our International segment properties totaled \$905 million in 2013, compared to \$682 million in 2012.

2012 Compared to 2011

In 2012, across our International segment we added 29 properties (6,418 rooms) and 18 properties (3,281 rooms) left the system, largely due to quality issues.

In 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide international properties increased by 5.0 percent to \$111.45, occupancy for these properties increased by 1.9 percentage points to 71.2 percent, and average daily rates increased by 2.2 percent to \$156.47. Comparable company-operated RevPAR improved significantly in Thailand, China, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, and Mexico, while Europe experienced more modest RevPAR increases. Demand remained particularly weak in Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman and markets in Europe more dependent on regional travel.

The \$17 million increase in segment results in 2012, compared to 2011, primarily reflected a \$16 million increase in incentive management fees and \$2 million of decreased joint venture equity losses, partially offset by a \$1 million decrease in owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses. Aggregate base management and franchise fees as well as general, administrative, and other expenses remained unchanged compared to 2011.

The \$16 million increase in incentive management fees primarily reflected higher property-level income associated with better RevPAR and margins (\$10 million), new unit growth net of terminations (\$3 million), recognition of incentive management fees due to contract revisions for certain properties (\$3 million), and recognition of previously deferred fees in conjunction with a property's change in ownership (\$3 million), partially offset by unfavorable foreign exchange rates (\$4 million).

Aggregate base management and franchise fees were unchanged and reflected \$5 million of lower base management fees due to the spin-off, offset by \$5 million of higher base management and franchise fees across our lodging business. The decrease in base management fees due to the spin-off reflected fees that the International segment no longer receives from the timeshare business following the spin-off. The \$5 million increase in base management and franchise fees across our lodging business primarily reflected stronger RevPAR (\$8 million), new unit growth net of terminations (\$5 million), partially offset by unfavorable foreign exchange rates (\$5 million) and contract revisions for certain properties (\$3 million).

The \$2 million decrease in joint venture equity losses primarily reflected increased earnings at two joint ventures.

The \$1 million decrease in owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses primarily reflected \$8 million of lower termination fees in 2012, partially offset by net stronger results principally at a leased property in London in 2012 which had increased demand.

General, administrative, and other expenses remained unchanged and primarily reflected \$6 million of increased expenses for initiatives to enhance and grow our brands globally, almost entirely offset by \$3 million of lower accounts receivable reserves, and a \$2 million guarantee accrual reversal in 2012 for one property where we were released of the guarantee.

Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our International segment properties totaled \$682 million in 2012, compared to \$621 million in 2011.

Luxury includes The Ritz-Carlton, Bulgari Hotels & Resorts, and EDITION worldwide.

(\$ in millions)

	2013	2012	2011	Annual Change Change 2013/2012	Change Change 2012/2011	
Segment revenues	\$1,794	\$1,765	\$1,673	2	% 5	%
Segment results	\$108	\$102	\$74	6	% 38	%

2013 Compared to 2012

In 2013, across our Luxury segment we added eight properties (2,380 rooms) and two properties (737 rooms) left the system. In 2013, we also added five residential products (301 units) and no residential products left the system.

Table of Contents

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide luxury properties increased by 7.7 percent to \$235.94, occupancy increased by 1.6 percentage points to 68.5 percent, and average daily rates increased by 5.3 percent to \$344.38.

The \$6 million increase in segment results, compared to 2012, reflected \$9 million of higher base management fees, \$9 million of decreased joint venture equity losses, a \$5 million increase in incentive management fees, and \$1 million of higher owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses, partially offset by a \$19 million increase in general, administrative, and other expenses.

Higher base management fees stemmed from a favorable variance from \$3 million of fee reversals in 2012 for two properties with contract revisions, increased RevPAR due to increased demand, and new unit growth.

The decrease in joint venture equity losses reflected a favorable variance from \$8 million in losses in 2012 at a Luxury segment joint venture for the impairment of certain underlying residential properties.

The increase in incentive management fees was primarily driven by higher property-level revenue which resulted in higher property-level income and margins.

The increase in owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses primarily reflected \$7 million of termination fees for two properties, offset by \$7 million of pre-opening expenses for the London and Miami EDITION hotels.

The increase in general, administrative, and other expenses reflected an unfavorable variance from \$8 million in reversals of guarantee accruals in 2012 for three properties and the following 2013 items: (1) a \$3 million impairment of deferred contract acquisition costs for a property that left our system; (2) a \$2 million impairment of deferred contract acquisition costs for a property with cash flow shortfalls; (3) \$4 million of higher expenses to support our growth; and (4) \$2 million of other net miscellaneous cost increases.

Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our Luxury segment properties totaled \$1,442 million in 2013, compared to \$1,428 million in 2012.

2012 Compared to 2011

In 2012, across our Luxury segment we added four properties (499 rooms) and no properties left the system. In 2012, we also added three residential products (89 units). No residential products left the system.

In 2012, RevPAR for comparable systemwide luxury properties increased by 6.0 percent to \$220.33, occupancy increased by 1.0 percentage points to 67.0 percent, and average daily rates increased by 4.4 percent to \$328.68.

The \$28 million increase in segment results, compared to 2011, reflected a \$21 million decrease in general, administrative, and other expenses, \$8 million of higher owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses, and a \$4 million increase in incentive management fees, partially offset by \$3 million of increased joint venture equity losses and \$3 million of decreased gains and other income.

The \$21 million decrease in general, administrative, and other expenses primarily reflected a favorable variance from a \$5 million impairment of deferred contract acquisition costs and a \$5 million accounts receivable reserve, both recognized in 2011 and both for one property whose owner filed for bankruptcy, as well as \$8 million of guarantee accrual reversals in 2012 for three properties for which we either satisfied the related guarantee requirements or were otherwise released.

The \$8 million increase in owned, leased, and other revenue net of direct expenses primarily reflected a \$9 million increase associated with our leased property in Japan (which experienced very low demand in 2011 as a result of the earthquake and tsunami and received a \$2 million business interruption payment in 2012 from a utility company).

The \$4 million increase in incentive management fees primarily reflected new unit growth. The \$3 million increase in joint venture equity losses primarily reflected increased losses of \$8 million, principally for the impairment of certain underlying residential properties in 2012, partially offset by \$5 million of decreased losses after the impairment, as a result of decreased joint venture costs. The \$3 million decrease in gains and other income primarily reflected the impairment of a cost method joint venture investment.

Cost reimbursements revenue and expenses for our Luxury segment properties totaled \$1,428 million in 2012, compared to \$1,350 million in 2011.

Table of Contents

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Under our Stock and Cash Incentive Plan, we award: (1) stock options to purchase our common stock (“Stock Option Program”); (2) stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) for our common stock (“Stock Appreciation Right Program”); (3) restricted stock units (“RSUs”) of our common stock; and (4) deferred stock units. We grant awards at exercise prices or strike prices that equal the market price of our common stock on the date of grant.

During 2013, we granted 2.5 million RSUs, 0.2 million service and performance RSUs, 0.7 million Employee SARs, and 0.1 million stock options. See Footnote No. 3, “Share-Based Compensation,” for more information.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

We do not expect that accounting standard updates issued to date and that are effective after December 31, 2013, will have a material effect on our Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Requirements and Our Credit Facilities

On July 18, 2013, we amended and restated our multicurrency revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Facility") to extend the facility's expiration to July 18, 2018 and increase the facility size to \$2,000 million of aggregate effective borrowings. The material terms of the amended and restated Credit Facility are otherwise unchanged. The facility supports general corporate needs, including working capital, capital expenditures, and letters of credit. The availability of the Credit Facility also supports our commercial paper program. Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at LIBOR (the London Interbank Offered Rate) plus a spread, based on our public debt rating. We also pay quarterly fees on the Credit Facility at a rate based on our public debt rating. For more information on our Credit Facility, see Exhibit 10, "Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement," to our Current Report on Form 8-K that we filed with the SEC on July 19, 2013.

The Credit Facility contains certain covenants, including a single financial covenant that limits our maximum leverage (consisting of the ratio of Adjusted Total Debt to Consolidated EBITDA, each as defined in the Credit Facility) to not more than 4 to 1. Our outstanding public debt does not contain a corresponding financial covenant or a requirement that we maintain certain financial ratios. We currently satisfy the covenants in our Credit Facility and public debt instruments, including the leverage covenant under the Credit Facility, and do not expect the covenants to restrict our ability to meet our anticipated borrowing and guarantee levels or increase those levels should we decide to do so in the future.

We believe the Credit Facility and our access to capital markets, together with cash we expect to generate from operations, remain adequate to meet our short-term and long-term liquidity requirements, finance our long-term growth plans, meet debt service, and fulfill other cash requirements.

We issue commercial paper in the United States. We do not have purchase commitments from buyers for our commercial paper; therefore, our ability to issue commercial paper is subject to market demand. We classify any outstanding commercial paper and Credit Facility borrowings as long-term debt based on our ability and intent to refinance them on a long-term basis. We reserve unused capacity under our Credit Facility to repay outstanding commercial paper borrowings in the event that the commercial paper market is not available to us for any reason when outstanding borrowings mature. We do not expect fluctuations in the demand for commercial paper to affect our liquidity, given our borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility.

At year-end 2013, our available borrowing capacity amounted to \$1,291 million and reflected borrowing capacity of \$1,165 million under our Credit Facility and our cash balance of \$126 million. We calculated that borrowing capacity by taking \$2,000 million of effective aggregate bank commitments under our Credit Facility and subtracting \$834 million of outstanding commercial paper and \$1 million of outstanding letters of credit under our Credit Facility.

We monitor the status of the capital markets and regularly evaluate the effect that changes in capital market conditions may have on our ability to execute our announced growth plans. We expect to continue meeting part of our financing and liquidity needs primarily through commercial paper borrowings, issuances of Senior Notes, and access to long-term committed credit facilities. If conditions in the lodging industry deteriorate, or if disruptions in the capital markets take place as they did in the immediate aftermath of both the 2008 worldwide financial crisis and the events of September 11, 2001, we may be unable to place some or all of our commercial paper on a temporary or extended basis and may have to rely more on borrowings under the Credit Facility, which we believe will be adequate to fund our liquidity needs, including repayment of debt obligations, but which may or may not carry a higher cost than commercial paper. Since we continue to have ample flexibility under the Credit Facility's covenants, we expect that undrawn bank commitments under the Credit Facility will remain available to us even if business conditions were to deteriorate markedly.

Cash from Operations

Cash from operations, depreciation expense, and amortization expense for the last three fiscal years are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Cash from operations	\$1,140	\$989	\$1,089
Depreciation expense	59	48	87

Amortization expense	68	54	57
----------------------	----	----	----

Our ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 0.7 to 1.0 at year-end 2013 and 0.5 to 1.0 at year-end 2012. We minimize working capital through cash management, strict credit-granting policies, and aggressive collection efforts. We also have significant borrowing capacity under our Credit Facility should we need additional working capital.

53

Table of Contents

Our ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the last five fiscal years, the calculations of which are detailed in Exhibit 12 to this 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K, are as follows:

Fiscal Years				
2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
5.1x	4.6x	2.3x	2.9x	*

*In 2009, earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges by approximately \$364 million.

Timeshare Cash Flows

While our former Timeshare segment historically generated positive operating cash flow, year-to-year cash flow varied based on the timing of both cash outlays for the acquisition and development of new resorts and cash received from purchaser financing. We included timeshare reportable sales we financed in cash from operations when we collected cash payments. We show the 2011 net operating activity from our former Timeshare segment before the spin-off (which did not include income from our former Timeshare segment) in the following table. New Timeshare segment mortgages totaled \$214 million in 2011 and collections totaled \$273 million in 2011 (which included collections on securitized notes of \$187 million).

(\$ in millions)	2011
Timeshare segment development less than cost of sales	\$97
Timeshare segment collections (net of new mortgages)	59
Financially reportable sales less than closed sales	3
Other cash inflows	12
Net cash inflows from former Timeshare segment activity	\$171

As noted in Footnote No. 2, "Income Taxes," all tax matters that could affect the Company's cash tax benefits related to the 2011 spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business were resolved in the 2013 first quarter, and we expect that the spin-off will result in our realization through 2015 of approximately \$480 million of cash tax benefits, relating to the value of the timeshare business. We realized \$363 million of cash tax benefits through 2013, of which \$135 million of those benefits were realized in 2013. We expect to realize approximately \$52 million in 2014. For more information on the spin-off, see Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off."

Investing Activities Cash Flows

Capital Expenditures and Other Investments. We made capital expenditures of \$404 million in 2013, \$437 million in 2012, and \$183 million in 2011. These included expenditures related to the development and construction of new hotels and acquisitions of hotel properties, as well as improvements to existing properties, and systems initiatives. Capital expenditures in 2013 decreased by \$33 million compared to 2012, primarily due to the 2012 acquisition of land and a building we plan to develop into a hotel in our Luxury segment, partially offset by the 2013 acquisition of a managed property in our North American Full-Service segment. Contract acquisition costs in 2013 decreased by \$192 million compared to 2012, primarily due to the \$192 million acquisition of the Gaylord hotel management company in 2012. Separately, we classified the \$18 million acquisition of the Gaylord brand name in 2012 as "Other investing activities."

Capital expenditures in 2012 increased by \$254 million compared to 2011, primarily due to the acquisition of land and a building, renovations of buildings associated with developing three EDITION hotels, and the acquisition of land for an EDITION hotel. Contract acquisitions costs in 2012 increased by \$179 million compared to 2011, primarily due to the \$192 million acquisition of the Gaylord hotel management company. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions," for more information on these acquisitions. We expect 2014 investment spending will total approximately \$800 million to \$1 billion, including approximately \$150 million for maintenance capital spending and approximately \$186 million for Protea. Investment spending also includes other capital expenditures (including property acquisitions), loan advances, contract acquisition costs, and equity and other investments.

Table of Contents

Over time, we have sold lodging properties, both completed and under development, subject to long-term management agreements. The ability of third-party purchasers to raise the debt and equity capital necessary to acquire such properties depends in part on the perceived risks inherent in the lodging industry and other constraints inherent in the capital markets as a whole. We monitor the status of the capital markets and regularly evaluate the potential impact of changes in capital market conditions on our business operations. We expect to continue making selective and opportunistic investments to add units to our lodging business, which may include loans and noncontrolling equity investments.

Fluctuations in the values of hotel real estate generally have little impact on our overall business results because: (1) we own less than one percent of hotels that we operate or franchise; (2) management and franchise fees are generally based upon hotel revenues and profits rather than current hotel property values; and (3) our management agreements generally do not terminate upon hotel sale or foreclosure.

Dispositions. Property and asset sales generated no cash proceeds in 2013, \$65 million in 2012, and \$20 million in 2011. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions," for more information on completed dispositions and planned dispositions.

Loan Activity. From time to time we make loans to owners of hotels that we operate or franchise. Loan collections, net of loan advances, amounted to \$70 million in 2013 and \$138 million in 2012. At year-end 2013, we had a \$3 million long-term senior loan and \$175 million of mezzanine and other loans (\$142 million long-term and \$36 million short-term) outstanding, compared with a \$15 million long-term senior loan and \$227 million of mezzanine and other loans (\$165 million long-term and \$62 million short-term) outstanding at year-end 2012. In 2013, our notes receivable balance for senior, mezzanine, and other loans decreased by \$64 million, primarily reflecting collections on two MVW notes receivable issued to us in 2011 in conjunction with the Timeshare spin-off. See the "Senior, Mezzanine, and Other Loans" caption in Footnote No. 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Equity and Cost Method Investments. Cash outflows of \$16 million in 2013, \$15 million in 2012, and \$83 million in 2011 for equity and cost method investments primarily reflects our investments in a number of joint ventures.

Cash from Financing Activities

Debt. Debt increased by \$264 million in 2013, to \$3,199 million at year-end 2013 from \$2,935 million at year-end 2012, and reflected our 2013 third quarter issuance of \$348 million (book value) of Series M Senior Notes and a \$333 million increase in commercial paper borrowings, partially offset by the \$400 million (book value) retirement, at maturity, of our Series J Senior Notes, \$15 million in decreased borrowings under our Credit Facility, and decreases of \$2 million in other debt (which includes capital leases). Debt increased by \$764 million in 2012, to \$2,935 million at year-end 2012 from \$2,171 million at year-end 2011, and reflected our 2012 issuance of \$594 million (book value) of Series K Senior Notes, our 2012 issuance of \$349 million (book value) of Series L Senior Notes, a \$170 million increase in commercial paper, and \$15 million of borrowings under our Credit Facility, partially offset by the \$348 million (book value) retirement, at maturity, of our Series F Senior Notes and decreases of \$16 million in other debt (which includes capital leases). See Footnote No. 10, "Long-Term Debt" for additional information on the debt issuances.

Our financial objectives include diversifying our financing sources, optimizing the mix and maturity of our long-term debt, and reducing our working capital. At year-end 2013, our long-term debt had an average interest rate of 3.5 percent and an average maturity of approximately 5.1 years. The ratio of our fixed-rate long-term debt to our total long-term debt was 0.7 to 1.0 at year-end 2013.

See the "Cash Requirements and Our Credit Facilities," caption within this "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section for more information on our Credit Facility.

Share Repurchases. We purchased 20.0 million shares of our common stock in 2013 at an average price of \$41.46 per share, purchased 31.2 million shares in 2012 at an average price of \$37.15 per share, and purchased 43.4 million shares in 2011 at an average price of \$32.79 per share. As of year-end 2013, 14.3 million shares remained available for repurchase under authorizations from our Board of Directors. On February 14, 2014, we announced that our Board of Directors increased, by 25 million shares, the authorization to repurchase our common stock. We purchase shares in the open market and in privately negotiated transactions.

Dividends. Our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.13 per share on February 15, 2013 and a cash dividend of \$0.17 per share on each of May 10, August 8, and November 7, 2013, and February 14, 2014.

Table of Contents

Contractual Obligations and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of year-end 2013:

Contractual Obligations

(\$ in millions)	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$3,638	\$112	\$796	\$1,247	\$1,483
Capital lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	53	47	2	2	2
Operating leases where we are the primary obligor:					
Recourse	890	120	218	162	390
Nonrecourse	264	14	30	27	193
Operating leases where we are secondarily liable	4	4	—	—	—
Purchase obligations	152	107	45	—	—
Other long-term liabilities	48	—	4	4	40
Total contractual obligations	\$5,049	\$404	\$1,095	\$1,442	\$2,108

⁽¹⁾ Includes principal as well as interest payments.

The preceding table does not reflect unrecognized tax benefits as of year-end 2013 of \$34 million. Please see Footnote No. 2, "Income Taxes" for additional information.

In addition to the purchase obligations noted in the preceding table, in the normal course of the hotel management business, we enter into purchase commitments to manage the daily operating needs of hotels that we manage for owners. Since we are reimbursed from the cash flows of the hotels, these obligations have minimal impact on our net income and cash flow.

The following table summarizes our guarantee commitments as of year-end 2013:

(\$ in millions)	Total Amounts Committed	Amount of Guarantee Commitments Expiration by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
Total guarantees where we are the primary obligor	\$199	\$37	\$28	\$47	\$87
Total guarantees where we are secondarily liable	166	36	60	42	28
Total guarantee commitments	\$365	\$73	\$88	\$89	\$115

In conjunction with financing obtained for specific projects or properties owned by joint ventures in which we are a party, we may provide industry standard indemnifications to the lender for loss, liability or damage occurring as a result of our actions or the actions of the other joint venture owner.

We also had the following investment commitments outstanding at year-end 2013:

Investment Commitments

(\$ in millions)	Total Amounts Committed	Amount of Investment Commitments Expected Funding by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years

Total investment commitments	\$52	\$29	\$23	\$—	\$—
------------------------------	------	------	------	-----	-----

For further information on our investment commitments, including the nature of the commitments and their expirations, see the “Commitments and Letters of Credit” caption within Footnote No. 13, “Contingencies.”

Table of Contents

At year-end 2013, we also had \$80 million of letters of credit outstanding (\$79 million outside the Credit Facility and \$1 million under our Credit Facility), the majority of which were for our self-insurance programs. Surety bonds issued as of year-end 2013 totaled \$122 million, the majority of which federal, state, and local governments requested in connection with our self-insurance programs.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Equity Method Investments

We have equity method investments in entities that own properties for which we provide management and/or franchise services and receive fees. We also have equity method investments in entities that provide management and/or franchise services to hotels and receive fees. In addition, in some cases we provide loans, preferred equity, or guarantees to these entities. Our ownership interests in these equity method investments generally vary from 10 to 49 percent. Undistributed earnings attributable to our equity method investments represented approximately \$2 million of our consolidated retained earnings at year-end 2013. For other information on these equity method investments, including the impact to our financial statements of transactions with these related parties, see Footnote No. 18, "Related Party Transactions."

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if: (1) we must make assumptions that were uncertain at the time the estimate was made; and (2) changes in the estimate, or selection of a different estimate methodology could have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

While we believe that our estimates, assumptions, and judgments are reasonable, they are based on information presently available. Actual results may differ significantly. Additionally, changes in our assumptions, estimates or assessments as a result of unforeseen events or otherwise could have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Management has discussed the development and selection of its critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosure presented below relating to them.

See Footnote No. 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information on our critical accounting policies, including our policies on:

Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards, our frequent guest rewards programs, including how members earn points, how we estimate the value of our redemption obligation, and how we recognize revenue for these programs;

Goodwill, including how we evaluate the fair value of reporting units and when we record an impairment loss on goodwill;

Valuation of Intangibles and Long-Lived Assets, including how we evaluate the fair value of intangibles and long-lived assets and when we record impairment losses on intangibles and long-lived assets;

Valuation of Investments in Ventures, including information on how we evaluate the fair value of investments in ventures and when we record impairment losses on investments in ventures;

Legal Contingencies, including information on how we account for legal contingencies;

Income Taxes, including information on how we determine our current year amounts payable or refundable, as well as our estimate of deferred tax assets and liabilities; and

Loan Loss Reserves for Senior, Mezzanine, and Other Loans, including information on how we measure impairment on these types of loans.

OTHER MATTERS

Inflation

Inflation has been moderate in recent years and has not had a significant impact on our businesses.

57

Table of Contents

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates, stock prices, currency exchange rates, and debt prices. We manage our exposure to these risks by monitoring available financing alternatives, through development and application of credit granting policies and by entering into derivative arrangements. We do not foresee any significant changes in either our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates or currency rates or how we manage such exposure in the future.

We are exposed to interest rate risk on our floating-rate notes receivable and floating-rate debt. Changes in interest rates also impact the fair value of our fixed-rate notes receivable and the fair value of our fixed-rate long-term debt.

We are also subject to risk from changes in debt prices from our investments in debt securities and fluctuations in stock price from our investment in a publicly traded company. Changes in the price of the underlying stock can impact the fair value of our investment. We account for our investments as available-for-sale securities under the guidance for accounting for certain investments in debt and equity securities. At year-end 2013, our investments had a fair value of \$41 million.

We use derivative instruments, including cash flow hedges, net investment in non-U.S. operations hedges, and other derivative instruments, as part of our overall strategy to manage our exposure to market risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates. As a matter of policy, we only enter into transactions that we believe will be highly effective at offsetting the underlying risk, and we do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. See Footnote No. 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for more information on derivative instruments.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the scheduled maturities and the total fair value as of year-end 2013 for our financial instruments that are impacted by market risks:

(\$ in millions)	Maturities by Period						Total Carrying Amount	Total Fair Value
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	There- after		
Assets-Maturities represent expected principal receipts, fair values represent assets.								
Fixed-rate notes receivable	\$35	\$82	\$3	\$3	\$5	\$36	\$164	\$163
Average interest rate							4.27	%
Floating-rate notes receivable	\$1	\$3	\$1	\$—	\$—	\$9	\$14	\$18
Average interest rate							0.33	%
Liabilities-Maturities represent expected principal payments, fair values represent liabilities.								
Fixed-rate debt	\$(6)	\$(319)	\$(297)	\$(300)	\$(9)	\$(1,384)	\$(2,315)	\$(2,432)
Average interest rate							4.56	%
Floating-rate debt	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(834)	\$—	\$(834)	\$(834)
Average interest rate							0.43	%

Table of Contents

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The following financial information is included on the pages indicated:

	Page
Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	<u>61</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	<u>62</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	<u>63</u>
Consolidated Statements of Income	<u>64</u>
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	<u>65</u>
Consolidated Balance Sheets	<u>66</u>
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	<u>67</u>
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' (Deficit) Equity	<u>68</u>
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	<u>69</u>

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Marriott International, Inc. (the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for assessing the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The Company has designed its internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance on the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the Company's transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance on prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control over financial reporting, such controls may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In connection with the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework) (the "COSO criteria").

Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, applying the COSO criteria, as of December 31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective to provide reasonable assurance of the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Company's consolidated financial statements included in this report, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, a copy of which appears on the following page.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Marriott International, Inc.

We have audited Marriott International, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework) (the COSO criteria). Marriott International, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Marriott International, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Marriott International, Inc. as of December 31, 2013 and December 28, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' (deficit) equity, and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2013 of Marriott International, Inc. and our report dated February 20, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
McLean, Virginia
February 20, 2014

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Marriott International, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Marriott International, Inc. as of December 31, 2013 and December 28, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' (deficit) equity and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Marriott International, Inc. at December 31, 2013 and December 28, 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Marriott International, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework) and our report dated February 20, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
McLean, Virginia
February 20, 2014

Table of ContentsMARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Fiscal Years 2013, 2012, and 2011

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)

	368 Days Ended December 31, 2013	364 Days Ended December 28, 2012	364 Days Ended December 30, 2011
REVENUES			
Base management fees ⁽¹⁾	\$621	\$581	\$602
Franchise fees ⁽¹⁾	666	607	506
Incentive management fees ⁽¹⁾	256	232	195
Owned, leased, corporate housing, and other revenue ⁽¹⁾	950	989	1,083
Timeshare sales and services	—	—	1,088
Cost reimbursements ⁽¹⁾	10,291	9,405	8,843
	12,784	11,814	12,317
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Owned, leased, and corporate housing-direct	779	824	943
Timeshare-direct	—	—	929
Timeshare strategy-impairment charges	—	—	324
Reimbursed costs ⁽¹⁾	10,291	9,405	8,843
General, administrative, and other ⁽¹⁾	726	645	752
	11,796	10,874	11,791
OPERATING INCOME	988	940	526
Gains (losses) and other income ⁽¹⁾	11	42	(7)
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(120)	(137)	(164)
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	23	17	14
Equity in losses ⁽¹⁾	(5)	(13)	(13)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	897	849	356
Provision for income taxes	(271)	(278)	(158)
NET INCOME	\$626	\$571	\$198
EARNINGS PER SHARE-Basic			
Earnings per share	\$2.05	\$1.77	\$0.56
EARNINGS PER SHARE-Diluted			
Earnings per share	\$2.00	\$1.72	\$0.55

⁽¹⁾ See Footnote No. 18, "Related Party Transactions," to our Consolidated Financial Statements for disclosure of related party amounts.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 Fiscal Years 2013, 2012, and 2011
 (\$ in millions)

	368 Days Ended December 31, 2013	364 Days Ended December 28, 2012	364 Days Ended December 30, 2011
Net income	\$626	\$571	\$198
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1	4	(31)
Other derivative instrument adjustments, net of tax	—	(2)	(20)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	5	—	(3)
Reclassification of (gains) losses, net of tax	(6)	2)	8)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	4	(46)
Comprehensive income	\$626	\$575	\$152
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements			

Table of Contents

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
Fiscal Year-End 2013 and 2012
(\$ in millions)

	December 31, 2013	December 28, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$126	\$88
Accounts and notes receivable, net ⁽¹⁾	1,081	1,028
Current deferred taxes, net	252	280
Prepaid expenses	67	57
Other	27	22
Assets held for sale	350	—
	1,903	1,475
Property and equipment	1,543	1,539
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	874	874
Contract acquisition costs and other ⁽¹⁾	1,131	1,115
	2,005	1,989
Equity and cost method investments ⁽¹⁾	222	216
Notes receivable, net ⁽¹⁾	142	180
Deferred taxes, net ⁽¹⁾	647	676
Other ⁽¹⁾	332	267
	\$6,794	\$6,342
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$6	\$407
Accounts payable ⁽¹⁾	557	569
Accrued payroll and benefits	817	745
Liability for guest loyalty programs	666	593
Other ⁽¹⁾	629	459
	2,675	2,773
Long-term debt	3,147	2,528
Liability for guest loyalty programs	1,475	1,428
Other long-term liabilities ⁽¹⁾	912	898
Shareholders' deficit		
Class A Common Stock	5	5
Additional paid-in-capital	2,716	2,585
Retained earnings	3,837	3,509
Treasury stock, at cost	(7,929)	(7,340)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(44)	(44)
	(1,415)	(1,285)
	\$6,794	\$6,342

⁽¹⁾ See Footnote No. 18, "Related Party Transactions," to our Consolidated Financial Statements for disclosure of related party amounts.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Fiscal Years 2013, 2012, and 2011
(\$ in millions)

	368 Days Ended December 31, 2013	364 Days Ended December 28, 2012	364 Days Ended December 30, 2011
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$626	\$571	\$198
Adjustments to reconcile to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	127	102	144
Income taxes	73	224	113
Timeshare activity, net	—	—	175
Timeshare strategy-impairment charges	—	—	324
Liability for guest loyalty program	99	60	78
Restructuring costs, net	—	—	(5
Working capital changes and other	215	32	62
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,140	989	1,089
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(404	) (437	) (183
Dispositions	—	65	20
Loan advances	(7	) (17	) (26
Loan collections	77	155	110
Equity and cost method investments	(16	) (15	) (83
Contract acquisition costs	(61	) (253	) (74
Investment in debt security	(65) —	—
Other	(43	) (83	) (11
Net cash used in investing activities	(519	) (585	) (247
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Commercial paper/Credit Facility, net	311	184	325
Issuance of long-term debt	345	936	118
Repayment of long-term debt	(407	) (370	) (264
Issuance of Class A Common Stock	199	179	124
Dividends paid	(196	) (191	) (134
Purchase of treasury stock	(834	) (1,145	) (1,425
Other	(1	) (11	) 11
Net cash used in financing activities	(583	) (418	) (1,245
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	38	(14	) (403
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	88	102	505
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$126	\$88	\$102
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements			

Table of Contents

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY
 Fiscal Years 2013, 2012, and 2011
 (in millions)

Common Shares Outstanding		Total	Class A Common Stock	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
366.9	Balance at December 31, 2010	\$1,585	\$5	\$ 3,644	\$3,286	\$(5,348)	\$ (2)
—	Net income	198	—	—	198	—	—
—	Other comprehensive loss	(24)	—	—	—	—	(24)
—	Dividends	(135)	—	—	(135)	—	—
9.5	Employee stock plan issuance	182	—	9	(137)	310	—
(43.4)	Purchase of treasury stock	(1,425)	—	—	—	(1,425)	—
—	Spin-off of MVW ⁽¹⁾	(1,162)	—	(1,140)	—	—	(22)
333.0	Balance at December 30, 2011	(781)	5	2,513	3,212	(6,463)	(48)
—	Net income	571	—	—	571	—	—
—	Other comprehensive income	4	—	—	—	—	4
—	Dividends	(158)	—	—	(158)	—	—
9.1	Employee stock plan issuance	236	—	69	(116)	283	—
(31.2)	Purchase of treasury stock	(1,160)	—	—	—	(1,160)	—
—	Spin-off of MVW adjustment ⁽¹⁾	3	—	3	—	—	—
310.9	Balance at December 28, 2012	(1,285)	5	2,585	3,509	(7,340)	(44)
—	Net income	626	—	—	626	—	—
—	Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Dividends	(195)	—	—	(195)	—	—
7.1	Employee stock plan issuance	269	—	131	(103)	241	—
(20.0)	Purchase of treasury stock	(830)	—	—	—	(830)	—
298.0	Balance at December 31, 2013	\$(1,415)	\$5	\$ 2,716	\$3,837	\$(7,929)	\$ (44)

⁽¹⁾ The abbreviation MVW means Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of ContentsMARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of operations, financial position, and cash flows of Marriott International, Inc. ("Marriott," and together with its subsidiaries "we," "us," or the "Company"). In order to make this report easier to read, we refer throughout to (i) our Consolidated Financial Statements as our "Financial Statements," (ii) our Consolidated Statements of Income as our "Income Statements," (iii) our Consolidated Balance Sheets as our "Balance Sheets," (iv) our properties, brands, or markets in the United States and Canada as "North America" or "North American," and (v) our properties, brands, or markets outside of the United States and Canada as "international." In addition, references throughout to numbered "Footnotes" refer to the numbered Notes in these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, unless otherwise noted.

On November 21, 2011 ("the spin-off date"), we completed a spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business through a special tax-free dividend to our shareholders of all of the issued and outstanding common stock (the "spin-off") of our wholly owned subsidiary Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation ("MVW"). Because of our significant continuing involvement in MVW operations after the spin-off (by virtue of license and other agreements between us and MVW), we continue to include the historical financial results before the spin-off date of our former Timeshare segment in our historical financial results as a component of continuing operations. See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off," for more information on the spin-off.

Preparation of financial statements that conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods, and the disclosures of contingent liabilities. Accordingly, ultimate results could differ from those estimates.

The accompanying Financial Statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly our financial position at fiscal year-end 2013 and fiscal year-end 2012 and the results of our operations and cash flows for fiscal years 2013, 2012, and 2011. We have eliminated all material intercompany transactions and balances between entities consolidated in these Financial Statements. We also reclassified depreciation that third party owners reimburse to us which is included in the "Reimbursed costs" caption of our Income Statements, from the "Depreciation and amortization" caption to the "Working capital changes and other" caption of the Cash Flow Statement for all prior years presented to conform to our 2013 presentation.

Fiscal Year

Beginning with our 2013 fiscal year, we changed our financial reporting cycle to a calendar year-end reporting cycle and an end-of-month quarterly reporting cycle. Accordingly, our 2013 fiscal year began on December 29, 2012 (the day after the end of the 2012 fiscal year) and ended on December 31, 2013. Historically, our fiscal year was a 52-53 week fiscal year that ended on the Friday nearest to December 31. As a result, our 2013 fiscal year had 4 more days than the 2012 and 2011 fiscal years. We have not restated and do not plan to restate historical results.

The table below shows each completed fiscal year we refer to in this report, the date the fiscal year ended, and the number of days in that fiscal year:

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year-End Date	Number of Days	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year-End Date	Number of Days
2013	December 31, 2013	368	2008	January 2, 2009	371
2012	December 28, 2012	364	2007	December 28, 2007	364
2011	December 30, 2011	364	2006	December 29, 2006	364
2010	December 31, 2010	364	2005	December 30, 2005	364
2009	January 1, 2010	364	2004	December 31, 2004	364

Beginning in 2014, our fiscal years will be the same as the corresponding calendar year (each beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31, and containing 365 or 366 days).

Table of Contents

Revenue Recognition

Our revenues include: (1) base management and incentive management fees; (2) franchise fees (including licensing fees from MVW after the spin-off of \$61 million for 2013, \$61 million for 2012 and \$4 million for 2011); (3) revenues from lodging properties we own or lease; and (4) cost reimbursements. Management fees are typically composed of a base fee, which is a percentage of the revenues of hotels, and an incentive fee, which is generally based on hotel profitability. Franchise fees are typically composed of initial application fees and continuing royalties generated from our franchise programs, which permit the hotel owners and operators to use certain of our brand names. Cost reimbursements include direct and indirect costs that are reimbursed to us by properties that we manage, franchise, or license.

Base Management and Incentive Management Fees: We recognize base management fees as revenue when we earn them under the contracts. In interim periods and at year-end, we recognize incentive management fees that would be due as if the contracts were to terminate at that date, exclusive of any termination fees payable or receivable by us.

Franchise Fee and License Fee Revenue: We recognize franchise fees and license fees as revenue in each accounting period as we earn those fees from the franchisee or licensee under the contracts.

Owned and Leased Units: We recognize room sales and revenues from other guest services for our owned and leased units when rooms are occupied and when we have rendered the services.

Cost Reimbursements: We recognize cost reimbursements from managed, franchised, and licensed properties when we incur the related reimbursable costs. These costs primarily consist of payroll and related expenses at managed properties where we are the employer and also include certain operational and administrative costs as provided for in our contracts with the owners. As these costs have no added markup, the revenue and related expense have no impact on either our operating or net income.

Other Revenue: Includes other third-party licensing fees, branding fees for third-party residential sales and credit card licensing, land rental income, and other revenue.

Timeshare Revenue Recognition Before the 2011 Spin-off: For periods before the spin-off, our revenues also included revenue from our former Timeshare segment including cost reimbursements revenue and timeshare sales and services revenue, the latter of which included the following types of revenue:

Timeshare and Fractional Intervals and Condominiums: Before the spin-off, we recognized sales when: (1) we had received a minimum of 10 percent of the purchase price; (2) the purchaser's period to cancel for a refund had expired; (3) we deemed the receivables to be collectible; and (4) we had attained certain minimum sales and construction levels. We deferred all revenue using the deposit method for sales that did not meet all four of these criteria. For sales that did not qualify for full revenue recognition as the project had progressed beyond the preliminary stages but had not yet reached completion, we deferred all revenue and profit which we then recognized in earnings using the percentage of completion method.

Timeshare Points-Based Use System Revenue: Before the spin-off, we recognized sales under our points-based use system when the criteria noted in the "Timeshare and Fractional Intervals and Condominiums" caption were met, as we considered these sales to be sales of real estate.

Timeshare Residential (Stand-Alone Structures): Before the spin-off, we recognized sales under the full accrual method of accounting when we received our proceeds and transferred title at settlement.

Timeshare Interest Income: Before the spin-off, we reflected interest income from "Loans to timeshare owners" in our 2011 Income Statement in the "Timeshare sales and services" revenue caption of \$143 million, consisting of \$116 million from securitized loans and \$27 million from non-securitized loans.

Ground Leases

We are the lessee of land under long-term operating leases that include scheduled increases in minimum rents. We recognize these scheduled rent increases on a straight-line basis over the initial lease term.

Real Estate Sales

We reduce gains on sales of real estate by the maximum exposure to loss if we have continuing involvement with the property and do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. In sales transactions where we retain a

Table of Contents

management contract, the terms and conditions of the management contract are generally comparable to the terms and conditions of the management contracts obtained directly with third-party owners in competitive bid processes.

Profit Sharing Plan

We contribute to a profit sharing plan for the benefit of employees meeting certain eligibility requirements who elect to participate in the plan. Participating employees specify the percentage of salary deferred. We recognized compensation costs from profit sharing of \$75 million in 2013, \$69 million in 2012, and \$91 million in 2011.

Self-Insurance Programs

We self-insure for certain levels of property, liability, workers' compensation and employee medical coverage. We accrue estimated costs of these self-insurance programs at the present value of projected settlements for known and incurred but not reported claims. We use a discount rate of 2.0 percent to determine the present value of the projected settlements, which we consider to be reasonable given our history of settled claims, including payment patterns and the fixed nature of the individual settlements.

We are subject to a variety of assessments for our insurance activities, including those by state guaranty funds and workers' compensation second-injury funds. We record our liabilities for these assessments in our Balance Sheets within the other current liabilities line. These liabilities, which are not discounted, totaled \$5 million at year-end 2013 and \$5 million at year-end 2012. We expect to pay the \$5 million liability for assessments as of year-end 2013 by the end of 2014.

Our Rewards Programs

Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards are our frequent guest loyalty programs. Program members earn points based on the money they spend at our lodging operations, purchases of timeshare interval, fractional ownership, and residential products (through MVW for periods after the spin-off date) and, to a lesser degree, through participation in affiliated partners' programs, such as those offered by car rental, and credit card companies. Members can redeem points, which we track on their behalf, for stays at most of our lodging operations, airline tickets, airline frequent flyer program miles, rental cars, and a variety of other awards. Points cannot be redeemed for cash. We provide Marriott Rewards and The Ritz-Carlton Rewards as marketing programs to participating properties, with the objective of operating the programs on a break-even basis to us. We sell the points for amounts that we expect will, in the aggregate, equal the costs of point redemptions and program operating costs over time.

We estimate the value of the future redemption obligation using statistical formulas that project timing of future point redemption based on historical levels, including an estimate of the "breakage" for points that members will never redeem, and an estimate of the points that members will eventually redeem. These judgment factors determine our rewards programs' required liability for outstanding points. That liability totaled \$2,141 million at year-end 2013 and \$2,021 million at year-end 2012. A ten percent reduction in the estimate of "breakage" would have increased the estimated year-end 2013 liability by \$139 million.

We defer revenue we receive from managed, franchised, and Marriott-owned/leased hotels and program partners. Our management and franchise agreements require that properties reimburse us currently for the costs of operating the rewards programs, including marketing, promotion, communication with, and performing member services for rewards program members. Due to the requirement that properties reimburse us for program operating costs as incurred, we recognize the related cost reimbursements revenues from properties for our rewards programs when we incur and expense such costs. We recognize the component of revenue from program partners that corresponds to program maintenance services over the expected life of the points awarded. When points are redeemed we recognize the amounts we previously deferred as revenue and the corresponding expense relating to the costs of the awards redeemed.

Guarantees

We measure and record our liability for the fair value of a guarantee on a nonrecurring basis, that is when we issue or modify a guarantee, using Level 3 internally developed inputs, as described below in this footnote under the heading "Fair Value Measurements." We generally base our calculation of the estimated fair value of a guarantee on the income approach or the market approach, depending on the type of guarantee. For the income approach, we use internally developed discounted cash flow and Monte Carlo simulation models that include the following assumptions, among others: projections of revenues and expenses and related cash flows based on assumed growth rates and demand trends; historical volatility of projected performance; the guaranteed obligations; and applicable discount rates. We base these assumptions on our historical data and experience, industry projections, micro and macro general economic condition projections, and our expectations. For the market approach, we use internal analyses based primarily on market comparable data and our assumptions about market capitalization rates, credit spreads, growth rates, and inflation.

Table of Contents

The offsetting entry for the guarantee liability depends on the circumstances in which the guarantee was issued. Funding under the guarantee reduces the recorded liability. In most cases, when we do not forecast any funding, we amortize the liability into income on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the guarantee. On a quarterly basis, we evaluate all material estimated liabilities based on the operating results and the terms of the guarantee. If we conclude that it is probable that we will be required to fund a greater amount than previously estimated, we record a loss unless the advance would be recoverable in the form of a loan.

Rebates and Allowances

We participate in various vendor rebate and allowance arrangements as a manager of hotel properties. Three types of programs that are common in the hotel industry are sometimes referred to as “rebates” or “allowances,” including unrestricted rebates, marketing (restricted) rebates, and sponsorships. These arrangements have the primary business purposes of securing favorable pricing for our hotel owners for various products and services and enhancing resources for promotional campaigns that certain vendors co-sponsor. More specifically, unrestricted rebates are funds returned to the buyer, generally based on volumes or quantities of goods purchased. Marketing (restricted) allowances are funds allocated by vendor agreements for certain marketing or other joint promotional initiatives. Sponsorships are funds paid by vendors, generally used by the vendor to gain exposure at meetings and events, which we account for as a reduction of the cost of the event.

We account for rebates and allowances as adjustments of the prices of the vendors’ products and services. We show vendor costs as reimbursed costs and the reimbursement of those costs to us as cost reimbursements revenue; and accordingly we reflect rebates as a reduction of these line items.

Cash and Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less at date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Assets Held for Sale

We consider properties to be assets held for sale when (1) management commits to a plan to sell the property; (2) it is unlikely that the disposal plan will be significantly modified or discontinued; (3) the property is available for immediate sale in its present condition; (4) actions required to complete the sale of the property have been initiated; (5) sale of the property is probable and we expect the completed sale will occur within one year; and (6) the property is actively being marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable given its current market value. Upon designation of a property as an asset held for sale, we record the property’s value at the lower of its carrying value or its estimated fair value, less estimated costs to sell, and we cease depreciation.

At year-end 2013, we had \$350 million classified as "Assets held for sale" and \$61 million in liabilities held for sale classified as "Other current liabilities" on our Balance Sheet. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions" for additional information on these planned dispositions. At year-end 2012, we had no assets held for sale and no liabilities held for sale.

Accounts Receivable

Our accounts receivable primarily consist of amounts due from hotel owners with whom we have management and franchise agreements and include reimbursements of costs we incurred on behalf of managed and franchised properties. We generally collect these receivables within 30 days. We record an accounts receivable reserve when losses are probable, based on an assessment of historical collection activity and current business conditions. Our accounts receivable reserve was \$43 million at year-end 2013 and \$32 million at year-end 2012.

Loan Loss Reserves

Senior, Mezzanine, and Other Loans

We may make loans to owners of hotels that we operate or franchise, generally to facilitate the development of a hotel and sometimes to facilitate brand programs or initiatives. We expect the owners to repay the loans in accordance with the loan agreements, or earlier as the hotels mature and capital markets permit. We use metrics such as loan-to-value ratios and debt service coverage, and other information about collateral and from third party rating agencies to assess the credit quality of the loan receivable, both upon entering into the loan agreement and on an ongoing basis as applicable.

On a regular basis, we individually assess all of these loans for impairment. We use internally generated cash flow projections to determine if we expect the loans to be repaid under the terms of the loan agreements. If we conclude that it is

Table of Contents

probable a borrower will not repay a loan in accordance with its terms, we consider the loan impaired and begin recognizing interest income on a cash basis. To measure impairment, we calculate the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate or the estimated fair value of the collateral. If the present value or the estimated collateral is less than the carrying value of the loan receivable, we establish a specific impairment reserve for the difference.

If it is likely that a loan will not be collected based on financial or other business indicators, including our historical experience, our policy is to charge off the loan in the quarter in which we deem it uncollectible.

Goodwill

We assess goodwill for potential impairment at the end of each fiscal year, or during the year if an event or other circumstance indicates that we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of the asset. In evaluating goodwill for impairment, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not (that is, a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If we conclude that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, then no further testing of the goodwill assigned to the reporting unit is required. However, if we conclude that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, then we perform a two-step goodwill impairment test to identify potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of goodwill impairment we will recognize, if any. At year-end 2013 and year-end 2012, we concluded that it was not more likely than not that the fair value of any reporting unit was less than its carrying value.

In the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test, we compare the estimated fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, no further analysis is needed. If, however, the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, we proceed to the second step and calculate the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill to determine whether any impairment is required. We calculate the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill by allocating the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to all of the unit's assets and liabilities as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, we recognize an impairment loss in the amount of that excess. In allocating the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, we use industry and market data, as well as knowledge of the industry and our past experience.

We calculate the estimated fair value of a reporting unit using the income approach. For the income approach, we use internally developed discounted cash flow models that include the following assumptions, among others: projections of revenues, expenses, and related cash flows based on assumed long-term growth rates and demand trends; expected future investments to grow new units; and estimated discount rates. We base these assumptions on our historical data and experience, third-party appraisals, industry projections, micro and macro general economic condition projections, and our expectations.

We have had no goodwill impairment charges for the last three fiscal years, and as of the date of each of the most recent detailed tests, the estimated fair value of each of our reporting units exceeded its respective carrying amount by more than 100 percent based on our models and assumptions.

For additional information on goodwill, including the amounts of goodwill by segment, see Footnote No. 14, "Business Segments."

Investments

We consolidate entities that we control. We account for investments in joint ventures using the equity method of accounting when we exercise significant influence over the venture. If we do not exercise significant influence, we

account for the investment using the cost method of accounting. We account for investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies using the equity method of accounting when we own more than a minimal investment. Our ownership interest in these equity method investments varies generally from 10 percent to 49 percent. See Footnote No. 4, "Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for additional information on available-for-sale securities. When we sell available-for-sale securities, we determine the cost basis of the securities sold using specific identification, meaning that we track our securities individually.

Valuation of Intangibles and Long-Lived Assets

We test intangibles and long-lived asset groups for recoverability when changes in circumstances indicate that we may not be able to recover the carrying value; for example, when there are material adverse changes in projected revenues or expenses, significant underperformance relative to historical or projected operating results, or significant negative industry or economic trends. We also test recoverability when management has committed to a plan to sell or otherwise dispose of an asset group and we expect to complete the plan within a year. We evaluate recoverability of an asset group by comparing its carrying

Table of Contents

value to the future net undiscounted cash flows that we expect the asset group will generate. If the comparison indicates that we will not be able to recover the carrying value of an asset group, we recognize an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. When we recognize an impairment loss for assets to be held and used, we depreciate the adjusted carrying amount of those assets over their remaining useful life.

We calculate the estimated fair value of an intangible asset or asset group using the income approach or the market approach. We utilize the same assumptions and methodology for the income approach that we describe in the “Goodwill” caption. For the market approach, we use internal analyses based primarily on market comparables and assumptions about market capitalization rates, growth rates, and inflation.

For information on impairment losses that we recorded in 2011 for long-lived assets, see Footnote No. 15, “Spin-off.”

Valuation of Investments in Ventures

We may hold a minority equity interest in ventures established to develop or acquire and own hotel properties. These ventures are generally limited liability companies or limited partnerships.

We evaluate an investment in a venture for impairment when circumstances indicate that we may not be able to recover the carrying value, for example due to loan defaults, significant under performance relative to historical or projected operating performance, or significant negative industry or economic trends.

We impair investments we account for using the equity and cost methods of accounting when we determine that there has been an “other-than-temporary” decline in the venture’s estimated fair value compared to its carrying value. Additionally, a venture’s commitment to a plan to sell some or all of its assets could cause us to evaluate the recoverability of the venture’s individual long-lived assets and possibly the venture itself.

We calculate the estimated fair value of an investment in a venture using either a market approach or an income approach. We utilize the same assumptions and methodology for the income approach that we describe in the “Goodwill” caption. For the market approach, we use internal analyses based primarily on market comparables and assumptions about market capitalization rates, growth rates, and inflation.

For information on an impairment loss that we recorded in 2012 for a cost method investment, see Footnote No. 4, “Fair Value of Financial Instruments.”

Fair Value Measurements

We have various financial instruments we must measure at fair value on a recurring basis, including certain marketable securities and derivatives. See Footnote No. 4, “Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” for further information. We also apply the provisions of fair value measurement to various nonrecurring measurements for our financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities.

Applicable accounting standards define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). We measure our assets and liabilities using inputs from the following three levels of the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, etc.), and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).

Level 3 includes unobservable inputs that reflect our assumptions about what factors market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. We develop these inputs based on the best information available, including our own data.

Derivative Instruments

We record derivatives at fair value. The designation of a derivative instrument as a hedge and its ability to meet the hedge accounting criteria determine how we reflect the change in fair value of the derivative instrument in our Financial Statements. A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if, at inception, we expect the derivative to be highly effective in offsetting the

Table of Contents

underlying hedged cash flows or fair value and we fulfill the hedge documentation standards at the time we enter into the derivative contract. We designate a hedge as a cash flow hedge, fair value hedge, or a net investment in non-U.S. operations hedge based on the exposure we are hedging. For the effective portion of qualifying cash flow hedges, we record changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). We release the derivative’s gain or loss from OCI to match the timing of the underlying hedged items’ effect on earnings.

We review the effectiveness of our hedging instruments quarterly, recognize current period hedge ineffectiveness immediately in earnings, and discontinue hedge accounting for any hedge that we no longer consider to be highly effective. We recognize changes in fair value for derivatives not designated as hedges or those not qualifying for hedge accounting in current period earnings. Upon termination of cash flow hedges, we release gains and losses from OCI based on the timing of the underlying cash flows or revenue recognized, unless the termination results from the failure of the intended transaction to occur in the expected time frame. Such untimely transactions require us to immediately recognize in earnings the gains and/or losses that we previously recorded in OCI.

Changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, and equity securities expose us to market risk. We manage our exposure to these risks by monitoring available financing alternatives, as well as through development and application of credit granting policies. We also use derivative instruments, including cash flow hedges, net investment in non-U.S. operations hedges, fair value hedges, and other derivative instruments, as part of our overall strategy to manage our exposure to market risks. As a matter of policy, we only enter into transactions that we believe will be highly effective at offsetting the underlying risk, and we do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. See Footnote No. 4, “Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” for additional information.

Non-U.S. Operations

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of our consolidated and unconsolidated entities operating in the United States. The functional currency of our consolidated and unconsolidated entities operating outside of the United States is generally the primary currency of the economic environment in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash. We translate the financial statements of consolidated entities whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar into U.S. dollars, and we do the same, as needed, for unconsolidated entities whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. We translate assets and liabilities at the exchange rate in effect as of the financial statement date, and translate income statement accounts using the weighted average exchange rate for the period. We include translation adjustments from currency exchange and the effect of exchange rate changes on intercompany transactions of a long-term investment nature as a separate component of shareholders’ equity. We report gains and losses from currency exchange rate changes for intercompany receivables and payables that are not of a long-term investment nature, as well as gains and losses from non-U.S. currency transactions, currently in operating costs and expenses, and those amounted to losses of \$5 million in 2013, \$3 million in 2012, and \$7 million in 2011. Gains and other income attributable to currency translation adjustment losses, net of gains, from the sale or complete or substantially complete liquidation of investments was zero for 2013 and \$1 million for 2012. Gains and other income attributable to currency translation adjustment gains, net of losses, from the sale or complete or substantially complete liquidation of investments was \$2 million for 2011.

Legal Contingencies

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims, the outcomes of which are uncertain. We record an accrual for legal contingencies when we determine that it is probable that we have incurred a liability and we can reasonably estimate the amount of the loss. In making such determinations we evaluate, among other things, the probability of an unfavorable outcome and, when we believe it probable that a liability has been incurred, our ability to make a reasonable estimate of the loss. We review these accruals each reporting period and make revisions based on changes in facts and circumstances.

Income Taxes

We record the amounts of taxes payable or refundable for the current year, as well as deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events we have recognized in our Financial Statements or tax returns, using judgment in assessing future profitability and the likely future tax consequences of those events. We base our estimates of deferred tax assets and liabilities on current tax laws, rates and interpretations, and, in certain cases, business plans and other expectations about future outcomes. We develop our estimates of future profitability based on our historical data and experience, industry projections, micro and macro general economic condition projections, and our expectations.

Changes in existing tax laws and rates, their related interpretations, and the uncertainty generated by the current economic environment may affect the amounts of our deferred tax liabilities or the valuations of our deferred tax assets over time. Our accounting for deferred tax consequences represents management's best estimate of future events that can be appropriately reflected in the accounting estimates.

Table of Contents

For tax positions we have taken or expect to take in a tax return, we apply a more likely than not threshold, under which we must conclude a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained, assuming that the position will be examined by the appropriate taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information, in order to continue to recognize the benefit. In determining our provision for income taxes, we use judgment, reflecting our estimates and assumptions, in applying the more likely than not threshold. We recognize accrued interest and penalties for our unrecognized tax benefits as a component of tax expense.

For information about income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities, see Footnote No. 2, "Income Taxes." New Accounting Standards

We do not expect that accounting standard updates issued to date and that are effective after December 31, 2013 will have a material effect on our Financial Statements.

2. INCOME TAXES

Our provision for income taxes for the last three fiscal years consists of:

(\$ in millions)		2013	2012	2011	
Current	-U.S. Federal	\$(139	) \$6	\$53	
	-U.S. State	(17	) (8) —	
	-Non-U.S.	(44	) (34	) (55)
		(200	) (36	) (2)
Deferred	-U.S. Federal	(68	) (211	) (116)
	-U.S. State	(10	) (30	) (10)
	-Non-U.S.	7	(1	) (30)
		(71	) (242	) (156)
		\$(271	) \$(278	) \$(158)

Our current tax provision does not reflect the following benefits attributable to us for the vesting or exercise of employee share-based awards: \$66 million in 2013, \$76 million in 2012, and \$55 million in 2011. The preceding table includes tax credits of \$3 million in 2013, \$3 million in 2012, and \$4 million in 2011. We had a tax provision applicable to other comprehensive income of \$2 million in 2013 and \$5 million in 2012, and a tax benefit applicable to other comprehensive loss of \$14 million in 2011.

We have made no provision for U.S. income taxes or additional non-U.S. taxes on the cumulative unremitted earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries (\$739 million as of year-end 2013) because we consider these earnings to be indefinitely reinvested. These earnings could become subject to additional taxes if the non-U.S. subsidiaries dividend or loan those earnings to us or to a U.S. affiliate or if we sell our interests in the non-U.S. subsidiaries. We cannot practically estimate the amount of additional taxes that might be payable on the unremitted earnings.

We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, in various jurisdictions around the world. We conduct business in countries that grant "holidays" from income taxes for 10 to 30 year periods. These holidays expire through 2034. Without these tax "holidays," we would have incurred the following aggregate income taxes and related earnings per share impacts: \$1 million (less than \$0.01 per diluted share) in 2013; less than \$1 million (less than \$0.01 per diluted share) in 2012; and \$1 million (less than \$0.01 per diluted share) in 2011.

In 2011, we recorded an income tax expense of \$34 million to write off certain deferred tax assets that we transferred to MVW in conjunction with the spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business. We impaired these assets because we considered it "more likely than not" that MVW will not be able to realize the value of those deferred tax assets. See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off" for more information on the transaction.

Table of Contents

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The following table reconciles our unrecognized tax benefit balance for each year from the beginning of 2011 to the end of 2013:

(\$ in millions)	Amount
Unrecognized tax benefit at beginning of 2011	\$39
Change attributable to tax positions taken during a prior period	(10)
Change attributable to withdrawal of tax positions previously taken or expected to be taken	(6)
Change attributable to tax positions taken during the current period	19
Decrease attributable to lapse of statute of limitations	(3)
Unrecognized tax benefit at year-end of 2011	39
Change attributable to tax positions taken during the current period	12
Decrease attributable to settlements with taxing authorities	(20)
Decrease attributable to lapse of statute of limitations	(2)
Unrecognized tax benefit at year-end of 2012	29
Change attributable to tax positions taken during the current period	8
Decrease attributable to settlements with taxing authorities	(2)
Decrease attributable to lapse of statute of limitations	(1)
Unrecognized tax benefit at year-end of 2013	\$34

These unrecognized tax benefits reflect the following year-over-year changes: (1) a \$5 million increase in 2013, primarily due to a U.S. federal tax issue, currently in appeals, offset by a settlement with international taxing authorities; (2) \$10 million decrease in 2012, primarily reflecting the changes attributable to settlements with taxing authorities and positions taken during 2012; and (3) no net change in 2011, although 2011 included increases such as positions for our timeshare spin-off, and decreases such as the closing of the 2005-2008 Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") audits, the re-measurement of existing positions, and the lapse of statutes of limitations.

Our unrecognized tax benefit balances included \$12 million at year-end 2013, \$13 million at year-end 2012, and \$24 million at year-end 2011 of tax positions that, if recognized, would impact our effective tax rate.

The IRS has examined our federal income tax returns, and we have settled all issues for tax years through 2009. We participate in the IRS Compliance Assurance Program, which accelerates IRS examination of key transactions with the goal of resolving any issues before the taxpayer files its return. As a result, our open tax years under audit are substantially complete while the 2013 tax year audit is currently ongoing. Various foreign, state, and local income tax returns are also under examination by the applicable taxing authorities. It is reasonably possible that we will resolve with taxing authorities an international issue (\$5 million) which arose in 2011 related to financing activity and a U.S. federal issue (\$21 million), currently in appeals, during the next 12 months for which we have an unrecognized tax balance of \$26 million. The U.S. federal amount is offset by a related deferred tax asset. Therefore, the possible resolution of the issue will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income tax balances reflect the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. We state those balances at the enacted tax rates we expect will be in effect when we actually pay or recover the taxes. Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes we will pay on taxable income in future years. We evaluate our ability to realize these future tax deductions and credits by assessing whether we expect to have sufficient future taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings, and available tax planning strategies to utilize these future deductions and credits. We establish a valuation allowance when we no longer consider it more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized.

We had the following total deferred tax assets and liabilities at year-end 2013 and year-end 2012:

77

Table of Contents

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Deferred tax assets	\$926	\$950
Deferred tax liabilities	(60)	(25)
Net deferred taxes	\$866	\$925

The following table details the composition of our net deferred tax balances at year-end 2013 and year-end 2012:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Balance Sheet Caption		
Current deferred taxes, net	\$252	\$280
Long-term deferred taxes, net	647	676
Current liabilities, other	(19)	(13)
Long-term liabilities, other	(14)	(18)
Net deferred taxes	\$866	\$925

The following table shows the tax effect of each type of temporary difference and carry-forward that gave rise to a significant portion of our deferred tax assets and liabilities as of year-end 2013 and year-end 2012:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Employee benefits	\$340	\$321
Net operating loss carry-forwards	293	294
Tax credits	273	328
Reserves	61	63
Frequent guest program	30	43
Self-insurance	23	19
Deferred income	23	4
Joint venture interests	(23)	(11)
Property, equipment, and intangible assets	(37)	(14)
Other, net	48	23
Deferred taxes	1,031	1,070
Less: valuation allowance	(165)	(145)
Net deferred taxes	\$866	\$925

At year-end 2013, we had approximately \$40 million of tax credits that expire through 2033 and \$233 million of tax credits that do not expire. We recorded \$14 million of net operating loss benefits in 2013 and \$50 million in 2012. At year-end 2013, we had approximately \$1.5 billion of net operating losses, of which \$747 million expire through 2033.

Table of Contents

Reconciliation of U.S. Federal Statutory Income Tax Rate to Actual Income Tax Rate

The following table reconciles the U.S. statutory tax rate to our effective income tax rate for the last three fiscal years:

	2013		2012		2011	
U.S. statutory tax rate	35.0	%	35.0	%	35.0	%
U.S. state income taxes, net of U.S. federal tax benefit	2.6		2.6		2.3	
Nondeductible expenses	0.5		0.3		1.8	
Non-U.S. income	(5.7	)	(3.9	)	(0.9)
Change in valuation allowance ⁽¹⁾	0.3		(0.2	)	8.9	
Tax credits	(0.4	)	(0.4	)	(1.0)
Other, net	(2.1	)	(0.7	)	(1.7)
Effective rate	30.2	%	32.7	%	44.4	%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily for the 2011 additional impairment of certain deferred tax assets transferred to MVW, as discussed earlier in this footnote.

We paid cash for income taxes, net of refunds of \$77 million in 2013 and \$45 million in 2011, and received \$17 million of cash for income tax refunds, net of payments in 2012.

3. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Under our Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (the "Stock Plan"), we award: (1) stock options (our "Stock Option Program") to purchase our Class A Common Stock (our "common stock"); (2) stock appreciation rights ("SARs") for our common stock (our "SAR Program"); (3) restricted stock units ("RSUs") of our common stock; and (4) deferred stock units. We grant awards at exercise prices or strike prices that equal the market price of our common stock on the date of grant.

For all share-based awards, applicable accounting guidance requires that we measure compensation costs for our share-based payment transactions at fair value on the grant date and that we recognize those costs in our Financial Statements over the vesting period during which the employee provides service ("the service period") in exchange for the award.

During 2013, we granted 2.5 million RSUs, 0.2 million service and performance RSUs, 0.7 million SARs, and 0.1 million stock options.

We recorded share-based compensation expense for award grants of \$116 million in 2013, \$94 million in 2012, and \$103 million in 2011. Deferred compensation costs for unvested awards totaled \$108 million at year-end 2013 and \$122 million at year-end 2012. As of year-end 2013, we expect to recognize these deferred compensation expenses over a weighted average period of two years.

Under the guidance for share-based compensation, we present the tax benefits and costs resulting from the exercise or vesting of share-based awards as financing cash flows. The exercise of share-based awards resulted in tax benefits of \$121 million in 2013 and \$71 million in 2012. Due to tax losses in 2011, we recorded no tax benefit in that year.

We received cash from the exercise of Marriott stock options of \$199 million in 2013, \$179 million in 2012, and \$124 million in 2011.

RSUs

We issue Marriott RSUs under the Stock Plan to certain officers and key employees and those units vest generally over four years in equal annual installments commencing one year after the grant date. We recognize compensation expense for RSUs over the service period equal to the fair market value of the stock units on the date of issuance. Upon vesting, Marriott RSUs convert to shares which we distribute from treasury shares. We also issue service and performance Marriott RSUs ("S&P RSUs") to named executive officers under the Stock Plan. In addition to generally

being subject to pro-rata annual vesting conditioned on continued service consistent with the standard form of Marriott RSUs, Marriott S&P RSUs are also subject to the satisfaction of a performance condition, expressed as an EBITDA goal, for a fiscal year during the applicable service vesting period. The following information on RSUs includes S&P RSUs.

We had deferred compensation costs for RSUs of approximately \$102 million at year-end 2013 and \$111 million at year-end 2012. The weighted average remaining term for RSU grants outstanding at year-end 2013 was two years.

Table of Contents

The following table provides additional information on Marriott RSUs for the last three fiscal years:

	2013	2012	2011
Share-based compensation expense (in millions)	\$101	\$83	\$90
Weighted average grant-date fair value (per Marriott RSU)	\$38	\$35	\$40
Aggregate intrinsic value of converted and distributed Marriott RSUs (in millions)	\$125	\$91	\$113

The following table shows the 2013 changes in our outstanding Marriott RSU grants and the associated weighted average grant-date fair values:

	Number of Marriott RSUs (in millions)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per RSU)
Outstanding at year-end 2012	7.4	\$31
Granted during 2013 ⁽²⁾	2.7	38
Distributed during 2013	(3.0)	) 29
Forfeited during 2013	(0.3)	) 34
Outstanding at year-end 2013 ⁽¹⁾	6.8	\$35

⁽¹⁾ Includes 0.2 million Marriott RSUs held by MVW employees.

⁽²⁾ Includes 0.2 million S&P RSUs granted to named executive officers.

Stock Options and SARs

We may grant employee stock options to officers and key employees at exercise prices or strike prices that equal the market price of our common stock on the grant date. Non-qualified options generally expire 10 years after the grant date, except those we issued from 1990 through 2000, which expire 15 years after their grant date. Most stock options under the Stock Option Program may be exercised in cumulative installments of one quarter at the end of each of the first four years following the grant date.

We recognized compensation expense for employee stock options of \$2 million in 2013, \$1 million in 2012, and less than \$1 million in 2011. We had deferred compensation costs for employee stock options of \$2 million at year-end 2013 and \$3 million at year-end 2012. When holders exercise Marriott stock options we issue shares from treasury shares.

The following table shows the 2013 changes in our outstanding Marriott Stock Option Program awards and the associated weighted average exercise prices:

	Number of Marriott Stock Options (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (per Option)
Outstanding at year-end 2012	9.5	\$ 19
Granted during 2013	0.1	39
Exercised during 2013	(5.0)	) 17
Forfeited during 2013	—	46
Outstanding at year-end 2013 ⁽¹⁾	4.6	\$ 22

⁽¹⁾ Includes 0.1 million Marriott stock options held by MVW employees.

The following table shows the Marriott stock options issued under the Stock Option Program awards outstanding at year-end 2013, as well as those exercisable on that date (those where the exercise price was less than the market price of our common stock on that date):

80

Table of Contents

Range of Exercise Prices	Outstanding			Exercisable		
	Number of Stock Options (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (per Option)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Number of Stock Options (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (per Option)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)
\$13 to \$17	2.5	\$16	1	2.5	\$16	1
18 to 22	0.6	22	1	0.6	22	1
23 to 46	1.5	32	4	1.1	30	3
13 to 46	4.6	22	2	4.2	21	2

The following table shows the number of Marriott stock options we granted in the last three fiscal years and the associated weighted average grant-date fair values and weighted average exercise prices:

	2013	2012	2011
Options granted	96,960	255,761	19,192
Weighted average grant-date fair value (per option)	\$13	\$12	\$15
Weighted average exercise price (per option)	\$39	\$35	\$38

The following table shows the intrinsic value (the amount by which the market price of the underlying common stock exceeded the aggregate exercise price of the stock option) of all outstanding Marriott stock options and of exercisable Marriott stock options at year-end 2013 and 2012:

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012
Outstanding stock options	\$126	\$169
Exercisable stock options	121	168

Marriott stock options exercised during the last three years had total intrinsic values of approximately \$131 million in 2013, \$158 million in 2012, and \$124 million in 2011.

We may grant Marriott SARs to officers and key employees ("Employee SARs") at base values (exercise prices or strike prices) equal to the market price of our common stock on the grant date. Employee SARs expire ten years after the grant date and both vest and may be exercised in cumulative installments of one quarter at the end of each of the first four years following the grant date. We may grant Marriott SARs to directors ("Director SARs") at exercise prices or strike prices equal to the market price of our common stock on the grant date. Director SARs generally expire ten years after the date of grant and vest upon grant; however, they are generally not exercisable until one year after grant. On exercise of Marriott SARs, holders receive the number of shares of our common stock equal to the number of SARs that are being exercised multiplied by the quotient of (a) the final value minus the base value, divided by (b) the final value.

We recognized compensation expense for Employee SARs and Director SARs of \$12 million in 2013, \$9 million in 2012, and \$12 million in 2011. We had deferred compensation costs related to SARs of approximately \$4 million in 2013 and \$8 million in 2012. Upon the exercise of Marriott SARs, we issue shares from treasury shares.

The following table shows the 2013 changes in our outstanding Marriott SARs and the associated weighted average exercise prices:

	Number of SARs (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at year-end 2012	6.2	\$ 31

Edgar Filing: MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL INC /MD/ - Form 10-K

Granted during 2013	0.7	39
Exercised during 2013	(0.5	) 30
Forfeited during 2013	—	41
Outstanding at year-end 2013 ⁽¹⁾	6.4	\$ 32

⁽¹⁾ Includes 0.2 million Marriott SARs held by MVW employees.

Table of Contents

The following tables show the number of Employee Marriott SARs and Director Marriott SARs we granted in the last three fiscal years, the associated weighted average exercise prices, and the associated weighted average grant-date fair values:

Employee Marriott SARs	2013	2012	2011
Employee Marriott SARs granted (in millions)	0.7	1.0	0.7
Weighted average exercise price (per SAR)	\$39	\$35	\$38
Weighted average grant-date fair value (per SAR)	\$13	\$12	\$14
Director Marriott SARs	2013	2012	2011
Director Marriott SARs granted	5,903	5,915	—
Weighted average exercise price (per SAR)	\$44	\$39	\$—
Weighted average grant-date fair value (per SAR)	\$15	\$14	\$—

Outstanding Marriott SARs had total intrinsic values of \$111 million at year-end 2013 and \$37 million at year-end 2012. Exercisable Marriott SARs had total intrinsic values of \$82 million at year-end 2013 and \$24 million at year-end 2012. Marriott SARs exercised during 2013 had total intrinsic values of \$6 million and Marriott SARs exercised in 2012 had total intrinsic values of \$2 million.

On the grant date, we use a binomial lattice-based valuation model to estimate the fair value of each SAR and option granted. This valuation model uses a range of possible stock price outcomes over the term of the SAR and option, discounted back to a present value using a risk-free rate. Because of the limitations with closed-form valuation models, such as the Black-Scholes model, we have determined that this more flexible binomial model provides a better estimate of the fair value of our options and SARs because it takes into account employee and non-employee director exercise behavior based on changes in the price of our stock and also allows us to use other dynamic assumptions.

We used the following assumptions to determine the fair value of the SARs and stock options we granted to employees and non-employee directors in 2013 and 2012, and to employees in 2011 (we did not grant SARs to non-employee directors in 2011):

	2013	2012	2011	
Expected volatility	30 - 31%	31	% 32	%
Dividend yield	1.17	% 1.01	% 0.73	%
Risk-free rate	1.8 - 1.9%	1.7 - 2.0%	3.4	%
Expected term (in years)	8 - 10	8 - 10	8	

In making these assumptions, we base expected volatility on the historical movement of Marriott's stock price. We base risk-free rates on the corresponding U.S. Treasury spot rates for the expected duration at the date of grant, which we convert to a continuously compounded rate. The dividend yield assumption takes into consideration both historical levels and expectations of future payout. The weighted average expected terms for SARs and options are an output of our valuation model which utilizes historical data in estimating the period of time that the SARs and options are expected to remain unexercised. We calculate the expected terms for SARs and options for separate groups of retirement eligible and non-retirement eligible employees. Our valuation model also uses historical data to estimate exercise behaviors, which includes determining the likelihood that employees will exercise their SARs and options before expiration at a certain multiple of stock price to exercise price. In recent years, non-employee directors have generally exercised grants in their last year of exercisability.

Deferred Stock Units

We also issue Marriott deferred stock units to non-employee directors. These non-employee director deferred stock units vest within one year and are distributed upon election.

The following table shows the share-based compensation expense, the number of deferred stock units we granted, the weighted average grant-date fair value, and the aggregate intrinsic value for the last three fiscal years for non-employee director Marriott deferred stock units:

82

Table of Contents

	2013	2012	2011
Share-based compensation expense (in millions)	\$1.4	\$1.2	\$1.1
Non-employee director deferred stock units granted	31,000	27,000	29,000
Weighted average grant-date fair value (per share)	\$44	\$39	\$36
Aggregate intrinsic value of shares distributed (in millions)	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$1.4

We had 261,000 outstanding non-employee Marriott deferred stock units at year-end 2013, and 245,000 outstanding at year-end 2012. The weighted average grant-date fair value of those outstanding deferred stock units was \$22 for 2013 and \$27 for 2012.

Adjustments for the Timeshare Spin-off

Effective with the spin-off (see Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off," for further information), each holder of Marriott RSUs, stock options, and SARs on the November 10, 2011 record date for the spin-off received MVW RSUs, MVW stock options and/or MVW SARs, as applicable, consistent with the distribution ratio of one share of MVW common stock for every ten shares of Marriott common stock, with terms and conditions substantially similar to the terms and conditions applicable to the Marriott RSUs, stock options and SARs. In order to preserve the aggregate intrinsic value of the Marriott stock options and SARs those persons held, we adjusted the exercise prices of our awards by using the proportion of the Marriott ex-distribution closing stock price to the sum of the Marriott ex-distribution and MVW when issued closing stock prices on the distribution date. We accounted for these adjustments, which were designed to equalize the fair value of each award before and after spin-off, as modifications to the original awards. Comparing the fair value of the modified awards with the fair value of the original awards immediately before the modification did not yield incremental value. Accordingly, we did not record any incremental compensation expense as a result of the modifications to the awards on the spin-off date.

The equity award adjustments that occurred as a result of the spin-off also did not significantly impact our share-based compensation expense. Deferred compensation costs as of the date of spin-off reflected the unamortized balance of the original grant date fair value of the equity awards held by Marriott employees (regardless of whether those awards are linked to Marriott stock or MVW stock). MVW employees who participated in the Stock Plan before the spin-off continued to hold their Marriott granted awards as non-employees after the spin-off. We do not record any share-based compensation expense for these unvested awards held by MVW employees after the spin-off.

Other Information

At year-end 2013, we reserved 32 million shares under the Stock Plan, including 11 million shares under the Stock Option Program and the SAR Program.

4. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We believe that the fair values of our current assets and current liabilities approximate their reported carrying amounts. We show the carrying values and the fair values of noncurrent financial assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments, determined under current guidance for disclosures on the fair value of financial instruments, in the following table:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013		At Year-End 2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cost method investments	\$16	\$17	\$21	\$23
Senior, mezzanine, and other loans	142	145	180	172
Marketable securities and other debt securities	111	111	56	56
Total long-term financial assets	\$269	\$273	\$257	\$251

Edgar Filing: MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL INC /MD/ - Form 10-K

Senior Notes	\$(2,185	)	\$(2,302	)	\$(1,833	)	\$(2,008)
Commercial paper	(834	)	(834	)	(501	)	(501)
Other long-term debt	(123	)	(124	)	(130	)	(139)
Other long-term liabilities	(50	)	(50	)	(69	)	(69)
Total long-term financial liabilities	\$(3,192	)	\$(3,310	)	\$(2,533	)	\$(2,717)

83

Table of Contents

We estimate the fair value of our cost method investments by applying a cap rate to stabilized earnings (a market approach using Level 3 inputs). During the 2012 third quarter, we determined that a cost method investment was other-than-temporarily impaired and, accordingly, we recorded the investment at its fair value as of the end of the 2012 third quarter (\$12 million) and reflected a \$7 million loss in the "Gains (losses) and other income" caption of our Income Statement. We estimated the fair value of the investment using cash flow projections discounted at risk premiums commensurate with market conditions. We used Level 3 inputs for these discounted cash flow analyses and our assumptions included revenue forecasts, cash flow projections, and timing of the sale of each hotel in the underlying investment.

We estimate the fair value of our senior, mezzanine, and other loans, including the current portion, by discounting cash flows using risk-adjusted rates, both of which are Level 3 inputs.

We carry our marketable securities at fair value. Our marketable securities include debt securities of the U.S. Government, its sponsored agencies and other U.S. corporations invested for our self-insurance programs, as well as shares of a publicly traded company, which we value using directly observable Level 1 inputs. The carrying value of these marketable securities at year-end 2013 was \$41 million.

In the 2013 second quarter, we acquired a \$65 million mandatorily redeemable preferred equity ownership interest in an entity that owns three hotels that we manage. We account for this investment as a debt security (with an amortized cost of \$70 million at year-end 2013, including accrued interest income), and we include it in the "Marketable securities and other debt securities" caption in the preceding table. We estimated the \$70 million fair value of this security by discounting cash flows using risk-adjusted rates, both of which are Level 3 inputs. This security matures in 2015 subject to annual extensions through 2018. We do not intend to sell this security and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the investment before recovery of the amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity.

In the 2013 second quarter, we received \$22 million in net cash proceeds for the sale of a portion of our shares of a publicly traded company (with an amortized cost of \$14 million at the date of sale) and recognized an \$8 million gain in the "Gains (losses) and other income" caption of our Income Statement. This gain included recognition of unrealized gains that we previously recorded in other comprehensive income. See Footnote No. 12, "Comprehensive Income and Shareholders' (Deficit) Equity" for additional information on the reclassification of these unrealized gains from accumulated other comprehensive income.

We estimate the fair value of our other long-term debt, including the current portion and excluding leases, using expected future payments discounted at risk-adjusted rates, both of which are Level 3 inputs. We determine the fair value of our senior notes using quoted market prices, which are directly observable Level 1 inputs. As noted in Footnote No. 10, "Long-term Debt," even though our commercial paper borrowings generally have short-term maturities of 30 days or less, we classify outstanding commercial paper borrowings as long-term based on our ability and intent to refinance them on a long-term basis. As we are a frequent issuer of commercial paper, we use pricing from recent transactions as Level 2 inputs in estimating fair value. At year-end 2013 and year-end 2012, we determined that the carrying value of our commercial paper approximated its fair value due to the short maturity. Our other long-term liabilities largely consist of guarantees. As noted in the "Guarantees" caption of Footnote No. 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," we measure our liability for guarantees at fair value on a nonrecurring basis that is when we issue or modify a guarantee, using Level 3 internally developed inputs. At year-end 2013 and year-end 2012, we determined that the carrying values of our guarantee liabilities approximated their fair values based on Level 3 inputs.

See the "Fair Value Measurements" caption of Footnote No. 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for more information on the input levels we use in determining fair value.

5. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The table below illustrates the reconciliation of the earnings and number of shares used in our calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Table of Contents

	2013	2012	2011
(in millions, except per share amounts)			
Computation of Basic Earnings Per Share			
Net income	\$626	\$571	\$198
Weighted average shares outstanding	305.0	322.6	350.1
Basic earnings per share	\$2.05	\$1.77	\$0.56
Computation of Diluted Earnings Per Share			
Net income	\$626	\$571	\$198
Weighted average shares outstanding	305.0	322.6	350.1
Effect of dilutive securities			
Employee stock option and SARs plans	4.0	6.1	8.0
Deferred stock incentive plans	0.8	0.9	0.9
Restricted stock units	3.2	3.3	3.3
Shares for diluted earnings per share	313.0	332.9	362.3
Diluted earnings per share	\$2.00	\$1.72	\$0.55

We compute the effect of dilutive securities using the treasury stock method and average market prices during the period. We have excluded the following antidilutive stock options and SARs in our calculation of diluted earnings per share because their exercise prices were greater than the average market prices for the applicable periods:

- (a) for 2013, 0.4 million options and SARs;
- (b) for 2012, 1.0 million options and SARs; and
- (c) for 2011, 4.1 million options and SARs.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The following table shows the composition of our property and equipment balances at year-end 2013 and 2012:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End	At Year-End
	2013	2012
Land	\$535	\$590
Buildings and leasehold improvements	786	703
Furniture and equipment	789	854
Construction in progress	338	383
	2,448	2,530
Accumulated depreciation	(905	) (991
	\$1,543	\$1,539

The following table shows the composition of these property and equipment balances that we recorded as capital leases:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End	At Year-End
	2013	2012
Land	\$8	\$30
Buildings and leasehold improvements	68	143
Furniture and equipment	37	38
Construction in progress	1	4
	114	215
Accumulated depreciation	(83	) (82
	\$31	\$133

We record property and equipment at cost, including interest and real estate taxes we incur during development and construction. Interest we capitalized as a cost of property and equipment totaled \$31 million in 2013, \$27 million in 2012, and \$12 million in 2011. We capitalize the cost of improvements that extend the useful life of property and

equipment when we incur them. These capitalized costs may include structural costs, equipment, fixtures, floor, and wall coverings. We expense all

85

Table of Contents

repair and maintenance costs when we incur them. We compute depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (three to 40 years), and we amortize leasehold improvements over the shorter of the asset life or lease term. Our depreciation expense totaled \$107 million in 2013, \$93 million in 2012, and \$130 million in 2011 (including reimbursed costs of \$48 million in 2013, \$45 million in 2012, and \$43 million in 2011). We included amortization of assets recorded under capital leases in depreciation expense.

See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off" for additional information on the \$68 million property and equipment impairment charge we recorded in 2011 as part of the Timeshare strategy-impairment charges.

7. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS**2013 Acquisition**

On October 4, 2013, we acquired a North American Full-Service managed property which we plan to renovate for a total of \$115 million in cash and recognized the related property and equipment.

Planned Acquisition as of Year-End 2013

Late in the 2013 fourth quarter, we entered into a definitive agreement with Protea Hospitality Holdings ("Protea Hospitality") of Cape Town, South Africa to acquire Protea Hotels' brands and hotel management business for approximately \$186 million (2.02 billion rand). As part of the transaction, Protea Hospitality will create a property ownership company to retain ownership of the hotels it currently owns, and it will enter into long-term management and lease agreements with Marriott for these hotels. It would also retain a number of minority interests in other Protea-managed hotels. Once the transaction closes, we expect to add over 100 hotels (over 10,000 rooms) across three brands in South Africa and six other Sub-Saharan African countries to our International full-service portfolio. We expect to manage approximately 45 percent of the rooms, franchise approximately 39 percent of the rooms, and lease approximately 16 percent of the rooms. The transaction, which we expect will close at the beginning of the 2014 second quarter, remains subject to regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions.

Planned Dispositions as of Year-End 2013

In the beginning of the 2014 first quarter, we sold The London EDITION to a third party, received approximately \$240 million in cash, and simultaneously entered into definitive agreements to sell The Miami and The New York EDITION hotels that we are currently developing to the same third party. The total sales price for the three EDITION hotels will be \$815 million, approximately equal to the aggregate estimated development costs of the three hotels. At year-end 2013, we had \$244 million in Luxury segment assets related to The London EDITION (\$236 million in property and equipment and \$8 million in current assets) classified in the "Assets held for sale" caption and \$13 million in Luxury segment liabilities classified in liabilities held for sale within the "Other current liabilities" caption of the Balance Sheet. We expect to sell The Miami EDITION in the second half of 2014 and The New York EDITION in the first half of 2015, when we anticipate that construction will be complete. We will retain long-term management agreements for each of the three hotels sold. We did not reclassify The Miami EDITION or The New York EDITION assets and liabilities as held for sale because the hotels are under construction and not available for immediate sale in their present condition.

In the 2013 fourth quarter, we entered into an agreement to sell our right to acquire the landlord's interest in a leased real estate property and certain attached assets of the property. We subsequently reclassified the related \$106 million (€77 million) in International segment assets (\$105 million (€76 million) in property and equipment and \$1 million (€1 million) in current assets) to the "Assets held for sale" caption of the Balance Sheet and \$48 million (€35 million) in International segment liabilities to liabilities held for sale within the "Other current liabilities" caption of the Balance Sheet as of year-end 2013. We recognized an impairment loss of \$2 million (€2 million) in the "Gains (losses) and other income" caption of our Income Statement as a result of measuring the assets at fair value less costs to sell. After year-end 2013, we sold the right and attached assets for \$62 million (€45 million) in cash and the assumption of \$45 million (€33 million) of related obligations. We will continue to operate the property under a long-term management agreement.

2012 Acquisitions

In 2012, we entered into a definitive agreement with Gaylord Entertainment Company (subsequently renamed Ryman Hospitality Properties, Inc.) ("Ryman Hospitality") to acquire the Gaylord brand and hotel management company. On September 25, 2012, Ryman Hospitality's shareholders approved its conversion into a real estate investment trust. On

October 1, 2012, we acquired the Gaylord Hotels brand and hotel management company for \$210 million in cash and recognized \$210 million in intangible assets at the acquisition date, primarily reflecting deferred contract acquisition costs. Ryman Hospitality continues to own the Gaylord hotels, which we manage under the Gaylord brand under long-term management agreements.

Table of Contents

This transaction added four hotels and approximately 7,800 rooms to our North American Full-Service segment, and included our entering into management agreements for several attractions at the Gaylord Opryland in Nashville, consisting of a showboat, a golf course, and a saloon. As part of the transaction, on December 1, 2012 we also assumed management of another hotel owned by Ryman Hospitality, the Inn at Opryland, with approximately 300 rooms.

In the 2012 fourth quarter, we acquired land for \$32 million in cash that we expect will be developed into a hotel. Earlier in 2012, we also acquired land and a building we plan to develop into a hotel for \$160 million in cash. In conjunction with the latter acquisition, we had also made a cash deposit of \$6 million late in 2011.

2012 Dispositions

In 2012, we completed the sale of our equity interest in a North American Limited-Service joint venture (formerly two joint ventures which were merged before the sale) and we amended certain provisions of the management agreements for the underlying hotel portfolio. As a result of this transaction, we received cash proceeds of \$96 million, including \$30 million of proceeds which is refundable by us over the term of the management agreements if the hotel portfolio does not meet certain quarterly hotel performance thresholds. To the extent the hotel portfolio meets the quarterly hotel performance thresholds, we will recognize the \$30 million of proceeds over the remaining term of the management agreements as base fee revenue. In 2012, we recognized a gain of \$41 million, which consisted of: (1) \$20 million of gain that we deferred in 2005 because we retained the equity interest following the original sale of land to one of the joint ventures and because there were contingencies for the 2005 transaction that expired with this sale; and (2) \$21 million of gain on the sale of the equity interest. We also recognized base management fee revenue totaling \$7 million, most of which we had deferred in earlier periods, but which we earned in conjunction with the sale.

We also sold our ExecuStay corporate housing business in 2012. Neither the sales price nor the gain we recognized was material to our results of operations and cash flows. The revenues, results of operations, assets, and liabilities of our ExecuStay business also were not material to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows for any of the periods presented, and accordingly we have not reflected ExecuStay as a discontinued operation.

2011 Acquisitions

In 2011, we contributed approximately \$51 million (€37 million) in cash for the intellectual property and associated 50 percent interests in two new joint ventures formed for the operation, management, and development of AC Hotels by Marriott, initially in Europe but eventually in other parts of the world. The hotels are managed by the joint ventures or franchised at the direction of the joint ventures. As we note in Footnote No. 13, "Contingencies," we have a right and, in some circumstances, an obligation to acquire the remaining interest in the joint ventures over the next seven years. In 2011, we acquired certain assets and a leasehold on a hotel for an initial payment of \$34 million (€25 million) in cash plus fixed annual rent. See Footnote No. 17, "Leases," for more information. As we note in Footnote No. 13, "Contingencies," we also had a right and, in some circumstances, an obligation to acquire the landlord's interest in the real estate property and certain attached assets of this hotel for \$45 million (€33 million). As discussed in the "Planned Dispositions as of Year-End 2013" caption, after year-end 2013, we sold that right and certain attached assets.

2011 Dispositions

On November 21, 2011, we completed the spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business through a special tax-free dividend to our shareholders of all of the issued and outstanding common stock of our then wholly owned subsidiary MVW. The dividend consisted of a pro rata distribution of one share of MVW common stock for every ten shares of Marriott common stock to our shareholders of record at the close of business on November 10, 2011. We recognized no gain or loss as a result of the spin-off. See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off," for more information.

In 2011, we completed a bulk sale of land and developed inventory for net cash proceeds of \$17 million and recorded a net gain of \$2 million, which we included in the results of our former Timeshare segment.

In 2011, we also sold our 11 percent interest in one hotel, concurrently terminated the associated lease agreement, and entered into a long-term management agreement. Cash proceeds totaled \$1 million, and we recognized a \$2 million loss. We accounted for our sale of the 89 percent interest in 1999 under the financing method and reflected the sales proceeds received in 1999 as long-term debt. In conjunction with the 2011 sale of the remaining 11 percent interest, our assets decreased by \$19 million and liabilities decreased by \$17 million.

Table of Contents

8. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table details the composition of our other intangible assets at year-end 2013 and 2012:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Contract acquisition costs and other	\$1,554	\$1,512
Accumulated amortization	(423	) (397
	\$1,131	\$1,115

We capitalize both direct and incremental costs that we incur to acquire management, franchise, and license agreements. We amortize these costs on a straight-line basis over the initial term of the agreements, ranging from 15 to 30 years. Our amortization expense totaled \$68 million in 2013, \$54 million in 2012, and \$57 million in 2011. Our estimated aggregate amortization expense for each of the next five fiscal years is as follows: \$59 million for 2014; \$59 million for 2015; \$59 million for 2016; \$59 million for 2017; and \$59 million for 2018.

The following table details the carrying amount of our goodwill at year-end 2013 and 2012:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Goodwill	\$928	\$928
Accumulated impairment losses	(54	) (54
	\$874	\$874

9. NOTES RECEIVABLE

The following table shows the composition of our notes receivable balances (net of reserves and unamortized discounts) at year-end 2013 and 2012:

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Senior, mezzanine, and other loans	\$178	\$242
Less current portion	(36	) (62
	\$142	\$180

We classify notes receivable due within one year as current assets in the caption "Accounts and notes receivable" in our Balance Sheets.

The following table shows the expected future principal payments (net of reserves and unamortized discounts) as well as interest rates and unamortized discounts for our notes receivable as of year-end 2013:

Notes Receivable Principal Payments (net of reserves and unamortized discounts) and Interest Rates (\$ in millions)	Amount	
2014	\$36	
2015	85	
2016	4	
2017	3	
2018	5	
Thereafter	45	
Balance at year-end 2013	\$178	
Weighted average interest rate at year-end 2013	4.6	%

Range of stated interest rates at year-end 2013

0 to 8.0%

The following table shows the unamortized discounts for our notes receivable as of year-end 2013 and 2012:

88

Table of Contents

Notes Receivable Unamortized Discounts (\$ in millions)	Amount
Balance at year-end 2012	\$11
Balance at year-end 2013	\$12

Senior, Mezzanine, and Other Loans

Generally, all of the loans we make have similar characteristics in that they are loans to owners and operators of hotels and hospitality properties. We reflect interest income for “Senior, mezzanine, and other loans” in the “Interest income” caption in our Income Statements. At year-end 2013, our recorded investment in impaired “Senior, mezzanine, and other loans” was \$99 million. We had a \$90 million notes receivable reserve representing an allowance for credit losses, leaving \$9 million of our investment in impaired loans, for which we had no related allowance for credit losses. At year-end 2012, our recorded investment in impaired “Senior, mezzanine, and other loans” was \$93 million, and we had a \$79 million notes receivable reserve representing an allowance for credit losses, leaving \$14 million of our investment in impaired loans, for which we had no related allowance for credit losses. Our average investment in impaired “Senior, mezzanine, and other loans” totaled \$96 million during 2013, \$94 million during 2012, and \$89 million during 2011.

The following table summarizes the activity for our “Senior, mezzanine, and other loans” notes receivable reserve for 2011, 2012, and 2013:

(\$ in millions)	Notes Receivable Reserve	
Balance at year-end 2010	\$74	
Additions	2	
Write-offs	(7)
Transfers and other	9	
Balance at year-end 2011	78	
Additions	2	
Reversals	(1)
Write-offs	(1)
Transfers and other	1	
Balance at year-end 2012	79	
Reversals	(2)
Transfers and other	13	
Balance at year-end 2013	\$90	
Past due senior, mezzanine, and other loans totaled zero at year-end 2013 and \$7 million at year-end 2012.		

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

We provide detail on our long-term debt balances at year-end 2013 and 2012 in the following table:

Table of Contents

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Senior Notes:		
Series G, interest rate of 5.8%, face amount of \$316, maturing November 10, 2015 (effective interest rate of 6.7%)(¹)	\$312	\$309
Series H, interest rate of 6.2%, face amount of \$289, maturing June 15, 2016 (effective interest rate of 6.4%)(¹)	289	289
Series I, interest rate of 6.4%, face amount of \$293, maturing June 15, 2017 (effective interest rate of 6.5%)(¹)	292	292
Series J, matured February 15, 2013	—	400
Series K, interest rate of 3.0%, face amount of \$600, maturing March 1, 2019 (effective interest rate of 4.4%)(¹)	595	594
Series L, interest rate of 3.3%, face amount of \$350, maturing September 15, 2022 (effective interest rate of 3.4%)(¹)	349	349
Series M, interest rate of 3.4%, face amount of \$350, maturing October 15, 2020 (effective interest rate of 3.6%)(¹)	348	—
Commercial paper, average interest rate of 0.4% at December 31, 2013	834	501
\$2,000 Credit Facility	—	15
Other	180	186
	3,199	2,935
Less current portion classified in:		
Other current liabilities (liabilities held for sale)	(46) —
Current portion of long-term debt	(6	) (407
	\$3,147	\$2,528

(¹) Face amount and effective interest rate are as of year-end 2013.

All of our long-term debt was, and to the extent currently outstanding is, recourse to us but unsecured. Other debt in the preceding table includes capital leases, among other items.

In the 2013 third quarter, we issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 3.4 percent Series M Notes due 2020 (the "Series M Notes"). We received net proceeds of approximately \$345 million from the offering, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated expenses. We will pay interest on the Series M Notes on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on April 15, 2014. The Notes will mature on October 15, 2020, and we may redeem them, in whole or in part, at our option.

In 2012, we issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 3.3 percent Series L Notes due 2022 (the "Series L Notes"). We received net proceeds of approximately \$346 million from the offering, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated expenses. We pay interest on the Series L Notes on March 15 and September 15 of each year, and we made our first interest payment on March 15, 2013. The Notes will mature on September 15, 2022, and we may redeem them, in whole or in part, at our option.

In 2012, we also issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 3.0 percent Series K Notes due 2019 (the "Series K Notes") in two offerings, one for \$400 million and a follow on for \$200 million. We received total net proceeds of approximately \$590 million from these offerings, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated expenses. We pay interest on the Series K Notes on March 1 and September 1 of each year, and we made our first interest payment on September 1, 2012. The Notes will mature on March 1, 2019, and we may redeem them, in whole or in part, at our option.

We issued the Series M Notes, Series L Notes, and the Series K Notes under an indenture dated as of November 16, 1998 with The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (formerly known as The Chase Manhattan Bank), as trustee.

In the 2013 first quarter, we made a \$411 million cash payment of principal and interest to retire, at maturity, all of our outstanding Series J Notes. In 2012, we made a \$356 million cash payment of principal and interest to retire, at

maturity, all of our outstanding Series F Notes.

We are party to a multicurrency revolving credit agreement (the “Credit Facility”) that provides for \$2,000 million of aggregate borrowings to support general corporate needs, including working capital, capital expenditures, and letters of credit. The Credit Facility expires on July 18, 2018. The availability of the Credit Facility also supports our commercial paper program. Borrowings under the Credit Facility generally bear interest at LIBOR (the London Interbank Offered Rate) plus a spread, based on our public debt rating. We also pay quarterly fees on the Credit Facility at a rate also based on our public debt

Table of Contents

rating. While any outstanding commercial paper borrowings and/or borrowings under our Credit Facility generally have short-term maturities, we classify the outstanding borrowings as long-term based on our ability and intent to refinance the outstanding borrowings on a long-term basis.

We show future principal payments (net of unamortized discounts) for our debt in the following table:

Debt Principal Payments (net of unamortized discounts) (\$ in millions)	Amount
2014	\$52
2015	319
2016	297
2017	301
2018	843
Thereafter	1,387
Balance at year-end 2013	\$3,199

We paid cash for interest, net of amounts capitalized, of \$83 million in 2013, \$83 million in 2012, and \$130 million in 2011.

11. SELF-INSURANCE RESERVE FOR LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES

The following table summarizes the activity in our self-insurance reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses for the last two fiscal years:

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of year	\$342	\$330
Less: reinsurance recoverable	(5	) (5
Net balance at beginning of year	337	325
Incurred related to:		
Current year	116	108
Prior year	8	(11
Total incurred	124	97
Paid related to:		
Current year	(25	) (28
Prior year	(79	) (57
Total paid	(104	) (85
Net balance at end of year	357	337
Add: reinsurance recoverable	5	5
Balance at end of year	\$362	\$342

Our provision for incurred losses relating to the current year increased by \$8 million over 2012 primarily due to an increase in medical benefit costs and growth in business activity. Our provision for incurred losses relating to prior years increased by \$8 million in 2013 and decreased by \$11 million in 2012 as a result of changes in estimates from insured events from prior years due to changes in underwriting experience and frequency and severity trends. Our year-end 2013 self-insurance reserve of \$362 million consisted of a current portion of \$120 million and long-term portion of \$242 million. Our year-end 2012 self-insurance reserve of \$342 million consisted of a current portion of \$103 million and long-term portion of \$239 million.

12. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

The following table details the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) activity for 2013, 2012, and 2011:

Table of Contents

(\$ in millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Other Derivative Instrument Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-For-Sale Securities ⁽²⁾	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at year-end 2010	\$(4	) \$2	\$—	\$(2)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(31	) (20	) (3	) (54)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2	) —	10	8
Net other comprehensive (loss) income	(33	) (20	) 7	(46)
Balance at year-end 2011	\$(37	) \$(18	) \$7	\$(48)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	4	(2	) —	2
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	1	—	—	2
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	5	(1	) —	4
Balance at year-end 2012	\$(32	) \$(19	) \$7	\$(44)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	1	—	5	6
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	(6	) (6)
Net other comprehensive loss	1	—	(1) —
Balance at year-end 2013	\$(31	) \$(19	) \$6	\$(44)

We present the portions of other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications that relate to other derivative (1) instrument adjustments net of deferred taxes of \$1 million for 2012 and deferred tax benefits of \$14 million for 2011.

(2) We present the portions of other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications that relate to unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities net of deferred taxes of \$2 million for 2013 and \$4 million for 2012.

The following table details the effect on net income of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive loss for 2013:

(\$ in millions)	Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Income Statement Line(s) Item Affected
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Components	2013	
Other derivative instrument adjustments		
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges		
Foreign exchange contracts	\$3	Base management and franchise fees
Interest rate contracts	(5	) Interest expense
	(2	) Income before income taxes
	2	Provision for income taxes
Other, net	\$—	Net income
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities		
Sale of an available-for-sale security	\$10	Gains and other income

10	Income before income taxes
(4	) Provision for income taxes
\$6	Net income

Our restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 800 million shares of our common stock, with a par value of \$.01 per share and 10 million shares of preferred stock, without par value. At year-end 2013, we had 298 million of these authorized shares of our common stock and no preferred stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

13. CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees

We issue guarantees to certain lenders and hotel owners, chiefly to obtain long-term management contracts. The guarantees generally have a stated maximum funding amount and a term of four to ten years. The terms of guarantees to lenders generally require us to fund if cash flows from hotel operations are inadequate to cover annual debt service or to repay the loan at the end of the term. The terms of the guarantees to hotel owners generally require us to fund if the hotels do not attain specified levels of operating profit. Guarantee fundings to lenders and hotel owners are generally recoverable as loans repayable to us out of future hotel cash flows and/or proceeds from the sale of hotels. We also enter into project completion guarantees with certain lenders in conjunction with hotels that we or our joint venture partners are building.

We show the maximum potential amount of our future guarantee fundings and the carrying amount of our liability for guarantees for which we are the primary obligor at year-end 2013 in the following table:

(\$ in millions)	Maximum Potential Amount of Future Fundings	Liability for Guarantees
Guarantee Type		
Debt service	\$83	\$4
Operating profit	99	40
Other	17	2
Total guarantees where we are the primary obligor	\$ 199	\$46

We included our liability at year-end 2013 for guarantees for which we are the primary obligor in our Balance Sheet as follows: \$2 million in “Other current liabilities” and \$44 million in the “Other long-term liabilities.”

Our guarantees listed in the preceding table include \$20 million of debt service guarantees, \$11 million of operating profit guarantees, and \$1 million of other guarantees that will not be in effect until the underlying properties open and we begin to operate the properties or certain other events occur.

The preceding table does not include the following guarantees:

\$102 million of guarantees for Senior Living Services lease obligations of \$75 million (expiring in 2018) and lifecare bonds of \$27 million (estimated to expire in 2016), for which we are secondarily liable. Sunrise Senior Living, Inc. (“Sunrise”) is the primary obligor on both the leases and \$4 million of the lifecare bonds; HCP, Inc., as successor by merger to CNL Retirement Properties, Inc. (“CNL”), is the primary obligor on \$22 million of the lifecare bonds; and Five Star Senior Living is the primary obligor on the remaining \$1 million of lifecare bonds. Before we sold the Senior Living Services business in 2003, these were our guarantees of obligations of our then consolidated Senior Living Services subsidiaries. Sunrise and CNL have indemnified us for any fundings we may be called upon to make under these guarantees. Our liability for these guarantees had a carrying value of \$3 million at year-end 2013. In 2011 Sunrise provided us with \$3 million of cash collateral to cover potential exposure under the existing lease and bond obligations for 2012 and 2013. In conjunction with our consent of the extension in 2011 of certain lease obligations for an additional five-year term until 2018, Sunrise provided us an additional \$1 million cash collateral and an \$85 million letter of credit issued by Key Bank to secure our exposure under the lease guarantees for the continuing leases during the extension term and certain other obligations of Sunrise. During the extension term, Sunrise agreed to make an annual payment to us from the cash flow of the continuing lease facilities, subject to a \$1 million annual minimum. In the 2013 first quarter, Sunrise merged with Health Care REIT, Inc., and Sunrise's management business was acquired by an entity formed by affiliates of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. LP, Beecken Petty O'Keefe & Co., Coastwood Senior Housing Partners LLC, and Health Care REIT. In conjunction with this acquisition, Sunrise funded an additional \$2 million cash collateral and certified that the \$85 million letter of credit remains in full force and effect.

Lease obligations, for which we became secondarily liable when we acquired the Renaissance Hotel Group N.V. in 1997, consisting of annual rent payments of approximately \$6 million and total remaining rent payments through the initial term of approximately \$35 million. Most of these obligations expire by the end of 2020. CTF Holdings Ltd. (“CTF”) had originally provided €35 million in cash collateral in the event that we are required to fund under such

guarantees, approximately \$5 million (€4 million) of which remained at year-end 2013. Our exposure for the remaining rent payments through the initial term will decline to the extent that CTF obtains releases from the landlords or these hotels exit the system. Since the time we assumed these guarantees, we have not funded any amounts, and we do not expect to fund any amounts under these guarantees in the future.

• Certain guarantees and commitments relating to the timeshare business, which were outstanding at the time of the 2011 Timeshare spin-off and for which we became secondarily liable as part of the spin-off. These MVW payment

Table of Contents

obligations, for which we currently have a total exposure of \$17 million, relate to various letters of credit and several other guarantees. MVW has indemnified us for these obligations. At year-end 2013, we expect these obligations will expire as follows: \$2 million in 2014, \$3 million in 2017, and \$12 million (16 million Singapore Dollars) in 2022. We have not funded any amounts under these obligations, and do not expect to do so in the future. Our liability for these obligations had a carrying value of \$2 million at year-end 2013. See Footnote No. 15 "Spin-off," for more information on the spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business.

A guarantee for a lease, originally entered into in 2000, for which we became secondarily liable in 2012 as a result of our sale of the ExecuStay corporate housing business to Oakwood Worldwide ("Oakwood"). Oakwood has indemnified us for the obligations under this guarantee. Our total exposure at year-end 2013 for this guarantee is \$6 million in future rent payments through the end of the lease in 2019. Our liability for this guarantee had a carrying value of \$1 million at year-end 2013.

A guarantee for two adjoining leases, originally entered into in 2000 and 2006, for which we became secondarily liable in the 2013 third quarter as a result of our assignment of the leases to Accenture LLP. Accenture is the primary obligor and has indemnified us for the obligations under these leases and the guarantee. Our total exposure at year-end 2013 is \$6 million related to future rent payments through the end of the leases in 2017. After year-end 2013, we were released from this guarantee and are no longer secondarily liable.

In addition to the guarantees described in the preceding paragraphs, in conjunction with financing obtained for specific projects or properties owned by joint ventures in which we are a party, we may provide industry standard indemnifications to the lender for loss, liability, or damage occurring as a result of the actions of the other joint venture owner or our own actions.

Commitments and Letters of Credit

In addition to the guarantees we note in the preceding paragraphs, at year-end 2013, we had the following commitments outstanding:

A commitment to invest up to \$10 million of equity for a noncontrolling interest in a partnership that plans to purchase North American full-service and limited-service properties, or purchase or develop hotel-anchored mixed-use real estate projects. We expect to fund \$8 million of this commitment as follows: \$6 million in 2014 and \$2 million in 2015. We do not expect to fund the remaining \$2 million of this commitment.

A commitment to invest up to \$23 million of equity for noncontrolling interests in partnerships that plan to purchase or develop limited-service properties in Asia. We expect to fund this commitment as follows: \$15 million in 2014 and \$8 million in 2015.

A commitment, with no expiration date, to invest up to \$11 million in a joint venture for development of a new property. We expect to fund this commitment as follows: \$8 million in 2014 and \$3 million in 2015.

A commitment to invest \$18 million in the renovation of a leased hotel. We expect to fund this commitment by the end of 2014.

We have a right and under certain circumstances an obligation to acquire our joint venture partner's remaining 45 percent interest in two joint ventures over the next seven years at a price based on the performance of the ventures. We made a \$12 million (€9 million) deposit in conjunction with this contingent obligation in 2011 and \$8 million (€6 million) in deposits in 2012. In 2013, we acquired an additional five percent noncontrolling interest in each venture, applying \$5 million (€4 million) of those deposits. The remaining deposits are refundable to the extent we do not acquire our joint venture partner's remaining interests.

We had a right and under certain circumstances an obligation to acquire, for approximately \$45 million (€33 million), the landlord's interest in the real estate property and certain attached assets of a hotel that we lease. After year-end 2013, we sold that right and certain attached assets. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions" for additional information on the sale and reclassification of the capital lease to assets held for sale as of year-end 2013. Various commitments for the purchase of information technology hardware, software, as well as accounting, finance, and maintenance services in the normal course of business totaling \$152 million. We expect to fund these commitments as follows: \$107 million in 2014, \$32 million in 2015, and \$13 million in 2016. The majority of these commitments will be recovered through cost reimbursement charges to properties in our system.

Several commitments aggregating \$35 million with no expiration date and which we do not expect to fund.

A commitment to invest up to \$10 million under certain circumstances for additional mandatorily redeemable preferred equity ownership interest in an entity that owns three hotels. We may fund this commitment, which expires

Table of Contents

in 2015 subject to annual extensions through 2018; however, we have not yet determined the amount or timing of any potential funding.

A "put option" agreement we entered into after year-end 2013 with the lenders of a construction loan. On January 14, 2014, in conjunction with entering into a management agreement for the Times Square EDITION hotel in New York City (currently projected to open in 2017), and the hotel's ownership group obtaining acquisition financing and entering into agreements concerning future construction financing for the mixed use project (which includes both the hotel and adjacent retail space), we agreed to provide credit support to the lenders through a "put option" agreement. Under this agreement, we have granted the lenders the right, upon an uncured event of default by the hotel owner under, and an acceleration of, the mortgage loan, to require us to purchase the hotel component of the property during the first two years after opening for \$315 million. The lenders may extend this period for up to three years to complete foreclosure if the loan has been accelerated and certain other conditions are met. While we cannot assure you that the lenders will not exercise this "put option," we believe that the likelihood of any exercise is remote. We do not have an ownership interest in this EDITION hotel.

At year-end 2013, we had \$80 million of letters of credit outstanding (\$79 million outside the Credit Facility and \$1 million under our Credit Facility), the majority of which were for our self-insurance programs. Surety bonds issued as of year-end 2013, totaled \$122 million, the majority of which federal, state and local governments requested in connection with our self-insurance programs.

Legal Proceedings

On January 19, 2010, several former Marriott employees (the "plaintiffs") filed a putative class action complaint against us and the Stock Plan (the "defendants"), alleging that certain equity awards of deferred bonus stock granted to the plaintiffs and other current and former employees for fiscal years 1963 through 1989 are subject to vesting requirements under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), that are in certain circumstances more rapid than those set forth in the awards. The plaintiffs seek damages, class attorneys' fees and interest, with no amounts specified. The action is proceeding in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland (Greenbelt Division) and Dennis Walter Bond Sr. and Michael P. Steigman are the current named plaintiffs. The parties completed limited discovery concerning Marriott's defense of statute of limitations with respect to Mr. Bond and Mr. Steigman and completed discovery concerning class certification. We opposed plaintiffs' motion for class certification and sought summary judgment on the issue of statute of limitations in 2012. On August 9, 2013, the court denied our motion for summary judgment on the issue of statute of limitations and deferred its ruling on class certification. We moved to amend the court's judgment on our motion for summary judgment in order to certify an interlocutory appeal, which was denied. On January 7, 2014, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification, and issued a Scheduling Order for full discovery of the remaining issues in this case. We and the Stock Plan have denied all liability, and while we intend to vigorously defend against the claims being made by the plaintiffs, we can give you no assurance about the outcome of this lawsuit. We currently cannot estimate the range of any possible loss to the Company because an amount of damages is not claimed, there is uncertainty as to the number of parties for whom the claims may be pursued, and the possibility of our prevailing on our statute of limitations defense on appeal may significantly limit any claims for damages.

In March 2012, the Korea Fair Trade Commission ("KFTC") obtained documents from two of our managed hotels in Seoul, Korea in connection with an investigation which we believe is focused on pricing of hotel services within the Seoul region. Since then, the KFTC has conducted additional fact-gathering at those two hotels and also has collected information from another Marriott managed hotel located in Seoul. We understand that the KFTC also has sought documents from numerous other hotels in Seoul and other parts of Korea that we do not operate, own or franchise. We have not yet received a complaint or other legal process. We are cooperating with this investigation.

14. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We are a diversified lodging company with operations in four business segments:

North American Full-Service, which includes the Marriott Hotels, Marriott Conference Centers, JW Marriott, Renaissance Hotels, Renaissance ClubSport, Gaylord Hotels, and Autograph Collection properties located in the

United States and Canada;

North American Limited-Service, which includes the Courtyard, Fairfield Inn & Suites, SpringHill Suites, Residence Inn, and TownePlace Suites properties, located in the United States and Canada, and, before its sale in the 2012 second quarter, our Marriott ExecuStay corporate housing business;

95

Table of Contents

International, which includes the Marriott Hotels, JW Marriott, Renaissance Hotels, Autograph Collection, Courtyard, AC Hotels by Marriott, Fairfield Inn & Suites, Residence Inn, and Marriott Executive Apartments properties located outside the United States and Canada; and

Luxury, which includes The Ritz-Carlton, Bulgari Hotels & Resorts, and EDITION properties worldwide (together with residential properties associated with some of The Ritz-Carlton hotels).

In addition, before the spin-off, our former Timeshare segment consisted of the timeshare operations and timeshare development business that we transferred to MVW in conjunction with the spin-off. We continue to include our former Timeshare segment's historical financial results for periods before the spin-off in our historical financial results as a component of continuing operations as reflected in the tables that follow. See Footnote No. 15, "Spin-off" for more information on the spin-off.

We evaluate the performance of our segments based largely on the results of the segment without allocating corporate expenses, income taxes, or indirect general, administrative, and other expenses. We allocate gains and losses, equity in earnings or losses from our joint ventures, and divisional general, administrative, and other expenses to each of our segments. "Other unallocated corporate" represents that portion of our revenues, general, administrative, and other expenses, equity in earnings or losses, and other gains or losses that we do not allocate to our segments. "Other unallocated corporate" includes license fees we receive from our credit card programs and license fees from MVW, after the spin-off.

Revenues

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
North American Full-Service Segment	\$6,601	\$5,965	\$5,450
North American Limited-Service Segment	2,601	2,466	2,358
International Segment	1,522	1,330	1,278
Luxury Segment	1,794	1,765	1,673
Former Timeshare Segment	—	—	1,438
Total segment revenues	12,518	11,526	12,197
Other unallocated corporate	266	288	120
	\$12,784	\$11,814	\$12,317

Net Income

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
North American Full-Service Segment	\$451	\$407	\$351
North American Limited-Service Segment	478	472	382
International Segment	160	192	175
Luxury Segment	108	102	74
Former Timeshare Segment	—	—	(217)
Total segment financial results	1,197	1,173	765
Other unallocated corporate	(203)	(204)	(302)
Interest expense and interest income ⁽¹⁾	(97)	(120)	(107)
Income taxes	(271)	(278)	(158)
	\$626	\$571	\$198

(1) The \$164 million of interest expense shown on the Income Statement for year-end 2011 includes \$43 million that we allocated to our former Timeshare segment.

Table of Contents

Equity in Losses of Equity Method Investees

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
North American Full-Service Segment	\$4	\$2	\$1
North American Limited-Service Segment	3	2	(2
International Segment	(6	) (2	) (4
Luxury Segment	(4	) (13	) (10
Former Timeshare Segment	—	—	—
Total segment equity in losses	(3	) (11	) (15
Other unallocated corporate	(2	) (2	) 2
	\$ (5	) \$ (13	) \$ (13

Depreciation and Amortization

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
North American Full-Service Segment	\$45	\$38	\$31
North American Limited-Service Segment	21	16	23
International Segment	31	24	26
Luxury Segment	23	17	28
Former Timeshare Segment	—	—	29
Total segment depreciation and amortization	120	95	137
Other unallocated corporate	7	7	7
	\$127	\$102	\$144

Assets

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
North American Full-Service Segment	\$1,662	\$1,517
North American Limited-Service Segment	470	492
International Segment	1,154	1,056
Luxury Segment	1,440	1,174
Total segment assets	4,726	4,239
Other unallocated corporate	2,068	2,103
	\$6,794	\$6,342

Equity Method Investments

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
North American Full-Service Segment	\$13	\$13
North American Limited-Service Segment	44	44
International Segment	113	100
Luxury Segment	29	29
Total segment equity method investments	199	186
Other unallocated corporate	8	9
	\$207	\$195

Table of Contents

Goodwill

(\$ in millions)	North American Full-Service Segment	North American Limited-Service Segment	International Segment	Luxury Segment	Total Goodwill
Year-end 2011 balance:					
Goodwill	\$335	\$126	\$298	\$170	\$929
Accumulated impairment losses	—	(54)	—	—	(54)
	\$335	\$72	\$298	\$170	\$875
Year-end 2012 balance:					
Goodwill	\$335	\$125	\$298	\$170	\$928
Accumulated impairment losses	—	(54)	—	—	(54)
	\$335	\$71	\$298	\$170	\$874
Year-end 2013 balance:					
Goodwill	\$335	\$125	\$298	\$170	\$928
Accumulated impairment losses	—	(54)	—	—	(54)
	\$335	\$71	\$298	\$170	\$874

Capital Expenditures

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
North American Full-Service Segment	\$128	\$9	\$8
North American Limited-Service Segment	8	19	11
International Segment	37	38	52
Luxury Segment	181	306	40
Former Timeshare Segment	—	—	13
Total segment capital expenditures	354	372	124
Other unallocated corporate	50	65	59
	\$404	\$437	\$183

Segment expenses include selling expenses directly related to the operations of the businesses, aggregating \$49 million in 2013, \$53 million in 2012, and \$354 million in 2011 (approximately 82 percent of which were for our former Timeshare segment for the period before the spin-off).

Our Financial Statements include the following related to operations located outside the United States for our segments:

1. Revenues of \$2,149 million in 2013, \$1,912 million in 2012, and \$1,945 million in 2011; Segment financial results of \$269 million in 2013, \$283 million in 2012, and \$172 million in 2011. The 2013 segment financial results consisted of segment income of \$91 million from Asia, \$84 million from the Americas
2. (excluding the United States), \$50 million from Continental Europe, \$26 million from the United Kingdom and Ireland, and \$18 million from the Middle East and Africa; and Fixed assets of \$238 million in 2013 and \$491 million in 2012. We include fixed assets located outside the United States at year-end 2013 and year-end 2012 in the "Property and equipment" caption in our Balance Sheets. Also, we
3. had \$341 million of fixed assets in 2013 classified in the "Assets held for sale" caption in our Balance Sheet. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions" for more information.

15. SPIN-OFF

On November 21, 2011, we completed a spin-off of our timeshare operations and timeshare development business through a special tax-free dividend to our shareholders of all of the issued and outstanding common stock of our then wholly owned subsidiary MVW. Marriott shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 10, 2011 received one share of MVW common stock for every ten shares of Marriott common stock. Neither we nor our shareholders recognize income, gain, or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of the distribution of MVW common stock, except in the case of our shareholders for cash they received in lieu of fractional shares. As a result of the spin-off, MVW is an independent company

Table of Contents

whose common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under symbol "VAC," and we no longer beneficially own any shares of MVW.

In connection with the spin-off, we entered into several agreements with MVW, and, in some cases, certain of its subsidiaries, that govern our post-spin-off relationship with MVW, including a Separation and Distribution Agreement, two License Agreements for the use of Marriott and Ritz-Carlton marks and intellectual property, an Employee Benefits and Other Employment Matters Allocation Agreement, a Tax Sharing and Indemnification Agreement, a Marriott Rewards Affiliation Agreement, and a Non-Competition Agreement. Under license agreements with us, MVW is both the exclusive developer and operator of timeshare, fractional, and related products under the Marriott brand and the exclusive developer of fractional and related products under The Ritz-Carlton brand. Under the license agreements we receive license fees consisting of a fixed annual fee of \$50 million plus two percent of the gross sales price paid to MVW for initial developer sales of interest in vacation ownership units and residential real estate units and one percent of the gross sales price paid to MVW for resales of interests in vacation ownership units and residential real estate units, in each case that are identified with or use the Marriott or Ritz-Carlton marks. The license fee also includes a periodic inflation adjustment.

Following the spin-off, we no longer consolidate MVW's financial results as part of our financial reporting. However, because of our significant continuing involvement in MVW operations after the spin-off (by virtue of the license and other agreements between us and MVW), we continue to include our former Timeshare segment's historical financial results for periods before the spin-off in our historical financial results as a component of continuing operations.

Our shareholders' equity decreased by \$1,162 million as a result of the spin-off of MVW. We show in the following table the components of the decrease, which was primarily noncash and principally consisted of the net book value of the net assets we contributed to MVW in the spin-off:

(\$ in millions)	2011	
Cash and equivalents	\$52	
Accounts and notes receivable	247	
Inventory	982	
Other current assets	293	
Property and equipment and other	284	
Loans to timeshare owners	987	
Other current liabilities	(533)
Current portion of long-term debt	(122)
Long-term debt	(773)
Other long-term liabilities	(255)
SPIN-OFF OF MVW	\$1,162	

In 2011, we recognized \$34 million of transaction-related expenses for the spin-off. During the 2011 fourth quarter before the spin-off we also received net cash proceeds of: (1) approximately \$122 million from a \$300 million secured warehouse credit facility that MVW put in place to provide short-term financing for receivables originated in connection with the sale of timeshare interests, and (2) \$38 million from our sale to third-party investors of preferred stock that a subsidiary of MVW issued to us. This distribution of approximately \$160 million in cash before completion of the spin-off had no impact on our earnings.

Before the spin-off, management assessed the Timeshare segment's intended use of excess undeveloped land and built inventory and the then current market conditions for those assets. On September 8, 2011, management approved a plan for our former Timeshare segment to accelerate cash flow through the monetization of certain excess undeveloped land in the U.S., Mexico, and the Bahamas over the next 18 to 24 months and to accelerate sales of excess built luxury fractional and residential inventory over the next three years. As a result, under the guidance for accounting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, because the nominal cash flows from the planned land

sales and the estimated fair values of the land and excess built luxury inventory were less than their respective carrying values, we recorded a pre-tax noncash impairment charge of \$324 million (\$234 million after-tax) in our 2011 Income Statement under the "Timeshare strategy-impairment charges" caption which we allocated to our former Timeshare segment. The pre-tax noncash impairment charge consisted of a \$256 million inventory impairment and a \$68 million property and equipment impairment.

We estimated the fair value of the land by using recent comparable sales data for the land parcels, which we determined were Level 3 inputs. We estimated the fair value of the excess built luxury fractional and residential inventory using cash flow

Table of Contents

projections discounted at risk premiums commensurate with the market conditions of the related projects. We used Level 3 inputs for these discounted cash flow analyses and our assumptions included: growth rate and sales pace projections, additional sales incentives such as pricing discounts, and marketing and sales cost estimates. See Footnote No. 18, "Timeshare Strategy-Impairment Charges" of the Notes to our Financial Statements in our 2011 Form 10-K for more information on these charges.

16. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

Under the applicable accounting guidance for the consolidation of variable interest entities, we analyze our variable interests, including loans, guarantees, and equity investments, to determine if an entity in which we have a variable interest is a variable interest entity. Our analysis includes both quantitative and qualitative reviews. We base our quantitative analysis on the forecasted cash flows of the entity, and our qualitative analysis on our review of the design of the entity, its organizational structure including decision-making ability, and relevant financial agreements. We also use our qualitative analysis to determine if we must consolidate a variable interest entity as its primary beneficiary.

Variable interest entities related to our timeshare note securitizations

Before the spin-off, we periodically securitized, without recourse, through special purpose entities, notes receivable originated by our former Timeshare segment in connection with the sale of timeshare interval and fractional products. These securitizations provided funding for us and transferred the economic risks and substantially all the benefits of the loans to third parties. In a securitization, various classes of debt securities that the special purpose entities issued were generally collateralized by a single tranche of transferred assets, which consisted of timeshare notes receivable. We serviced the notes receivable. With each securitization, we retained a portion of the securities, subordinated tranches, interest-only strips, subordinated interests in accrued interest and fees on the securitized receivables or, in some cases, overcollateralization and cash reserve accounts. As a result of our involvement with these entities in 2011 before the spin-off, we recognized \$116 million of interest income, partially offset by \$39 million of interest expense to investors and \$3 million in debt issuance cost amortization.

We show our cash flows to and from the timeshare notes securitization variable interest entities in the following table for 2011 before the spin-off:

(\$ in millions)	2011
Cash inflows:	
Proceeds from securitization	\$122
Principal receipts	188
Interest receipts	112
Total	422
Cash outflows:	
Principal to investors	(185)
Repurchases	(64)
Interest to investors	(39)
Total	(288)
Net Cash Flows	\$134

Under the terms of our timeshare note securitizations, we had the right at our option to repurchase defaulted mortgage notes at the outstanding principal balance. The transaction documents typically limited such repurchases to 10 to 20 percent of the transaction's initial mortgage balance. We voluntarily repurchased \$43 million of defaulted notes and \$21 million of other non-defaulted notes during 2011.

Other variable interest entities

In the 2013 second quarter, we purchased a \$65 million mandatorily redeemable preferred equity ownership interest in an entity that owns three hotels, which we also manage. See Footnote No. 4, "Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for further information on the purchase and Footnote No. 13, "Contingencies" for information on the commitment we

entered into as part of this transaction. Based on qualitative and quantitative analyses, we concluded that the entity in which we invested is a

100

Table of Contents

variable interest entity because it is capitalized primarily with debt. We did not consolidate the entity because we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. Inclusive of our contingent future funding commitment, our maximum exposure to loss at year-end 2013 is \$80 million. In conjunction with the transaction with CTF that we describe more fully in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2007 in Footnote No. 8, "Acquisitions and Dispositions," under the caption "2005 Acquisitions," we manage hotels on behalf of tenant entities that are 100 percent owned by CTF, which lease the hotels from third-party owners. Due to certain provisions in the management agreements, we account for these contracts as operating leases. At year-end 2013, we managed four hotels on behalf of three tenant entities. The entities have minimal equity and minimal assets, consisting of hotel working capital and furniture, fixtures, and equipment. As part of the 2005 transaction, CTF placed money in a trust account to cover cash flow shortfalls and to meet rent payments. In turn, we released CTF from its guarantees fully for two of these properties and partially for the other two properties. The trust account was fully depleted prior to year-end 2011. The tenant entities are variable interest entities because the holder of the equity investment at risk, CTF, lacks the ability through voting rights to make key decisions about the entities' activities that have a significant effect on the success of the entities. We do not consolidate the entities because we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entities' economic performance. We are liable for rent payments (totaling \$5 million) for two of the four hotels if there are cash flow shortfalls. These two hotels have lease terms of less than one year. In addition, as of year-end 2013 we are liable for rent payments of up to an aggregate cap of \$4 million for the two other hotels if there are cash flow shortfalls. Our maximum exposure to loss is limited to the rent payments and certain other tenant obligations under the lease, for which we are secondarily liable.

17. LEASES

We have summarized below our future obligations under operating leases at year-end 2013:

(\$ in millions)	Minimum Lease Payments
Fiscal Year	
2014	\$ 134
2015	130
2016	118
2017	103
2018	86
Thereafter	583
Total minimum lease payments where we are the primary obligor	\$ 1,154

Most leases have initial terms of up to 20 years and contain one or more renewal options, generally for five- or 10-year periods. These leases provide for minimum rentals and additional rentals based on our operations of the leased property. The total minimum lease payments above include \$264 million of obligations of our consolidated subsidiaries that are non-recourse to us.

The foregoing table does not reflect \$4 million in aggregate minimum lease payments, for which we are secondarily liable, relating to the CTF leases further discussed in Footnote No. 16, "Variable Interest Entities."

The following table details the composition of rent expense for operating leases for the last three years:

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Minimum rentals	\$ 159	\$ 188	\$ 240
Additional rentals	56	62	66
	\$ 215	\$ 250	\$ 306

Our future obligation under capital leases at year-end 2013 was \$53 million with a present value of net minimum lease payments of \$51 million. In conjunction with the sale of our right to acquire the landlord's interest in a leased real estate property and certain attached assets of the property after year-end 2013, \$46 million of the \$51 million originally classified in the "Long-term debt" caption was reclassified to liabilities held for sale within the "Other current liabilities" caption of the accompanying Balance Sheet as of year-end 2013. See Footnote No. 7, "Acquisitions and Dispositions" for more information.

Table of Contents

Accordingly, the “Long-term debt” caption in the accompanying Balance Sheets includes the remaining \$5 million for year-end 2013 and \$50 million for year-end 2012 that represents the present value of net minimum lease payments for capital leases.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Equity Method Investments**

We have equity method investments in entities that own properties for which we provide management and/or franchise services and receive fees. We also have equity method investments in entities that provide management and/or franchise service to hotels and receive fees. In addition, in some cases we provide loans, preferred equity or guarantees to these entities. We generally own between 10 and 49 percent of these equity method investments. Undistributed earnings attributable to our equity method investments represented approximately \$2 million of our consolidated retained earnings at year-end 2013.

The following tables present financial data resulting from transactions with these related parties:

Income Statement Data

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011	
Base management fees	\$17	\$26	\$37	
Incentive management fees	1	5	—	
Cost reimbursements	236	315	383	
Owned, leased, corporate housing, and other	1	3	8	
Total revenue	\$255	\$349	\$428	
General, administrative, and other	\$(5) \$—	\$(5)
Reimbursed costs	(236) (315) (383)
Gains and other income	—	43	4	
Interest expense-capitalized	—	1	2	
Interest income	4	3	3	
Equity in losses	(5) (13) (13)

Balance Sheet Data

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012	
Current assets-accounts and notes receivable	\$22	\$18	
Contract acquisition costs and other	20	21	
Equity and cost method investments	207	195	
Deferred taxes, net asset	16	17	
Other	16	20	
Current liabilities:			
Other	(13) (2)
Other long-term liabilities	(2) (2)

Summarized information for the entities in which we have equity method investments is as follows:

Income Statement Data

(\$ in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Sales	\$721	\$902	\$1,215

Net income (loss)	\$15	\$(4) \$(58)
-------------------	------	------	---------	---

102

Table of Contents

Balance Sheet Summary

(\$ in millions)	At Year-End 2013	At Year-End 2012
Assets (primarily comprised of hotel real estate managed by us)	\$1,832	\$1,486
Liabilities	\$1,482	\$1,245

19. RELATIONSHIP WITH MAJOR CUSTOMER

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc., formerly known as Host Marriott Corporation, and its affiliates (“Host”) owned or leased 66 lodging properties at year-end 2013 and 124 lodging properties at year-end 2012 that we operated under long-term agreements. Over the last three years, we recognized revenues of \$1,957 million in 2013, \$2,226 million in 2012, and \$2,210 million in 2011 from those lodging properties, and included those revenues in our North American Full-Service, North American Limited-Service, Luxury, and International segments.

Host is also a partner in certain unconsolidated partnerships that own lodging properties that we operate under long-term agreements. Host was affiliated with ten such properties at year-end 2013, ten such properties at year-end 2012, and five such properties at year-end 2011. We recognized revenues of \$87 million in 2013, \$75 million in 2012, and \$59 million in 2011 from those lodging properties, and included those revenues in our North American Full-Service, Luxury, and International segments.

Table of ContentsSUPPLEMENTARY DATA
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA – UNAUDITED

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	Fiscal Year 2013 ^{(1),(3)}				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Revenues	\$3,142	\$3,263	\$3,160	\$3,219	\$12,784
Operating income	\$226	\$279	\$245	\$238	\$988
Net income	\$136	\$179	\$160	\$151	\$626
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.43	\$0.57	\$0.52	\$0.49	\$2.00

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	Fiscal Year 2012 ⁽²⁾				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Revenues	\$2,552	\$2,776	\$2,729	\$3,757	\$11,814
Operating income	\$175	\$243	\$213	\$309	\$940
Net income	\$104	\$143	\$143	\$181	\$571
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.30	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.56	\$1.72

- Beginning with our 2013 fiscal year, we changed our financial reporting cycle to a calendar year-end reporting cycle and an end-of-month quarterly reporting cycle. Accordingly, our 2013 first quarter included the period from
- (1) December 29, 2012 through March 31, 2013, and our 2013 second, third, and fourth quarters included the three month periods ended June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively.
- (2) The 2012 quarters consisted of 12 weeks, except for the fourth quarter of 2012, which consisted of 16 weeks.
- (3) The sum of the earnings per share for the four quarters differs from annual earnings per share due to the required method of computing the weighted average shares in interim periods.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.
None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this annual report, we evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). Management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing the costs and benefits of those controls and procedures, which by their nature, can provide only reasonable assurance about management’s control objectives. You should note that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and we cannot assure you that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and operating to provide reasonable assurance that we record, process, summarize and report the information we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act within the time

periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and to provide reasonable assurance that we accumulate and communicate such information to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions about required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have set forth management's report on internal control over financial reporting and the attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, and we incorporate those reports here by reference.

We made no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2013 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. However, in the first quarter of 2013,

Table of Contents

we began the phased implementation of an enterprise-wide financial systems project to upgrade our general ledger and reporting tools. In conjunction with that effort, we converted to a calendar year-end reporting cycle and an end-of-month quarterly reporting cycle. We are performing the implementation in the ordinary course of business to increase efficiency and align our processes on a global basis, and we expect to continue the implementation over the next several quarters.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

Table of Contents

PART III

Items 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

As described below, we incorporate certain information appearing in the Proxy Statement we will furnish to our shareholders in connection with the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

We incorporate this information by reference to “Our Board of Directors,” “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance,” “Audit Committee,” “Transactions with Related Persons,” and “Selection of Director Nominees” sections of our Proxy Statement. We have included information regarding our executive officers and our Code of Ethics below.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

We incorporate this information by reference to the “Executive and Director Compensation” and “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” sections of our Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

We incorporate this information by reference to the “Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans” and the “Stock Ownership” sections of our Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

We incorporate this information by reference to the “Transactions with Related Persons,” and “Director Independence” sections of our Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

We incorporate this information by reference to the “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fee Disclosure” and the “Pre-Approval of Independent Auditor Fees and Services Policy” sections of our Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Set forth below is certain information with respect to our executive officers. The information set forth below is as of February 1, 2014, except where indicated.

Name and Title	Age	Business Experience
J.W. Marriott, Jr. Executive Chairman and Chairman of the Board	81	J.W. Marriott, Jr. was elected Executive Chairman effective March 31, 2012, having decided to relinquish his position as Chief Executive Officer. He served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company and its predecessors since 1972. He continues to serve as Chairman of the Board, a position he has held since 1985. He joined Marriott Corporation (now known as Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc.) in 1956, became President and a Director in 1964. Mr. Marriott serves on the Board of The J. Willard & Alice S. Marriott Foundation. He is a member of the National Business Council and the Executive Committee of the World Travel & Tourism Council. Mr. Marriott has served as a Director of the Company and its predecessors since 1964. He is the father of John W. Marriott III, the nonemployee Vice Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors.
Arne M. Sorenson President and Chief Executive Officer	55	Arne M. Sorenson became President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on March 31, 2012 and was appointed to the Board of Directors in February 2011. Mr. Sorenson joined Marriott in 1996 as Senior Vice President of Business Development, was named Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 1998, assumed the additional title of President, Continental European Lodging, in 2003 and was appointed Marriott's President and Chief Operating Officer in 2009. Before joining Marriott, he was a Partner in the law firm of Latham & Watkins in Washington, D.C. Mr. Sorenson serves on the Board of Directors for Brand USA, the Board of Regents of Luther College and is a member of the President of the United States' Export Council.
Carl T. Berquist Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	62	Carl T. Berquist became our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in April 2009, with responsibility for global finance, including financial reporting, project finance, mergers and acquisitions, global treasury, corporate tax, internal audit, and investor relations. He joined the Company in December 2002 where he served as Executive Vice President of Financial Information and Enterprise Risk Management until assuming his current position. Before joining Marriott, Mr. Berquist was a partner at Arthur Andersen LLP. During his 28-year career with Arthur Andersen, Mr. Berquist held numerous leadership positions covering the management of the business as well as market facing operational roles, including managing partner of the worldwide real estate and hospitality practice. Mr. Berquist holds a bachelor of science degree in accounting from Penn State University and is a member of Penn State's Smeal Business School's Board of Visitors. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Hertz Global Holdings, Inc.

Anthony G. Capuano
Executive Vice President
and Global Chief Development Officer

48

Anthony G. Capuano assumed responsibility for Global Development in early 2009. He began his Marriott career in 1995 as a part of the Market Planning and Feasibility team. Between 1997 and 2005, he led Marriott's Full-Service Development efforts in the Western U.S. and Canada. In 2005, he assumed responsibility for Full-Service Development in North America. In 2008, his responsibilities expanded to include the Caribbean and Latin America. Mr. Capuano began his professional career in Laventhol and Horwath's Leisure Time Advisory Group. He then joined Kenneth Leventhal and Company's hospitality consulting group in Los Angeles, CA. Mr. Capuano is a member of the American Hotel & Lodging Association's Industry Real Estate Financial Advisory Council, the Hotel Development Council of the Urban Land Institute and the Dean's Advisory Council at the Cornell University School of Hotel Administration.

Table of Contents

Name and Title	Age	Business Experience
Simon F. Cooper President & Managing Director Asia Pacific	68	<p>Simon F. Cooper became President and Managing Director, Asia Pacific in September 2010. He oversees the operation, development and strategic positioning of the brands and luxury groups in Asia Pacific. Mr. Cooper served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Ritz-Carlton from February 2001 until he assumed his current position, after a distinguished career with Marriott Lodging, including serving three years as President of Marriott Lodging Canada. His first hospitality job was with Canadian Pacific Hotels & Resorts. Among his many professional honors, Mr. Cooper has served on the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars, Canada Institute Advisory Board and as Chairman of the Board of Governors for Canada's University of Guelph. While he was President and COO of Ritz-Carlton, Mr. Cooper presided over a major expansion of the brand. In 2008 Mr. Cooper was named "Corporate Hotelier of the World" by HOTELS Magazine. In June of 2010, he received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Guelph. Born and educated in England, he earned an MBA from the University of Toronto.</p>
David Grissen Group President	56	<p>David Grissen became Group President effective February 2014, assuming additional responsibility for The Ritz-Carlton and Global Operations Services. He became the Group President for The Americas in November 2012, with responsibility for all business activities including operations, sales and marketing, revenue management, human resources, engineering, rooms operations, food and beverage, retail, spa, information resources and development. Prior to this, he served as President, Americas from January 2010; Executive Vice President of the Eastern Region from April 2005; Senior Vice President of the Mid-Atlantic Region and Senior Vice President of Finance and Business Development from April 2000. Mr. Grissen is chair of the Americas' Hotel Development Committee and a member of the Lodging Strategy Group and Corporate Growth Committee. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Regis Corporation and also Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors for Back on My Feet, an organization that helps individuals experiencing homelessness. Mr. Grissen holds a bachelor's degree from Michigan State University and a master's degree from Loyola University in Chicago.</p>
Alex Kyriakidis President & Managing Director Middle East & Africa	61	<p>Alex Kyriakidis joined Marriott in January 2012 as President and Managing Director, Middle East and Africa with responsibility for all business activities for the Middle East and Africa Region (MEA), including operations, sales and marketing, finance and hotel development. Before joining Marriott, Mr. Kyriakidis served for 10 years as Global Managing Director - Travel, Hospitality and Leisure for Deloitte LLP. In this role, Mr. Kyriakidis led the Global Travel, Hospitality and Leisure Industry team, where he was responsible for a team of 4,500 professionals that generated \$700 million in revenues. Mr. Kyriakidis has 38 years of experience providing strategic, financial, M&A, operational, asset management and integration services to the</p>

travel, hospitality and leisure sectors. He has served clients in 25 countries, predominantly in the Europe, MEA and Asia Pacific regions. He is a fellow of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants, the British Association of Hotel Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Mr. Kyriakidis holds a bachelor of science degree in computer science and mathematics from Leeds University in the United Kingdom.

Stephanie Linnartz
Executive Vice President and Chief
Marketing and Commercial Officer

45

Stephanie Linnartz became the Chief Marketing and Commercial Officer on March 30, 2013 and was named an executive officer on February 14, 2014. She has responsibility for the Company's brand management, marketing, eCommerce, sales, reservations, revenue management, and consumer insight functions and information technology functions. Prior to assuming her current position, Stephanie served as Global Officer, Sales and Revenue Management from July 2009 to February 2013; Senior Vice President, Global Sales from August 2008 to July 2009; and Senior Vice President, Sales and Marketing Planning and Support from December 2005 to August 2008. Ms. Linnartz holds a master of business administration from the College of William and Mary.

Table of Contents

Name and Title	Age	Business Experience
Robert J. McCarthy Chief Operations Officer	60	Robert J. "Bob" McCarthy became Chief Operations Officer in February, 2012, with responsibility for Global Lodging Services and The Ritz-Carlton. In addition, he shares reporting responsibilities for the presidents of Marriott's four continental operating divisions with President and Chief Executive Officer Arne Sorenson. Before he assumed his current position, Mr. McCarthy served as Group President from 2011, with overall responsibility for the financial management and leadership of over 3,000 hotels in the Americas spanning multiple lodging brands and a work force of 120,000 associates, Group President, The Americas and Global Lodging Services from 2009, President, North American Lodging Operations and Global Brand Management from 2007, and Executive Vice President, North American Lodging Operations from 2003. Mr. McCarthy is a member of the Board of Trustees at Villanova University. He serves as a board member of the Autism Learning Center as well as the ServiceSource Foundation, an organization supporting people with disabilities. Mr. McCarthy holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Villanova University in Villanova, PA. Mr. McCarthy will retire from Marriott on February 28, 2014.
Amy C. McPherson President & Managing Director Europe	52	Amy C. McPherson was appointed President and Managing Director of Europe, a division that encompasses Continental Europe, the United Kingdom, and Ireland, in July 2009. Ms. McPherson joined Marriott in 1986 and most recently served as Executive Vice President of Global Sales and Marketing responsible for the Company's global and field sales, marketing, Marriott Rewards program, revenue management and eCommerce from January 2005 until she was named to her current position. Other key positions held by Ms. McPherson include Senior Vice President of Business Transformation and Integration, and Vice President of Finance and Business Development. Before joining Marriott, she worked for Air Products & Chemicals in Allentown, PA.
David A. Rodriguez Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer	55	David A. Rodriguez was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer in 2006. Mr. Rodriguez joined Marriott as Senior Vice President-Staffing & Development in 1998 and was appointed Executive Vice President-Human Resources for Marriott Lodging in 2003. Before joining Marriott, he held several senior roles in human resources at Citicorp (now Citigroup) from 1989-1998.
Edward A. Ryan Executive Vice President and General Counsel	60	Edward A. Ryan was named Executive Vice President and General Counsel in November 2006. He joined Marriott in 1996 as Assistant General Counsel, was promoted to Senior Vice President and Associate General Counsel in 1999, when he had responsibility for all new management agreements and real estate development worldwide for full-service and limited-service hotels; in 2005 he also assumed responsibility for all corporate transactions and corporate governance. Before joining Marriott, Mr. Ryan was a Partner at the law firm of Hogan & Hartson (now Hogan Lovells) in Washington, D.C.

Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Guide

We have long maintained and enforced a Code of Ethics that applies to all Marriott associates, including our Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer, and to each member of our Board of Directors. Our Code of Ethics is encompassed in our Business Conduct Guide, which you can find in the Investor Relations section of our website (Marriott.com/investor) by clicking on “Corporate Governance” and then “Governance Documents.” We will post on the Investor Relations section of our website any future changes or amendments to our Code of Ethics and any waiver of our Code of Ethics that applies to our Chairman of the Board, any of our executive officers, or member of the Board of Directors.

Table of Contents

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FILED AS PART OF THIS REPORT

(1) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We include this portion of Item 15 under Item 8 of this Report on Form 10-K.

(2) FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

We include the financial statement schedules required by the applicable accounting regulations of the SEC in the notes to our financial statements and incorporate that information in this Item 15 by reference.

(3) EXHIBITS

Any shareholder who wants a copy of the following Exhibits may obtain one from us upon request at a charge that reflects the reproduction cost of such Exhibits. Requests should be made to the Secretary, Marriott International, Inc., 10400 Fernwood Road, Department 52/862, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference (where a report is indicated below, that document has been previously filed with the SEC and the applicable exhibit is incorporated by reference thereto)
2.1	Separation and Distribution Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, with Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation and certain of its subsidiaries.	Exhibit No. 2.1 to our Form 8-K filed November 21, 2011 (File No. 001-13881).
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation.	Exhibit No. 3.(i) to our Form 8-K filed August 22, 2006 (File No. 001-13881).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws.	Exhibit No. 3.(i) to our Form 8-K filed November 12, 2008 (File No. 001-13881).
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate.	Exhibit No. 4.5 to our Form S-3ASR filed December 8, 2005 (File No. 333-130212).
4.2	Indenture dated as of November 16, 1998, between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., formerly known as The Chase Manhattan Bank.	Exhibit No. 4.1 to our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 1999 (File No. 001-13881).
4.3	Form of 5.810% Series G Note due 2015.	Exhibit No. 4.1 to our Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 16, 2006 (File No. 001-13881).
4.4	Form of 6.200% Series H Note due 2016.	Exhibit No. 4.2 to our Form 8-K filed June 14, 2006 (File No. 001-13881).
4.5	Form of 6.375% Series I Note due 2017.	Exhibit No. 4.2 to our Form 8-K filed June 25, 2007 (File No. 001-13881).
4.6	Form of 3.000% Series K Note No. R-1 due 2019.	Exhibit No. 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed February 27, 2012 (File No. 001-13881).
4.7	Form of 3.000% Series K Note No. R-2 due 2019.	Exhibit No. 4 to our Form 8-K filed March 14, 2012 (File No. 001-13881).
4.8	Form of 3.250% Series L Note due 2022.	Exhibit No. 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed September 10, 2012 (File No. 001-13881).
4.9	Form of 3.375% Series M Note due 2020.	Exhibit No. 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed September 27, 2013 (File No. 001-13881).
10.1	U.S. \$2,000,000,000 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of July 18, 2013 with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent and	Exhibit No. 10 to our Form 8-K filed July 19, 2013 (File No. 001-13881).

certain banks.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| *10.2 | Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan, as Amended Effective May 1, 2009. | Exhibit No. 10.1 to our Form 10-Q filed July 17, 2009 (File No. 001-13881). |
| *10.2.1 | Amendment to the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan, dated as of May 7, 2010. | Exhibit No. 10.3 to our Form 8-K filed February 13, 2012 (File No. 001-13881). |

111

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference (where a report is indicated below, that document has been previously filed with the SEC and the applicable exhibit is incorporated by reference thereto)
*10.3	Marriott International, Inc. Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2009.	Exhibit No. 99 to our Form 8-K filed August 6, 2009 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.4	Form of Employee Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan.	Exhibit No. 10.4 to our Form 10-K filed February 15, 2008 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.5	Form of Employee Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Off-Cycle Grants).	Exhibit No. 10.5 to our Form 10-K filed February 12, 2009 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.6	Form of Employee Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Annual Grants).	Exhibit No. 10.6 to our Form 10-K filed February 12, 2009 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.7	Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan.	Exhibit No. 10.5 to our Form 10-K filed February 15, 2008 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.8	Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan, as Amended as of May 1, 2009.	Exhibit No. 10.2 to our Form 10-Q filed July 17, 2009 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.9	Form of MI Shares Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan.	Exhibit No. 10.6 to our Form 10-K filed February 15, 2008 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.10	Form of MI Shares Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Off-Cycle Grants).	Exhibit No. 10.9 to our Form 10-K filed February 12, 2009 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.11	Form of MI Shares Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Annual Grants).	Exhibit No. 10.10 to our Form 10-K filed February 12, 2009 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.12	Form of MI Shares Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Annual Grants), as Amended as of May 1, 2009.	Exhibit No. 10.3 to our Form 10-Q filed July 17, 2009 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.12.1	Form of MI Shares Agreement (EBITDA version) under the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan, as amended and restated as of	Exhibit No. 10.1 to our Form 8-K filed February 13, 2012 (File No. 001-13881).

May 1, 2009 and amended as of May 7, 2010.

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| *10.13 | Form of Stock Appreciation Right Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan. | Exhibit No. 10.7 to our Form 10-K filed February 15, 2008 (File No. 001-13881). |
| *10.14 | Form of Stock Appreciation Right Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Off-Cycle Grants). | Exhibit No. 10.12 to our Form 10-K filed February 12, 2009 (File No. 001-13881). |
| *10.15 | Form of Stock Appreciation Right Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Annual Grants). | Exhibit No. 10.13 to our Form 10-K filed February 12, 2009 (File No. 001-13881). |
| *10.16 | Form of Stock Appreciation Right Agreement for the Marriott International, Inc. Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (For Non-Employee Directors). | Exhibit No. 10.8 to our Form 10-K filed February 15, 2008 (File No. 001-13881). |

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference (where a report is indicated below, that document has been previously filed with the SEC and the applicable exhibit is incorporated by reference thereto)
*10.17	Summary of Marriott International, Inc. Director Compensation.	Filed with this report.
*10.18	Marriott International, Inc. Executive Officer Incentive Plan and Executive Officer Individual Performance Plan.	Exhibit No. 10.10 to our Form 10-K filed February 15, 2008 (File No. 001-13881).
10.19	License, Services and Development Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, among Marriott International, Inc., Marriott Worldwide Corporation, Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation and the other signatories thereto.	Exhibit No. 10.1 to our Form 8-K filed November 21, 2011 (File No. 001-13881).
10.20	License, Services and Development Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, among The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, L.L.C., Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation and the other signatories thereto.	Exhibit No. 10.2 to our Form 8-K filed November 21, 2011 (File No. 001-13881).
*10.21	Employee Benefits and Other Employment Matters Allocations Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, between Marriott International, Inc. and Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation.	Exhibit No. 10.3 to our Form 8-K filed November 21, 2011 (File No. 001-13881).
10.22	Tax Sharing and Indemnification Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, with Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation.	Exhibit No. 10.4 to our Form 8-K filed November 21, 2011 (File No. 001-13881).
10.22.1	Amendment dated August 2, 2012 to the Tax Sharing and Indemnification Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, with Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation.	Exhibit No. 10 to our Form 10-Q filed October 4, 2012 (File No. 001-13881).
10.23	Marriott Rewards Affiliation Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, among Marriott International, Inc., Marriott Rewards, L.L.C., Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation and certain of its subsidiaries, Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc. and the other signatories thereto.	Exhibit No. 10.5 to our Form 8-K filed November 21, 2011 (File No. 001-13881).
10.24	Non-Competition Agreement entered into on November 17, 2011, with Marriott Vacations Worldwide Corporation.	Exhibit No. 10.6 to our Form 8-K filed November 21, 2011 (File No. 001-13881).

10.25	Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement for The New York EDITION between MI NY Clock Tower, LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marriott International, Inc.) and Black Slate B 2013, LLC, dated January 7, 2014.	Exhibit No. 10.1 to our Form 8-K filed January 8, 2014 (File No. 001-13881).
12	Statement of Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.	Filed with this report.
21	Subsidiaries of Marriott International, Inc.	Filed with this report.
23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.	Filed with this report.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).	Filed with this report.

113

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference (where a report is indicated below, that document has been previously filed with the SEC and the applicable exhibit is incorporated by reference thereto)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).	Filed with this report.
32	Section 1350 Certifications.	Furnished with this report.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document.	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document.	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.	Submitted electronically with this report.

*Denotes management contract or compensatory plan.

We have submitted electronically the following documents formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) as Exhibit 101 to this report: (i) the Consolidated Statements of Income for the 368 days ended December 31, 2013, 364 days ended December 28, 2012, and 364 days ended December 30, 2011; (ii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2013, and December 28, 2012; (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the 368 days ended December 31, 2013, 364 days ended December 28, 2012, and 364 days ended December 30, 2011; (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the 368 days ended December 31, 2013, 364 days ended December 28, 2012, and 364 days ended December 30, 2011; (v) the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' (Deficit) Equity for the 368 days ended December 31, 2013, 364 days ended December 28, 2012, and 364 days ended December 30, 2011; and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have duly caused this Form 10-K to be signed on our behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on this 20th day of February 2014.

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: /s/ Arne M. Sorenson
Arne M. Sorenson
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Form 10-K has been signed by the following persons on our behalf in the capacities indicated and on the date indicated above.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

/s/ Arne M. Sorenson President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Arne M. Sorenson

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER and PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER:

/s/ Carl T. Berquist Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Carl T. Berquist Principal Accounting Officer

DIRECTORS:

/s/ J.W. Marriott, Jr. /s/ George Muñoz
J.W. Marriott, Jr., Chairman of the Board George Muñoz, Director

/s/ John W. Marriott III /s/ Harry J. Pearce
John W. Marriott III, Vice Chairman of the Board Harry J. Pearce, Director

/s/ Mary K. Bush /s/ Steven S Reinemund
Mary K. Bush, Director Steven S Reinemund, Director

/s/ Frederick A. Henderson /s/ W. Mitt Romney
Frederick A. Henderson, Director W. Mitt Romney, Director

/s/ Lawrence W. Kellner /s/ Lawrence M. Small
Lawrence W. Kellner, Director Lawrence M. Small, Director

/s/ Debra L. Lee
Debra L. Lee, Director