

Forward Looking Statements

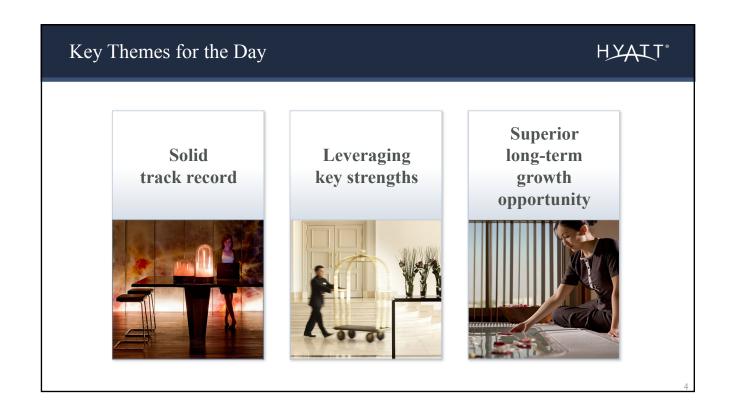
HYAIT

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include statements about Hyatt Hotels Corporation's ("Hyatt") or the "Company") plans, strategies, financial performance, prospects or future events and involve known and unknown risks that are difficult to predict. As a result, our actual financial results, performance, achievements or prospects may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "may," "could," "expect," "intend," "plan," "seek," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "likely," "will," "would," "illustrative" and variations of these terms and similar expressions, or the negative of these terms or similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company and its management, are inherently uncertain. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to: (i) the factors discussed in the sections titled "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Company's 10-K filed on February 18, 2014; (ii) general economic uncertainty in key global markets and a worsening of global economic conditions or low levels of economic growth; (iii) levels of spending in the business and leisure segments as well as consumer confidence; (iv) declines in occupancy and average daily rate; (v) limited visibility with respect to short and medium-term group bookings; (vi) loss of key personnel; (vii) hostilities, including future terrorist attacks, or fear of hostilities that affect travel; (viii) travel-related accidents; (ix) natural or man-made disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, tornados, hurricanes, floods, oil spills and nuclear incidents; (x) the Company's ability to successfully achieve certain levels of operating profits at hotels that have performance guarantees with our third-party owners; (xi) the impact of hotel renovations; (xiii) the Company's ability to successfully execute and implement our common stock repurchase program; (xiii) the seasonal and cyclical nature of the real estate and hospitality businesses, (xiv) changes in distribution arrangements, such as through internet travel intermediaries; (xv) changes in the tastes and preferences of our customers; (xvi) relationships with associates and labor unions and changes in labor laws; (xvii) financial condition of, and the Company's relationships with, third-party property owners, franchisees and hospitality venture partners; (xviii) risks associated with the consummation of potential acquisitions and dispositions; (xix) timing of acquisitions and dispositions; (xx) the integration of acquired properties into the Company's systems; (xxii) the impact of an imbalance in acquisitions and dispositions; (xxii) changes in federal, state, local or foreign tax law; (xxiii) increases in interest rates and operating costs; (xxiv) foreign exchange rate fluctuations or currency restructurings; (xxv) lack of acceptance of new brands or innovation; (xxvi) general volatility of the capital markets and the Company's ability to access the capital markets; (xxvii) changes in the competitive environment of the Company's industry and the markets where the Company operates; (xxxiii) cyber risks and information technology failures; (xxix) outcomes of legal proceedings; (xxx) violations of regulations or laws related to our franchising business; and (xxxi) other risks discussed in the Company's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which filings are available from the SEC. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause our actual financial results, performance, achievements or prospects to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by any of our forwardlooking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could harm our results. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth above and in the cautionary statements, assumptions and qualifications set forth in the body of this presentation. Forwardlooking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake or assume any obligation to update publicly any of these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, new information or future events, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable laws. If we update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

This document is incomplete without reference to, and should be viewed solely in conjunction with, the oral presentation that accompanies this document; an audio webcast of the oral presentation will be available at www.investors.hyatt.com for 90 days from March 14, 2014.



Atish Shah



Agenda for the Day HYAIT. Getting to know Hyatt -Tom Pritzker Our goal and track record - Mark S. Hoplamazian Key strengths we are leveraging -- Mark S. Hoplamazian Q&A Break Key strengths we are leveraging -Mark S. Hoplamazian Q&A Financial overview -Gebhard F. Rainer Delivering superior long-term growth -- Mark S. Hoplamazian Concluding remarks -Tom Pritzker Lunch and Q&A **Hyatt Hotel Tours**



Getting to Know Hyatt

HYAIT

My Background and Role at Hyatt

Hyatt History

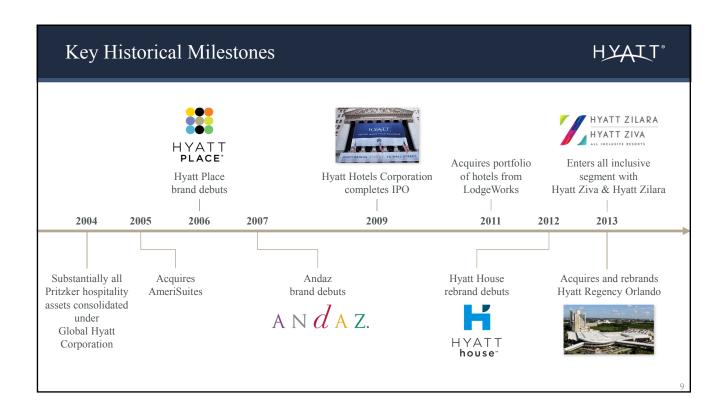
Building a 21st Century Hospitality Company

Enduring Philosophy





Key Historical Milestones HYAIT. Jay Pritzker purchases the first Hyatt House hotel, adjacent to LAX Hyatt Corporation Hyatt Gold Passport Hyatt goes international goes private debuts 1957 1968 1979 1962 1967 1980 1982 1987 Hyatt goes public, Hyatt Regency brand Park Hyatt & Grand Hyatt Hyatt International changes its name to debuts in Atlanta; first brands debut goes private Hyatt Corporation hotel to feature atrium lobby PARK HYATT® GRAND HYATT REGENCY HYATT.



Building a 21st Century Hospitality Company HYAIT. HYAIT[®] Past Present **Value Creation** Utilize capital across industries Re-invest, grow, return in hospitality Ownership Private Public **Branding** Niche focus Multi-brand hospitality platform Model Own & manage full-service hotels — → Own, manage, franchise full & select service hotels **Innovation** Architecture & design Service & experience **Board** Minority independent ➤ Majority independent





Our Goal and Track Record

HXYII.

Our Goal

Our Track Record Since 2009

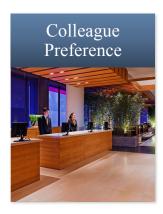


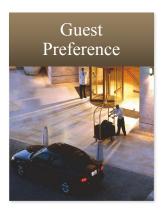
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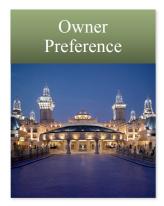
Our Goal

HYAIT.

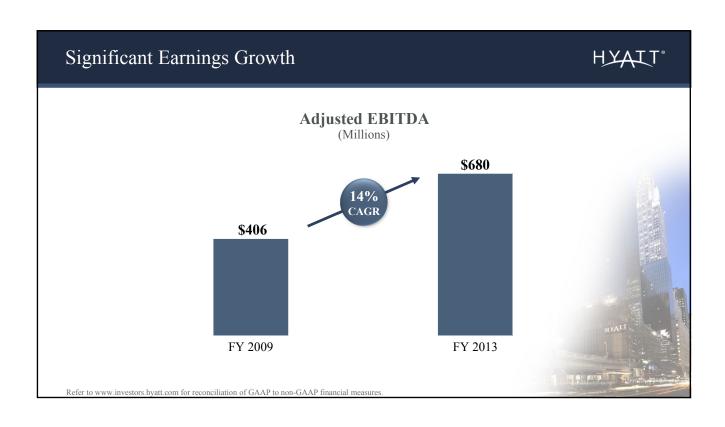
To **become the most preferred brand** in each customer segment that we serve



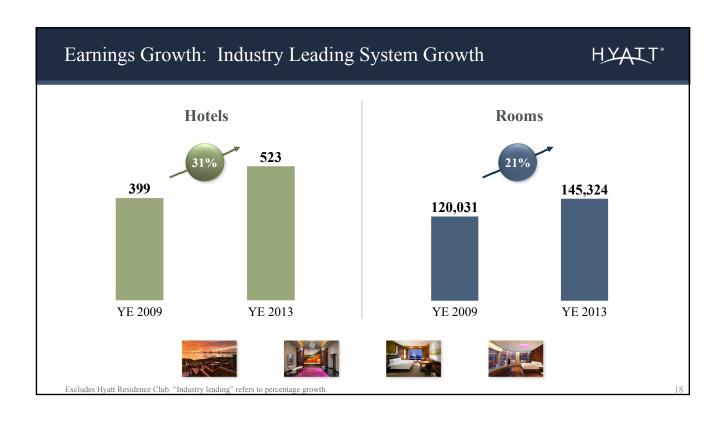




Our Goal Our Goal Our Track Record Since 2009

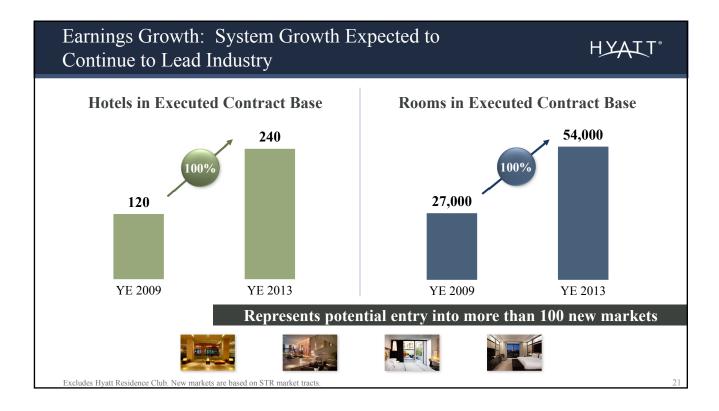


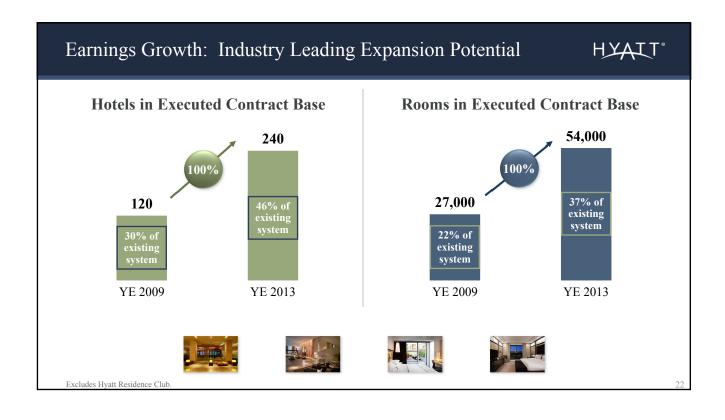




Earnings Growth: Driven by System Growth HYAIT. Across All Regions **Americas EAME / SW Asia ASPAC** 32% 22% 46% 33% **16%** 11% Hotels Rooms Hotels Rooms Hotels Rooms Hyatt Capital Gate Abu Dhabi Grand Hyatt Shenyang Hyatt Regency Mexico City Growth from 2009 to 2013. Excludes Hyatt Residence Club.







A Very Active Four Years on the Capital Front Deployed significant cash Increased balance sheet leverage Sold assets and realized investments Invested in new and existing hotels Returned significant amount of capital to shareholders

Hyatt Regency New Orleans • \$275M convention hotel redevelopment • Hyatt invested \$63M of preferred equity in 2010-2011 • Investment was redeemed in 2013 • 21% annualized return on investment, unlevered and exclusive of fees going forward • Hyatt continues to manage hotel

A Company with a Clear Focus

HYAIT.

- Committed to our goal to be the Most Preferred Brand
- Our track record since IPO demonstrates a consistency of strategy and execution





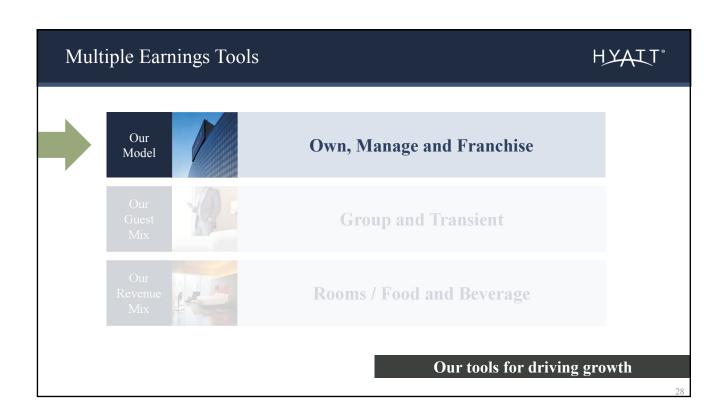


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HYALT* Key Strengths We Are Leveraging the power of PREFERENCE

Mark S. Hoplamazian
President and Chief Executive Officer

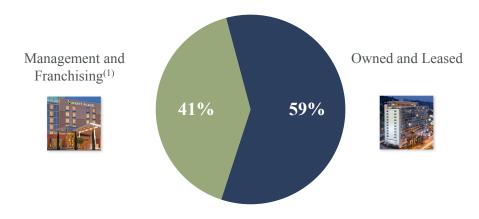




Three Tools: Ownership, Management and Franchising

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Adjusted EBITDA Composition (2)



Year ended December 31, 2013. (1) Includes Americas, EAME/SWA and ASPAC management and franchising segments. (2) Excludes corporate and other.

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Ownership Tool: Enables Strategic Growth with High Quality Hotels





Grand Hyatt New York



Park Hyatt Paris – Vendôme



Hyatt Regency Orlando



Andaz 5th Avenue



Grand Hyatt Seoul



Hyatt Place Omaha Downtown / Old Market

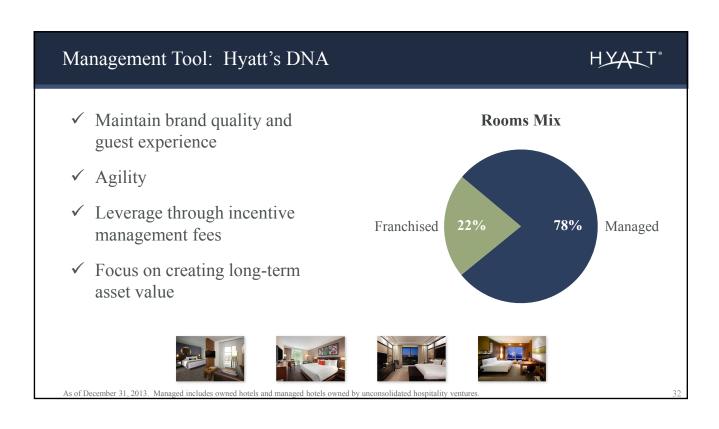


Park Hyatt Zurich



Grand Hyatt San Francisco

Owner Preference and Recycling Operating Leverage Owner Preference Recycling Margin growth Contract base expansion Increased brand presence in targeted areas and investment returns



Management Tool: Upside Incentive Fee Potential

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Total Incentive Management Fees

25% below prior peak

% of Hotels Paying Incentive Management Fees

66% (11 points below prior peak)

% of Hotels Opened Since 2009 Paying Incentive Management Fees

50%

Strong upside to incentive management fees from existing hotels underpinned by ramping newly opened hotels







Year ended December 31, 2013. Full service hotels managed for third parties

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Franchising Tool: Early Stage Earnings Driver

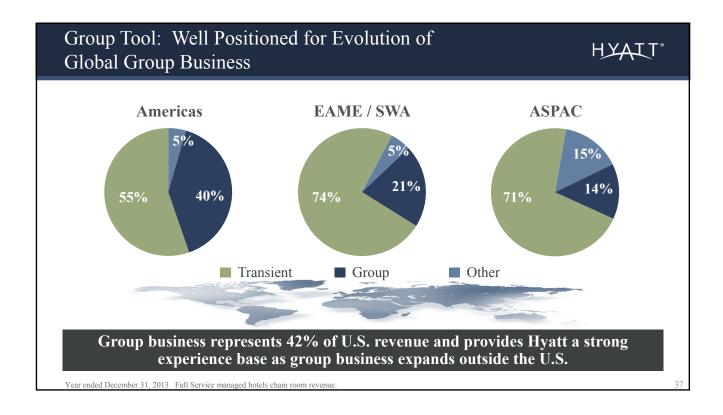
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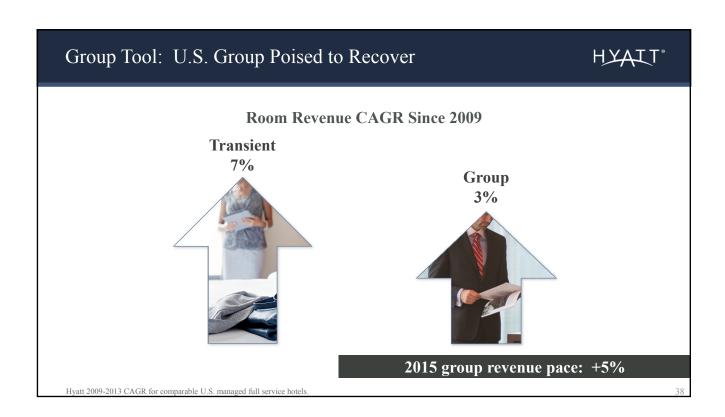
- New markets, new capital base, new opportunities
- Platform for accelerating fee growth
- Focus on quality hotels, owners and operators

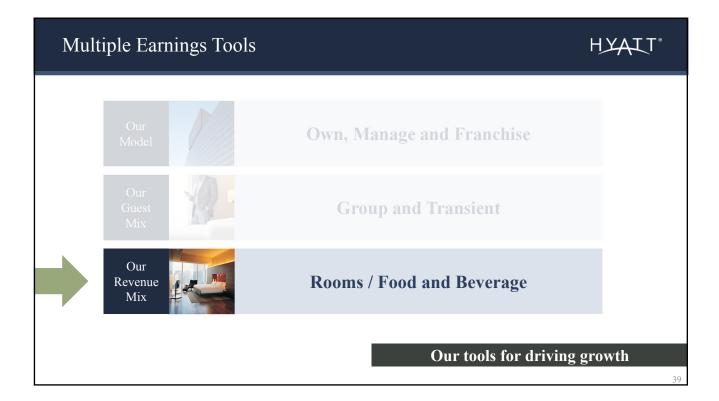


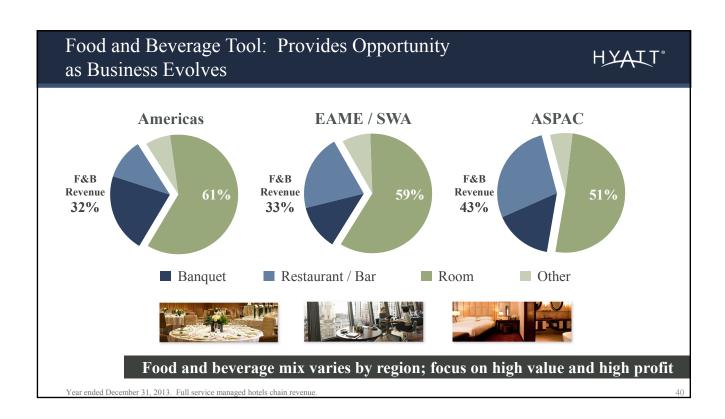












Case Study: Food and Beverage in Asia Pacific

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- Leadership position
- Driver of guest and owner preference
- Significant local guest mix
- 30%+ margins

- 300 restaurants or bars
- Average of 5 restaurants or bars per hotel
- 20% of restaurants or bars earned more than \$1M in profit







Year ended December 31, 2013

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Case Study: Food and Beverage in Asia Pacific

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Park Hyatt Tokyo New York Grill



Grand Hyatt Singapore
StraitsKitchen

Case Study: Food and Beverage in Asia Pacific

HXYII.



Park Hyatt Shanghai 100 Century Avenue Restaurant



Grand Hyatt Beijing

Made in China

4.

Case Study: Food and Beverage in Asia Pacific

HYAIT°

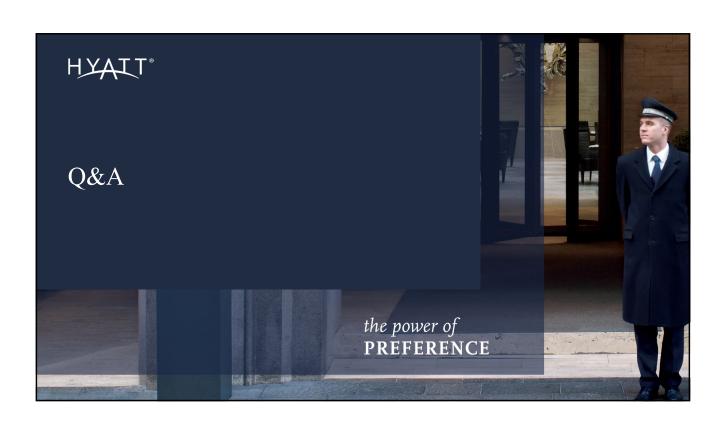


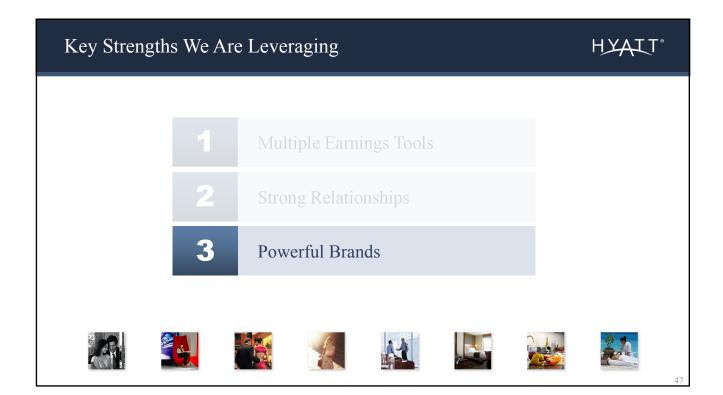
Park Hyatt Sydney
The Dining Room

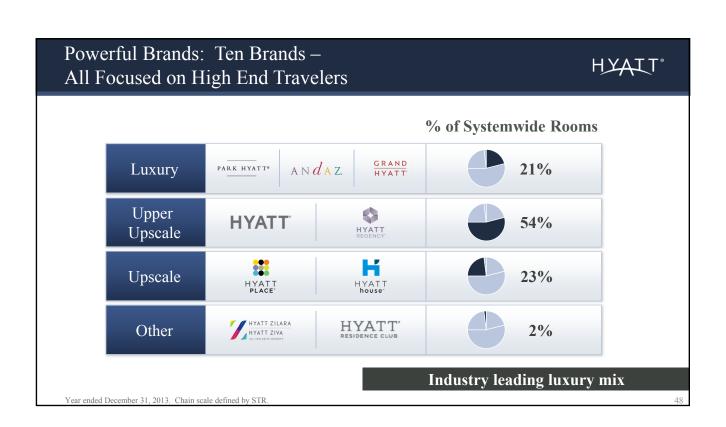


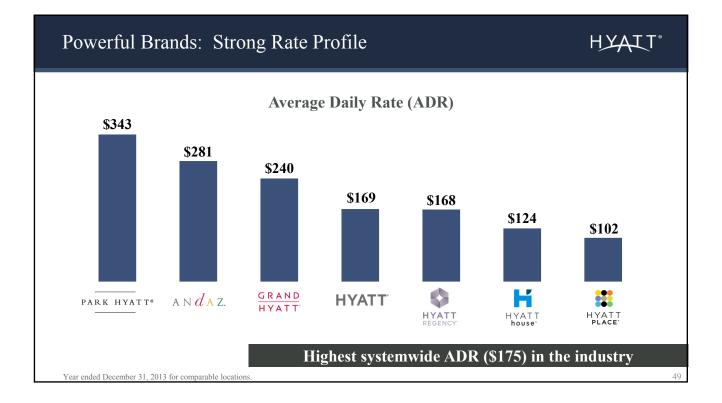
Grand Hyatt Erawan Bangkok *The Campus Cafeteria*











Positioning • Marquee global locations • 33 hotels • 6,535 rooms • 20 countries • 33% room growth since 2009 • Park Hyatt Paris-Vendôme recognized as a Palace Hotel in 2011 Growth Outlook • Executed contracts = ~50% room growth • 2014 expected openings include: NYC and Vienna

As of December 31, 2013.

ANdAZ

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Positioning

- Urban and resort locations
- 11 hotels
- 2,269 rooms
- 5 countries
- Significant room growth since launch in 2007
- Recent resort openings in Maui and Costa Rica

Growth Outlook

- Executed contracts = $\sim 70\%$ room growth
- 2014 expected openings include: Tokyo



As of December 31, 2013. 5

GRAND HYATT

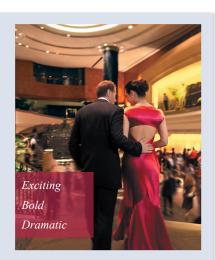
HYAIT.

Positioning

- Dominant presence in gateway cities across Asia (from Mumbai to Tokyo)
- 40 hotels
- More than 250 restaurants and bars
- 22,262 rooms
- 20 countries

Growth Outlook

- Executed contracts = \sim 35% room growth
- 2014 expected openings include: Lijiang



As of December 31, 2013. 55

HYATT[®] HYAIT[®]

Positioning

- · Popular destinations
- Transient greater than 70% of room revenue
- Key locations in NYC, Chicago, Key West, Paris and India
- 38 hotels
- 8,609 rooms
- 4 countries

Growth Outlook

- Executed contracts = $\sim 20\%$ room growth
- 2014 expected openings include: Atlanta and Chicago



As of December 31, 2013. 55



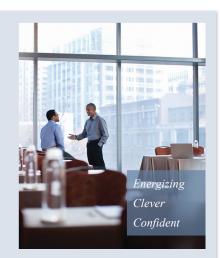
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Positioning

- · Predominant meetings-oriented brand
- Presence in key group markets of Orlando, San Diego, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Boston, San Antonio, Dubai, Paris and Mexico City
- 149 hotels
 - Nine 1,000+ room hotels
 - 4.5M sq. ft. of meeting space
- 70,995 rooms
- 33 countries

Growth Outlook

- Executed contracts = $\sim 25\%$ room growth
- 2014 expected openings include: Istanbul and Shanghai



As of December 31, 2013. 5-



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Positioning

- Select service focused on today's multi-tasking traveler
- Focused on expanding in urban locations
- New urban locations in 2013: NYC, Chicago, Minneapolis, Nashville, Omaha and Austin
- 192 hotels
- 25,575 rooms
- 5 countries

Growth Outlook

- Executed contracts = \sim 65% room growth
- 2014 expected openings include: Shenzhen, Gurgaon, Anaheim and Washington DC



As of December 31, 2013.



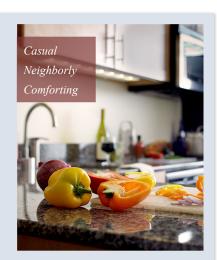


Positioning

- Select service extended stay rebranded in 2012
- 58 hotels
- 8,154 rooms
- 1 country

Growth Outlook

- Executed contracts = $\sim 40\%$ room growth
- 2014 expected openings include: San Juan



As of December 31, 2013. 56





Positioning

- First multi-brand company to enter all inclusive segment
- Hyatt Zilara: Adult only
- Hyatt Ziva: Guests of all ages
- 2 resorts
- 925 rooms
- 1 country

Growth Outlook

- Large market potential
- Focused on growing in the Caribbean basin
- 2014 expected openings include: Hyatt Ziva Rose Hall, Jamaica



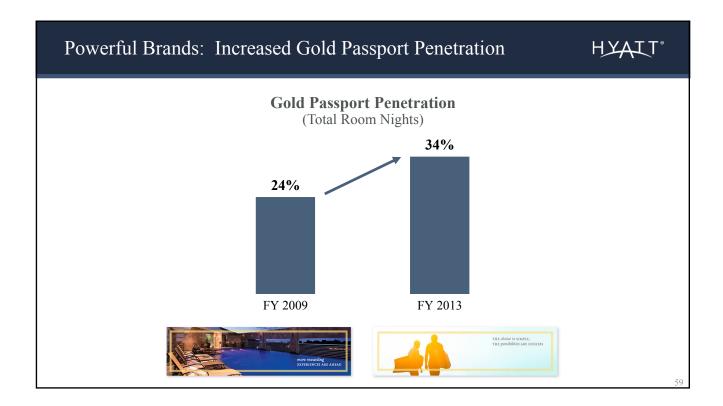
As of December 31, 2013. 5'

Powerful Brands: Ability to Roll Out New Brands

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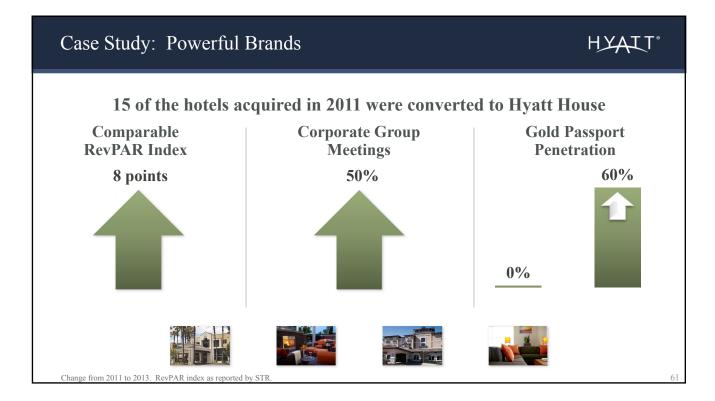
| Brand | Launch Date | # Hotels | Key Locations | Future Locations | Long-Term Global Hotel Potential |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| AN d AZ. | 2007 | 11 | NYC, Maui, London, West Hollywood, Amsterdam, Shanghai, Costa Rica | Riviera Maya, Delhi, Bali | >75 hotels |
| HYATT PLACE | 2006 | 192 | NYC, Chicago, Austin, Nashville, Minneapolis, Costa Rica, India, Mexico | Urban and international including Washington DC, Bangkok, Beijing, Panama City | >1,000 hotels |
| HYATT house | 2012 (1) | 58 | Chicago, Washington DC, San Jose, San Diego, Boston, Charlotte, Salt Lake City | Atlanta, Denver, NYC, Seattle, Mumbai | >500 hotels |
| HYATT ZILARA HYATT ZIVA | 2013 | 2 | Cancun, Los Cabos | Dominican Republic, Jamaica | >100 resorts |

As of December 31, 2013. (1) Rebranded to Hyatt House in 2012.



Case Study: Powerful Brands HYATT HYATT Hyatt House San Jose/Silicon Valley Hyatt House San Jose/Silicon Valley Hyatt House Emeryville/ Hyatt House Shelton Hyatt House Branchburg Hyatt House Branchburg

San Francisco Bay Area









Agenda HYAIT*

Our Business Model

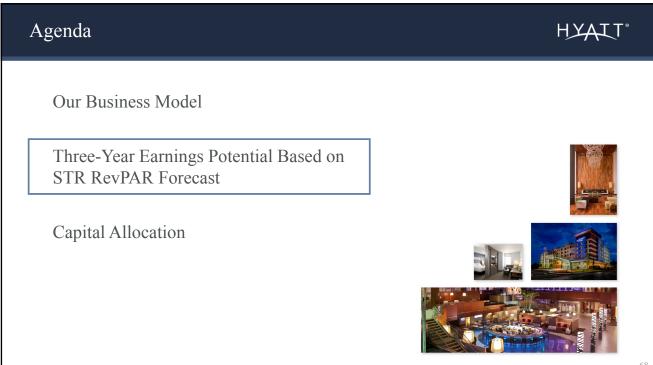
Three-Year Earnings Potential Based on STR RevPAR Forecast

Capital Allocation



Executing a Successful Business Model HYAIT. Increased Increased New Owned Strong Strong operating and Leased hotels fees Adjusted + margins EBITDA cash flow growth





Earnings Potential Based on STR RevPAR Forecast

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Cautionary Note

The three-year earnings potential is a scenario based on RevPAR estimates from STR. The STR estimate for U.S. industry RevPAR growth in 2014 is 5.3%. This RevPAR growth estimate was applied to Hyatt's global business over the next three years (2014-2016), and resulting Adjusted EBITDA estimates are illustrative only. The application of the RevPAR forecast and resulting sensitivities are illustrative only, as actual results may and will vary materially based on actual circumstances, differences in geography and chain scale, which variations have been material in the past. We expect our owned and leased hotel portfolio to change relative to the assumptions underlying the earnings potential scenario and this could cause material changes to the scenario. In addition, further assumptions used in illustrating the Company's earnings potential are below.

- Food and Beverage revenue growth in line with global RevPAR growth
- 5% annualized Adjusted SG&A growth
- 25% increase in system size based on openings from executed contract base
- Excludes asset recycling Based on current Owned and Leased hotels as of year end 2013 adjusted for the sale of 10 hotels in March 2014 and identified acquisitions / openings









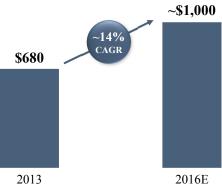
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Earnings Potential Based on STR RevPAR Forecast

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Adjusted EBITDA

(Millions)



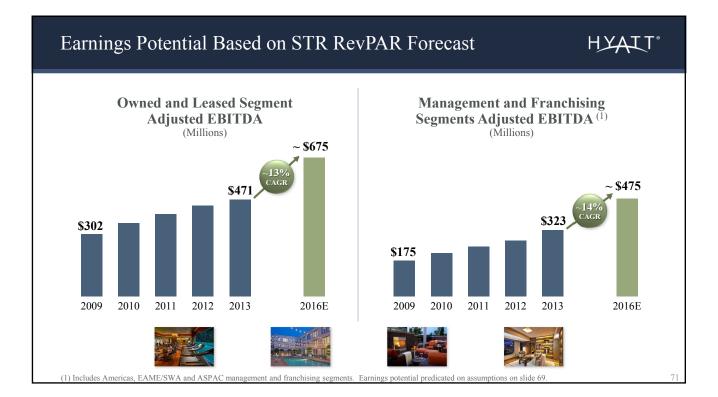
Please refer to the Cautionary Note on slide 69.







Earnings potential predicated on assumptions on slide 69. Refer to www.investors.hyatt.com for reconciliation of GAAP to non-GAAP financial measures.



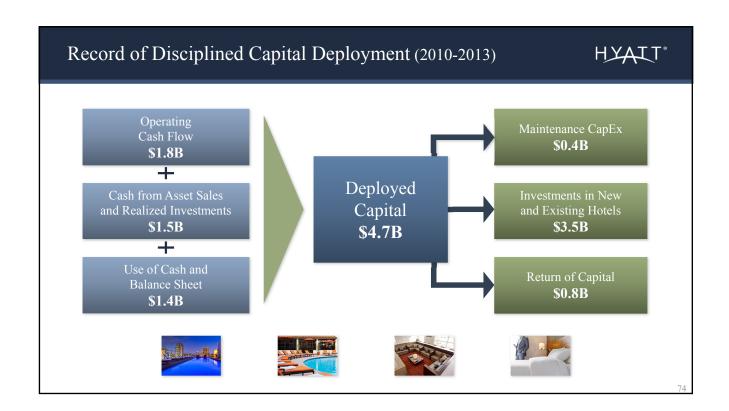
Sensitivities Based on STR RevPAR Forecast

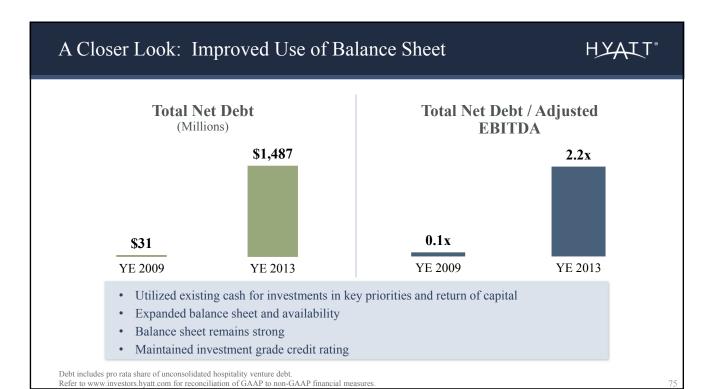
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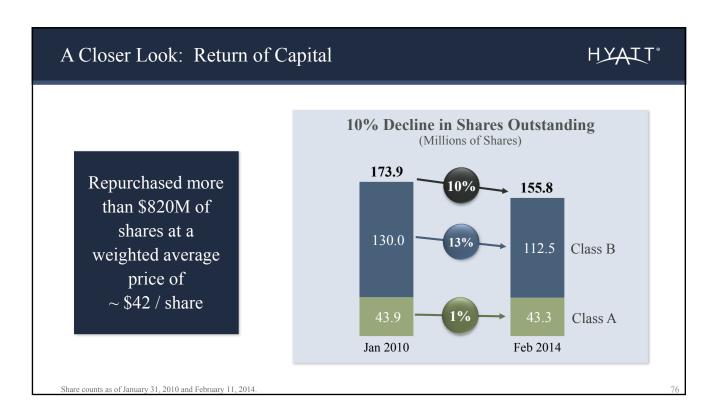
| Metric | 2016 Adjusted EBITDA Based on STR RevPAR Forecast | Sensitivity to 1 point of RevPAR Growth in 2016 |
|---|--|--|
| Owned and Leased Adjusted EBITDA | ~\$675M | +/- \$15M-\$18M |
| Management and Franchising Adjusted EBITDA (1) | ~\$475M | +/- \$5M-\$7M |
| Total Adjusted EBITDA | ~\$1,000M | +/- \$20M-\$25M |
| Owned and Leased Segment Margins | +~160bps | +/- 40bps; \$13M-\$16M of EBITDA |

(1) Includes Americas, EAME/SWA and ASPAC management and franchising segments. Earnings potential predicated on assumptions on slide 69. Refer to www.investors.hyatt.com for reconciliation of GAAP to non-GAAP financial measures.

Agenda Our Business Model Three-Year Earnings Potential Based on STR RevPAR Forecast Capital Allocation







Operating Cash Flow Potential Based on STR RevPAR Forecast

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~14% Adjusted EBITDA CAGR Based on STR RevPAR Forecast





~\$1.9B of Cumulative Operating Cash Flow Potential









Earnings potential predicated on assumptions on slide 69

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Capital Allocation Framework

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- Invest to Grow
- Expand to serve guests in underrepresented locations
- ROI projects to improve margins
- Maintain Strong
 Balance Sheet
- Maintain investment grade credit rating
- Maintain flexibility to invest to grow

3

Return of Capital

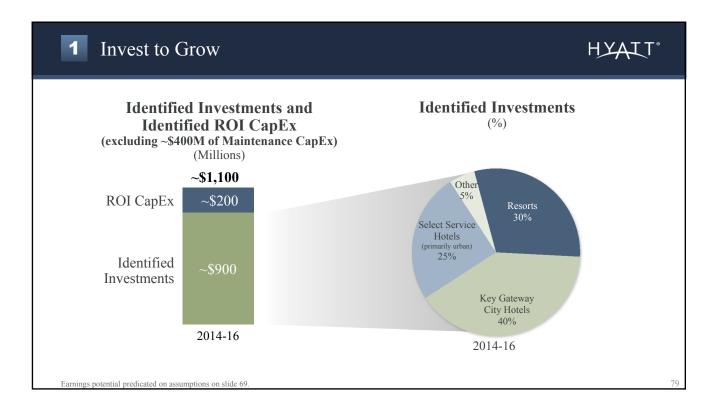
• Continued return of capital











2 Maintain Strong Balance Sheet

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| (\$ in Millions) | 2013 | 2016 Based on STR RevPAR Forecast |
|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$680 | ~\$1,000 |
| Gross Debt | \$2,155 | ~\$3,000 |
| Gross Debt/Adjusted EBITDA | 3.2x | 3.0x |

- Maintain investment grade credit rating
- Significant capacity as Adjusted EBITDA grows
- Potential for increase in debt while maintaining investment grade credit rating

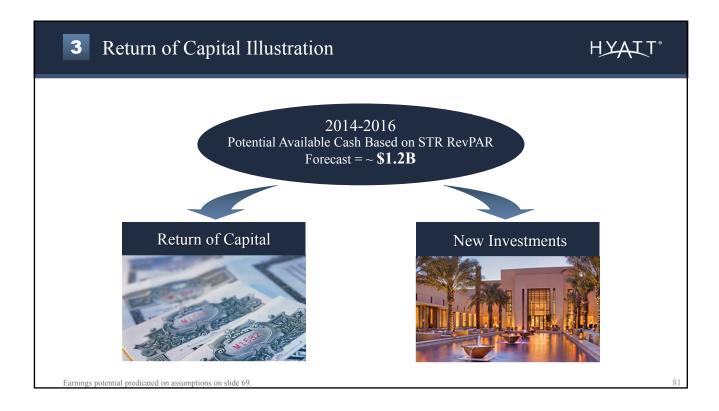








Debt includes pro rata share of unconsolidated hospitality venture debt. Earnings potential predicated on assumptions on slide 69. Refer to www.investors.hyatt.com for reconciliation of GAAP to non-GAAP financial measures.



| | Н <i>У</i> / | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | Based on STR RevPAR Forecast | |
| Adjusted EBITDA Growth | ~ 50% | |
| Operating Cash Flow Potential | ~ \$1.9B | |
| Potential Available Cash for Return of Capital or New Investments | ~ \$1.2B | |







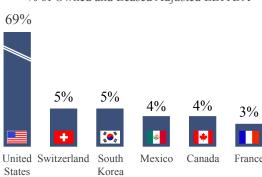


Well Positioned in High Quality Markets and Locations

HYAIT®

Top Markets by Country

% of Owned and Leased Adjusted EBITDA



Owned and Leased Hotels in 11 Countries

Top United States Markets

- New York, NY
- · Atlanta, GA
- San Francisco / San Mateo, CA
- Orlando, FL
- San Jose / Santa Cruz, CA

Top 5 U.S. Markets ~40% of U.S. Owned and Leased Adjusted EBITDA

Year ended December 31, 2013. Markets defined according to STR. Excludes unconsolidated hospitality ventures. Owned and leased Adjusted EBITDA was \$403M in 2013

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Owned Hotels Have High Embedded Value

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| | Chain Scale | Owned Rooms | Illustrative Gross Market Value per Room | Illustrative Gross Market Value |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| PARK HYATT* AN dAZ. GRAND HYATT | Luxury | 5,234 | >\$675,000 | >\$3.5B |
| HYATT HYATT REGENCY | Upper Upscale | 12,511 | >\$250,000 | >\$3.1B |
| HYATT PLACE HYATT house | Upscale | 7,229 | >\$130,000 | >\$0.9B |

>\$7.5B illustrative gross market value

As of December 31, 2013. Chain scale defined by STR. Excludes leased hotels and hotels owned by unconsolidated hospitality ventures. Illustrative gross value per room based on observed market transactions for luxury hotels and sale pricing for upper upscale and upscale hotels recently sold by the Company.

Expect Owned Portfolio to Evolve

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Less

- Upscale
- · United States
- Secondary and tertiary markets
- Legacy assets



More

- Upper upscale and luxury
- Outside the United States
- Key gateway cities and resorts
- Institutional quality
- Expect a significant level of disposition activity per year, contingent upon re-investment opportunities and tax planning
- Potential sale of up to 9 full service hotels in 2014







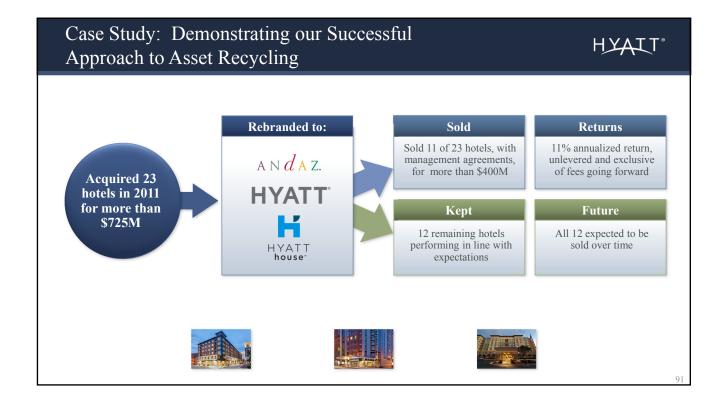


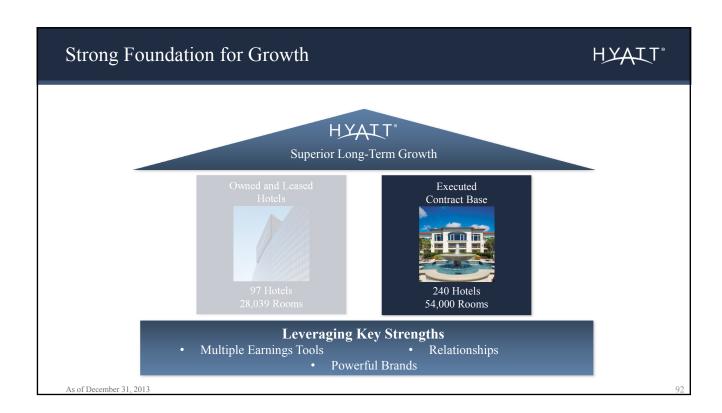
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Key Considerations When Buying and Selling Owned Hotels

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| When Buying | When Selling | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Price (including CapEx) | Price | |
| Recyclability | Terms of Agreement | |
| Market and Location | CapEx over Time | |
| Strategic Rationale | Owner Profile | |
| | | |









Deliver High Quality, Durable Fees

HYAIT.

Contract Profile

- Typical management and franchise contract: >20 year term
- New contracts are additive as existing contract expirations minimal



Fees

- Strong base and incentive fee structure
- Stabilized fees > \$150M per year









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Strong Foundation for Growth

HYAIT.

HYALT* Superior Long-Term Growth





Leveraging Key Strengths

- Multiple Earnings Tools
- Relationships
- Powerful Brands

As of December 31, 2013.

Looking Ahead: Hyatt 3-5 Years Out

HYAIT.

Growth

- Industry leading system size growth rate
- Continued executed contract base expansion
- Strong operating leverage

Quality

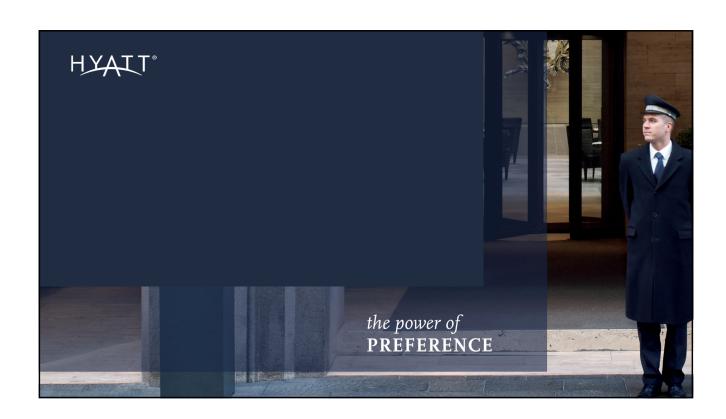
- Best locations in key markets
- Evolution to higher quality owned portfolio
 - Expect significant level of dispositions per year, contingent upon reinvestment opportunities and tax planning

Return of Capital

 Return capital out of operating cash flow and additional balance sheet capacity



Superior Long-Term Growth









Glossary HYAIT*

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

In this presentation, management has referred to Adjusted EBITDA, which is not presented in accordance with US GAAP. The Company defines consolidated Adjusted EBITDA as net income attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation plus our pro-rata share of unconsolidated hospitality ventures Adjusted EBITDA based on our ownership percentage of each venture, adjusted to exclude the following items: (i) equity earnings (losses) from unconsolidated hospitality ventures; (ii) gains (losses) on sales of real estate; (iii) asset impairments; (iv) other income (loss), net; (v) net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests; (vi) depreciation and amortization; (vii) interest expense; and (viii) (provision) benefit for income taxes. We calculate consolidated Adjusted EBITDA by adding the Adjusted EBITDA of each of our reportable segments to corporate and other Adjusted EBITDA.

The Company's board of directors and executive management team focus on Adjusted EBITDA as a key performance and compensation measure both on a segment and on a consolidated basis. Adjusted EBITDA assists us in comparing our performance over various reporting periods on a consistent basis because it removes from our operating results the impact of items that do not reflect our core operating performance both on a segment and on a consolidated basis. Our President and Chief Executive Officer, who is our chief operating decision maker, also evaluates the performance of each of our reportable segments and determines how to allocate resources to those segments, in significant part, by assessing the Adjusted EBITDA of each segment. In addition, the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors determines the annual variable compensation for certain members of the Company's management based in part on consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, segment Adjusted EBITDA or some combination of both. The Company believes that Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors because it provides investors the same information that the Company uses internally for purposes of assessing the Company's operating performance and making selected compensation decisions.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a substitute for net income attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation, income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or any other measure prescribed by GAAP. There are limitations to using non-GAAP measures such as Adjusted EBITDA. Although the Company believes that Adjusted EBITDA can make an evaluation of the Company's operating performance more consistent because it removes items that do not reflect the Company's core operations, other companies in our industry may define Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do. As a result, it may be difficult to use Adjusted EBITDA or similarly named non-GAAP measures that other companies may use to compare the performance of those companies to our performance. Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of the income generated by our business or discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. Our management compensates for these limitations by reference to our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA supplementally. See the Company's statements of income and consolidated statements of cash flows in our consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 10-K filed on February 18, 2014. You can find a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income attributable to Hyatt Hotels Corporation, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, on our website at Hyatt.com under the financial information section of our investor relations link.

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References to industry leading refer to Hyatt relative to all U.S. based publicly traded lodging C-corps that own, manage and franchise upscale, upper upscale and luxury hotels on a global basis.