

Marriott International, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

▪

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Marriott International ("Marriott") is a worldwide operator, franchisor, and licensor of hotel, residential, timeshare, and other lodging properties under numerous brand names at different price and service points. Consistent with our focus on management, franchising, and licensing, we own or lease very few of our lodging properties (less than one percent of our system). At year-end 2023, we had 2,096 company-operated properties (589,078 rooms), which included properties under long-term management or lease agreements with property owners (management and lease agreements together, the "Operating Agreements") and properties that we own. Guided by our 2025 sustainability and social impact goals, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, we are focused on creating a positive and sustainable impact wherever we do business. Our sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360: Doing Good in Every Direction, is guided by four coordinates: Nurture Our World; Sustain Responsible Operations; Empower Through Opportunity; and Welcome All and Advance Human Rights – each with dedicated focus areas. We believe these focus areas (1) support the resiliency and sustainable development of the communities and environments where we do business, (2) work to reduce our environmental impacts, design and operate sustainable hotels, and source responsibly, while mitigating climate-related risk, (3) facilitate workplace readiness and access to opportunity in our business, and (4) create a safe, welcoming environment, including by working with organizations to educate and advocate on issues related to human rights throughout and beyond our business. Our sustainability strategy and initiatives include a wide range of issues, including designing resource-efficient hotels, implementing processes and technologies to track and reduce energy and water consumption, increasing the use of renewable energy, managing climate and water-related risks, reducing waste and food waste, supporting innovative ecosystem restoration initiatives, pursuing hotel-level third-party sustainability certifications, and focusing on responsible and local sourcing. In 2024, Marriott verified its near- and long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative, which are as follows: reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, employee commuting, and franchises 27.5% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, have 22% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution with science-based targets by 2028, and reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. For managed properties, operational costs, including property investments, are generally the responsibility of property owners per management agreements. The terms of our management agreements vary, but our management fees generally consist of base management fees and incentive management fees. Base management fees are typically calculated as a percentage of property-level revenue. Incentive management fees are typically calculated as a percentage of a hotel profitability measure, and, in many cases (particularly in our U.S. & Canada, Europe, and Caribbean & Latin America regions), are subject to a specified owner return. Under our franchise and license agreements for most properties, franchise fees are calculated as a percentage of property-level revenue or a portion thereof. Additionally, we earn franchise fees for the use of our intellectual property, including primarily co-branded credit card fees, as well as timeshare and yacht fees, residential branding fees, franchise application and relicensing fees, and certain other non-hotel licensing fees. For information on our forward-looking statements, please see section C13. Please note, the countries reported in question 1.7 represent Marriott's operational control boundary (owned, leased, and managed properties).

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

23713000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

571903202

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MAR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BYZH8C1

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

225YDZ14ZO8E1TXUSU86

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

013005702

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- ☒ Fiji
- ☒ Oman
- ☒ Peru
- ☒ Aruba
- ☒ Chile
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Malta
- ☒ Nepal
- ☒ Qatar
- ☒ China
- ☒ Egypt
- ☒ Ghana
- ☒ Haiti
- ☒ India
- ☒ Samoa
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Bhutan
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Canada

- ✓ France
- ✓ Greece
- ✓ Guyana
- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Jordan
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Albania
- ✓ Bermuda
- ✓ Czechia
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Barbados
- ✓ Maldives
- ✓ Paraguay
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Sri Lanka
- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Kazakhstan

- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Malawi
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Monaco
- ✓ Panama
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Armenia
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Iceland
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Morocco
- ✓ Cambodia
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Honduras
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Guatemala
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cayman Islands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Macedonia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> French Polynesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Caledonia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominican Republic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trinidad and Tobago | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bolivia (Plurinational State of) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turks and Caicos Islands | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States Virgin Islands | |

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

- ☒ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

*While Marriott does track the geolocation data for all facilities, the size of Marriott's portfolio does not make the exercise of providing that data here feasible.
[Fixed row]*

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Buildings management
- ☒ Other real estate or construction activities, please specify :Buildings are constructed by third-party owners under Marriott's brands; Marriott does not build hotels or other properties.

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Paper

☒ Other, please specify :Paper products

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Paper products are used in operations and as part of service offerings; hence, they cannot be tied directly to revenue generation and deemed as a significant revenue generator.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Present in products throughout the hospitality industry, most often in baked goods and bath amenities.

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Small volume

☒ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Palm oil is present in products throughout the hospitality industry, most often in baked goods and bath amenities. Our procurement services providers, including Avendra, which is our procurement provider for North America, Central America and the Caribbean, are working to raise awareness of sustainable sourcing with suppliers whose products contain palm oil. Avendra engages major suppliers of paper, soy, palm, and beef on their no-deforestation programs, asking about overall programs, ability to trace products to origins and methods of monitoring against deforestation. For certain categories of palm oil usage, Avendra asks suppliers to identify where their palm oil comes from and if it is RSPO certified. In 2023, Avendra evaluated 150 products from North American suppliers and identified 108 unique ingredients with possible palm oil content. The North American suppliers reported that all products with palm content could potentially be converted to RSPO in the future. North American suppliers are working to source RSPO-equivalent, reformulate products and remove palm content for new products. Global suppliers are being asked to do the same. Avendra and Marriott have plans to review the findings in 2024. We may consider disclosing in the future if there is complete volume/spend information available.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Beef

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Present in Food & Beverage products throughout the hospitality industry and is not available individually

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Food and beverage (F&B) procurement is generally handled at the property level, with assistance from our procurement vendors who make contracted suppliers available to our properties. This purchasing process is not usually centrally managed, although supplier conduct guidelines are established. Beef sourced by Avendra is typically from cattle raised in regions that are not heavily forested, such as the North American plains. Less than 1% of beef sourced through Avendra for Marriott U.S. managed properties was sourced from outside the U.S in 2023. Beef is one of our top priority categories as part of our responsible sourcing strategy and Avendra has identified animal proteins as one of the five priorities in its sustainability goals for responsibly sourced products. Additionally, going forward, Marriott aims to increase its visibility into Food & Beverage purchasing decisions as more hotels use an e-procurement platform. Avendra engages major suppliers of the four high deforestation impact commodities (paper, soy, palm, beef) on their no-deforestation programs, asking about overall programs but also suppliers' ability to trace products to origins and use methods of monitoring against deforestation. Avendra is also working with a global environmental NGO to learn about the global beef supply chain and to identify a methodology to assess its beef suppliers and their products against a range of sustainability considerations (e.g., climate, land use, water use, animal welfare, antibiotic use). Marriott encourages suppliers to conform to environmental regulations where feasible and demonstrate continuous improvement in reducing the environmental impact of operations, products and services across all lifecycle stages. Marriott expects suppliers to mitigate negative impacts, such as deforestation and pollution, affecting biodiversity and ecosystems. For additional information, please refer to the Marriott International Responsible Sourcing Guide: https://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marriott-Responsible_Sourcing_Guide_August-2021.pdf.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☒ We do not know if we source embedded soy

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- ☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Present in Food & Beverage products throughout the hospitality industry

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- ☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Individual properties are responsible for the procurement of supplies according to our standards

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Food and beverage (F&B) procurement is generally handled at the property level, with assistance from our procurement vendors who make contracted suppliers available to our properties. This purchasing process is not usually centrally managed, although supplier conduct guidelines are established. Avendra engages major suppliers of the four high deforestation impact commodities (paper, soy, palm, beef) on their no-deforestation programs, asking about overall programs but also

suppliers' ability to trace products to origins and use methods of monitoring against deforestation. Avendra is also working with a global environmental NGO to learn about the global beef supply chain and to identify a methodology to assess its beef suppliers and their products against a range of sustainability considerations (e.g., climate, land use, water use, animal welfare, antibiotic use). Marriott encourages suppliers to conform to environmental regulations where feasible and demonstrate continuous improvement in reducing the environmental impact of operations, products and services across all lifecycle stages. Marriott expects suppliers to mitigate negative impacts, such as deforestation and pollution, affecting biodiversity and ecosystems. For additional information, please refer to the Marriott International Responsible Sourcing Guide: https://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marriott-Responsible_Sourcing_Guide_August-2021.pdf.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Present in products throughout the hospitality industry

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :This commodity is present in Furniture, Fixtures, & Equipment (FF&E) products and is not available individually

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Procurement is generally handled at the property level, with assistance from our procurement vendors who make contracted suppliers available to our properties. This purchasing process is not usually centrally managed, although supplier conduct guidelines are established. Marriott encourages suppliers to conform to environmental regulations where feasible and demonstrate continuous improvement in reducing the environmental impact of operations, products and services across all lifecycle stages. Marriott expects suppliers to mitigate negative impacts, such as deforestation and pollution, affecting biodiversity and ecosystems. For additional information, please refer to the Marriott International Responsible Sourcing Guide: https://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marriott-Responsible_Sourcing_Guide_August-2021.pdf.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Present in Food & Beverage products in the hospitality industry and is not available individually

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Individual properties are responsible for the procurement of supplies according to our standards

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Food and beverage (F&B) procurement is generally handled at the property level, with assistance from our procurement vendors who make contracted suppliers available to our properties. This purchasing process is not usually centrally managed, although supplier conduct guidelines are established. Marriott encourages suppliers to conform to environmental regulations where feasible and demonstrate continuous improvement in reducing the environmental impact of operations, products and services across all lifecycle stages. Marriott expects suppliers to mitigate negative impacts, such as deforestation and pollution, affecting biodiversity and ecosystems. For additional information, please refer to the Marriott International Responsible Sourcing Guide: https://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marriott-Responsible_Sourcing_Guide_August-2021.pdf.

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Present in Food & Beverage products in the hospitality industry, including coffee products

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Individual properties are responsible for the procurement of supplies according to our standards

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Food and beverage (F&B) procurement is generally handled at the property level, with assistance from our procurement vendors who make contracted suppliers available to our properties. This purchasing process is not usually centrally managed, although supplier conduct guidelines are established. Marriott encourages suppliers to conform to environmental regulations where feasible and demonstrate continuous improvement in reducing the environmental impact of operations, products and services across all lifecycle stages. Marriott expects suppliers to mitigate negative impacts, such as deforestation and pollution, affecting biodiversity and ecosystems. For additional information, please refer to the Marriott International Responsible Sourcing Guide: https://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marriott-Responsible_Sourcing_Guide_August-2021.pdf.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Part of an ongoing process; not finalized

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Because we are in the process of mapping our supply chain, we anticipate that information on supply chain mapping will be available in future CDP responses.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Part of an ongoing process; not finalized

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Because we are in the process of mapping our supply chain, we anticipate that information on plastics mapping will be available in future CDP responses.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We typically consider the 0–2-year time horizon when establishing short-term objectives and monitoring short-term climate-related risks and opportunities.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We typically consider the 3–5-year time horizon when establishing medium-term objectives and monitoring associated climate-related risks and opportunities from a medium-term time horizon.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We typically consider the 6–10-year time horizon when establishing long-term objectives and monitoring associated climate-related risks and opportunities from a long-term time horizon.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tornado | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat waves | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other acute physical risk, please specify : Flooding due to storm surge |

Chronic physical

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Coastal erosion
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

- ☒ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Marriott's climate risk identification and assessment process is integrated into our company's multidisciplinary company-wide risk management process. This includes identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities in our direct operations, upstream, and downstream. During this process, short, medium and long term risks are evaluated. The Board is responsible for overseeing the company's processes for assessing and managing risk. The Board considers our risk profile annually when reviewing our annual business plan and incorporates risk assessment into its decisions impacting the company. Risks are identified and managed in connection with the company's robust enterprise risk management process, and in performing its oversight responsibilities, the Board reviews with management the most significant enterprise risks that have been identified by both the Board and management, including strategic, operational, financial, external/regulatory, industry, and reputation risks, as well as management's process and resources needed for addressing and mitigating the short- and long-term potential effects of such risks. Marriott's asset-light business model reduces the company's exposure to climate-related risks impacting asset ownership. However, risk management on behalf of hotel owners of our managed properties is integral to our value as hotel operators, as is the approach of developing processes that our franchisees can use to identify risks. In defining and prioritizing climate-related risks, we focus on those relevant to hotel and corporate operations, as well as those connected with consumer preferences and our reputation. Acute physical climate-related risks, such as severe weather events, are managed and updated annually through our enterprise-wide approach to business continuity planning, including risk identification, readiness, response, and recovery relative to operational disruptions. Identification of transition and chronic physical climate related risks and assessing the degree to which they could affect Marriott's business are integrated into the governance structure of and the strategic assessments which underpin our sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Global Engineering works with Risk Management and external experts to evaluate and address climate-related risks to the property assets under Marriott's care and develop strategies, programs, and trainings to promote climate resilience across the portfolio of properties. Marriott's engineering team also conducts an annual water risk assessment of managed properties to assess the company's exposure to current and future water risks and flood and drought risks using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Performance data related to water withdrawal (and associated risks) is monitored monthly and assessed quarterly. Marriott's global water safety program, developed with NALCO (an Ecolab company), monitors water-related risks to improve hotel water quality and water safety. Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, also supports our processes by screening suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. Most Avendra suppliers with existing contracts and new Avendra contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. New Marriott contracts also include a requirement to complete the EcoVadis assessment.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In Marriott's evaluation of environmental risks and opportunities, we also evaluate our company's dependencies and impacts on the environment. Although we are dependent on energy sources to operate our business, we are also investing to make a positive and sustainable impact through identified opportunities wherever we do business. As part of this philosophy, Marriott has established a target to reach net-zero value chain greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by no later than 2050. In 2024, Marriott verified its near- and long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative, which are as follows: - reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, -reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, employee commuting, and franchises 27.5% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, -have 22% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution with science-based targets by 2028, and -reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. To drive progress toward this target, Marriott launched the company's Climate Action Program (CAP) to all managed and franchised properties, globally. CAP includes leveraging data-driven methodology and technology to determine by how much and by when we would need to reduce carbon to meet our science-based targets; educating stakeholders (owners, franchisees, associates, and suppliers) about where carbon comes from and how it can be reduced; and utilizing new and enhanced resources tailored to each hotel that are intended to identify steps to reduce energy, lower carbon emissions, and improve operating efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	Select from:	Select from:	In process

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :In process	

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Marriott defines "substantive strategic impact" as any change that would significantly affect our business operations. To assess strategic impacts, Marriott may consider internal and external influences, the company's capabilities to manage risks, and the expectations of stakeholders. When considering potential environmental risks, we also consider the frequency, time horizon and likelihood of the risk occurring. For example, if Marriott is unable to meet the expectations of some stakeholders in terms of environmental actions, this could lead to potential loss of business from our customers. Marriott also utilizes the Marriott Infrastructure Resilience and Adaptation (MIRA) program to evaluate and define substantive strategic risk from a climate perspective. The program proposes a path to translate strategy into collective action by recognizing asset level climate vulnerabilities, increasing resilience with programs, training for optimal preparedness, and planning in order to mitigate losses, reduce climate-related impact, and return to normal operations. The WRI Aqueduct tool is also used to evaluate and define substantive

strategic risk from a water perspective. While the scale and geographic diversification of the business make it unlikely that localized water risks could generate a substantive impact on our overall business, Marriott annually evaluates water risks that have the potential to impact properties in the company's managed portfolio.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Marriott defines "substantive strategic impact" as any change that would significantly affect our business operations. To assess strategic impacts, Marriott may consider internal and external influences, the company's capabilities to manage risks, and the expectations of stakeholders. When considering potential environmental opportunities, we also consider the frequency, time horizon and likelihood of the risk occurring. For example, if Marriott exceeds the expectations of stakeholders in terms of environmental actions, this could lead to a potential positive impact on our business.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

We do not identify or classify our potential water pollutants, as our industry is not associated with water pollutants that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health.

[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

As noted in our 2023 Annual Report, our business, financial results and growth are impacted by weak or volatile economic conditions; pandemics and other outbreaks of disease; natural and man-made disasters; changes in energy prices, interest rates and currency values; political instability, geopolitical conflict, actual or threatened war, terrorist activity, civil unrest and other acts of violence; heightened travel security measures, travel advisories, and disruptions in air and ground travel; and concerns over the foregoing. These conditions and events have in the past materially negatively impacted, and could in the future materially negatively impact our business, operations, and financial results in many ways. We are also subject to the risks associated with extreme weather, natural disasters, and climate change, including the impacts of the physical effects of climate change, changes in laws and regulations related to climate change and sustainability, and changing consumer preferences. Additionally, Marriott is in the very early stages of utilizing the Marriott Infrastructure Resilience and Adaptation (MIRA) program to evaluate and define strategic risk and opportunity from a climate perspective. The program proposes a path to translate strategy into collective action by recognizing asset level climate vulnerabilities, increasing resilience with programs, training for optimal preparedness, and planning in order to mitigate losses, reduce climate-related impact, and return to normal operations.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Marriott does not use timber commodities directly, and so does not assess forest risks in that context. However, Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new Avendra contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. New Marriott contracts also include a requirement to complete the EcoVadis assessment. While we do not have plans to introduce a risk management process specifically for deforestation risks, we do have goals for responsible procurement and procurement standards that include and/or address paper and deforestation. Additionally, Marriott's key suppliers for personal and office paper products work with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), an independent, non-government organization dedicated to promoting responsible management of the world's forests. We have established a brand standard for certain managed and franchised properties to use FSC-certified Kimberly-Clark products for guest bathroom and public bathroom paper products (or of equal quality or exceeding Kimberly Clark with accepted sustainability certification bathroom products) and FSC-certified, Green Seal certified or 100% recycled fiber products for all other paper products.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

A sufficient amount of quality freshwater available is important for our general hotel operations and for guests to stay at Marriott properties, inclusive of food service operations and our supply chain. Freshwater supply is required to support the agricultural supply chain of products used at Marriott hotels. However, the scale and geographic diversification of our business makes it unlikely that localized water risks, including freshwater availability, could generate a substantive change in our global supply chain or operations. As part of Marriott's Serve 360 sustainability and social impact platform, Marriott also aims to manage water risks by reducing water intensity by 15% (water consumption per occupied room) by 2025 (from a 2016 base year). As part of our Serve 360 platform, Marriott aims to responsibly source 95%, by spend, in our top 10 priority categories by 2025. Bottled water and seafood purchases are included in the top 10 priority categories. This goal can support Marriott in reducing supply chain risks and impacts, sourcing products even more responsibly and identifying more responsible suppliers with higher quality products. Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, also screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new Avendra contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Between 2020 and late 2023, Avendra engaged more than 450 manufacturing and distribution suppliers through the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, approximately 50% received an assessment score. In early 2023, Marriott also began inviting remaining existing global suppliers within the top 10 priority categories to take part in the EcoVadis assessment. New Marriott contracts include a requirement to complete the EcoVadis assessment. In 2024, Marriott plans to establish threshold scores and engage with suppliers that are underperforming to help develop improvement plans.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Marriott’s approach to reducing waste is designed to educate properties in first preventing waste, followed by the disposal of waste in a responsible and cost-effective manner, in line with global waste management practices. However, the scale and geographic diversification of our business makes it unlikely that localized plastics risks could generate a substantive change in our global supply chain or operations. To manage risks related to plastics, Marriott has implemented a series of long-standing efforts to reduce single-use plastics and other disposables, including: Implemented a brand standard requiring the elimination of polystyrene disposable products throughout food and beverage service and packaging. Implemented a brand standard for guest room recycling, requiring receptacles in guest rooms to include clear and visible signage to aid in the appropriate disposal of recyclable materials. Implemented a brand standard to remove plastic straws and plastic stirrers from properties. Achieved 95% compliance for the transition to large format residential bath amenities for certain brands across managed and franchised hotels globally in 2023, with plans to extend the transition to additional properties in 2024. Provided resources to properties to support more sustainable, non-single-use purchasing decisions for items, including laundry bags, dental kits, and razors. Developed guidance on alternatives to single-use water bottles, such as the use of water bottling plants and installation of water bottle refill stations. Provided educational materials and waste recycling service provider options to promote the diversion of recyclable and other specialty waste from landfills. Piloted solutions to replace plastic sink-side soap pump containers with non-plastic alternatives and remove plastic packaging from soap bars. Encourage suppliers to provide packaging (bottles and delivery cases/ boxes) that is recyclable and made from a minimum of 35% recycled content or is certified compostable for bottled water, cleaning supplies, and guest room amenities as outlined in our Responsible Sourcing Guidehttps://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marriott-Responsible_Sourcing_Guide_August-2021.pdf.
[Fixed row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No additional comments

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

*Marriott understands many of our hotels are already or will be subject to carbon pricing schemes. We are working on identifying applicable ways for us to gather this information centrally as much of it is with individual hotels or with the asset owners given they are often the entities responsible for the payment of these fees/taxes. *

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

Marriott is in the very early stages of utilizing the Marriott Infrastructure Resilience and Adaptation (MIRA) program to evaluate and define substantive strategic risk and opportunity from a climate perspective. The program proposes a path to translate strategy into collective action by recognizing asset-level climate vulnerabilities, increasing resilience with programs, training for optimal preparedness, and planning in order to mitigate losses, reduce climate-related impact, and return to normal operations.

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Marriott does not use timber commodities directly, and so does not assess forest opportunities in that context. However, Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new Avendra contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. New Marriott contracts also include a requirement to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Through these processes, potential forest-related opportunities may be identified

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

A sufficient amount of quality freshwater availability is important for our general hotel operations and for guests to stay at Marriott properties, inclusive of food service operations and our supply chain. Freshwater supply is required to support the agricultural supply chain of products used at Marriott hotels. However, the scale and geographic diversification of our business makes it unlikely that localized water opportunities could generate a substantive change in our global operations or supply chain.

[Fixed row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Included in the Inclusion and Social Impact Committee (ISIC) charter.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Marriott's Board of Directors is our highest governance body and oversees management of the company and its business. A series of complementary councils, committees, teams, and leaders provide structure and oversight to support our company's 2025 Serve 360 Goals and broader ESG strategy, ranging from a committee of the Board of Directors and the President and CEO, to regional leaders and hotel executive teams and associates. Marriott's Board-level Inclusion and Social Impact Committee (ISIC) assists the Board in overseeing the company's strategy, efforts and commitments related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters, including sustainability and climate-related issues, impacts, and risks. An example of a climate-related action by the ISIC (inclusive of Marriott's President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)) included overseeing Marriott's efforts to set a science-based emissions reduction target in the near term and to set a long-term target to reach net-zero value chain GHG emissions by no later than 2050. The ISIC, as well as the Board of Directors, also discuss the overall strategic direction and progress, which is inclusive of a climate transition plan. Additionally, our Serve 360 Environmental, Social and Governance Report is shared with the Board annually and includes progress against climate-related goals. The Board is also responsible for overseeing the company's processes for identifying, assessing and managing risks. The Board considers our risk profile when reviewing our annual business plan and incorporates risk assessment into its decisions impacting the company. Risks are identified and managed in connection with the company's robust enterprise risk management process, and in performing its oversight

responsibilities, the Board reviews with management the most significant enterprise risks that have been identified by both the Board and management, including strategic, operational, financial, external/regulatory, industry, and reputation risks, as well as management's process and resources needed for addressing and mitigating the short- and long-term potential effects of such risks. Marriott's President and CEO is responsible for climate-related issues through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions, analyze recommendations, and review the internal Serve 360 Scorecards that report progress against goals, including our GHG emissions and water intensity targets. The President and CEO is a member of the Board, the Board's ISIC, and the company's Corporate Growth Committee, which reviews the company's climate strategy, approach, and investment decisions.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Included in the Inclusion and Social Impact Committee (ISIC) charter.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Marriott's Board of Directors is our highest governance body and oversees management of the company and its business. A series of complementary councils, committees, teams, and leaders provide structure and oversight to support our company's 2025 Serve 360 Goals and broader ESG strategy, ranging from a committee of the Board of Directors and the President and CEO, to regional leaders and hotel executive teams and associates. Marriott's Board-level ISIC assists the Board in overseeing the company's strategy, efforts and commitments related to ESG matters, including sustainability and forests-related issues, impacts, and risks. Additionally, our Serve 360 Environmental, Social and Governance Report is shared with the Board annually and includes progress against forests-related goals, which includes Marriott's Serve 360 responsible sourcing targets, including our goal to responsibly source 95% in our top 10 priority categories (animal proteins (inclusive of beef, eggs, lamb, pork, and poultry), bottled water, cleaning supplies, cocoa, coffee, guest room amenities, paper products, seafood, sugar, and textiles). The Board is also responsible for overseeing the company's processes for identifying, assessing and managing risks. The Board considers our risk profile when reviewing our annual business plan and incorporates risk assessment into its decisions impacting the company. Risks are identified and managed in connection with the company's robust enterprise risk management process, and in performing its oversight responsibilities, the Board reviews with management the most significant enterprise risks that have been identified by both the Board and management, including strategic, operational, financial, external/regulatory, industry, and reputation risks, as well as management's process and resources needed for addressing and mitigating the short- and long-term potential effects of such risks. Marriott's President and CEO is responsible for forest-related issues and responsible sourcing goals through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions and to analyze recommendations and reviews the Serve 360 Scorecards that report progress against goals, including Marriott's responsible sourcing targets. An example of a decision supported by the President and CEO is working with the company's executive leadership team to set its near- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, in line with the criteria and recommendations of the SBTi.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Included in the Inclusion and Social Impact Committee (ISIC) charter.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Marriott's Board of Directors is our highest governance body and oversees management of the company and its business. A series of complementary councils, committees, teams, and leaders provide structure and oversight to support our company's 2025 Serve 360 Goals and broader ESG strategy, ranging from a committee of the Board of Directors and the President and CEO, to regional leaders and hotel executive teams and associates. Marriott's Board-level ISIC assists the Board in overseeing the company's strategy, efforts and commitments related to ESG matters, including sustainability and water-related issues, impacts, and risks. Additionally, our Serve 360 Environmental, Social and Governance Report is shared with the Board annually and includes progress against water-related goals, which includes Marriott's Serve 360 water target, to reduce water intensity per occupied room by 15% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. The Board is also responsible for overseeing the company's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing risks. The Board considers our risk profile when reviewing our annual business plan and incorporates risk assessment into its decisions impacting the company. Risks are identified and managed in connection with the company's robust enterprise risk management process, and in performing its oversight responsibilities the Board reviews with management the most significant enterprise risks that have been

identified by both the Board and management, such as strategic, operational, financial, external/regulatory, industry, and reputation risks, as well as management's process and resources needed for addressing and mitigating the short- and long-term potential effects of such risks. Marriott's President and CEO is responsible for water-related issues and goals through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions and to analyze recommendations and reviews the Serve 360 Scorecards that report progress against goals, including Marriott's water intensity target.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Included in the Inclusion and Social Impact Committee (ISIC) charter.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Marriott's Board of Directors is our highest governance body and oversees management of the company and its business. A series of complementary councils, committees, teams, and leaders provide structure and oversight to support our company's 2025 Serve 360 Goals and broader ESG strategy, ranging from a committee of the Board of Directors and the President and CEO, to regional leaders and hotel executive teams and associates. Marriott's Board-level ISIC assists the Board in overseeing the company's strategy, efforts and commitments related to ESG matters, including sustainability and biodiversity-related issues, impacts, and risks. Additionally, our Serve 360 Environmental, Social and Governance Report is shared with the Board annually and includes information on natural capital and biodiversity investments. Marriott's President and CEO is responsible for biodiversity-related issues through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions and to analyze recommendations.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

☒ Other, please specify :ESG education for new Board members in 2023

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from:

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's President and CEO has oversight for climate-related issues through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions and to analyze recommendations and reviews the internal Serve 360 Scorecards which report progress against goals, including GHG emissions. In 2024, this will also include measuring progress against our SBTi approved targets, which are as follows: Reach net-zero GHG emissions across its value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from 2019 base year. Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46.2% by 2030 from 2019 base year. Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from certain activities by 27.5% by 2030 from 2019 base year. Have 22% of its

suppliers (by emissions - % by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution) with science-based targets by 2028. Marriott's President and CEO was also involved in the setting of the company's SBTs. The President and CEO is a member of the Board and its ISIC, and a member of the company's Corporate Growth Committee, which review the company's climate strategy, approach, and investment decisions. This includes related decisions around the company's climate transition plan and Climate Action Program (CAP).

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's President and CEO has oversight for forest-related issues through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions and to analyze recommendations and reviews the internal Serve 360 Scorecards which report progress against our forest-related targets, which includes our forests-related corporate targets (inclusive of our Serve 360 responsible sourcing, climate, and goals that may impact forests).

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's President and CEO has oversight for water-related issues through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions and to analyze recommendations and reviews the internal Serve 360 Scorecards which report progress against our Serve 360 water goal to reduce water intensity by 15% (water consumption per occupied room) by 2025 from a 2016 base year.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's President and CEO has oversight for biodiversity-related issues through leadership of the company's sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360. Marriott's President and CEO is a member of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council, which typically meets twice per year to discuss sustainability-related investment decisions and to analyze recommendations and reviews the internal Serve 360 Scorecards which report progress against our Serve 360 goals, inclusive of our biodiversity-related climate goals.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council is co-chaired by the Global Chief Communications & Public Affairs Officer and the Chief Global Officer, Global Operations, and includes the President and CEO, the Presidents of each regional business division, and C-level executives representing each global division. This representation enables every functional discipline within Marriott to be involved in guiding and implementing the company's sustainability and social impact strategy. The Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council typically meets twice per year to review progress toward the Serve 360 goals and discusses Serve 360-related investment decisions and recommendations, including investments, and programmatic implementation. This can include assessing and managing climate-related

risks and opportunities and monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets. In 2024, this will also include measuring progress against our SBTi approved targets, which are as follows: Reach net-zero GHG emissions across its value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from 2019 base year. Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46.2% by 2030 from 2019 base year. Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from certain activities by 27.5% by 2030 from 2019 base year. Have 22% of its suppliers (by emissions - % by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution) with science-based targets by 2028. The Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council was also involved in the setting of the company's SBTs. Please note, members of the Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council may have various roles, including overseeing ESG reporting and overseeing scenario analyses.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council is co-chaired by the Global Chief Communications & Public Affairs Officer and the Chief Global Officer, Global Operations, and includes the President and CEO, the Presidents of each regional business division, and C-level executives representing each global division. This representation enables every functional discipline within Marriott to be involved in guiding and implementing the company's sustainability and social impact strategy. The Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council typically meets twice per year to review progress toward the Serve 360 goals and discusses Serve 360-related investment decisions and recommendations, including investments, and programmatic implementation. This can include assessing and managing forest-related risks and opportunities and monitoring progress against forest-related corporate targets (inclusive of our Serve 360 responsible sourcing, climate, and goals that may impact forests).

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council is co-chaired by the Global Chief Communications & Public Affairs Officer and the Chief Global Officer, Global Operations, and includes the President and CEO, the Presidents of each regional business division, and C-level executives representing each global division. This representation enables every functional discipline within Marriott to be involved in guiding and implementing the company's sustainability and social impact strategy. The Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council typically meets twice per year to review progress toward the Serve 360 goals and discusses Serve 360-related investment decisions and recommendations, including investments, and programmatic implementation. This can include assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities and monitoring progress against our Serve 360 water goal to reduce water intensity by 15% (water consumption per occupied room) by 2025 from a 2016 base year.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Marriott's Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council is co-chaired by the Global Chief Communications & Public Affairs Officer and the Chief Global Officer, Global Operations, and includes the President and CEO, the Presidents of each regional business division, and C-level executives representing each global division. This representation enables every functional discipline within Marriott to be involved in guiding and implementing the company's sustainability and social impact strategy. The Serve 360 Executive Leadership Council typically meets twice per year to review progress toward the Serve 360 goals and discusses Serve 360-related investment decisions and recommendations, including investments, and programmatic implementation. This can include assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities and monitoring progress against our Serve 360 goals, inclusive of our biodiversity-related climate goals.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Among other individuals who are incentivized for this environmental issue, Marriott's Chief Global Officer, Global Operations is incentivized for milestones related to our Climate Action Program (CAP). Monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues vary by positions.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Among other individuals who are incentivized for this environmental issue, Marriott's Chief Global Officer, Global Operations is incentivized for milestones related to our Climate Action Program (CAP). Monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues vary by positions.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Marriott's Chief Global Officer, Global Operations is incentivized for progress made against our Serve 360 goal to reduce water intensity per occupied room by 15% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. Monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues vary by positions.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Global Officer, Global Operations

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification
- ☒ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification
- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Marriott's Chief Global Officer, Global Operations is incentivized for milestones related to our Climate Action Program (CAP). For example, this includes progress against Marriott's climate-related targets, including our near- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets with the SBTi.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

CAP is centered around three main components: **SETTING SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS:** We leverage data-driven methodology and technology to determine by how much and by when we would need to reduce carbon to meet our targets. **BUILDING CLIMATE FLUENCY:** We educate stakeholders (owners, franchisees, associates, and suppliers) about where carbon comes from and how it can be reduced. **ACTION PLANNING TO REDUCE CARBON:** We utilize new and enhanced resources tailored to each hotel that are intended to identify steps to reduce energy, lower carbon emissions, and improve operating efficiency. The result of these steps is intended to improve operating processes and align with capital planning approaches already in place. This incentive directly contributes to Marriott's climate-related targets, including our near- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets with the SBTi.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Global Officer, Global Operations

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Marriott's Chief Global Officer, Global Operations is incentivized for milestones related to our Climate Action Program (CAP)

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Climate Action Program (CAP) is centered around three main components: SETTING SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS: We leverage data-driven methodology and technology to determine by how much and by when we would need to reduce carbon to meet our targets. BUILDING CLIMATE FLUENCY: We educate stakeholders (owners, franchisees, associates, and suppliers) about where carbon comes from and how it can be reduced. ACTION PLANNING TO REDUCE CARBON: We utilize new and enhanced resources tailored to each hotel that are intended to identify steps to reduce energy, lower carbon emissions, and improve operating efficiency. The result of these steps is intended to improve operating processes and align with capital planning approaches already in place. This incentive directly contributes to Marriott's climate-related targets, including our near- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets with the SBTi. In order to advance the company's net-zero target (by no later than 2050), Marriott aims to focus on continuing to invest in forest/biodiversity-related projects that support the preservation of habitats but also work to increase resiliency. Additionally, components of CAP are related to Marriott's supply chain programs, which include forests and biodiversity related elements. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Global Officer, Global Operations

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification
- ☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Marriott's Chief Global Officer, Global Operations is incentivized for progress made against our Serve 360 goal to reduce water intensity per occupied room by 15% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive directly contributes toward our Serve 360 goal to reduce water intensity by 15% (water consumption per occupied room) by 2025 from a 2016 baseline.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Senior Vice President, Operations; Global Vice President, Global Engineering and Facilities; Global Vice President, Sustainability & Supplier Diversity

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☒ Reduction in emissions intensity

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☒ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Marriott's Senior Vice President, Operations; Global Vice President, Global Engineering and Facilities; Global Vice President, Sustainability & Supplier Diversity are all incentivized for milestones related to our Climate Action Program (CAP). For example, in 2023, these positions had goals focused on the development of the climate strategy, hiring and training the new climate associates, managing the climate budget, preparing and submitting the application for SBTi, and developing climate fluency training, to name a few. We also focused on the alignment of the strategy with key stakeholders inside the company, including our senior leadership team and the Board of Directors, then socializing the approved strategy with a much wider group of stakeholders including a significant educational 'roadshow' around the world. This included main-stage speaking engagements with our General Managers and discipline leaders, key customer events, industry engagements and committees, and sustainability events.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Climate Action Program (CAP) is centered around three main components: SETTING SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS: We leverage data-driven methodology and technology to determine by how much and by when we would need to reduce carbon to meet our targets. BUILDING CLIMATE FLUENCY: We educate stakeholders (owners, franchisees, associates, and suppliers) about where carbon comes from and how it can be reduced. ACTION PLANNING TO REDUCE CARBON: We utilize new and enhanced resources tailored to each hotel that are intended to identify steps to reduce energy, lower carbon emissions, and improve operating efficiency. The result of these steps is intended to improve operating processes and align with capital planning approaches already in place. These incentives directly contribute to Marriott's climate-related targets, including our near- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets with the SBTi.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- ☒ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Senior Vice President, Operations; Global Vice President, Sustainability & Supplier Diversity

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Marriott's Senior Vice President, Operations; Global Vice President, Sustainability & Supplier Diversity are all incentivized for milestones related to our Climate Action Program (CAP). For example, in 2023, we had goals focused on the development of the climate strategy, hiring and training the new climate associates, managing the climate budget, preparing and submitting the application for SBTi, and developing climate fluency training, to name a few. We also focused on the alignment of the strategy with key stakeholders inside the company, including our senior leadership team and the Board of Directors, then socializing the approved strategy with a much wider group of stakeholders including a significant educational 'roadshow' around the world. This included main-stage speaking engagements with our General Managers and discipline leaders, key customer events, industry engagements and committees, and sustainability events.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Climate Action Program (CAP) is centered around three main components: SETTING SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS: We leverage data-driven methodology and technology to determine by how much and by when we would need to reduce carbon to meet our targets. BUILDING CLIMATE FLUENCY: We educate stakeholders (owners, franchisees, associates, and suppliers) about where carbon comes from and how it can be reduced. ACTION PLANNING TO REDUCE CARBON: We utilize new and enhanced resources tailored to each hotel that are intended to identify steps to reduce energy, lower carbon emissions, and improve operating efficiency. The result of these steps is intended to improve operating processes and align with capital planning approaches already in place. These incentives directly contribute to Marriott's climate-related targets, including our near- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets with the SBTi. In order to advance the company's net-zero target (by no later than 2050), Marriott aims to focus on continuing to invest in forest/biodiversity-related projects that support the preservation of habitats but also

work to increase resiliency. Additionally, components of CAP are focused on Marriott's supply chain programs, which include forests and biodiversity related elements. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to follow the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Global Vice President, Global Engineering and Facilities

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☒ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Marriott’s Global Vice President, Global Engineering and Facilities is incentivized for progress made against our Serve 360 goal to reduce water intensity per occupied room by 15% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. Marriott’s Global Vice President, Global Engineering and Facilities is also incentivized

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive directly contributes toward our Serve 360 goal to reduce water intensity by 15% (water consumption per occupied room) by 2025 from a 2016 baseline.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Per Marriott's Sustainability Policy, Marriott is committed to making a positive and sustainable impact wherever we do business. We embrace our global responsibility to be a force for good, as demonstrated by our sustainability and social impact platform, Serve 360: Doing Good in Every Direction. We believe that our commitment to responsible and sustainable business practices can benefit the environment and the communities in which our hotels are located, and can contribute to our long-term success.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Sustainability-Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Marriott's Global Procurement Supplier Conduct Guidelines ("Supplier Guidelines") set forth the principles, standards and guidelines that we expect our suppliers to uphold and that are applicable to all Marriott officers, managers and employees in Marriott's global operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Supplier-Conduct-Guidelines.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Marriott's Responsible Business Principles for Franchisees ("Responsible Business Principles") represent Marriott's shared values. The Responsible Business Principles are intended to establish mutual commitment to uphold brand reputation and trust in the different environments in which our franchisees operate globally.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Marriott_Responsible BPF 12-23_v10.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Marriott's 2024 Serve 360 - ESG Progress Report includes additional information related to Marriott's environmental policy commitments, including our net-zero by 2050 target. This document covers our direct operations, but also includes information on our value chain and portfolio. For additional information please see About the Report on page 21 of the 2024 Serve 360 - ESG Progress Report.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2024ESGProgress.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Race to Zero Campaign

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ We Mean Business

☒ Other, please specify :Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism through the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

As part of its target of net-zero GHG emissions, with support from a number of organizations including Global Citizen, Marriott signed-on to the Race to Zero via the Business Ambition for 1.5C. Marriott also verified its near- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which are as follows: Reach net-zero GHG emissions across its value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from 2019 base year. Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46.2% by 2030 from 2019 base year. Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from certain activities by 27.5% by 2030 from 2019 base year. Have 22% of its suppliers (by emissions - % by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution) with science-based targets by 2028. Marriott is also a member of the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance, a signatory of the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2024ESGProgress.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

To support alignment efforts, Marriott has an internal policy group and works with certain other external advocacy groups on a variety of issues that impact our industry and company. For example, this includes our verified near- and long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative, which are as follows: -reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, -reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, employee commuting, and franchises 27.5% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, -have 22% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution with science-based targets by 2028, and -reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Illinois, SB2960

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Sustainable production and consumption

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :United States, Illinois

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Engagement with the Illinois Hotel and Lodging Association, which met with legislators

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In 2024, Marriott worked with the Illinois Hotel and Lodging Association to support legislation that prohibits single-use plastic toiletry bottles in hotel rooms. Success is measured through continued efforts to reduce single-use plastics in hotels.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Virginia, SB591

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :United States, Virginia

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Other, please specify :Signed Marriott's name onto coalition supporting legislation

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In 2024, Marriott signed onto a coalition to support Virginia's SB591, which proposed allowing large energy customers shopping for their own energy, allowing Marriott's properties to procure clean energy through the electrical grid. This bill directly supports Marriott's climate-related targets and objectives, including our target to reach net-zero value chain GHG emissions by no later than 2050. This bill also supports our Climate Action Program (CAP), which builds on Marriott's longstanding approach to reducing hotel GHG emissions, which is centered around data management technologies, investments in efficiency projects, and the increased use of renewable energy, among other initiatives. Success is measured through Marriott's increased ability to shop for clean energy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Missouri HB2070

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- ☒ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :United States, Missouri

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Signed Marriott's name onto coalition and collation letter supporting legislation

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In 2024, Marriott signed onto a coalition to support Missouri's HB2070, which aimed to restructure Missouri's electric market and allow competition with the utility on the generation and sale of electricity to customers. The bill is focused on creating opportunities for energy-intensive users who wish to participate in demand response programs or voluntarily choose clean energy to help relieve the challenges facing state utilities as they work to supply growing demand. This bill directly supports

Marriott's climate-related targets and objectives, including our target to reach net-zero value chain GHG emissions by no later than 2050. This bill also supports our Climate Action Program (CAP), which builds on Marriott's longstanding approach to reducing hotel GHG emissions, which is centered around data management technologies, investments in efficiency projects, and the increased use of renewable energy, among other initiatives. Success is measured through Marriott's increased ability to shop for clean energy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Business Roundtable

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business Roundtable is an association comprised of the chief executive officers from America's leading companies. Business Roundtable's principles and policies to address climate change lay out an approach where companies lead by example. These policies and principles include goals for addressing climate change, key principles to guide public policy, as well as complementary and supporting policies that align with Business Roundtable's key principles and preferred policy approach. Examples of these policies include implementing a well-designed market-based mechanism, investing in technology, driving energy efficiency, developing and deploying resiliency and adaptation measures, and investing in energy infrastructure and improving the permitting process, among others. Marriott's position is consistent with the Business Roundtable.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

300000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding supports the priorities of the Business Roundtable and includes a percentage that goes to Federal lobbying activities.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The World Travel and Tourism Council's (WTTC) Action Agenda (set forth in the Report "Leading the Challenge on Climate Change") is comprised of ten action items to advance efforts to address climate change. WTTC and participating members outlined climate change policies and commitments around five themes; accountability and responsibility; local community sustainable growth and capacity building; educating customers and stakeholders; greening supply chains; and innovations, capital investment and infrastructure. Marriott was instrumental in establishing the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) with the International Tourism Partnership (now known as the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance) and WTTC. This joint effort grew to include over 20 hospitality companies as part of the working group.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

42000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding supports the priorities of WTTC and includes a percentage that goes to Federal lobbying activities.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Hotel & Lodging Association (AHLA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

American Hotel & Lodging Association (AHLA) is the singular voice representing every segment of the hotel industry in the United States including major chains, independent hotels, management companies, REITs, bed and breakfasts, industry partners and more. Marriott's position is consistent with AHLA. For example, AHLA aims to communicate, educate, and advocate on behalf of the lodging industries' various sustainability efforts. AHLA supported the enhancement of three pre-existing credits in the Inflation Reduction Act designed to accelerate and further enable what hotels are doing to increase energy efficiency, and we lobbied to ensure they were included in the final legislation: The Energy-Efficient Commercial Building Tax Deduction (26 US §179D) provides tax deductions for certain on-property energy efficiency improvements. The Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Tax Credit (26 USC §30C) supports increased incentives for EV charging station installation. The Solar Investment Tax Credit (48) reduces the federal income tax liability for a percentage of the cost of a solar system.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

460420.5

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding supports the priorities of AHLA and includes a percentage that goes to Federal lobbying activities.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- ☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :U.S. Travel Association (U.S. Travel)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

U.S. Travel Association (U.S. Travel) is the national, non-profit organization representing all components of the U.S. travel industry—a key contributor to America's economic success. U.S. Travel's mission is to increase travel to and within the United States, and in doing so, fuel our nation's economy and future growth. Marriott's

position is consistent with U.S. Travel. For example, in March 2023, U.S. Travel launched Journey to Clean—Sustainable. Responsible.—a new website that celebrates actions the travel industry is taking to focus on advancing environmental sustainability at every stage of a traveler's journey. Journey to Clean highlights more than 100 examples from over 50 contributing organizations across airports, airlines, destinations, lodging, attractions, rental cars and more that showcase the magnitude of industrywide approach to achieving end-to-end sustainable travel.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

136700

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding supports the priorities of U.S. Travel and includes a percentage that goes to Federal lobbying activities.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Clean Energy Buyers Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA) is a membership association for energy customers seeking to procure clean energy across the U.S. CEBA's membership includes 420 stakeholders from across the commercial and industrial sector, non-profit organizations, as well as energy providers and service providers. Marriott's position is consistent with CEBA. For example, CEBA's aspiration is to cultivate a global community of energy customers driving clean energy.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

5000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding is used to support CEBA's overall operations that aim to increase the amount of clean energy available to procure on the electrical grid.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance focuses on bringing together engaged hospitality companies and the wider value chain, along with strategic partners and using the collective power of the industry to deliver impact locally and on a global scale. To achieve their vision of a prosperous and responsible hospitality sector that gives back to the destination more than it takes, the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance created the Pathway to Net Positive Hospitality. Marriott's position is consistent with the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance. For example, Marriott participated in the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance's work to develop unified sustainability goals for the hospitality industry. Marriott's Serve 360 platform and goals are aligned with the Alliance's Vision.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

39906

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding supports the priorities of the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance including the mission to accelerate the path to net positive hospitality through strategic industry leadership, collaborative action, harmonization of metrics and regenerative solutions. Please note, the above figure was converted from GBP to USD.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

PDF pages 4-5, 15, and 17-19; Printed pages iii-iv, 10, and 12-14

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Marriott-2023-Annual-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In Marriott's 2023 Annual Report, information on climate strategy, governance, risks and opportunities, and emissions targets is included.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Strategy

☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

PDF pages 9, 21 46, 48-49; Printed pages 4, 16, 41, 43-44

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

MI_Proxy_Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In Marriott's 2024 Proxy Statement, information on climate strategy, governance, and emissions targets is included.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2024 Serve 360 - ESG Progress: 5-10, 18, and 20 2024 Serve 360 - ESG Performance Tables & Appendices: 2-4 and 6-14 2024 Serve 360 – Around The World: 3-9 and 11-12

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

MI_2024_ESG_Progress_ESG_Performance_Tables_and_ESG_Around_The_World_Merged.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Please refer to the above page numbers in each of the provided attachments.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Every three years or less frequently

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :TNFD guidance was recently released

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Marriott will evaluate opportunities to utilize the newly available Task Force on Nature Related Financial Disclosures for future forests scenario analyses.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Expectation that pro-active resilient measures as an organization can have a positive outcome with respect to future financial impacts including insurance premiums.

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

During 2020, Marriott performed a climate scenario analysis for its portfolio of hotels in the Continental U.S. In 2021, Marriott expanded its climate scenario analysis for its portfolio of hotels internationally. 3,226 international hotels including open and pre-open hotels were evaluated. 863 hotels were located in Asia Pacific, 945 in Greater China, 358 in Canada, 1,060 in UK and Europe. The Desktop Analysis for scenarios RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 was performed using publicly available climate data sets from IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and present-day hazards from World Bank's GFDRL (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery). The present and future exposure to acute and chronic hazards from temperature, precipitation changes, energy demand, coastal flooding, inland flooding, drought & wildfire was ranked by present-day hazard exposure and increase in future hazard exposure at three time horizons – 2030, 2050, and 2080. The data used was based on publicly available data sets developed using methods that have undergone scientific peer review. Marriott used the 5th Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) global climate model projections of temperature and precipitation that informed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Marriott aligned with IPCC recommendations and used the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to evaluate the portfolio's exposure to climate change risks under a range of potential futures. RCP 8.5 represents a business-as-usual future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Desktop Analysis completed in 2021 for scenarios RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 was performed using publicly available climate data sets from IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and present-day hazards from World Bank's GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery). The present and future exposure to acute and chronic hazards from temperature, precipitation changes, energy demand, coastal flooding, inland flooding, drought & wildfire was ranked by present-day hazard exposure and increase in future hazard exposure at three time horizons – 2030, 2050, and 2080. The data used was based on publicly available data sets developed using methods that have undergone scientific peer review. Marriott used the 5th Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) global climate model projections of temperature and precipitation that informed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report. Marriott also used information on present-day hazards developed by the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). During 2023, efforts were focused on visualizing this data in a map format so that the risks could be geospatially communicated. Additionally, the company looked at data layers of current drought conditions, past hurricane, past tropical cyclone paths, past seismic hazards, past wildfires, and smoke and air quality impact at the time of wildfires.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2021, Marriott used the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to evaluate the Marriott portfolio's exposure to climate change risks under a range of potential futures. RCP 8.5 higher emissions scenario represents a business-as-usual future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 lower emissions scenario represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

During 2020, Marriott performed a climate scenario analysis for its portfolio of hotels in the Continental U.S. In 2021, Marriott expanded its climate scenario analysis for its portfolio of hotels internationally. 3,226 international hotels including open and pre-open hotels were evaluated. 863 hotels were located in Asia Pacific, 945 in Greater China, 358 in Canada, 1,060 in UK and Europe. The Desktop Analysis for scenarios RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 was performed using publicly available climate data sets from IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and present-day hazards from World Bank's GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery). The present and future exposure to acute and chronic hazards from temperature, precipitation changes, energy demand, coastal flooding, inland flooding, drought & wildfire was ranked by present-day hazard exposure and increase in future hazard exposure at three time horizons – 2030, 2050, and 2080. The data used

was based on publicly available data sets developed using methods that have undergone scientific peer review. Marriott used the 5th Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) global climate model projections of temperature and precipitation that informed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Marriott aligned with IPCC recommendations and used the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to evaluate the portfolio's exposure to climate change risks under a range of potential futures. RCP 8.5 represents a business-as-usual future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Desktop Analysis completed in 2021 for scenarios RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 was performed using publicly available climate data sets from IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and present-day hazards from World Bank's GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery). The present and future exposure to acute and chronic hazards from temperature, precipitation changes, energy demand, coastal flooding, inland flooding, drought & wildfire was ranked by present-day hazard exposure and increase in future hazard exposure at three time horizons – 2030, 2050, and 2080. The data used was based on publicly available data sets developed using methods that have undergone scientific peer review. Marriott used the 5th Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) global climate model projections of temperature and precipitation that informed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report. Marriott also used information on present-day hazards developed by the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). During 2023, efforts were focused on visualizing this data in a map format so that the risks could be geospatially communicated. Additionally, the company looked at data layers of current drought conditions, past hurricane, past tropical cyclone paths, past seismic hazards, past wildfires, and smoke and air quality impact at the time of wildfires

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2021, Marriott used the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to evaluate the Marriott portfolio's exposure to climate change risks under a range of potential futures. RCP 8.5 higher emissions scenario represents a business-as-usual future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 lower emissions scenario represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Marriott utilizes the WRI Aqueduct tool to determine locations with at least high baseline water stress. As noted in the WRI Aqueduct tool's methodology, the "framework is designed to translate complex hydrological data into intuitive indicators of water-related risk....The projections centered around three periods (2030, 2050, and 2080) under three future scenarios (business-as-usual SSP 3 RCP 7.0, optimistic SSP 1 RCP 2.6, and pessimistic SSP 5 RCP 8.5).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Marriott utilizes the WRI Aqueduct tool to determine locations with at least high baseline water stress. This allows the company to conduct an annual assessment of locations, including any new locations added to Marriott's portfolio of owned, leased and managed properties.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The scenario analysis showed potential impacts from both acute and chronic climate changes: Rising sea levels are projected to increase exposure to storm surge hazards over time. Future exposure to coastal flooding hazards is projected to be greater under RCP 8.5 than RCP 4.5. Rising temperatures are projected to increase the intensity of heavy precipitation events and may increase the severity of acute inland flooding events, which could damage hotels and cause business interruption and issues with hotel access. Chronic changes in precipitation patterns that increase the frequency and intensity of drought may lead to water scarcity that can increase hotel water costs. Rising temperatures could pose health hazards to staff working outside and drive-up cooling costs. Most Marriott hotels in the Asia-Pacific

region, EU, UK and Canada that were included in the analysis are projected to be exposed to increases in average and extreme temperatures for all time horizons in both the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios. For most hotels included in the analysis, cooling costs are projected to rise while heating costs are expected to decrease. The Asia-Pacific region has the greatest present-day exposure to heat extremes as well as exposure to rising average temperatures and increases in cooling costs. Within the Asia-Pacific region, the Greater China area, India and Australia has the greatest percentage of hotels exposed to present-day and future heat hazards.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Marriott performed a quantitative scenario analysis to identify physical climate change risks to its hotels in the U.S. and internationally. The desktop analysis was based on publicly available data sets developed using methods that have undergone scientific peer review. For example, Marriott used the Localized Constructed Analog (LOCA) downscaled climate model projections of temperature and precipitation that informed the 4th US National Climate Assessment and sea level rise projections and flood mapping developed by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Marriott used the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to evaluate the portfolio's exposure to climate change risks under a range of potential futures. RCP 8.5 represents a business-as-usual future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts. As a result of this scenario analysis, the top at-risk managed property areas were identified for each chronic physical risk and earmarked for more in-depth desk studies, site visits, and vulnerability assessments. Typically, on an annual basis, Marriott also uses the WRI Aqeduct tool to evaluate water stress (defined as the ratio of demand for water by human society divided by available water) for the company's owned, managed, and leased portfolio. Based on this assessment, the company identified quantity of water withdrawals from areas with high, extremely high or arid water stress.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

With nearly 8,800 properties across more than 30 leading brands in 139 countries and territories at year-end 2023, this commitment would require the world to also commit to this transition. Given this the company has not set a formal commitment to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Marriott's climate transition plan is dependent on the company's progress toward our near- and long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative, which are as follows: reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, employee commuting, and franchises 27.5% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, have 22% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution with science-based targets by 2028, and reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Marriott's climate transition plan was launched in 2024 with the approval of our net-zero target. We expect information on progress to be included in our next CDP response. In 2024, Marriott verified its near- and long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative, which are as follows: reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, employee commuting, and franchises 27.5% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, have 22% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution with science-based targets by 2028, and reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

2024ESGProgress.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

As part of Marriott's climate transition plan, water, forests and biodiversity issues may also be considered. For example, from a resiliency perspective, water may be considered due to the interconnectivities between climate change and water. To manage water risk (which may be exacerbated by climate), Marriott's approach to water management includes developing and implementing programs and projects that are tailored for specific property attributes and locations. Additionally, through investments in biodiversity and forest projects, Marriott not only focuses on the preservation of habitats but also works to increase resiliency and advance the company's broader net-zero target (by no later than 2050).

[Fixed row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ No

(5.5.2) Comment

We currently do not invest in low-carbon research and development for real estate and construction activities because we have an asset-light business, and the majority of construction activities are undertaken by property owners directly.

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

14.5

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

15

(5.9.5) Please explain

This (2023) was the first year that Marriott collected water related capital expenditure enabling Marriott to report year over year CAPEX change in next years (2024) CDP questionnaire. Marriott's water related OPEX spend increased 14.5% year over year. Due to continued increases in operation costs and new hotels, we expect a similar increase of approximately 15% in 2024.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from:	Select from:	Not a current component of Marriott's CAP (Climate Action Program).

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Not a current component of Marriott's Climate Action Program (CAP).	

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Marriott's procurement services providers (GPOs) are responsible for engaging with smallholders and relaying information back to Marriott to inform future purchasing strategies

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- ☒ Impact on water availability
- ☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- ☒ Impact on plastic waste and pollution
- ☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Avendra suppliers with EcoVadis scores less than 45 are invited to take part in an improvement plan. The top MI, Avendra and Entegra suppliers (by volume of emissions) have been invited to commit to a science-based target by 2028.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

64

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impact on water availability
- ☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- ☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers with EcoVadis scores less than 45 are invited to take part in an improvement plan.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

64

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. In addition to this screening, suppliers are expected to adhere to the following requirements: Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment. Marriott, Avendra and Entegra suppliers have been assessed for volume of emissions. The top 226 suppliers (by volume of emissions) have been asked to commit to an SBT by 2028.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's Top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. In addition to this screening, suppliers are expected to adhere to the following requirements: Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment. Marriott, Avendra and Entegra suppliers have been assessed for volume of emissions. The top 226 suppliers (by volume of emissions) have been asked to commit to an SBT by 2028.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Marriott does not currently prioritize which suppliers to engage with on water.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Marriott does not currently prioritize which suppliers to engage with on water, as the company has not yet conducted an assessment to determine the level of prioritization. However, we do prioritize which suppliers to engage with on forests and climate. For example, Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's Top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. In addition to this screening, suppliers are expected to adhere to the following requirements: Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Marriott does not currently prioritize which suppliers to engage with on plastics.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Marriott does not currently prioritize which suppliers to engage with on plastics, as the company has not yet conducted an assessment to determine the level of prioritization. However, we do prioritize which suppliers to engage with on forests and climate. For example, Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's Top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. In addition to this screening, suppliers are expected to adhere to the following requirements: Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment. Avendra suppliers with an EcoVadis score less than 45 are asked to take part in an improvement plan. These guidelines, along with the EcoVadis assessment, include requirements to provide information about and address climate change. Suppliers with the highest emissions within Marriott's supply chain have been asked to set science-based targets with the goal of 22% of suppliers (by emissions) having science-based targets by 2028. Suppliers will be provided with training/resources to assist them with setting SBTs.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment. Avendra suppliers with an EcoVadis score less than 45 are asked to take part in an improvement plan. These guidelines, along with the EcoVadis assessment, include requirements on forests/biodiversity.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment. Avendra suppliers with an EcoVadis score less than 45 are asked to take part in an improvement plan. These guidelines, along with the EcoVadis assessment include requirements on water.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☒ Other, please specify :Suppliers are reinvited to complete the EcoVadis assessment and provided resources to assist them with improvements.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Marriott used spend data and 3rd party category emissions co-factors to determine our top global suppliers by volume of GHG emissions, including both centrally contracted and GPO contracted suppliers. We then initially targeted the top 300 suppliers (by volume of emissions) for engagement to meet Marriott's target of 22% of suppliers by emissions committing SBTs by 2028. The engagement includes surveys, segmentation by maturity in the supplier's sustainability journey, training, resources and gathering of supplier GHG data to meet the 2028 target. 226 suppliers of the original 300 have been asked to commit to a science-based target.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to

compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment. These guidelines, along with the EcoVadis assessment, include requirements on forests/biodiversity.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines and suppliers are invited to complete the EcoVadis assessment, while new such contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment. These guidelines, along with the EcoVadis assessment, include requirements on water.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- ☒ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Marriott used spend data and 3rd party category emissions cofactors to determine our top global suppliers by volume of GHG emissions, including both centrally contracted and GPO contracted suppliers. We then initially targeted the top 300 suppliers (by volume of emissions) for engagement to meet Marriott's target of 22% of suppliers by emissions committing SBTs by 2028. The engagement includes surveys, segmentation by maturity in the supplier's sustainability journey, training, resources and gathering of supplier GHG data to meet the 2028 target. 226 suppliers of the original 300 have been asked to commit to a science-based target.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :226 suppliers have been asked to commit to a science-based target by 2028.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier policies and processes related to deforestation

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Suppliers are educated about the issue of deforestation, which may lead them to take action. We have not begun to engage Tier 1 suppliers on engaging their own suppliers to address climate change.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott works with our hotel sales teams to better understand and meet the needs of our business travel and group customers. From in-person trainings to educational modules, we work with sales associates to enable them to effectively communicate sustainability and social impact efforts and progress at the individual hotel and macro levels to their customers. Additionally, we offer direct customer engagement opportunities, including sharing updates and progress toward our sustainability goals, helping customers understand their carbon and water footprint impact data, and identifying potential areas in which to collaborate, from responsible sourcing to volunteerism activities and food waste reduction initiatives. We communicate periodically with our corporate customers about our sustainability goals by developing progress slides for use by the Global Sales Organization (typically quarterly), attending quarterly business review calls, presenting at global customer events, distributing sustainability & social impact information to sales teams, and providing hotel sustainability information during the RFP process. Additionally, our practice is to provide corporate customers with their business travel footprint at our properties, highlighting the common industry calculation methodology, the Hotel Carbon/Water Measurement Initiatives. We report our customers' carbon and water footprints across their hotel stays twice per year to our largest customers globally. In 2023, nearly 450 corporate business customers requested sustainability reporting information. We identified pilot opportunities for us to work with our customers to support the sustainability and social impact goals we have in common. Thirty-five customers requested Marriott's participation in the CDP supplier program in 2024. To further engage customers, Marriott piloted the Sustainability in Meeting Events Impact Report regarding integrating sustainability fundamentals into meetings & events. This is primarily in response to meeting planner requests to have visibility into their meetings' impacts (carbon, water, waste, and food waste). We also publicly report on Marriott's climate-related metrics, including GHG emissions annually in the company's Serve 360 Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, nearly 450 corporate business customers requested sustainability reporting information. We identified pilot opportunities for us to work with our customers to support the sustainability and social impact goals we have in common.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott works with our hotel sales teams to better understand and meet the needs of our business travel and group customers. From in-person trainings to educational modules, we work with sales associates to enable them to effectively communicate sustainability and social impact efforts and progress at the individual hotel and macro levels to their customers. Additionally, we offer direct customer engagement opportunities, including sharing updates and progress toward our sustainability goals, helping customers understand their carbon and water impact data, and identifying potential areas in which to collaborate from responsible sourcing to volunteerism activities and food waste reduction initiatives. We communicate periodically with our corporate customers about our sustainability goals by developing progress slides for use by the Global Sales Organization, attending quarterly business review calls, presenting at global customer events, distributing sustainability & social impact information to sales teams, and providing hotel sustainability information during the RFP process. Additionally, we provide corporate customers with their business travel footprint at our properties, highlighting the common industry calculation methodology, the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative. Thirty-five customers requested Marriott's participation in the CDP supplier program in 2024. To further engage customers, Marriott piloted Connect Responsibly, sustainability in Meeting Events programming regarding integrating sustainability fundamentals into meetings & events, including a Meeting Impact Report. This is primarily in response to meeting planner requests to have visibility into their meetings' impacts (carbon, water, waste, and food waste). We also publicly report on Marriott's forests related information, including progress against our responsible sourcing goals annually in the company's Serve 360 Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customers are educated about our forest-related efforts, and we have been able to identify potential pilot opportunities for us to work together on the sustainability and social impact goals we have in common.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott works with our hotel sales teams to better understand and meet the needs of our business travel and group customers. From in-person trainings to educational modules, we work with sales associates to enable them to effectively communicate sustainability and social impact efforts and progress at the individual hotel and macro levels to their customers. Additionally, we offer direct customer engagement opportunities, including sharing updates and progress toward our sustainability goals, helping customers understand their carbon and water impact data, and identifying potential areas in which to collaborate from responsible sourcing to volunteerism activities and food waste reduction initiatives. We communicate periodically with our corporate customers about our sustainability goals by developing progress slides for use by the Global Sales Organization, attending quarterly business review calls, presenting at global customer events, distributing sustainability & social impact information to sales teams, and providing hotel sustainability information during the RFP process. Additionally, we provide corporate customers with their business travel footprint at our properties, highlighting the common industry calculation methodology, the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative. We report our customers' carbon and water footprints across their hotel stays twice per year to our largest customers globally. In 2023, nearly 450 corporate business customers requested sustainability reporting information. Thirty-five customers requested Marriott's participation in the CDP supplier program in 2024. To further engage customers, Marriott piloted Connect Responsibly, sustainability in Meeting Events programming regarding integrating sustainability fundamentals into meetings & events, including a Meeting Impact Report. This is primarily in response to meeting planner desires to have visibility into their meeting's impacts (carbon, water, waste, and food waste). We also publicly report on Marriott's climate-related metrics, including water consumption annually in the company's Serve 360 Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, nearly 450 corporate business customers requested sustainability reporting information. We identified pilot opportunities for us to work with our customers to support the sustainability and social impact goals we have in common.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott engages with investors to share information on our company's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives, targets and strategy. We also publicly report on Marriott's climate-related metrics annually, including GHG emissions and climate strategy, in the company's Serve 360 Report which is available publicly to all investors. Some of Marriott's investors also look to ESG raters and rankers that score the company on ESG topics. We indirectly engage with our investors through these questionnaires to provide information, which is then scored.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, Marriott hosted calls or responded via email to more than 30 investors requesting ESG engagement.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Procurement Service Providers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott engages with our procurement services providers, including Avendra. Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's Top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. This engagement helps to support Marriott's 2025 Serve 360 responsible sourcing goals. Marriott also engages with group purchasing organizations (GPOs), and other industry members to help grow responsible sourcing markets and support the company's responsible product requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Between 2020 and late 2023, Avendra engaged more than 450 manufacturing and distribution suppliers through the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, approximately 50% received an assessment score and 64 scored less than 45; these 64 were invited to take part in an improvement plan.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott engages with investors to share information on our company's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives, targets and strategy. We also publicly report on Marriott's forests/biodiversity-related strategy annually in the company's Serve 360 Report. Some of Marriott's investors also look to ESG raters and rankers that score the company on ESG topics. We indirectly engage with our investors through these questionnaires to provide information, which is then scored.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, Marriott hosted calls or responded via email to more than 30 investors requesting ESG engagement.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Procurement Service Providers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott engages with our procurement services providers, including Avendra. Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's Top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. This engagement helps to support Marriott's 2025 Serve 360 responsible sourcing goals. Marriott also engages with group purchasing organizations (GPOs), and other industry members to help grow responsible sourcing markets and support the company's responsible product requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Between 2020 and late 2023, Avendra engaged more than 450 manufacturing and distribution suppliers through the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, approximately 50% received an assessment score and 64 scored less than 45; these 64 were invited to take part in an improvement plan. In 2024, Marriott plans to establish threshold scores and engage with suppliers that are underperforming to develop improvement plans.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott engages with investors to share information on our company's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives, targets and strategy. We also publicly report on Marriott's water-related metrics, including water strategy annually in the company's Serve 360 Report. Some of Marriott's investors also look to ESG raters and rankers that score the company on ESG topics. We indirectly engage with our investors through these questionnaires to provide information, which is then scored.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, Marriott hosted calls or responded via email to more than 30 investors requesting ESG engagement.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Procurement Service Providers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Marriott engages with our procurement services providers, including Avendra. Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, screens suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's Top 10 priority categories on environmental and social criteria. This engagement directly supports Marriott's 2025 Serve 360 responsible sourcing goals. Marriott also engages with group purchasing organizations (GPOs), and other industry members to help grow responsible sourcing markets and support the company's responsible product requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Between 2020 and late 2023, Avendra engaged more than 450 manufacturing and distribution suppliers through the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, approximately 50% received an assessment score. In 2024, Marriott plans to establish threshold scores and engage with suppliers that are underperforming to develop improvement plans.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :information not requested	Information has not yet been requested.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>This approach aligns with Marriott's external ESG-related reporting, including our Serve 360/ESG Report.</i>
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>This approach aligns with Marriott's external ESG-related reporting, including our Serve 360/ESG Report.</i>
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>This approach aligns with Marriott's external ESG-related reporting, including our Serve 360/ESG Report.</i>
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>This approach aligns with Marriott's external ESG-related reporting, including our Serve 360/ESG Report.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>This approach aligns with Marriott's external ESG-related reporting, including our Serve 360/ESG Report.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Marriott publicly reports both market- and location-based Scope 2 metrics. Progress in relation to our GHG emissions targets is measured using market-based Scope 2 emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 1 and 2 emissions from non-hotel operations are excluded to align with previous years' reporting. The exclusions are included in the company's SBTi submission boundary, and it is anticipated that they will be reported in CDP beginning 2025. This includes a small number of non-hotel facilities under Marriott's operational control that are excluded from the inventory boundary due to an immaterial quantity of emissions.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.8

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

This exclusion includes a small number of non-hotel facilities under Marriott's operational control and are currently excluded from the inventory boundary due to an immaterial quantity of emissions.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

These emissions were calculated as part of Marriott's SBTi submission.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1245733

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2016 is the base-year for Marriott's 2025 Serve 360 goals, including our 2025 GHG emissions reduction target. Base year was calculated based on energy usage across the organization and does not include exclusions as noted in section 7.4.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5303856.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2016 is the base-year for Marriott's 2025 Serve 360 goals, including our 2025 GHG emissions reduction target. Base year was calculated based on energy usage across the organization and does not include exclusions as noted in section 7.4.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5303856.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2016 is the base-year for Marriott's 2025 Serve 360 goals, including our 2025 GHG emissions reduction target. 2016 base year is the same for both market- and location-based emissions. Base year was calculated based on energy usage across the organization and does not include exclusions as noted in section 7.4.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4393474

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year was calculated based on a spend-based methodology. Spend data is mapped to EPA's USEEIO emission factor dataset to calculate category 1 emissions. The base year for category 1 is 2019 due to a recalculation effort as part of Marriott's SBTi submission.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1094346

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year was calculated based on a spend-based methodology. Capital spend data is mapped to EPA's USEIO emission factor dataset to calculate category 2 emissions. The base year for category 2 is 2019 due to a recalculation effort as part of Marriott's SBTi submission.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1643340

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year was calculated based on usage-based methodology. Energy consumption at managed properties is mapped to DEFRA well to tank, and IEA transportation and distribution loss emission factors. The base year for category 3 is 2019 due to a recalculation effort as part of Marriott's SBTi submission.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216784

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year was calculated based on usage-based methodology. Actual waste data and waste data extrapolated based on the Hotel Waste Measurement Methodology (HWMM) are mapped to the EPA's emission factor hub factors. The base year for category 5 is 2019 due to a recalculation effort as part of Marriott's SBTi submission.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120956

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year was calculated based on spend-based methodology. Travel spend data is mapped to the EPA's supply chain emission factor set v1.2 for different modes of travel. The base year for category 6 is 2019 due to a recalculation effort as part of Marriott's SBTi submission.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year was calculated based on headcount-based methodology. Employee headcount is used to calculate emissions based on assumptions of travel types and average commute distances by continent. The base year for category 7 is 2019 due to a recalculation effort as part of Marriott's SBTi submission.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4892048

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2016 is the base year for Marriott's 2025 Serve 360 goals, including our 2025 GHG emissions reduction target. Base year was calculated based on actual and extrapolated energy usage across the organization for franchise properties and does not include exclusions noted in section 7.4.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1226161

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Marriott measures its gross global Scope 1 emissions by taking inventory of consumed energy relevant to Scope 1 sources (e.g., natural gas) from utility invoices and other reporting, and multiplying usages by an appropriate emission factor.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5161693

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

5130607

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Marriott measures its gross global Scope 2 emissions by taking inventory of consumed electricity and district heating & cooling (e.g., steam, hot/chilled water) from utility invoices & other reporting, and multiplying consumption by an appropriate emission factor.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3850545

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend on purchased goods and services were mapped to known spend-based emission factors or proxy factors where applicable, based on the US EPA USEEIO supply chain GHG emission factors.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

703901

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend on capital goods were mapped to known spend-based emission factors or proxy factors where applicable, based on the US EPA USEEIO supply chain GHG emission factors.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1982684

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Global Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy usages were mapped to geographic-specific upstream emissions factors and transportation & distribution loss factors from EPA, IEA, and other sources.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are included in the Purchased Goods and Services Category, as goods purchased on behalf of owners for properties do not typically incur separate transportation fees.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

246738

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Volumetric and spend-based waste data were compiled for managed properties and mapped to EPA emission factors based on waste type and disposal method.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

92451

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total emissions are calculated by multiplying total travel spend by an aggregate air travel emission factor. Where applicable, actual air travel emissions based on mileage and flight class are calculated with DEFRA factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

636478

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Utilized research on employee commuting to estimate average transportation method and mileage for four regions (North America, APAC, EMEA, and CALA) to determine average travel by type per employee by region. Used EPA and DEFRA factors to calculate emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The upstream leased assets category is not relevant for our Scope 3 accounting, as we have included estimates of these properties' emissions in Scope 1 & 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with downstream transportation and distribution have been estimated at a high level and are excluded as immaterial.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a hospitality company, Marriott provides services at our managed and franchised properties and does not manufacture products that are processed by third parties.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with use of sold products have been estimated at a high level and are excluded as immaterial.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with end-of-life treatment of sold products have been estimated at a high level and are excluded as immaterial.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Owning properties to be leased and operated by others is not part of our business model.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4686011

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions methodology for franchised properties

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marriott continues to work to refine its systems for collecting and reporting energy and greenhouse gas emissions data, and to integrate franchised properties into the Marriott Environmental Sustainability Hub (MESH). This metric is based on market-based emissions and uses the same data validation and extrapolation methodology applied to energy consumption and scope 1 and 2 emissions at Marriott's managed hotels.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marriott is a worldwide operator, franchisor, and licensor of hotels and timeshare properties under numerous brand names at different price and service points, and as such, investments are not a source of Scope 3 emissions for our business.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marriott is not aware of any other upstream sources.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marriott is not aware of any other downstream sources.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024AssuranceStatement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024AssuranceStatement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024AssuranceStatement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

76328

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Marriott estimates a -1.28% decrease in emissions due to a change in renewable energy consumption. The numerator used in this calculation is 76,328 mT CO₂e and the denominator is Marriott's 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions which were 5,963,430 Mt CO₂e. Marriott's renewable energy is primarily Guarantee of Origin green procurement in Europe.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6017

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Marriott estimates a -0.1% decrease in emissions due to other emissions reduction activities. This is due to various Marriott hotels undertaking energy and emissions conservation projects. The numerator used in this calculation is 6,020 mT CO2e and the denominator is Marriott's 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions which were 5,963,430 Mt CO2e.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71299

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Marriott estimates a -1.2% decrease in emissions due to managed hotels that are no longer in the portfolio (25). The numerator used in this calculation is 71,299 mT CO2e and the denominator is Marriott's 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions which were 5,963,430 Mt CO2e.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

163663

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.74

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Marriott estimates a 2.74% increase in emissions due to hotel acquisitions or openings In 2023. The numerator used in this calculation is 163,663 mT CO2e and the denominator is Marriott's 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions which were 5,963,430 Mt CO2e.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Marriott did not have any changes in emissions due to mergers.

Change in output**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

487850

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.18

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Marriott estimates a 8.18% increase in emissions due to change in output. The numerator used in this calculation is 487850 mT CO2e and the denominator is Marriott's 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions which were 5,963,430 Mt CO2e. Change in emissions primarily due to change in occupancy.

Change in methodology**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

104528

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.75

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes in methodology occurred from grid electrification rendering a decrease of 104,528 mT (-1.75%) of emissions. The numerator used in this calculation is 0 mT CO₂e and the denominator is Marriott's 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions which were 5,963,430 Mt CO₂e.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes in boundary did not result in any known impacts on Marriott's emissions during the reporting period.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes in physical operating conditions did not result in any known impacts on Marriott's emissions during the reporting period

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no known unidentified factors that impacted Marriott's emissions during the reporting period.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no other known factors that impacted Marriott's emissions during the reporting period.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	12.784	<i>Includes biodiesel and wood (includes franchised properties)</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1161477

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

789

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

956

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Extrapolated generic refrigerant fugitive emissions

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

62939

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Albania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

57

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

965

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6585

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6585

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1877

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2571

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2571

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1023

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1039

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1039

Aruba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1829

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12071

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12071

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9897

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

69850

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

69850

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

597

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5634

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3672

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3651

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10422

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10422

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2753

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43251

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43251

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2110

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13417

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13417

Barbados

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

739

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5417

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5417

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1694

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

965

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

364

Bermuda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

313

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1427

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1427

Bhutan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1351

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1351

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

266

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

676

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

676

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3351

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1306

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1235

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

646

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4167

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4167

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44050

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54309

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54309

Cayman Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

884

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9170

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9170

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3389

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7464

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7464

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

327812

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1552602

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1555373

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

869

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1267

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1267

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4940

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1140

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5047

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7850

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1569

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8639

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8639

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23206

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

66967

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

66967

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

218

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

218

Ethiopia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2738

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

Fiji

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1589

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5365

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5365

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2876

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3724

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5801

French Polynesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1203

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1835

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1835

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1928

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1306

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1306

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1893

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24419

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23416

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

569

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1348

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1348

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2519

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4370

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6791

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

402

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

402

Guyana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3999

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3999

Haiti

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

248

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1609

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1609

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

88

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2181

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2413

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3832

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1482

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37008

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

317783

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

317783

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15701

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

238709

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

238709

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

883

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1065

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1597

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6907

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6907

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7447

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18966

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7567

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

728

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

728

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16155

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71523

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

69647

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7692

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22936

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22936

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

585

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26283

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26283

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1793

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39068

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

39068

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2149

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

278

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

278

Malawi

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

617

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10582

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

141115

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

129186

Maldives

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5037

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5931

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5931

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

620

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2495

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2871

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18313

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

52055

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52055

Monaco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

586

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

225

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

225

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1088

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6215

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6215

Nepal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

591

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1662

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3147

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4422

New Caledonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

609

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1923

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1923

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

799

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

723

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

723

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5644

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9732

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9732

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2011

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2011

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3011

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26156

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26156

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1006

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4059

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4059

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1249

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2361

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2361

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4046

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

45260

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

45260

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

652

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21370

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26586

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1886

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2682

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5522

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2649

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26268

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25599

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12329

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

134722

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

134722

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11970

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40268

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40268

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1055

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1394

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1412

Rwanda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1335

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3402

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3402

Samoa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

372

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1712

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1712

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12800

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

205649

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

205649

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1037

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1397

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1853

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24434

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24434

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4414

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

38972

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38972

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11424

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16297

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10426

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

973

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9434

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9434

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1733

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1572

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2350

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23853

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23853

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17365

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

134230

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

134230

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

544

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

544

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1048

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3644

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3644

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9978

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26345

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26345

Turks and Caicos Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

485

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

890

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1576

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31947

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

338528

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

338528

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31659

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23665

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40916

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

455357

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1020370

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

983380

United States Virgin Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1068

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1068

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8896

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

73960
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Europe, Middle East, and Africa	203969
Row 2	Caribbean and Latin America	45009
Row 3	United States and Canada	500611
Row 4	Asia Pacific (APAC)	146409
Row 5	Greater China	330163

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Caribbean and Latin America</i>	<i>144427</i>	<i>144374</i>
Row 2	<i>Asia Pacific excluding China</i>	<i>1201163</i>	<i>1187358</i>
Row 3	<i>Europe, Middle East, and Africa</i>	<i>1163132</i>	<i>1180124</i>
Row 4	<i>United States and Canada</i>	<i>1076515</i>	<i>1039525</i>
Row 5	<i>Greater China</i>	<i>1576455</i>	<i>1579226</i>

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1226161

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5161693

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5130607

(7.22.4) Please explain

It is intended that Marriott's consolidated accounting group aligns with its operational control boundary, which is used to determine boundary for GHG reporting.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Other entities, including joint ventures, are outside of Marriott's operational control and therefore are excluded from our GHG emission boundary.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4387.18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7720.67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

900.66

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3239.69

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2742.72

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

95.59

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4971.35

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1736.48

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

617.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1317.12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4227.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

988.86

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

39584.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1645691

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

243.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

934.12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

158.18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1032.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

568.64

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7079.73

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1415.35

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

31487.82

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

76.67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

163.92

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

978.95

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Energy used in hotel operations***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made***Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology***Row 27****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:*☒ Scope 2: market-based**(7.26.4) Allocation level***Select from:*☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1289.97

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

851.47

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4330.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

739.58

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3745.81

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

444.76

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

24838.35

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

173.14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Room Nights

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1278.91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy used in hotel operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions allocated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Ability to provide metrics for meetings and events is not yet activated

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Marriott's sales systems record the overnight rooms for our customers. Therefore, the company focuses on pulling through customer data related to overnight room stays and the associated emissions per hotel. For meetings, the emissions factors per hotel are as defined by the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) as CO2e per square foot or square meter per hour. However, not all of our sales systems track the meeting room size or the length of time a specific room was utilized by each customer. To allocate emissions for a customer's total usage of our hotels, and to include both overnight stays and meetings, these two pieces of data would need to be tracked. At this time, we look to our customers to assist us with this effort by asking them to work with hotels directly to track their meeting usage details. Marriott continues to work on a long-term solution, expected to be available across most hotels in 2025.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

On a semi-annual basis, data from Marriott's global reporting tool is provided to the sustainability team. In combination with customer hotel utilization data, the company calculates estimated carbon emissions and water footprint for overnight room stays. Also, Marriott's Connect Responsibly program has piloted a Meeting Impact Report to calculate the carbon and water footprints for an individual meeting. Additionally, we pull footprint data associated with room stays into our Requests for Proposal (RFP) tool to be able to provide customers with this information as part of the business travel RFP process. The Global Business Travel Association's standardized hotel RFP has sustainability fields including carbon and water footprint per occupied room, energy intensity, waste diversion, and certification questions. The plan is for the response to these questions, as well as others, to be automatically uploaded into the RFPs our customers send us for their annual business travel programs, as well as for meetings, and to be fed into third-party tools and systems our customers may utilize for their RFP processes. The goal is to put this information in the hands of Marriott's customers at various points of communication to provide them the opportunity to use the data for decision-making. This process can help to drive improvement in our own metrics and a goal to move the industry to more efficient hotel operations.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2550

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6170961

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6173511

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

174974

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9736959

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

9911933

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

210678

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

210682

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

340291

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

340291

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1151451

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1151451

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

201986

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17585882

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

17787868

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2550

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2612

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

350628

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5817719

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6173511

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :GO

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21851

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :GO

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4552

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :GO

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22740

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :GO

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47049

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :GO

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5303

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :GO

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67220

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :GO

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6256

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Albania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4406.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4406.15

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12783.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

336.56

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13120.17

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8318.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8318.06

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4906.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

126.39

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5033.03

Aruba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19593.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19593.51

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98854.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6043.88

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

104898.03

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21851.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12063.23

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33914.24

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23938.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23938.60

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58375.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13515.27

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71890.63

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23056.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

188.23

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23245.22

Barbados

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8792.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8792.54

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6975.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

72.04

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7047.93

Bermuda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2316.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2316.75

Bhutan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4285.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

161.25

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4446.79

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2241.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2241.48

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30660.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30660.38

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10238.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

447.23

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10685.47

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

244439.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

88068.16

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

332507.57

Cayman Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14884.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14884.63

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19956.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19956.11

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2441325.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

287661.04

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2728986.37

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8290.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8290.05

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29320.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29320.49

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10278.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3021.9

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13299.94

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15074.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15074.84

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2007.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2007.95

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

166423.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

166423.14

Ethiopia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7900.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7900.67

Fiji

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17261.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

285.15

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17546.77

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28547.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10471.12

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39018.42

French Polynesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5910.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

86.29

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5997.08

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15683.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

403.8

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16086.89

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44231.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

40727.15

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84958.54

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4032.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4032.56

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12780.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12780.27

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1309.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1309.43

Guyana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6490.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6490.89

Haiti

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1963.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1963.43

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

318.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

318.94

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11059.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1326.08

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12385.25

Iceland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2639.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

355.03

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2994.24

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

442999.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2673.97

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

445673.63

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

304676.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

585.25

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

305261.33

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3364.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3364.41

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15610.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15610.27

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57904.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12937.36

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

70841.62

Jamaica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1427.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1427.47

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131448.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

50556.29

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

182004.82

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53585.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13695.42

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67281.37

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39998.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

29706.06

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69704.21

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60779.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10388.8

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71167.81

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

374.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

374.85

Malawi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1512.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1512.41

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219393.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

28022.88

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

247416.42

Maldives

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19151.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

197.05

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19348.09

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7091.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7091.93

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127663.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

127663.27

Monaco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4184.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

37.19

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4221.62

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8553.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

297.06

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8851.04

Nepal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6712.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6712.46

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10073.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10073.74

New Caledonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6248.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6248.82

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5347.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5347.42

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23918.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23918.38

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3561.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3561.92

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62301.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8744.53

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71045.94

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12237.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2742.52

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14980.45

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4268

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4268.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12685.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12685.37

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60870.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11159.78

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72030.56

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25114.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

22236.58

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47350.77

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17696.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17696.92

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35441.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3075.7

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38517.60

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

228531.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

143325.33

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

371856.57

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101577.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

101577.60

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5121.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5121.93

Rwanda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8338.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8338.13

Samoa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5417.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

246.71

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5664.49

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

321460.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

48263.48

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

369724.12

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1464.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1464.30

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58495.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11212.69

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69707.86

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41987.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6596.85

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48584.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101370.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5152.47

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

106523.11

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18648.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21.36

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18670.21

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8253.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6958.97

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15212.75

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41781.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41781.14

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

283893.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3334.05

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

287227.83

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

994.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

994.50

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8640.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8640.24

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62274.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62274.84

Turks and Caicos Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4318.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4318.20

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

557049.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

412581.6

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

969631.12

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108562.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5962.85

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114525.29

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2592570.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

373841.74

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2966412.44

United States Virgin Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2848.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2848.15

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1177.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1177.64

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

130582.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1336.86

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

131919.61

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0002681

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

6356768

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

23713000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Global intensity per unit of total revenue decreased by approximately 7% due to an increase in revenue compared to 2022. However, the increase in business activity was also offset by other emissions reduction activities, such as energy efficiency projects.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

301.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

17,787,868,000 kWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

58,997,904 square meters

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Increased energy usage due to occupancy recovery, primarily in Asia Pacific, resulted in an increase in energy intensity year over year.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/06/2017

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 14: Franchises

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO2e per square meter

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0221

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0902

(7.53.2.28) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0861

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0861000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1984000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.49) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1388800000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-1.51

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-3.14

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0208

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.087

(7.53.2.75) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0794

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0794000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1872000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.82

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our 2025 sustainability and social impact goals, Marriott aims to reduce carbon intensity per square meter of conditioned space by 30% from a 2016 baseline. This target is company-wide and includes both Scope 1 and 2 emissions and Scope 3 franchise emissions. We have not included any land-related emissions within the target boundary. Please note, due to the automatic calculations conducted by the CDP Portal, Marriott's progress against its GHG emissions target is incorrectly calculated in the CDP Portal. Marriott's total 2023 carbon intensity is 0.1003 metric tons CO2e per square meter while the CDP portal auto calculation is 0.1984. As of year-end 2023, Marriott reduced its carbon emissions (Scope 1 & 2 and Scope 3 (franchised)) intensity by 20.3% from 2016.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

As part of our 2025 sustainability and social impact goals, Marriott aims to reduce carbon intensity per square meter of conditioned space by 30% from a 2016 baseline.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Marriott aims to reduce the company's carbon footprint and achieve its carbon reduction goal by implementing technologies, including Marriott's MESH platform, continuing to use its data and training platform to track energy consumption and progress against reduction strategies, and investing in renewable installations. Marriott and Marriott hotels will also continue to implement energy efficiency solutions to reduce emissions. As of year-end 2023, Marriott reduced its carbon emissions (Scope 1 & 2 and Scope 3 (franchised)) intensity by 20.3% from 2016. This reduction was supported in part from the implementation of energy reduction programs at Marriott hotels.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

10/06/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

30

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

2.92

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.73

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Marriott's renewable electricity target supports the company's carbon reduction target to reduce carbon intensity per square meter of conditioned space by 30% from a 2016 baseline by 2025.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our 2025 sustainability and social impact goals, Marriott aims to achieve a minimum of 30% of electricity from renewable energy throughout all operations. Please refer to Marriott's 2024 Serve 360 Report for information on the boundary of this target, including exclusions (<https://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/2024ESGProgress.pdf>).

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Marriott's renewable electricity target supports the company's carbon reduction target to reduce carbon intensity per square meter of conditioned space by 30% from a 2016 baseline by 2025.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To support the achievement of this target, Marriott improved the tracking of renewable energy sources and has continued evaluating a reporting protocol to audit both MESH source data and the company's sustainability survey renewable energy responses to be able to report on our progress annually, and sourced 2.92% of electricity consumption from renewable energy (for managed and franchised properties) as of year-end 2023. In 2023, Marriott also completed an onsite solar analysis of global managed and franchised properties to identify locations that could have an estimated average return on investment of at least 10% from the potential installation of onsite solar panels. Based on this analysis, we plan to identify and work to develop opportunities for both the company and ownership groups to invest in renewable energy options.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/13/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Marriott International Celebrates Milestone on Journey Towards Net.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Marriott's targets to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year and reducing absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

This target is compatible with Marriott's sustainability strategy, which is focused on a wide range of efforts including designing resource-efficient hotels, implementing technologies to track and reduce energy and water consumption, as well as waste and food waste, increasing the use of renewable energy, managing water-related risks, focusing on third-party sustainability certifications at the hotel-level, supporting innovative ecosystem restoration initiatives, and implementing responsible and local sourcing.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	102	11054
Implementation commenced	126	15715
Implemented	96	6020
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Various energy and emissions conservation projects implemented at Marriott hotels to reduce electricity, natural gas, district steam, propane, and chilled water use.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6020

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2241681

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7993173

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As part of Marriott's Serve 360 platform, we identify both on-property and above-property champions for our sustainability and social impact goals. These individuals support environmental initiatives and efforts in achieving targets, while sharing suggested industry practices. For example, property managers share information on Serve 360 policies and initiatives with their employees through bulletin boards, daily briefings and departmental meetings. The Sustainability and Social Impact teams also focus on engaging with the Serve 360 Regional Leads across the globe, as well as internal disciplines to develop strategies to help further integrate Serve 360 into their functions. The company promotes and works to integrates sustainability and social impact across disciplines, such as Global Operations, Global Design, Finance, Brand, Investor Relations, Human Resources, and Sales, and periodically highlights our sustainability and social impact efforts at headquarters' events.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Marriott aims to reduce the company's carbon footprint through the implementation of technologies to prioritize high-return energy efficiency and renewable energy investments. This includes utilizing Marriott's environmental reporting platform (MESH) to plan for, and make efforts to execute, targeted strategies across hotels.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Marriott encourages hotels to undertake energy, water, and emissions reduction projects through an internal gamification program. Tracking for this project data was established in Q1 2024. Marriott specifies annual EUI reduction targets for each property and associated recommend energy efficiency projects. Achieving the EUI reduction target is tracked in the gamification program as well as in a monthly scorecard that is provided to each property. Project implementation is incentivized through the gamification program. Marriott is currently developing a platform to track project implementation and associated data. The data provided in tables 7.55.1 and 7.55.2 is the best available data at the time of application.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.76) Does your organization manage net zero carbon buildings?

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the future

(7.78) Explain your organization's plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.

We currently do not invest in low-carbon research and development for real estate and construction activities because we have an asset- light business, and the majority of construction activities are undertaken by property owners directly.

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Above-property facilities, such as corporate apartments and offices.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The operations in these facilities are not included in the value chain stage of retailing.

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The operations in these facilities are not included in the value chain stage of retailing.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Select above-property facilities, such as corporate offices have outsourced operations and supply chains.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The operations in these facilities are not included in the value chain stage of retailing.

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The operations in these facilities are not included in the value chain stage of retailing.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Marriott does not use timber commodities directly, and therefore does not assess deforestation risks in that context.

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Marriott does not use timber commodities directly, and therefore does not assess deforestation risks in that context. Marriott encourages suppliers to conform to environmental regulations where feasible and demonstrate continuous improvement in reducing the environmental impact of operations, products and services across all lifecycle stages. Marriott expects suppliers to mitigate negative impacts, such as deforestation and pollution, affecting biodiversity and ecosystems. For additional information, please refer to the Marriott International Responsible Sourcing Guide: https://serve360.marriott.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Marriott-Responsible_Sourcing_Guide_August-2021.pdf. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts through Avendra are expected to complete the EcoVadis

assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Controlled Wood certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

10/06/2017

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

95

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

40.15

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.26

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Marriott aims to responsibly source 95%, by spend, of the company's paper products by 2025. Marriott has established a brand standard for our managed and franchised properties to use FSC-certified Kimberly-Clark products for guest bathroom and public bathroom paper products (or equal quality or exceeding Kimberly-Clark with accepted sustainability certification for guest and public bathroom products) and FSC-certified, Green Seal certified or 100% recycled fiber products for all other paper products. The percentage of FSC-certified paper products is based on available owned, leased, managed, and franchised data from Avendra. FSC products are inclusive of personal paper products, office paper, and napkins.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As of year-end 2023, 40.15% of spend on paper products was on FSC-certified products. FSC products are inclusive of personal paper products, office paper, and napkins. This progress is based on available data, and data represent managed and franchised properties unless otherwise stated. To continue making progress against this target, Marriott's continent procurement teams will continue to engage with existing and potential new suppliers to increase the availability of responsibly sourced products. Avendra, Marriott's procurement services provider in North America, the Caribbean, and Central America, will also continue to screen suppliers and their products within and outside of Marriott's Top 10 priority categories (inclusive of paper products) on environmental and social criteria.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. These requirements will further support Marriott's responsible sourcing target. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines, while new contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment.

[Add row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify : Location of commodity in value chain.

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Marriott does not trace timber, as we do not deal directly with this commodity. However, we have established brand standards that paper products used in our hotels may not contain virgin pulp or fiber in the formulation or composition unless the pulp/fiber is certified by FSC or equivalent certification. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines, while new contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Location of commodity in value chain.

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Marriott does not trace timber, as we do not deal directly with this commodity. However, we have established brand standards that paper products used in our hotels may not contain virgin pulp or fiber in the formulation or composition unless the pulp/fiber is certified by FSC or equivalent certification. Suppliers with contracts awarded through Avendra are expected to adhere to the Avendra Supplier Code of Conduct and have a formal sustainability policy in place. Additionally, most suppliers with new contracts are expected to complete the EcoVadis assessment. Of these suppliers, those that provide commodities linked to deforestation (e.g., palm, soy, beef, timber) are also required to provide information on policies and processes related to deforestation and asked to tag their products with attributes/certifications that relate to no-deforestation assurances. Active centrally managed Marriott procurement contracts are subject to Marriott's Supplier Conduct Guidelines, while new contracts are subject to compliance with the guidelines and completion of the EcoVadis assessment.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We do not supply requesting members with goods and services containing this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated	Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change	Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Not part of Marriott's 2025 GHG emissions reduction target.	Not part of Marriott's 2025 GHG emissions reduction target.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

	Please explain
	<i>The timber products that Kimberly-Clark sources from Colombia are FSC-certified, which helps support general legal compliance.</i>

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Marriott does not use timber commodities directly and therefore does not assess deforestation risks in this context.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Marriott engages with existing suppliers, group purchasing organizations (GPOs), and other industry members to help grow responsible sourcing markets and support the company's responsible product requirements. Between 2020 and late 2023, Marriott, along with four other hospitality companies and two GPOs, created the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP). HARP, an EcoVadis-powered sector initiative, supports the acceleration of positive impact across the industry by working to improve the sustainability performance of hospitality suppliers. In 2013, Marriott International joined the Hospitality Sustainable Purchasing Consortium, led by MindClick, to create an annual assessment of furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E) suppliers and their products, now known as MSAP. On an annual basis, Marriott's FF&E suppliers complete survey-based product evaluations with MindClick-a global leader in environmental and social impact ratings of manufacturers and their products. Various aspects of a product's life cycle are evaluated based on leading globally accepted standards for environmental and social responsibility.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Marriott engages with existing suppliers, group purchasing organizations (GPOs), and other industry members to help grow responsible sourcing markets and support the company's responsible product requirements. Between 2020 and late 2023, Marriott, along with four other hospitality companies and two GPOs, created the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP). HARP, an EcoVadis-powered sector initiative, supports the acceleration of positive impact across the industry by working to improve the sustainability performance of hospitality suppliers.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Improvement of water availability and quality

☒ Increase in carbon sequestration

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

To support sustainability and help increase the resiliency of the communities and environments where we do business, Marriott engages with organizations that aid in the restoration of local habitats. In 2023, the company supported the Chesapeake Bay Foundation's (CBF) efforts to plant trees across Maryland (U.S.), where

Marriott is headquartered, aiming to purify both the water and the air and provide habitats for species. As a result of Marriott's support for CBF: 15,000 new tree saplings were potted at CBF's tree nursery operations. 6,000 mature trees were planted in streamside forest projects throughout Maryland to support the anticipated removal of more than 139,000 kilograms (kg) (307,000 pounds (lbs.)) of carbon from the atmosphere in the next two to three years.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ 2023

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

3

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

3

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

38.93

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Improvement of water availability and quality

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The project aims to purify both the water and the air and provide habitats for species, while also reducing biodiversity loss. As a result of Marriott's support for CBF: 15,000 new tree saplings were potted at CBF's tree nursery operations. 6,000 mature trees were planted in streamside forest projects throughout Maryland to support the anticipated removal of more than 139,000 kilograms (kg) (307,000 pounds (lbs.)) of carbon from the atmosphere in the next two to three years.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

We supported the Arbor Day Foundation's U.S. reforestation efforts, including the planting of more than 14,000 trees across three projects. An additional 13,920 trees were planted in the Alabama Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project as a result of Marriott Bonvoy guest points donations. The coordinates for this specific project are provided below.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- ☒ 2023

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

17

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

17

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The project aims to address reduction of biodiversity loss and deforestation throughout various regions in the United States.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ☒ Reduction of GHG emissions
- ☒ Other, please specify :Support community livelihoods

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Through Marriott's relationship with the Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS) and the Government of Amazonas, the company provides funding to FAS's Juma REDD project to help curb deforestation, support community livelihoods, and decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in a 2,274-square-mile (5,890-square-kilometer) reserve. As of year-end 2023, 99.84% of the reserve remains conserved.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2008

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- ☒ 2023

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

589611

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

589611

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-5.519139

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-60.748819

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Reduction of GHG emissions

☒ Other, please specify :Support community livelihoods

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Through Marriott's relationship with the Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS) and the Government of Amazonas, the company provides funding to FAS's Juma REDD project to help curb deforestation, support community livelihoods, and decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in a 2,274-square-mile (5,890-square-kilometer) reserve. As of year-end 2023, 99.84% of the reserve remains conserved.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Exclusions include water consumption at Marriott Headquarters, other leased office space, stand-alone golf courses, and other non-hotel operations.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Marriott Headquarters, leased office spaces, stand-alone golf courses and other non-hotel operations consume a small fraction of total water withdrawals, as there are significantly fewer of these spaces than there are properties in the managed and franchise portfolio. Minimal utility data from these facilities is currently available.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marriott's process is for water withdrawals in Marriott's noted operational boundary to be measured monthly and for total volumes boundary to be measured and monitored through utility billing and estimations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Marriott's process is for water withdrawals (based on the noted operational boundary) to be monitored through utility billing and estimations. Utility bills are submitted by properties through the Marriott Environmental Sustainability Hub (MESH) – Marriott's internal environmental reporting platform. Within the MESH platform, withdrawal volumes consist of the water consumption amounts listed on municipal water invoices. Volumes are read and measured monthly for our portfolio of managed, owned and leased hotels; where actual data for such hotels is not available, we apply an extrapolation methodology to account for water withdrawals.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marriott's process is for water withdrawals to be tracked monthly in our portfolio through utility billing through submittals in MESH.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Marriott's process is for water withdrawals in our portfolio to be tracked through utility billing through submittals in MESH. This includes municipal water, irrigation, groundwater, and surface water. Volumes are read and measured monthly for our entire portfolio of hotels.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marriott's process is for the quality of water withdrawals to be monitored monthly through Marriott's global water safety program daily. This program is linked to our Transcendent asset management platform, which helps to provide visibility into property compliance with, and performance against, water quality standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Marriott's process is for the quality of water withdrawals to be monitored through Marriott's global water safety program, developed in collaboration with NALCO, which was initiated to improve water quality and water safety at our hotels. This program is linked to our Transcendent asset management platform, which helps to provide visibility into property compliance and performance against water quality standards. Marriott's process is also to communicate with water utility providers regarding water quality and local regulations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marriott's process is to track wastewater discharges in our portfolio through utility billing through submittals in MESH.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Marriott's process is to track wastewater discharges in our managed, owned, and leased portfolio through utility billing, generally as a percentage of water purchased. Using water consumption, water discharges are estimated at 65% of water withdrawals. Marriott's process is to track water withdrawals in our portfolio through utility billing through submittals in MESH. Marriott's process is to also monitor property performance data related to water consumption on a monthly basis. This data is typically reported quarterly as part of our internal Serve 360 Scorecards and annually in our Serve 360 ESG Report.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marriott's process is to track water discharges – volumes by destination monthly in our portfolio through utility billing which is required to be submitted in MESH.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Marriott's process is to track wastewater discharges in our managed, owned, and leased portfolio through utility billing, but this is more typically a charge as a percentage of water purchased. Using estimates of water consumption for the CDP, water discharges are estimated at 65% of water withdrawals. Marriott's process is to track water withdrawals in our portfolio through utility billing through submittals in MESH. Marriott's process is also to monitor property performance data related to water consumption on a monthly basis and is typically reported quarterly as part of our internal Serve 360 Scorecards and annually in our Serve 360 ESG Report.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method are not relevant for the company, because water discharges are made to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities that are responsible for following relevant guidelines for treatment. Marriott does not expect this aspect to be relevant in the future, because hotels will continue to discharge water to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges – by standard effluent parameters are not relevant for the company, because water discharges are made to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities who are responsible for following relevant guidelines for treatment. Marriott does not expect this aspect to be relevant in the future, because hotels will continue to discharge water to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality – emissions to water are not relevant for the company, because water discharges are made to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities who are responsible for following relevant guidelines for treatment. Marriott does not expect this aspect to be relevant in the future because hotels will continue to discharge water to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges quality – temperature is not relevant to the company, because water discharges from hotels are similar to domestic wastewater; and are made to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities. Hotels in locations using district steam may track and adjust temperature of discharges per local regulation, but this is not a significant water aspect for global operations. Marriott does not expect this aspect to be relevant in the future because hotels will continue to discharge water to third-party municipal water and sewage treatment facilities.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marriott's process is to track water consumption - total volume for the company's portfolio of properties through utility billing from submittals in MESH. Using guidance from EPA's WaterSense program regarding typical water usage categories, we estimate water consumption for the purpose of CDP reporting at 35% of water withdrawal.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Using guidance from EPA's WaterSense program regarding typical water usage categories, we estimate water consumption for the purpose of CDP reporting at 35% of water withdrawal. Water withdrawals are captured in MESH and performance is tracked quarterly. Marriott's process is not to separately meter wastewater, as it is billed as a utility service relative to water charges. Marriott is conducting internal studies and sub-metering projects with the goal of further refining the understanding of consumptive uses of water in hotels, including irrigation and cooling towers.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Select properties report monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Properties are requested to self-report data from the readings of the property water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

A small percentage of properties recycle and report on recycled water use in our database. The properties that report this data make up less than 1% of the portfolio.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marriott's process is to track the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to workers through NALCO.

(9.2.4) Please explain

It is Marriott's policy for all hotel properties operated by Marriott to have the necessary hygienic facilities for associates. It is also the policy for hotels that house a portion of the workforce onsite to have complete WASH services. Availability of water is monitored at least monthly through internal processes. Water quality is monitored through our global water safety program, developed in collaboration with NALCO that was initiated to improve water quality and water safety at Marriott hotels. This program is linked to Marriott's Transcendent asset management platform, which provides visibility into property compliance with and performance against water quality standards.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

136700

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, water withdrawals increased slightly by approximately 7,300 megaliters compared to 2022. This increase was driven mainly by increased business activity, including a higher occupancy rate in 2023 compared to 2022. We anticipate withdrawals to continue to increase as occupancy rises and the company's portfolio of properties continues to expand. Marriott's portfolio is expected to continue to expand through facility acquisitions and new construction properties, which is anticipated to impact total water withdrawals.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

88855

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Marriott tracks wastewater discharges in our managed portfolio through utility billing; however, this metric is not currently captured in volume. Using estimates of water consumption for CDP-reporting purposes, water discharges are estimated at 65% of water withdrawals. Since overall water withdrawals increased in 2023 compared to 2022, estimated discharges also increased. We anticipate water discharges to continue to increase as occupancy rises, and Marriott's portfolio is expected to continue to expand through facility acquisitions and new construction properties.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

47845

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Using guidance from EPA's Water Sense program regarding typical water usage categories, we estimate water consumption for the purpose of CDP reporting at 35% of water withdrawals. Since overall water withdrawals increased in 2023 compared to 2022, estimated consumption also increased. We anticipate consumption to continue to increase as occupancy rises, and Marriott's portfolio is expected to continue to expand through facility acquisitions and new construction properties.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

58000

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Minimal change in the number of properties located in high water stress areas.

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Minimal change in the number of properties located in high water stress areas.

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

42.43

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool is used to determine the percentage of water withdrawals from owned, managed, and leased properties in areas with high water stress. The process included uploading a list of properties open in 2023 as relevant sites into WRI Aqueduct and evaluating the list of sites to identify those properties located in areas of 'High', 'Extremely High', or 'Arid' baseline water stress. Approximately 43% of our water withdrawals from owned, managed, and leased properties are located in areas of 'High', 'Extremely High', or 'Arid' baseline water stress, as defined by the WRI Aqueduct tool. Marriott expects water withdrawals from areas with water stress to stay about the same over the next five years. In areas with high water stress, we will continue to evaluate opportunities for properties to decrease water withdrawals. Therefore, even with continued business growth, we do not expect water withdrawals to increase significantly.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

138.33

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :In 2022 fresh surface water accounted for 149 megaliters of water withdrawals. While withdrawals from this decreased slightly year over year, we are selecting about the same due to the limited volume of withdrawal associated with this source.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals from fresh surface water volume is relevant, because some Marriott properties utilize fresh surface water for irrigation purposes. Water withdrawals from fresh surface water and rainwater in 2023 were 138.34 megaliters compared to 135.87 megaliters in 2022. This reflects a 2% increase, which we consider negligible.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals from seawater volume is relevant, because some Marriott properties do desalinate water onsite. We do not currently monitor the water that is desalinated onsite, so therefore are not able to report on this data.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Marriott's internal property sustainability survey does not distinguish between renewable and nonrelevant renewable groundwater sources. All groundwater is reported as "Groundwater – non-renewable".

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4817.56

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal from groundwater is relevant, because some Marriott operations utilize groundwater for irrigation purposes and/or as non-potable water in locations that lack access to municipal water sources. Marriott's sustainability survey does not distinguish between renewable and nonrenewable groundwater sources. All groundwater is reported as "Groundwater – non-renewable". Water withdrawals from groundwater – non-renewable increased to 4,817.56 megaliters in 2023, compared to 4,310.14 megaliters in 2022, mainly due to an increase in business activity.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/entrained water is not applicable, as Marriott managed, owned, and leased properties do not withdraw produced or entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6926.82

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal from third party sources is relevant, because the majority of Marriott's operations utilize water from municipal water sources. Water withdrawals from third party sources increased to 6,926.82 megaliters in 2023, compared to 4,927.04 megaliters in 2022 mainly due to an increase in business activity.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is not applicable, as Marriott managed, owned, and leased hotels do not discharge water to fresh surface water destinations.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water/seawater is not applicable, as Marriott managed, owned, and leased hotels do not discharge water to brackish surface water/seawater destinations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater is not applicable, as Marriott managed, owned, and leased hotels do not discharge water to groundwater destinations.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

88855

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges to third-party destinations are relevant, because it is currently the only destination to which hotels discharge water. Marriott's process is to track wastewater discharges in the company's managed portfolio through utility billing, but this is not a metric that is captured by volume. Using estimates of water consumption for CDP, water discharges are estimated at 65% of water withdrawals. Water discharges increased in 2023 by approximately 5.6% compared to 2022. This reflects the same percentage increase as total 2023 water withdrawals compared to the previous year.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

The scale and geographic diversification of the business make it unlikely that localized water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities could generate a substantive change in our overall business. In 2023, Marriott conducted an assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool to evaluate owned, managed, and leased properties vulnerable to baseline water stress, and coastal and riverine flooding. This process included uploading active properties and exporting and filtering results based on a set of criteria (e.g., number of rooms, % revenue, validated data) to identify those properties located in areas of 'High', 'Extremely High', or 'Arid' baseline water stress. Marriott determined that approximately 300 managed properties appear to be located in areas of at least 'High' baseline water stress area with at least 'High' flooding risks, as defined by WRI; however, these properties, collectively, represent a small portion of our global portfolio so we do not consider these risks to have a potentially substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. The company also aims to manage water-related risks beyond Marriott's physical hotels. For example, to support the management of flood-related risks, we have enterprise-wide business continuity plans, task forces, an executive-led Crisis Relief

Committee, the Marriott Disaster Relief Fund and TakeCare Relief Fund, and long-standing relationships with non-profit organizations that offer assistance to communities in times of disaster. The Marriott Infrastructure Resilience & Adaptation (MIRA) program also evaluates climate-related risks to physical assets globally and creates resiliency strategies, programs, and training to help mitigate losses associated with climate-related events such as coastal flooding, tropical cyclones, wildfires, inland flooding, heat stress, cold stress, and drought. Marriott also expanded its climate scenario analysis to international hotels.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have not assessed this value chain stage.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	23713000000	173467.45	As Marriott hotels increase water efficiency, the company expects water intensity metrics to decrease.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Global Water Intensity

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.763

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Occupied room night

(9.12.5) Comment

This intensity metric represents cubic meters of water withdrawn per occupied room night for managed and franchised properties, globally.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>This is not applicable to Marriott's operations, as our "products" are hotel rooms.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

The classification of Marriott's products/services as low water impact has not been a key priority for the company. However, Marriott provides guests and customers information on water use data using the Hotel Water Measurement Initiative, a methodology and tool for hotels to calculate the water use in their properties. This tool allows guests to determine low water impacts based on data. Where available, water footprint data is available to guests on each hotel's website.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Marriott has not set a target for water pollution, as this type of target would be more applicable to manufacturing companies. Marriott's current water target aims to reduce water intensity per occupied room by 15% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. This target covers Marriott's managed and franchised properties.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Marriott has not set a target for WASH services. Marriott's current water target aims to reduce water intensity per occupied room by 15% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. This target covers Marriott's managed and franchised properties.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Marriott's current water target aims to reduce water intensity per occupied room by 15% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline. This target covers Marriott's managed and franchised properties.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per business unit

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

10/05/2017

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.84

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.71

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.76

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

62

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of Marriott's Serve 360 Goals, the company aims to reduce water consumption per occupied room by 15% from a 2016 baseline by year-end 2025. Please note, the boundary for this target includes franchised properties (in addition to managed, owned and leased).

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As of year-end 2023, Marriott achieved a 9.3% global reduction in water consumption per occupied room from a 2016 baseline. The company will continue to explore opportunities to reduce water consumption at properties, including the implementation of efficiency measures.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Marriott's approach to water management includes developing and implementing programs and projects that are tailored for specific property attributes and locations while also supporting the management of water-related risks. For example, to help reduce water consumption, Marriott's full-service, managed properties may elect to implement a water conservation project applicable to their location. This can include the installation of low-flow faucets, toilets, and showerheads; smart irrigation controllers; laundry water reuse systems; and high-efficiency irrigation spray nozzles. Managed and franchised properties across the globe also have access to online educational resources, including water conservation and management practices.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marriott has not assessed if our organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity. However, the company invests in biodiversity projects to support the preservation of habitats, work to increase resiliency and advance the company's broader net-zero target (by no later than 2050).

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marriott has not assessed if our organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity. However, the company invests in biodiversity projects to support the preservation of habitats, work to increase resiliency and advance the company's broader net-zero target (by no later than 2050).

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marriott has not assessed if our organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity. However, the company invests in biodiversity projects to support the preservation of habitats, work to increase resiliency and advance the company's broader net-zero target (by no later than 2050).

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marriott has not assessed if our organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity. However, the company invests in biodiversity projects to support the preservation of habitats, work to increase resiliency and advance the company's broader net-zero target (by no later than 2050).

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marriott has not assessed if our organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity. However, the company invests in biodiversity projects to support the preservation of habitats, work to increase resiliency and advance the company's broader net-zero target (by no later than 2050).

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

*Marriott has not assessed if our organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity. However, the company invests in biodiversity projects to support the preservation of habitats, work to increase resiliency and advance the company's broader net-zero target (by no later than 2050).
[Fixed row]*

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Energy intensity (managed properties, kWh per square meter of conditioned space).

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Energy intensity (managed properties, kWh per square meter of conditioned space) was externally assured by ERM CVS.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024AssuranceStatement.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Total energy use (managed and franchised properties; million MWh)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Total energy use for both managed and franchised properties (million MWh) was externally assured by ERM CVS.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Location- and market-based GHG emissions intensity (managed properties; kg CO2e per square meter of conditioned space)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Location- and market-based GHG emissions intensity for managed properties (kg CO2e per square meter of conditioned space) was externally assured by ERM CVS.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024AssuranceStatement.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Total water consumption for managed properties (million cubic meters) was externally assured by ERM CVS.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024AssuranceStatement.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Water intensity (managed properties; cubic meters per occupied room)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Water intensity for managed properties (cubic meters per occupied room) was externally assured by ERM CVS.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024AssuranceStatement.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

This CDP response contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States federal securities laws based on Marriott management’s current assumptions and expectations, including statements regarding our environmental targets, goals, commitments, and programs and other business plans, initiatives, and objectives. These statements are typically accompanied by the words “aim,” “hope,” “believe,” “estimate,” “plan,” “expect,” “goal,” “commit,” “intend,” “strive,” “target,” “will,” “may,” “can,” “plan,” “intend,” “potential,” “continue,” “future,” “endeavor,” or similar expressions; and similar statements concerning anticipated future events and expectations that are not historical facts. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise these statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this response, and undue reliance should not be placed on these statements. Goals, targets, intentions, ambitions, or expectations described in the response are aspirational and subject to change and are not guarantees or promises that all goals, targets, intentions, ambitions, or expectations will be met. All such statements are intended to enjoy the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Our actual future results, including the achievement of our targets, intentions, ambitions, goals, or commitments, could differ materially from these statements as the result of changes in circumstances, assumptions not being realized, or other risks, expectations, trends, uncertainties, and factors that we may not be able to accurately predict or assess. Such risks, uncertainties, and factors include the risk factors discussed in our U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. We urge you to consider all of the risks, uncertainties, and factors identified above or discussed in such reports carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements in the response. Marriott cannot assure you that the results reflected or implied by any forward-looking statement will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that those results will have the forecasted or expected consequences and effects. Question 2.2.2.5 “Supply Tiers Covered” Tier 1 and Tier 2. Question 8.2 “Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.” Per question 1.22, we are not providing the

total commodity volume that is sourced. Question 8.14.1, "Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details." - Assess legal compliance with forest regulations: CDP portal did not give opportunity to answer with 'Yes'.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Climate/Water: VP, Engineering & Facilities Forests: VP, Sustainability & Supplier Diversity

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Business unit manager

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ No

