

**CHICAGO (February 13, 2025)** - Hyatt Hotels Corporation ("Hyatt," "the Company," "we," "us," or "our") (NYSE: H) today reported fourth quarter and full year 2024 results. Highlights include:

- **Comparable system-wide hotels RevPAR growth** was 5.0% in the fourth quarter and 4.6% for the full year of 2024, compared to the same periods in 2023
- **Comparable system-wide all-inclusive resorts Net Package RevPAR growth** was 2.9% in the fourth quarter and 4.4% for the full year of 2024
- **Net rooms growth** was 7.8% for the full year of 2024, in line with the full year outlook for 2024
- **Net income (loss)** was \$(56) million in the fourth quarter and \$1,296 million for the full year of 2024. Adjusted net income was \$40 million in the fourth quarter and \$375 million for the full year of 2024
- **Diluted EPS** was \$(0.58) in the fourth quarter and \$12.65 for the full year of 2024. Adjusted Diluted EPS was \$0.42 in the fourth quarter and \$3.66 for the full year of 2024
- **Adjusted EBITDA** was \$255 million in the fourth quarter and \$1,096 million for the full year of 2024
- **Pipeline** of executed management or franchise contracts was approximately 138,000 rooms
- **Repurchased** approximately 8 million shares of Class A and Class B common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,190 million for the full year of 2024, returning \$1,250 million to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases
- **2025 full year comparable system-wide hotels RevPAR growth** is projected to increase 2.0% to 4.0% on a constant currency basis, compared to the full year of 2024
- **2025 full year net rooms growth** is projected to be 6.0% to 7.0%, compared to the full year of 2024
- **2025 full year net income** is projected between \$190 million and \$240 million
- **2025 full year Adjusted EBITDA** is projected between \$1,100 million and \$1,150 million

**Mark S. Hoplamazian, President and Chief Executive Officer of Hyatt** said, "The purposeful evolution of our business model and strong brand focus has accelerated our network effect benefiting each of our stakeholders. Our fourth quarter results demonstrate the strength of our commercial offerings, as evidenced by the growth of the World of Hyatt loyalty program, which reached approximately 54 million members. Our operating results and industry leading net rooms growth allowed us to achieve record levels of gross fees while returning over \$1.2 billion to shareholders in 2024."

#### **Fourth Quarter Results and Highlights**

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended		Change (%)
	December 31,		
	2024	2023	
Management and franchising	\$ 219	\$ 205	7.2 %
Owned and leased	57	90	(36.5) %
Distribution	20	6	199.6 %
Overhead	(41)	(52)	21.8 %
Eliminations	—	—	(51.4) %
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 255</b>	<b>\$ 249</b>	<b>2.4 %</b>

Adjusted EBITDA increased 20.3% in the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to the same period in 2023, when adjusted for the net impact of asset sales.

- **Management and franchising:** Results reflected strong business and leisure transient travel while group demand during the fourth quarter was impacted by the shift of the Jewish holidays and the U.S. election in November. In the United

States, performance was driven by the continued recovery in business transient travel. Greater China hotels RevPAR growth was flat to last year, a significant improvement from third quarter 2024 results as business transient travel benefited Mainland China hotels. International inbound travel continues to be a driver of growth in Asia Pacific excluding Greater China.

- **Owned and leased:** Adjusted EBITDA increased 5.1% in the fourth quarter, compared to the same period in 2023, when adjusted for the net impact of transactions. Comparable owned and leased margin increased to 20.5%, up 70 bps, in the fourth quarter driven by strong rates compared to the same period in 2023.
- **Distribution:** Results for the fourth quarter were impacted by Hurricane Milton and lower booking volumes, partially offset by lower overhead costs. Excluding the impact of the UVC Transaction, Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$4 million.

### **Openings and Development**

In the fourth quarter, 81 new hotels (or 20,721 rooms) joined Hyatt's portfolio, inclusive of properties acquired through the Standard International transaction and added through the strategic joint venture with Grupo Piñero. Notable openings included Grand Hyatt Deer Valley, Dreams Madeira Resort Spa & Marina, Park Hyatt London River Thames, Thompson Palm Springs, and nine UrCove properties.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had a pipeline of executed management or franchise contracts for approximately 720 hotels (or approximately 138,000 rooms), representing pipeline expansion of approximately 9% year over year.

### **Transactions and Capital Strategy**

During the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company:

- Acquired Standard International, as previously announced, on October 1, 2024 for approximately \$150 million and up to an additional \$185 million of contingent consideration.
- Closed the Bahia Principe Transaction on December 27, 2024 for €359 million (approximately \$374 million). Additional deferred consideration of €60 million is payable at future dates.
- Completed the asset acquisition of three Alua properties on November 15, 2024 for €117 million (approximately \$123 million) and assumed \$53 million of long-term debt as part of the transaction. The Company intends to sell these assets and has begun the marketing process.
- Sold Hyatt Regency O'Hare Chicago for gross proceeds of \$40 million on December 10, 2024 to an unrelated third party and entered into a long-term franchise agreement. The Company provided \$20 million of seller financing and committed to loan up to \$45 million for a future renovation.
- Sold its ownership interests in two unconsolidated hospitality ventures, Park Hyatt Los Cabos at Cabo Del Sol hotel and residences on December 13, 2024 and Hyatt Centric Downtown Nashville on December 17, 2024, and retained long-term management agreements.

On February 10, 2025, the Company announced it entered into an agreement to acquire all outstanding shares of Playa Hotels & Resorts N.V. ("Playa") for \$13.50 per share, or approximately \$2.6 billion, inclusive of approximately \$900 million of debt, net of cash ("Playa Transaction"). At closing, the Company expects to announce a new commitment to realize at least \$2.0 billion of proceeds from asset sales by the end of 2027. This commitment may include existing assets owned by Hyatt and properties owned by Playa. The Company expects its asset-light earnings mix to exceed 90% on a pro forma basis in 2027. At closing, the Company expects to fund 100% of the acquisition with new debt financing, and, following the close of the transaction, the Company expects to pay down over 80% of that financing with anticipated proceeds from the aforementioned asset sales.

### **Balance Sheet and Liquidity**

As of December 31, 2024, the Company reported the following:

- Total debt of \$3,782 million.
- Pro rata share of unconsolidated hospitality venture debt of \$370 million, substantially all of which is non-recourse to Hyatt and a portion of which Hyatt guarantees pursuant to separate agreements.
- Total liquidity of approximately \$2.9 billion with \$1,383 million of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, and borrowing availability of \$1,497 million under Hyatt's revolving credit facility, net of letters of credit outstanding.

On November 20, 2024, the Company issued and sold \$150 million of senior notes due 2029 at an issue price of 99.693%, forming a single series of an aggregate \$600 million of 5.250% senior notes due 2029, of which \$450 million principal amount was issued on June 17, 2024, and \$450 million of 5.375% senior notes due 2031 at an issue price of 99.745%. In the fourth

quarter, the Company received approximately \$594 million of net proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts and other offering expenses, and intends to use the net proceeds from the offering to repay all of the 5.375% senior notes due 2025 at or prior to their maturity on April 23, 2025.

The Company repurchased a total of 69,194 shares of Class A common stock for approximately \$11 million in the fourth quarter and repurchased a total of 4,362,776 shares of Class A and 3,629,480 shares of Class B common stock for approximately \$1,190 million for the full year of 2024. The Company ended the fourth quarter with 42,613,090 Class A and 53,531,579 Class B shares issued and outstanding. During the full year of 2024, the Company returned \$1,250 million to shareholders, inclusive of dividends and share repurchases. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has approximately \$971 million remaining under its share repurchase authorization.

The Company's board of directors has declared a cash dividend of \$0.15 per share for the first quarter of 2025. The dividend is payable on March 12, 2025 to Class A and Class B stockholders of record as of February 28, 2025.

## **2025 Outlook**

The Company is providing the following outlook for the 2025 fiscal year. Refer to slide 13 in the fourth quarter and full year 2024 investor presentation for Adjusted EBITDA outlook growth, adjusted for asset sales. The Company is not providing an outlook for capital returns to shareholders at this time due to the pending Playa Transaction.

	<b>Full Year 2025 vs. 2024</b>
System-Wide Hotels RevPAR <sup>1</sup> Growth	2.0% to 4.0%
Net Rooms Growth	6.0% to 7.0%
<i>(in millions)</i>	<b>Full Year 2025</b>
Net Income	\$190 - \$240
Gross Fees	\$1,200 - \$1,230
Adjusted G&A Expenses <sup>2, 3</sup>	\$450 - \$460
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>2</sup>	\$1,100 - \$1,150
Capital Expenditures	Approx. \$150
Adjusted Free Cash Flow <sup>2</sup>	\$450 - \$500

<sup>1</sup> RevPAR is based on constant currency whereby previous periods are translated based on the current period exchange rate. System-wide hotels RevPAR growth percentage for 2025 vs. 2024 is based on comparable hotels.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the tables on schedule A-11 for a reconciliation of estimated net income attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation to Adjusted EBITDA, G&A expenses to Adjusted G&A Expenses, and net cash provided by operating activities to Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow.

<sup>3</sup> During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company revised its definition of Adjusted EBITDA to exclude transaction and integration costs and recast prior-period results to provide comparability. Refer to page A-6 of the schedules for additional detail.

No disposition or acquisition activity beyond what has been completed as of the date of this release has been included in the 2025 Outlook. The Company's 2025 Outlook is based on a number of assumptions that are subject to change and many of which are outside the control of the Company. If actual results vary from these assumptions, the Company's expectations may change. There can be no assurance that Hyatt will achieve these results.

## **Conference Call Information**

The Company will hold an investor conference call this morning, February 13, 2025, at 9:00 a.m. CT.

Participants may listen to a simultaneous webcast of the conference call, which may be accessed through the Company's website at [investors.hyatt.com](https://investors.hyatt.com). Alternatively, participants may access the live call by dialing: 800.715.9871 (U.S. Toll-Free) or 646.307.1963 (International Toll Number) using conference ID# 2303828 approximately 15 minutes prior to the scheduled start time.

A replay of the call will be available Thursday, February 13, 2025 at 12:00 p.m. CT until Wednesday, February 19, 2025 at 10:59 p.m. CT by dialing: 800.770.2030 (U.S. Toll-Free) or 647.362.9199 (International Toll Number) using conference ID# 2303828. An archive of the webcast will be available on the Company's website for 90 days.

## **Investor Contacts**

- Adam Rohman, 312.780.5834, adam.rohman@hyatt.com
- Ryan Nuckols, 312.780.5784, ryan.nuckols@hyatt.com

### **Media Contact**

- Franziska Weber, 312.780.6106, franziska.weber@hyatt.com

### **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 the Company's plans, strategies, outlook, the number of properties we expect to open in the future, the expected timing and payment of dividends, the Company's 2025 outlook, including the Company's expected System-wide Hotels RevPAR Growth, Net Rooms Growth, Net Income, Gross Fees, Adjusted G&A Expenses, Adjusted EBITDA, Capital Expenditures, and Adjusted Free Cash Flow, the proposed Playa acquisition and our ability to consummate and finance the acquisition, method of financing the acquisition, outcomes of the proposed acquisition, including impact on asset-light earnings mix, our ability to reduce our owned real estate asset base within targeted timeframes and at expected values, financial performance, prospective or future events and involve known and unknown risks that are difficult to predict. As a result, the Company's 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 the Company and the Company's management, are inherently uncertain. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to: the effects that the announcement or pendency of the proposed Playa acquisition may have on us, Playa and our respective business and ability to retain and hire key personnel and maintain relationships with customers, suppliers and others with whom we or they do business; inability to obtain required regulatory or government approvals or to obtain such approvals on satisfactory conditions; inability to obtain sufficient stockholder tender of Playa ordinary shares, stockholder approval or to satisfy other closing conditions; inability to obtain financing; the occurrence of any event, change or other circumstance that could give rise to the termination of the definitive agreement; the effects that any termination of the definitive agreement may have on us or our business; failure to successfully complete the proposed acquisition; legal proceedings that may be instituted related to the proposed acquisition; significant and unexpected costs, charges or expenses related to the proposed acquisition; risks associated with potential divestitures, including of Playa real estate or business; ability or failure to successfully integrate the acquisition with existing operations; ability to realize anticipated synergies or obtain the results anticipated; general economic uncertainty in key global markets and a worsening of global economic conditions or low levels of economic growth; the rate and pace of economic recovery following economic downturns; global supply chain constraints and interruptions, rising costs of construction-related labor and materials, and increases in costs due to inflation or other factors that may not be fully offset by increases in revenues in our business; risks affecting the luxury, resort, and all-inclusive lodging segments; levels of spending in business, leisure, and group segments, as well as consumer confidence; declines in occupancy and average daily rate; limited visibility with respect to future bookings; loss of key personnel; domestic and international political and geopolitical conditions, including political or civil unrest or changes in trade policy; hostilities, or fear of hostilities, including future terrorist attacks, that affect travel; travel-related accidents; natural or man-made disasters, weather and climate-related events, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, tornadoes, droughts, floods, wildfires, oil spills, nuclear incidents, and global outbreaks of pandemics or contagious diseases, or fear of such outbreaks; our ability to successfully achieve specified levels of operating profits at hotels that have performance tests or guarantees in favor of our third-party owners; the impact of hotel renovations and redevelopments; risks associated with our capital allocation plans, share repurchase program, and dividend payments, including a reduction in, or elimination or suspension of, repurchase activity or dividend payments; the seasonal and cyclical nature of the real estate and hospitality businesses; changes in distribution arrangements, such as through internet travel intermediaries; changes in the tastes and preferences of our customers; relationships with colleagues and labor unions and changes in labor laws; the financial condition of, and our relationships with, third-party owners, franchisees, and hospitality venture partners; the possible inability of third-party owners, franchisees, or development partners to access the capital necessary to fund current operations or implement our plans for growth; risks associated with potential acquisitions and dispositions and our ability to successfully integrate completed acquisitions with existing operations; failure to successfully complete proposed transactions (including the failure to satisfy closing conditions or obtain required approvals); our ability to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures; declines in the value of our real estate assets; unforeseen terminations of our management and hotel services agreements or franchise agreements;*

changes in federal, state, local, or foreign tax law; increases in interest rates, wages, and other operating costs; foreign exchange rate fluctuations or currency restructurings; risks associated with the introduction of new brand concepts, including lack of acceptance of new brands or innovation; general volatility of the capital markets and our ability to access such markets; changes in the competitive environment in our industry, industry consolidation, and the markets where we operate; our ability to successfully grow the World of Hyatt loyalty program and manage the Unlimited Vacation Club paid membership program; cyber incidents and information technology failures; outcomes of legal or administrative proceedings; and violations of regulations or laws related to our franchising business and licensing businesses and our international operations; and other risks discussed in the Company's filings with the SEC, including our annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, which filings are available from the SEC. All forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth above. We caution you not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which are made only as of the date of this press release. We do not undertake or assume any 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 law. 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.

### **Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

The Company refers to certain financial measures that are not recognized under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in this press release, including: Adjusted Net Income; Adjusted Diluted EPS; Adjusted EBITDA; Adjusted G&A Expenses; Free Cash Flow; and Adjusted Free Cash Flow. See the schedules to this earnings release, including the "Definitions" section, for additional information and reconciliations of such non-GAAP financial measures.

### **Availability of Information on Hyatt's Website and Social Media Channels**

Investors and others should note that Hyatt routinely announces material information to investors and the marketplace using U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings, press releases, public conference calls, webcasts, and the Hyatt Investor Relations website. The Company uses these channels as well as social media channels (e.g., the Hyatt Facebook account (facebook.com/hyatt); the Hyatt Instagram account (instagram.com/hyatt); the Hyatt LinkedIn account (linkedin.com/company/hyatt); the Hyatt TikTok account (tiktok.com/@hyatt); the Hyatt X account (x.com/hyatt); and the Hyatt YouTube account (youtube.com/user/hyatt)) as a means of disclosing information about the Company's business to its guests, customers, colleagues, investors, and the public. While not all of the information that the Company posts to the Hyatt Investor Relations website or on the Company's social media channels is of a material nature, some information could be deemed to be material. Accordingly, the Company encourages investors, the media, and others interested in Hyatt to review the information that it shares at the Investor Relations link located at the bottom of the page on hyatt.com and on the Company's social media channels. Users may automatically receive email alerts and other information about the Company when enrolling an email address by visiting "Investor Email Alerts" in the "Resources" section of Hyatt's website at investors.hyatt.com. The contents of these websites are not incorporated by reference into this press release or any report or document Hyatt files with the SEC, and any references to the websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

### **About Hyatt Hotels Corporation**

Hyatt Hotels Corporation, headquartered in Chicago, is a leading global hospitality company guided by its purpose – to care for people so they can be their best. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's portfolio included more than 1,400 hotels and all-inclusive properties in 79 countries across six continents. The Company's offering includes brands in the *Luxury Portfolio*, including **Park Hyatt®**, **Alila®**, **Miraval®**, **Impression by Secrets**, and **The Unbound Collection by Hyatt®**; the *Lifestyle Portfolio*, including **Andaz®**, **Thompson Hotels®**, **The Standard®**, **Dream® Hotels**, **The StandardX**, **Breathless Resorts & Spas®**, **JdV by Hyatt®**, **Bunkhouse® Hotels**, and **Me and All Hotels**; the *Inclusive Collection*, including **Zoëtry® Wellness & Spa Resorts**, **Hyatt Ziva®**, **Hyatt Zilara®**, **Secrets® Resorts & Spas**, **Dreams® Resorts & Spas**, **Hyatt Vivid Hotels & Resorts**, **Sunscape® Resorts & Spas**, and **Alua Hotels & Resorts®**; the *Classics Portfolio*, including **Grand Hyatt®**, **Hyatt Regency®**, **Destination by Hyatt®**, **Hyatt Centric®**, **Hyatt Vacation Club®**, and **Hyatt®**; and the *Essentials Portfolio*, including **Caption by Hyatt®**, **Hyatt Place®**, **Hyatt House®**, **Hyatt Studios**, and **UrCove**. Subsidiaries of the Company operate the World of Hyatt® loyalty program, ALG Vacations®, Mr & Mrs Smith, Unlimited Vacation Club®, Amstar® DMC destination management services, and Trisept Solutions® technology services. For more information, please visit [www.hyatt.com](http://www.hyatt.com).

### **Definitions**

#### **Adjusted Earnings Before Interest Expense, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (Adjusted EBITDA)**

We use the term Adjusted EBITDA throughout this earnings release. Adjusted EBITDA, as we define it, is a measure that is not

recognized in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). We define consolidated Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation plus net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests and our pro rata share of unconsolidated owned and leased hospitality ventures' Adjusted EBITDA based on our ownership percentage of each owned and leased venture, adjusted to exclude the following items:

- management and hotel services agreement and franchise agreement assets ("key money assets") amortization and performance cure payments, which constitute payments to customers ("Contra revenue");
- revenues for reimbursed costs;
- stock-based compensation expense;
- transaction and integration costs;
- depreciation and amortization;
- reimbursed costs that we intend to recover over the long term;
- equity earnings (losses) from unconsolidated hospitality ventures;
- interest expense;
- gains (losses) on sales of real estate and other;
- asset impairments;
- other income (loss), net; and
- benefit (provision) for income taxes.

We calculate consolidated Adjusted EBITDA by adding the Adjusted EBITDA of each of our reportable segments and eliminations to unallocated overhead expenses.

Our board of directors and executive management team focus on Adjusted EBITDA as one of the key performance and compensation measures 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 operations 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 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 with the same information that we use internally for purposes of assessing our operating performance and making compensation decisions and facilitates our comparison of results with results from other companies within our industry.

Adjusted EBITDA excludes certain items that can vary widely across different industries and among companies within the same industry, including interest expense and benefit or provision for income taxes, which are dependent on company specifics, including capital structure, credit ratings, tax policies, and jurisdictions in which they operate; depreciation and amortization, which are dependent on company policies including how the assets are utilized as well as the lives assigned to the assets; Contra revenue, which is dependent on company policies and strategic decisions regarding payments to hotel owners; and stock-based compensation expense, which varies among companies as a result of different compensation plans companies have adopted.

We exclude revenues for reimbursed costs and reimbursed costs which relate to the reimbursement of payroll costs and for system-wide services and programs that we operate for the benefit of our hotel owners as contractually we do not provide services or operate the related programs to generate a profit over the terms of the respective contracts. If we collect amounts in excess of amounts spent, we have a commitment to our hotel owners to spend these amounts on the related system-wide services and programs. Additionally, if we spend in excess of amounts collected, we have a contractual right to adjust future collections or expenditures to recover prior-period costs. These timing differences are due to our discretion to spend in excess of revenues earned or less than revenues earned in a single period to ensure that the system-wide services and programs are operated in the best long-term interests of our hotel owners. Over the long term, these programs and services are not designed to impact our economics, either positively or negatively. Therefore, we exclude the net impact when evaluating period-over-period changes in our operating results. Adjusted EBITDA includes reimbursed costs related to system-wide services and programs that we do not intend to recover from hotel owners. Finally, we exclude other items that are not core to our operations and may vary in frequency or magnitude, such as transaction and integration costs, asset impairments, unrealized and realized

gains and losses on marketable securities, and gains and losses on sales of real estate and other.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a substitute for net income (loss) attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation, net income (loss), 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 (loss) generated by our business. Our management compensates for these limitations by referencing our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA supplementally.

#### Adjusted General and Administrative ("G&A") Expenses

Adjusted G&A Expenses, as we define it, is a non-GAAP measure. Adjusted G&A Expenses exclude the impact of deferred compensation plans funded through rabbi trusts and stock-based compensation expense. Adjusted G&A Expenses assist 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 operations, both on a segment and consolidated basis.

#### Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted Earnings (Losses) Per Class A and Class B Share ("EPS")

Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS, as we define them, are non-GAAP measures. We define Adjusted Net Income (Loss) as net income (loss) attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation excluding special items, which are those items deemed not to be reflective of ongoing operations. We define Adjusted Diluted EPS as Adjusted Net Income (Loss) per diluted share. We consider Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS to be an indicator of operating performance because excluding special items allows for period-over-period comparisons of our ongoing operations.

Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS are not a substitute for Net Income (Loss) attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation, net income (loss), diluted earnings (losses) per share, or any other measure prescribed by GAAP. There are limitations to using non-GAAP measures such as Adjusted net income (loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS. Although we believe that Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS can make an evaluation of our operating performance more consistent because they remove special items that are deemed not to be reflective of ongoing operations, other companies in our industry may define Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS differently than we do. As a result, it may be difficult to use Adjusted Net Income (Loss) or Adjusted Diluted EPS 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 Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS should not be considered as measures of the income (loss) and earnings (losses) per share generated by our business. Our management compensates for these limitations by reference to its GAAP results and using Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Diluted EPS supplementally.

#### Asset-Light Earnings Mix

Asset-Light Earnings Mix is calculated as Adjusted EBITDA from the management and franchising segment and distribution segment divided by Adjusted EBITDA, excluding overhead and eliminations. Our management uses this calculation to assess the composition of the Company's earnings.

#### Average Daily Rate ("ADR")

ADR represents hotel room revenues, divided by the total number of rooms sold in a given period. ADR measures the 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 our 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 below.

#### Bahia Principe Transaction

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into a shareholders' agreement with an unrelated third-party and acquired 50% of the outstanding shares of Management Hotelero Piñero, S.L. The joint venture, which is a variable interest entity, owns the Bahia Principe brand and manages Bahia Principe Hotels & Resorts-branded properties. As we are the primary beneficiary of the joint venture, we consolidate the operating results and financial position of the entity in our consolidated financial statements.

#### Comparable Owned and Leased Margin

We define comparable owned and leased margin as the difference between comparable owned and leased revenues and comparable owned and leased expenses. Comparable owned and leased revenues is calculated by removing non-comparable hotels revenues from owned and leased revenues as reported in our consolidated statements of income (loss). Comparable owned and leased expenses is calculated by removing both non-comparable owned and leased expenses and the impact of

expenses funded through rabbi trusts from owned and leased expenses as reported in our consolidated statements of income (loss). We believe comparable owned and leased operating margin is useful to investors because it provides investors the same information that the Company uses internally for purposes of assessing operating performance.

#### Comparable system-wide and Comparable owned and leased

"Comparable system-wide" represents all properties we manage, franchise, or provide services to, including owned and leased properties, 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. Comparable system-wide also excludes properties for which comparable results are not available. We may use variations of comparable system-wide to specifically refer to comparable system-wide hotels or our all-inclusive resorts, for those properties that we manage, franchise, or provide services to within the management and franchising segment. "Comparable owned and leased" represents all properties we own or lease 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. Comparable owned and leased also excludes properties for which comparable results are not available. We may use variations of comparable owned and leased to specifically refer to comparable owned and leased hotels or our all-inclusive resorts, for those properties that we own or lease within the owned and leased segment. Comparable system-wide and comparable owned and leased are commonly used as a basis of measurement in our industry. "Non-comparable system-wide" or "non-comparable owned and leased" represent all properties that do not meet the respective definition of "comparable" as defined above.

#### Constant Dollar Currency

We report the results of our operations both on an as-reported basis, as well as on a constant dollar basis. Constant Dollar Currency, which is a non-GAAP measure, excludes the effects of movements in foreign currency exchange rates between comparative periods. We believe constant dollar analysis provides valuable information regarding our results as it removes currency fluctuations from our operating results. We calculate Constant Dollar Currency by restating prior-period local currency financial results at current-period exchange rates. These restated amounts are then compared to our current-period reported amounts to provide operationally driven variances in our results.

#### Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow

Free Cash Flow represents net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures. Adjusted Free Cash Flow represents Free Cash Flow less estimated cash taxes on asset sales. We believe Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow to be useful liquidity measures to us and investors to evaluate the ability of our operations to generate cash for uses other than capital expenditures and cash taxes on asset sales and, after debt service and other obligations, our ability to grow our business through acquisitions and investments, as well as our ability to return cash to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases. Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow are not necessarily representative of how we will use excess cash. Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow are not substitutes for net cash provided by operating activities or any other measure prescribed by GAAP. There are limitations to using non-GAAP measures such as Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow, and management compensates for these limitations by referencing our GAAP results and using Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow supplementally.

#### Net Package ADR

Net Package ADR represents net package revenues divided by the total number of rooms sold in a given period. Net package revenues generally include revenue derived from the sale of packages at all-inclusive resorts comprised of rooms, food and beverage, and entertainment revenues, net of compulsory tips paid to employees. Net Package ADR measures the average room price attained by a hotel, and Net Package ADR trends provide useful information concerning the pricing environment and the nature of the customer base of a hotel or group of hotels. Net Package ADR is a commonly used performance measure in our industry, and we use Net Package 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 below.

#### Net Package Revenue Per Available Room ("RevPAR")

Net Package RevPAR is the product of the Net Package ADR and the average daily occupancy percentage. Net Package RevPAR generally includes revenue derived from the sale of packages comprised of rooms, food and beverage, and entertainment revenues, net of compulsory tips paid to employees. Our management uses Net Package RevPAR to identify trend information with respect to room revenues from comparable properties and to evaluate hotel performance on a geographical and segment basis. Net Package RevPAR is a commonly used performance measure in our industry.

#### Occupancy

Occupancy represents the total number of rooms sold divided by the total number of rooms available at a property or group of properties. Occupancy measures the utilization of a property's available capacity. We use occupancy to gauge demand at a specific property or group of properties in a given period. Occupancy levels also help us determine achievable ADR levels as

demand for property rooms increases or decreases.

### RevPAR


RevPAR is the product of the ADR 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, 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 geographical and segment basis. RevPAR is a commonly used performance measure in our industry.

RevPAR changes that are driven predominantly by changes in occupancy have different implications for overall revenue levels and incremental profitability than do changes that are driven predominantly 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 average room rate changes result in minimal impacts to variable operating costs.

### UVC Transaction

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we completed a restructuring of the entity that owns the Unlimited Vacation Club paid membership program business and sold 80% of the entity to an unrelated third party for \$80 million. As a result of the transaction, we deconsolidated the entity as we no longer have a controlling financial interest, and we account for our remaining 20% ownership interest as an equity method investment in an unconsolidated hospitality venture (the "UVC Transaction"). We continue to manage the Unlimited Vacation Club business under a long-term management agreement and license and royalty agreement. The operating results of the Unlimited Vacation Club business prior to the UVC Transaction are reported within our distribution segment.

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Additional assets available online:  (1)

<https://stage.mediaroom.com/hyatt2/fourthquarter2024earnings>