## UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

# FORM 8-K

### **CURRENT REPORT**

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): July 25, 2018

### MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) 1-13881 (Commission File Number) 52-2055918 (IRS Employer Identification No.)

10400 Fernwood Road, Bethesda, Maryland (Address of principal executive offices)

20817 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (301) 380-3000

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter)

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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#### Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure.

As discussed in the Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2018, Marriott International, Inc. adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (Topic 606) and several related ASUs (collectively referred to as "ASU 2014-09") in the 2018 first quarter using the full retrospective transition method. Exhibit 99 presents the effect of adoption of ASU 2014-09 on our unaudited results of operations and related financial measures for our 2017 quarters and fiscal year, which we have labeled "As Recast". We reported our recast financial statements and related disclosures required by GAAP in our 2018 first quarter 10-Q and earnings release for the required periods and will continue to report our recast financial statements and related disclosures in our future quarterly and year-end filings.

We are providing this information to assist investors in comparing our 2018 results. The information in this Form 8-K, including Exhibit 99, is being furnished and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any other filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits. The following exhibit is furnished with this report:

Exhibit 99 As Recast 2017 financial information (unaudited)

### **SIGNATURE**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

### MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Date: July 25, 2018 By: /s/ Bao Giang Val Bauduin

Bao Giang Val Bauduin

Controller and Chief Accounting Officer

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## $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.} \\ \textbf{RESULTS OF OPERATIONS} \end{array}$

#### **2017 RECAST UNDER ASU 2014-09**

(in millions except per share amounts, unaudited)

We adopted ASU 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (Topic 606) and several related ASUs (collectively referred to as "ASU 2014-09") in the 2018 first quarter using the full retrospective transition method. The following table presents our 2017 unaudited results of operations as recast under ASU 2014-09.

	Fiscal Year 2017									
	_	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Total
REVENUES										
Base management fees	\$	264	\$	285	\$	269	\$	284	\$	1,102
Franchise fees		355		408		419		404		1,586
Incentive management fees		140		155		138		174		607
Gross Fee Revenues		759		848		826		862		3,295
Contract investment amortization		(11)		(12)		(11)		(16)		(50)
Net Fee Revenues		748		836		815		846		3,245
Owned, leased, and other revenue		428		448		433		443		1,752
Cost reimbursement revenue		3,736		3,927		3,830		3,962		15,455
Total Revenues		4,912		5,211		5,078		5,251		20,452
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES										
Owned, leased, and other - direct		356		350		351		354		1,411
Depreciation, amortization, and other		51		71		54		53		229
General, administrative, and other		212		234		205		270		921
Merger-related costs and charges		51		21		28		59		159
Reimbursed expenses		3,696		3,791		3,650		4,091		15,228
Total Expenses		4,366		4,467		4,288		4,827		17,948
OPERATING INCOME		546		744		790		424		2,504
Gains and other income, net		_		25		6		657		688
Interest expense		(70)		(73)		(73)		(72)		(288)
Interest income		7		8		9		14		38
Equity in earnings		11		12		6		11		40
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		494		716		738		1,034		2,982
Provision for income taxes		(123)		(227)		(253)		(920)		(1,523)
NET INCOME	\$	371	\$	489	\$	485	\$	114	\$	1,459
EARNINGS PER SHARE										
Earnings per share - basic <sup>1</sup>	\$	0.96	\$	1.29	\$	1.30	\$	0.31	\$	3.89
Earnings per share - diluted $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	\$	0.95	\$	1.28	\$	1.29	\$	0.31	\$	3.84
Basic Shares		384.9		378.5		372.3		365.1		375.2
Diluted Shares		390.0		383.0		376.6		369.9		379.9

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the earnings per share for the four quarters differs from annual earnings per share due to the required method of computing the weighted average shares in interim periods.

### MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC. NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES **2017 RECAST UNDER ASU 2014-09**

(\$ in millions except per share amounts)

The following table presents our reconciliations of 2017 Adjusted operating income, Adjusted operating income margin, Adjusted net income, and Adjusted diluted EPS, to the most directly comparable GAAP measure as recast under ASU 2014-09. Adjusted total revenues is used in the determination of Adjusted operating income margin.

	Fiscal Year 2017									
		First Quarter	Second Quarter			Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Total
Total revenues, as recast on page 2	\$	4,912	\$	5,211	\$	5,078	\$	5,251	\$	20,452
Less: Cost reimbursement revenue		(3,736)		(3,927)		(3,830)		(3,962)		(15,455)
Less: Merger-related adjustments <sup>1</sup>				_		(3)				(3)
Adjusted total revenues**		1,176		1,284		1,245		1,289		4,994
Operating income, as recast on page 2		546		744		790		424		2,504
Less: Cost reimbursement revenue		(3,736)		(3,927)		(3,830)		(3,962)		(15,455)
Add: Reimbursed expenses		3,696		3,791		3,650		4,091		15,228
Add: Merger-related adjustments <sup>2</sup>		48		26		22		59		155
Adjusted operating income **		554		634		632		612		2,432
Operating income margin		11%		14%		16%		8%		12%
Adjusted operating income margin **		47%		49%		51%		47%		49%
Net income, as recast on page 2		371		489		485		114		1,459
Less: Cost reimbursement revenue		(3,736)		(3,927)		(3,830)		(3,962)		(15,455)
Add: Reimbursed expenses		3,696		3,791		3,650		4,091		15,228
Add: Merger-related adjustments <sup>2</sup>		48		26		22		59		155
Less: Gain on sale of Avendra		_		_		_		(659)		(659)
Income tax effect of above adjustments		(4)		46		70		197		309
Add: U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017				_				563		563
Adjusted net income **	\$	375	\$	425	\$	397	\$	403	\$	1,600
Diluted EPS, as recast on page 2 $^{\rm 3}$	\$	0.95	\$	1.28	\$	1.29	\$	0.31	\$	3.84
Adjusted Diluted EPS 3 **	\$	0.96	\$	1.11	\$	1.05	\$	1.09	\$	4.21

<sup>\*\*</sup>Denotes non-GAAP financial measures. Please see pages 5 and 6 for information about our reasons for providing these alternative financial measures and the limitations on their use.

Merger-related adjustments to revenues include Starwood purchase accounting revisions.

Merger-related adjustments to operating income include Starwood merger costs presented in the "Merger-related costs and charges" caption of our Income Statement and net purchase accounting

<sup>3</sup> The sum of the earnings per share for the four quarters differs from annual earnings per share due to the required method of computing the weighted average shares in interim periods.

### MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC. NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES 2017 RECAST UNDER ASU 2014-09

(\$ in millions except per share amounts)

The following table presents our reconciliation of 2017 Adjusted EBITDA to Net income as recast under ASU 2014-09.

	Fiscal Year 2017										
		First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Total	
Net income, as recast on page 2	\$	371	\$	489	\$	485	\$	114	\$	1,459	
Cost reimbursement revenue		(3,736)		(3,927)		(3,830)		(3,962)		(15,455)	
Reimbursed expenses		3,696		3,791		3,650		4,091		15,228	
Interest expense		70		73		73		72		288	
Interest expense from unconsolidated joint ventures		1		3		2		4		10	
Tax provision		123		227		253		920		1,523	
Depreciation and amortization		51		71		54		53		229	
Contract investment amortization		11		12		11		16		50	
Depreciation classified in reimbursed expenses		32		33		28		33		126	
Depreciation and amortization from unconsolidated joint ventures		11		10		10		11		42	
Share-based compensation		35		41		42		37		155	
Gain on asset dispositions		_		(24)		_		(659)		(683)	
Merger-related costs and charges		51		21		28		59		159	
Adjusted EBITDA **	\$	716	\$	820	\$	806	\$	789	\$	3,131	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Denotes non-GAAP financial measures. Please see pages 5 and 6 for information about our reasons for providing these alternative financial measures and the limitations on their use.

### MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC. EXPLANATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

We report certain financial measures that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). We discuss management's reasons for reporting these non-GAAP measures below, and the preceding schedules reconcile the most directly comparable GAAP measure to each non-GAAP measure that we refer to. Although management evaluates and presents these non-GAAP measures for the reasons described below, please be aware that these non-GAAP measures have limitations and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for revenue, operating income, income from continuing operations, net income, earnings per share or any other comparable operating measure prescribed by GAAP. In addition, we may calculate and/or present these non-GAAP financial measures differently than measures with the same or similar names that other companies report, and as a result, the non-GAAP measures we report may not be comparable to those reported by others.

**Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted Operating Income Margin.** Adjusted operating income and Adjusted operating income margin exclude cost reimbursement revenue, reimbursed expenses, Starwood merger costs presented in the "Merger-related costs and charges" caption of our Income Statement, and net purchase accounting revisions. We believe that these are meaningful metrics because they allow for period-over-period comparisons of our ongoing operations before these items and for the reasons further described below.

Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Diluted EPS. Adjusted net income and Adjusted diluted EPS reflect our net income and diluted earnings per share excluding the impact of cost reimbursement revenue, reimbursed expenses, merger-related costs, charges, and other merger-related adjustments due to purchase accounting, the gain on the sale of our ownership interest in Avendra, and the income tax effect of these adjustments, and with respect to our 2017 fourth quarter and full year results, our provisional estimate of the impact of the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. We calculate the income tax effect of the adjustments using an estimated tax rate applicable to each adjustment. We believe that these measures are meaningful indicators of our performance because they allow for period-over-period comparisons of our ongoing operations before these items and for the reasons further described below.

Adjusted Earnings Before Interest Expense, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA"). Adjusted EBITDA reflects net income excluding the impact of the following items: cost reimbursement revenue and reimbursed expenses, interest expense, depreciation (including depreciation classified in "Reimbursed expenses," as discussed below), amortization, and provision for income taxes, pre-tax transaction and transition costs associated with the Starwood merger, gains and losses on asset dispositions, and share-based compensation expense for all periods presented.

In our presentations of Adjusted operating income and operating income margin, Adjusted net income, and Adjusted diluted EPS, we exclude transaction and transition costs associated with the Starwood merger, which we record in the "Merger-related costs and charges" caption of our Income Statements, and other merger-related adjustments due to purchase accounting, to allow for period-over period comparisons of our ongoing operations before the impact of these items. We exclude cost reimbursement revenue and reimbursed expenses, which relate to property-level and centralized programs and services that we operate for the benefit of our hotel owners. We do not operate these programs and services to generate a profit over the contract term, and accordingly, when we recover the costs that we incur for these programs and services from our hotel owners, we do not seek a mark-up. For property-level services, our owners typically reimburse us at the same time that we incur expenses. However, for centralized programs and services, our owners may reimburse us before or after we incur expenses, causing temporary timing differences between the costs we incur and the related reimbursement from hotel owners in our operating and net income. Over the long term, these programs and services are not designed to impact our economics, either positively or negatively. Because we do not retain any such profits or losses over time, we exclude the net impact when evaluating period-over-period changes in our operating results.

We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is a meaningful indicator of our operating performance because it permits period-over-period comparisons of our ongoing operations before these items and facilitates our comparison of results before these items with results from other lodging companies. We use Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate companies because it excludes certain items that can vary widely across different industries or among companies within the same industry. For example, interest expense can be dependent on a company's capital structure, debt levels, and credit ratings. Accordingly, the impact of interest expense on earnings can vary significantly among companies. The tax positions of companies can also vary because of their differing abilities to take advantage of tax benefits and because of the tax policies of the jurisdictions in which they operate. As a result, effective tax rates and provisions for income taxes can vary considerably among companies. Our Adjusted EBITDA also excludes depreciation and amortization expense which we report under "Depreciation, amortization, and other" as well as depreciation classified in "Reimbursed expenses" and "Contract investment amortization" in our Consolidated Statements of Income (our "Income Statements"), because companies utilize productive assets of different ages and use different methods of both acquiring and depreciating productive assets. Depreciation classified in "Reimbursed expenses" reflects depreciation of

## MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC. EXPLANATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Marriott-owned assets, for which we receive cash from owners to reimburse the company for its investments made for the benefit of the system. These differences can result in considerable variability in the relative costs of productive assets and the depreciation and amortization expense among companies. We exclude share-based compensation expense in all periods presented to address the considerable variability among companies in recording compensation expense because companies use share-based payment awards differently, both in the type and quantity of awards granted.