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Independent Accountants' Review Report

To the Management of Marriott International, Inc.

We have reviewed Marriott International, Inc.'s (Marriott) Schedule of Select Sustainability Indicators (the "Subject Matter") included in Appendix A and as presented in Marriott's 2026 Serve 360 Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with the criteria also set forth in Appendix A (the "Criteria"). Marriott's management is responsible for the Subject Matter in accordance with the Criteria. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Subject Matter based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform our review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to the Subject Matter in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Subject Matter is in accordance with the Criteria, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. As such, a review does not provide assurance that we became aware of all significant matters that would be disclosed in an examination. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent of Marriott and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our review engagement. Additionally, we have complied with the other ethical requirements set forth in the Code of Professional Conduct and applied the Statements on Quality Management Standards established by the AICPA.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. Our review consisted principally of applying analytical procedures, making inquiries of persons responsible for the Subject Matter, obtaining an understanding of the data management systems and processes used to generate, aggregate and report the Subject Matter and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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As described in Appendix A, the Subject Matter is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. Furthermore, Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on a significant number of estimations and management assumptions due to the inherent nature of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard as well as the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions criteria.

The information included in Marriott's 2026 Serve 360 Report, other than the Subject Matter, has not been subjected to the procedures applied in our review and, accordingly, we express no conclusion on it.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the Schedule of Select Sustainability Indicators for the year ended December 31, 2025 in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Ernst & Young LLP

April 30, 2026

Appendix A
Marriott International, Inc.
Schedule of Select Sustainability Indicators
For the year-ended December 31, 2025

Subject Matter	Reported value	Criteria
Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	1,265,087mt CO_2e	World Resources Institute ("WRI") / World Business Council for Sustainable Development's ("WBCSD") The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, as amended by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance
Scope 2 GHG emissions, location-based method (LBM)	5,358,226 mt CO2e	
Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based method (MBM)	5,360,469 mt CO2e	
Scope 1 and 2 LBM GHG emissions	6,623,313 mt CO2e	
Scope 1 and 2 MBM GHG emissions	6,625,556 mt CO2e	
Scope 3 GHG emissions	12,203,082 mt CO2e	WRI/WBCSD's The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, WRI/WBCSD's The GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions
Energy consumption (managed properties) – hotel properties	18.2 million megawatt hours	Total energy consumed within the organization as defined in GRI 302-1(e) – (g)[1]. Significant contextual information necessary to understand how the data are compiled have been disclosed.
Energy consumption (managed properties – non-hotel properties	0.5 million megawatt hours	
Total energy consumption (managed properties)	18.7 million megawatt hours	
Total energy consumption (franchised properties)	19.8 million megawatt hours	Total energy consumed from the fuel consumed plus purchased electricity, heating, cooling and steam at franchised properties[2]. Significant contextual information necessary to understand how the data are compiled, including standards, methodologies, assumptions, calculation tools and sources of conversion factors used have been disclosed.
Total water withdrawal (managed properties)	146.0 million cubic meters	Total water withdrawal within the organization at managed properties as defined in GRI 303-3 (a) and (d)[3]. Significant contextual information necessary to understand how the data are compiled have been disclosed.

[1] Total energy consumption (managed properties) is calculated using the same operational control boundary as Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Other criteria included in GRI 302-1 (i.e., the breakout of total energy consumption by renewable and non-renewable sources and the related fuel types used, the breakout of total energy consumption by electricity, heating, cooling and steam uses) are excluded. There is no material electricity, heating, cooling, or steam sold during the period. The conversion factor for reported value to GRI standard unit of measure is 1 megawatt hour = 3.6 X 10^9 J

[2] Total energy consumption at franchised properties is calculated using the same reporting boundary as Scope 3 Category 14 GHG emissions and follows the same calculation approach as total energy consumption at managed properties. Fuel consumed includes renewable and non-renewable sources.

[3] Other criteria included in GRI 303-3a (i.e., water withdrawal by source) and GRI 303-3b and c (i.e., water withdrawal from all areas with water stress and a breakdown of total water withdrawal by freshwater and other water) are excluded. The conversion factor for reported value to GRI standard unit of measure is 1 cubic meter = 0.001 megaliters

Reporting Boundary and General Methodology:

Marriott International, Inc. (Marriott, Marriott hotels, company, we, our) has selected an organizational boundary for the Subject Matter based on the company's operational control and represents global operations. Our portfolio of owned, leased, managed hotels, residences, and non-hotels such as owned/leased above-property locations (e.g., headquarters, offices spaces), fleet vehicles, and the corporate jet fall within our operational control due to Marriott's influence over day-to-day activities and ability to enforce operational and environmental standards. Our portfolio of franchised hotel properties falls outside of our operational control and is reported within Scope 3 emissions.

We have license and other agreements with third parties, such as for our timeshare properties, MGM Collection with Marriott Bonvoy properties and Design Hotels properties, which are not applicable to the Scope 3 Category 14 boundary based on the franchise definitions included in WRI/WBCSD's The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Additionally, there are a small number of non-hotel facilities under Marriott's operational control that are currently excluded from the inventory boundary due to an immaterial quantity of emissions, lack of data availability, and poor data quality.

Marriott calculates emissions by multiplying relevant activity data by the applicable emission factors, and global warming potentials (GWPs) sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Refer to Emission Factor Sources at the end of this report.

Energy consumption (managed properties) & Scope 1 GHG emissions:

Scope 1 represents direct emissions from the on-site combustion of natural gas, biomass, biodiesel, coal, kerosene, liquified natural gas (LNG), and propane; combustion of diesel and gasoline in company-operated vehicles; and fugitive emissions from refrigerants in on-site cooling equipment. Marriott uses actual data (such as third-party invoices, monthly utility bills, or meter readings) to calculate scope 1 emissions. For natural gas, diesel and propane, where actual data is not available, consumption data is estimated through an extrapolation methodology by peer group. Peer groups are based on brand category, climate zone, and amenity intensities. For the properties without actual data, the methodology extrapolates the various energy sources by utilizing coefficients derived from actuals from peer group properties. If other fuels exist in the peer group, then the volume of natural gas, diesel, and propane are normalized to equal total fuel consumption. Refrigerant data is estimated using 1% of total Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions to account for refrigerants based on guidance from the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) v1.0. HCMI is a methodology for hotels to calculate the carbon footprint of hotel stays and meetings in their properties. Emissions from biogenic sources are excluded as they are immaterial. Marriott's Scope 1 GHG emissions are made up primarily of 99% CO_2, with other constituent gases being immaterial or not applicable.

The emission factor sources used to calculate scope 1 GHG emissions are included in the Emission Factor Sources at the end of this report.

Energy consumption (managed properties) & Scope 2 LBM and MBM GHG emissions:

Scope 2 LBM and MBM emissions represent indirect emissions from purchased electricity, district chilled water, district heating water, and district steam. Marriott uses actual data (such as third-party invoices, monthly utility bills, or meter readings) to calculate scope 2 emissions. Where actual data is not available, Marriott estimates electricity, district chilled water, district heating water, and district steam activity using the same peer group methodology as our extrapolated Scope 1 energy. Emissions from biogenic sources are excluded as they are immaterial. Marriott's Scope 2 LBM and MBM GHG emissions are made up primarily of 99% CO_2, with other constituent gases being immaterial or not applicable.

The emission factors used to calculate scope 2 LBM emissions and scope 2 MBM emissions are included in the Emission Factor section at the end of this report. The location-based method reflects the average GHG intensity of the electric grids where Marriott's operations are located and thus where the electricity consumption occurs.

Market-based emissions are reflective of contractual instruments for the claim of renewable energy, supplier-specific emissions factors where available, and residual mix emissions factors where available. For countries where residual mix factors are not currently available, emissions were calculated using grid averages, which may result in double counting of voluntary purchases of renewable energy between electricity customers. Regarding renewable energy contractual instruments, Marriott primarily purchases Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were specific to the markets in which Marriot has operations in the 2025 reporting year.

Energy consumption (franchised properties) & Scope 3 GHG emissions:

Scope 3 GHG emissions are indirect emissions from other sources in Marriott's value chain. Marriott evaluates the fifteen Scope 3 categories as follows.

Scope 3 Emissions	Reported value in mt CO_2e
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	3,577,424
Category 2: Capital goods	561,930
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	1,390,653
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	178,466
Category 7: Employee commuting	605,346
Category 14: Franchises	5,889,263
Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions	12,203,082

The above table presents only the Scope 3 categories we deem material. Category 4 transportation and distribution emissions are included in Scope 3 Category 1 and Category 2 and not material to be reported separately. Categories 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 15 are immaterial. Categories 8 and 10 are not applicable based on the nature of Marriott's business.

For all categories deemed material, Marriott applies the minimum boundary per the GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard for each material category unless otherwise noted. Value chain partner data is not used at this time. Emissions from biogenic sources are excluded as they are immaterial.

Category 1:
Purchased goods and services include all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by Marriott. Purchased or acquired products include procurement directly by Marriott as well as third-party owner procurement of products to support hotels managed by Marriott (which fall within Marriott's operational control). Products include all goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products) not otherwise included in the other categories of upstream Scope 3 emissions (i.e., Categories 2-8). Under the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Technical Guidance, cradle-to-gate emissions include all emissions that occur over the life cycle of purchased capital goods, up to the point of receipt by Marriott, excluding emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company. Currently, Marriott is unable to differentiate upstream transportation and distribution from other cradle-to-gate emissions, so transportation and distribution of purchased goods are included in this category and not split out into Scope 3 Category 4.

To calculate emissions, Marriott uses the spend-based method, as defined by the Scope 3 Technical Guidance. Spend is mapped to specific emission factors by commodity or industry. Where spend cannot be mapped to a specific emissions factor, estimation factors are calculated using weighted averages of commodity- or industry-level emission factors based on the distribution of mapped spend. Remaining unmapped spend is mapped to an average emissions factor derived from spend with established emission factors. These average emissions factors are grouped

into two categories, Food & Beverage and Other Non-Food & Beverage. Spend is normalized (i.e., deflated) to the USD year based on the emission factors used to ensure consistency, refer to Emission Factor Sources at the end of this report. Separately, Marriott calculates a Land Use Change (LUC) that is incrementally added to Category 1 for purposes of Marriott's SBTi target. The LUC adjustment is incremental to the requirements of the Criteria and, as such, is reported separately. The LUC emissions are 247,918 mtCO2e and not included in the Category 1 total presented above. With the LUC adjustment factored in, total Scope 3 GHG Emissions would equal 12,451,000 mt CO_2e.

Category 2:

Capital goods include all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by Marriott. Capital expenditures are predominantly from IT software expenditures and hotel renovations, including both Marriott and owner spend on construction, construction materials, and finishing materials such as furniture, fixtures and equipment. When actual spend information is not available, spend data is estimated based on budget information.

Cradle-to-gate emissions include all emissions that occur over the life cycle of purchased capital goods, up to the point of receipt by Marriott, excluding emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company. Currently, Marriott is unable to differentiate upstream transportation and distribution from other cradle-to-gate emissions, so transportation and distribution of capital goods are included in this category and not split out into Scope 3 Category 4.

To calculate emissions, Marriott uses the spend-based method, as defined by the Scope 3 Technical Guidance. Capital goods spend is mapped to applicable emission factors by commodity or industry where available. When spend cannot be mapped to a specific emission factor, estimation factors are calculated using weighted averages of commodity- or industry-level emission factors, based on the distribution of mapped capital goods spend. Any remaining unmapped spend is assigned an average emission factor derived from capital goods spend with established emission factors. For construction-related spend spanning multiple construction types, a blended construction approach is applied. Under this approach, emission factors are calculated as a weighted average of relevant construction emission factors based on an assumption related to the proportional distribution of mapped construction spend. Spend is normalized (i.e., deflated) to the USD year based on the emission factors used to ensure consistency. Refer to Emission Factor Sources at the end of the report.

Category 3:

Fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA) include upstream emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by Marriott within the organizational boundary, not already accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category does not include combustion-related emissions, as these are already accounted for in Scopes 1 and 2, or from above property activity as those are considered not material individually or in the aggregate. FERA consists of upstream emissions of purchased mobile and stationary fuels, upstream emissions of purchased non-renewable electricity, transmission and distribution losses, and the generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users. The extrapolated data used to calculate Scope 1 and 2 are also utilized for the FERA calculation.

To calculate emissions, Marriott uses the average-data method, as defined by the Scope 3 Technical Guidance.

Category 5:

Waste generated in operations includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste that is generated in Marriott's operations. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater using actual volume from properties through invoices or estimates using the Hotel Waste Measurement Methodology (HWMM) v1.0. HWMM is a standardized methodological approach for operators within the hospitality industry to collect, measure, and report waste; it is published by the World Sustainable Hospitality Alliance, and provides instruction for extrapolating waste based on hotel STR (Smith Travel Research) level, food & beverage offerings, and geographic location. The methodology extrapolates for solid waste, diverted solid waste, food waste, and diverted

food waste. This category does not include above property activity as those are considered not material individually or in the aggregate.

To calculate emissions, Marriott uses the waste-type specific method, as defined by the Scope 3 Technical Guidance.

Category 7:

Employee commuting includes emissions from the transportation of associates managed by Marriott (Marriott associates) between their homes and their worksites (including well-to-tank, which is beyond the minimum boundary defined for Category 7), whether hotel properties or above property offices. These emissions may arise from travel such as automobile, bus, rail, micromobility, and other modes of transportation. Emissions in this category include the Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of Marriott associates and third-party transportation providers resulting from these activities.

To calculate emissions, Marriott uses the average-data method, as defined by the Scope 3 Technical Guidance. Marriott estimates a region-specific emissions per employee factor based on publicly available commuting data, including mode of transportation and average commuting distance, and emission factors, refer to Emission Factor Sources below. Marriott estimates a consistent total number of commuting days by year for all regions. Region-specific headcount is then multiplied by the region-specific emissions per employee factor to calculate total emissions from employee commuting.

Category 14:

Franchises include emissions from the operation of franchised hotels and is calculated based on the franchise-specific method. As a franchisor, Marriott International accounts for emissions that occur from the operation of franchised hotels (i.e., the scope 1 and 2 emissions of franchisees) in this category. As the upstream value chain emissions associated with franchised hotels (i.e., the scope 3 emissions of franchisees) are optional under the GHG Protocol and Marriott International has limited influence over these emissions, franchise upstream value chain emissions are not included in the inventory boundary.

The activity data types, estimations, emission factors and other methods for franchised hotels are the same as those described above for Marriott's Scope 1 and 2 (location-based and market-based) emissions.

Water withdrawal (managed properties)

Water withdrawal data is based on actual metered or invoiced data when it is available. At locations where actual metered or invoiced data is not available, water withdrawal is estimated using an extrapolation methodology by peer group similar to the energy and emissions processes. This metric excludes activity from above property as those are considered not material individually or in the aggregate.

Measurement Uncertainty

The Subject Matter reporting described above is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. Furthermore, Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on a significant number of estimations and management assumptions due to the inherent nature of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard as well as the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions criteria.

Emission Factors Sources

Metric	Source
Scope 1 GHG emissions	US EPA MRR, Biogenic EF. US EPA MRR - Final Rule - Commercial Sector - 2016 Updates US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Commercial Sector 2013 (IPCC) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Commercial Institutional) Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department GHG Guidelines (2010 Edition) US EIA Carbon Dioxide Emissions Coefficients (2024 release) US EPA Tailpipe Greenhouse Gas Emissions from a Typical Passenger Vehicle
Scope 2 LBM emissions GHG emissions	2025 US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID 2025 (w/2023 Data)_Rev_2) US EIA Emission Factors for Steam and Chilled Water (2010 publication) IEA (2025): Emission factors for international electricity usage (2023 data year) 2025 Australia National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors 2025 Canada National Inventory Report (2023 data) 2024 MITECO Electricity Mix Emission Factor – Spain 2025 Brazilian GHG Protocol US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Commercial Sector 2013
Scope 2 MBM emissions GHG emissions	2025 US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID 2025 (w/2023 Data)_Rev_2) US EIA Emission Factors for Steam and Chilled Water (2010 edition) IEA (2025): Emission factors for international electricity usage (2023 data year) 2025 Australia National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors 2025 Canada National Inventory Report (2023 data) 2024 MITECO Electricity Mix Emission Factor – Spain (residual mix) 2025 Brazilian GHG Protocol US EPA MRR, Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Commercial Sector 2013 Green-E Residual Mix Emission Rates 2024 (2022 data)[4] European Residual Mixes 2025 (data for 2024)
Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions	US EPA – Supply Chain, Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 by NAICS-6 (EPA USEEIO Supply Chain factors) Weighted average factors calculated by Marriott on EPA USEEIO Supply Chain factors
Scope 3 Category 2 GHG emissions	EPA USEEIO Supply Chain factors Weighted average factors calculated by Marriott on EPA USEEIO Supply Chain factors
Scope 3 Category 3 GHG emissions	2023 US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID), published June 2025IEA (2025): Emission factors for international electricity usage (2023 data year) 2025 UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting

[4] Green-e is an adjusted green-average emission factor that accounts for all unique Green-e Energy certified sales in the United States. A complete adjusted emission factor (i.e., residual mix that counts for all voluntary renewable energy claimed) is not available for the U.S. at this time.

Scope 3 Category 5 GHG emissions	EPA Waste emission factors
Scope 3 Category 7 GHG emissions	US EPA USEEIO emission factors, January 2025 2022 UK Government Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Version 2.0
Scope 3 Category 14 GHG emissions	See Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission factor sets above.