

MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

2002 ANNUAL REPORT

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FINANCIAL



Brands

"When anyone, anywhere sees the name 'Marriott' and believes it ensures a standard of quality, integrity and dependability, that's an act of trust. We have built trusted brands over 75 years, and today we earn that trust with everything we do."

J.W. MARRIOTT, JR.

- Marriott Hotels & Resorts: Best in Customer Satisfaction (American Traveler Survey)
- The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company: #1 Deluxe Chain (*Business Travel News*)
- Renaissance Hotels & Resorts: Best Upscale Hotel (Market Metrix, Index of Customer Satisfaction)
- Residence Inn: #1 Extended-Stay Hotel (J.D. Power and Associates)
- TownePlace Suites: #1 Mid-Price Extended-Stay Hotel (*Business Travel News*)
- SpringHill Suites: Best Upper Mid-Price Hotel (Market Metrix, Index of Customer Satisfaction)

Full-Service Lodging



Marriott.
HOTELS & RESORTS

Marriott.
RESORTS

Marriott.
CONFERENCE CENTERS

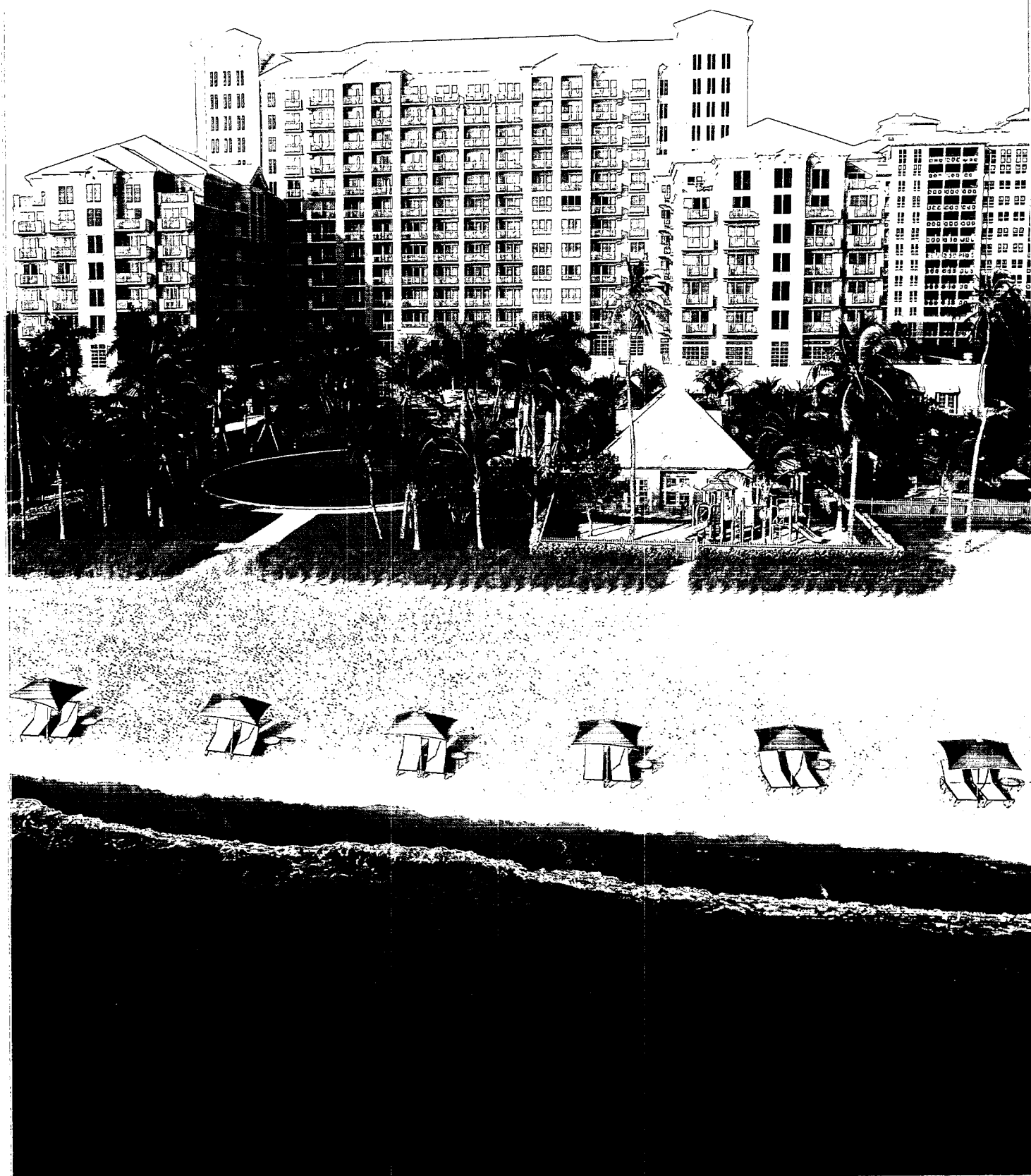

RENAISSANCE.
HOTELS & RESORTS

Marriott Hotels & Resorts is our flagship brand of 450 upscale hotels, including over 40 Marriott Resort locations, 13 Marriott Conference Centers and 23 JW Marriott Hotels & Resorts. The brand is trusted by guests worldwide to enhance their travel or meeting experience with knowledgeable service, genuine care and gracious attention to detail. Our thoughtfully designed hotels feature spacious and comfortable guest rooms, pools and fitness centers; superb restaurants and room service; and The Room That Works[®] business centers, and Concierge and Executive levels.

Marriott Resorts is our award-winning portfolio of distinctive properties in the world's most sought-after destinations. Designed for travelers seeking memorable and rewarding experiences, Marriott Resort locations offer attentive service and exceptional amenities, with many featuring world-class golf and spa facilities.

Marriott Conference Centers provides the special expertise, environment, technology and on-site recreation to ensure creative, effective meetings for small- to mid-size groups. Positioned close to cities with distraction-free surroundings, Marriott Conference Centers set the stage for "The Ultimate Meeting Experience."

Renaissance Hotels & Resorts is an upscale, distinctive full-service hotel brand designed to enhance the enjoyment of our guests. Renaissance guests can expect stylish environments; crisp, attentive service; and contemporary restaurants that feature well-defined, quality dining experiences. Enjoy the warm, inviting ambience of Renaissance in more than 125 properties worldwide.



The Ritz-Carlton, Key Biscayne is Miami's newest oceanfront resort and spa, located on the southernmost barrier island in the United States.



At Marriott resorts worldwide, relaxation is an active pursuit, found among refreshing pools, world-class spas and championship golf.

VISION: To be the world's leading provider of hospitality services.

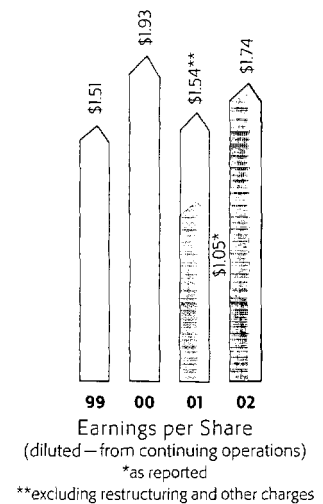
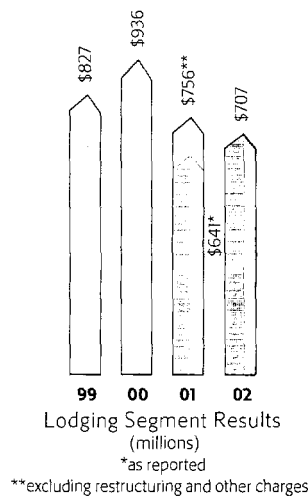
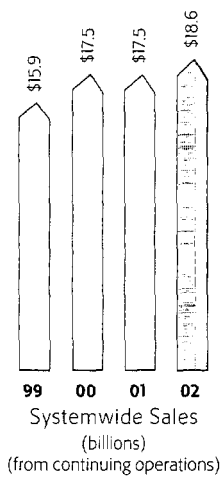
Since its founding in 1927, our company has been built on a foundation of hard work, integrity, service and the pursuit of excellence. The knowledge and experience we've gained over the years has served us well as we've grown from a root beer stand to a global lodging company. Today, Marriott International is an acknowledged leader in the hospitality industry. We offer the most comprehensive lodging portfolio in the world, with nearly 2,600 properties across 18 hotel, vacation ownership and corporate housing brands.

Along the way, we've built a highly regarded but never duplicated culture that emphasizes the importance of people and recognizes the value they bring to our organization. Every day, approximately 144,000 associates serve guests in 67 countries and territories. It is their attention to detail, commitment to quality, and passion for delivering world-class service that keeps guests coming back to Marriott.

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Cover: Inspired by the splendor of the Grand Canyon, the alluring JW Marriott Desert Ridge Resort & Spa in Phoenix boasts a serene setting accented by majestic palm-lined paths and star-studded evenings.

Financial Highlights



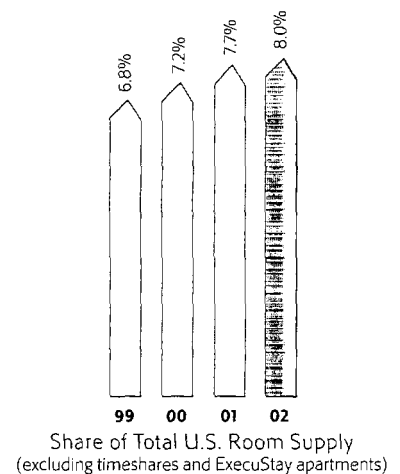
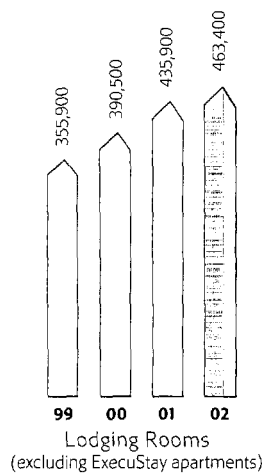
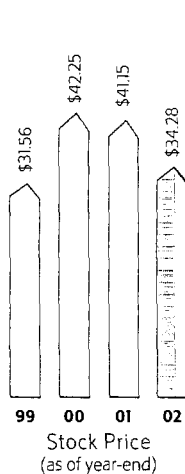
MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

	2002	2001	CHANGE
<i>(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)</i>			
Systemwide sales ¹	\$18,599	\$17,477	6%
Lodging segment profit ²	\$ 707	\$ 756	-6%
Income from continuing operations, net of taxes ³	\$ 439	\$ 398	10%
Diluted earnings per share ^{1,2}	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.54	13%

¹ From continuing operations.

² Excludes restructuring and other charges of \$115 million (pretax) in 2001.

³ Excludes restructuring and other charges of \$129 million (net of taxes) in 2001.



Extended-Stay and Corporate Lodging



Residence Inn by Marriott, North America's leading extended-stay brand, allows guests on long-term trips to maintain a balance between work and life while away from home. Spacious suites with full kitchens and separate areas for sleeping, working, relaxing and eating offer homelike comfort and functionality. A friendly staff, complimentary hot breakfast and evening social hours add to the sense of community. There are more than 425 Residence Inn hotels across North America.



TownePlace Suites by Marriott offers an affordable home for moderate tier travelers on extended-stay trips. With comfortable, casual suites and 24-hour staff, TownePlace Suites provides a neighborhood-style living experience at an exceptional value. A fully equipped kitchen, ample work area, and separate voice and data lines help guests balance work and personal time. An exercise room, pool and BBQ offer guests a chance to relax. There are more than 100 TownePlace Suites locations in the United States.



Marriott Executive Apartments is the ideal answer when international travel takes guests away from home a little bit longer. Offering studios to three-bedroom apartments, Marriott Executive Apartments delivers the comforts of home plus the indulgence of quality hotel services, including round-the-clock staffing, housekeeping and laundry service. The living areas offer fully equipped kitchens and dedicated work and relaxation areas. There are six Marriott Executive Apartments in key international gateway cities.



Marriott ExecuStay, a leading U.S. corporate apartment provider, offers temporary housing to travelers who prefer the spaciousness and privacy of an apartment. ExecuStay finds the right solution for each traveler and delivers a fully furnished, accessorized apartment with as little as one day's notice. Residents enjoy biweekly housekeeping and exceptional 24-hour customer service. ExecuStay apartments are located in most major cities across the United States.

Ownership Resorts



Marriott Vacation Club International is a recognized worldwide leader in the vacation ownership industry. MVCI offers a lifetime of memorable vacations, with flexible options including trade for Marriott Rewards points or exchange to other destinations around the globe. Spacious one-, two- and three-bedroom villas provide separate living and dining areas, master bedroom with whirlpool tub, private balcony, full kitchen and washer/dryer. There are 45 MVCI resorts in the United States, Caribbean, Europe and Asia.



Horizons by Marriott Vacation Club offers flexible vacation ownership at an affordable price. Each functional, family-friendly two-bedroom villa accommodates up to eight guests and includes many comforts of home, such as roomy living and dining areas, private balcony, full kitchen and washer/dryer. Horizons resorts are thoughtfully designed to be active vacation communities, with themed amenities and activities for all ages. There are two Horizons locations: Orlando, Florida, and Branson, Missouri.



Marriott Grand Residence Club combines the advantages of second home ownership with the services and amenities of a fine resort, as well as the benefits of exchange to worldwide destinations. Locations include South Lake Tahoe, California, and London's Mayfair district.



The Ritz-Carlton Club is a luxury tier real estate product combining the benefits of second home ownership with the personalized services and amenities that are hallmarks of The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company. Designed as a private club, members may stay at their home Club or choose from other Ritz-Carlton Clubs in ski, golf or beach destinations. There are four Ritz-Carlton Club resorts: St. Thomas; Aspen and Bachelor Gulch, Colorado; and Jupiter, Florida.

Luxury Lodging



THE RITZ-CARLTON®
HOTEL COMPANY, L.L.C.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, L.L.C., manages more than 50 luxury hotels in North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East and a growing number of other destinations worldwide. Each Ritz-Carlton hotel consistently provides the finest personal service and redefines elegance for business and leisure travelers.

BVLGARI
HOTELS & RESORTS

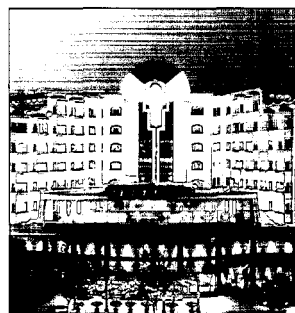
BVLGARI Hotels & Resorts, developed in partnership with jewelry and luxury goods designer Bulgari S.p.A., is a new luxury hotel brand designed for guests who seek a distinctive, sophisticated setting in major cities and exclusive destinations. Each property will feature Bulgari's striking contemporary style and offer the finest Italian-influenced cuisine. The first property is expected to open in early 2004 in Milan.



JW MARRIOTT.
HOTELS & RESORTS

JW Marriott Hotels & Resorts is a distinctive collection of luxurious hotels providing the attentive personal service, elegant accommodations and extensive array of services required by the world's most discerning travelers. JW Marriott Hotels & Resorts properties are located in key business and leisure destinations throughout the world.

Select-Service Lodging



Courtyard by Marriott is the preeminent brand in the upper-moderate price sector, with nearly 600 hotels in 11 countries and territories. Courtyard's customer-focused design provides guests with a consistently high-quality experience. Business travelers know they can expect a great guest room that combines comfort and functionality. Business and leisure travelers count on Courtyard to put them in control so they can leave feeling restored.



SpringHill Suites by Marriott, one of the fastest growing all-suite brands, offers upper-moderate priced suites that are spacious enough for working, relaxing and preparing light meals. SpringHill Suites combines Marriott hospitality with a complimentary continental breakfast and a suite that is up to 25 percent larger than a traditional hotel room. Suites feature a pantry area with a small refrigerator, sink and microwave. There are nearly 100 locations across North America.



Fairfield Inn by Marriott is Marriott's most affordable welcome, offering superior value for both business and leisure travel. In addition to clean and comfortable guest rooms, Fairfield Inn provides free local calls, swimming pool and complimentary continental breakfast. Fairfield Inn and Suites properties also include uniquely designed suites, an exercise room and enhanced amenities. There are more than 500 Fairfield Inn locations across the United States.



Ramada International Hotels & Resorts provides value-sensitive guests with the best room experience in the moderate tier. Ramada hotels deliver "Everything Except Excess" to meet guest expectations in service, amenities and price. This promise applies to all brand extensions – from superior Plazas to relaxing Resorts and boutique Encores. There are over 140 Ramada International hotels in 20 countries and territories outside of the United States.

To Our Shareholders:

This was a year of unique challenges, achievements and milestones for Marriott International. Our business model and competitive advantages, as in other tough times, helped us outperform the hospitality industry.

As a result, despite the industry's most significant decline in over 50 years, our earnings increased, our balance sheet grew stronger, and our significant liquidity and debt capacity increased. The fundamentals of our business model are solid, and we grew our market share around the world, adding 31,600 lodging rooms. By year-end, we operated or franchised nearly 2,600 properties across 18 brands in 67 countries and territories. Above all, as we bring our



J.W. Marriott, Jr. *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (right)*
William J. Shaw *President and Chief Operating Officer (left)*

75th anniversary year to a close, our "spirit to serve" is stronger than ever.

In 2002, net income from continuing operations totaled \$439 million. Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations were \$1.74, a 66 percent increase over 2001. Cash flow from operations increased 28 percent. Despite the difficult environment, our total debt net of cash reserves declined by \$400 million during the year. We completed \$729 million in property sales and negotiated dispositions that should yield an additional \$259 million in proceeds in early 2003. In 2002, our earnings before interest expense, taxes, depreciation and amortization from continuing operations was \$707 million, 8.2 times our interest expense.

Even in this weak travel environment, we were able to achieve 70 percent average occupancy—far above the U.S. industry average of 59 percent.

How? First, our offerings meet a broad spectrum of consumer needs. We offer travelers—from government employees

to business groups to vacationing families—an extraordinary selection of price ranges, locations and brands. Second, travelers recognize that our brands represent the highest value, consistency and quality in the industry. And third, our growing portfolio of hotels creates economies of scale that enable us to provide the industry's most valuable frequent traveler program, reservation systems, and sales and marketing programs.

Profits from our lodging business totaled \$707 million in 2002. Revenues from base management and franchise fees totaled \$611 million, a 3 percent increase over 2001. REVPAR (Revenue Per Available Room) declined 5.7 percent in Marriott's North American company-operated hotels during the year, offset by the 6.4 percent net increase in the number of our domestic rooms under Marriott flags. Due to effective cost controls, we also earned \$162 million in incentive management fee revenue.

Internationally, company-operated comparable hotel REVPAR increased 2.2 percent in constant U.S. dollars. International house profit margins increased over 1 percentage point, and the number of rooms increased 5.8 percent outside the U.S. Business remains weak in Latin America and Europe, while we've seen signs of improvement in Asia.

The decline in travel had less impact on our timeshare business, as leisure travelers continued to invest in opportunities to vacation with friends and family. Some of our newest resorts generated greater-than-expected contract sales during the year. Our luxurious Ritz-Carlton Club in Bachelor Gulch, Colorado, reported \$36 million in contract sales. Two of our Marriott Vacation Club destinations, Marriott's Aruba Surf Club and Marriott's Aruba Ocean Club, reported a combined \$69 million in contract sales—nearly double our expectations. In all, our timeshare business generated \$1.2 billion in revenue and \$183 million in profits in 2002.

The year also offered a unique opportunity to strengthen our focus on our core lodging business, improve return on invested capital and increase shareholder value by exiting the distribution and senior living businesses. We sold the business at nine of our distribution centers to competitors, and closed four other centers. We also announced that Marriott Senior Living Services would be sold to Sunrise Assisted Living, Inc. Although the asset writedowns, severance and reduction in inventories triggered by these dispositions reduced our 2002 after-tax profits by \$171 million, we

expect these transactions to generate cash proceeds in excess of \$400 million, which we plan to use to repurchase our common stock.

We maintained our efforts to generate sales and revenue, particularly for short-term group business where competition has been most intense. We placed particular emphasis on attracting special segment customers, including seniors, government travelers, fraternal and religious groups, and wedding planners.

We offered a variety of promotions, including Marriott Rewards' "Take Two" offer, which generated incremental revenue and brought the total Marriott Rewards membership to over 18 million. In October, we re-launched the "Take Two" campaign with a new Courtyard advertisement featuring U.S. football heroes Steve Young and Jerry Rice.

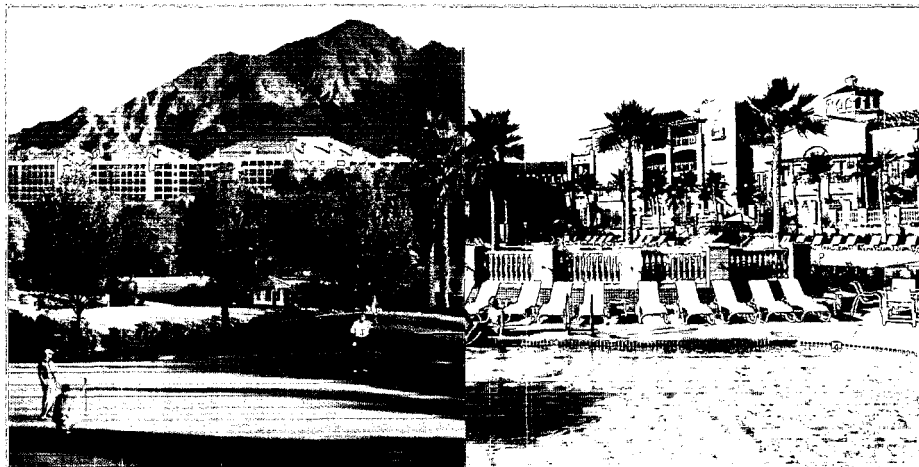
Technology continues to be an important business tool. With nearly six million visits per month, Marriott.com helps us reach tech-savvy customers. Reservations through Marriott.com grew 53 percent versus 2001 and generated

our brands. Over 40 percent of the hotels in our pipeline are full-service. Including conversions, we expect to open 25,000 to 30,000 rooms in each of 2003 and 2004.

In the U.S., our market share of rooms increased to 8 percent, from 3.4 percent 15 years ago. At year-end, Lodging Econometrics reported that Marriott brands accounted for nearly 20 percent of all new hotel rooms under construction, under conversion or in permitting in the U.S.

International expansion is also vital to our company's growth. While our international presence has increased nine-fold over the past decade, we have a less than 1 percent market share outside the U.S. This presents a tremendous growth opportunity, which is why approximately 25 percent of the rooms in our pipeline are in non-U.S. markets.

Marriott offers the best and most diverse portfolio of high-quality lodging brands in the industry, and that strength serves as the foundation for customer, owner and franchisee preference, steady growth and long-term profitability.



Growth

By focusing on managing and franchising, we can rapidly add hotels to our portfolio and increase our global distribution. This allows us to grow and enhance the value of our brands.

gross revenue in excess of \$1 billion. In 2002, we made Marriott.com faster, easier to use and more accessible than ever.

Together with others in the industry, we introduced Travelweb.com for consumers who wish to comparison shop based on price, amenities, location or brand. More than 800 Marriott hotels joined in the venture, which adds revenue and provides another channel for customers to reach us.

Our results in 2002 clearly demonstrate the soundness of the Marriott business model, which is built around our propensity for growth, a strong brand portfolio that provides outstanding value, and a culture that celebrates change and values responsiveness.

By focusing on managing and franchising, we can rapidly add hotels to our portfolio and increase our global distribution. This allows us to grow and enhance the value of our brands.

Our development pipeline currently has nearly 300 properties with more than 50,000 rooms, including over 28,000 rooms under construction or pending conversion to

Travelers prefer Marriott brands by a substantial margin. In a 2002 independent survey, Marriott Hotels & Resorts, our flagship brand, was preferred over the next leading lodging competitor by two to one. Outstanding customer service; consistent, high-quality products; and the most expansive geographic distribution in the industry drive this loyalty, which, in turn, enhances our growth prospects.

Owners and franchisees also prefer Marriott brands. They demonstrate that preference by purchasing, building or converting their hotels to our brands in increasing numbers. In 2002, franchisees and owners converted 6,700 rooms, representing over \$1 billion of real estate, to the Marriott system. In a 2002 survey of our owners and franchisees who own multiple brands, Marriott was preferred over the next leading competitor by six to one.

Our unique ability to swiftly and skillfully meet the changing needs of our guests, owners and franchisees is our hallmark and the key to our success. As the travel industry grows more complex, our strengths become even more apparent.

New additions to our portfolio of hotels enable us to be where our guests want us to be. In 2002, we opened our 2,500th hotel, the 950-room JW Marriott Desert Ridge Resort & Spa in Phoenix. Desert Ridge boasts the two largest ballrooms of any resort in Arizona and a 28,000-square-foot world-class spa. In its first full month of operation, Desert Ridge ran at 80 percent occupancy.

Existing properties were also renovated and expanded. New bedding, furnishings and, in the case of Courtyard, a major interior redesign, were featured during the year.

Today's travelers also require state-of-the-art communication tools. Since 1999, we have led the lodging industry in offering

Our board of directors is highly independent, with eight of the 11 board seats held by non-employee directors with considerable experience in international business, finance and marketing. We also have the strongest, most-seasoned and cohesive management team in our industry. Marriott's senior officers have an average of 22 years with the company, while their direct reports have an average tenure of 15 years.

As always, tough times bring out the best in Marriott's associates. None of our accomplishments in 2002 would have been possible without their hard work, dedication, professionalism and "spirit to serve." Thanks to them, we've successfully navigated the most challenging environment imaginable. At



Focus

The year also offered a unique opportunity to strengthen our focus on our core lodging business, improve return on invested capital and increase shareholder value.

guests high-speed internet access. In 2002, we announced plans to offer wireless high-speed internet services. By March 2003, 400 hotels in the U.S., the U.K. and Germany had completed installation of the new wireless system—the largest deployment in the industry.

Hotel owners and franchisees also have changing needs and interests. They have grown and become more active in the management of their properties. The economic climate has adversely affected them as well. Even so, many owners and franchisees have praised our quick response to the unstable and unpredictable economic conditions over the last two years. In particular, they are pleased with our efforts to cut operating costs and maximize their cash flow while maintaining high service standards. Owners are also pleased with our concerted effort to provide better and faster reporting systems to meet their needs.

We applaud the changes underway in corporate America to improve investor confidence. We have always maintained that uncompromising ethical standards are necessary to sustain a competitive advantage, as well as the pride and trust of our associates and shareholders. Building on this foundation, we have enhanced our financial reports to disclose more information than ever.

Marriott, *how* we do business is just as important as the business we do.

We are proud of our 2002 results. While it is difficult to visualize any significant near-term improvement in our industry or the economy in general, we are well-positioned to capitalize on the inevitable recovery. Our goals are to continually grow and improve our business no matter what obstacles we may face. We look forward to opening terrific new hotels around the world, pursuing exciting growth opportunities, and doing what we do best—providing world-class service to our customers.

J.W. MARRIOTT, JR.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

WILLIAM J. SHAW

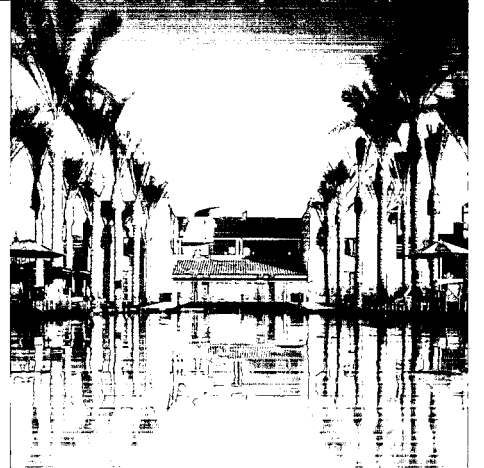
President and Chief Operating Officer

March 1, 2003



Value

Our growing portfolio of hotels creates economies of scale that enable us to provide the industry's most valuable and cost-effective frequent traveler program, reservation systems, and sales and marketing programs.



Marriott's Heritage of Service

During the past 75 years, Marriott has enjoyed tremendous growth and success. From the original nine-seat root beer stand, we have evolved into the world's leading lodging company. Today, Marriott is truly international. With nearly 2,600 properties in hundreds of communities around the world, our company reflects a rich cultural array of customers and associates.

While many things have changed over the years, one thing never will: our "spirit to serve." Our commitment to others is the foundation of our success. It is a reflection of our genuine desire to make a difference in the lives of our customers, our associates, and the communities in which we work and live. It is all about people caring for people. It is Marriott's heritage of service.



Marriott's global workforce represents many diverse cultures and backgrounds.

We are committed to attracting and retaining a diverse, world-class team of associates by being a great place to work:

- AMERICA'S MOST ADMIRABLE COMPANIES *Fortune* (1st in "Hotels, Casinos and Resorts," 3rd consecutive year)
- 100 BEST COMPANIES TO WORK FOR *Fortune* (6th consecutive year)
- TOP 50 COMPANIES FOR MINORITIES *Fortune* (5th consecutive year)
- 100 BEST CORPORATE CITIZENS *Business Ethics*
- 2002 CORPORATION OF THE YEAR Washington, D.C. chapter of the National Black MBA Association
- 2002 CATALYST AWARD For demonstrated success in advancing women's leadership in the workplace
- 50 BEST COMPANIES FOR LATINAS TO WORK FOR IN THE U.S. *Latina Style*
- 100 BEST COMPANIES FOR WORKING MOTHERS *Working Mother* (12th year)

We are committed to helping make every community where Marriott has a presence a better place to live and work through our "Spirit To Serve Our Communities" initiative:

- Each year, our hotels around the globe set aside a day of community service. In 2002, associates volunteered more than 200,000 hours overall.



Chairman and CEO J.W. Marriott, Jr. prepares meals for those in need with Marriott associates and D.C. Central Kitchen staff in Washington, D.C.

- Marriott and its associates have contributed nearly \$30 million to Children's Miracle Network since 1983. In 2002, associates raised \$2 million for hospitalized children in North America, and the company donated \$1.5 million in guest rooms and other in-kind giving.
- In 2002, Marriott sponsored job-shadowing programs, mentorships, and internships for nearly 10,000 students and at-risk youth.

We are committed to fostering our company's diversity among associates, suppliers, customers, owners and franchisees:

- The Hospitality Industry Diversity Institute (HIDI) presented its 2002 Lifetime Achievement Award to Chairman and CEO J.W. Marriott, Jr. for his commitment to advancing women, minorities and people with disabilities in the hospitality industry.

- In 2002, the NAACP ranked Marriott number one in its annual lodging industry report card for the third time.
- Marriott is one of the most diverse workplaces in America, with nearly 59 percent minority associates and over 57 percent women associates in the United States.
- Over the past five years, the percentage of minorities in executive-level positions at Marriott has more than doubled, and the percentage of women executives has increased 75 percent.
- Marriott's highly successful supplier diversity program spent nearly \$160 million with over 10,000 minority- and women-owned U.S. businesses in 2002.

In Costa Rica, Marriott associates build a Habitat for Humanity home.



Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

General

The following discussion presents an analysis of results of our operations for fiscal years ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000. Systemwide sales include sales from our franchised properties, in addition to our owned, leased and managed properties.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Continuing Operations

2002 COMPARED TO 2001

Income from continuing operations, net of taxes, increased 63 percent to \$439 million, and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations advanced 66 percent to \$1.74. Income from continuing operations reflected \$208 million of tax benefits associated with our Synthetic Fuel business and a \$44 million gain on the sale of our investment in Interval International, offset by the \$50 million charge to write down the acquisition goodwill for ExecuStay and the decreased demand for hotels and executive apartments. The comparisons to 2001 reflected the \$204 million pre-tax restructuring and other charges against continuing operations that we recorded in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Sales, which exclude sales from our discontinued Distribution Services and Senior Living Services businesses, increased 8 percent to \$8.4 billion in 2002, reflecting the sales for our new Synthetic Fuel business and revenue from new lodging properties, partially offset by the decline in lodging demand. Systemwide sales, excluding sales from discontinued businesses, increased by 6 percent to \$18.6 billion in 2002.

2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Income and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations decreased 45 percent to \$269 million and 46 percent to \$1.05, respectively. Pretax restructuring and other charges totaling \$204 million and lower lodging segment financial results, due to the decline in hotel performance, reduced income from continuing operations.

Sales of \$7.8 billion in 2001 from our continuing operations were down slightly compared to the prior year, reflecting a decline in hotel performance, partially offset by revenue from new lodging properties. Systemwide sales, excluding sales from our discontinued businesses, were \$17.5 billion, flat with the prior year.

Marriott Lodging

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000	Annual Change	
				2002/ 2001	2001/ 2000
Sales	\$8,248	\$7,786	\$7,911	6%	-2%
Segment financial results before restructuring costs, other charges, goodwill impairment and Interval International gain	\$ 713	\$ 756	\$ 936	-6%	-19%
Restructuring costs	—	(44)	—	nm	nm
Other charges	—	(71)	—	nm	nm
Interval International gain	44	—	—	nm	nm
Goodwill impairment	(50)	—	—	nm	nm
Segment financial results, as reported	\$ 707	\$ 641	\$ 936	10%	-32%

nm = not meaningful

2002 COMPARED TO 2001

Marriott Lodging, which includes our Full-Service, Select-Service, Extended-Stay, and Timeshare segments, reported a 10 percent increase in segment financial results and 6 percent higher sales in 2002. Results reflect a \$44 million pretax gain related to the sale of our investment in Interval International and increased revenue associated with new properties, partially offset by lower fees due to the decline in demand for hotel rooms. Our revenues from base fees totaled \$379 million, an increase of 2 percent. Franchise fees totaled \$232 million, an increase of 5 percent, and incentive management fees were \$162 million, a decline of 20 percent. The \$50 million write-down of acquisition goodwill associated with our executive housing business, ExecuStay, reduced Lodging results in 2002. The 2002 comparisons are also impacted by the \$115 million restructuring costs and other charges recorded in 2001.

We consider Revenue per Available Room (REVPAR) to be a meaningful indicator of our performance because it measures the period-over-period change in room revenues for comparable properties. We calculate REVPAR by dividing room sales for comparable properties by room nights available to guests for the period. REVPAR may not be comparable to similarly titled measures such as revenues. Comparable REVPAR, room rate and occupancy statistics used throughout this report are based on North American properties we operate. Statistics for Fairfield Inn and SpringHill Suites company-operated North American properties are not presented; since these brands only have a few properties that we operate, the information would not

be meaningful (identified as "nm" in the tables below). Systemwide statistics include data from our franchised properties, in addition to our owned, leased and managed properties. Systemwide statistics are based on comparable worldwide units reflecting constant foreign exchange rates. Occupancy, average daily rate and REVPAR for each of our principal established brands are shown in the following table.

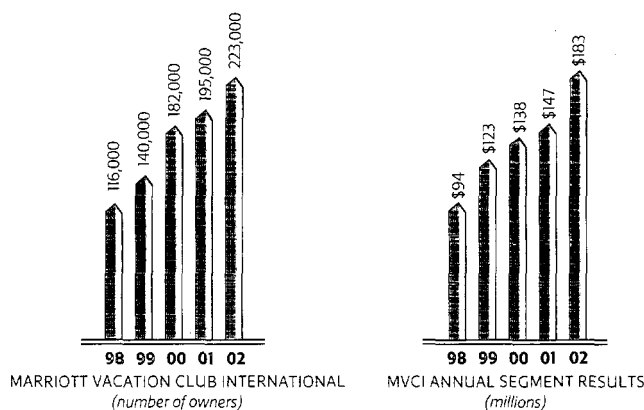
	Comparable Company-Operated North American Properties		Comparable Worldwide Systemwide	
	2002	Change vs. 2001	2002	Change vs. 2001
MARRIOTT HOTELS, RESORTS & SUITES				
Occupancy	70.1%	-% pts.	68.7%	0.8% pts.
Average daily rate	\$137.28	-4.8%	\$126.87	-4.1%
REVPAR	\$ 96.25	-4.8%	\$ 87.20	-3.0%
THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTELS				
Occupancy	66.1%	0.6% pts.	67.3%	1.5% pts.
Average daily rate	\$233.40	-5.2%	\$213.15	-4.1%
REVPAR	\$154.21	-4.3%	\$143.47	-2.0%
RENAISSANCE HOTELS, RESORTS & SUITES				
Occupancy	65.1%	-0.9% pts.	66.6%	1.4% pts.
Average daily rate	\$131.77	-3.2%	\$107.46	-3.5%
REVPAR	\$ 85.80	-4.5%	\$ 71.58	-1.4%
COURTYARD				
Occupancy	69.1%	-2.1% pts.	69.3%	-1.2% pts.
Average daily rate	\$ 94.47	-5.1%	\$ 91.24	-4.0%
REVPAR	\$ 65.26	-7.9%	\$ 63.23	-5.6%
FAIRFIELD INN				
Occupancy	nm	nm	66.0%	-0.3% pts.
Average daily rate	nm	nm	\$ 64.48	-0.8%
REVPAR	nm	nm	\$ 42.59	-1.3%
SPRINGHILL SUITES				
Occupancy	nm	nm	68.2%	1.6% pts.
Average daily rate	nm	nm	\$ 77.96	-2.5%
REVPAR	nm	nm	\$ 53.14	-0.2%
RESIDENCE INN				
Occupancy	76.9%	-0.6% pts.	76.8%	-0.5% pts.
Average daily rate	\$ 97.36	-7.2%	\$ 95.68	-5.6%
REVPAR	\$ 74.87	-7.9%	\$ 73.47	-6.2%
TOWNEPLACE SUITES				
Occupancy	73.4%	0.2% pts.	72.4%	2.0% pts.
Average daily rate	\$ 62.78	-6.8%	\$ 63.28	-4.9%
REVPAR	\$ 46.08	-6.5%	\$ 45.80	-2.3%

nm = not meaningful

Across our Lodging brands, REVPAR for comparable company-operated North American properties declined by an average of 5.7 percent in 2002. Average room rates for these hotels decreased 4.9 percent, and occupancy declined slightly to 70.1 percent.

International Lodging reported an increase in the results of operations, reflecting the impact of the increase in travel in Asia and the United Kingdom. The favorable comparison is also impacted by the restructuring and other charges recorded in 2001.

Marriott Vacation Club International. Financial results increased 24 percent, reflecting a 5 percent increase in contract sales and note sale gains in 2002 of \$60 million compared to \$40 million in 2001, a gain of \$44 million related to the sale of our investment in Interval International, partially offset by lower development profits and higher depreciation from recently added systems for customer support.



Lodging Development

Marriott Lodging opened 188 properties totaling over 31,000 rooms across its brands in 2002, while 25 hotels (approximately 4,700 rooms) exited the system. Highlights of the year included:

- Thirty-five properties (6,700 rooms), 21 percent of our total room additions for the year, were conversions from other brands.
- Approximately 25 percent of new rooms opened were outside the United States.
- We added 112 properties (14,500 rooms) to our Select-Service and Extended-Stay brands.
- The opening of new Marriott Vacation Club International properties in France (Disneyland Paris) and Spain, and a Ritz-Carlton Club in Florida.

At year-end 2002, we had 300 hotel properties and more than 50,000 rooms under construction, awaiting conversion or approved for development. We expect to open over 150 hotels and timesharing resorts (25,000–30,000 rooms) in 2003. These growth plans are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside our control. See "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources."

2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Marriott Lodging, which includes our Full-Service, Select-Service, Extended-Stay, and Timeshare segments, reported a 32 percent decrease in segment financial results and 2 percent lower sales in 2001. Results reflected restructuring costs of \$44 million and other charges of \$71 million, including a \$36 million reserve for third-party guarantees

we expect to fund and not recover out of future cash flow, \$12 million of reserves for accounts receivable deemed uncollectible, a write-off of two investments in management contracts and other assets of \$8 million, \$13 million of losses on the anticipated sale of three lodging properties, and a \$2 million write-off associated with capitalized software costs arising from a decision to change a technology platform. Results also reflect lower fees due to the decline in demand for hotel rooms, partially offset by increased revenue associated with new properties. Incentive management fees declined 36 percent, base management fees declined 3 percent, and franchise fees increased 6 percent.

Occupancy, average daily rate and REVPAR for each of our principal established brands are shown in the following table.

	Comparable Company-Operated North American Properties		Comparable Worldwide Systemwide	
	2001	Change vs. 2000	2001	Change vs. 2000
MARRIOTT HOTELS, RESORTS & SUITES				
Occupancy	70.4%	-7.1% pts.	68.9%	-5.7% pts.
Average daily rate	\$142.96	-2.9%	\$131.60	-1.6%
REVPAR	\$100.62	-11.8%	\$ 90.64	-9.1%
THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTELS				
Occupancy	66.9%	-10.4% pts.	67.6%	-8.0% pts.
Average daily rate	\$249.94	2.3%	\$226.58	4.1%
REVPAR	\$167.21	-11.5%	\$153.25	-7.0%
RENAISSANCE HOTELS, RESORTS & SUITES				
Occupancy	65.6%	-7.7% pts.	65.4%	-4.7% pts.
Average daily rate	\$137.79	-2.9%	\$112.33	-1.8%
REVPAR	\$ 90.39	-13.1%	\$ 73.48	-8.3%
COURTYARD				
Occupancy	71.6%	-6.3% pts.	70.9%	-4.9% pts.
Average daily rate	\$ 99.45	1.2%	\$ 94.61	1.2%
REVPAR	\$ 71.24	-7.0%	\$ 67.12	-5.3%
FAIRFIELD INN				
Occupancy	nm	nm	66.3%	-3.2% pts.
Average daily rate	nm	nm	\$ 64.70	2.1%
REVPAR	nm	nm	\$ 42.91	-2.6%
SPRINGHILL SUITES				
Occupancy	nm	nm	70.0%	-0.1% pts.
Average daily rate	nm	nm	\$ 81.74	2.7%
REVPAR	nm	nm	\$ 57.20	2.6%
RESIDENCE INN				
Occupancy	77.8%	-5.1% pts.	77.9%	-3.9% pts.
Average daily rate	\$105.46	-1.4%	\$102.69	-0.2%
REVPAR	\$ 82.05	-7.5%	\$ 79.96	-5.0%
TOWNEPLACE SUITES				
Occupancy	74.6%	1.2%	73.0%	-0.6% pts.
Average daily rate	\$ 67.36	-2.5%	\$ 65.22	0.2%
REVPAR	\$ 50.28	-0.9%	\$ 47.64	-0.7%

nm = not meaningful

Across our Lodging brands, REVPAR for comparable company-operated North American properties declined by an average of 10.4 percent in 2001. Average room rates for these hotels declined 2 percent, while occupancy declined 6.7 percentage points.

International Lodging reported a decrease in the results of operations, reflecting the impact of the decline in international travel, and restructuring and other charges, partially offset by sales associated with new rooms. Over 35 percent of rooms added in 2001 were outside the United States.

Marriott Vacation Club International contributed over 20 percent of lodging segment financial results in 2001, after the impact of restructuring and other charges. Segment financial results increased 7 percent, reflecting a 22 percent increase in contract sales, the 2001 acquisition of the Grand Residence Club in Lake Tahoe, California, and note sale gains in 2001 of \$40 million compared to \$22 million in 2000, partially offset by higher marketing and selling expenses and severance expenses of nearly \$2 million associated with the Company's restructuring plan.

Corporate Expenses, Interest and Taxes

Corporate Expenses

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000	Annual Change	
				2002/ 2001	2001/ 2000
Corporate expenses before restructuring costs and other charges	\$126	\$117	\$120	8%	-3%
Restructuring costs	—	18	—	nm	nm
Other charges	—	22	—	nm	nm
Corporate expenses, as reported	\$126	\$157	\$120	-20%	31%

nm = not meaningful

2002 COMPARED TO 2001

Corporate expenses decreased \$31 million in 2002 to \$126 million, reflecting the following: (1) 2002 items, including higher insurance costs, higher litigation expenses, lower expenses associated with our deferred compensation plan, lower foreign exchange losses, and the continued favorable impact of our cost containment initiatives; (2) 2001 items, including restructuring charges of \$18 million related to severance costs and facilities exit costs, a \$35 million write-off of three investments in technology partners (including a \$22 million charge recorded in the fourth quarter), \$11 million in gains from the sale of affordable housing investments, and the reversal of a \$10 million insurance reserve related to a lawsuit at one of our hotels.

2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Corporate expenses increased \$37 million, reflecting the impact of restructuring charges of \$18 million related to severance costs and facilities exit costs, and other charges related to the fourth quarter write-off of a \$22 million investment in one of our technology partners. In addition to these items, we also recorded \$8 million of foreign exchange losses, and in prior quarters we recorded a

\$13 million write-off of two investments in technology partners. These charges were partially offset by \$11 million in gains from the sale of affordable housing tax credit investments, the favorable impact of cost containment action plans, and the reversal of a long-standing \$10 million insurance reserve related to a lawsuit at one of our managed hotels. The reversal of the insurance reserve was the result of our conclusion that a settlement could be reached in an amount that would be covered by insurance. We determined that it was no longer probable that the loss contingency would result in a material outlay by us, and accordingly, we reversed the reserve during the first quarter of 2001.

Interest Expense

2002 COMPARED TO 2001

Interest expense decreased \$23 million to \$86 million, reflecting the decrease in borrowing and interest rates.

2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Interest expense increased \$9 million to \$109 million, reflecting the impact of the issuance of Series E Notes in January 2001 and borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, partially offset by lower interest resulting from the payoff of commercial paper.

Interest Income and Income Tax

2002 COMPARED TO 2001

Interest income increased \$28 million, before reflecting reserves of \$12 million for loans deemed uncollectible at four hotels. The increase in interest income was favorably impacted by amounts recognized which were previously deemed uncollectible. The comparison to 2001 also reflects a \$6 million charge for expected guarantee fundings recorded against interest income in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Our effective income tax rate for continuing operations decreased to approximately 6.8 percent in 2002 from 36.1 percent in 2001, primarily due to the impact of our Synthetic Fuel business. Excluding the impact of Synthetic Fuel, our effective income tax rate for continuing operations for 2002 was 39.6 percent. Our effective tax rate for discontinued operations decreased from 35.4 percent to 15.7 percent due to the impact of the taxes associated with the sale of stock in connection with the disposal of our Senior Living Services business.

2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Interest income increased \$34 million, before reflecting reserves of \$48 million for loans deemed uncollectible as a result of certain hotels experiencing significant declines in profitability and the owners not being able to meet debt service obligations. The change in interest income was impacted by income associated with higher loan balances, including the loans made to the Courtyard joint venture in the fourth quarter of 2000, offset by \$6 million of expected guarantee fundings and the impact of \$14 million of income recorded in 2000 associated with an international loan that was previously deemed uncollectible.

Our effective income tax rate for continuing operations decreased to 36.1 percent in 2001 from 36.6 percent in

2000 as a result of modifications related to our deferred compensation plan and the impact of increased income in countries with lower effective tax rates.

Synthetic Fuel

In October 2001, we acquired four coal-based synthetic fuel production facilities (the Facilities) for \$46 million in cash. The Synthetic Fuel produced at the Facilities qualifies for tax credits based on Section 29 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under Section 29, tax credits are not available for Synthetic Fuel produced after 2007. We began operating these Facilities in the first quarter of 2002. The operation of the Facilities, together with the benefit arising from the tax credits, has been, and we expect will continue to be, significantly accretive to our net income. Although the Facilities produce significant losses, these are more than offset by the tax credits generated under Section 29, which reduce our income tax expense. In the fiscal year 2002, our Synthetic Fuel business reflected sales of \$193 million and a loss of \$134 million, resulting in a tax benefit of \$49 million and tax credits of \$159 million.

In January 2003, we entered into a contract with an unrelated third party to sell approximately a 50 percent interest in the Synthetic Fuel business. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions, including the receipt of a satisfactory private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding the new ownership structure. Contracts related to the potential sale are being held in escrow until closing conditions are met. If the conditions are not met by August 31, 2003, neither party will have an obligation to perform under the agreements. If the transaction is consummated, we expect to receive \$25 million in promissory notes and cash, as well as an earnout based on the amount of synthetic fuel produced. If the transaction is consummated, we expect to account for the remaining interest in the Synthetic Fuel business under the equity method of accounting.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Senior Living Services

2002 COMPARED TO 2001

On December 30, 2002, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell our senior living management business to Sunrise Assisted Living, Inc. and to sell nine senior living communities to CNL Retirement Partners, Inc. (CNL) for approximately \$259 million in cash. We expect to complete the sale early in 2003. On December 17, 2002, we sold twelve senior living communities to CNL for approximately \$89 million in cash. We accounted for the sale under the full accrual method in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) 66, and we recorded an after-tax loss of approximately \$13 million. Also, on December 30, 2002, we purchased 14 senior living communities for approximately \$15 million in cash, plus the assumption of \$227 million in debt, from an unrelated owner. We had previously agreed to provide a form of credit enhancement on the outstanding debt related to these communities. We plan to restructure the debt and

sell the communities in 2003. Management has approved and committed to a plan to sell these communities within 12 months. Accordingly, at January 3, 2003, the operating results of our Senior Living Services segment are reported in discontinued operations, and the remaining assets are classified as assets held for sale on the balance sheet.

As a result of the transactions outlined above, we anticipate a total after-tax charge of \$109 million. Since generally accepted accounting principles do not allow gains to be recognized until the underlying transaction closes, we cannot record the estimated after-tax gain of \$22 million on the sale of the nine communities to CNL until the sale is completed, which we expect to occur in early 2003. As a result, we have recorded an after-tax charge of \$131 million, which is included in discontinued operations for the year ended January 3, 2003.

In December 2001, management approved and committed to a plan to exit the companion living concept of Senior Living Services and sell the related properties within the next 12 months. We recorded an impairment charge of \$60 million to adjust the carrying value of the properties to their estimated fair value at December 28, 2001. On October 1, 2002, we completed the sale of these properties for \$62 million, which exceeded our previous estimate of fair value by \$11 million. We included the \$11 million gain in discontinued operations for the year ended January 3, 2003.

Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes and excluding the loss on disposal of \$131 million, was \$23 million, an increase of \$52 million over 2001 results. The increase reflects the impact of the 2001 plan to exit the companion living concept and its subsequent execution, higher per diems, recognition of a \$2 million one-time pretax payment associated with the sale of the Crestline Senior Living communities to an unaffiliated third party, lower amortization associated with our adoption of FAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," in the first quarter of 2002, and lower depreciation, partially offset by higher insurance costs.

2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Marriott Senior Living Services posted a 9 percent increase in sales in 2001, as we added a net total of three new communities (369 units) during the year. Occupancy for comparable communities increased by nearly 2 percent to 85.3 percent in 2001.

The division reported an after-tax loss of \$45 million, reflecting pretax restructuring and other charges of \$62 million, primarily related to the \$60 million write-down of 25 senior living communities held for sale to their estimated fair value and the write-off of a \$2 million (pretax) receivable no longer deemed collectible. These charges were partially offset by the favorable impact of the increase in comparable occupancy and the new units.

Distribution Services

2002 COMPARED TO 2001

In the third quarter of 2002, we completed a previously announced strategic review of the distribution services

business and decided to exit the business. As of January 3, 2003, through a combination of sale and transfer of nine facilities and the termination of all operations at four facilities, we have exited the distribution services business. Accordingly, we present the operating results of our distribution services business as discontinued operations and classify the remaining assets as held for sale at January 3, 2003, on the balance sheet. The after-tax cost to exit the business was \$40 million and included payments to third parties in connection with contractual agreements, severance costs and adjusting fixed assets to net realizable value. We present the exit costs together with the loss on operations of \$14 million, net of taxes, in discontinued operations for the year ended January 3, 2003. The \$14 million after-tax loss in 2002 represents a decline of \$10 million from 2001 results. The decrease reflects the impact of lower sales and a pretax \$2 million write-off in the first quarter of 2002 of an investment in a customer contract, offset by the 2001 restructuring and other charges of \$5 million (pretax) for severance costs, and the write-off of an accounts receivable balance from a customer that filed for bankruptcy.

2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Financial results for Marriott Distribution Services (MDS) reflect the impact of an increase in sales related to the commencement of new contracts in 2001 and increased sales from contracts established in 2000. The impact of higher sales on the financial results was more than offset by the decline in business from one significant customer, transportation inefficiencies, and restructuring and other charges of \$5 million (pretax), including severance costs and the write-off of an accounts receivable balance from a customer that filed for bankruptcy in the fourth quarter of 2001.

2001 Restructuring Costs and Other Charges

The Company experienced a significant decline in demand for hotel rooms in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks on New York and Washington and the subsequent dramatic downturn in the economy. This decline resulted in reduced management and franchise fees, cancellation of development projects, and anticipated losses under guarantees and loans. In 2001, we responded by implementing certain companywide cost-saving measures, although we did not significantly change the scope of our operations. As a result of our restructuring plan, in the fourth quarter of 2001 we recorded pretax restructuring costs of \$62 million, including (1) \$15 million in severance costs; (2) \$19 million, primarily associated with a loss on a sublease of excess space arising from the reduction in personnel; and (3) \$28 million related to the write-off of capitalized costs relating to development projects no longer deemed viable. We also incurred \$142 million of other charges, including (1) \$85 million related to reserves for guarantees and loan losses; (2) \$12 million related to accounts receivable reserves; (3) \$13 million related to the write-down of properties held for sale; and (4) \$32 million related to the impairment of technology related investments and other write-offs. We have provided

below detailed information related to the restructuring costs and other charges, which were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2001 as a result of the economic downturn and the unfavorable lodging environment.

2001 Restructuring Costs

SEVERANCE

Our restructuring plan resulted in the reduction of approximately 1,700 employees across our operations (the majority of which were terminated by December 28, 2001). In 2001, we recorded a workforce reduction charge of \$15 million, related primarily to severance and fringe benefits. The charge did not reflect amounts billed out separately to owners for property-level severance costs. In addition, we delayed filling vacant positions and reduced staff hours.

FACILITIES EXIT COSTS

As a result of the workforce reduction and delay in filling vacant positions, we consolidated excess corporate facilities. We recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$14 million for excess corporate facilities, primarily related to lease terminations and noncancelable lease costs in excess of estimated sublease income. In addition, we recorded a \$5 million charge for lease terminations resulting from cancellations of leased units by our corporate apartment business, primarily in downtown New York City.

DEVELOPMENT CANCELLATIONS AND ELIMINATION OF PRODUCT LINE

We incur certain costs associated with the development of properties, including legal costs, the cost of land, and planning and design costs. We capitalize these costs as incurred, and they become part of the cost basis of the property once it is developed. As a result of the dramatic downturn in the economy in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks, we decided to cancel development projects

that were no longer deemed viable. As a result, in 2001, we expensed \$28 million of previously capitalized costs.

2001 Other Charges

RESERVES FOR GUARANTEES AND LOAN LOSSES

We issue guarantees to lenders and other third parties in connection with financing transactions and other obligations. We also advance loans to some owners of properties that we manage. As a result of the downturn in the economy, certain hotels experienced significant declines in profitability, and the owners were not able to meet debt service obligations to the Company or, in some cases, to other third-party lending institutions. As a result, in 2001, based upon cash flow projections, we expected to fund under certain guarantees, which were not deemed recoverable, and we expected that several of the loans made by us would not be repaid according to their original terms. Due to these expected non-recoverable guarantee fundings and expected loan losses, we recorded charges of \$85 million in the fourth quarter of 2001.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE – BAD DEBTS

In the fourth quarter of 2001, we reserved \$12 million of accounts receivable which we deemed uncollectible following an analysis of these accounts, generally as a result of the unfavorable hotel operating environment.

ASSET IMPAIRMENTS

We recorded a charge related to the impairment of an investment in a technology-related joint venture (\$22 million), losses on the anticipated sale of three lodging properties (\$13 million), write-offs of investments in management contracts and other assets (\$8 million), and the write-off of capitalized software costs arising from a decision to change a technology platform (\$2 million).

The following table summarizes our remaining restructuring liability:

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Restructuring Costs and Other Charges Liability at December 28, 2001	Cash Payments Made in Fiscal 2002	Charges Reversed in Fiscal 2002	Restructuring Costs and Other Charges Liability at January 3, 2003
Severance	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$—	\$ 2
Facilities exit costs	17	4	2	11
Total restructuring costs	23	8	2	13
Reserves for guarantees and loan losses	33	10	2	21
Impairment of technology-related investments and other	1	1	—	—
Total	\$57	\$19	\$ 4	\$34

The remaining liability related to the workforce reduction and fundings under guarantees will be substantially paid by January 2004. The amounts related to the space reduction and resulting lease expense due to the consolidation of facilities will be paid over the respective lease terms through 2012.

The following table provides further detail on the 2001 charges:

2001 Segment Financial Results Impact					
(\$ in millions)	Full-Service	Select-Service	Extended-Stay	Time-share	Total
Severance	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 11
Facilities exit costs	—	—	5	—	5
Development cancellations and elimination of product line	19	4	5	—	28
Total restructuring costs	26	5	11	2	44
Reserves for guarantees and loan losses	30	3	3	—	36
Accounts receivable – bad debts	11	1	—	—	12
Write-down of properties held for sale	9	4	—	—	13
Impairment of technology-related investments and other	8	—	2	—	10
Total	\$84	\$13	\$16	\$2	\$115

2001 Corporate Expenses and Interest Impact				
(\$ in millions)	Corporate Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses	Interest Income	Total Corporate Expenses and Interest
Severance	\$ 4	\$—	\$—	\$ 4
Facilities exit costs	14	—	—	14
Total restructuring costs	18	—	—	18
Reserves for guarantees and loan losses	—	43	6	49
Impairment of technology-related investments and other	22	—	—	22
Total	\$40	\$43	\$ 6	\$89

In addition to the above, in 2001, we recorded restructuring charges of \$62 million and other charges of \$5 million now reflected in our losses from discontinued operations. The restructuring liability related to discontinued operations was \$3 million as of December 28, 2001, and \$1 million as of January 3, 2003.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have credit facilities that support our commercial paper program and letters of credit. At January 3, 2003, our cash balances, combined with our available borrowing capacity under the credit facilities, amounted to nearly \$2 billion. We consider these resources, together with cash

we expect to generate from operations, adequate to meet our short-term and long-term liquidity requirements, finance our long-term growth plans, meet debt service, and fulfill other cash requirements, including the repayment of \$200 million of senior notes due in November 2003. We monitor the status of the capital markets and regularly evaluate the effect that changes in capital market conditions may have on our ability to execute our announced growth plans. We expect that part of our financing and liquidity needs will continue to be met through commercial paper borrowings and access to long-term committed credit facilities. If conditions in the lodging industry deteriorate, we may be unable to place some or all of our commercial paper, and may have to rely more on bank borrowings which may carry a higher cost than commercial paper.

We have presented a claim with an insurance company for lost management fees from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. At this stage of the claims process, we have recognized \$1 million in income from insurance proceeds. Although we expect to realize further proceeds, we cannot currently estimate the amounts that may be paid to us.

CASH FROM OPERATIONS

Cash from operations was \$516 million in 2002, \$403 million in 2001 and \$856 million in 2000. Income from continuing operations is stated after depreciation expense of \$114 million in 2002, \$110 million in 2001 and \$94 million in 2000, and after amortization expense of \$36 million in 2002, \$68 million in 2001 and \$67 million in 2000. While our timesharing business generates strong operating cash flow, the timing of cash outlays for the acquisition and development of new resorts and cash received from purchaser financing affect annual amounts. We include timeshare interval sales we finance in cash from operations when we collect cash payments or the notes are sold for cash. In 2002, the \$63 million net cash outflow from timeshare activity included \$102 million in timeshare development (the amount spent to build timeshare resorts less the costs of sales), \$280 million of new timeshare mortgages net of collections, \$60 million of note sale gains, a \$16 million net reduction in Marriott Rewards accruals, \$13 million of financially reportable sales in excess of closed sales, and \$10 million of other cash outflows, offset by \$387 million of note sale proceeds and \$31 million of net fees received for servicing notes. In 2001, the \$358 million net cash outflow from timeshare activity included \$253 million in timeshare development, \$320 million of new timeshare mortgages net of collections, \$40 million of note sale gains and \$27 million in capitalized marketing costs, offset by \$199 million of note sale proceeds, \$26 million of net fees received for servicing notes, \$53 million of closed sales in excess of financially reportable sales, and \$4 million of other cash inflows. In 2000, the \$195 million cash outflow from timeshare activity included \$112 million in timeshare development, \$210 million of new timeshare mortgages net of collections, \$23 million of note sale gains, \$25 million in capitalized marketing costs, \$18 million of financially reportable sales in excess of closed sales, and \$3 million of

other cash outflows, offset by \$154 million of note sale proceeds, \$17 million of net fees received for servicing notes and \$25 million net increase in Marriott Rewards accruals.

In 2002, other cash flows from operating activities of \$223 million included an adjustment for \$186 million related to the exit of our Senior Living Services and Distribution Services businesses and an adjustment for \$50 million related to the impairment of goodwill of our ExecuStay brand.

In 2001, other cash flows from operating activities of \$278 million included an adjustment for \$248 million, related to non-cash restructuring and other charges, necessary to reconcile net income to cash provided by operations.

Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (from continuing operations) was \$707 million in 2002, \$708 million in 2001 and \$1,032 million in 2000. Excluding the impact of our Synthetic Fuel business, EBITDA would have increased by \$125 million, or 18 percent, to \$833 million.

The reconciliation of income from continuing operations before income taxes to EBITDA is as follows:

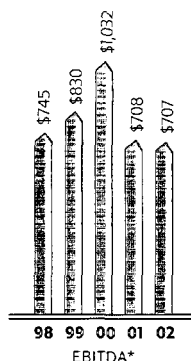
(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Income from continuing operations, before taxes	\$471	\$421	\$ 771
Interest expense	86	109	100
Depreciation	114	110	94
Amortization	36	68	67
EBITDA from continuing operations	\$707	\$708	\$1,032
Synthetic Fuel loss, before taxes	134	—	—
Depreciation - Synthetic Fuel	(8)	—	—
EBITDA from continuing operations, excluding Synthetic Fuel	\$833	\$708	\$1,032

We consider EBITDA to be an indicator of our operating performance because it can be used to measure our ability to service debt, fund capital expenditures and expand our business. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income or cash flows from operations, as prescribed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

A substantial portion of our EBITDA is based on fixed dollar amounts or percentages of sales. These include lodging base management fees, franchise fees and land rent. With

almost 2,600 hotels in the Marriott system, no single property or region is critical to our financial results.

Our ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 0.8 to 1 at January 3, 2003, compared to 1.4 to 1 at December 28, 2001. Each of our businesses minimizes working capital through cash management, strict credit-granting policies, aggressive collection efforts and high inventory turnover.



Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (millions)

*From continuing operations.

Additionally, we have significant borrowing capacity under our revolving credit agreements.

In 2002, we securitized \$387 million of notes by selling notes receivable originated by our timeshare business. We recognized gains on these sales of \$60 million in the year ended January 3, 2003. Our ability to continue to sell notes to such off-balance sheet entities depends on the continued ability of the capital markets to provide financing to the entities buying the notes. Also, our ability to continue to consummate such securitizations would be impacted if the underlying quality of the notes receivable originated by us were to deteriorate, although we do not expect such a deterioration. In connection with these securitization transactions, at January 3, 2003, we had repurchase obligations of \$12 million related to previously sold notes receivable, although we expect to incur no material losses with respect to those obligations. We retain interests in the securitizations that are accounted for as interest-only strips, and in the year ended January 3, 2003, we received cash flows of \$28 million arising from those retained interests. At January 3, 2003, the qualifying special purpose entities that had purchased notes receivable from us had aggregate assets of \$682 million.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES CASH FLOWS

Acquisitions. We continually seek opportunities to enter new markets, increase market share or broaden service offerings through acquisitions.

Dispositions. Property sales generated proceeds of \$729 million in 2002, \$554 million in 2001 and \$742 million in 2000. Proceeds in 2002 are net of \$36 million of financing and joint venture investments made by us in connection with the sales transactions. In 2002, we closed on the sales of 10 hotels and 41 senior living communities, over half of which we continue to operate under long-term operating agreements.

Capital Expenditures and Other Investments. Capital expenditures of \$292 million in 2002, \$560 million in 2001 and \$1,095 million in 2000 included development and construction of new hotels and senior living communities and acquisitions of hotel properties. Over time, we have sold certain lodging and senior living properties under development, or to be developed, while continuing to operate them under long-term agreements. The ability of third-party purchasers to raise the necessary debt and equity capital depends on the perceived risks inherent in the lodging industry and other constraints inherent in the capital markets as a whole. Although we expect to continue to consummate such real estate sales, if we were unable to do so our liquidity could decrease, and we could have increased exposure to the operating risks of owning real estate. We monitor the status of the capital markets and regularly evaluate the effect that changes in capital market conditions may have on our ability to execute our announced growth plans.

We also expect to continue to make other investments in connection with adding units to our lodging business. These investments include loans, minority equity investments and development of new timeshare resorts. In 2002, other investing activities outflows of \$7 million included equity investments of \$26 million, an investment in

corporate-owned life insurance of \$11 million and other net cash outflows of \$33 million, offset by cash proceeds of \$63 million from the sale of our investment in Interval International. In 2001, other investing outflows of \$179 million included equity investments of \$33 million, an investment in corporate-owned life insurance of \$97 million and other net cash outflows of \$131 million, partially offset by the sale of the affordable housing tax credit investments of \$82 million. In 2000, other investing outflows of \$377 million included equity investments of \$170 million, an investment in corporate-owned life insurance of \$14 million and other net cash outflows of \$193 million.

On February 23, 2000, we entered into an agreement to resolve litigation involving certain limited partnerships formed in the mid- to late- 1980s. Under the agreement, we paid \$31 million to partners in four limited partnerships and acquired, through an unconsolidated joint venture (the Courtyard Joint Venture) with affiliates of Host Marriott Corporation (Host Marriott), substantially all of the limited partners' interests in two other limited partnerships, Courtyard by Marriott Limited Partnership (CBM I) and Courtyard by Marriott II Limited Partnership (CBM II). These partnerships own 120 Courtyard by Marriott hotels. The Courtyard Joint Venture was financed with equity contributed in equal shares by us and affiliates of Host Marriott and approximately \$200 million in mezzanine debt provided by us. Our total investment in the joint venture, including mezzanine debt, is approximately \$300 million.

In early 2000, the Company estimated the amount of the planned investment in the Courtyard Joint Venture based upon (1) estimated post-acquisition cash flows, including anticipated changes in the related hotel management agreements to be made contemporaneously with the investment; (2) the investee's new capital structure; and (3) estimates of prevailing discount rates and capitalization rates reflected in the market at that time. The investment in the Courtyard Joint Venture was consummated late in the fourth quarter of 2000. For purposes of purchase accounting, the Courtyard Joint Venture valued its investment in the partnership units based on (1) pre-acquisition cash flows; (2) the pre-acquisition capital structure; and (3) prevailing discount rates and capitalization rates in December 2000.

Due to a number of factors, the equity values used in the purchase accounting for the Courtyard Joint Venture's investment were different than limited partner unit estimates included in the CBM I and CBM II Purchase Offer and Consent Solicitations (the Solicitations). At a 20 percent discount rate, the combined CBM I and CBM II estimates reflected in the Solicitations totaled \$254 million. In the purchase accounting, the corresponding equity value in the Courtyard Joint Venture totaled \$372 million. The principal differences between these two amounts are attributed to the following: (1) the investment was consummated almost one year subsequent to the time the original estimates were prepared (\$30 million); and (2) a lower discount rate (17 percent) and capitalization rate reflecting changes in market conditions versus the date at which the estimates in the solicitations were prepared (\$79 million).

The Company assessed its potential investment and any potential loss on settlement based on post-acquisition cash flows. The purchase accounting was based on pre-acquisition cash flows and capital structure. As a result, the factors giving rise to the differences outlined above did not materially impact the Company's previous assessment of any expense related to litigation. The post-settlement equity of the Joint Venture is considerably lower than the pre-acquisition equity due to additional indebtedness post-acquisition and the impact of changes to the management agreements made contemporaneously with the transaction.

Fluctuations in the values of hotel real estate generally have little impact on the overall results of our Lodging businesses because (1) we own less than 1 percent of the total number of hotels that we operate or franchise; (2) management and franchise fees are generally based upon hotel revenues and profits versus hotel sales values; and (3) our management agreements generally do not terminate upon hotel sale.

We have made loans to owners of hotels and senior living communities that we operate or franchise. Loans outstanding under this program, excluding timeshare notes, totaled \$944 million at January 3, 2003, \$860 million at December 28, 2001, and \$592 million at December 29, 2000. Unfunded commitments aggregating \$217 million were outstanding at January 3, 2003, of which we expect to fund \$140 million in 2003 and \$156 million in total. We participate in a program with an unaffiliated lender in which we may partially guarantee loans made to facilitate third-party ownership of hotels that we operate or franchise.

CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Debt, including convertible debt, decreased \$945 million in 2002, due to the redemption of 85 percent of the LYONs in May 2002 and the pay down of our revolving credit facility, offset by the debt assumed as part of the acquisition of the 14 senior living communities in December 2002. Debt increased by \$799 million in 2001, primarily due to borrowings to finance our capital expenditure and share repurchase programs, and to maintain excess cash reserves totaling \$645 million in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on New York and Washington.

Our financial objectives include diversifying our financing sources, optimizing the mix and maturity of our long-term debt and reducing our working capital. At year-end 2002, our long-term debt, excluding convertible debt and debt associated with businesses held for sale, had an average interest rate of 6.8 percent and an average maturity of approximately 6.6 years. The ratio of fixed rate long-term debt to total long-term debt was .91 as of January 3, 2003.

In April 1999, January 2000 and January 2001, we filed "universal shelf" registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the amounts of \$500 million, \$300 million and \$300 million, respectively. As of January 31, 2003, we had offered and sold to the public under these registration statements \$300 million of debt securities at 7½ percent, due 2009, and \$300 million at 8½ percent, due 2005, leaving a balance of \$500 million available for future offerings.

In January 2001, we issued, through a private placement, \$300 million of 7 percent senior unsecured notes due 2008 and received net proceeds of \$297 million. We completed a registered exchange offer for these notes on January 15, 2002.

We are a party to revolving credit agreements that provide for borrowings of \$1.5 billion expiring in July 2006 and \$500 million expiring in February 2004, which support our commercial paper program and letters of credit. At January 3, 2003, loans of approximately \$21 million were outstanding under these facilities. Fluctuations in the availability of the commercial paper market do not affect our liquidity because of the flexibility provided by our credit facilities. Borrowings under these facilities bear interest at LIBOR plus a spread, based on our public debt rating.

On May 8, 2001, we issued zero-coupon convertible senior notes due 2021, also known as LYONs, and received cash proceeds of \$405 million. On May 9, 2002, we redeemed for cash the approximately 85 percent of the LYONs that were tendered for mandatory repurchase by the holders. The remaining LYONs are convertible into approximately 0.9 million shares of our Class A Common Stock and carry a yield to maturity of 0.75 percent. We may not redeem the LYONs prior to May 2004. We may, at the option of the holders, be required to purchase LYONs at their accreted value on May 8 of each of 2004, 2011 and 2016. We may choose to pay the purchase price for redemptions or repurchases in cash and/or shares of our Class A Common Stock.

We determine our debt capacity based on the amount and variability of our cash flows. EBITDA (from continuing operations) coverage of gross interest cost was 5.5 times in 2002, and we met the cash flow requirements under our loan agreements. Excluding the impact of our Synthetic Fuel business, EBITDA coverage of gross interest would have been 6.5 times. At January 3, 2003, we had long-term public debt ratings of BBB+ from Standard and Poor's and Baa2 from Moody's, respectively.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>					
Debt	\$1,734	\$242	\$550	\$121	\$ 821
Operating leases					
Recourse	971	107	174	121	569
Non-recourse	548	17	69	96	366
Total contractual cash obligations	\$3,253	\$366	\$793	\$338	\$1,756

The totals above exclude recourse minimum lease payments of \$341 million associated with the discontinued Senior Living and Distribution Services businesses, due as follows: less than 1 year, \$40 million; 1-3 years, \$68 million; 4-5 years, \$63 million; and after 5 years, \$170 million. Also excluded are non-recourse minimum lease payments of \$82 million associated with the discontinued

Senior Living Services business, due as follows: less than 1 year, \$2 million; 1-3 years, \$12 million; 4-5 years, \$13 million; and after 5 years, \$55 million. Excluded from the debt obligation is \$155 million associated with the discontinued Senior Living Services business.

The following table summarizes our commitments:

Other Commercial Commitments	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Total Amounts Committed	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>					
Guarantees	\$827	\$77	\$100	\$264	\$386
Timeshare note repurchase obligations	12	—	2	—	10
Total	\$839	\$77	\$102	\$264	\$396

Our guarantees include \$270 million for commitments that will not be in effect until the underlying hotels are open and we begin to manage the properties. Our total unfunded loan commitments amounted to \$217 million at January 3, 2003. We expect to fund \$140 million within one year and \$16 million in one to three years. We do not expect to fund the remaining \$61 million of commitments, which expire as follows: \$51 million within one year, \$5 million in one to three years, \$2 million in four to five years, and \$3 million after five years.

Share Repurchases. We purchased 7.8 million of our shares in 2002 at an average price of \$32.52 per share and 6.1 million of our shares in 2001 at an average price of \$38.20 per share. As of February 6, 2003, we had been authorized by our Board of Directors to repurchase 20 million shares.

Dividends. In May 2002, our Board of Directors increased the quarterly cash dividend by 8 percent to \$.07 per share.

OTHER MATTERS

Inflation

Inflation has been moderate in recent years and has not had a significant impact on our businesses.

Critical Accounting Policies

Certain of our critical accounting policies require the use of judgment in their application or require estimates of inherently uncertain matters. Our accounting policies are in compliance with principles generally accepted in the United States, although a change in the facts and circumstances of the underlying transactions could significantly change the application of an accounting policy and the resulting financial statement impact. We have listed below those policies that we believe are critical and require the use of complex judgment in their application.

Incentive Fees

We recognize incentive fees as revenue when earned in accordance with the terms of the management contract. In interim periods, we recognize as income the incentive fees that would be due to us as if the contract were to terminate

at that date, exclusive of any termination fees payable or receivable by us. If we recognized incentive fees only after the underlying full-year performance thresholds were certain, the revenue recognized for each year would be unchanged, but no incentive fees for any year would be recognized until the fourth quarter. We recognized incentive fee revenue of \$162 million, \$202 million and \$316 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Cost Reimbursements

For domestic properties that we manage, we are responsible to employees for salaries and wages and to subcontractors and other creditors for materials and services. We also have the discretionary responsibility to procure and manage the resources in performing our services under these contracts. We, therefore, include these costs and the reimbursement of the costs as part of our expenses and revenues. We recorded cost reimbursements (excluding Senior Living Services) of \$5.7 billion in 2002, \$5.2 billion in 2001 and \$5.3 billion in 2000.

Real Estate Sales

We account for the sales of real estate in accordance with FAS No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate." We reduce gains on sales of real estate by the maximum exposure to loss if we have continuing involvement with the property and do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. We reduced gains on sales of real estate due to maximum exposure to loss by \$51 million in 2002, \$16 million in 2001 and \$18 million in 2000. Our ongoing ability to achieve sale accounting under FAS No. 66 depends on our ability to negotiate the structure of the sales transactions to comply with these rules.

Timeshare Sales

We also recognize revenue from the sale of timeshare interests in accordance with FAS No. 66. We recognize sales when we have received a minimum of 10 percent of the purchase price for the timeshare interval, the period of cancellation with refund has expired, receivables are deemed collectible, and certain minimum sales and construction levels have been attained. For sales that do not meet these criteria, we defer all revenue using the deposit method.

Costs Incurred to Sell Real Estate Projects

We capitalize direct costs incurred to sell real estate projects attributable to and recoverable from the sales of timeshare interests until the sales are recognized. Costs eligible for capitalization follow the guidelines of FAS No. 67, "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects." Selling and marketing costs capitalized under this approach were approximately \$107 million and \$126 million at January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, respectively, and are included in property and equipment in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If a contract is canceled, unrecoverable direct selling and marketing costs are charged to expense, and deposits forfeited are recorded as income.

Interest-Only Strips

We periodically sell notes receivable originated by our timeshare business in connection with the sale of timeshare

intervals. We retain servicing assets and interests in the assets transferred to special purpose entities that are accounted for as interest only strips. The interest only strips are treated as "trading" or "available-for-sale" securities under the provisions of FAS No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." We report changes in the fair values of the interest only strips through the accompanying consolidated statement of income for trading securities and through the accompanying consolidated statement of comprehensive income for available-for-sale securities. We had interest-only strips of \$135 million at January 3, 2003, and \$87 million at December 28, 2001, which are recorded as long-term receivables on the consolidated balance sheet.

Loan Loss Reserves

We measure loan impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate or the estimated fair value of the collateral. For impaired loans, we establish a specific impairment reserve for the difference between the recorded investment in the loan and the present value of the expected future cash flows or the estimated fair value of the collateral. We apply our loan impairment policy individually to all loans in the portfolio and do not aggregate loans for the purpose of applying such policy. For loans that we have determined to be impaired, we recognize interest income on a cash basis. At January 3, 2003, our recorded investment in impaired loans was \$129 million. We have a \$59 million allowance for credit losses, leaving \$70 million of our investment in impaired loans, for which there is no related allowance for credit losses.

Marriott Rewards

Marriott Rewards is our frequent guest incentive marketing program. Marriott Rewards members earn points based on their spending at our lodging operations and, to a lesser degree, through participation in affiliated partners' programs, such as those offered by airlines and credit card companies.

We defer revenue received from managed, franchised, and Marriott-owned/leased hotels and program partners equal to the fair value of our future redemption obligation. We determine the fair value of the future redemption obligation based on statistical formulas that project timing of future point redemption based on historical levels, including an estimate of the "breakage" for points that will never be redeemed and an estimate of the points that will eventually be redeemed. These judgmental factors determine the required liability for outstanding points. Our management and franchise agreements require that we be reimbursed currently for the costs of operating the program, including marketing, promotion, and communicating with and performing member services for the Marriott Rewards members. Due to the requirement that hotels reimburse us for program operating costs as incurred, we receive and recognize the balance of the revenue from hotels in connection with the Marriott Rewards program at the time such costs are incurred and expensed. We recognize the

component of revenue from program partners that corresponds to program maintenance services over the expected life of the points awarded. Upon the redemption of points, we recognize as revenue the amounts previously deferred, and recognize the corresponding expense relating to the cost of the awards redeemed.

Avendra

In January 2001, Marriott and Hyatt Corporation formed a joint venture, Avendra LLC (Avendra), to be an independent professional procurement services company serving the North American hospitality market and related industries. Six Continents Hotels, Inc., ClubCorp USA, Inc., and Fairmont Hotels & Resorts, Inc., joined Avendra in March 2001. We and the other four members contributed our respective procurement businesses to Avendra. Currently, our interest in Avendra is slightly less than 50 percent.

Avendra generally does not purchase and resell goods and services; instead, its customers purchase goods and services directly from Avendra's vendors on terms negotiated by Avendra. Avendra earns revenue through agreements with its vendors which provide that the vendors pay Avendra an unrestricted allowance for purchases by its customers. Our hotel management agreements treat vendor-generated unrestricted allowances in three separate ways, and the requirements of those agreements are reflected in our Procurement Services Agreement (PSA) with Avendra.

For purchases of goods and services by the majority of Marriott's managed hotels, Avendra is permitted to retain unrestricted allowances in an amount sufficient only to recover Avendra's properly allocated costs of providing procurement services. Other management contracts allow Avendra to retain vendor allowances and earn a return that is competitive in the industry. This amount is capped by the PSA. Lastly, for purchases of goods and services by hotels owned by one of Marriott's hotel owners, Avendra is not permitted to retain any of such unrestricted allowances; instead, Avendra charges a negotiated fee to Marriott, and Marriott, in turn, charges a negotiated fee to that owner. In 2002, we distributed to the hotels that we manage approximately \$12 million in unrestricted rebates received from Avendra and its predecessor, Marketplace by Marriott. If Marriott franchised hotels (not managed by Marriott) elect to purchase through Avendra, they negotiate separately with Avendra and are not bound by the terms of the PSA for our managed hotels. We account for our interest in Avendra under the equity method and recognized income of \$2 million in 2002 and a loss of \$1 million in 2001. After we have recovered our investment in Avendra and associated expenses through distributions from Avendra or a sale of all or any portion of our equity interest in Avendra, we will apply any further benefits to offset costs otherwise allocable to Marriott-branded hotels.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates. We manage our exposure to this risk by monitoring available financing alternatives and through development and

application of credit granting policies. Our strategy to manage exposure to changes in interest rates is unchanged from December 28, 2001. Furthermore, we do not foresee any significant changes in our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates or in how such exposure is managed in the near future.

The following sensitivity analysis displays how changes in interest rates affect our earnings and the fair values of certain instruments we hold.

We hold notes receivable that earn interest at variable rates. Hypothetically, an immediate 1 percentage-point change in interest rates would change annual interest income by \$5 million and \$5 million, based on the respective balances of these notes receivable at January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001.

Changes in interest rates also impact the fair value of our long-term fixed rate debt and long-term fixed rate notes receivable. Based on the balances outstanding at January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, a hypothetical immediate 1 percentage-point change in interest rates would change the fair value of our long-term fixed rate debt by \$42 million and \$53 million, respectively, and would change the fair value of long-term fixed rate notes receivable by \$20 million and \$22 million, respectively, in each year.

Although commercial paper is classified as long-term debt (based on our ability and intent to refinance it on a long-term basis), all commercial paper matures within two months of year end. Based on the balance of commercial paper outstanding at January 3, 2003, a hypothetical 1 percentage-point change in interest rates would change interest expense by \$1 million on an annualized basis.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of federal securities laws, including REVPAR, profit margin and earning trends; statements concerning the number of lodging properties expected to be added in future years; expected investment spending; anticipated results from Synthetic Fuel operations; the completion of the sale of the Senior Living Services business and an interest in our Synthetic Fuel business; and similar statements concerning anticipated future events and expectations that are not historical facts. We caution that these statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including the duration and severity of the current economic slowdown and the pace at which the lodging industry adjusts to the continuing war on terrorism; supply and demand changes for hotel rooms, vacation ownership intervals and corporate housing; competitive conditions in the lodging industry; relationships with clients and property owners; the availability of capital to finance growth; and receipt of a satisfactory Internal Revenue Service ruling in connection with the Synthetic Fuel sale; any of which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the statements herein. These statements are made as of the date of this annual report, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Consolidated Statement of Income

<i>Fiscal Years Ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000</i>	2002	2001	2000
<i>(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)</i>			
SALES			
Lodging			
Base management fees	\$ 379	\$ 372	\$ 383
Franchise fees	232	220	208
Incentive management fees	162	202	316
Owned and leased properties	383	478	650
Other revenue	1,353	1,277	1,052
Cost reimbursements	5,739	5,237	5,302
Synthetic Fuel	193	—	—
	8,441	7,786	7,911
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Lodging			
Owned and leased – direct	384	456	573
Other lodging – direct	1,185	1,077	866
Reimbursed costs	5,739	5,237	5,302
Restructuring costs	—	44	—
Administrative and other	233	331	234
Synthetic Fuel	327	—	—
	7,868	7,145	6,975
	573	641	936
Corporate expenses	(126)	(139)	(120)
Interest expense	(86)	(109)	(100)
Interest income	122	94	60
Provision for loan losses	(12)	(48)	(5)
Restructuring costs	—	(18)	—
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS, BEFORE INCOME TAXES	471	421	771
Provision for income taxes	(32)	(152)	(281)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	439	269	490
Discontinued operations			
Income (loss) from Senior Living Services, net of tax	23	(29)	(13)
Loss on disposal of Senior Living Services, net of tax	(131)	—	—
(Loss) income from Distribution Services, net of tax	(14)	(4)	2
Exit costs – Distribution Services, net of tax	(40)	—	—
NET INCOME	\$ 277	\$ 236	\$ 479
EARNINGS PER SHARE – Basic			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.10	\$ 2.03
Loss from discontinued operations	(.68)	(.13)	(.04)
Earnings per share	\$ 1.15	\$.97	\$ 1.99
EARNINGS PER SHARE – Diluted			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.93
Loss from discontinued operations	(.64)	(.13)	(.04)
Earnings per share	\$ 1.10	\$.92	\$ 1.89
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE	\$ 0.275	\$ 0.255	\$ 0.235

See Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

<i>January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001</i>	January 3, 2003	December 28, 2001
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>		
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 198	\$ 812
Accounts and notes receivable	524	479
Prepaid taxes	300	223
Other	89	72
Assets held for sale	633	1,161
	1,744	2,747
Property and equipment	2,589	2,460
Goodwill	923	977
Other intangible assets	495	657
Investments in affiliates – equity	493	314
Investments in affiliates – notes receivable	584	505
Notes and other receivables, net		
Loans to timeshare owners	153	259
Other notes receivable	304	311
Other long-term receivables	473	472
	930	1,042
Other	538	405
	\$8,296	\$9,107
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 529	\$ 607
Accrued payroll and benefits	373	322
Casualty self insurance	32	21
Other payables and accruals	665	621
Current portion of long-term debt	242	32
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	366	367
	2,207	1,970
Long-term debt	1,492	2,301
Casualty self insurance reserves	106	83
Other long-term liabilities	857	868
Convertible debt	61	407
Shareholders' equity		
Class A common stock	3	3
ESOP preferred stock	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	3,181	3,378
Retained earnings	1,126	941
Treasury stock, at cost	(667)	(503)
Unearned ESOP shares	—	(291)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(70)	(50)
	3,573	3,478
	\$8,296	\$9,107

See Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

<i>Fiscal Years Ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000</i>	2002	2001	2000
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 439	\$ 269	\$ 490
Adjustments to reconcile to cash provided by operating activities:			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	9	(33)	(11)
Discontinued operations – loss on sale/exit	(171)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	187	222	195
Income taxes	(105)	9	133
Timeshare activity, net	(63)	(358)	(195)
Other	223	278	54
Working capital changes:			
Accounts receivable	(31)	57	(53)
Other current assets	60	(20)	24
Accounts payable and accruals	(32)	(21)	219
Net cash provided by operating activities	516	403	856
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(292)	(560)	(1,095)
Dispositions	729	554	742
Loan advances	(237)	(367)	(389)
Loan collections and sales	124	71	93
Other	(7)	(179)	(377)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	317	(481)	(1,026)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Commercial paper, net	102	(827)	46
Issuance of long-term debt	26	1,329	338
Repayment of long-term debt	(946)	(123)	(26)
(Redemption) issuance of convertible debt	(347)	405	—
Issuance of Class A common stock	35	76	58
Dividends paid	(65)	(61)	(55)
Purchase of treasury stock	(252)	(235)	(340)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,447)	564	21
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	(614)	486	(149)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	812	326	475
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 198	\$ 812	\$ 326

See Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>Fiscal Years Ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000</i>	2002	2001	2000
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>			
Net income	\$277	\$236	\$479
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(7)	(14)	(10)
Other	(13)	8	2
Total other comprehensive loss	(20)	(6)	(8)
Comprehensive income	\$257	\$230	\$471

See Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

<i>Fiscal Years Ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000</i>		<i>(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)</i>					
Common Shares Outstanding		Class A Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned ESOP Shares	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
246.3	Balance at January 1, 2000	\$3	\$2,738	\$ 508	\$ —	\$(305)	\$(36)
—	Net income	—	—	479	—	—	—
—	Dividends (\$.235 per share)	—	—	(56)	—	—	—
5.5	Employee stock plan issuance and other	—	852	(80)	(679)	186	(8)
(10.8)	Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	(335)	—
241.0	Balance at December 29, 2000	3	3,590	851	(679)	(454)	(44)
—	Net income	—	—	236	—	—	—
—	Dividends (\$.255 per share)	—	—	(62)	—	—	—
5.8	Employee stock plan issuance and other	—	(212)	(84)	388	186	(6)
(6.1)	Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	(235)	—
240.7	Balance at December 28, 2001	3	3,378	941	(291)	(503)	(50)
—	Net income	—	—	277	—	—	—
—	Dividends (\$.275 per share)	—	—	(67)	—	—	—
3.0	Employee stock plan issuance and other	—	(197)	(25)	291	90	(20)
(7.8)	Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	(254)	—
235.9	Balance at January 3, 2003	\$3	\$3,181	\$1,126	\$ —	\$(667)	\$(70)

See Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of Marriott International, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, we, us or the Company).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting period, and the disclosures of contingent liabilities. Accordingly, ultimate results could differ from those estimates. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2002 presentation.

As a result of the sale in December 2002 of 12 of our Senior Living Services communities, the definitive agreements we entered into to sell our senior living management business and nine of the remaining 23 communities, our plan to sell the remaining 14 communities and the discontinuation of our Distribution Services business, the balances and activities of two reportable segments, Senior Living Services and Distribution Services have been segregated and reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly our financial position as of January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, the results of operations and cash flows for the fiscal years ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000. We have eliminated all material intercompany transactions and balances between entities included in these financial statements.

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year ends on the Friday nearest to December 31. The 2002 fiscal year includes 53 weeks, while the 2001 and 2000 fiscal years include 52 weeks.

Revenue Recognition

Our sales include (1) base and incentive management fees, (2) franchise fees, (3) sales from lodging properties owned or leased by us, (4) cost reimbursements, (5) other lodging revenue, and (6) sales made by our Synthetic Fuel business. Management fees comprise a base fee, which is a percentage of the revenues of hotels, and an incentive fee, which is generally based on unit profitability. Franchise fees comprise initial application fees and continuing royalties generated from our franchise programs, which permit the hotel owners and operators to use certain of our brand names. Cost reimbursements include direct and indirect costs that are reimbursed to us

by lodging properties that we manage or franchise. Other lodging revenue includes sales from our timeshare and ExecuStay businesses.

Management Fees: We recognize base fees as revenue when earned in accordance with the contract. In interim periods and at year end, we recognize incentive fees that would be due as if the contract were to terminate at that date, exclusive of any termination fees payable or receivable by us.

Timeshare: We recognize revenue from timeshare interest sales in accordance with FAS No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate." We recognize sales when a minimum of 10 percent of the purchase price for the timeshare interval has been received, the period of cancellation with refund has expired, we deem the receivables collectible, and have attained certain minimum sales and construction levels. For sales that do not meet these criteria, we defer all revenue using the deposit method.

Owned and Leased Units: We recognize room sales and revenues from guest services for our owned and leased units, including ExecuStay, when rooms are occupied and services have been rendered.

Franchise Fee Revenue: We recognize franchise fee revenue in accordance with FAS No. 45, "Accounting for Franchise Fee Revenue." We recognize franchise fees as revenue in each accounting period as fees are earned and become receivable from the franchisee.

Cost Reimbursements: We recognize cost reimbursements from managed and franchised properties when we incur the related reimbursable costs.

Synthetic Fuel: We recognize revenue from our Synthetic Fuel business when the synthetic fuel is produced and sold.

Ground Leases

We are both the lessor and lessee of land under long-term operating leases, which include scheduled increases in minimum rents. We recognize these scheduled rent increases on a straight-line basis over the initial lease terms.

Real Estate Sales

We account for the sales of real estate in accordance with FAS No. 66. We reduce gains on sales of real estate by the maximum exposure to loss if we have continuing involvement with the property and do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. We reduced gains on sales of real estate due to maximum exposure to loss by \$51 million in 2002, \$16 million in 2001 and \$18 million in 2000.

Profit Sharing Plan

We contribute to a profit sharing plan for the benefit of employees meeting certain eligibility requirements and electing participation in the plan. Contributions are determined based on a specified percentage of salary deferrals by participating employees. Excluding the discontinued

Senior Living Services and Distribution Services businesses, we recognized compensation cost from profit sharing of \$54 million in 2002, \$52 million in 2001 and \$50 million in 2000. We recognized compensation cost from profit sharing of \$8 million in 2002, \$6 million in 2001 and \$5 million in 2000 related to the discontinued Senior Living Services and Distribution Services businesses.

Self-Insurance Programs

We are self-insured for certain levels of property, liability, workers' compensation and employee medical coverage. We accrue estimated costs of these self-insurance programs at the present value of projected settlements for known and incurred but not reported claims. We use a discount rate of 4.8 percent to determine the present value of the projected settlements, which we consider to be reasonable given our history of settled claims, including payment patterns and the fixed nature of the individual settlements.

Marriott Rewards

Marriott Rewards is our frequent guest incentive marketing program. Marriott Rewards members earn points based on their spending at our lodging operations and, to a lesser degree, through participation in affiliated partners' programs, such as those offered by airlines and credit card companies. Points, which we accumulate and track on the members' behalf, can be redeemed for hotel stays at most of our lodging operations, airline tickets, airline frequent flier program miles, rental cars and a variety of other awards. Points cannot be redeemed for cash.

We provide Marriott Rewards as a marketing program to participating hotels. We charge the cost of operating the program, including the estimated cost of award redemption, to hotels based on members' qualifying expenditures.

Effective January 1, 2000, we changed certain aspects of our method of accounting for the Marriott Rewards program in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 101. Under the new accounting method, we defer revenue received from managed, franchised and Marriott-owned/leased hotels and program partners equal to the fair value of our future redemption obligation. We determine the fair value of the future redemption obligation based on statistical formulas that project timing of future point redemption based on historical levels, including an estimate of the "breakage" for points that will never be redeemed and an estimate of the points that will eventually be redeemed. These factors determine the required liability for outstanding points. Our management and franchise agreements require that we be reimbursed currently for the costs of operating the program, including marketing, promotion, and communicating with and performing member services for the Marriott Rewards members. Due to the requirement that hotels reimburse us for program operating costs as incurred, we receive and recognize the balance of the revenue from hotels in connection with the Marriott Rewards program at the time such costs are incurred and expensed. We recognize the component of revenue from program partners that corresponds to program maintenance services over the expected life of the points awarded. Upon

the redemption of points, we recognize as revenue the amounts previously deferred, and recognize the corresponding expense relating to the cost of the awards redeemed.

Our liability for the Marriott Rewards program was \$683 million at January 3, 2003, and \$631 million at December 28, 2001, of which we have included \$418 million and \$380 million, respectively, in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Cash and Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Loan Loss and Accounts Receivable Reserves

We measure loan impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate or the estimated fair value of the collateral. For impaired loans, we establish a specific impairment reserve for the difference between the recorded investment in the loan and the present value of the expected future cash flows or the estimated fair value of the collateral. We apply our loan impairment policy individually to all loans in the portfolio and do not aggregate loans for the purpose of applying such policy. For loans that we have determined to be impaired, we recognize interest income on a cash basis. At January 3, 2003, our recorded investment in impaired loans was \$129 million. We have a \$59 million allowance for credit losses, leaving \$70 million of our investment in impaired loans for which there is no related allowance for credit losses.

The following table summarizes the activity in our accounts and notes receivable reserves for the years ended December 29, 2000, December 28, 2001, and January 3, 2003:

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Accounts Receivable Reserve	Notes Receivable Reserve
January 1, 2000	\$ 22	\$ 8
Additions	15	5
Write-offs	(14)	(1)
December 29, 2000	23	12
Additions	38	48
Write-offs	(11)	(1)
December 28, 2001	50	59
Additions	10	12
Write-offs	(20)	(12)
January 3, 2003	\$ 40	\$ 59

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

We review the carrying values of long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If we expect an asset to generate cash flows less than the asset's carrying value at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows, we recognize a loss for the difference between the asset's carrying amount and its fair value.

Assets Held for Sale

We consider properties to be assets held for sale when management approves and commits to a formal plan to actively market a property for sale or a signed sales contract exists. Upon designation as an asset held for sale, we record the carrying value of each property at the lower of its carrying value or its estimated fair value, less estimated costs to sell, and we stop recording depreciation expense.

Investments

We consolidate entities that we control due to holding a majority voting interest. We account for investments in joint ventures using the equity method of accounting when we exercise significant influence over the venture. If we do not exercise significant influence, we account for the investment using the cost method of accounting. We account for investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies using the equity method of accounting when we own more than a minimal investment.

Summarized information relating to our unconsolidated affiliates is as follows: total assets, which primarily comprise hotel real estate managed by us, and total liabilities were approximately \$4.1 billion and \$2.9 billion, respectively, at January 3, 2003, and \$4.3 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively, at December 28, 2001. Total sales and net loss were \$1.3 billion and \$59 million, respectively, for the year ended January 3, 2003, and \$1.5 billion and \$39 million, respectively, for the year ended December 28, 2001. Total sales and net income were \$765 million and \$14 million, respectively, for the year ended December 29, 2000. Our ownership interest in these unconsolidated affiliates varies generally from 10 percent to 50 percent.

Costs Incurred to Sell Real Estate Projects

We capitalize direct costs incurred to sell real estate projects attributable to and recoverable from the sales of timeshare interests until the sales are recognized. Costs eligible for capitalization follow the guidelines of FAS No. 67, "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects." Selling and marketing costs capitalized under this approach were approximately \$107 million and \$126 million at January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, respectively, and are included in property and equipment in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If a contract is canceled, we charge unrecoverable direct selling and marketing costs to expense, and record deposits forfeited as income.

Interest-Only Strips

We periodically sell notes receivable originated by our timeshare business in connection with the sale of timeshare intervals. We retain servicing assets and interest in the assets transferred to special purpose entities that are accounted for as interest-only strips. We treat the interest-only strips as "trading" or "available-for-sale" securities under the provisions of FAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." We report changes in the fair values of the interest-only strips through the accompanying consolidated statement of

income for trading securities and through the accompanying consolidated statement of comprehensive income for available-for-sale securities. We had interest-only strips of \$135 million at January 3, 2003, and \$87 million at December 28, 2001, which are recorded as long-term receivables on the consolidated balance sheet.

New Accounting Standards

We adopted FAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," in the first quarter of 2002. FAS No. 142 requires that goodwill is not amortized, but rather reviewed annually for impairment. The initial adoption of FAS No. 142 did not result in an impairment charge to goodwill or other intangible assets, and increased our fiscal 2002 net income by approximately \$30 million.

The following table presents the impact FAS No. 142 would have had on our income from continuing operations, basic and diluted earnings from continuing operations per share, and basic and diluted net earnings per share for fiscal years ended December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000, if we had adopted it in the first quarter of 2000:

	Fiscal Years Ended	
	December 28, 2001	December 29, 2000
<i>(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)</i>		
Reported income from continuing operations, after tax	\$ 269	\$ 490
Goodwill amortization	27	27
Adjusted income from continuing operations, after tax	\$ 296	\$ 517
Reported net income	\$ 236	\$ 479
Goodwill amortization	32	31
Adjusted net income	\$ 268	\$ 510
Reported basic earnings from continuing operations per share	\$1.10	\$2.03
Goodwill amortization	.12	.12
Adjusted basic earnings from continuing operations per share	\$1.22	\$2.15
Reported basic net earnings per share	\$.97	\$1.99
Goodwill amortization	.13	.13
Adjusted basic net earnings per share	\$1.10	\$2.12
Reported diluted earnings from continuing operations per share	\$1.05	\$1.93
Goodwill amortization	.10	.11
Adjusted diluted earnings from continuing operations per share	\$1.15	\$2.04
Reported diluted net earnings per share	\$.92	\$1.89
Goodwill amortization	.12	.12
Adjusted diluted net earnings per share	\$1.04	\$2.01

We adopted FAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," in the first quarter of 2002. The adoption of FAS No. 144 did not have any impact to our financial statements.

We will adopt FAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," in the first quarter

of 2003. We do not expect the adoption of FAS No. 146 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

We have adopted the disclosure provisions of FAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure." FAS No. 148 requires expanded disclosure regarding stock-based compensation in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and does not have a financial impact on our financial statements. The expanded disclosure will be required in our quarterly financial reports beginning in the first quarter of 2003.

We adopted the disclosure provisions of FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Direct Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," in the fourth quarter of 2002. We will apply the initial recognition and initial measurement provisions on a prospective basis for all guarantees issued after December 31, 2002.

Under FIN 45, at the inception of guarantees issued after December 31, 2002, we will record the fair value of the guarantee as a liability, with the offsetting entry being recorded based on the circumstances in which the guarantee was issued. We will account for any fundings under the guarantee as a reduction of the liability. After funding has ceased, we will recognize the remaining liability in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the guarantee. In general, we issue guarantees in connection with obtaining long-term management contracts, and thus, in those cases, the offsetting entry will be capitalized and amortized over the life of the management contract.

Adoption of FIN 45 will have no impact to our historical financial statements as existing guarantees are not subject to the measurement provisions of FIN 45. The impact on future financial statements will depend on the nature and extent of issued guarantees, but is not expected to have a material impact on us.

FIN 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," is effective immediately for all enterprises with variable interests in variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003. FIN 46 provisions must be applied to variable interests in variable interest entities created before February 1, 2003, from the beginning of the third quarter of 2003. If an entity is determined to be a variable interest entity, it must be consolidated by the enterprise that absorbs the majority of the entity's expected losses if they occur, receives a majority of the entity's expected residual returns if they occur, or both. Where it is reasonably possible that the company will consolidate or disclose information about a variable interest entity, the company must disclose the nature, purpose, size and activity of the variable interest entity and the company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with the variable interest entity in all financial statements issued after January 31, 2003.

We do not believe that it is reasonably possible that the adoption of FIN 46 will result in our consolidation of any previously unconsolidated entities. The adoption of FIN 46 may result in additional disclosure about a limited number

of investments in variable interest entities. We do not expect such disclosure to be material.

FIN 46 does not apply to qualifying special purpose entities, such as those used by us to sell notes receivable originated by our timeshare business in connection with the sale of timeshare intervals. These qualifying special purpose entities will continue to be accounted for in accordance with FAS No. 140.

Stock-based Compensation

At January 3, 2003, we have several stock-based employee compensation plans, which we describe more fully in the "Employee Stock Plans" footnote. We account for those plans using the intrinsic value method under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." Accordingly, we do not reflect stock-based employee compensation cost in net income for our Stock Option Program, the Supplemental Executive Stock Option awards or the Stock Purchase Plan. We recognized stock-based employee compensation cost of \$9 million, \$19 million and \$14 million, net of tax, for deferred share grants and restricted share grants for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The impact of measured but unrecognized compensation cost and excess tax benefits credited to additional paid-in capital is included in the denominator of the diluted pro forma shares for all years presented.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to stock-based employee compensation:

<i>(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	2002	2001	2000
Net income, as reported	\$ 277	\$ 236	\$ 479
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	9	19	14
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(64)	(68)	(58)
Pro forma net income	\$ 222	\$ 187	\$ 435
Earnings per share:			
Basic – as reported	\$1.15	\$.97	\$1.99
Basic – pro forma	\$.93	\$.77	\$1.80
Diluted – as reported	\$1.10	\$.92	\$1.89
Diluted – pro forma	\$.90	\$.74	\$1.73

RELATIONSHIP WITH MAJOR CUSTOMER

In December 1998, Host Marriott Corporation (Host Marriott) reorganized its business operations to qualify as a real estate investment trust (REIT). In conjunction with its conversion to a REIT, Host Marriott spun off, in a taxable transaction, a new company called Crestline Capital Corporation (Crestline). As part of the Crestline spinoff, Host Marriott transferred to Crestline all of the senior

living communities previously owned by Host Marriott, and Host Marriott entered into lease or sublease agreements with subsidiaries of Crestline for substantially all of Host Marriott's lodging properties. Our lodging and senior living community management and franchise agreements with Host Marriott were also assigned to these Crestline subsidiaries. The lodging agreements now provide for us to manage the Marriott, The Ritz-Carlton, Courtyard and Residence Inn hotels leased by the lessee. The lessee cannot take certain major actions relating to leased properties that we manage without our consent. Effective January 1, 2001, a Host Marriott taxable subsidiary acquired the lessee entities for the full-service hotels in the United States and took an assignment of the lessee entities' interests in the leases for the hotels in Canada. On January 11, 2002, Crestline closed on the sale of its senior living communities to an unaffiliated third-party. The Company continues to manage these senior living communities.

We recognized sales of \$2,547 million, \$2,440 million and \$2,746 million and lodging financial results of \$150 million, \$162 million and \$235 million during 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, from lodging properties owned or leased by Host Marriott. Additionally, Host Marriott is a general partner in several unconsolidated partnerships that own lodging properties operated by us under long-term agreements. We recognized sales of \$494 million, \$546 million and \$622 million and income of \$28 million, \$40 million and \$72 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, from the lodging properties owned by these unconsolidated partnerships. We also leased land to certain of these partnerships and recognized land rent income of \$18 million, \$19 million and \$21 million, respectively, in 2002, 2001 and 2000.

In December 2000, we acquired 120 Courtyard by Marriott hotels, through an unconsolidated joint venture (the Courtyard Joint Venture) with an affiliate of Host Marriott. Prior to the formation of the Courtyard Joint Venture, Host Marriott was a general partner in the unconsolidated partnerships that owned the 120 Courtyard by Marriott hotels. Amounts recognized from lodging properties owned by unconsolidated partnerships above include the following amounts related to these 120 Courtyard hotels: sales of \$313 million, \$316 million and \$345 million, management fee income and equity results in the joint venture of \$13 million, \$25 million and \$53 million, and land rent income of \$18 million, \$18 million and \$19 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. In addition, we recognized interest income of \$27 million and \$26 million in 2002 and 2001, respectively, on the \$200 million mezzanine debt provided by us to the joint venture.

We have provided Host Marriott with financing for a portion of the cost of acquiring properties to be operated or franchised by us, and may continue to provide financing to Host Marriott in the future. The outstanding principal balance of these loans was \$5 million and \$7 million at January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, respectively, and we recognized \$1 million in each of 2002, 2001 and

2000 in interest and fee income under these credit agreements with Host Marriott.

We have guaranteed the performance of Host Marriott and certain of its affiliates to lenders and other third parties. These guarantees were limited to \$7 million at January 3, 2003. We have made no payments pursuant to these guarantees. We lease land to the Courtyard Joint Venture that had an aggregate book value of \$184 million at January 3, 2003. This land has been pledged to secure debt of the lessees. We have agreed to defer receipt of rentals on this land, if necessary, to permit the lessees to meet their debt service requirements.

In recognition of the evolving changes in the lodging industry over the last ten years and the age of our agreements with Host Marriott, many provisions of which predated our 1993 spinoff, and the need to provide clarity on a number of points and consistency on contractual terms over the large portfolio of Host Marriott owned hotels, we and Host Marriott concluded that we could mutually enhance the long-term strength and growth of both companies by updating our existing relationship. Accordingly, in 2002 we negotiated certain changes to our management agreements for Host Marriott-owned hotels. The modifications were completed during the third quarter of 2002 and are effective as of the beginning of our 2002 fiscal year. These changes, among other things,

- Provided Host Marriott with additional approval rights over budgets and capital expenditures;
- Extended the term of our management agreements for five hotels that were subject to termination in the short term and two core system hotels that provide additional years at the end of the current term;
- Changed the pool of hotels that Host Marriott could sell with franchise agreements to one of our approved franchisees and revised the method of determining the number of hotels that may be sold without a management agreement or franchise agreement;
- Lowered the incentive management fees payable to us by amounts that will depend in part on underlying hotel profitability. In 2002, the reduction was \$2.5 million;
- Reduced certain expenses to the properties and lowered Host Marriott's working capital requirements;
- Confirmed that we and our affiliates may earn a profit (in addition to what we earn through management fees) on certain transactions relating to Host Marriott-owned properties, and established the specific conditions under which we may profit on future transactions; and
- Terminated our prior right to make significant purchases of Host Marriott's outstanding common stock upon certain changes of control and clarified our rights in each of our management agreements to prevent either a sale of the hotel to our major competitors or specified changes in control of Host Marriott involving our major competitors.

The monetary effect of the changes will depend on future events, such as the financial results of the hotels. We do not expect these modifications to have a material financial impact on us.

NOTES RECEIVABLE

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001
Loans to timeshare owners	\$ 169	\$ 288
Lodging senior loans	320	314
Lodging mezzanine loans	624	530
Senior Living Services loans	—	16
	1,113	1,148
Less current portion	(72)	(73)
	\$1,041	\$1,075

Lodging mezzanine loans include the loan to the Courtyard Joint Venture. Amounts due within one year are classified as current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, including \$16 million and \$29 million, respectively, as of January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, related to the loans to timeshare owners.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001
Land	\$ 386	\$ 435
Buildings and leasehold improvements	547	440
Furniture and equipment	676	497
Timeshare properties	1,270	1,167
Construction in progress	180	330
	3,059	2,869
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(470)	(409)
	\$2,589	\$2,460

We record property and equipment at cost, including interest, rent and real estate taxes incurred during development and construction. Interest capitalized as a cost of property and equipment totaled \$43 million in 2002, \$61 million in 2001 and \$52 million in 2000. We capitalize the cost of improvements that extend the useful life of property and equipment when incurred. These capitalized costs may include structural costs, equipment, fixtures, floor and wall coverings, and paint. All repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. We compute depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (three to 40 years). We amortize leasehold improvements over the shorter of the asset life or lease term.

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

Courtyard Joint Venture

In the first quarter of 2000, we entered into an agreement to resolve litigation involving certain limited partnerships formed in the mid- to late 1980s. The agreement was reached with lead counsel to the plaintiffs in the lawsuits, and with the special litigation committee appointed by the general partner of two of the partnerships, Courtyard by Marriott Limited Partnership (CBM I) and Courtyard by Marriott II Limited Partnership (CBM II). The agreement was amended in September 2000 to increase the amount that CBM I settlement class members were to receive after deduction of court-awarded attorneys' fees and expenses

and to provide that the defendants, including the Company, would pay a portion of the attorneys' fees and expenses of the CBM I settlement class.

Under the agreement, we acquired, through an unconsolidated joint venture with an affiliate of Host Marriott, substantially all of the limited partners' interests in CBM I and CBM II, which own 120 Courtyard by Marriott hotels. We continue to manage the 120 hotels under long-term agreements. The joint venture was financed with equity contributed in equal shares by us and an affiliate of Host Marriott and approximately \$200 million in mezzanine debt provided by us. Our total investment in the joint venture, including the mezzanine debt, is approximately \$300 million. Final court approval of the CBM I and CBM II settlements was granted on October 24, 2000, and became effective on December 8, 2000.

The agreement also provided for the resolution of litigation with respect to four other limited partnerships. On September 28, 2000, the court entered a final order with respect to those partnerships, and on that same date, we and Host Marriott each paid into escrow approximately \$31 million for payment to the plaintiffs in exchange for dismissal of the complaints and full releases.

We recorded a pretax charge of \$39 million, which was included in corporate expenses in the fourth quarter of 1999, to reflect the settlement transactions.

Dispositions

In 2002, we sold three lodging properties and six pieces of undeveloped land for \$330 million in cash. We will continue to operate two of the hotels under long-term management agreements. We accounted for two of the three property sales under the full accrual method in accordance with FAS No. 66. The buyer did not make adequate minimum initial investments in the remaining property, which we accounted for under the cost recovery method. The sale of one of the properties was to a joint venture in which we have a minority interest and was sold at a loss. We recognized \$6 million of pretax gains in 2002 and will recognize the remaining \$51 million of pretax gains in subsequent years, provided certain contingencies in the sales contracts expire.

In 2002, we also sold our 11 percent investment in Interval International, a timeshare exchange company, for approximately \$63 million. In connection with the transaction, we recorded a pretax gain of approximately \$44 million.

In 2001, we agreed to sell 18 lodging properties and three pieces of undeveloped land for \$682 million. We continue to operate 17 of the hotels under long-term management agreements. In 2001, we closed on 11 properties and three pieces of undeveloped land for \$470 million, and in 2002, we closed on the remaining seven properties for \$212 million. We accounted for six of the 18 property sales under the full accrual method in accordance with FAS No. 66. The buyers did not make adequate minimum initial investments in the remaining 12 properties, which we accounted for under the cost recovery method. Two of the properties were sold to joint ventures

in which we have a minority interest. Where the full accrual method applied, we recognized profit proportionate to the outside interests in the joint venture at the date of sale. We recognized \$2 million of pretax profit in 2002 and \$2 million of pretax losses in 2001 and will recognize the remaining \$27 million of pretax deferred gains in subsequent years, provided certain contingencies in the sales contracts expire.

In 2001, in connection with the sale of four of the above lodging properties, we agreed to transfer 31 existing lodging property leases to a subsidiary of the lessor and subsequently enter into agreements with the new lessee to operate the hotels under long-term management agreements. These properties were previously sold and leased back by us in 1997, 1998 and 1999. As of January 3, 2003, 21 of these leases had been transferred, and pretax gains of \$5 million and \$12 million previously deferred on the sale of these properties were recognized when our lease obligations ceased in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

In 2001, we sold land for \$71 million to a joint venture at book value. The joint venture is building two resort hotels in Orlando, Florida. We are providing development services and have guaranteed completion of the project. We expect the hotels to open in July 2003. At opening, we also expect to hold approximately \$110 million in mezzanine loans that we have agreed to advance to the joint venture. We have provided the venture with additional credit facilities for certain amounts due under the first mortgage loan. Since we have an option to repurchase the property at opening if certain events transpire, we have accounted for the sale of the land as a financing transaction in accordance with FAS No. 66. We reflect sales proceeds of \$71 million, less \$50 million funded by our initial loans to the joint venture, as long-term debt in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

In 2001, we sold and leased back one lodging property for \$15 million in cash, which generated a pretax gain of \$2 million. We will recognize this gain as a reduction of rent expense over the initial lease term.

In 2001, we sold 100 percent of our limited partner interests in five affordable housing partnerships and 85 percent of our limited partner interest in a sixth affordable housing partnership for \$82 million in cash. We recognized pretax gains of \$13 million in connection with four of the sales. We will recognize pretax gains of \$3 million related to the other two sales in subsequent years provided certain contingencies in the sales contract expire.

In the fourth quarter of 2000, we sold land, at book value, for \$46 million to a joint venture in which we hold a minority interest. The joint venture has built a resort hotel, which was partially funded with \$46 million of mezzanine financing to be provided by us.

In 2000, we sold and leased back, under long-term, limited-recourse leases, three lodging properties for an aggregate purchase price of \$103 million. We agreed to pay a security deposit of \$3 million, which will be refunded at the end of the leases. The sales price exceeded the net book value by \$3 million, which we

will recognize as a reduction of rent expense over the 15-year initial lease terms.

In 2000, we agreed to sell 23 lodging properties for \$519 million in cash. We continue to operate the hotels under long-term management agreements. As of January 3, 2003, all the properties had been sold, generating pretax gains of \$31 million. We accounted for 14 of the 17 properties under the full accrual method in accordance with FAS No. 66. The buyers did not make adequate minimum initial investments in the remaining three properties, which we accounted for under the cost recovery method. Four of the 17 properties were sold to a joint venture in which we have a minority interest. Where the full accrual method applied, we recognized profit proportionate to the outside interests in the joint venture at the date of sale. We recognized \$5 million, \$13 million and \$9 million of pretax gains in 2002, 2001 and 2000 respectively, and will recognize the remainder in subsequent years, provided certain contingencies in the sales contracts expire. Unaffiliated third-party tenants lease 13 of the properties from the buyers. In 2000, one of these tenants replaced us as the tenant on nine other properties that we sold and leased back in 1997 and 1998. We now manage these nine previously leased properties under long-term management agreements, and deferred gains on the sale of these properties of \$15 million were recognized as our leases were canceled throughout 2000. In connection with the sale of four of the properties, we provided \$39 million of mezzanine funding and agreed to provide the buyer with up to \$161 million of additional loans to finance future acquisitions of Marriott-branded hotels. We also acquired a minority interest in the joint venture that purchased the four hotels. During 2001 we funded \$27 million under this loan commitment in connection with one of the 11 property sales described above.

In connection with the long-term, limited-recourse leases described above, Marriott International, Inc. has guaranteed the lease obligations of the tenants, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Marriott International, Inc., for a limited period of time (generally three to five years). After the guarantees expire, the lease obligations become non-recourse to Marriott International, Inc.

In sales transactions where we retain a management contract, the terms and conditions of the management contract are comparable to the terms and conditions of the management agreements obtained directly with third-party owners in competitive bid processes.

See "Assets Held for Sale" note for dispositions related to our discontinued Senior Living Services business.

ASSET SECURITIZATIONS

We periodically sell, with limited recourse, through special purpose entities, notes receivable originated by our timeshare business in connection with the sale of timeshare intervals. We continue to service the notes and transfer all proceeds collected to the special purpose entities. We retain servicing assets and interests in the securitizations, which are accounted for as interest-only strips.

The interests are limited to the present value of cash available after paying financing expenses, program fees, and absorbing credit losses. We have included gains from the sales of timeshare notes receivable totaling \$60 million in 2002, \$40 million in 2001 and \$22 million in 2000 in other revenue in the consolidated statement of income.

At the date of securitization and at the end of each reporting period, we estimate the fair value of the interest-only strips and servicing assets using a discounted cash flow model. These transactions utilize interest rate swaps to protect the net interest margin associated with the beneficial interest. We report changes in the fair value of the interest-only strips that are treated as available-for-sale securities under the provisions of FAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," through other comprehensive income in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. We report income changes in the fair value of interest-only strips treated as trading securities under the provisions of FAS No. 115. We used the following key assumptions in measuring the fair value of the interest-only strips at the time of securitization and at the end of each of the years ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000; average discount rate of 5.69 percent, 6.89 percent and 7.82 percent, respectively; average expected annual prepayments, including defaults, of 15.48 percent, 15.43 percent and 12.72 percent, respectively; expected weighted-average life of prepayable notes receivable, excluding prepayments, of 119 months, 118 months and 86 months, respectively; and expected weighted-average life of prepayable notes receivable, including prepayments, of 44 months, 40 months, and 38 months, respectively. Our key assumptions are based on experience. To date, actual results have not materially affected the carrying value of the interests.

Cash flows between us and third-party purchasers during the years ended January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000, were as follows: net proceeds to us from new securitizations of \$341 million, \$199 million and \$144 million, respectively; repurchases by us of delinquent loans (over 150 days overdue) of \$16 million, \$13 million and \$12 million, respectively; servicing fees received by us of \$3 million in 2002 and \$2 million in 2001 and 2000; and cash flows received on retained interests of \$28 million, \$30 million and \$18 million, respectively.

On November 20, 2002, we repurchased notes receivable with a principal balance of \$381 million and immediately sold \$365 million of those notes, along with \$135 million of additional notes, in a \$500 million securitization to an investor group. We have included net proceeds from these transactions of \$89 million, including repayments of interest rate swaps on the \$381 million of repurchased notes receivables, in the net proceeds from new securitizations disclosed above. We realized a gain of \$14 million, primarily associated with the \$135 million of additional notes sold, which is included in the \$60 million gain on the sales of notes receivable for fiscal year 2002 disclosed above.

On December 12, 2000, we repurchased notes receivable with a principal balance of \$359 million and immediately

sold those notes, along with \$19 million of additional notes, in a \$378 million securitization to an investor group. We have included net proceeds from these transactions of \$16 million in the net proceeds from securitizations of \$144 million disclosed above. We realized a gain of \$3 million, primarily associated with the \$19 million of additional notes sold, which is included in the \$22 million gain on the sales of notes receivable for fiscal year 2000 disclosed above.

At January 3, 2003, \$682 million of principal remains outstanding in all securitizations in which we have a retained interest-only strip. Delinquencies of more than 90 days at January 3, 2003, amounted to \$2 million. Loans repurchased by the Company, net of obligors subsequently curing delinquencies, during the year ended January 3, 2003, amounted to \$13 million. We have been able to resell timeshare units underlying repurchased loans without incurring material losses.

We have completed a stress test on the net present value of the interest-only strips and the servicing assets with the objective of measuring the change in value associated with independent changes in individual key variables. The methodology used applied unfavorable changes that would be considered statistically significant for the key variables of prepayment rate, discount rate and weighted average remaining term. The net present value of the interest-only strips and servicing assets was \$143 million at January 3, 2003, before any stress test changes were applied. An increase of 100 basis points in the prepayment rate would decrease the year-end valuation by \$3 million, or 2 percent, and an increase of 200 basis points in the prepayment rate would decrease the year-end valuation by \$6 million, or 4 percent. An increase of 100 basis points in the discount rate would decrease the year-end valuation by \$3 million, or 2 percent, and an increase of 200 basis points in the discount rate would decrease the year-end valuation by \$7 million, or 5 percent. A decline of two months in the weighted average remaining term would decrease the year-end valuation by \$2 million, or 1 percent, and a decline of four months in the weighted average remaining term would decrease the year-end valuation by \$4 million, or 3 percent.

MARRIOTT AND CENDANT CORPORATION JOINT VENTURE

In the first quarter of 2002, Marriott and Cendant Corporation (Cendant) completed the formation of a joint venture to further develop and expand the Ramada and Days Inn brands in the United States. We contributed the domestic Ramada license agreements and related intellectual property to the joint venture at their carrying value of approximately \$200 million. Cendant contributed the Days Inn license agreement and related intellectual property with a fair value of approximately \$205 million. We each own approximately 50 percent of the joint venture, with Cendant having the slightly larger interest. We account for our interest in the joint venture using the equity method. The joint venture can be dissolved at any time with the consent of both members and is scheduled

to terminate in March 2012. In the event of dissolution, the joint venture's assets will generally be distributed in accordance with each member's capital account. In addition, during certain periods of time commencing in March 2004, first Cendant and later Marriott will have a brief opportunity to cause a mandatory redemption of Marriott's joint venture equity.

ASSETS HELD FOR SALE — DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Senior Living Services

On December 30, 2002, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell our senior living management business to Sunrise Assisted Living, Inc. and to sell nine senior living communities we own to CNL Retirement Partners, Inc. (CNL) for approximately \$259 million in cash. We expect to complete the sales in early 2003. On December 17, 2002, we sold 12 senior living communities to CNL for approximately \$89 million. We accounted for the sale under the full accrual method in accordance with FAS No. 66, and we recorded an after-tax loss of approximately \$13 million. Also, on December 30, 2002, we purchased 14 senior living communities for approximately \$15 million in cash, plus the assumption of \$227 million in debt, from an unrelated owner. We had previously agreed to provide a form of credit enhancement on the outstanding debt related to these communities. We plan to restructure the debt and sell the communities in 2003. Management has approved and committed to a plan to sell these communities within 12 months. Accordingly, the operating results of our senior living segment are reported in discontinued operations and the remaining assets and liabilities are classified as assets held for sale and liabilities of businesses held for sale, respectively, on the balance sheet at January 3, 2003.

As a result of the transactions outlined above, we anticipate a total after-tax charge of \$109 million. Since generally accepted accounting principles do not allow gains to be recognized until the underlying transaction closes, we cannot record the estimated after-tax gain of \$22 million on the sale of the nine communities to CNL until the sale is completed, which is expected to be in early 2003. As a result, we have recorded an after-tax charge of \$131 million, which is included in discontinued operations for the year ended January 3, 2003.

In December 2001, management approved and committed to a plan to exit the companion living concept of senior living services and sell the related properties within the next 12 months. We recorded an impairment charge of \$60 million to adjust the carrying value of the properties to their estimated fair value for the year ended December 29, 2001. On October 1, 2002, we completed the sale of these properties for \$62 million, which exceeded our previous estimate of fair value by \$11 million. We have included the \$11 million gain in discontinued operations for the year ended January 3, 2003.

In the second quarter of 2002, we sold five senior living communities for \$59 million. We continue to operate the communities under long-term management agreements.

We accounted for these sales under the full accrual method in accordance with FAS No. 66. We will recognize pretax gains of approximately \$6 million, provided certain contingencies in the sales contract expire.

Additional information regarding the Senior Living Services business is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Sales	\$ 802	\$729	\$669
Pretax income (loss) on operations	37	(45)	(18)
Tax (provision) benefit	(14)	16	5
Income (loss) on operations, net of tax	23	(29)	(13)
Pretax loss on disposal	(141)	—	—
Tax benefit	10	—	—
Loss on disposal, net of tax	(131)	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	434	495	553
Goodwill	115	115	120
Other assets	54	63	86
Liabilities	\$ 317	\$281	\$287

The tax benefit in 2002 of \$10 million associated with the loss on disposal includes \$45 million of additional taxes related to goodwill with no tax basis.

Distribution Services

In the third quarter of 2002, we completed a previously announced strategic review of the Distribution Services business and decided to exit the business. During the fourth quarter of 2002 we completed the exit of the MDS business. The exit was accomplished through a combination of transferring certain facilities, closing of other facilities and other suitable arrangements. In the year ended January 3, 2003, we recognized a pretax charge of \$65 million in connection with the decision to exit this business. The charge includes: (1) \$15 million for payments to third parties to subsidize their assumption of, or in some cases to terminate, existing distribution or warehouse lease contracts; (2) \$9 million for severance costs; (3) \$10 million related to the adjusting of fixed assets to net realizable values; (4) \$2 million related to inventory losses; (5) \$15 million for losses on equipment leases; (6) \$10 million for losses on warehouse leases; and (7) \$4 million of other associated charges. We expect to incur further expenses during 2003 in connection with the wind down of the business, but we currently are unable to estimate their magnitude.

Additional information regarding the MDS disposal group is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Sales	\$1,376	\$1,637	\$1,500
Pretax (loss) income from operations	(24)	(6)	4
Tax benefit (provision)	10	2	(2)
(Loss) income on operations, net of tax	(14)	(4)	2
Pretax exit costs	(65)	—	—
Tax benefit	25	—	—
Exit costs, net of tax	(40)	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	9	25	28
Other assets	21	191	166
Liabilities	\$ 49	\$ 86	\$ 83

At December 28, 2001, assets held for sale included \$87 million of full-service lodging properties, including \$11 million of undeveloped land, \$158 million of select-service properties and \$27 million of extended-stay properties. Included in other liabilities at December 28, 2001, are \$2 million of liabilities related to the assets held for sale.

During the fourth quarter of 2001, management approved and committed to a plan to sell two lodging properties and undeveloped land for an estimated sales price of \$119 million. Seven additional lodging properties (\$156 million purchase price) were subject to signed contracts at December 28, 2001. In 2001, we recorded an impairment charge to adjust the carrying value of three properties and the undeveloped land to their estimated fair value, less cost to sell. All of the properties and undeveloped land were sold during the year ended January 3, 2003, with the exception of one lodging property and one piece of undeveloped land, since no suitable buyers were located. The lodging property and undeveloped land have been reclassified as held and used and recorded at the fair value, which was lower than the carrying amount of the assets before they were classified as held for sale, less any depreciation expense that would have been recognized had the asset been continuously classified as held and used. There were no lodging properties held for sale on January 3, 2003.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001
Management, franchise and license agreements	\$ 673	\$ 837
Goodwill	1,052	1,105
	1,725	1,942
Accumulated amortization	(307)	(308)
	\$1,418	\$1,634

We amortize intangible assets on a straight-line basis over periods of three to 40 years. Intangible amortization expense, including amounts related to discontinued operations, totaled \$38 million in 2002, \$73 million in 2001 and \$64 million in 2000.

In the fourth quarter of 2002, we performed the annual goodwill impairment tests required by FAS No. 142. During the fourth quarter, we continued to experience softness in demand for corporate housing, and the ExecuStay business results did not start to recover as previously anticipated, particularly in New York. Additionally, we decided to convert certain geographical markets to franchises, which we anticipate will result in more stable, albeit lower, profit growth. Due to the increased focus on franchising, the continued weak operating environment, and a consequent delay in the expectations for recovery of this business from the current operating environment, we recorded a \$50 million pretax charge in the fourth quarter of 2002. In calculating this impairment charge, we estimated the fair value of the ExecuStay reporting unit using a combination of discounted cash flow methodology and recent comparable transactions.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Eight hundred million shares of our Class A Common Stock, with a par value of \$.01 per share, are authorized. Ten million shares of preferred stock, without par value, are authorized, 200,000 shares have been issued, 100,000 of which were for the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) and 100,000 of which were for Capped Convertible Preferred Stock. As of December 28, 2001, 109,223 shares of preferred stock were outstanding, 29,124 of which related to the ESOP and 80,099 of which were Capped Convertible Preferred Stock. As of January 3, 2003, no shares of preferred stock were outstanding, as the Capped Convertible Preferred Stock shares were retired and cancelled.

On March 27, 1998, our Board of Directors adopted a shareholder rights plan under which one preferred stock purchase right was distributed for each share of our Class A Common Stock. Each right entitles the holder to buy 1/1000th of a share of a newly issued series of junior participating preferred stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$175. The rights may not presently be exercised, but will be exercisable 10 days after a person or group acquires beneficial ownership of 20 percent or more of our Class A Common Stock or begins a tender or exchange for 30 percent or more of our Class A Common Stock. Shares owned by a person or group on March 27, 1998, and held continuously thereafter, are exempt for purposes of determining beneficial ownership under the rights plan. The rights are nonvoting and will expire on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the shareholder rights plan, unless previously exercised or redeemed by us for \$.01 each. If we are involved in a merger or certain other business combinations not approved by the Board of Directors, each right entitles its holder, other than the acquiring person or group, to purchase common stock of either the Company or the acquirer having a value of twice the exercise price of the right.

During the second quarter of 2000, we established an employee stock ownership plan solely to fund employer contributions to the profit sharing plan. The ESOP acquired 100,000 shares of special-purpose, Company-convertible preferred stock (ESOP Preferred Stock) for \$1 billion. The ESOP Preferred Stock has a stated value and liquidation preference of \$10,000 per share, pays a quarterly dividend of 1 percent of the stated value, and is convertible into our Class A Common Stock at any time based on the amount of our contributions to the ESOP and the market price of the common stock on the conversion date, subject to certain caps and a floor price. We hold a note from the ESOP, which is eliminated upon consolidation, for the purchase price of the ESOP Preferred Stock. The shares of ESOP Preferred Stock are pledged as collateral for the repayment of the ESOP's note, and those shares are released from the pledge as principal on the note is repaid. Shares of ESOP Preferred Stock released from the pledge may be redeemed for cash based on the value of the common stock into which those shares may be converted. Principal and interest payments on the ESOP's

debt were forgiven periodically to fund contributions to the ESOP and release shares of ESOP Preferred Stock. Unearned ESOP shares have been reflected within shareholders' equity and are amortized as shares of ESOP Preferred Stock are released and cash is allocated to employees' accounts. The fair market value of the unearned ESOP shares at December 28, 2001, was \$263 million. The last of the shares of ESOP Preferred Stock were released to fund contributions as of July 18, 2002, at which time the remainder of the principal and interest due on the ESOP's note was forgiven. As of January 3, 2003, there were no outstanding shares of ESOP Preferred Stock.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$70 million and \$50 million at January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, respectively, consists primarily of fair value changes of certain financial instruments and foreign currency translation adjustments.

INCOME TAXES

Total deferred tax assets and liabilities as of January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001
Deferred tax assets	\$ 717	\$ 481
Deferred tax liabilities	(348)	(353)
Net deferred taxes	\$ 369	\$ 128

The tax effect of each type of temporary difference and carryforward that gives rise to a significant portion of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001
Self insurance	\$ 35	\$ 50
Employee benefits	162	162
Deferred income	52	35
Other reserves	70	59
Disposition reserves	73	23
Frequent guest program	64	58
Tax credits	122	34
Timeshare operations	(18)	(28)
Property, equipment and intangible assets	(136)	(187)
Other, net	(55)	(78)
Net deferred taxes	\$ 369	\$ 128

At January 3, 2003, we had approximately \$45 million of tax credits that expire through 2022 and \$77 million of tax credits that do not expire.

We have made no provision for U.S. income taxes, or additional foreign taxes, on the cumulative unremitted earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries (\$263 million as of January 3, 2003) because we consider these earnings to be permanently invested. These earnings could become subject to additional taxes if remitted as dividends, loaned to us or a U.S. affiliate, or if we sell our interests in the affiliates. We cannot practically estimate the amount of additional taxes that might be payable on the unremitted earnings.

The provision for income taxes consists of:

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Current – Federal	\$ 129	\$ 138	\$ 212
– State	42	17	28
– Foreign	31	21	26
	202	176	266
Deferred – Federal	(146)	(28)	5
– State	(24)	4	10
– Foreign	—	—	—
	(170)	(24)	15
	\$ 32	\$ 152	\$ 281

The current tax provision does not reflect the benefits attributable to us relating to our ESOP of \$70 million in 2002 and \$101 million in 2001 or the exercise of employee stock options of \$25 million in 2002, \$55 million in 2001 and \$42 million in 2000. The taxes applicable to other comprehensive income are not material.

A reconciliation of the U.S. statutory tax rate to our effective income tax rate follows:

	2002	2001	2000
U.S. statutory tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of U.S. tax benefit	4.0	3.7	3.6
Foreign income	(1.5)	(2.9)	(1.4)
Tax credits	(34.8)	(3.6)	(3.1)
Goodwill	3.6	2.5	1.4
Other, net	0.5	1.4	1.1
Effective rate	6.8%	36.1%	36.6%

Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds, was \$107 million in 2002, \$125 million in 2001 and \$145 million in 2000.

LEASES

We have summarized our future obligations under operating leases at January 3, 2003, below:

Fiscal Year	(\$ in millions)
2003	\$ 124
2004	124
2005	119
2006	110
2007	107
Thereafter	935
Total minimum lease payments	\$1,519

Most leases have initial terms of up to 20 years and contain one or more renewal options, generally for five- or 10-year periods. These leases provide for minimum rentals and additional rentals based on our operations of the leased property. The total minimum lease payments above include \$548 million representing obligations of consolidated subsidiaries that are nonrecourse to Marriott International, Inc.

The totals above exclude minimum lease payments of \$6 million, \$5 million, \$4 million, \$3 million, \$2 million, and \$3 million for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and thereafter, respectively, related to the discontinued Distribution Services business. Also excluded are minimum lease payments of \$36 million for each of 2003 and 2004, \$35 million for each of 2005 and 2006, \$36 million for 2007, and \$222 million thereafter related to the discontinued Senior Living Services business. The total future minimum lease payments associated with the Senior Living Services business include \$82 million representing obligations of consolidated subsidiaries that are non-recourse to Marriott International, Inc.

Rent expense consists of:

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Minimum rentals	\$134	\$131	\$120
Additional rentals	75	87	95
	\$209	\$218	\$215

The totals above exclude minimum rent expenses of \$34 million, \$33 million and \$33 million and additional rent expenses of \$4 million, \$4 million and \$2 million for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, related to the discontinued Senior Living Services business. The totals also do not include minimum rent expenses of \$42 million, \$20 million and \$18 million for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, related to the discontinued Distribution Services business.

LONG-TERM DEBT

Our long-term debt at January 3, 2003, and December 28, 2001, consisted of the following:

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001
Senior notes (Series A through E), average interest rate of 7.4% at January 3, 2003, maturing through 2009	\$1,300	\$1,300
Commercial paper, average interest rate of 2.1% at January 3, 2003	102	—
Revolver, average interest rate of 5.4% at January 3, 2003	21	923
Mortgage debt	181	—
Other	130	110
	1,734	2,333
Less current portion	(242)	(32)
	\$1,492	\$2,301

The totals above exclude long-term debt of \$144 million and short-term debt of \$11 million at January 3, 2003, and long-term debt of \$107 million and short-term debt of \$11 million at December 28, 2001, related to the discontinued Senior Living Services business.

As of January 3, 2003, all debt, other than mortgage debt, is unsecured.

In April 1999, January 2000 and January 2001, we filed "universal shelf" registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the amount of \$500 million, \$300 million and \$300 million, respectively. As of January 3, 2003, we had offered and sold to the public \$600 million of debt securities under these registration statements, leaving a balance of \$500 million available for future offerings.

In January 2001, we issued, through a private placement, \$300 million of 7 percent Series E Notes due 2008 and received net proceeds of \$297 million. On January 15, 2002, we completed a registered exchange offer to exchange these notes for publicly registered new notes on substantially identical terms.

In July 2001 and February 1999, respectively, we entered into \$1.5 billion and \$500 million multicurrency revolving credit facilities (the Facilities), each with terms of five years. Borrowings bear interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a spread, based on our public debt rating. Additionally, we pay annual fees on the Facilities at a rate also based on our public debt rating. We classify commercial paper, which is supported by the Facilities, as long-term debt, based on our ability and intent to refinance it on a long-term basis.

We are in compliance with covenants in our loan agreements, which require the maintenance of certain financial ratios and minimum shareholders' equity and also include, among other things, limitations on additional indebtedness and the pledging of assets.

The 2002 statement of cash flows excludes the assumption of \$227 million of debt associated with the acquisition of 14 Senior Living communities, the contribution of the Ramada license agreements to the joint venture with Cendant at their carrying value of approximately \$200 million, and \$23 million of other joint venture investments. The 2001 statement of cash flows excludes \$109 million of financing and joint venture investments made by us in connection with asset sales. The 2000 statement of cash flows excludes \$79 million of financing and joint venture investments made by us in connection with asset sales.

Aggregate debt maturities for continuing operations, excluding convertible debt, are: 2003 - \$242 million; 2004 - \$27 million; 2005 - \$523 million; 2006 - \$110 million; 2007 - \$11 million, and \$821 million thereafter.

Cash paid for interest (including discontinued operations), net of amounts capitalized was \$71 million in 2002, \$68 million in 2001 and \$74 million in 2000.

CONVERTIBLE DEBT

On May 8, 2001, we received gross proceeds of \$405 million from the sale of zero-coupon convertible senior notes due

2021, known as LYONs. On May 9, 2002, we redeemed for cash the approximately 85 percent of the LYONs that were tendered for mandatory repurchase by the holders.

The remaining LYONs are convertible into approximately 0.9 million shares of our Class A Common Stock, have a face value of \$70 million and carry a yield to maturity of 0.75 percent. We may not redeem the LYONs prior to May 8, 2004. We may, at the option of the holders, be required to purchase the LYONs at their accreted value on May 8 of each of 2004, 2011 and 2016. We may choose to pay the purchase price for redemptions or repurchases in cash and/or shares of our Class A Common Stock.

We amortized the issuance costs of the LYONs into interest expense over the one-year period ended May 8, 2002. We classify LYONs as long term, based on our ability and intent to refinance the obligation with long-term debt if we are required to repurchase the LYONs.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table illustrates the reconciliation of the earnings and number of shares used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations:

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	2002	2001	2000
Computation of Basic Earnings Per Share			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 439	\$ 269	\$ 490
Weighted average shares outstanding	240.3	243.3	241.0
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.10	\$ 2.03
Computation of Diluted Earnings Per Share			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 439	\$ 269	\$ 490
After-tax interest expense on convertible debt	4	—	—
Income from continuing operations for diluted earnings per share	\$ 443	\$ 269	\$ 490
Weighted average shares outstanding	240.3	243.3	241.0
Effect of dilutive securities			
Employee stock purchase plan	—	—	0.1
Employee stock option plan	6.2	7.9	7.5
Deferred stock incentive plan	5.2	5.5	5.4
Convertible debt	2.9	—	—
Shares for diluted earnings per share	254.6	256.7	254.0
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.93

We compute the effect of dilutive securities using the treasury stock method and average market prices during the period. The determination as to dilution is based on

earnings from continuing operations. The calculation of diluted earnings per share does not include the following because the inclusion would have an antidilutive impact for the applicable period: (1) for the year ended January 3, 2003, 6.9 million options; and (2) for the year ended December 28, 2001, \$5 million of after-tax interest expense on convertible debt, 4.1 million shares issuable upon conversion of convertible debt, and 5.1 million options.

EMPLOYEE STOCK PLANS

We issue stock options, deferred shares and restricted shares under our 1998 Comprehensive Stock and Cash Incentive Plan (Comprehensive Plan). Under the Comprehensive Plan, we may award to participating employees: (1) options to purchase our Class A Common Stock (Stock Option Program and Supplemental Executive Stock Option awards); (2) deferred shares of our Class A Common Stock; and (3) restricted shares of our Class A Common Stock. In addition, we have an employee stock purchase plan (Stock Purchase Plan). In accordance with the provisions of Opinion No. 25 of the Accounting Principles Board, we recognize no compensation cost for the Stock Option Program, the Supplemental Executive Stock Option awards or the Stock Purchase Plan.

Deferred shares granted to officers and key employees under the Comprehensive Plan generally vest over 10 years in annual installments commencing one year after the date of grant. We accrue compensation expense for the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant, less estimated forfeitures. We granted 0.1 million deferred shares during 2002. Compensation cost recognized during 2002, 2001 and 2000 was \$9 million, \$25 million and \$18 million, respectively.

Restricted shares under the Comprehensive Plan are issued to officers and key employees and distributed over a number of years in annual installments, subject to certain prescribed conditions including continued employment. We recognize compensation expense for the restricted shares over the restriction period equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance. We awarded 0.1 million restricted shares under this plan during 2002. We recognized compensation cost of \$5 million in 2002 and \$4 million in each of 2001 and 2000.

Under the Stock Purchase Plan, eligible employees may purchase our Class A Common Stock through payroll deductions at the lower of the market value at the beginning or end of each plan year.

Employee stock options may be granted to officers and key employees at exercise prices equal to the market price of our Class A Common Stock on the date of grant. Non-qualified options expire 10 years after the date of grant, except those issued from 1990 through 2000, which

expire 15 years after the date of the grant. Most options under the Stock Option Program are exercisable in cumulative installments of one quarter at the end of each of the first four years following the date of grant. In February 1997, 2.1 million Supplemental Executive Stock Option awards were awarded to certain of our officers. The options vest after eight years, but could vest earlier if our stock price meets certain performance criteria. None of these options, which have an exercise price of \$25, were exercised during 2002, 2001 or 2000, and 1.9 million remained outstanding at January 3, 2003.

For the purposes of the disclosures required by FAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," the fair value of each option granted during 2002, 2001 and 2000 was \$14, \$16 and \$15, respectively. We estimated the fair value of each option granted on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, using the assumptions noted in the following table:

	2002	2001	2000
Annual dividends	\$0.28	\$0.26	\$0.24
Expected volatility	32%	32%	30%
Risk-free interest rate	3.6%	4.9%	5.8%
Expected life (in years)	7	7	7

Pro forma compensation cost for the Stock Option Program, the Supplemental Executive Stock Option awards and employee purchases pursuant to the Stock Purchase Plan subsequent to December 30, 1994, would reduce our net income as described in the "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" as required by FAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123."

A summary of our Stock Option Program activity during 2002, 2001 and 2000 is presented below:

	Number of Options (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2000	33.8	\$22
Granted during the year	0.6	36
Exercised during the year	(3.9)	16
Forfeited during the year	(0.5)	32
Outstanding at December 29, 2000	30.0	23
Granted during the year	13.4	36
Exercised during the year	(4.2)	18
Forfeited during the year	(0.9)	34
Outstanding at December 28, 2001	38.3	29
Granted during the year	1.4	37
Exercised during the year	(1.6)	22
Forfeited during the year	(0.6)	37
Outstanding at January 3, 2003	37.5	\$29

There were 24.9 million, 20.2 million and 20.5 million exercisable options under the Stock Option Program at January 3, 2003, December 28, 2001, and December 29, 2000, respectively, with weighted average exercise prices of \$25, \$22 and \$19, respectively.

At January 3, 2003, 60.6 million shares were reserved under the Comprehensive Plan (including 39.4 million shares under the Stock Option Program and 1.9 million shares of the Supplemental Executive Stock Option awards), and 1.5 million shares were reserved under the Stock Purchase Plan.

Stock options issued under the Stock Option Program outstanding at January 3, 2003, were as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Outstanding			Exercisable	
	Number of Options (in millions)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 3 to 5	0.8	3	\$ 3	0.8	\$ 3
6 to 9	2.3	5	7	2.3	7
10 to 15	2.9	7	13	2.9	13
16 to 24	1.8	8	17	1.8	17
25 to 37	22.7	10	31	15.5	30
38 to 49	7.0	9	44	1.6	45
\$ 3 to 49	37.5	9	\$29	24.9	\$25

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We believe that the fair values of current assets and current liabilities approximate their reported carrying amounts. The fair values of noncurrent financial assets and liabilities are shown below.

(\$ in millions)	2002		2001	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Notes and other receivables	\$1,506	\$1,514	\$1,588	\$1,645
Long-term debt, convertible debt and other long-term liabilities	1,305	1,379	2,645	2,686

We value notes and other receivables based on the expected future cash flows discounted at risk adjusted rates. We determine valuations for long-term debt and other long-term liabilities based on quoted market prices or expected future payments discounted at risk-adjusted rates.

CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees, Loan Commitments and Letters of Credit

We issue guarantees to certain lenders and hotel owners primarily to obtain long-term management contracts. The guarantees have a stated maximum amount of funding, and the terms are generally five years or less. The terms of guarantees to lenders generally require us to fund if cash flows from hotel operations are not adequate to cover annual debt service or to repay the loan at the end of the term. The terms of the guarantees to hotel owners generally require us to fund if specified levels of operating profit are not obtained.

We also enter into project completion guarantees with certain lenders in conjunction with hotels and timeshare units that are being built by us.

We also enter into guarantees in conjunction with the sale of notes receivable originated by our timeshare business. These guarantees have terms of between seven and 10 years. The terms of the guarantees require us to repurchase a limited amount of non-performing loans under certain circumstances.

The maximum potential amount of future fundings and the current carrying amount of the liability for expected future fundings at January 3, 2003, are as follows:

Guarantee Type	Maximum Amount of Future Fundings	Current Liability for Future Fundings at January 3, 2003
(\$ in millions)		
Debt service	\$382	\$12
Operating profit	366	12
Project completion	57	—
Timeshare	12	—
Other	22	—
	\$839	\$24

Our guarantees include \$270 million for commitments that will not be in effect until the underlying hotels are open and we begin to manage the properties. The guarantee fund-

ings to lenders and hotel owners are generally recoverable in the form of a loan and are generally repayable to us out of future hotel cash flows and/or proceeds from the sale of hotels. When we repurchase nonperforming timeshare loans, we will either collect the outstanding loan balance in full or foreclose on the asset and subsequently resell it.

As of January 3, 2003, we had extended approximately \$217 million of loan commitments to owners of lodging properties and senior living communities, under which we expect to fund approximately \$140 million by January 2, 2004, and \$156 million in total.

Letters of credit outstanding on our behalf at January 3, 2003, totaled \$94 million, the majority of which related to our self-insurance programs. Surety bonds issued on our behalf as of January 3, 2003, totaled \$480 million, the majority of which were requested by federal, state or local governments, related to our timeshare and lodging operations and self-insurance programs.

Third-parties have severally indemnified us for guarantees by us of leases with minimum annual payments of approximately \$57 million.

Litigation and Arbitration

Green Isle litigation. This litigation pertains to The Ritz-Carlton San Juan (Puerto Rico) Hotel, Spa and Casino which we manage under an operating agreement for Green Isle Partners, Ltd., S.E. (Green Isle). On March 30, 2001, Green Isle filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court in Delaware against us (including several of our subsidiaries) and Avendra LLC, asserting 11 causes of action: three Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) claims, together with claims based on the Robinson-Patman Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, aiding and abetting a breach of fiduciary duty, breach of implied duties of good faith and fair dealing, common law fraud and intentional misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation, and fiduciary accounting. These asserted claims include allegations of: (i) national, non-competitive contracts and attendant kick-back schemes; (ii) concealing transactions with affiliates; (iii) false entries in the books and manipulation of accounts payable and receivable; (iv) excessive compensation schemes and fraudulent expense accounts; (v) charges of prohibited overhead costs to the project; (vi) charges of prohibited procurement costs; (vii) inflation of Group Service Expense; (viii) the use of prohibited or falsified revenues; (ix) attempts to oust Green Isle from ownership; (x) creating a financial crisis and then attempting to exploit it by seeking an economically oppressive contract in connection with a loan; (xi) providing incorrect cash flow figures and failing appropriately to reveal and explain revised cash flow figures. The complaint sought damages of \$140 million, which Green Isle claims to have invested in the hotel (which includes \$85 million in third party debt), which the plaintiffs sought to treble to \$420 million under RICO and the Robinson-Patman Act. The complaint did not request termination of our operating agreement.

On June 25, 2001, Green Isle filed a Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Petition in the Southern District of Florida and in that proceeding sought to reject our operating agreement. The claims against us, including the attempt to eliminate our management agreement in bankruptcy, were subsequently transferred to the U.S. District Court in Puerto Rico, where on October 7, 2002 they were dismissed with prejudice, meaning that the claims may not be refiled or pursued elsewhere. Green Isle has appealed that decision. We have moved in the bankruptcy proceeding to dismiss the parallel claims based on the dismissal with prejudice in federal court. On December 11, 2002, a Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization was filed in the bankruptcy proceeding on behalf of RECP San Juan Investors LLC and The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company LLC. If confirmed, the Plan would operate to discharge the Green Isle litigation claims. The outcome of the bankruptcy proceedings is unknown at this time.

CTF/HPI arbitration and litigation. On April 8, 2002, we initiated an arbitration proceeding against CTF Hotel Holdings, Inc. (CTF) and its affiliate, Hotel Property Investments (B.V.I.) Ltd. (HPI), in connection with a dispute over procurement issues for certain Renaissance hotels and resorts that we manage for CTF and HPI. On April 12, 2002, CTF filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Delaware against us and Avendra LLC, alleging that, in connection with procurement at 20 of those hotels, we engaged in improper acts of self-dealing, and claiming breach of fiduciary, contractual and other duties; fraud; misrepresentation; and violations of the RICO and the Robinson-Patman Acts. CTF also claims that we breached an agreement relating to CTF's right to conduct an audit of certain aspects relating to the management of these hotels. CTF seeks various remedies, including a stay of the arbitration proceedings against CTF and unspecified actual, treble and punitive damages. We subsequently amended our arbitration demand to incorporate all of the issues in the CTF lawsuit. On May 22, 2002 the district court enjoined the arbitration with respect to CTF, but granted our request to stay the court proceedings pending the resolution of the arbitration with respect to HPI. Both parties have appealed this ruling. The arbitration panel has established a schedule which calls for the arbitration hearing to commence on October 14, 2003.

In Town Hotels litigation. On May 23, 2002, In Town Hotels filed suit against us in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia and subsequently filed an amended complaint on August 26, 2002, to include Avendra LLC alleging that, in connection with the management, procurement and rebates related to the Charleston, West Virginia Marriott, we misused confidential information related to the hotel, improperly allocated corporate overhead to the hotel, engaged in improper self dealing with regard to procurement and rebates, failed to disclose information related to the above to In Town Hotels, and breached obligations owed to In Town Hotels by refusing to replace the hotel's general manager and by opening two additional hotel properties in the Charleston

area, and claiming breach of contract, breach of implied duties of good faith and fair dealing, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, violation of the West Virginia Unfair Trade Practices Act, fraud, misrepresentation, negligence, violations of the Robinson-Patman Act, and other related causes of action. In Town Hotels seeks various remedies, including unspecified compensatory and exemplary damages, return of \$18.5 million in management fees, and a declaratory judgment terminating the management agreement. The parties are about to commence discovery and trial is presently scheduled for March 2004.

Strategic Hotel litigation. On August 20, 2002, several direct or indirect subsidiaries of Strategic Hotel Capital, L.L.C. (Strategic) filed suit against us in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California in a dispute related to the management, procurement and rebates related to three California hotels that we manage for Strategic. Strategic alleges that we misused confidential information related to the hotels, improperly allocated corporate overhead to the hotels, engaged in improper self dealing with regard to procurement and rebates, and failed to disclose information related to the above to Strategic. Strategic also claims breach of contract, breach of the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing, breach of fiduciary duty, unfair and deceptive business practices and unfair competition, and other related causes of action. Strategic seeks various remedies, including unspecified compensatory and exemplary damages, and a declaratory judgment terminating our management agreements. On August 20, 2002, we filed a cross complaint against Strategic alleging a breach of Strategic's covenant not to sue, a breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, breach of an agreement to arbitrate, and a breach of The California Unfair Competition Statute. A discovery referee has been appointed, but no trial date has been set.

Senior Housing and Five Star litigation. Marriott Senior Living Services, Inc. (SLS) operates 31 senior living communities for Senior Housing (SNH) and Five Star (FVE). After several months of discussions between the parties to resolve certain ongoing operational and cost allocation issues, on November 13, 2002, SNH/FVE served a Notice of Default asserting various alleged defaults and purported material breaches by SLS under the applicable operating agreements. SLS responded to the various issues raised by SNH/FVE and denies that it is in default or material breach of the agreements.

On November 27, 2002, in response to SNH/FVE's repeated indications that they would attempt to terminate the Operating Agreements, we filed suit in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland, seeking, among other relief, a declaration that SLS is not in default or material breach of its operating agreements and a declaration that SNH/FVE had anticipatorily breached the operating agreements by violating the termination provisions of those contracts. We also sought, and obtained later that same day, a temporary restraining order (TRO) prohibiting SNH/FVE from terminating or attempting to terminate SLS's operating agreements, or from evicting or attempting

to evict SLS from the 31 communities, until the court further addresses the parties' dispute at a preliminary injunction hearing. Also on November 27, 2002, SNH/FVE attempted to terminate SLS's operating agreements by sending SLS a purported "Notice of Termination." That attempted termination was stayed, however, by the court's issuance of the TRO. On January 8, 2003, following the preliminary injunction hearing, the court granted Marriott and SLS a preliminary injunction enjoining SNH/FVE from terminating or attempting to terminate the Operating Agreements prior to the trial on the merits. That trial is not expected until later in 2003 or in 2004.

Also on November 27, 2002, after Marriott and SLS had filed their action in Maryland, SNH/FVE filed suit against us and SLS in the Superior Court for Middlesex County, Massachusetts. That action seeks declaratory relief regarding the legal rights and duties of SLS and SNH/FVE under SLS's operating agreements, and injunctive and declaratory relief prohibiting us and SLS from removing the Marriott name and proprietary marks from the 31 communities, allowing SNH/FVE to use the Marriott name and proprietary marks even if we sell SLS, and prohibiting us from selling SLS without SNH/FVE's consent. On December 20, 2002, the Massachusetts court denied SNH/FVE's motion for a preliminary injunction, and that denial was affirmed on appeal on December 31, 2002. SNH/FVE subsequently amended their claim for preliminary relief, adding a new claim that the relationship between the owner and operator in each of the 31 operating agreements is one of principal and agent and thus is terminable at any time. The company and SLS have opposed this new claim and, in the Maryland action, have moved to have SNH/FVE held in contempt on the ground that the newly filed Massachusetts claim violates the Maryland preliminary injunction.

We believe that each of the foregoing lawsuits against us is without merit, and we intend to vigorously defend against the claims being made against us. However, we cannot assure you as to the outcome of any of these lawsuits nor can we currently estimate the range of potential losses to the Company.

In addition to the foregoing, we are from time to time involved in legal proceedings which could, if adversely decided, result in losses to the Company.

SHAREHOLDER'S DERIVATIVE ACTION AGAINST OUR DIRECTORS.

On January 16, 2003, Daniel and Raizel Taubenfeld filed a shareholder's derivative action in Delaware state court against each member of our Board of Directors and against Avendra LLC. The company is named as a nominal defendant. The individual defendants are accused of exposing the company to accusations and lawsuits which allege wrongdoing on the part of the company. The complaint alleges that, as a result, the company's reputation has been damaged leading to business losses and the compelled renegotiation of some management contracts. The substantive allegations of the complaint are derived exclusively from prior press reports. No damage claim is made against

us and no specific damage number is asserted as to the individual defendants. Management of the company believes that this derivative action is without merit.

LEGAL PROCEEDING SETTLED IN DECEMBER 2002.

In response to demands by John J. Flatley and Gregory Stoye, as agents for The 1993 Flatley Family Trust (collectively, Flatley) to convert our management agreement with Flatley for the Boston Marriott Quincy Hotel into a franchise agreement and threats to terminate our management agreement, on August 1, 2002, we filed a suit against Flatley in the U.S. District Court in Maryland seeking a declaratory judgment that we were not in breach of our management agreement, claiming breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, and violation of the Massachusetts Unfair Business Practices Act by Flatley, and seeking unspecified compensatory and exemplary damages. On August 5, 2002, Flatley and the Crown Hotel Nominee Trust (Crown) filed a countersuit in the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, alleging that we and Avendra LLC engaged in improper acts of self dealing and claiming breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, violation of the Massachusetts Unfair Business Practices Act, tortious interference with contract, breach of fiduciary duty, misrepresentation, negligence, fraud, violations of the Robinson-Patman Act and other related causes of action. Flatley and Crown sought various remedies, including unspecified compensatory and exemplary damages, and termination of our management agreement. On December 20, 2002, the parties entered into a settlement agreement on terms favorable to the Company and both lawsuits have been dismissed.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We are a diversified hospitality company with operations in five business segments:

- **Full-Service Lodging**, which includes Marriott Hotels, Resorts & Suites; The Ritz-Carlton Hotels; Renaissance Hotels, Resorts & Suites; and Ramada International;
- **Select-Service Lodging**, which includes Courtyard, Fairfield Inn and SpringHill Suites;
- **Extended-Stay Lodging**, which includes Residence Inn, TownePlace Suites, Marriott ExecuStay and Marriott Executive Apartments;
- **Timeshare**, which includes the operation, ownership, development and marketing of timeshare properties under the Marriott Vacation Club International, The Ritz-Carlton Club, Horizons and Marriott Grand Residence Club brands; and
- **Synthetic Fuel**, which includes the operation of our coal-based synthetic fuel production facilities. Our Synthetic Fuel business generated a tax benefit of \$49 million and tax credits of \$159 million in the year ended January 3, 2003.

In addition to the segments above, in 2002, we announced our intent to sell our Senior Living Services business segment and exited our Distribution Services business segment.

We evaluate the performance of our segments based primarily on the results of the segment without allocating corporate expenses, interest expense, interest income or income taxes (segment financial results).

We have aggregated the brands and businesses presented within each of our segments, considering their similar economic characteristics, types of customers, distribution channels, and the regulatory business environment of the brands and operations within each segment.

Sales

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Full-Service	\$5,474	\$5,238	\$5,520
Select-Service	967	864	901
Extended-Stay	600	635	668
Timeshare	1,207	1,049	822
Total Lodging	8,248	7,786	7,911
Synthetic Fuel	193	—	—
	\$8,441	\$7,786	\$7,911

Segment Financial Results

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Full-Service	\$397	\$294	\$510
Select-Service	130	145	192
Extended-Stay	(3)	55	96
Timeshare	183	147	138
Total Lodging	707	641	936
Synthetic Fuel	(134)	—	—
	\$573	\$641	\$936

Depreciation and Amortization

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Full-Service	\$ 54	\$ 81	\$ 86
Select-Service	9	10	8
Extended-Stay	10	16	15
Timeshare	38	34	22
Total Lodging	111	141	131
Corporate	31	37	30
Synthetic Fuel	8	—	—
Discontinued Operations	37	44	34
	\$187	\$222	\$195

Assets

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Full-Service	\$3,423	\$3,394	\$3,453
Select-Service	771	931	995
Extended-Stay	274	366	399
Timeshare	2,225	2,109	1,634
Total Lodging	6,693	6,800	6,481
Corporate	911	1,369	778
Synthetic Fuel	59	49	—
Discontinued Operations	633	889	978
	\$8,296	\$9,107	\$8,237

Goodwill

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Full-Service	\$851	\$851	\$ 876
Select-Service	—	—	—
Extended-Stay	72	126	130
Timeshare	—	—	—
Total Lodging	\$923	\$977	\$1,006

Capital Expenditures

(\$ in millions)	2002	2001	2000
Full-Service	\$138	\$186	\$ 554
Select-Service	23	140	262
Extended-Stay	39	52	83
Timeshare	36	75	66
Total Lodging	236	453	965
Corporate	20	30	48
Synthetic Fuel	7	49	—
Discontinued Operations	29	28	82
	\$292	\$560	\$1,095

Segment expenses include selling, general and administrative expenses (excluding amounts attributable to our Senior Living Services and Distributions Services businesses) directly related to the operations of the businesses, aggregating \$835 million in 2002, \$819 million in 2001 and \$745 million in 2000. The selling, general and administrative expenses in 2001 excluded \$133 million associated with restructuring and other charges.

The consolidated financial statements include the following related to international operations: sales of \$450 million in 2002, \$477 million in 2001 and \$455 million in 2000; financial results of \$94 million in 2002, \$42 million in 2001 and \$73 million in 2000; and fixed assets of \$308 million in 2002, \$230 million in 2001 and \$239 million in 2000.

The majority of our equity method investments are investments in entities that own lodging properties. Results for Full-Service equity method investments included income of \$5 million in 2002, including income recognized from our ownership interest in the Marriott and Cendant Joint Venture, a loss of \$11 million in 2001, and income of \$2 million in 2000. We recognized a loss of \$8 million in 2002, income of \$5 million in 2001 and a loss of \$1 million in 2000 from Select-Service equity method investments. We recognized a loss of \$2 million in 2002 and a loss of \$1 million in 2001 from Timeshare equity method investments. We recognized income of \$2 million in 2002 related to our corporate investment in Avendra LLC, a procurement services affiliate, and losses of \$3 million related to our investments in affordable housing and CTM/Exxon Mobil Travel Guide LLC. We recognized losses of \$7 million in 2001 related to our investments in Avendra LLC and affordable housing, and we recognized losses of \$7 million in 2000 related to our investment in affordable housing.

The substantial majority of revenues that we recognized from unconsolidated affiliates is from our minority interests in entities that own certain of our hotels. We recognized

base and incentive fee revenues from our unconsolidated affiliates of \$74 million, \$71 million and \$53 million, respectively, in 2002, 2001 and 2000. Revenues related to reimbursable costs for these investments were \$580 million, \$580 million and \$250 million, respectively, in 2002, 2001 and 2000.

Debt service on our mezzanine loan to the Courtyard Joint Venture was current on January 3, 2003. The proceeds of the mezzanine loan have not been, and will not be, used to pay our management fees, debt service or land rent income. All management fees relating to the underlying hotels that we recognize in income are paid to us in cash by the Courtyard Joint Venture. For the fiscal year ended January 3, 2003, we recognized \$8 million of equity losses arising from our ownership interest in the Courtyard Joint Venture.

2001 RESTRUCTURING COSTS AND OTHER CHARGES

Restructuring Costs and Other Charges

The Company experienced a significant decline in demand for hotel rooms in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks on New York and Washington and the subsequent dramatic downturn in the economy. This decline resulted in reduced management and franchise fees, cancellation of development projects, and anticipated losses under guarantees and loans. In 2001, we responded by implementing certain companywide cost-saving measures, although we did not significantly change the scope of our operations. As a result of our restructuring plan, in the fourth quarter of 2001, we recorded pretax restructuring costs of \$62 million, including (1) \$15 million in severance costs; (2) \$19 million, primarily associated with a loss on a sublease of excess space arising from the reduction in personnel; and (3) \$28 million related to the write-off of capitalized costs relating to development projects no longer deemed viable. We also incurred \$142 million of other charges, including (1) \$85 million related to reserves for guarantees and loan losses; (2) \$12 million related to accounts receivable reserves; (3) \$13 million related to the write-down of properties held for sale; and (4) \$32 million related to the impairment of technology related investments and other write-offs. We have provided below detailed information related to the restructuring costs and other charges, which were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2001 as a result of the economic downturn and the unfavorable lodging environment.

2001 Restructuring Costs

SEVERANCE

Our restructuring plan resulted in the reduction of approximately 1,700 employees across our operations (the majority of which were terminated by December 28, 2001). In 2001, we recorded a workforce reduction charge of \$15 million, related primarily to severance and fringe benefits. The charge did not reflect amounts billed out separately to owners for property-level severance

costs. In addition, we delayed filling vacant positions and reduced staff hours.

FACILITIES EXIT COSTS

As a result of the workforce reduction and delay in filling vacant positions, we consolidated excess corporate facilities. We recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$14 million for excess corporate facilities, primarily related to lease terminations and noncancelable lease costs in excess of estimated sublease income. In addition, we recorded a \$5 million charge for lease terminations resulting from cancellations of leased units by our corporate apartment business, primarily in downtown New York City.

DEVELOPMENT CANCELLATIONS AND ELIMINATION OF PRODUCT LINE

We incur certain costs associated with the development of properties, including legal costs, the cost of land, and planning and design costs. We capitalize these costs as incurred, and they become part of the cost basis of the property once it is developed. As a result of the dramatic downturn in the economy in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks, we decided to cancel development projects that were no longer deemed viable. As a result, in 2001, we expensed \$28 million of previously capitalized costs.

2001 Other Charges

RESERVES FOR GUARANTEES AND LOAN LOSSES

We issue guarantees to lenders and other third parties in connection with financing transactions and other obligations. We also advance loans to some owners of properties that we manage. As a result of the downturn in the economy, certain hotels experienced significant declines in profitability, and the owners were not able to meet debt service obligations to the Company or, in some cases, to other third-party lending institutions. As a result, in 2001, based upon cash flow projections, we expected to fund under certain guarantees, which were not deemed recoverable, and we expected that several of the loans made by us would not be repaid according to their original terms. Due to these expected nonrecoverable guarantee fundings and expected loan losses, we recorded charges of \$85 million in the fourth quarter of 2001.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE – BAD DEBTS

In the fourth quarter of 2001, we reserved \$12 million of accounts receivable which we deemed uncollectible following an analysis of these accounts, generally as a result of the unfavorable hotel operating environment.

ASSET IMPAIRMENTS

We recorded a charge related to the impairment of an investment in a technology-related joint venture (\$22 million), losses on the anticipated sale of three lodging properties (\$13 million), write-offs of investments in management contracts and other assets (\$8 million), and the write-off of capitalized software costs arising from a decision to change a technology platform (\$2 million).

The following table summarizes our remaining restructuring liability:

(\$ in millions)	Restructuring Costs and Other Charges Liability at December 28, 2001	Cash Payments Made in Fiscal 2002	Charges Reversed in Fiscal 2002	Restructuring Costs and Other Charges Liability at January 3, 2003
Severance	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$—	\$ 2
Facilities exit costs	17	4	2	11
Total restructuring costs	23	8	2	13
Reserves for guarantees and loan losses	33	10	2	21
Impairment of technology-related investments and other	1	1	—	—
Total	\$57	\$19	\$ 4	\$34

The remaining liability related to the workforce reduction and fundings under guarantees will be substantially paid by January 2004. The amounts related to the space reduction and resulting lease expense due to the

consolidation of facilities will be paid over the respective lease terms through 2012.

The following tables provide further detail on the 2001 charges:

2001 Segment Financial Results Impact

(\$ in millions)	Full- Service	Select- Service	Extended- Stay	Timeshare	Total
Severance	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 11
Facilities exit costs	—	—	5	—	5
Development cancellations and elimination of product line	19	4	5	—	28
Total restructuring costs	26	5	11	2	44
Reserves for guarantees and loan losses	30	3	3	—	36
Accounts receivable — bad debts	11	1	—	—	12
Write-down of properties held for sale	9	4	—	—	13
Impairment of technology-related investments and other	8	—	2	—	10
Total	\$84	\$13	\$16	\$ 2	\$115

2001 Corporate Expenses and Interest Impact

(\$ in millions)	Corporate Expenses	Provision for Loan Losses	Interest Income	Total Corporate Expenses and Interest
Severance	\$ 4	\$—	\$—	\$ 4
Facilities exit costs	14	—	—	14
Total restructuring costs	18	—	—	18
Reserves for guarantees and loan losses	—	43	6	49
Impairment of technology-related investments and other	22	—	—	22
Total	\$40	\$43	\$ 6	\$89

In addition to the above, in 2001, we recorded restructuring charges of \$62 million and other charges of \$5 million now reflected in our losses from discontinued operations. The restructuring liability related to discontinued operations was \$3 million as of December 28, 2001, and \$1 million as of January 3, 2003.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In January 2003, we entered into a contract with an unrelated third party to sell approximately a 50 percent interest in the Synthetic Fuel business. The transaction is subject to certain closing conditions, including the receipt

of a satisfactory private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding the new ownership structure. Contracts related to the potential sale are being held in escrow until closing conditions are met. If the conditions are not met by August 31, 2003, neither party will have an obligation to perform under the agreements. If the transaction is consummated, we expect to receive \$25 million in promissory notes and cash as well as an earnout based on the amount of synthetic fuel produced. If the transaction is consummated, we expect to account for the remaining interest in the Synthetic Fuel business under the equity method of accounting.

Quarterly Financial Data – Unaudited

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	Fiscal Year 2002 ^{1,2,4}				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Sales ³	\$1,808	\$2,034	\$1,924	\$2,675	\$8,441
Segment financial results ^{3,5}	147	149	128	149	573
Income from continuing operations, after tax	82	127	114	116	439
Discontinued operations, after tax	—	2	(11)	(153)	(162)
Net income (loss)	82	129	103	(37)	277
Diluted earnings from continuing operations per share	.32	.49	.45	.47	1.74
Diluted earnings from discontinued operations per share	—	.01	(.04)	(.62)	(.64)
Diluted earnings per share	\$.32	\$.50	\$.41	\$ (.15)	\$ 1.10

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	Fiscal Year 2001 ^{1,2,4}				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Sales ³	\$1,935	\$1,889	\$1,823	\$2,139	\$7,786
Segment financial results ^{3,5}	223	231	174	13	641
Income from continuing operations, after tax	119	125	99	(74)	269
Discontinued operations, after tax	2	5	2	(42)	(33)
Net income (loss)	121	130	101	(116)	236
Diluted earnings from continuing operations per share	.46	.49	.38	(.31)	1.05
Diluted earnings from discontinued operations per share	.01	.01	.01	(.17)	(.13)
Diluted earnings per share	\$.47	\$.50	\$.39	\$ (.48)	\$.92

¹ Fiscal year 2002 included 53 weeks and fiscal year 2001 included 52 weeks.

² The quarters consisted of 12 weeks, except the fourth quarter of 2002, which consisted of 17 weeks and the fourth quarter of 2001 which consisted of 16 weeks.

³ The current year and prior year balances have been adjusted to exclude the Senior Living Services and Distribution Services discontinued operations.

⁴ 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.

⁵ We evaluate the performance of our segments based primarily on the results of the segment without allocating corporate expenses, interest expense, interest income or income taxes.

Selected Historical Financial Data – Unaudited

The following table presents summary selected historical financial data for the Company derived from our financial statements as of and for the five fiscal years ended January 3, 2003.

Since the information in this table is only a summary and does not provide all of the information contained in our financial statements, including the related notes, you should read “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements.

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)	Fiscal Year ²				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Income Statement Data:					
Sales ¹	\$ 8,441	\$ 7,786	\$ 7,911	\$ 7,041	\$ 6,311
Segment financial results ^{1,4}	573	641	936	827	704
Income from continuing operations, after tax	439	269	490	399	372
Discontinued operations, after tax	(162)	(33)	(11)	1	18
Net income	277	236	479	400	390
Per Share Data:					
Diluted earnings from continuing operations per share	1.74	1.05	1.93	1.51	1.39
Diluted (loss)/earnings from discontinued operations per share	(.64)	(.13)	(.04)	—	.07
Diluted earnings per share	1.10	.92	1.89	1.51	1.46
Cash dividends declared per share	.275	.255	.235	.215	.195
Balance Sheet Data (at end of year):					
Total assets	8,296	9,107	8,237	7,324	6,233
Long-term and convertible debt ¹	1,553	2,708	1,908	1,570	1,163
Shareholders’ equity	3,573	3,478	3,267	2,908	2,570
Other Data:					
Systemwide sales ^{1,3}	\$18,599	\$17,477	\$17,489	\$15,892	\$14,279

¹ The current year and prior year balances have been adjusted to reflect our Senior Living Services and Distribution Services businesses as discontinued operations.

² Fiscal year 2002 included 53 weeks; all other years included 52 weeks.

³ Systemwide sales comprise revenues generated from guests at managed, franchised, owned and leased hotels and our Synthetic Fuel business. We consider systemwide sales to be a meaningful indicator of our performance because it measures the growth in revenues of all of the properties that carry one of the Marriott brand names. Our growth in profitability is, in large part, driven by such overall revenue growth. Nevertheless, systemwide sales should not be considered an alternative to revenues, operating profit, segment financial results, net income, cash flows from operations, or any other operating measure prescribed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In addition, systemwide sales may not be comparable to similarly titled measures, such as sales and revenues, which do not include gross sales generated by managed and franchised properties.

⁴ We evaluate the performance of our segments based primarily on the results of the segment without allocating corporate expenses, interest expense, interest income or income taxes.

Management's Report

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements and other financial information presented in this annual report. In meeting this responsibility, we maintain a highly developed system of internal controls, policies and procedures, including an internal auditing function that continually evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of our control system. Management believes this system provides reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and recorded to adequately safeguard our assets and to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors. Their report expresses an informed judgment as to whether management's financial statements, considered in their entirety, fairly present our financial position, operating results and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The Board of Directors pursues its responsibility for the financial statements through its Audit Committee, composed of six directors not otherwise employed by the company. The committee meets a minimum of four times during the year with the independent auditors, representatives of management and the internal auditors to review the scope and results of the internal and external audits, the accounting principles applied in financial reporting, and financial and operational controls. The independent auditors and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee, with or without the presence of management.



Arne M. Sorenson

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and President – Continental European Lodging

Report of Independent Auditors

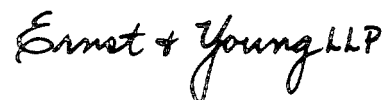
To the Shareholders of Marriott International, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Marriott International, Inc. as of January 3, 2003 and December 28, 2001, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows, comprehensive income and shareholders' equity for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended January 3, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Marriott International, Inc. as of January 3, 2003 and December 28, 2001, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended January 3, 2003 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, in 2002 the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."



McLean, Virginia
February 5, 2003

Directors and Officers

DIRECTORS

J.W. MARRIOTT, JR.¹
*Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer*

ANN M. FUDGE²
*Former Division President
Kraft Foods*

GILBERT M. GROSVENOR^{2,4}
*Chairman
National Geographic Society*

FLORETTA DUKES MCKENZIE^{2,4}
*Founder and Chairwoman
The McKenzie Group*

LAWRENCE W. KELLNER^{2,3}
*President
Continental Airlines, Inc.*

JOHN W. MARRIOTT III
*Executive Vice President
Lodging*

GEORGE MUÑOZ^{2,4}
*Principal
Muñoz Investment Banking Group, L.L.C.*

HARRY J. PEARCE
*Chairman
Hughes Electronics Corporation*

ROGER W. SANT^{1,2,3}
*Chairman
The AES Corporation*

WILLIAM J. SHAW
President and Chief Operating Officer

LAWRENCE M. SMALL^{2,3}
*Secretary
The Smithsonian Institution*

DIRECTOR EMERITUS

STERLING D. COLTON

CHAIRMAN EMERITUS

THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

COMPANY, L.L.C.

WILLIAM R. TIEFEL

SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

J.W. MARRIOTT, JR.¹
*Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer*

WILLIAM J. SHAW¹
President and Chief Operating Officer

JOSEPH RYAN¹
*Executive Vice President and
General Counsel*

ARNE M. SORENSON¹
*Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and
President — Continental European Lodging*

JAMES M. SULLIVAN¹
*Executive Vice President
Lodging Development*

WILLIAM W. McCARTEN¹
*President
Marriott Services Group*

CORPORATE OFFICERS

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*Senior Vice President and
Associate General Counsel*

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*Executive Vice President
Mergers, Acquisitions and Development*

CARL T. BERQUIST
*Executive Vice President
Financial Information and Risk Management*

A. BRADFORD BRYAN, JR.
*Executive Vice President
Architecture and Construction*

SIMON F. COOPER¹
*President and Chief Operating Officer
The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, L.L.C.*

VICTOR L. CRAWFORD
*Market Vice President
North American Lodging Operations*

MICHAEL E. DEARING
*Executive Vice President
Project Finance*

VICTORIA L. DOLAN
*Senior Vice President — Finance
International Lodging*

JOEL M. EISEMANN
*Senior Vice President
Global Asset Management*

EDWIN D. FULLER¹
*President and Managing Director
Marriott Lodging — International*

MICHAEL J. GREEN
*Vice President — Finance and
Principal Accounting Officer*

DAVID J. GRISSIN
*Senior Vice President — Lodging Operations
Marriott Lodging*

CAROLYN B. HANDLON
*Executive Vice President — Finance
and Treasurer*

RICHARD S. HOFFMAN
*Executive Vice President
Finance and e-Commerce*

DOROTHY M. INGALLS
Secretary and Senior Counsel

MICHAEL E. JANNINI
*Executive Vice President — Brand Management
Marriott Lodging*

STEPHEN P. JOYCE
*Executive Vice President
Owner and Franchise Services
Marriott Lodging*

KEVIN P. KEARNEY
*Executive Vice President
Lodging Development — Europe*

BRENDAN M. KEEGAN¹
Executive Vice President — Human Resources

KARL KILBURG
*Senior Vice President
Marriott Lodging — International Operations*

KEVIN M. KIMBALL
*Executive Vice President — Finance
Marriott Lodging*

THOMAS E. LADD
Senior Vice President — Government Affairs

NANCY C. LEE
*Senior Vice President and
Deputy General Counsel*

JOHN W. MARRIOTT III¹
Executive Vice President — Lodging

ANDREA M. MATTEI
*Senior Vice President and
Associate General Counsel*

ROBERT J. McCARTHY¹
*Executive Vice President
North American Lodging Operations*

SCOTT E. MELBY
*Executive Vice President
Development Planning and Feasibility
Marriott Lodging*

ROBERT A. MILLER
President — Marriott Leisure

DARYL A. NICKEL
*Executive Vice President — Lodging Development
Select-Service and Extended-Stay Brands*

LAURA E. PAUGH
Senior Vice President — Investor Relations

M. LESTER PULSE, JR.
Senior Vice President — Taxes

DAVID A. RODRIGUEZ
*Executive Vice President
Lodging Human Resources*

EDWARD A. RYAN
*Senior Vice President and
Associate General Counsel*

DAVID M. SAMPSON
Senior Vice President — Diversity Initiatives

CHARLOTTE B. STERLING
Executive Vice President — Communications

STEPHEN P. WEISZ¹
*President
Marriott Vacation Club International*

JOHN L. WILLIAMS
*Executive Vice President
Lodging Development — North America*

CARL WILSON
*Executive Vice President and
Chief Information Officer*

LEGEND

¹ Executive Committee

² Audit Committee

³ Compensation Policy Committee

⁴ Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

[†] Executive officer as defined under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Corporate Information

Corporate Headquarters

Marriott International, Inc.
Marriott Drive
Washington, D.C. 20058
301/380-3000
Internet: www.Marriott.com

Common Stock Listings

The company's Class A common stock (ticker symbol: MAR) is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges.

Shareholders of Record

55,122 at January 31, 2003

Registrar and Transfer Agent

Shareholder inquiries regarding stock transfers, dividend payments, address changes, enrollment in the company's direct investment plan, lost stock certificates, or other stock account matters should be directed to:

EquiServe Trust Company, N.A.
P.O. Box 2500
Jersey City, N.J. 07303-2500
800/311-4816 (U.S. and Canada)
781/575-2720 (International)
Internet: www.equiserve.com

Investor Relations

For information, call: 301/380-6500
Internet: www.Marriott.com/investor

Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
McLean, Va.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

May 2, 2003—10:30 a.m.
JW Marriott Hotel
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Common Stock Prices and Dividends

	Stock Price		Dividends Declared Per Share
	High	Low	
2002 – First quarter.....	\$45.49	\$34.60	\$0.065
– Second quarter.....	46.45	37.25	0.070
– Third quarter.....	40.25	30.44	0.070
– Fourth quarter.....	36.62	26.25	0.070
2001 – First quarter.....	\$47.81	\$37.25	\$0.060
– Second quarter.....	50.50	38.13	0.065
– Third quarter.....	49.72	40.50	0.065
– Fourth quarter.....	41.50	27.30	0.065

Telephone Numbers

For reservations or information, call:

Marriott Hotels & Resorts.....	800/228-9290
Marriott Conference Centers.....	800/453-0309
Renaissance Hotels & Resorts.....	800/468-3571
The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, L.L.C.....	800/241-3333
BVLGARI Hotels & Resorts.....	678/420-6500
JW Marriott Hotels & Resorts.....	800/228-9290
Courtyard.....	800/321-2211
SpringHill Suites.....	888/287-9400
Fairfield Inn.....	800/228-2800
Ramada International Hotels & Resorts.....	800/854-7854
Residence Inn.....	800/331-3131
TownePlace Suites.....	800/257-3000
Marriott Executive Apartments.....	800/800-5744
Marriott ExecuStay.....	888/840-7829
Marriott Vacation Club International.....	800/332-1333
Horizons by Marriott Vacation Club.....	888/220-2086
Marriott Grand Residence Club.....	866/204-7263
The Ritz-Carlton Club.....	800/941-4386

Lodging Development Inquiries

North America	
Full-Service.....	301/380-3200
Select-Service and Extended-Stay.....	301/380-5237
Latin America.....	301/380-5290
Europe, Middle East and Africa.....	011-411-723-5100
Asia/Pacific.....	011-852-2521-1848



MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL, INC. MARRIOTT DRIVE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20058 WWW.MARRIOTT.COM

A rectangular sign with a decorative border, featuring the JW Marriott logo on both ends and the text "JW MARRIOTT DESERT RIDGE RESORT & SPA" in the center.

JW MARRIOTT DESERT RIDGE
RESORT & SPA