

CHICAGO (May 6, 2010) – Hyatt Hotels Corporation (“Hyatt” or the “Company”) (NYSE: H) today reported financial results for the first quarter of 2010 as follows:

FIRST QUARTER 2010

- Adjusted EBITDA was \$112 million compared to \$91 million in the first quarter of 2009, an increase of 23.1% (21.3% excluding the effect of currency). Adjusted EBITDA benefited from an approximately \$8 million settlement related to a vacation ownership property.
- Net income attributable to Hyatt was \$5 million, or \$0.03 per share, compared to net income attributable to Hyatt of \$14 million, or \$0.11 per share, in the first quarter of 2009. Net income attributable to Hyatt included a favorable impact from special items of \$5 million after-tax, or \$0.03 per share, during the first quarter of 2010 compared to a favorable impact of \$10 million after-tax, or \$0.08 per share, during the first quarter of 2009. See the table on page 3 of the accompanying schedules for a summary of special items.
- Comparable owned and leased hotels RevPAR increased 9.8% (8.1% excluding the effect of currency) compared to the first quarter of 2009.
- Owned and leased hotel operating margins increased 150 basis points compared to the first quarter of 2009. Comparable owned and leased hotel operating margins increased 220 basis points compared to the same period in 2009. See the table on page 8 of the accompanying schedules for a reconciliation of comparable owned and leased hotel operating margins to owned and leased hotel operating margins.
- Comparable North American full-service RevPAR decreased 2.2% compared to the first quarter of 2009. Comparable North American select-service RevPAR increased 2.6% compared to the first quarter of 2009.
- Comparable International RevPAR increased 18.7% (9.6% excluding the effect of currency) compared to the first quarter of 2009.
- The Company opened 10 properties.

Mark S. Hoplamazian, president and chief executive officer of Hyatt Hotels Corporation, said, “During the first quarter, transient demand increased at many of our hotels around the world. While room rates continue to be under pressure, particularly in , we are encouraged by year-over-year increases in occupancy in most markets. On the group side, we have begun to see greater booking activity, but we continue to have limited visibility on future business due to short-lead times and smaller-sized bookings. Our select service brands, and Hyatt Summerfield Suites, showed RevPAR growth and stronger operating performance in the quarter versus last year.

Our owned and leased hotels demonstrated margin growth during the quarter, as a result of strong operating performance, expense management, and because two properties experienced significant gains due to renovations in prior periods.

Our efforts to expand our presence yielded strong results in the quarter as we added several new hotels including properties, two Andaz properties, one Hyatt Summerfield Suites property, and one full-service Hyatt resort. For the full-year 2010, we expect to open more than 25 properties, across all brands.

Our capital base continues to be one of the strongest in the industry and we are poised to take advantage of global opportunities to support our goal of being the most preferred brand in each segment that we serve. We are also on track in our strategies to use our capital base to renovate several large owned hotels in 2010 as we continue to invest for the long-term.”

FIRST QUARTER 2010 SEGMENT RESULTS & OTHER ITEMS

Owned and Leased Hotels Segment

Adjusted EBITDA increased 26.2% (25.0% excluding the effect of currency) in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

RevPAR for comparable owned and leased hotels increased 9.8% (8.1% excluding the effect of currency) in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Occupancy improved 760 basis points, but was offset by a 2.8% decline in ADR (4.4% excluding the effect of currency).

Revenues increased 8.4% (6.4% excluding the effect of currency) in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Comparable hotel revenues increased 8.5% (6.4% excluding the effect of currency) largely due to increased occupancy in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The strong performance at the Company’s international owned and leased hotels contributed significantly to the revenue growth in the first quarter 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

Owned and leased expenses increased 6.4% in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Excluding expenses related to benefit programs funded through rabbi trusts and non-comparable hotel expenses, expenses increased 5.6% in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. See the table on page 8 of the accompanying schedules for a reconciliation of comparable owned and leased hotels expense to owned and leased hotel expense.

The following property was added to the portfolio during the first quarter of 2010:

- Hotel Mar Monte (owned, 197 rooms): This property is now included in the properties and rooms / units counts on page 9 of the accompanying schedules. The Company began managing this owned property in the first quarter in 2010.

One hotel was removed from the portfolio. (Hyatt Regency Boston was sold for \$113 million. The Company secured a long-term management contract for the property.)

North American Management and Franchising Segment

Adjusted EBITDA increased by 3.3% in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.

RevPAR for comparable North American full service hotels declined 2.2% in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Occupancy increased 370 basis points and ADR declined 7.9%.

RevPAR for comparable North American select service hotels increased 2.6% in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Occupancy increased 870 basis points but was partially offset by a 10.7% decline in ADR.

Revenue from management, franchise, and other fees remained flat in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 due to lower hotel revenue and profit offset by an increased number of franchised properties.

The following properties were added to the portfolio during the first quarter of 2010:

- Andaz San Diego, CA (managed, 154 rooms)
- Andaz Wall Street (managed, 253 rooms)
- Hyatt Place Charleston Airport, SC (franchised, 127 rooms)
- Hyatt Place Dania Beach, FL (franchised, 149 rooms)
- Hyatt Place Garden City, NY (franchised, 122 rooms)
- Hyatt Place Sacramento/Roseville, CA (managed, 151 rooms)
- Hyatt Place UC Davis, CA (franchised, 75 rooms)
- Hyatt Regency Clearwater Beach Resort and Spa, FL (managed, 250 rooms)
- Hyatt Summerfield Suites Dania Beach, FL (franchised, 143 rooms)
- Hotel Mar Monte, CA (managed, 197 rooms)

International Management and Franchising Segment

Adjusted EBITDA increased by 16.7% (9.1% excluding the effect of currency) in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 as a result of increased fee revenue.

RevPAR for comparable international hotels increased 18.7% (9.6% excluding the effect of currency) in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Occupancy increased 800 basis points and ADR increased 3.6% (decreased 4.3% excluding the effect of currency).

Revenue from management, franchise and other fees increased 23.1% (16.7% excluding the effect of currency) in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 primarily as a result of improved hotel operating performance.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by approximately 30% in the first quarter 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Adjusted selling, general and administrative expenses increased by approximately 12% in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009, as a result of increased bad debt expense and professional fees. See the table on page 7 of the accompanying schedules for a reconciliation of adjusted selling, general and administrative expenses to selling, general and administrative expenses.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures during the first quarter of 2010 totaled approximately \$37 million, including approximately \$15 million for investment in new properties.

CORPORATE FINANCE

During the first quarter of 2010, the Company sold Hyatt Regency Boston for \$113 million.

On March 31, 2010, the Company had total debt of \$851 million, cash and cash equivalents of \$1.3 billion, and undrawn borrowing availability of \$1.4 billion under its revolving credit facility.

2010 INFORMATION

The Company is confirming the following previously released information for the 2010 fiscal year:

- Capital expenditures are expected to be in the range of \$270 to \$290 million, inclusive of broad-scope renovation projects at five owned properties. The Company anticipates that renovations at these properties will cause displacement beginning in July 2010, resulting from a reduction in daily room inventory of approximately 400 rooms on average per day during the second half of 2010.
- Depreciation and amortization expense is expected to be in the range of \$285 to \$295 million.
- Interest expense is expected to be in the range of \$55 to \$60 million.

CONFERENCE CALL INFORMATION

The Company will hold an investor conference call today, May 6, 2010 at 10 a.m. CDT. All interested persons may listen to a simultaneous webcast of the conference call, which may be accessed through the Company's website at <http://www.hyatt.com> and selecting the Investor Relations link located at the bottom of the page, or by dialing 617-614-2710, passcode #45927343, approximately 10 minutes before the scheduled start time. For those unable to listen to the live broadcast, a replay will be available from 1:00 p.m. CDT on May 6, 2010 through midnight on May 13, 2010 by dialing 617-801-6888, passcode #44988295. Additionally, an archive of the webcast will be available on the Investor Relations website for approximately 90 days.

DEFINITIONS

Adjusted EBITDA

We use the term Adjusted EBITDA throughout this earnings release. Adjusted EBITDA, as we define it, is a non-GAAP measure. We define consolidated Adjusted EBITDA as net income attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation plus our pro-rata share of unconsolidated hospitality ventures Adjusted EBITDA based on our ownership percentage of each venture, adjusted to exclude the following items:

- equity losses from unconsolidated hospitality ventures;
- gains on sales of real estate;
- asset impairments;
- other income, net;
- a 2008 charge resulting from the termination of our supplemental executive defined benefit plans;
- discontinued operations, net of tax;
- net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests;
- depreciation and amortization;
- interest expense; and
- provision for income taxes.

We calculate consolidated Adjusted EBITDA by adding the Adjusted EBITDA of each of our reportable segments to corporate and other Adjusted EBITDA.

Our board of directors and executive management team focus on Adjusted EBITDA as a key performance and compensation measure both on a segment and on a consolidated basis. Adjusted EBITDA assists us in comparing our performance over various reporting periods on a consistent basis because it removes from our operating results the impact of items that do not reflect our core operating performance both on a segment and on a consolidated basis. Our President and Chief Executive Officer, who is our chief operating decision maker, also evaluates the performance of each of our reportable segments and determines how to allocate resources to those segments, in significant part, by assessing the Adjusted EBITDA of each segment. In addition, the compensation committee of our board of directors determines the annual variable compensation for certain members of our management based in part on consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, segment Adjusted EBITDA or some combination of both.

We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors because it provides investors the same information that we use internally for purposes of assessing our operating performance and making compensation decisions.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a substitute for net income attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation, income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or any other measure prescribed by GAAP. There are limitations to using non-GAAP measures such as Adjusted EBITDA. Although we believe that Adjusted EBITDA can make an evaluation of our operating performance more consistent because it removes items that do not reflect our core operations, other companies in our industry may define Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do. As a result, it may be difficult to use Adjusted EBITDA or similarly named non-GAAP measures that other companies may use to compare the performance of those companies to our performance. Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of the income generated by our business or discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. Our management compensates for these limitations by reference to our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA supplementally.

Adjusted Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Adjusted selling, general and administrative expenses exclude the impact of expenses related to benefit programs funded through Rabbi Trusts in addition to expenses resulting from the termination of supplemental executive defined benefit plans.

Comparable Owned and Leased Hotel Operating Margin

We define Comparable Owned and Leased Hotel Operating Margin as the difference between comparable owned and leased hotels revenue and comparable owned and leased hotels expenses. Comparable owned and leased hotel revenue is calculated by removing noncomparable hotels revenue from owned and leased hotels revenue as reported in our condensed consolidated statements of income. Comparable owned and leased hotel expenses is calculated by removing both noncomparable hotels expenses and the impact of expenses funded through Rabbi Trusts from owned and leased hotel expenses as reported in our condensed consolidated statements of income.

Comparable Hotels

“Comparable systemwide hotels” represents all properties we manage or franchise (including owned and leased properties) and that are operated for the entirety of the periods being compared and that have not sustained substantial damage, business interruption or undergone large scale renovations during the periods being compared or for which comparable results are not available. We may use variations of comparable systemwide hotels to specifically refer to comparable systemwide North American full service or select service hotels or comparable systemwide international full service hotels for those properties that we manage or franchise within the North American and international management and franchising segments, respectively. “Comparable owned and leased hotels” represents all properties we own or lease and that are operated and consolidated for the entirety of the periods being compared and have not sustained substantial damage, business interruption or undergone large scale renovations during the periods being compared or for which comparable results are not available. Comparable systemwide hotels and comparable owned and leased hotels are commonly used as a basis of measurement in the industry. “Non-comparable systemwide hotels” or “Non-comparable owned and leased hotels” represent all hotels that do not meet the respective definition of “comparable” as defined above.

Revenue Per Available Room (RevPAR)

RevPAR is the product of the average daily rate and the average daily occupancy percentage. RevPAR does not include non-room revenues, which consist of ancillary revenues generated by a hotel property, such as food and beverage, parking, telephone and other guest service revenues. Our management uses RevPAR to identify trend information with respect to room revenues from comparable properties and to evaluate hotel performance on a regional and segment basis. RevPAR is a commonly used performance measure in the industry.

RevPAR changes that are driven predominately by changes in occupancy have different implications for overall revenue levels and incremental profitability than do changes that are driven predominately by changes in average room rates. For example, increases in occupancy at a hotel would lead to increases in room revenues and additional variable operating costs (including housekeeping services, utilities and room amenity costs), and could also result in increased ancillary revenues (including food and beverage). In contrast, changes in average room rates typically have a greater impact on margins and profitability as there is no substantial effect on variable costs.

Average Daily Rate (ADR)

ADR represents hotel room revenues, divided by total number of rooms sold in a given period. ADR measures average room price attained by a hotel and ADR trends provide useful information concerning the pricing environment and the nature of the customer base of a hotel or group of hotels. ADR is a commonly used performance measure in the industry, and we use ADR to assess the pricing levels that we are able to generate by customer group, as changes in rates have a different effect on overall revenues and incremental profitability than changes in occupancy, as described above.

Occupancy

Occupancy represents the total number of rooms sold divided by the total number of rooms available at a hotel or group of hotels. Occupancy measures the utilization of our hotels' available capacity. Management uses occupancy to gauge demand at a specific hotel or group of hotels in a given period. Occupancy levels also help us determine achievable ADR levels as demand for hotel rooms increases or decreases.

Select Service

The term “select service” includes our and Hyatt Summerfield Suites brands. These properties have limited food and beverage outlets and do not offer comprehensive business or banquet facilities but rather are suited to serve smaller business meetings.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-Looking Statements in this press release, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include statements about our plans,

strategies, occupancy and ADR trends, market share, the number of properties we expect to open in the future, our expected capital expenditures, depreciation and amortization expense and interest expense, estimates, financial performance, prospects or future events and involve known and unknown risks that are difficult to predict. As a result, our actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of words such as “may,” “could,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “seek,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “continue,” “likely,” “will,” “would” and variations of these terms and similar expressions, or the negative of these terms or similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by us and our management, are inherently uncertain. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, among others, the depth and duration of the current economic downturn; levels of spending in the business, travel and leisure industries as well as consumer confidence; declines in occupancy and average daily rate; hostilities, including future terrorist attacks, or fear of hostilities that affect travel; travel-related accidents; changes in the tastes and preferences of our customers; relationships with associates and labor unions and changes in labor law; the financial condition of, and our relationships with, third-party property owners, franchisees and hospitality venture partners; if our third-party owners, franchisees or development partners are unable to access the capital necessary to fund current operations or implement our plans for growth; risk associated with potential acquisitions and dispositions and the introduction of new brand concepts; changes in the competitive environment in our industry and the markets where we operate; outcomes of legal proceedings; changes in federal, state, local or foreign tax law; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; general volatility of the capital markets; our ability to access the capital markets; and other risks discussed in the Company’s filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, which filings are available from the SEC. We caution you not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which are made as of the date of this press release. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any of these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, new information or future events, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable laws. If we update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

For further information:

About Hyatt Hotels Corporation

Hyatt Hotels Corporation, headquartered in , is a leading global hospitality company with a proud heritage of making guests feel more than welcome. Thousands of members of the Hyatt family in 45 countries strive to make a difference in the lives of the guests they encounter every day by providing authentic hospitality. The Company’s subsidiaries manage, franchise, own and develop hotels and resorts under the **Hyatt**®, **Park Hyatt**®, **Andaz**®, **Grand Hyatt**®, **Hyatt Regency**®, **Hyatt Place**® and **Hyatt Summerfield Suites**™ brand names and have locations under development on five continents. **Hyatt Vacation Ownership, Inc.**, a **Hyatt Hotels Corporation** subsidiary, develops and operates vacation ownership properties under the **Hyatt Vacation Club**® brand. As of March 31, 2010, the Company’s worldwide portfolio consisted of 434 properties. For more information, please visit www.hyatt.com.

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Tables to follow

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<https://stage.mediaroom.com/hyatt2/2010-05-06-HYATT-REPORTS-FIRST-QUARTER-2010-RESULTS>