

MARRIOTT
VACATIONS
WORLDWIDE™

Investor Presentation

May 8, 2025



Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as the words “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “continue,” “may,” “might,” “should,” “could” or the negative of these terms or similar expressions. We caution you that these statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to numerous and evolving risks and uncertainties that we may not be able to predict or assess, such as:

uncertainty in the current global macroeconomic environment created by rapid governmental policy and regulatory changes, a future health crisis and responses to a health crisis, including possible quarantines or other government imposed travel or health-related restrictions and the effects of a health crisis, including the short and longer-term impact on consumer confidence and demand for travel and the pace of recovery following a health crisis; variations in demand for vacation ownership and exchange products and services; worker absenteeism; price inflation; difficulties associated with implementing new or maintaining existing technology; the ability to use artificial intelligence (“AI”) technologies successfully and potential business, compliance, or reputational risks associated with the use of AI technologies; changes in privacy laws; the impact of a future banking crisis; impacts from natural or man-made disasters and wildfires, including the Maui and Los Angeles area wildfires; delinquency and default rates; global supply chain disruptions; volatility in the international and national economy and credit markets, including as a result of the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Gaza, and elsewhere in the world and related sanctions and other measures; our ability to attract and retain our global workforce; competitive conditions; the availability of capital to finance growth; the impact of changes in interest rates; the effects of steps we have taken and may continue to take to reduce operating costs and accelerate growth and profitability; political or social strife; and other matters referred to under the heading “Risk Factors” contained in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, and which may be updated in our periodic filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. All forward-looking statements in this presentation are made as of the date of this presentation 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, except as required by law. There may be other risks and uncertainties that we cannot predict at this time or that we currently do not expect will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Any such risks could cause our results to differ materially from those we express in forward-looking statements. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements in this presentation.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures. In this presentation we report certain financial measures that are not prescribed by United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). We discuss our reasons for reporting these non-GAAP financial measures herein, and reconcile the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to each non-GAAP financial measure that we report (in the appendix). Non-GAAP financial measures are identified in the footnotes in the pages that follow and are further explained in the appendix. Although we evaluate and present these non-GAAP financial measures for the reasons described in the appendix, please be aware that these non-GAAP financial measures have limitations and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for revenues, net income or loss attributable to common stockholders, earnings or loss per share or any other comparable operating measure prescribed by GAAP. In addition, other companies in our industry may calculate these non-GAAP financial measures differently than we do or may not calculate them at all, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

Brands. We refer to brands that we own, as well as those brands that we license, as our brands. All brand names, trademarks, trade names, and service marks cited in this presentation are the property of their respective owners, including those of other companies and organizations. Solely for convenience, trademarks, trade names, and service marks referred to in this presentation may appear without the ® or TM symbols, however such references are not intended to indicate in any way that MVW or the owner, as applicable, will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, all rights to such trademarks, trade names, and service marks.

Guidance. The guidance provided in this presentation excludes impacts from asset sales, foreign currency changes, restructuring costs, litigation charges, strategic modernization initiative costs, transaction and integration costs, and impairments, each of which the Company cannot forecast with sufficient accuracy to factor them into the guidance provided above and without unreasonable efforts, and which may be significant. As a result, the full year 2025 outlook is presented only on a non-GAAP basis and is not reconciled to the most comparable GAAP measures. Where one or more of the currently unavailable items is applicable, some items could be material, individually or in the aggregate, to GAAP reported results.



Driving Sustained Long-Term Growth

Unique and resilient business model

Consistent and sustainable growth

Leading Provider of Vacation Experiences

Vacation Ownership



7
Iconic Brands



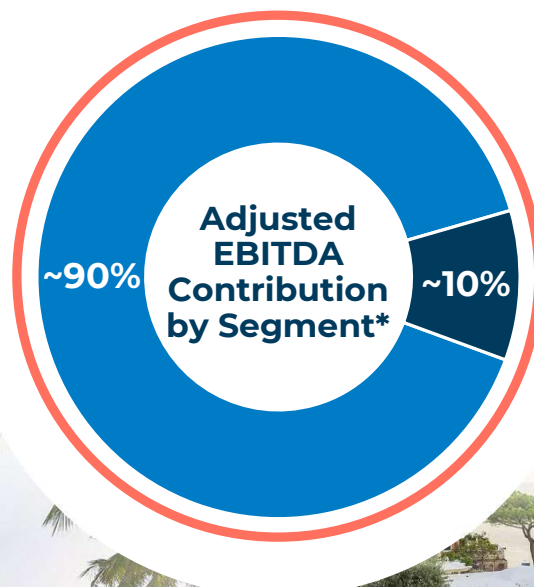
~700,000
Owner Families



~120
Resorts



Leader
Upper Upscale Resorts



Exchange and Third-Party Management

>1.5M

Interval International Members



>90

Countries and Territories



>3,200

Exchange Resorts



Premier

Exchange Company



All values as of 12/31/2024 and Adjusted EBITDA contribution based on full year 2024 results.

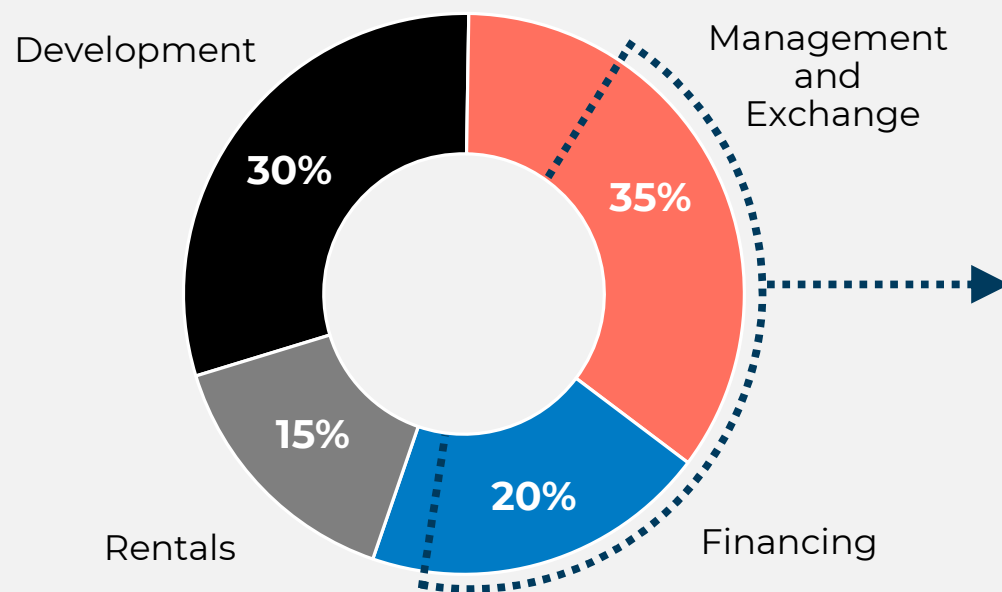
*Adjusted EBITDA contribution and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP measures. For definitions and reconciliation, please see appendix.

Resilient Business Model

Business		Benefits
Products	Timeshare + exchange	Diverse cash flow
Brands	7 brands	Selling both Marriott- and Hyatt-branded products
Sales Centers	"Sell the systems"	Perpetual sales centers and more efficient marketing channels
Offering	Primarily points-based	Flexibility
Development Model	Capital efficient	High margins and consistent free cash flow

Substantial Recurring Profit Streams

Adjusted EBITDA Contribution*



~40%
of Adjusted EBITDA
contribution from
recurring sources



All numbers are approximate.

*Adjusted EBITDA Contribution is based on full year 2024 results and is a non-GAAP measure. For definition and reconciliation, please see appendix.

Large and Attractive Addressable Market and Customer Base



Vacation Ownership

~51M



Households – addressable market in U.S. alone

737



Average FICO score

~80%



Owners with no loan

~\$150K



Owner median annual income

Addressable households based on 2023 data from the American Community Survey. FICO score based on buyers who financed their purchase in full year 2024. Annual income and owners without loans based on all owners as of 12/31/2024.

On-Site Guests Drive Vacation Ownership Sales

Pre-paid Vacations Drive
High Resort Occupancy

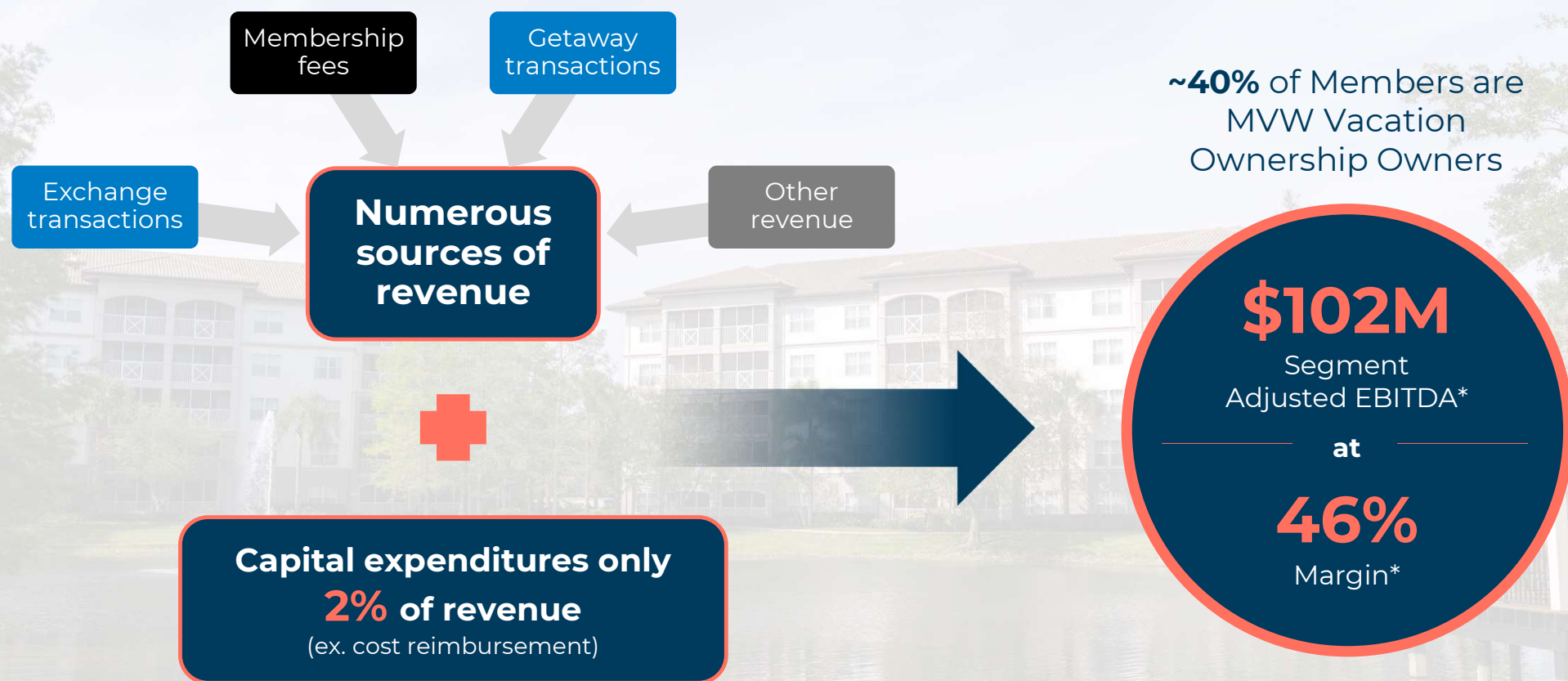


**Most Sales Come from
On-Property Guests¹**



1. Sales from resort guests based on full year 2024 contract sales.

High-Margin Exchange and Third-Party Management Business with Low Capital Intensity



All numbers based on full year 2024 results.

*Segment Adjusted EBITDA and Segment Adjusted EBITDA margin are non-GAAP measures. Please see appendix for definitions and reconciliations.

Well Positioned To Grow

100% leisure focused

Flexible and resilient business model

Spacious upper upscale resorts in desirable locations

Consistent, high quality product



Strong value proposition

Prepaying for a lifetime of vacations

High margin/cash flow business

Efficient capital model provides substantial free cash flow

Strong Liquidity Position

As of March 31, 2025

Available cash on hand

\$196M

Gross notes available for securitization¹

\$70M

Additional borrowing capacity under revolving credit facility

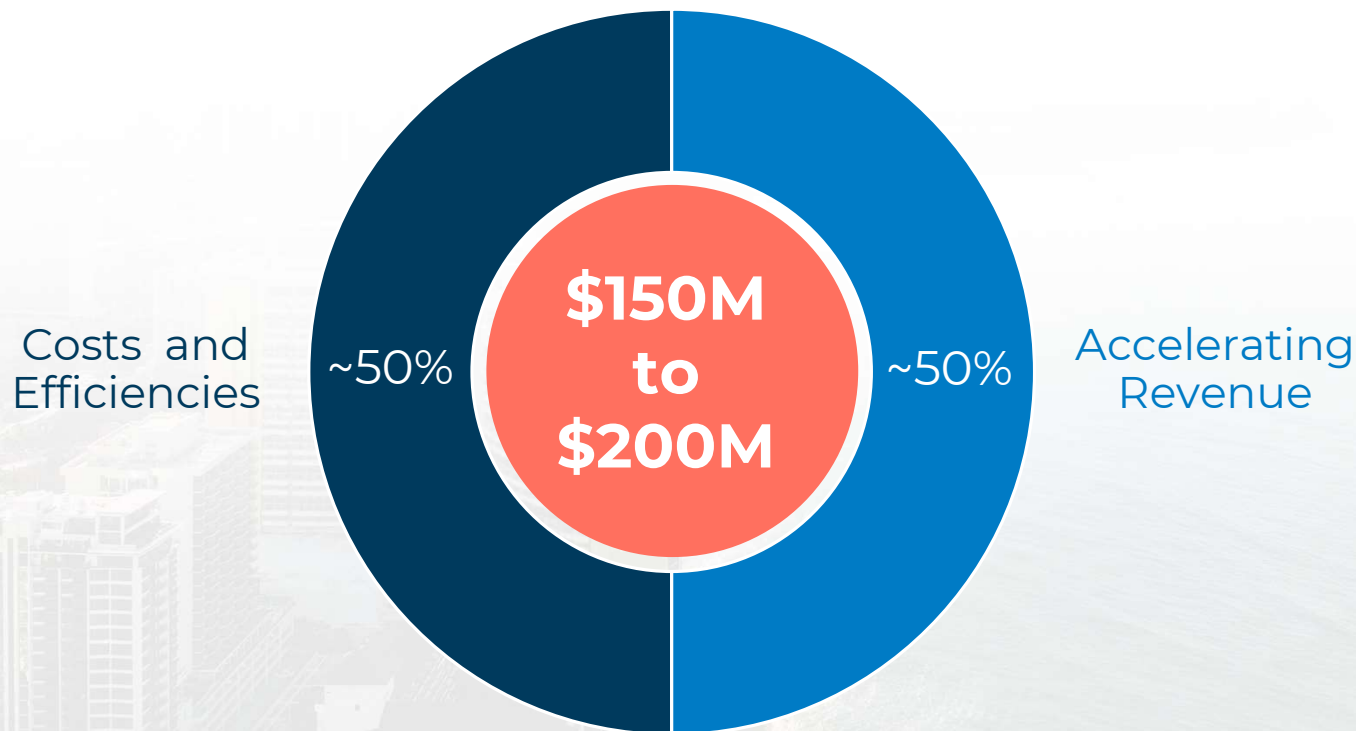
\$599M

\$865 Million of Liquidity

1. Represents gross notes receivable eligible for securitization that are not in the warehouse credit facility.

Strategic Modernization Drives Substantial Financial Benefits by 2026

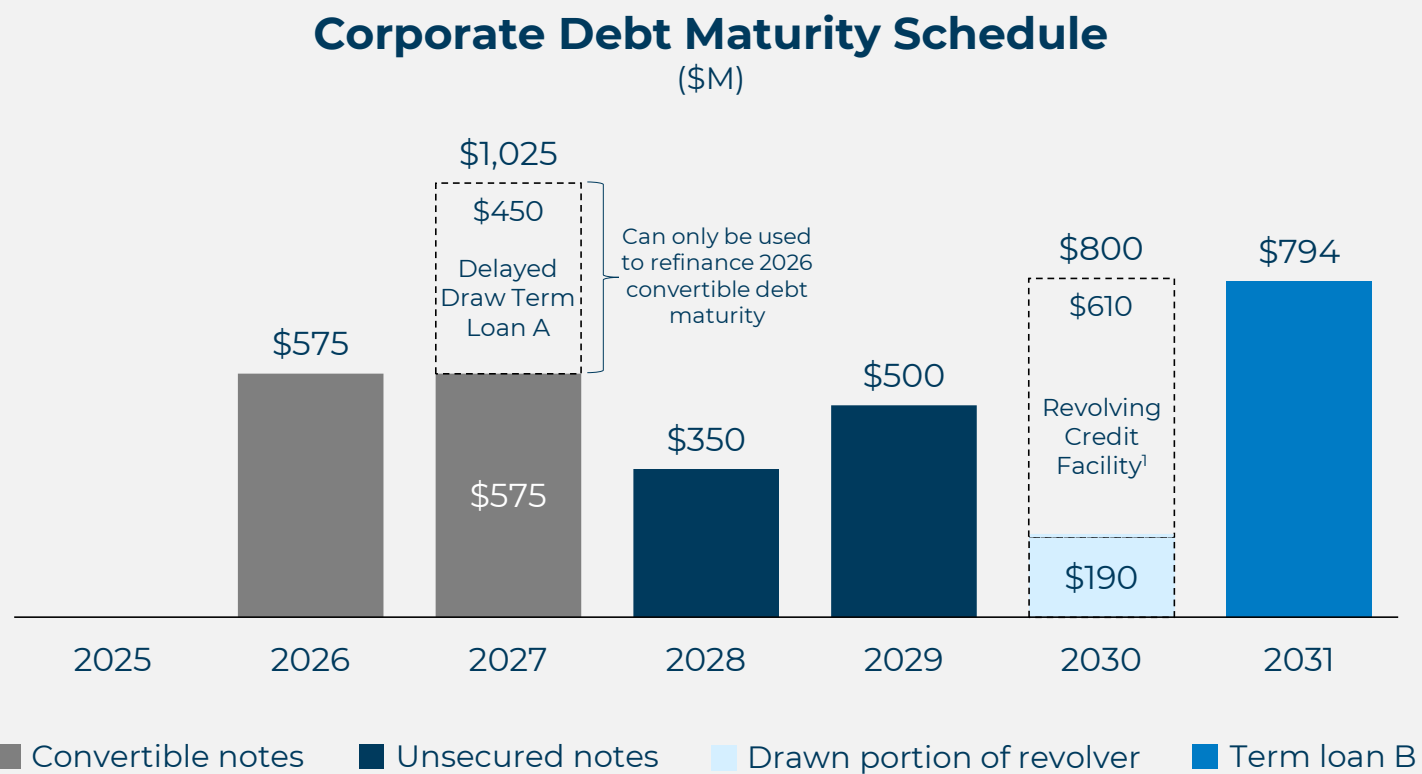
Projected Adjusted EBITDA Benefits*



Amounts are annualized.

*Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. For definitions please see the appendix, and for a discussion of reconciliations please see page A-3.

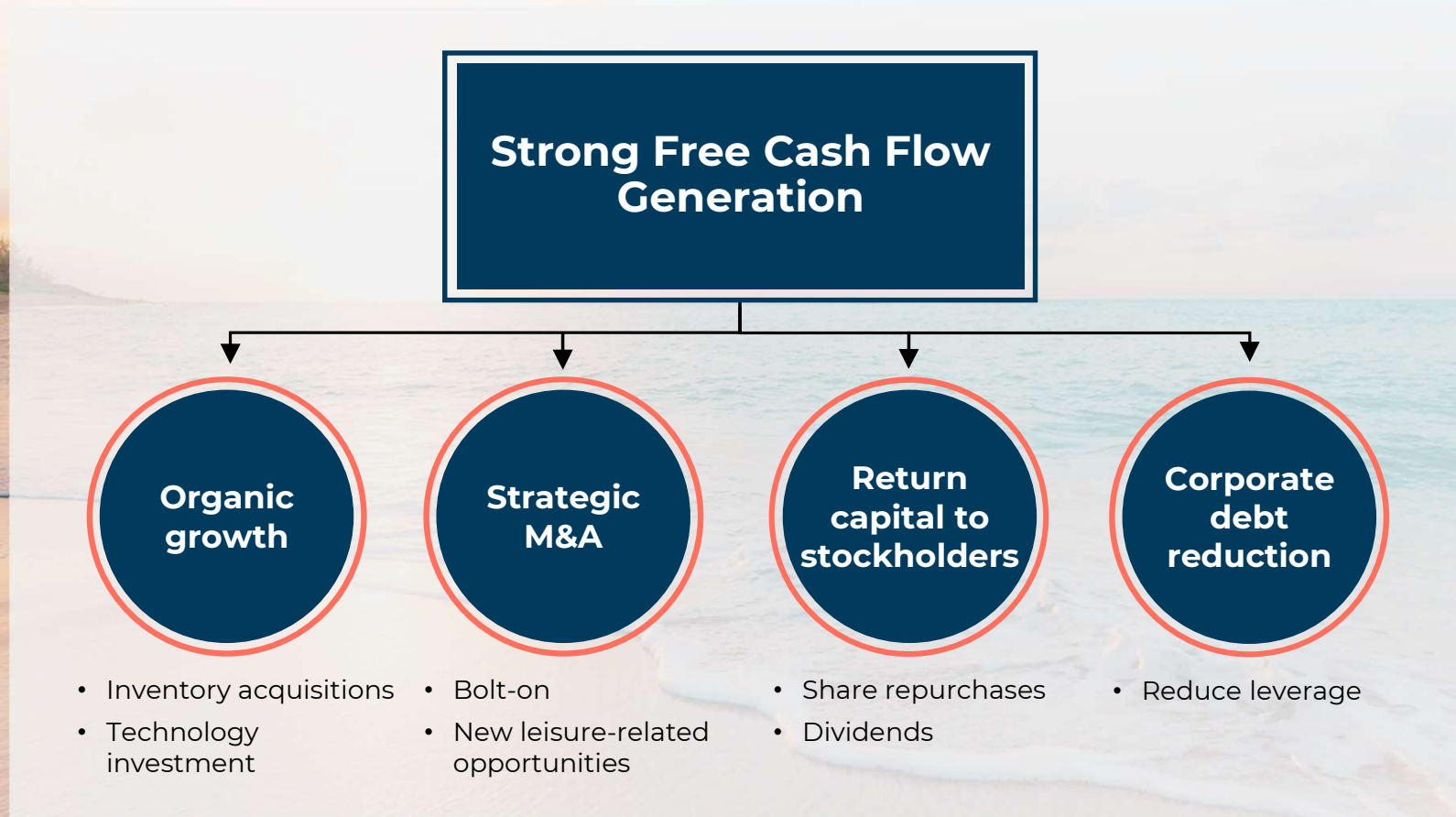
Well Laddered Maturity Schedule



All numbers as of 3/31/2025 and exclude non-recourse securitized debt. Corporate debt maturity schedule excludes finance leases.

1. Excludes \$11 million of outstanding letters of credit related to the revolving credit facility.

Disciplined Capital Allocation Model





Driving Sustained Long-Term Growth

Unique and resilient business model

Consistent and sustainable growth

Three-Point Growth Strategy

1
Drive growth through continued transformation of our products



2
Leverage technology to expand our businesses and new product offerings



3
Disciplined use of free cash flow



Driving Vacation Ownership Growth

1

Leveraging our Brands to Drive Growth



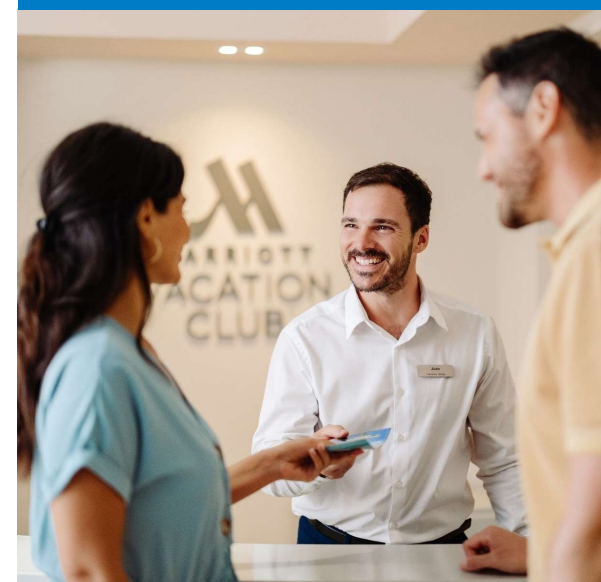
2

Technology-Driven Sales and Marketing Growth



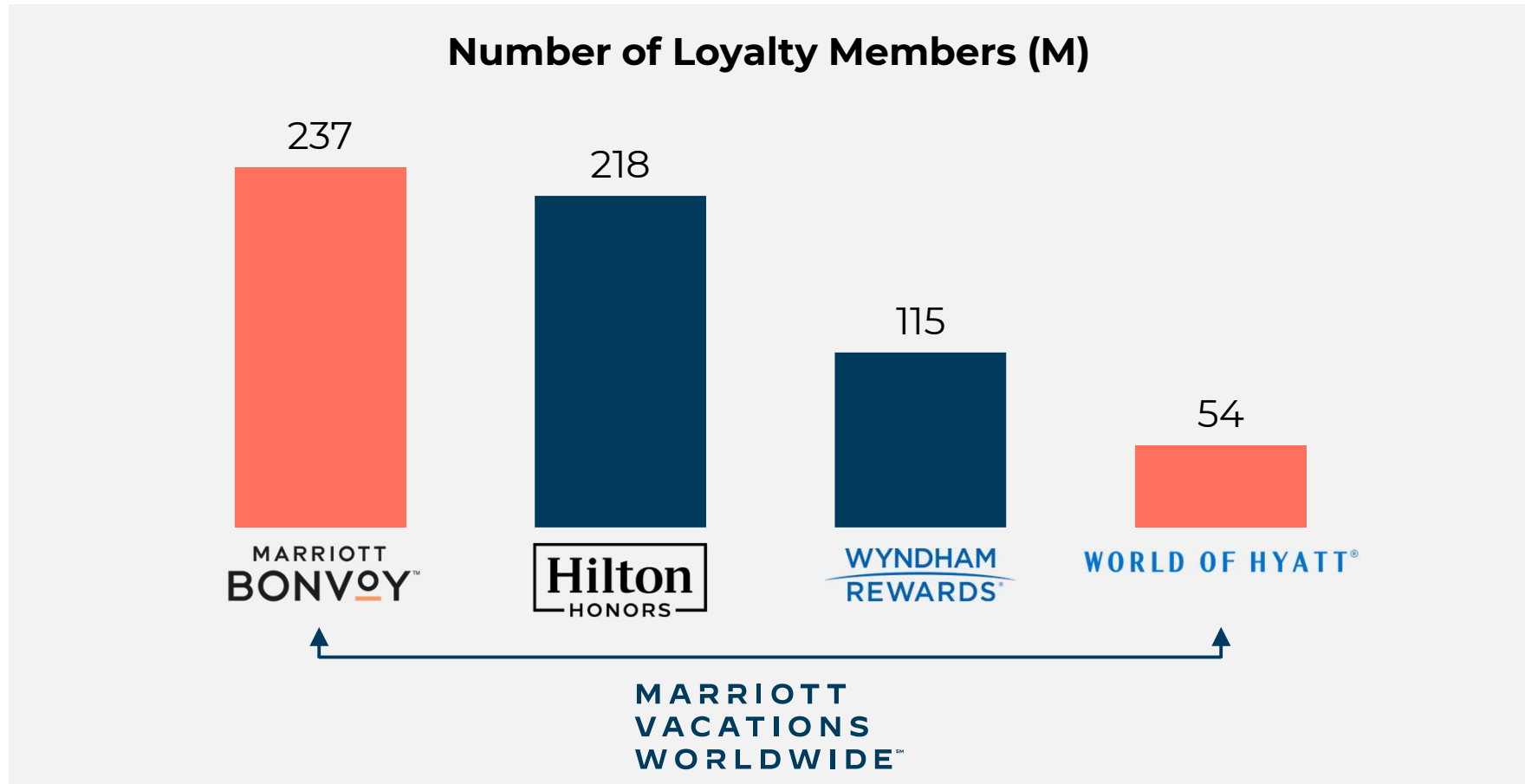
3

High Owner Engagement with Customer-Driven Product Strategies



Vacation Ownership Growth Strategy #1

Leveraging Strong License Relationships to Grow Contract Sales



Marriott, Hilton, and Wyndham as of March 31, 2025. Hyatt as of December 31, 2024.

Vacation Ownership Growth Strategy #1

Adding Resorts and Sales Centers in Premium Locations Drives Growth



Khao Lak
Thailand



2025



Nusa Dua, Bali
Indonesia



2026



Khao Lak
Thailand



Orlando
Florida



2027



Nashville
Tennessee



Savannah
Georgia



2028



Charleston
South Carolina



**Planned
openings:**

Adding
**new sales
centers**
to grow

Vacation Ownership Growth Strategy #2

Leveraging Technology to Drive Sales and Efficiency

Investing in digital capabilities



Marketing

- Online initiatives
- Improved targeting

49% of FY 2024 tour packages¹ were **sold digitally**



Self-service

- Online payments & bookings
- Virtual Voice Assistants & chatbots

67% of 2024 points² were **booked digitally**



Sales

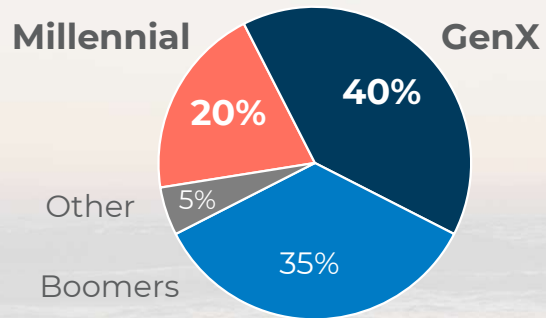
- Virtual presentations
- Personalized product offers

14% of 2024 contract sales¹ were **sold non-traditionally**, including virtual sales

1. Based on North America Marriott brands only.
2. Based on Marriott brands only, all geographies.

Vacation Ownership Growth Strategy #3 Adding First-Time Buyers

Increasing Sales to Younger Generations¹



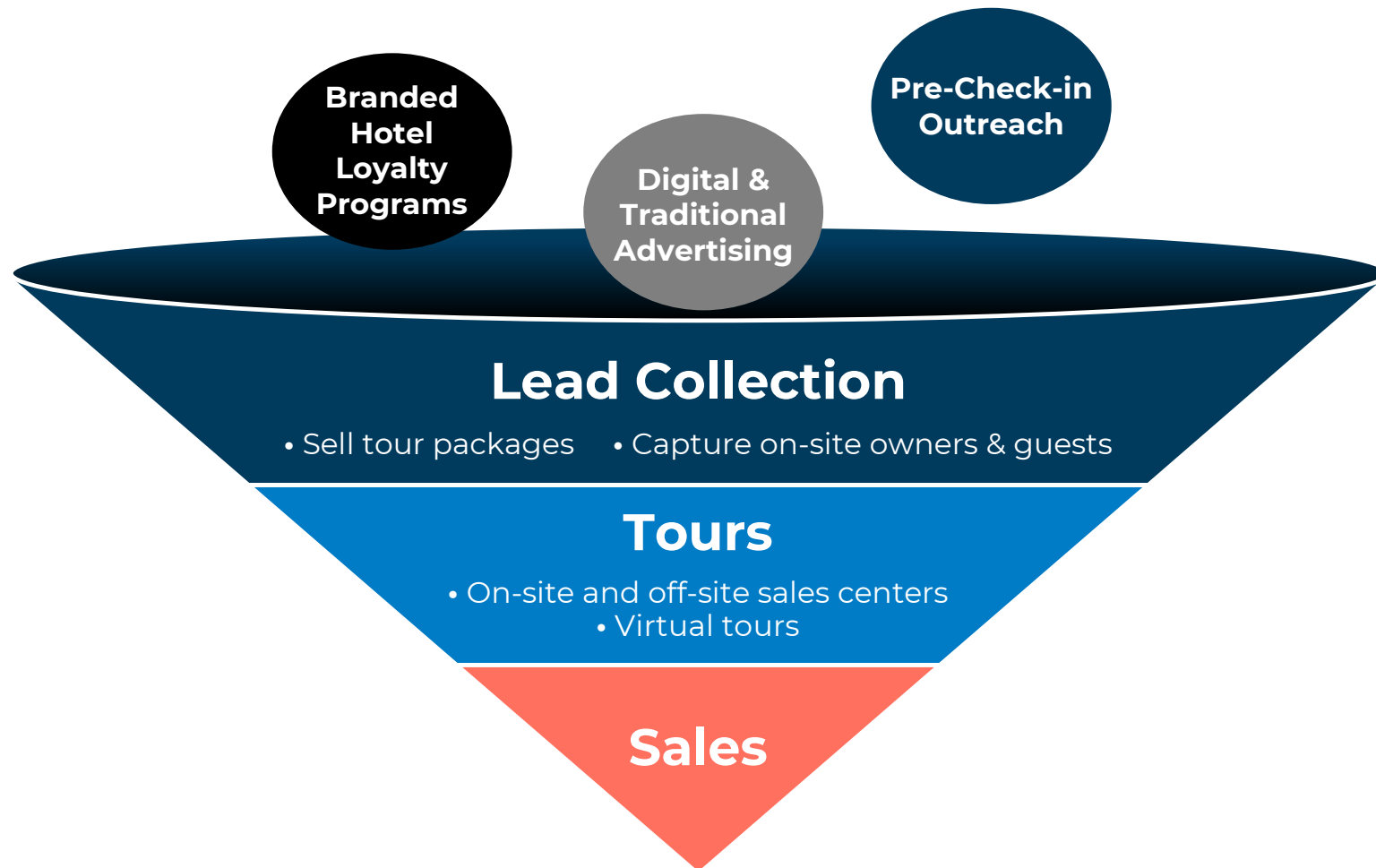
Growing New Owners²



>90K
First-time buyers
added since
2020

1. Based on Q1 2025 contract sales. First-time buyers only.
2. 2020 – Q1 2025.

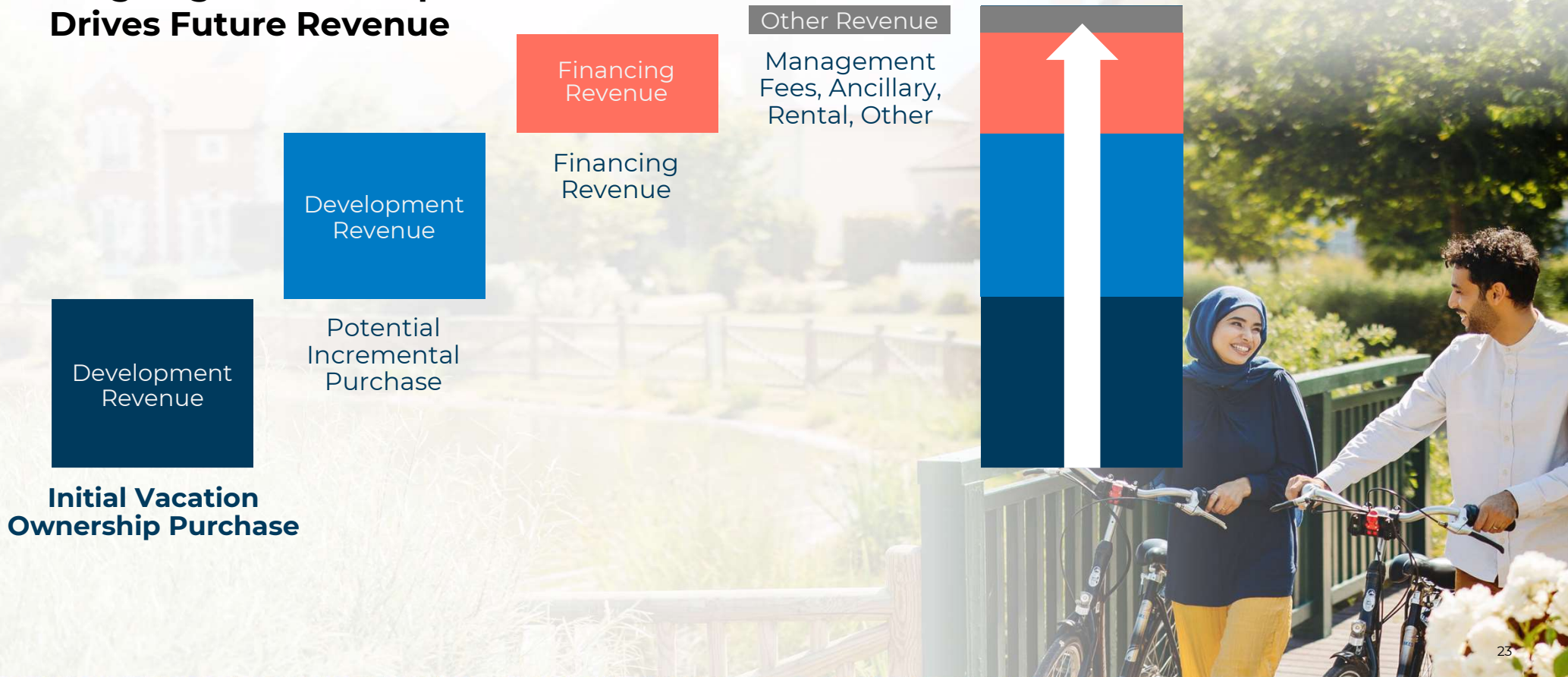
Our Process Converts Leads Into Contract Sales



Vacation Ownership Growth Strategy #3

Adding Highly Engaged New Owners Drives Revenue Growth

Ongoing Relationship Drives Future Revenue



Exchange & Third-Party Management Business Growth Strategies

1

Increase share of wallet with enhanced product offerings



2

Expand distribution channels



3

Grow affiliations and management contracts



Growing 2025 Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Free Cash Flow

Full Year 2025 Guidance

Contract sales

**\$1,740M-
1,830M**

**Adjusted
EBITDA***

**\$750M-
780M**

**Adjusted
Free Cash Flow***

**\$270M-
330M**

* Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Free Cash Flow are non-GAAP measures. For definition and discussions please see appendix. .

Resilient, Well-Positioned Business Executing on Proven Strategy

- ▶ ~40% of Adjusted EBITDA comes from recurring revenue sources
- ▶ Well-positioned products with iconic brands
- ▶ Modernization expected to drive \$150-200M of annualized Adjusted EBITDA benefits by 2026
- ▶ Enhancing value and efficiency with technology
- ▶ High-margin businesses yielding substantial adjusted free cash flow



IN SUMMARY

Appendix



Expect to Generate Substantial Adjusted Free Cash Flow

2025 (\$M)	Low	High
Adjusted EBITDA*	\$750	\$780
Cash interest	(150)	(145)
Cash taxes	(150)	(155)
Corporate capital expenditures	(60)	(60)
Inventory	(85)	(70)
Financing activity and other	(35)	(20)
Adjusted Free Cash Flow*	\$270	\$330

Plus \$150 – \$200 million in cash anticipated from non-core asset sales over the next few years

*Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted free cash flow are non-GAAP measures. For definitions please see the appendix, and for a discussion of reconciliations please see page A-3.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In our presentation we report certain financial measures that are not prescribed by GAAP. We discuss our reasons for reporting these non-GAAP financial measures below and we have made footnote references to them on the preceding pages. The financial schedules included herein reconcile the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to each non-GAAP financial measure that we report. Although we evaluate and present these non-GAAP financial measures for the reasons described below, please be aware that these non-GAAP financial measures have limitations and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for revenues, net income or loss attributable to common stockholders, earnings or loss per share or any other comparable operating measure prescribed by GAAP. In addition, other companies in our industry may calculate these non-GAAP financial measures differently than we do or may not calculate them at all, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

We evaluate non-GAAP financial measures, including those described below, that exclude certain items in the periods indicated, and believe these measures provide useful information to investors because these non-GAAP financial measures allow for period-over-period comparisons of our on-going core operations before the impact of these certain items. These non-GAAP financial measures also facilitate the comparison of results from our on-going core operations before the impact of the excluded items.

Earnings Before Interest Expense, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”) and Adjusted EBITDA. EBITDA, a financial measure that is not prescribed by GAAP, is defined as earnings, or net income or loss attributable to common stockholders, before interest expense, net (excluding consumer financing interest expense associated with term loan securitization transactions), income taxes, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA reflects additional adjustments for certain items, as itemized in the discussion of Adjusted EBITDA in the following pages and excludes share-based compensation expense to address considerable variability among companies in recording compensation expense because companies use share-based payment awards differently, both in the type and quantity of awards granted. For purposes of our EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA calculations, we do not adjust for consumer financing interest expense associated with term loan securitization transactions because we consider it to be an operating expense of our business. We consider Adjusted EBITDA to be an indicator of operating performance, which we use to measure our ability to service debt, fund capital expenditures, expand our business, and return cash to stockholders. We also use Adjusted EBITDA, as do analysts, lenders, investors and others, because this measure excludes certain items that can vary widely across different industries or among companies within the same industry. For example, interest expense can be dependent on a company's capital structure, debt levels and credit ratings. Accordingly, the impact of interest expense on earnings can vary significantly among companies. The tax positions of companies can also vary because of their differing abilities to take advantage of tax benefits and because of the tax policies of the jurisdictions in which they operate. As a result, effective tax rates and provisions for income taxes can vary considerably among companies. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA also exclude depreciation and amortization because companies utilize productive assets of different ages and use different methods of both acquiring and depreciating productive assets. These differences can result in considerable variability in the relative costs of productive assets and the depreciation and amortization expense among companies. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful as an indicator of operating performance because it allows for period-over-period comparisons of our on-going core operations before the impact of the excluded items. Adjusted EBITDA also facilitates comparison by us, analysts, investors, and others, of results from our on-going core operations before the impact of these items with results from other companies.

Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow. We evaluate Free cash flow and Adjusted free cash flow as liquidity measures that provide useful information to management and investors about the amount of cash provided by operating activities after capital expenditures for property and equipment and the borrowing and repayment activity related to our term loan securitizations, which cash can be used for, among other purposes, strategic opportunities including acquisitions and strengthening the balance sheet. Adjusted free cash flow, which reflects additional adjustments to Free cash flow for the impact of transaction and integration charges, borrowings available from the securitization of eligible vacation ownership notes receivable, changes in restricted cash, restructuring charges, certain project costs and capital expenditures, insurance proceeds, litigation charges, and other adjustments, allows for period-over-period comparisons of the cash generated by our business before the impact of these items. Analysis of Free cash flow and Adjusted free cash flow also facilitates management's comparison of our results with our competitors' results.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted EBITDA Margin and Segment Adjusted EBITDA Margin. We evaluate Adjusted EBITDA margin and Segment Adjusted EBITDA margin as indicators of operating profitability. Adjusted EBITDA margin represents Adjusted EBITDA divided by the Company's total revenues less cost reimbursement revenues. Segment Adjusted EBITDA margin represents Segment Adjusted EBITDA divided by the applicable segment's total revenues less cost reimbursement revenues. We evaluate Adjusted EBITDA margin and Segment Adjusted EBITDA margin and believe it provides useful information to investors because it allows for period-over-period comparisons of our on-going core operations before the impact of excluded items.

	Reportable Segments		Add	Total			
	Vacation Ownership	Exchange & Third-Party Management	Corporate and Other	2024 Total	VO and Exchange & Third-Party Management	% Vacation Ownership	% Exchange & Third-Party Management
<i>(In millions)</i>							
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 703	\$ 69	\$ (554)	\$ 218	\$ 772		
Interest expense	-	-	162	162	-		
Provision for income taxes	-	-	89	89	-		
Depreciation and amortization	100	28	18	146	128		
EBITDA	803	97	(285)	615	900		
Share-based compensation	8	2	23	33	10		
Certain items ⁽¹⁾	34	3	42	79	37		
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 845</u>	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ (220)</u>	<u>\$ 727</u>	<u>\$ 947</u>	<u>89%</u>	<u>11%</u>
Total revenues	\$ 4,730	\$ 231	\$ 6	4,967	\$ 4,961		
Less: cost reimbursements	(1,723)	(9)	43	(1,689)	(1,732)		
Total revenues excluding cost reimbursements	<u>\$ 3,007</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 3,278</u>	<u>\$ 3,229</u>		
Adjusted EBITDA margin		<u>46%</u>					

(1) Certain items for combined company in 2024 consisted of \$30 million of impairment charges, \$18 million of Welk acquisition and integration costs, \$17 million of litigation charges, \$13 million of foreign currency translation loss, \$10 million of restructuring charges, \$5 million of change in indemnification asset, \$1 million of purchase accounting adjustments, and \$2 million of other charges, partially offset by \$8 million of gains on dispositions, \$5 million of insurance proceeds, and \$4 million of changes in estimates relating to pre-acquisition contingencies.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted EBITDA Contribution. We calculate Adjusted EBITDA Contribution by calculating profit by revenue source (development, management and exchange, rental and financing) and then calculating profit by revenue source as a percentage of total profit, as reconciled herein. We consider Adjusted EBITDA Contribution to be an indicator of operating performance and believe it provides useful information to investors because it demonstrates the diversity of our business model and provides perspective regarding how much of our total Adjusted EBITDA comes from each revenue source.

	2024	
	Adjusted EBITDA Contribution	Adjusted Contribution % ⁽¹⁾
<i>(In millions)</i>		
Development profit	\$ 329	31%
Management and exchange profit	361	34%
Rental profit	164	16%
Financing profit	196	19%
Total	<u>\$ 1,050</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Represents the contribution toward Adjusted EBITDA for the listed profit lines.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

(In millions)

Adjusted free cash flow

	2024
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash provided by operating activities	\$ 205
Capital expenditures for property and equipment (excluding inventory)	(57)
Borrowings from securitizations, net of repayments	42
Securitized debt issuance costs	(13)
Free cash flow	177
Adjustments:	
Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	7
Transaction, integration, and restructuring costs ⁽²⁾	18
Increase in restricted cash	(5)
Net change in borrowings available from the securitization of eligible vacation ownership notes receivable ⁽³⁾	68
Insurance proceeds ⁽⁴⁾	(4)
Litigation charges and other ⁽⁵⁾	17
Adjusted free cash flow	\$ 278

(1) Represents adjustment to exclude certain capital expenditures.

(2) Represents adjustment to exclude the after-tax impact of transaction and integration costs, primarily in connection with the Welk Acquisition and business restructuring.

(3) Represents the net change in borrowings available from the securitization of eligible vacation ownership notes receivable compared to the prior year end.

(4) Represents adjustment to exclude the after tax impact of insurance proceeds.

(5) Represents adjustment to exclude the after-tax impact of litigation charges and miscellaneous other items.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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The Company's 2025 guidance is based on the following supplemental estimates:

(In millions)

Interest expense, net

Depreciation and amortization

Tax rate used to calculate adjusted net income attributable to common stockholders

2025 Guidance

\$	173	\$	168
\$	150	\$	148
	36%		34%

Thank you.

