

Meliá Hotels International, S.A.

Financial Statements
for the year ended
31 December 2025 and
Directors' Report, together with
Independent Auditor's Report

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish based on our work performed in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders of Meliá Hotels International, S.A.,

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Meliá Hotels International, S.A. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its results and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company (identified in Note 2.1 to the accompanying financial statements for 2025) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and rules contained therein.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Spain pursuant to the audit regulations in force. In this regard, we have not provided any services other than those relating to the audit of financial statements and there have not been any situations or circumstances that, in accordance with the aforementioned audit regulations, might have affected the requisite independence in such a way as to compromise our independence.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment test on assets associated with the hotel activity

Description

As described in Note 1 to the accompanying financial statements, the Company engages in the management and operation of hotels in Spain, and had assets associated with the hotel activity and related activities, including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property with an aggregate carrying amount of EUR 416 million at 31 December 2025, in relation to which it had recognised a provision for onerous hotel leases amounting to EUR 6 million at the same date.

At least at each year-end management performs an impairment test in order to determine the recoverable amount of these assets.

In relation to the determination of the recoverable amount of the owned hotel assets, including the investment property, the Company used valuations made by independent experts of certain assets employing valuation methodologies and standards widely accepted in the market.

Procedures applied in the audit

Our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the accounting policies for determining the recoverable amount of the assets associated with the hotel activity described in Notes 2 and 4 to the accompanying financial statements for 2025, in order to evaluate their consistency with the applicable regulatory financial reporting framework.

We obtained the valuation reports of the experts engaged by the Company to value its owned assets and evaluated the competence, capability and objectivity of the experts and the adequacy of the experts' work for use as audit evidence. We also obtained the calculation of the value in use of the leased asset CGUs made by Company management. In addition, we performed substantive tests relating to this information, and verified its clerical accuracy and the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used in each case, with the assistance of our internal valuation specialists.

Also, in order to identify possible bias in management's assumptions, we retrospectively reviewed the estimates made in the previous year, evaluating the degree to which they were realised, as well as those made in prior years, checking them against historical information.

Impairment test on assets associated with the hotel activity

Description

For each cash-generating unit ("CGU") of assets operated under lease arrangements, Company management calculated the value in use based on a future cash flow generation estimate, whilst taking into consideration economic and geopolitical matters, and applying growth and discount rates appropriate for Spain.

As a result of the tests performed, a net reversal of EUR 0.8 million was recognised in the accompanying statement of profit or loss for 2025, which included both the net impairment losses on the property, plant and equipment and the net reversal of the provision for onerous contracts.

In this context, the circumstance described represents a key matter in our audit, given the significance of the carrying amount of the assets associated with the hotel activity in the balance sheet, and given that the valuation methods used require the use of significant estimates involving a significant degree of uncertainty in the determination of certain operating assumptions, such as the occupancy rate and the revenue per available room, and financial assumptions, such as the discount rate, the long-term growth rate and, in the case of owned assets, the exit yield.

Procedures applied in the audit

For a sample of assets, we evaluated the consistency of the related operating assumptions with the most recent budgets approved by the Company's directors, adjusted on the basis of the circumstances of the markets in which the Company operates, and their reasonableness based on historical data of the hotels and macroeconomic and industry forecasts.

Additionally, we analysed the reasonableness of the discount rates, the long-term growth rates applied and, for the owned assets, the exit yields applied, also with the assistance of our valuation specialists.

Lastly, we evaluated whether the disclosures made by the Company in relation to these matters, which are included in Notes 2.4, 4.4, 4.10, 6, 7, 8 and 12.1 to the accompanying financial statements, contained the information required by the applicable regulatory financial reporting framework.

Measurement of the investment in Group companies, associates and joint ventures

Description

The Company has ownership interests in the share capital of various companies that form the Group of which it is the parent, which engage mainly in the operation of hotels, owned both by it and by third parties, operated under a lease, management or franchise arrangement, and with which it also has receivables with varying maturity dates. The carrying amount of the Company's investment in these companies, recognised mainly under "Non-Current Investments in Group Companies, Associates and Joint Ventures", "Current Investments in Group Companies, Associates and Joint Ventures" and "Long-Term Provisions" in the accompanying balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 amounts to EUR 2,141 million.

In accordance with the applicable regulatory framework, at year-end the directors performed an impairment test on the aforementioned investment, determining its recoverable amount as the equity of the investees and their subgroups adjusted by unrealised gains, mainly arising from the difference between the recoverable amount of the investees' owned assets and the carrying amounts at which those assets were recognised in their separate accounting records, or as the present value of the future cash flows of the investees, estimated taking into account economic, geopolitical and climate-related matters. As a result of the test performed, the Company recognised a net impairment loss on investments in Group companies, associates and joint ventures and provisions for investees' equity deficits of EUR 96 million.

Procedures applied in the audit

Our audit procedures included, among others, the review of the accounting policies relating to the measurement of investments in Group companies, associates and joint ventures disclosed in Notes 2.4 and 4.5 to the accompanying financial statements for 2025, in order to evaluate their consistency with the applicable regulatory financial reporting framework.

Also, in order to identify possible bias in management's assumptions, we retrospectively reviewed the estimates for 2025 employed in the previous year to determine the recoverable amount of owned assets and the present value of the investees' cash flows.

In addition, we obtained the impairment test carried out by management of the Company on the investment in Group companies, associates and joint ventures, verifying its clerical accuracy and the appropriateness of the valuation method used in relation to the investment held, as well as the consistency of the investees' equity and the carrying amount of their net assets with their accounting records, for the purpose of determining the unrealised gains. We also reviewed on a sample basis the key operating and financial assumptions (mainly discount rates and long-term growth rates appropriate for each country and exit yields) employed in the determination of the unrealised gains and in the future cash flow forecasts, considering their consistency with those used in other areas of estimation, such as the recoverability of the assets associated with the hotel activity.

Measurement of the investment in Group companies, associates and joint ventures

Description

This matter was considered to be a key matter in our audit due to the significance of the investment with respect to the total volume of the Company's assets and liabilities, and because the calculation of the recoverable amount is complex and depends on significant estimates involving a significant degree of uncertainty, such as certain operating and financial assumptions.

Procedures applied in the audit

Lastly, we evaluated whether the disclosures included in Notes 2.4, 4.5, 9.1, 12.1 and 17 and Appendix I to the accompanying financial statements for 2025 in connection with this matter were in conformity with those required by the applicable regulatory financial reporting framework.

Other Information: Directors' Report

The other information comprises only the directors' report for 2025, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's directors and which does not form part of the financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover the directors' report. Our responsibility relating to the directors' report, in accordance with the audit regulations in force, consists of:

- a) Solely checking that the non-financial information statement, certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Directors' Remuneration Report, to which the Spanish Audit Law refers, have been furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and, if this is not the case, reporting this fact.
- b) Evaluating and reporting on whether the other information included in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements, based on the knowledge of the entity obtained in the audit of those financial statements, as well as evaluating and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this section of the directors' report are in conformity with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report that fact.

Based on the work performed, as described above, we observed that the information described in section a) above had been furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and that the other information in the directors' report was consistent with that contained in the financial statements for 2025 and its content and presentation were in conformity with the applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the Directors and of the Audit and Compliance Committee for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the accompanying financial statements so that they present fairly the Company's equity, financial position and results in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit and compliance committee is responsible for overseeing the process involved in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditor's report. This description, which is on pages 8 and 9 of this document, forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

European Single Electronic Format

We have examined the digital file in European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) of Meliá Hotels International, S.A. for 2025, which comprises an XHTML file including the financial statements for 2025, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Meliá Hotels International, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual financial report for 2025 in accordance with the format requirements established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 (“ESEF Regulation”). In this regard, the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Directors’ Remuneration Report were included by reference in the directors’ report.

Our responsibility is to examine the digital file prepared by the Company’s directors, in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Those regulations require that we plan and perform our audit procedures in order to ascertain whether the content of the financial statements included in the aforementioned file corresponds in full to that of the financial statements that we have audited, and whether the format of those financial statements is, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital file examined corresponds in full to the audited financial statements, and these are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Additional Report to the Audit and Compliance Committee


The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the Company’s audit and compliance committee dated 24 February 2026.

Engagement Period

The Annual General Meeting held on 9 May 2024 appointed us as auditors for a period of three years from the year ended 31 December 2023, i.e., for 2024, 2025 and 2026.

Previously, we were designated pursuant to a resolution of the General Meeting for a period of one year and have been auditing the financial statements uninterruptedly since the year ended 31 December 2019.

DELOITTE AUDITORES, S.L.
Registered in ROAC under no. S0692



Ana Torrens Borrás
Registered in ROAC under no. 17762

25 February 2026

Appendix to our auditor's report

Further to the information contained in our auditor's report, in this Appendix we include our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

As part of an audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use by the directors of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the entity's audit and compliance committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the entity's audit and compliance committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we have communicated with it all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards applied to eliminate or reduce the corresponding threat.

From the matters communicated with the entity's audit and compliance committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Individual Annual Accounts and Management Report

2025

MELIÁ HOTELS
INTERNATIONAL | Leisure at heart,
business in mind




PARADISUS
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CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN

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Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025

(thousand €)		ASSETS		Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
A	NON-CURRENT ASSETS				2,612,824	2,650,962
I	Intangible assets	6			74,403	65,907
	1 Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights				5	12
	2 Software				22,215	26,971
	3 Other intangible assets				52,183	38,924
II	Property, plant and equipment	7			324,195	313,941
	1 Land and buildings				251,796	248,346
	2 Plant and other fixed assets				71,407	65,240
	3 Fixed assets under construction and advances				992	355
III	Investment property	8			16,930	16,388
IV	Long-term investments in group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.1			2,060,484	2,120,851
	1 Equity instruments				1,944,737	1,765,774
	2 Loans to companies			17.2	115,747	355,077
V	Long-term financial investments	9.1			65,402	55,918
	1 Equity instruments				43,646	23,242
	2 Loans to companies				1,844	12,973
	3 Derivatives			9,3	8,414	8,340
	4 Other financial assets				11,498	11,363
VI	Deferred tax assets	14.4			71,410	77,957
B	CURRENT ASSETS				376,052	383,583
I	Inventories	10.1			4,293	3,888
	1 Trade				181	138
	2 Raw materials and other supplies				4,105	3,727
	3 Advances to suppliers				7	23
II	Trade and other receivables	10.2			138,480	126,390
	1 Trade receivables for sales and services			5.3	45,465	53,797
	2 Trade receivables, group companies, associates and joint ventures			17.2	84,025	67,896
	3 Sundry debtors				2,058	2,592
	4 Staff				589	308
	5 Current tax assets			14.1	38	48
	6 Other receivables from Public Administrations			14.1	6,305	1,749
III	Short-term investments in group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.1, 17.2			131,865	242,985
	1 Loans to companies				35,422	46,098
	2 Other financial assets				96,443	196,887
IV	Short-term financial investments	9.1			43,109	5,520
	1 Equity instruments				290	145
	2 Loans to companies				8,065	3,215
	3 Derivatives			9.3	9	282
	4 Other financial assets				34,745	1,878
V	Short-term accruals and deferrals				1,006	986
VI	Cash and other cash equivalents	10.3			57,299	3,814
	1 Cash				56,101	2,627
	2 Other cash equivalents				1,198	1,187
	TOTAL ASSETS				2,988,876	3,034,545

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached notes to the annual accounts are an integral part of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025

(thousand €)		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
A	EQUITY				815,381	776,638
I	Equity	11.1			815,998	778,481
	1 Capital				44,080	44,080
	2 Share premium				1,079,054	1,079,054
	3 Reserves				270,644	302,137
	4 Treasury stock and shares				(1,601)	(1,509)
	5 Prior-year results (profit/loss)				(645,280)	(692,450)
	6 Profit / (loss) for the year	3			69,101	47,169
II	Measurement adjustments	11.2			(1,366)	(2,637)
	1 Hedging operations				(1,366)	(2,637)
III	Grants, donations and bequests received	11.3			749	794
B	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				1,463,608	1,684,704
I	Long-term provisions	12			78,279	161,147
	1 Long-term employee benefit liabilities				10,194	8,874
	2 Other provisions				68,085	152,273
II	Long-term payables	9.2			750,444	727,609
	1 Bonds and other negotiable securities				52,204	52,143
	2 Bank loans				688,105	662,384
	3 Derivatives	9.3			9,013	11,967
	4 Other financial liabilities				1,121	1,115
III	Long-term payables to group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.2, 17			592,197	751,756
IV	Deferred tax liabilities	14.4			36,272	37,931
V	Long-term accruals and deferrals				6,416	6,261
C	CURRENT LIABILITIES				709,887	573,203
I	Short-term payables	9.2			174,267	113,247
	1 Bonds and other negotiable securities				201	11,242
	2 Bank loans				150,268	93,957
	3 Derivatives	9.3			1,212	900
	4 Other financial liabilities				22,586	7,148
II	Short-term payables to group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.2, 17			346,140	267,883
III	Trade creditors and other payables	13			188,775	191,519
	1 Suppliers				16,981	14,030
	2 Suppliers, group companies, associates and joint ventures	17.2			27,401	27,965
	3 Sundry creditors				58,919	59,222
	4 Accrued wages and salaries				37,502	41,867
	5 Current tax liabilities	14.1			5,590	4,137
	6 Other payables to Public Administrations	14.1			17,706	24,951
	7 Prepayments from customers				24,676	19,347
IV	Short-term accruals and deferrals				705	554
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				2,988,876	3,034,545

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached notes to the annual accounts are an integral part of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025.

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

(thousand €)		Notes	2025	2024
A	CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
1	Net revenues	15, 16.1	802,446	697,594
	a Sales		645,793	559,235
	b Provision of services		156,653	138,359
2	In-house work on assets		123	
3	Supplies	16.2	(53,193)	(48,014)
	a Consumption of goods		2,862	2,112
	b Consumption of raw materials and other consumables		(56,055)	(50,126)
4	Other operating income	16.1	46,890	41,668
	a Non-core and other current operating income		45,984	41,078
	b Operating grants included in profit/(loss) for the year		906	590
5	Staff costs	16.3	(261,359)	(228,937)
	a Wages, salaries and similar items		(203,718)	(177,629)
	b Social charges		(57,641)	(51,308)
6.	Other operating expenses	16.4	(427,610)	(385,818)
	a External services		(415,762)	(378,253)
	b Tax		(9,741)	(8,696)
	c Losses on, impairment of and change in trade provisions		(1,526)	2,035
	d Other current operating expenses		(581)	(904)
7	Depreciation	6, 7, 8	(33,670)	(32,196)
8	Allocation of grants for non-financial fixed assets and other grants	11.3	61	61
9	Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets		(4,079)	(3,469)
	a Impairment and losses		(3,406)	(2,826)
	b Profit/(loss) on disposals and other disposals		(673)	(643)
A.1	OPERATING INCOME		69,609	40,889
10	Financial income	16.5	187,904	130,558
	a From equity interests		161,297	96,839
	b From negotiable securities and other financial instruments		26,607	33,719
11	Financial expenses	16.5	(81,882)	(89,233)
	a On payables to group companies, associates and joint ventures	17.2	(45,700)	(38,186)
	b On payables to third parties		(36,182)	(51,047)
12	Change in fair value of financial instruments		3,258	1,407
	a Trading portfolio and other financial instruments		3,250	1,407
13	Exchange differences	16.6	(7,412)	4,769
14	Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of financial instruments		(104,308)	(58,645)
	a Impairment and losses	9.1,12.1	(95,985)	(59,290)
	b Profit/(loss) on disposals and other disposals		(8,323)	645
A.2	NET FINANCIAL PROFIT (LOSS)		(2,440)	(11,144)
A.3	NET PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		67,169	29,745
15	Income tax	14	1,932	17,424
A.4	PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		69,101	47,169
A.5	PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	3	69,101	47,169

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached notes to the accounts are an integral part of the income statement as at 31 December 2025.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

a) Statement of recognised income and expenses

(thousand €)	Notes	2025	2024
A) Income statement results		69,101	47,169
Income and expenses directly attributed to equity			
I On cash flow hedges	9.3,11.2	727	(2,744)
II Actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments	12.1	(653)	(917)
III Tax effect	14	41	915
B) Total income and expenses directly attributed to equity		115	(2,746)
Transfers to income statement			
IV On cash flow hedges	9.3,11.2	887	(2,676)
V Grants, donations and bequests received	11.3	(61)	(61)
VI Tax effect	14	(206)	684
C) Total transfers to income statement		620	(2,053)
Total recognised income and expenses		69,837	42,370

b) Statement of changes in equity

(thousand €)	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Treasury shares	Prior-year profit / (loss)	Profit / (loss) for the fiscal year	Measurement adjustments	Grants, donations and bequests received	Total
A) BALANCE AT THE END OF YEAR 2023		44,080	1,079,054	323,593	(1,615)	(700,834)	8,384	1,429	840	754,931
B) ADJUSTED BALANCE, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 2024		44,080	1,079,054	323,593	(1,615)	(700,834)	8,384	1,429	840	754,931
I. Total recognised income and expenses				(688)			47,169	(4,066)	(45)	42,370
II. Transactions with shareholders or owners				(20,383)	105					(20,278)
1. (-) Distribution of dividends				(20,590)						(20,590)
1. (-) Distribution of dividends				207	105					312
2. Transactions with treasury shares				(385)		8,384	(8,384)			(385)
III. Other changes in equity										
C) BALANCE AT THE END OF YEAR 2024		44,080	1,079,054	302,137	(1,509)	(692,450)	47,169	(2,637)	794	776,638
D) ADJUSTED BALANCE, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 2025		44,080	1,079,054	302,137	(1,509)	(692,450)	47,169	(2,637)	794	776,638
I. Total recognised income and expenses				(490)			69,101	1,271	(45)	69,837
II. Transactions with shareholders or owners				(31,517)	(92)					(31,608)
1. (-) Distribution of dividends	3			(31,620)						(31,620)
1. (-) Distribution of dividends	11.1			103	(92)					12
2. Transactions with treasury shares				514		47,169	(47,169)			514
III. Other changes in equity										
E) BALANCE AT THE END OF YEAR 2025		44,080	1,079,054	270,644	(1,601)	(645,280)	69,101	(1,366)	749	815,381

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached notes to the annual accounts are an integral part of the statement of changes in equity as at 31 December 2025.

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

(thousand €)		Notes	2025	2024
A) OPERATING ACTIVITIES CASH FLOW				
1	Result (profit/loss) for the fiscal year before taxes		67,169	29,745
2	Result adjustments		34,263	45,290
	a) Depreciation	6, 7, 8	33,670	32,196
	b) Value adjustments for impairment	9.1,10.2	100,917	60,080
	c) Change in provisions		(3,107)	(231)
	d) Allocation of grants	11.3	(61)	(61)
	e) Profit/loss on disposal of fixed assets		673	643
	f) Profit/loss on disposal of financial instruments	9	8,323	(645)
	g) Financial income	16.5	(187,904)	(130,558)
	h) Financial expenses	16.5	81,882	89,233
	i) Exchange rate differences	16.5	7,412	(4,769)
	j) Change in fair value of financial instruments	9	(3,258)	(1,407)
	k) Other income and expenses		(4,284)	809
3	Changes in working capital		6,491	30,194
	a) Inventories	10.1	(404)	236
	b) Trade and other receivables	10.2	14,138	673
	c) Other current assets	10.3	(36)	(119)
	d) Creditors and other payables	13	(7,512)	29,575
	e) Other non-current assets and liabilities		305	(171)
4	Other cash flows from operating activities		(29,014)	(20,366)
	a) Interest paid		(50,803)	(54,423)
	b) Dividends received		36,523	31,500
	c) Interest received		3,657	7,654
	d) Collections (payments) on income tax		(18,309)	(5,097)
	e) Other payments (collections)		(83)	
5	Cash flows from operating activities (+/-1+/-2+/-3+/-4)		78,909	84,863
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES				
6	Payments on investments		(229,213)	(343,731)
	a) Group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.1	(179,099)	(300,858)
	b) Intangible assets	6	(16,268)	(17,000)
	c) Property, plant and equipment	7	(32,487)	(22,866)
	d) Investment property	8	(1,140)	(1,919)
	e) Other financial assets	9	(219)	
	f) Other assets			(1,088)
7	Collections on divestments		53,160	58,672
	a) Group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.1	50,965	41,409
	b) Property, plant and equipment	7		606
	c) Investment property	8		1,658
	d) Other financial assets	9	2,195	15,000
8	Cash flows from investment activities (7-6)		(176,053)	(285,059)
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
9	Collections and payments on equity instruments		12	312
	a) Acquisition of own equity instruments	11.1,9.1	12	
	b) Disposal of own equity instruments	11.1,9.1		312
10	Collections and payments on financial liability instruments		181,724	220,022
	a) Issuance		182,776	1,038,149
	1 Bonds and other negotiable securities	9.2		69,300
	2 Bank loans	9.2	175,000	445,957
	3 Debts with group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.2		522,891
	4 Other debts		7,776	
	b) Redemption and repayment of		(1,052)	(818,127)
	1 Bonds and other negotiable securities	9.2	(11,100)	(83,000)
	2 Bank loans	9.2	(89,251)	(704,460)
	3 Debts with group companies, associates and joint ventures	9.2	99,902	
	4 Other debts		(603)	(30,667)
11	Dividend and remuneration payments on other equity instruments		(31,620)	(20,590)
	a) Dividends	3	(31,620)	(20,590)
12	Cash flows from financing activities (+/-9+/-10+/-11)		150,115	199,744
D) EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES				
			514	(385)
E) NET INCREASE / DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (+/-5+/-8+/-11+/-D)				
			53,485	(837)
F) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR				
			3,814	4,651
G) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE YEAR-END				
10			57,299	3,814

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached notes to the annual accounts are an integral part of the cash flow statement as at 31 December 2025.

Notes to the Annual Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Note 1. Company's Activity

Meliá Hotels International, S.A. (hereinafter, the "Company") is a public limited company that was legally incorporated in Madrid on 24 June 1986, under the registered name of Investman, S.A. The change to its current name, Meliá Hotels International, S.A., was approved on 1 June 2011 and it remains unchanged since then. In 1998, the Company moved its registered address to Calle Gremio de Toneleros, 24, Palma de Mallorca.

Meliá Hotels International, S.A. is the parent company of Meliá Hotels International Group (hereinafter, the "Group"). On 25 February 2026, as required by the Commercial Code, the Group's consolidated annual accounts as at 31 December 2025 are prepared, pursuant to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union, which show a consolidated profit attributable to the parent company for the amount of EUR 170.1 million and a consolidated equity attributed to the parent company for the amount of EUR 843.7 million.

The Company's business activity, which was incorporated for an indefinite period according to its bylaws, is as follows:

- The acquisition, holding, operation, promotion, marketing, development, management and assignment under any title of hotel and tourism establishments, and of any other establishments intended for tourism, leisure, entertainment or recreation-related activities, in any way authorised by Law.
- The acquisition, subscription, ownership and transfer of all kinds of transferable securities, both public and private, national and foreign, representing the share capital of companies with the corporate purpose of owning and operating the business or activities mentioned above.
- The acquisition, ownership, operation, management, marketing and assignment under any title of all kinds of goods and services intended for tourism and hotel establishments and facilities, as well as for any leisure and entertainment or recreation-related activities.
- The acquisition, development, marketing and assignment under any title of know-how or technology in the tourism, hotel, leisure, entertainment or recreation sectors.
- The promotion of all kinds of businesses related to tourism and hotel sectors and to leisure, entertainment or recreation activities, as well as the participation in the creation, development and operation of new businesses, establishments or entities in the hotel and tourism sectors, and of any leisure, entertainment or recreations activities.
- The activities comprising the corporate purpose may be developed by the Company, either totally or partially, directly or indirectly, through shareholdings or equity interests in companies having the same or similar corporate purpose.

In any event, all those activities that special laws reserve for companies which meet certain requirements that are not met by this Company, are expressly excluded from the corporate purpose, in particular, the activities that the law restricts to Collective Investment Institutions or to Investment Services Companies are excluded.

With over 65 years of history, the Group has consolidated its international presence with 383 hotels in 39 countries, mainly Spain, Latin America, Europe and Asia. With a solid experience in nine brands responding to different customer expectations, which asserts its leadership in vacation hotel and bleisure sectors, the Group aims to position itself amongst the world's leading hotel groups in the upper-medium segment, as well as to be recognised as a world leader in terms of excellence, responsibility and sustainability. At year-end, the Company operates a portfolio of 48 owned and leased hotels; 45 hotels in the previous year.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation of the Annual Accounts

2.1 Regulatory Framework for Financial Reporting Applicable to the Company

These annual accounts have been prepared by the Board of Directors according to the regulatory framework for financial reporting as applicable to the Company, which is that established in:

- The Spanish National Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, which has been amended by Royal Decree 602/2016 and Royal Decree 1/2021, and its sectoral adaptations.
- The mandatory regulations approved by the Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas [Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute] in developing the National Chart of Accounts and its complementary standards.
- Code of Commerce and other corporate legislation.
- The applicable standards and circulars of the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores [Spanish National Stock Market Commission] (CNMV).
- All other Spanish accounting regulations as applicable.

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and measurement standards as described in Note 4. All mandatory accounting principles having a significant effect on the preparation of these annual accounts have been applied.

The figures on the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement, and the accompanying notes to the annual accounts, are stated in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company, rounded to thousands, except where otherwise indicated.

2.2 True Image

The annual accounts have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records of the Company and are presented in conformity with the regulatory framework for financial reporting as applicable to it and, in particular, the accounting principles and criteria included therein, so that they fairly present the equity, financial position and results of operations of the Company, as well as the truthfulness of the flows included in the cash flow statement.

2.3 Comparability

For comparison purposes, the annual accounts include the figures of each of the items in the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the notes to the annual accounts for year 2025 and for the previous year, which were part of the notes to the annual accounts for 2024.

2.4 Critical Issues on Measurement and Estimate of Uncertainty

Directors have prepared the Company's annual accounts using judgements, estimates and assumptions which have an effect on the application of the accounting policies as well as on the balances of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the breakdown of contingent assets and liabilities at the preparation date of these annual accounts.

Such estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities, which is not readily apparent from other sources, has been established based on these estimates. These estimates and assumptions are periodically reviewed, while the effects of the reviews on the accounting estimates are recognised whether in the year in which they are realised, if they have an effect solely on such period, or in the period under review and future periods, if the review affects both periods. However, the uncertainty inherent in the estimates and assumptions could lead to results that may require an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

The estimates made are detailed, where appropriate, in each of the explanatory notes of the balance sheet captions. The estimates and judgement that have a significant impact and may involve adjustments in future years are set out below:

Provision for income tax

The calculation of income tax requires the interpretation of the tax legislation applicable to the Company. There are also several factors related mainly, but not exclusively, to changes and interpretations of tax laws in force that require the use of estimates by the Company's Management. Such calculation is detailed in Note 14.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry forwards and unused tax credits, for which the Company probably will have future taxable profits which allow the application of these assets. Directors must carry out significant estimates to determine the amount of the deferred tax assets that can be recognised, by considering the amounts and the dates on which future taxable profits will be obtained and the reversal period of the taxable temporary differences.

Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of derivative financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using measurement techniques, as specified in Note 4.5.3. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based mainly on market conditions at the closing date of each balance sheet. Most of these measurements are obtained from the financial institutions with which the instruments were contracted or are determined by an independent expert by reference to the fair value of the asset from which these derive.

Estimated impairment loss on non-financial assets

The Company verifies annually whether there is an impairment loss in respect of fixed assets, in accordance with Notes 4.4, 6, 7 and 8. The estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset is based on the valuations made by independent experts, which mainly use the discounted cash flow as a valuation criterion.

Post-employment benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans is calculated using actuarial valuations. Actuarial valuations require the use of assumptions on discount rates, asset yields, salary increases, mortality tables and rotation, as well as the retirement age of employees with right to these benefits. These estimates are subject to significant uncertainties due to the long-term settlement of these plans.

The valuation of these commitments has been made by reputable independent experts using actuarial valuation techniques. Note 12.1 gives details of the assumptions used to calculate these commitments.

Provision for onerous contracts

The Company must use its judgement significantly for the estimate of the amount of the provision for onerous contracts, since it depends on the projected cash flows deriving from those contracts, which mainly relate to lease contracts for hotel establishments.

The estimate of these future cash flows requires the application of assumptions on the percentage of occupancy, the average room rate (ARR) and the evolution of the costs associated with the hotel operation, as well as the discount rate applied to update such flows.

The Company uses its expertise in operating and managing hotels to determine such assumptions and to make the relevant calculations, as described in Note 12.1.

Recoverable amount of equity investments in Group companies, associates and joint ventures

The Company recognises a provision for accumulated losses in group companies, when the interest in such controlled entities is fully impaired. The measurement of this provision is calculated similarly to that of the impairment of equity instruments in Group companies, value adjustments which are made based on the difference between their carrying amount and their recoverable amount, which is understood, unless there is better evidence, as the equity of the investee, adjusted by the amount of the unrealised capital gains at the measurement date (including the goodwill, if any) (see Note 4.5.1).

If the recoverable amount of the investment is restored, then the Company reverses the provision.

2.5 Going concern basis

The balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 shows an excess of current liabilities over total current assets of EUR 333.8 million, EUR 189.6 million as at 31 December 2024.

The directors consider that the Company has the capacity to finance its current liabilities, as the Company has available the Group's cash-flow generation, undrawn credit facilities, new sources of financing, as well as renewals of the existing ones, which ensure that the Company can obtain sufficient financial resources to continue its operations and settle its assets and liabilities for the amounts shown in the balance sheet, see Note 9.2 b and Note 19.

In view of the foregoing, these annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.6 Cash Flow Statement

The expressions used in the cash flow statement have the following meanings:

- Cash flows: Inflows and outflows of cash or other cash equivalents, these being understood to be short-term investments with high liquidity and low risk of changes in value.
- Operating activities: Common operating activities, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investment or financing.
- Investment activities: The acquisition, sale or other disposal of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities which are not part of the operating activities.

For the purposes of preparation of the cash flow statement, cash in hand and demand bank deposits, as well as short-term investments with high liquidity, which are easily convertible into determined amounts of cash, are considered as "Cash and other cash equivalents", which are subject to a low risk of changes in value.

2.7 Statement of Changes in Equity

The statement of changes in equity included in these annual accounts shows the total changes in equity during the year. This information is in turn included in the statement of recognised income and expenses and in the statement of changes in equity.

Note 3. Distribution of Results

The Board of Directors will propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting the approval of the distribution of results as follows:

(thousand €)		2025
	Basis of distribution	
Gains and losses (year's profit)		69,101
	Distribution	
To offset prior years' losses		69,101
	Total	69,101

The Company is committed to offer an attractive, predictable and sustainable dividend over time, in line with its strategy of creating value for shareholders. This policy is compatible with maintaining an adequate level of own resources, ensuring investment capacity for future growth.

In this context, the General Shareholder's Meeting agreed in May 2025 to distribute a gross dividend per share of EUR 0.1436, excluding treasury shares, resulting in a pay-out of EUR 31.6 million in the second half of 2025. This amount represents a pay-out of 22.5% of the consolidated profit attributable to the parent company for the financial year 2024.

Note 4. Recognition and Measurement Standards

The accounting principles applied in relation to the different items are as follows:

4.1 Intangible assets

These are measured at acquisition or production cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less the related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, according to the criterion described in Note 4.4. These assets are depreciated on the basis of their useful lives. Where the useful life of these assets cannot be reliably estimated, they are depreciated over a period of ten years.

Intangible assets relate to various software applications, as well as transfer rights, patents and licenses.

Software applications are valued at cost price and depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 5 years. Software maintenance-related expenses are recognised as an expense when incurred.

The investments in technological innovation incurred by the Company in producing identifiable and unique software programmes controlled by the Company are included under this heading. In addition, these comply with the following conditions:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- The Company intends to use or sell the intangible asset.
- The Company can use or sell the intangible asset.
- It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future financial benefits.
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources are available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

The directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software programmes include the labour cost of the staff developing the programmes and a suitable percentage of general costs.

Transfer rights relate mainly to the acquisition costs of operating and management rights for various hotels and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the term of the agreements related to these rights.

Patents, licences, brands and similar items include the amounts paid to acquire from third parties the ownership of, or the right to use, trademarks and patents. The depreciation of these items will depend on the expiration of the related agreements.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, including additional expenses incurred to bring the assets into operating conditions, increasing their value according to legal revaluations and restatements (see Note 7), less recognised accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, according to the criterion described in Note 4.4.

The repairs which do not extend the useful life of the assets and the maintenance expenses are charged directly to the profit and loss account. Costs that extend or improve the capacity, productivity or useful life of the assets, are capitalised as an increase in their value.

Works performed by the Company for its fixed assets are stated at the cost of the necessary goods and required services or at the cost of production of the goods produced by the Company and of the necessary staff time.

Within property, plant and equipment under Other fixed assets, the amount of replacements (crockery, furnishings, cutlery, linen, etc.) is included, which is stated at average cost as per the stocktaking carried out in the different hotel centres at the year end. Breakages and losses are recorded as Disposals.

Property, plant and equipment items are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life, which is as follows:

	Years
Buildings	50
Plant	18
Machinery	18
Furniture	15
Fixtures	8
Software	6
Vehicles	5
Other fixed assets	8

Such depreciation, however, is adjusted by the Company for the assets linked to lease contracts, which are depreciated over the shorter of the assets' useful life and the lease term.

The useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the closing date of each balance sheet, specifically considering whether climate-related risks require a change in the useful life and residual value of assets. Land is not subject to systematic depreciation since it is considered to have indefinite useful life, however it is subject to impairment tests.

4.3 Investment Property

The investments made by the Company to obtain rental income or capital gains, and which generate cash flows independently of the other assets held by the Company, are recorded under this caption.

Property, plant and equipment criteria are used for the measurement and depreciation of investment property, as described in Notes 4.2 y 4.4.

4.4 Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Property

At each year end, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. Periodically, the Company obtains valuations made by independent experts of its owned hotel assets, which are operated by the Company or leased to third parties. Such valuations are completed with the valuations made internally.

When determining the value of the assets, the valuation criterion most used by the experts is the discounted cash flow, since hotel investments are generally valued according to the potential future income. In certain cases, other valuation methods were used, such as the comparables method or the residual value method. The latter method was mainly used to value plots and land.

At the end of the years in which such valuations are not obtained, and for assets or cash-generating units for which such valuation is not available, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that its tangible assets may be impaired. For owned hotels, the Company considers whether there is any indication that they have suffered an impairment loss mainly based on the operating result of the various cash-generating units, as well as observable external sources of information revealing that the value of the asset during the period has decreased more than expected as a consequence of the passage of time or its normal use, due to changes that may have occurred in the environment in which the hotel operates. In addition, other factors such as geopolitical circumstances, economic situation or natural disasters that may affect the recoverable amount of such assets are taken into account.

If such indication exists, or when annual impairment test for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount on the basis of the methodology used in the last valuation carried out by the independent expert for the relevant asset or cash-generating unit. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, and is determined individually for each asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

In assessing value in use, the Company projects future cash flows by considering the budget approved by its governing bodies for 2026, and applying growth assumptions that are consistent with the market in which the asset operates and its historical performance for a period of 10 years and estimating a residual value according to a long-term growth rate not higher than the expected growth of the economy and the sector in which the asset operates. In the case of leased assets, cash flows are projected over the estimated lease term, as described in Note 12.3. Estimated future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate before taxes which reflects changes in the value of money over time in the current market and the specific risks of the asset which have not been adjusted in the estimated future cash flows, mainly the risks of the business and the country in which the asset is located, as well as the significant climate risks that may affect it.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and its carrying value is reduced to its recoverable amount. Losses due to impairment of ongoing activities are recognised in the income statement in the expense category in accordance with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made each year end as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. This increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years. This reversal is recognised in the income statement for the year. After such reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

4.5 Financial Instruments

4.5.1 Financial Assets

Financial assets may be classified as: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through equity and financial assets at cost.

a) Financial assets at cost

This heading includes equity investments in group companies, associates and joint ventures. Upon initial recognition, they are recognised at fair value which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is equal to the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, they are measured at cost less, where appropriate, the accumulated amount of the measurement adjustments for impairment which is recognised in the income statement in the year in which it occurs.

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include held-for-trading financial assets acquired for the purposes of selling them mainly in the short term, as well as unlisted equity instruments of companies over which no control or significant influence is exercised.

Short-term trading portfolio includes equity instruments listed in official markets; their market prices are used to determine the fair value of these investments.

The changes in their fair value are recorded in the income statement for the year.

c) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets included in this category are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement, using the effective interest method.

Nevertheless, credits from commercial operations with a due date not exceeding one year and which do not have a contractual interest rate, as well as advances to staff, dividends receivable and capital calls on equity instruments expected to be received at short term, are measured at face value, both at the initial and later measurement, when the effect of not adjusting the cash flows is not material.

Loans and receivables with a maturity of less than 12 months as of the balance sheet date are classified as current, and those with a maturity greater than 12 months are classified as non-current.

Non-current guarantees and deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Current guarantees and deposits are not discounted.

Trade receivables are shown at their face value in the balance sheet, by carrying out the corresponding measurement adjustments and providing, where appropriate, the relevant provisions based on the risk of insolvency, which are applied where the debt is deemed to be uncollectible.

d) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a transferred financial asset when it assigns all contractual rights to receive the cash flows generated by the asset or, even when retaining such rights, it assumes a contractual obligation to pay them to the assignees and the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the asset are substantially transferred.

Where the Company has transferred assets in which the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial asset are substantially retained, the transferred financial asset is not derecognised in the balance sheet and is recognised as a related financial liability for an amount equal to the consideration received, which is subsequently measured at amortised cost. The transferred financial asset continues to be measured according to the same criteria applied prior to the transfer. Both income from the transferred asset and the expenses of the related financial liability are recognised, without netting, in the income statement.

e) *Impairment of financial assets*

Investments in group companies, jointly controlled entities, and associates are measured at cost less, where appropriate, the accumulated amount of the measurement adjustments for impairment. Such adjustments are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, the latter being the higher amount between the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows arising from the investment. Unless there is better evidence, the recoverable amount is based on the value of the equity of the investee, adjusted by the amount of the unrealised capital gains at the measurement date (including the goodwill, if any). Measurement adjustments for impairment and, where appropriate, their reversal, are recognised as income or expense, respectively, in the income statement.

The Company applies a simplified approach when calculating the expected credit losses of financial assets at amortised cost and, where appropriate, a value adjustment for the expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset is recognised at each closing date. To do that, the Group has established a matrix of provisions based on its history of credit losses, adjusted by the prospective factors specific for such assets.

Due to the characteristics of the main sector in which the Company operates, the customers of the hotel segment have minimal risk of insolvency.

4.5.2 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories: financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. In both cases, financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs. All non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company are included within the category financial liabilities at amortised cost.

a) *Issuance of debentures and other marketable securities*

Debt issues are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost applying the effective interest method. Bonds with a maturity exceeding 12 months are classified as non-current liabilities, while those with shorter maturity than that are included under current liabilities.

b) *Bank loans*

They are initially recorded at the amount received, net of transaction costs. After initial measurement, they are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

This heading includes debts originated by the acquisition of assets financed by leasing contracts.

c) *Debts with group companies, associates and joint ventures*

Financial liabilities included in this category are measured at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement, using the effective interest method.

d) *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are derecognised when all the risks are substantially transferred, and the liability that resulted in their recognition on the balance sheet is extinguished.

4.5.3 Hedge Activities and Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as accounting hedges. In both cases, derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which they are arranged, and this fair value is regularly adjusted. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive, and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

a) *Accounting Hedges*

The Company applies hedge accounting to those operations in which the hedge is expected to be highly effective; that is, when the changes in the fair value or in the cash flows of the items covered by the hedge are offset by the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instruments with an effectiveness comprised between 80% and 125%. In addition, at the inception of the hedge, the relationship between the hedged item and the derivative financial instrument designated for that purpose is formally documented.

The Company has various interest rate swaps classified as cash flow hedges. The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined through the discounted cash flow measurement technique according to the characteristics of each contract, such as the face amount and the collection and payment schedule. The discount factors used to obtain said value are calculated based on the curve of the zero-coupon rates obtained from the deposits and rates listed in the market on the date of measurement. The resulting fair value is adjusted for the own credit risk if significant. These values are obtained from studies carried out by the financial institutions with which the Company has contracted these instruments.

Changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments are reflected in equity, under the heading Other measurement adjustments, being allocated by the part considered an effective hedge to the income statement insofar as the item being hedged is also settled. The fair value is entered in the accounts according to the date of trade.

b) *Derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting*

Any profit or loss arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives which do not qualify to be classified as hedging instruments are directly recognised in the net profit or loss for the year. The fair value of these derivative financial instruments is obtained based on studies carried out by independent experts.

4.6 Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost, whether acquisition price or production cost. Trade discounts, rebates, other similar items and interest included in the face value of the related payables are deducted in determining the acquisition price.

The Company recognises the appropriate value adjustments as an expense in the income statement when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than their acquisition price.

4.7 Cash and Other Cash Equivalents

Cash and other cash equivalents include cash in hand and at bank, as well as short-term deposits in banks and other financial institutions with an original maturity of less than three months from the date of subscription.

4.8 Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are recognised as a decrease in the Company's equity, and are stated at acquisition cost, without valuation adjustments.

Gains and losses obtained on disposal of treasury shares are recorded directly against equity.

4.9 Grants, Donations and Bequests Received

For the accounting of grants, donations and bequests received from third parties other than the owners, the following criteria are used by the Company:

- Non-refundable grants, donations and bequests related to assets: These are measured at the fair value of the amount, or the asset received, based on whether or not they are monetary grants, and they are taken to income in proportion to the period depreciation taken on the assets for which the grants were received or, where appropriate, on disposal of the asset or on the recognition of an impairment loss.
- Refundable grants: As long as they are refundable, they are recognised as a liability.
- Operating grants: These are recognised in the income statement at the time they are granted, unless they are intended to be allocated to the financing of the operating deficit for future years, in which case they will be recognised in those years. If they are granted to finance specific expenses, they will be recognised as the financed expenses accrue.

In addition, grants, donations and bequests received from shareholders or owners are not revenue and must be recognised directly in equity, regardless of the type of grant, provided that they are non-refundable.

4.10 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company:

- Has a present obligation, legal or implicit, because of a past event.
- It is probable that an outflow of funds including economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are carried at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount needed to settle or transfer the obligation to a third party. Adjustments due to updating the provision are recognised as a financial expense as they accrue. Provisions maturing in one year or less with a non-significant financial effect are not discounted. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the liability at any time.

On the other hand, contingent liabilities are the possible obligations, arising from past events, the materialisation of which is subject to the occurrence of future events which are not entirely under the Company's control, and those present obligations, arising as a result of past events, which are not likely to give rise to an outflow of resources for their settlement or which cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. These liabilities are not recognised in the accounts, but are disclosed in the notes to the annual accounts.

Onerous contracts

A contract is onerous when the unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the expected economic benefits.

In the case of hotel lease contracts, the estimate of future results from these agreements is reviewed annually, based on the expected flows from the relevant cash-generating units, applying an appropriate discount rate. If the costs exceed the benefits, the Company records a provision for such difference, including the net assets related to the cash-generating unit. Details of the analysis performed by the Company are included in Note 12.1.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are classified as defined benefit plans. In general, these type of provisions fix the amount of the benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually based on one or more factors such as age, number of years of service and remuneration.

The Company recognises in the balance sheet a provision for long-term defined benefit obligations in an amount corresponding to the difference between the present value of the committed benefits and the fair value of any assets linked to the benefit commitments which will be used to settle the obligations, less any past service costs still not recognised, if any.

If an asset results from the above-mentioned difference, its valuation may not exceed the current value of the benefits that may be returned to the Company in the form of direct reimbursements or lower future contributions, plus, where appropriate, the part not yet recognised in the income statement for past service costs.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement unless they involve non-vested rights, in which case they are taken to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period remaining to the vesting of the past service rights.

The current value of the obligation is determined using actuarial calculation methods and unbiased financial and actuarial assumptions that are mutually compatible. The Company recognises, directly in the statement of recognised income and expense, the profits and losses arising from the change in the current value and, where applicable, the plan assets, as a result of the changes in actuarial assumptions or adjustments made on the basis of experience.

Certain collective bargaining agreements in force and applicable to the Company establish that permanent staff for a specified number of years employed by the Company who opt to terminate their employment contract will be entitled to a cash award equal to a number of monthly salary payments which is proportional to the number of years of service. During the fiscal year, an assessment of these commitments has been performed in accordance with the actuarial assumptions contained in Meliá Hotels International, S.A.'s own rotation model, by applying the calculation method known as the Projected Unit Credit Method and the population assumptions corresponding to the PER2020 tables.

The balance of provisions, as well as the capitalisation of payments for future services, cover these acquired commitments, based on an actuarial analysis prepared by an independent expert.

The Company has duly externalised the pension commitments and obligations stipulated in collective bargaining agreements subject to the Ministerial Order of 2 November 2006.

4.11 Leases

Finance Leases

The leases in which all the risks and rewards inherent in the ownership of the leased asset are substantially transferred, are classed as finance leases.

At lease inception, the lessee recognises in the balance sheet an asset and a liability in the same amount, which is equal to the fair value of the leased asset, or the present value of minimum future lease payments, if lower.

Lease instalments are divided into two parts: the financial cost and the principal payment. The financial cost is taken directly to the income statement.

Assets being recognised under finance leases are depreciated using the straight-line method over the asset's estimated useful life.

Operating leases

Leases where the lessor substantially maintains all the risks and economic benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentive received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The assets recognised by the Company in hotels operated under operating leases are depreciated over the shorter of their useful lives and the lease term.

Income and expenses arising from operating lease agreements are credited or charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they accrue.

Any collections or payments that may be made under an operating lease are treated as advance collections or payments and are taken to profit or loss over the lease term as the benefits of the leased asset are transferred or received.

4.12 Trade Creditors and Other Payables

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

However, trade payables with a maturity not exceeding one year and which have no contractual interest rate, as well as payments required by third parties for shares, the amount of which is expected to be paid in the short-term, are measured at their face value provided the effect of not adjusting the cash flows is not material.

4.13 Income Tax

The Company is subject to Corporate Income Tax under the Consolidated Tax Regime, within the Tax Group 70/98, as the parent company thereof.

The income tax expense for the year comprises the current tax expense or income and the deferred tax expense or income.

Current tax is the amount payable by the Company as a result of the corporate income tax assessments for the year, including, where applicable, amounts accrued in respect of Supplementary Tax for the year. Deductions and other tax benefits, excluding withholdings and payments on account, as well as tax loss carry-forwards from previous years and effectively applied in the current year result in a lower amount of current tax.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities include temporary differences which are identified as amounts expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax bases (tax value), as well as tax loss carry-forwards and credits for unused tax deductions. These amounts are recognised by applying to the relevant temporary difference the tax rate at which they are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable profit or loss nor accounting profit or loss and is not a business combination.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is considered probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised, but no later than 10 years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from transactions charged or credited directly to equity accounts are also recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if there are doubts as to their future recoverability.

Likewise, at each accounting close the deferred tax assets that have not been recognised in the balance sheet are assessed and are recognised to the extent that their recovery against future taxable profits has become probable.

4.14 Current and Non-Current Items

The assets linked to the normal operating cycle, which in general is one year, the assets expected to mature, be sold or be realised in the short term following the end of the fiscal year, the financial assets held for trading, except for financial derivatives expected to be settled within more than twelve months, and cash and other cash equivalents are considered to be current assets. Assets which do not meet these requirements are classified as non-current assets.

Likewise, liabilities linked to the normal operating cycle, the financial liabilities held for trading, except for financial derivatives expected to be settled within more than twelve months and, in general, all the obligations the maturity or cancellation of which will occur in the short term are considered to be current liabilities. They are otherwise classified as non-current.

4.15 Transactions in Foreign Currency

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the corresponding transaction date, and are restated at the year end at the exchange rate then in effect. The exchange differences, both positive and negative, originated during this process, are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items valued at their historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

4.16 Assets of an Environmental Nature

Assets that are used on a lasting basis in the Company's operations which main purpose is to minimise the impact on the environment as well as to protect and enhance the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution, are considered to be environmental assets.

The Company's activities, by definition, have no significant impact on the environment.

4.17 Income and Expenses

Income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises.

The operating revenues arising from contracts with customers are recognised as the control of goods and services is transferred to such customers. Control of goods or services can be defined as having full autonomy over the use of the asset and obtaining substantially all of its remaining benefits.

In order to apply this criterion, a process is followed, which consists of the following successive stages:

- Identification of the contract with the customer.
- Identification of the contract performance obligation.
- Determination of the transaction price.
- Allocation of the transaction price to the obligations to be met, depending on sales prices of each good or service, or by estimating the sales price when it is not independently observable.
- Recognition of the revenues from ordinary activities as the company fulfils an undertaken obligation.

Income from the sale of goods or services is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Volume rebates, prompt payment and any other discounts, as well as the interest added to the face amount of the consideration, are recognised as a reduction therein. However, the Company includes interest added to trade receivables with a maturity not exceeding one year and which have no contractual interest rate, provided the effect of not adjusting the cash flows is not material.

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend income is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established. In any event, interest and dividends from financial assets accrued after the date of acquisition are recognised as income in the income statement.

Sale of rooms and other related services

Income deriving from the sale of rooms and other related services is recognised daily based on the services provided by each hotel establishment and including "in-house" customers, i.e. those that are still lodged at the hotel at the time daily production is closed. For this type of contracts, the only execution obligation identified is that of the own hotel service, which includes making available the hotel rooms to the customers.

Where the hotel rate includes services such as food and beverage (breakfast, half board or full board), an additional execution obligation is identified, to which a differentiated price is allocated on the basis of the expected cost plus a margin approach.

Likewise, the consideration received for banquets, events, space rental, etc., is divided among the contracted services.

Provision of hotel management services

The Company recognises income from its hotel management contracts at the end of each period, based on the evolution of the variables that determine that income, primarily consisting of total income and the Gross Operating Profit (GOP) for each of the hotel establishments managed by the Group.

Another performance obligation defined in the hotel management contracts relates to services linked to such activity, such as transfer of trademark use.

Sale of fixed assets

The Company actively manages its real estate assets portfolio. In general, the net capital gains on sales for asset rotation are recognised in the income statement once the carrying value of the relevant assets has been discounted from the selling price. The Company recognises the proceeds from the sale as operating income.

Lease income

Income deriving from operating leases in investment properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and is included as operating income.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for all the financial instruments measured at amortised cost. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts payments made and received in cash estimated over the expected life of the financial instrument. Interest income is recognised as financial income in the Company's income statement.

Dividends

Income from dividends is recognised in the income statement when the right of the Company to receive the corresponding payment is established. If dividends unequivocally derive from earnings generated before the acquisition date, they will not be recognised as income and will reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

4.18 Transactions with Related Parties

In general, transactions between related companies are recognised initially at fair value. If the agreed price differs from its fair value, the difference is recognised on the basis of the economic reality of the transaction. Subsequent recognition is made in accordance with the provisions of the applicable rules.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in mergers, demergers and non-monetary contributions of a business, the components of the acquired business are recognised for the amount that would correspond to them, upon completion of the transaction, in the Group's consolidated annual accounts, in case they are prepared under Regulations governing the Preparation of Consolidated Annual Accounts, or for the carrying amount of the absorbed company, if the Group's Consolidated Annual Accounts are prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards, as it is the case here.

In such cases, any differences that may arise between the net amount of the assets and liabilities of the acquired company, adjusted by the balance of grants, donations and bequests received and adjustments for changes in value, and any capital amount and share premium, if any, issued by the absorbing company, are recognised in reserves.

4.19 Termination Benefits

According to the existing labour legislation, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to employees terminated under certain conditions. Termination benefits that may be reasonably quantified are recognised as expenses in the year in which there is valid expectation created by the Company in the affected third parties.

4.20 Business Combinations

Mergers, demergers and non-monetary contributions of a business between group companies are recognised in accordance with the provisions for transactions with related parties (Note 4.18).

Mergers and demergers other than the above and business combinations arising from the acquisition of all the equity of a company or of a part comprising one or more businesses, are recognised in accordance with the acquisition method.

In the case of business combinations arising from the acquisition of shares or participations in the capital of a company, the Company recognises the investment in accordance with the requirements for equity investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates (Note 4.5.1 a).

Note 5. Financial Risk Management Policy

The General Policy for Risk Control, Analysis and Management of Meliá Group establishes the core principles and guidelines that govern the activities for control and management of risks, both financial and non-financial, faced by the Company. This policy establishes a reduced tolerance for financial risks; therefore, mitigation of risks is a priority in the management of this type of risks in order to minimise the potential adverse effects of these risks on the annual accounts. The actions planned in such management are reviewed and updated periodically.

The Company's activities are mainly exposed to several risks: market risk (interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk), liquidity risk, credit risk, environmental risks and geopolitical risks. The Company, through the management it conducts, tries to minimise the potential adverse effects of these risks on the annual accounts.

Additional information on these risks is provided below:

5.1 Interest Rate Risk

Meliá Hotels International, S.A.'s financial statements include certain items subject to fixed and variable interest.

The Company maintains a policy of partially hedging against changes in interest rates by obtaining different financial derivatives that allow it to contract a fixed rate for a specified period of time that it applies to financing transactions with variable rates. In some cases, and due to the early cancellation of some of these financing transactions, the Company has proceeded to restructure the financial derivatives associated with this financing to apply them to other new financing transactions at a variable rate, adapting the repayment schedules to create an effective interest rate hedge. In some of these restructurings of hedging derivatives and to avoid incurring unnecessary payments, it has not been possible to continue applying hedge accounting (see Note 9.3).

The structure of the debt with third parties as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, without considering the heading of Other financial liabilities, is as follows (these face amounts do not include interest payable or leasing):

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Fixed interest	Variable interest	Total	Fixed interest	Variable interest	Total
Bank loans	331,625	483,007	814,632	305,202	424,158	729,360
Mortgage loans	21,261		21,261	23,364		23,364
Credit facilities					828	828
ECP				11,100		11,100
Simple bonds	52,500		52,500	52,500		52,500
Total	405,386	483,007	888,393	392,166	424,986	817,152

The variable interest rate debt is basically tied to Euribor.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has various interest rate swaps contracted, with a notional value of EUR 222.3 million, considered as cash flow hedging instruments, as stated in Note 9.3. At the 2024-year end, the notional value of the swaps contracted was EUR 169.4 million. The variable rate bank loans and mortgages hedged by these swaps are shown in the Fixed Interest column for the part of the capital hedged.

The sensitivity, in thousands of euros, of 2025 and 2024 profit or loss to interest rate variations (in basis points) is as follows:

Variation	2025	2024
+ 25	1,208	1,062
- 25	(1,208)	(1,062)

The above sensitivity analysis has been carried out considering an average increase/decrease throughout the year in the basis points indicated in the table. The effect of the interest rate swaps has been considered in this calculation.

5.2 Foreign Exchange Risk

Fluctuations in items of the currencies in which the bank accounts and debts are denominated and the purchases/sales are carried out, vis-à-vis the accounting currency, may have an impact on the result (profit/loss) for the fiscal year.

The following items may be affected by foreign exchange risks:

- Debt and liquid assets denominated in currencies other than the Euro.
- Collections and payments for supplies, services or investments in currencies other than the Euro.
- Transactions in foreign currency arranged by group companies, associates and joint ventures (see Note 16.6).

Likewise, the recoverable value of shares in a functional currency other than the Euro changes due to movements in exchange rates. It is not the Company's policy to arrange derivatives for the hedge of net investments in businesses abroad.

5.3 Credit Risk

The credit risk arising from default of a counterparty (customer, supplier, or financial entity) is mitigated by the Company's policies regarding the diversification of customer portfolios, source markets, oversight of concentration and on-going in-depth debt control. In addition, in certain cases, the Company may carry out other financial operations which allow the reduction of credit risks, such as assignments of receivables.

The credit periods established by the Company range between 21 and 90 days. The average period of collection of the Company's receivables in 2025 was 29.26 days; 34.73 days in 2024.

The age of trade receivables at the year end is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	%	31/12/2024	%
Less than 90 days	39,525	87 %	44,920	83 %
More than 90 and less than 180	3,399	7 %	5,388	10 %
More than 180 and less than 365	2,541	6 %	3,490	6 %
Total	45,465	100 %	53,797	100 %

5.4 Liquidity Risk

The Company's liquidity policy ensures the fulfilment of its payment commitments without having to raise funds on burdensome terms. To that end, different management procedures are used, such as the maintenance of credit facilities committed for sufficient amount and flexibility, the diversification of the coverage of financing needs through the access to different markets and the diversification of the maturities of the issued debt.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has credit facilities with an available and undrawn amount of EUR 201.5 million, as well as a Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) issuance programme. There are no outstanding issues at year-end.

The following table contains a summary of the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025, based on face amounts, excluding leasing and interest, by maturity:

(thousand €)	< 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
Simple bonds			52,500	52,500
Loans	23,980	122,344	689,569	835,893
Total	23,980	122,344	742,069	888,393

The following table contains a summary of the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024, based on face amounts, excluding interest, by maturity:

(thousand €)	< 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
Simple bonds			52,500	52,500
Loans	15,974	72,909	663,841	752,724
Credit facilities			828	828
ECP	11,100			11,100
Total	27,074	72,909	717,169	817,152

5.5 Capital Management Policy

The main objectives of the Company's capital management are to guarantee financial stability in the short and long term, to ensure the necessary liquidity for daily operations and investments, positive evolution of the share value and an appropriate remuneration to shareholders through the distribution of dividends.

The financial position is also backed by the strong support of the banks and the Company's asset base. At present, 2.4% (2.9% at the 2024-year end) of the total debt relates to mortgage loans secured by the Company's assets.

5.6 Price Risk

The risk associated with the Company's inventory prices stems mainly from fluctuations in the cost and availability of the food and beverage products it sells. Although the environment has been affected by episodes of volatility resulting from increased trade tensions and the application of certain tariff measures, circumstances that have generated uncertainty about the evolution of global supply chains and inflationary pressures, the Company does not have direct exposure that could significantly affect its cost structure.

However, further changes in trade policies or generalised tariff increases could disrupt the functioning of global supply chains, generating potentially adverse impacts, although the probability of this is low and the magnitude difficult to anticipate. During the year, the Company has continuously monitored the situation in accordance with established protocols.

The directors consider that price variations are not significant and, to the extent that they occur, are transferred to the selling prices of the products. Consequently, the Company does not enter into specific hedging transactions against this type of risk.

Likewise, the Company is exposed to equity price risks of financial investments in equity instruments. Investments in equity instruments in unlisted companies are broken down in Note 9 and are held for strategic purposes and not for the purposes of trading with them, and they are mainly focused on entities owning hotel assets. Given the reduced percentage of equity interest in these companies, in case of variations not exceeding 10% of the fair value of the assets of the entities in which the Company holds equity instruments without exercising significant influence, these would not significantly affect the carrying amount of these investments in the balance sheet.

On the other hand, the Company has no relevant investments in equity instruments of listed companies.

5.7 Environmental Risks

The fight against climate change and the protection of the natural environment continue to be priority areas within Meliá Hotels International, S.A.'s commitment to sustainability and the preservation of the tourist destinations in which it operates. In line with the 2025-2027 roadmap and under the framework of the Travel for Good programme, the Company promotes an efficient and responsible hotel management model, aimed at reducing environmental impact, the sustainable use of resources and the progressive integration of climate criteria into decision-making. Likewise, the risks arising from climate change and, in general, the main ESG risks are part of the Group's Global Risk Map, which is monitored in accordance with the risk management system based on the three lines of defence model.

In terms of mitigation, the Company is developing a strategy aimed at the progressive decarbonisation of its business model, based on three pillars: the optimisation of energy consumption through advanced control and monitoring systems; the migration to renewable energy sources, including photovoltaic installations and contracts with guarantees of origin; and raising awareness in the value chain to promote responsible environmental practices in managed hotels and strategic partners. These measures reinforce operational efficiency and help reduce the Group's exposure to regulatory and economic risks linked to the energy transition.

In the area of adaptation, the Company has expanded and deepened its physical risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), extending the assessment to its entire portfolio of owned and leased hotels and incorporating the methodologies of the new European regulatory framework. As part of its short-term management, the Company has developed preventive protocols and continuity plans to deal with extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall, hurricanes or extreme temperatures, thereby strengthening the resilience of its operations and the protection of the tourist destinations in which it operates.

5.8 Geopolitical Risks

Throughout 2025, the Company has continued to operate in an international environment marked by geopolitical tensions and a degree of macroeconomic uncertainty. The conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East have remained unresolved, against a backdrop of persistent tensions around the world. In addition, increased trade and tariff tensions following the measures imposed by the United States have led to a change in the trade relations established over many years.

On the other hand, the environment surrounding operations in Cuba remained complex during the year. The geopolitical and macroeconomic scenario continues to be highly uncertain, marked by energy restrictions, supply chain limitations and volatility in international air connectivity, which has been negatively affected. In this regard, the Group has strengthened its operational and supply capabilities, ensuring the care and experience of our guests, taking into account the situation. The autonomous energy supply capacity and the preventive measures taken have neutralised any risk that could arise from cuts in energy supply or provision. The Group is constantly monitoring the situation and has developed a set of preventive measures to minimise any impact arising from the situation.

During the financial year, these factors have not had a significant impact on the Company's reserves or operations, as its exposure in the affected areas is not significant, limiting its effect to the recognition of an impairment loss of EUR 19.5 million relating to certain financial investments (see Notes 9.1 a and 9.1 c), following the update of their recoverable amount at the end of the year. Likewise, the risk of other key regions for tourism activity being affected has remained contained, allowing the business to develop as planned.

However, there have been episodes of volatility associated with increased trade tensions and the application of the aforementioned tariff measures, which have generated uncertainty about the evolution of global supply chains and inflationary pressures. Although the Company has no direct exposure that could significantly impact its cost structure, changes in trade policies and widespread tariff increases could affect global supply chains, generating potentially negative impacts that, although remote, are difficult to predict. During the year, the Company has monitored the situation, following the protocols established for this purpose.

5.9 Estimate of Fair Value

Fair value means the amount that may be received on the sale of an asset, or paid for the transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

For assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the balance sheet, the following hierarchy levels have been defined according to the variables used in the different measurement techniques:

- Level 1: Based on prices quoted in active markets
- Level 2: Based on other observable market variables, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: Based on non-observable market variables

The amounts recognised at fair value as at 31 December 2025 according to the hierarchy levels are broken down below:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Hedging derivatives		553		553
Trading portfolio derivatives			7,870	7,870
Trading portfolio	290			290
Unquoted equity instruments			43,646	43,646
Total assets	290	553	51,516	52,359
Financial liabilities at fair value:				
Hedging derivatives		2,375		2,375
Trading portfolio derivatives			7,850	7,850
Total liabilities		2,375	7,850	10,225

Financial instruments included in level 1 relate to equity instruments of listed companies, which are measured through observable prices in active markets.

Financial instruments included in level 2 comprise interest rate swap type financial derivatives and are measured by financial institutions and independent experts using measurement techniques, mainly, discounted cash flows, based on observable market data.

Unquoted equity instruments included in level 3 comprise mainly minority interests in companies owning hotels managed by the Group, which are detailed in Note 9.1.

Level 3 also includes a derivative related to a call option on non-controlling interests, as well as a derivative related to the drag-along right granted to minority partners of the company Adprotel Strand, S.L., exercisable only in the event of liquidation or material breach of contract by the Company. The fair value of these derivatives has been determined by an independent expert based on the variables described above.

For comparison purposes, the balances recorded in the different hierarchies at the end of 2024 are included below:

(thousand €)	31/12/2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Hedging derivatives		231		231
Trading portfolio derivatives			8,391	8,391
Trading portfolio	145			145
Unquoted equity instruments			23,242	23,242
Total assets	145	231	31,633	32,009
Financial liabilities at fair value:				
Hedging derivatives		3,667		3,667
Trading portfolio derivatives			9,200	9,200
Total liabilities		3,667	9,200	12,867

Note 6. Intangible assets

The breakdown of the cost and accumulated depreciation of intangible assets for 2025 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2024	Additions	Disposals	31/12/2025
Gross value				
Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	4,408			4,408
Transfer rights	54,714	13,966		68,680
Software	116,318	5,690	(11)	121,997
Advances on intangible assets		2,583		2,583
Total	175,440	22,239	(11)	197,667
Accumulated depreciation				
Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	(4,397)	(7)		(4,404)
Transfer rights	(15,790)	(3,289)		(19,079)
Software	(89,346)	(10,447)	11	(99,782)
Total	(109,533)	(13,743)	11	(123,265)
Net carrying value	65,907			74,403

Transfer rights include additions for the amount of EUR 14 million relating to the acquisition of the right to operate 6 hotels under management in Spain. At year-end, EUR 4.9 million of this balance relates to the transfer right of a hotel that began operating under lease in 2025 and for which payment was outstanding at year-end (see Note 9.2 c).

For comparison purposes, the situation as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2023	Additions	31/12/2024
Gross value			
Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	4,408		4,408
Transfer rights	41,695	13,019	54,714
Software	112,337	3,981	116,318
Total	158,440	17,000	175,440
Accumulated depreciation			
Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	(4,390)	(7)	(4,397)
Transfer rights	(12,434)	(3,356)	(15,790)
Software	(77,595)	(11,751)	(89,346)
Total	(94,419)	(15,113)	(109,533)
Net carrying value	64,021		65,907

Transfer rights included additions for the amount of EUR 13 million relating to the acquisition of the right to operate 4 hotels under management in Spain.

The breakdown of intangible assets fully depreciated at the end of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	4,363	4,338
Transfer rights	8,529	8,529
Software	69,193	62,556
Total	82,085	75,423

Note 7. Property, Plant and Equipment

The breakdown of the cost and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment for 2025 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2024	Additions	Disposals	31/12/2025
Gross value				
Land	113,116			113,116
Buildings	271,531	11,727	(953)	282,305
Plant and machinery	169,352	11,632	(239)	180,745
Furniture and other fixed assets	180,969	11,979	(254)	192,695
Fixed assets under construction and advances	355	637		992
Total	735,323	35,976	(1,446)	769,853
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(130,171)	(7,426)	101	(137,495)
Plant and machinery	(132,881)	(6,100)	97	(138,883)
Furniture and other fixed assets	(138,776)	(5,803)	65	(144,515)
Total	(401,827)	(19,329)	263	(420,893)
Impairment				
Land	(5,427)			(5,427)
Buildings	(703)			(703)
Plant and machinery	(12,651)	(5,210)		(17,860)
Furniture and other fixed assets	(774)			(774)
Total	(19,555)	(5,210)		(24,765)
Net carrying value	313,941			324,195

The additions of property, plant and equipment recorded in 2025 for the amount of EUR 36 million mainly relate to renovations made in several hotels operated by the Company, mainly located in the Balearic Islands, Madrid and Canary Islands.

Impairment heading includes basically the provision relating to fixed assets associated with hotels under lease contracts.

For comparison purposes, the situation as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2023	Additions	Disposals	31/12/2024
Gross value				
Land	117,041		(3,924)	113,116
Buildings	282,977	7,448	(18,895)	271,531
Plant and machinery	177,078	5,456	(13,182)	169,352
Furniture and other fixed assets	168,094	13,876	(1,001)	180,969
Fixed assets under construction and advances	189	166		355
Total	745,379	26,946	(37,002)	735,323
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(130,204)	(6,645)	6,679	(130,171)
Plant and machinery	(135,623)	(5,170)	7,912	(132,881)
Furniture and other fixed assets	(134,184)	(4,984)	392	(138,776)
Total	(400,011)	(16,799)	14,982	(401,827)
Impairment				
Land	(5,201)	(226)		(5,427)
Buildings		(703)		(703)
Plant and machinery	(11,099)	(1,551)		(12,651)
Furniture and other fixed assets	(930)		156	(774)
Total	(17,230)	(2,480)	156	(19,555)
Net carrying value	328,138			313,941

The additions of property, plant and equipment recorded in 2024 for the amount of EUR 26.9 million mainly related to renovations made in several hotels operated by the Company, mainly located in Madrid, Andalusia and the Balearic Islands.

Disposals mainly related to the contribution of Meliá Cala Galdana hotel, owned by the Company, to the company Cala Galdana Property, S.L.

Impairment heading included basically the provision and reversal of impairment relating to fixed assets associated with hotels under lease contracts.

Other considerations

There is 1 (as in the previous year) owned property that has been mortgaged to secure several loans at the year end, and its net carrying value amounts to EUR 55.7 million; EUR 56.7 million in 2024.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Directors consider that there is sufficient insurance coverage for the Company's assets.

The breakdown of property, plant and equipment fully depreciated at the end of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Buildings	16,623	16,623
Plant and machinery	88,711	83,113
Furniture and other fixed assets	105,008	103,177
Total	210,342	202,913

At the end of 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have firm commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Revaluation of assets

The Company, in different processes, has merged several companies owning hotels, with the revaluation of land and properties being carried out. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the difference between the carrying value and the tax value of the revalued elements is as follows:

(thousand €)	Land	Buildings
Revalued net carrying value at 31/12/2023	91,318	7,024
Depreciation		(260)
Disposals	(3,675)	
Revalued net carrying value at 31/12/2024	87,643	6,764
Depreciation		(260)
Revalued net carrying value at 31/12/2025	87,643	6,504

The capital gains derived from the revaluation of assets carried out by the Company, based on various legal regulations and voluntary restatements prior to 1997, in order to correct the effects of inflation, were as follows:

(thousand €)	Amount
Restatement of budgets for 1979	24,848
Restatement of budgets for 1980	28,852
Restatement of budgets for 1981	1,197
Restatement of budgets for 1982	26,480
Voluntary restatement before 1990	3,146
Restatement under R.D.L. 7/96	53,213
Total	137,736

The net carrying value of the assets subject to the revaluation according to the balance sheet restatement approved by Royal Decree 7/96 amounts to EUR 0.5 million at the end of 2025 and 2024, with the value of the fully depreciated assets being EUR 6.5 million at the end of 2025, and EUR 6.4 million at the end of 2024. The impact of this restatement on the provision for depreciation amounts to EUR 25 thousand in 2025 and 2024.

Asset valuation

In 2024, the Company entrusted a valuation of the assets owned by its Group, with a valuation date of 31 December 2024. These assets were valued by CBRE Valuation Advisory, S.A., a global firm specialising in hotel investment and consulting services, in accordance with the global standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) in force on the date of valuation.

As at 31 December 2024, the value of the Group's owned assets amounted to EUR 4.7 billion to which EUR 561 million was added for the Group's interest in other assets held in associates and joint ventures. The sum of these two figures amounted to EUR 5.3 billion and was above the figure of the portfolio in 2022, which amounted to EUR 4.6 billion.

At the end of the current year, no significant differences have been detected with respect to the values of the assets valued in 2024. However, the Group has obtained valuations of certain owned assets in 2025 and has considered for its asset portfolio the change in their recoverable value compared to the values recorded in the valuations obtained in previous years.

Note 8. Investment Property

The balance of Investment Property includes the net carrying value of investments made by the Company in land and buildings to obtain rental income or capital gains, such as interest in four apartment owners' associations and other properties. Said apartments relate to establishments which are managed by the Company.

The breakdown of the gross value and accumulated depreciation of investment property for 2025 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2024	Additions	Disposals	31/12/2025
Gross value	29,541	1,174	(37)	30,678
Accumulated depreciation	(13,153)	(598)	3	(13,747)
Net carrying value	16,388			16,930

The additions during 2025 mainly relate to the purchase of 9 apartments in 3 apartment owners' associations.

There are no fully depreciated buildings at the end of 2025 and 2024.

In 2025, dividends generated by apartments in apartment owners' associations have been recognised for the amount of EUR 3.8 million; EUR 3.4 million in 2024.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Directors consider that there is sufficient insurance coverage for the Company's assets.

For comparison purposes, the breakdown of these movements in 2024 was as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2023	Additions	Disposals	31/12/2024
Gross value	29,215	1,992	(1,665)	29,541
Accumulated depreciation	(12,585)	(575)	7	(13,153)
Impairment	(164)		164	
Net carrying value	16,466			16,388

Additions during 2024 mainly related to the purchase of 14 apartments in 3 apartment owners' associations.

Disposals during 2024 mainly related to the sale of land for an amount of EUR 1.2 million, generating a net loss of EUR 0.2 million.

Note 9. Financial Instruments

9.1 Financial Assets

The following table shows the breakdown by categories of non-current and current assets for 2025 and 2024:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Long term	Short term	Total	Long term	Short term	Total
1. Financial assets at cost:						
- Equity instruments	1,944,737		1,944,737	1,765,774		1,765,774
2. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
- Equity instruments	43,646	290	43,936	23,242	145	23,387
3. Financial assets at amortised cost:						
- Loans and other financial assets to group companies, associates and joint ventures	115,747	131,865	247,612	355,077	242,985	598,062
- Loans to third parties	1,844	8,065	9,909	12,973	3,215	16,188
- Other financial assets to third parties	11,498	34,745	46,243	11,363	1,878	13,241
4. Derivatives and hedges:						
- Financial derivative assets	8,414	9	8,423	8,340	282	8,622
Tota	2,125,886	174,974	2,300,860	2,176,769	248,505	2,425,274

The table does not include the headings Trade and other receivables and Cash and other cash equivalents, which also relate to financial assets. Additional breakdowns are included in Notes 10.2 and 10.3, respectively.

a) *Financial assets at cost*

Equity instruments:

Annex I attached to these annual accounts includes the information about the equity situation of group companies, associates and joint ventures as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, which is obtained from the financial statements provided by the respective companies. Such annex also provides information broken down by company on the net carrying value and provisions made for each investment. Annex II includes direct and indirect shareholdings, activity and country of operation.

The activity carried out by most of these companies relates to the hotel and restaurant business. These companies' shares are not listed in a regulated market.

In 2025, the Company has recognised dividend income from group companies, associates and joint ventures for the amount of EUR 157.1 million; EUR 94.1 million in 2024 (see Note 16.5.).

The breakdown of gross value and accumulated impairment of equity instruments in 2025 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2024	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	31/12/2025
Equity instruments in Group companies (gross value)	1,728,381	410,374	(73,750)	(26,426)	2,038,579
Impairment	(129,497)	(174,501)	22,903	(2,894)	(283,990)
Equity instruments in associates and joint ventures (gross value)	196,053	37,424	(34,411)	25,251	224,317
Outstanding payments on shares	(1,450)			1,450	
Impairment	(27,713)	(10,888)	363	4,069	(34,169)
Total	1,765,774	262,409	(84,896)	1,450	1,944,737

Additions

The most significant additions in equity instruments in group companies in 2025 are described below:

The Company has acquired 100% of the shares in Hospitality Group Sudamérica, S.A., an Argentine company, for the amount of EUR 2.3 million, as well as 50% of the shares in Crisalian, S.L. for the amount of EUR 36.5 million.

The Company has acquired 100% of the shares in Fourth Project, S.L. and S'Argamassa Hotelera, S.L. from a group company for EUR the amount of 31.8 million.

In addition, debt capitalisations have been carried out, mainly of MHI UK Ltd., Sol Group Exhol, S.L.U., MIA Exhol, S.L., Melcom Joint Venture, S.L.U., Colon Verona, S.A.U. and Naolinco Aviation, S.L.U., amounting to EUR 128.7 million, EUR 37.9 million, EUR 32.8 million, EUR 32.3 million, EUR 28.9 million and EUR 8.4 million, respectively. In addition, cash contributions were made to Sol Group Exhol, S.L.U. and Operadora Mesol, S.A. de C.V. amounting to EUR 37.5 million and EUR 30 million, respectively.

The most significant additions in equity instruments in associates and joint ventures in 2025 are described below:

On 30 May 2025, the Company acquired 30% of the shares in Tertian XXI, S.L. for the amount of EUR 21.2 million and made cash contributions amounting to EUR 16.1 million.

Disposals

The main disposals of equity instruments in group companies during the year include the winding up and liquidation of Aparthotel Bosque, S.A.U. amounting to EUR 6 million, and of Sol Meliá Greece Hotels, S.A., amounting to EUR 5.6 million, generating a loss recorded under heading Profit/loss on disposals and others for EUR 4.1 million and EUR 4.2 million respectively, as well as the sale of the Group company Soici Nefsol, S.L.U. for the amount of EUR 3 million, with no impacts on the profit and loss account.

Also noteworthy in the current year is the return of partners' contributions of Melcom Joint Venture, S.L.U. and Hoteles Sol Meliá, S.L.U. amounting to EUR 28 million and EUR 16.9 million, respectively. And the refund of the share premium of Mugolu, S.L.U., amounting to EUR 10.9 million.

On 27 November 2025, the Company received dividends from Casino Tamarindos, S.A.U., reducing its stake in that company by EUR 3.3 million.

Among the main disposals of equity instruments in associates during the year, the amount of EUR 22.9 million relates to the exchange of company shares in Fourth Project, S.L. and of shares in the company S'Argamassa Hotelera, S.A., owner and operator of the ME Ibiza hotel, respectively, representing a percentage of 58.94, for the number of company shares proportional to their value, determined at 15.17%, in the special purpose vehicle TCME Hospitality and Leisure, S.L. The company shares and shares exchanged were acquired during the year. On the other hand, the company Tertian XXI, S.L. has carried out a return of partners' contributions amounting to EUR 15.6 million.

Regarding impairment, the provisions recognised during this year mainly relate to the depreciation of the underlying recoverable amount of the investees (see Annex I), of which EUR 79.5 million and EUR 75.4 million relate to the group companies MHI UK Ltd and Sol Group Exhol, S.L (the latter relates to a transfer of provisions for negative equity, Note 12), respectively. Likewise, EUR 12.5 million relates to the associate Homasi, S.A., due to the impairment of the shareholdings it holds in Cuban joint ventures, holders of the operating rights of 5 hotels in Cuba.

Disposals include reversals recognised in 2025 mainly as a result of the restatement of the underlying recoverable amount of investees (see Annex I), and the aforementioned liquidations of Sol Meliá Greece Hotels, S.A. and Aparthotel Bosque, S.A.U., with no significant impact on the income statement.

For comparison purposes, the breakdown of these movements in 2024 was as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2023	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	31/12/2024
Equity instruments in group companies (gross value)	1,025,973	1,061,571	(406,564)	47,401	1,728,381
Impairment	(98,399)	(32,738)	1,639		(129,497)
Equity instruments in group companies and joint ventures (gross value)	241,865	1,590		(47,401)	196,053
Outstanding payments on shares	(4,350)			2,900	(1,450)
Impairment	(12,914)	(18,286)	3,486		(27,713)
Total	1,152,175	1,012,138	(401,439)	2,900	1,765,774

Additions

The most significant additions in equity instruments in group companies in 2024 are described below:

In April 2024, the Company acquired an additional 50% stake in the company Melcom Joint Venture, S.L. for the amount of EUR 40 million. This company owned 100% of the shares in Pelicanos Property, S.L.U. and Bellver Property, S.L.U. and, at the time of the transaction, also 50% of the shares in Adprotel Strand, S.L., a shareholding that was also acquired by the Company for the amount of EUR 47.2 million. Subsequently, debts with Adprotel Strand, S.L. amounting to EUR 55.3 million were capitalised.

In addition, the company Cala Galdana Property, S.L.U. (formerly named Wamabe Iberia, S.L.) was incorporated, to which Meliá Cala Galdana hotel was contributed for the amount of EUR 21.4 million; finally, the remaining 29.02% stake in the company Inversiones Hoteleras la Jaquita, S.A. was acquired for the amount of EUR 54.5 million, a subsidiary in which debts amounting to EUR 53.4 million were also capitalised.

Following these transactions, the companies Cala Galdana Property, S.L.U. and Inversiones Hoteleras La Jaquita, S.A., owners respectively of Meliá Cala Galdana and Gran Meliá Palacio de Isora hotels, were in turn contributed to the company Adprotel Strand, S.L., for the amount of EUR 360.4 million.

Finally, the company Mugolu, S.L. was incorporated, to which 100% of the shares in Adprotel Strand, S.L. were contributed following the aforementioned transactions.

In addition, debt capitalisations of MHI UK Ltd., Sol Meliá France, S.A.S. and Detur Panamá, S.A. amounting to EUR 139.9 million, EUR 43.6 million and EUR 24.4 million, respectively, were carried out in 2024. In addition, cash contributions were made to Operadora Mesol, S.A. de C.V. and Punta Cana Reservations, S.A. amounting to EUR 41.7 million and EUR 173.6 million, respectively.

Disposals

The main disposals during the period included the aforementioned contributions to Mugolu, S.L. for the amount of EUR 360 million, as well as the return of the partners' contribution of Hoteles Sol Meliá, S.L. for the amount of EUR 34.9 million.

Regarding impairment, the provisions recognised during the previous year for the amount of EUR 51 million mainly related to the depreciation of the underlying recoverable amount of the investees, of which EUR 16.8 million related to the associate Homasi, S.A., due to the impairment of the shareholdings it held in Cuban joint ventures, holders of the operating rights of 5 hotels in Cuba, and EUR 27.3 million related to the group company Detur Panamá, S.A. Disposals include reversals recorded in 2024 for the amount of EUR 5.1 million mainly as a result of the restatement of the underlying recoverable amount of investees (see Annex I).

b) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Long-term equity instruments:

The following is a breakdown and movement of the following unlisted equity instruments, which mainly relate to holdings in companies that own hotels managed by the Company:

(thousand €)	% Shar.	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Hotelera Sancti Petri, S.A.	19.50 %	2,634	2,634
Inveragua RD, S.A.S.	14.24 %	131	131
Port Cambrils Inversions, S.L.	10.00 %	980	980
TCME Hospitality and Leisure, S.A.	15.17 %	19,704	
Valle Yamuri, S.A.	8.00 %	279	279
Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L.	7.50 %	19,915	19,215
Other companies		3	3
	Total	43,646	23,242

The additions for 2025 mainly relate to the exchange of shares in Fourth Project, S.L. and S'Argamassa Hotelera, S.A., the owner and operator of the ME Ibiza hotel, respectively, for the number of shares proportional to their value, determined at a percentage of 15.17%, in the special purpose vehicle TCME Hospitality and Leisure, S.L., for the amount of EUR 19.7 million.

For comparison purposes, the movements for 2024 were as follows:

(thousand €)	% Shar.	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Hotelera Sancti Petri, S.A.	19.50 %	2634	2634
Inveragua RD, S.A.S.	14.24 %	131	131
Port Cambrils Inversions, S.L.	10.00 %	980	980
Valle Yamuri, S.A.	8.00 %	279	279
Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L.	7.50 %	19,215	16,927
Other companies		3	3
	Total	23,242	20,954

Additions in 2024 for the amount of EUR 2.3 million related to the increase in the fair value of Victoria Group, in which the Company held a 7.5% stake through the company Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L., in which it has no significant influence. This amount was recorded under Change in fair value of financial instruments.

c) *Financial assets at amortised cost*

Set out below is a breakdown by nature of financial assets included in this item as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Long term	Short term	Total	Long term	Short term	Total
Loans and other financial assets to group companies	87,483	126,323	213,806	327,826	224,420	552,245
Loans and other financial assets to associates and joint ventures	28,265	5,542	33,806	27,252	18,565	45,817
Other loans	1,844	8,065	9,909	12,973	3,215	16,188
Created deposits and guarantees	11,498	826	12,324	11,363	767	12,130
Others		33,918	33,918		1,111	1,111
	Total	129,089	174,674	379,414	248,078	627,492

Balances recorded as Loans and other financial assets to group companies, associates and joint ventures mainly relate to loans granted for the financing of activities within the hotel business, including the hotel acquisition and renovation. Likewise, the Company performs a centralised management of collections and payments between group companies through a current account which bears interest at a market rate which is accrued annually depending on the daily balance of the account. These balances are broken down in Note 17.2.

Loans granted to several companies with which the Company does business in various operating segments are included under the heading Other loans; the most significant amounts are as follows:

- Outstanding collections at year-end for the sale of shares in a company amounting to EUR 2.1 million.
- Loans granted to various unrelated companies with which the Company maintains commercial relationships for the amount of EUR 4 million; EUR 4.2 million in 2024.
- Loans to owners of several hotels operated by the Company under lease, management and franchise for the amount of EUR 3.8 million. In 2024, the amount was EUR 11.8 million. This variation corresponds to the impairment of loan to an owner with hotel establishments in Cuba.

The guarantees arranged by the Company relate basically to the rent for hotels leased by it. Since such guarantees are granted to ensure compliance with an obligation associated with such agreements, they are not recognised at current value but at face value.

Heading Others mainly includes dividends pending collection as of 31 December 2025, amounting to EUR 32.7 million.

d) *Derivative assets*

The balances under Financial derivative assets are broken down in Note 9.3. Cash flow hedge activities relate to interest rate swaps, and Other derivative assets to the call option on non-controlling interests of a group company.

9.2 Financial Liabilities

The following table shows the breakdown by categories of the financial liabilities, for 2025 and 2024:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Long term	Short term	Total	Long term	Short term	Total
1. Financial liabilities at amortised cost:						
- Bonds and other negotiable securities	52,204	201	52,405	52,143	11,242	63,385
- Bank loans	688,106	150,268	838,374	662,384	93,957	756,341
- Other financial liabilities	1,121	22,586	23,707	1,115	7,148	8,263
- Debts with group companies, associates and joint ventures	592,197	346,140	938,337	751,756	267,883	1,019,639
2. Derivatives and hedges:						
- Derivative liabilities	9,013	1,212	10,225	11,967	900	12,867
Total	1,342,641	520,407	1,863,048	1,479,365	381,130	1,860,495

Balances under heading Trade creditors and other payables which are also considered as financial liabilities, are not included. Additional breakdowns of these balances are included in Note 13.

Below, each of the items included in the table of financial liabilities are detailed:

a) *Bonds and other marketable securities*

At the end of 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of Bonds and other marketable securities is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Long term	Short term	Total	Long term	Short term	Total
Non-convertible bonds	52,204		52,204	52,143		52,143
Other marketable debt securities (ECP)					11,038	11,038
Interests, bonds and other marketable securities		201	201		204	204
Total	52,204	201	52,405	52,143	11,242	63,385

On 19 November 2018, the Company issued simple bonds for the final amount of EUR 30 million with the following characteristics:

Issue price:	EUR 30,000,000.00
Face amount:	EUR 100,000.00
Maturity:	12 years
Debt rank:	Senior unsecured
Issue price:	100 %
ISIN Code:	ES0276252014
Issue date:	19 November 2018
Maturity date:	19 November 2030
Coupon:	Fixed 3.30%
Repayment price:	100 %

On 25 May 2021, an increase in the face amount of the bond was carried out. Such increase was for the amount of EUR 22.5 million and the issue was at a price equal to 98.395% of the face amount.

Euro-Commercial Paper Programme (ECP)

In July 2025, the commercial paper programme (“Euro-Commercial Paper Programme” or ECP) was renewed, with maturity date on 4 July 2026, subject to English law, for the maximum amount of EUR 300 million, whereby debt instrument issues can be made in Europe with a maturity of less than 364 days, up to the said amount.

During 2025, all issues under the commercial paper programme (“Euro-Commercial Paper Programme” or ECP) in force during that period were repaid, for a total amount of EUR 11.1 million (see Note 5.4).

b) *Bank loans*

The breakdown of the Company's bank borrowings analysed by nature and maturity at year-end 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Long term	Short term	Total	Long term	Short term	Total
Bank loans	688,009	124,049	812,058	640,310	86,384	726,694
Mortgage loans	3	21,240	21,243	21,246	2,073	23,319
Credit facilities				828		828
Leasing	94	23	117			
Interest		4,957	4,957		5,500	5,500
Total	688,106	150,269	838,375	662,384	93,957	756,341

In 2025, the balance of credit facilities drawn down (EUR 0.83 million in 2024) has been cancelled, leaving an additional balance of EUR 201.5 million available at the end of the 2025 (in 2024, the available balance was EUR 275.67 million).

Increases in bank debt due to new financing in 2025 amount to EUR 175 million (not including simple bonds or amounts for ECP renewals). In 2024, this amount was EUR 446 million. During 2025, EUR 89.3 million was repaid. In 2024, EUR 704.5 million was repaid, of which EUR 321.1 million was early repayment.

The average rate accrued in 2025 for the above loans and credit facilities is 4.23%. In 2024, the average rate accrued was 5.22%.

The details of the maturities at year-end 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	(thousand €)	31/12/2024
2026	150,269	2025	93,957
2027	263,483	2026	142,815
2028	179,008	2027	250,617
2029	146,262	2028	149,396
2030	81,983	2029	108,828
2031 and subsequent years	17,370	2030 and subsequent years	10,728
Total	838,375	Total	756,341

c) *Other financial liabilities*

At the end of 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of Other financial liabilities is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Long term	Short term	Total	Long term	Short term	Total
Trade bills payable		1,826	1,826		1,644	1,644
Other debts	182	9,437	9,619	188	1,829	2,018
Guarantees and deposits received	939	8	948	926	12	939
Other current accounts		11,314	11,314		3,662	3,662
Total	1,121	22,586	23,707	1,115	7,148	8,263

Trade bills payable and Other debts mainly include suppliers of fixed assets relating to renovations carried out in various hotels operated by the Company. At the end of 2025, EUR 6 million of this balance relates to a transfer right for the lease of a hotel pending payment, see Note 6.

Likewise, Other current accounts mainly include debts relating to the centralised management of collections on behalf of companies that own hotels operated by the Company under lease, management and franchise contracts.

The details of maturities at the end of 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	(thousand €)	31/12/2024
2026	22,586	2025	7,148
2031 and subsequent years	1,121	2030 and subsequent years	1,115
Total	23,707	Total	8,263

d) *Debts with group companies, associates and joint ventures*

The balances included under this item which mainly relate to amounts due for the centralised cash management of the Group, are broken down in Note 17.

e) *Derivative liabilities*

The balances under Derivative liabilities are broken down in Note 9.3. Cash flow hedge activities relate to interest rate swap contracts, and Other derivative liabilities to a put option of non-controlling interests of a group company.

9.3 Hedge Activities and Derivatives

The fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments at the end of 2025 and 2024 are analysed below by maturity:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Long term	Short term	Total	Long term	Short term	Total
Hedging derivative assets	544	9	553	10	221	231
Other derivative assets	7,870		7,870	8,330	61	8,391
Total	8,414	9	8,423	8,340	282	8,622
Hedging derivative liabilities	1,163	1,212	2,375	2,767	900	3,667
Other derivative liabilities	7,850		7,850	9,200		9,200
Total	9,013	1,212	10,225	11,967	900	12,867

Maturity by year is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025		(thousand €)	31/12/2024	
	Hedge	Others		Hedge	Others
2026	(1,203)		2025	(679)	61
2027	(780)		2026	(1,368)	
2028	(152)		2027	(872)	
2029	138		2028	(428)	
2030	149		2029	(89)	
2031 and subsequent years	27	20	2030 and subsequent years		(870)
Total	(1,822)	20	Total	(3,436)	(809)

a) Accounting Hedges

As part of its interest rate risk management policies (see Note 5.1), the Company, at the end of the fiscal year, has several interest rate swaps that qualify as cash flow hedging instruments, based on the contractual terms; therefore, changes in their fair value are taken directly to the Company's equity.

The items hedged by these operations mainly relate to a part of the variable interest rate financing in euro and dollar. These financial instruments are used to exchange interest rates, so that the Company receives variable interest from the bank in exchange for a fixed interest payment on the same face amount. The variable interest received from the derivative offsets interest payments on the financing hedged. The final result is a fixed interest payment on the financing hedged.

At the end of 2025, these derivative financial instruments have been measured and recorded in assets for the amount of EUR 0.6 million and in liabilities for the amount of EUR 2.4 million (EUR 0.2 million in assets and EUR 3.7 million in liabilities in 2024). To determine these fair values, discounted cash flow techniques have been used based on the embedded amounts determined by the interest rate curve in accordance with the market conditions at the measurement date. The measurements of these swaps have also been carried out by the financial institutions from which these products are obtained, as independent experts in the measurement of financial instruments.

The Company has transferred to the income statement of the year an expense for the amount of EUR 0.9 million because of interest rate hedging; an income for the amount of EUR 2.7 million in 2024. These amounts have been recorded in the financial expenses item, as well as the hedged item.

Likewise, as at 31 December 2025, the notional value of the interest rate swaps that qualify as hedges amounts to EUR 222.3 million, and as at 31 December 2024 such value amounted to EUR 169.4 million (see Note 5.1).

b) Other derivatives

At year end, the amount of EUR 7.9 million, EUR 8.3 million in 2024, under heading Other derivative assets in the long term relates to the valuation made by the independent expert KPMG, of the call option on the non-controlling interests of the group company Adprotel Strand, S.L. (see Note 5).

And the amount of EUR 7.9 million, EUR 9.2 million in 2024, under heading Other derivative liabilities in the long term relates to the valuation of the drag-along right granted to minority partners of the Group company Adprotel Strand, S.L., exercisable only in the event of liquidation or material breach of contract, valued by the independent expert KPMG, within the framework of the sale of non-controlling interests, executed in 2024 (see Note 5). The impact on heading Change in fair value of financial instruments in the income statement has resulted in an income for the amount of EUR 0.9 million (in 2024, an expense for the amount of EUR 0.9 million).

Note 10. Current Assets

10.1. Inventories

The breakdown is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Goods	181	138
Other loans and receivables	4,105	3,727
Advances to suppliers	7	23
Total	4,293	3,888

The Company does not have firm purchase or sale commitments and there are no limitations on availability of inventories.

10.2 Trade and Other Receivables

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Customers	51,203	60,793
Trade bill receivable	2,576	2,330
Doubtful trade receivables	14,458	12,654
Impairment for trade operations	(22,771)	(21,980)
Total trade receivables	45,465	53,797
Trade receivables, group companies, associates and joint ventures	88,405	72,351
Impairment of group companies, associates and joint ventures	(4,380)	(4,455)
Sundry debtors	2,058	2,592
Staff	589	308
Current tax assets	38	48
Public Administrations	6,305	1,749
Total other receivables	93,015	72,593
Total	138,480	126,390

At the end of 2025 and 2024, the receivable balances arising from the sale of rooms and other services provided, associated with the hotel business, are included under the heading Customer receivables for sales and services.

Trade receivables, group companies, associates and joint ventures heading mainly relates to commercial transactions for the provision of services and management at market prices. Breakdown by companies is shown in Note 17.2.

The breakdown of trade receivables by age is included in Note 5.3, and the breakdown of current tax assets and Public Administrations is included in Note 14. These balances are not considered as Financial assets.

10.3 Cash and Other Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances include cash in hand and demand accounts in credit institutions. The heading Other cash equivalents includes short-term deposits, which periods range between one day and three months since inception, so there are no significant risks of change in value, and they are part of the normal cash management policy of the Company.

The breakdown of the balances under this heading for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash	56,101	2,627
Other cash equivalents	1,198	1,187
Total	57,299	3,814

This heading includes balances in currencies other than the Euro, in particular, the US dollar and the British pound (see Note 16.6).

Note 11. Equity

11.1 Equity

a) Share Capital

The Company's share capital as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 stipulated in the Bylaws is EUR 44,080,000 corresponding to 220,400,000 shares with a par value of Euro 0.20 each. The shares are fully subscribed and paid-up, and constitute a single class and series.

All shares carry the same rights and are listed on the stock exchange (Continuous Market - Spain), except for treasury shares.

The Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on 22 June 2023, renewed the authority of the Company's Board of Directors to agree the share capital increase, without having to consult the General Shareholders' Meeting beforehand, up to 50% of the share capital. Consequently, the Board of Directors can exercise this right, in one or more times, deciding in each case, not only the timing or appropriateness, but also the amount and conditions which it considers should apply within a maximum period of five years, starting from the date of said Meeting. If the capital increase is made excluding the shareholders' pre-emptive subscription rights, such authority of the Board of Directors is limited to 20% of the share capital.

The voting rights held by the main shareholders with direct and indirect stake in the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

Shareholders	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	% Shareholding	% Shareholding
Hoteles Mallorquines Consolidados, S.L.	24.37	24.37
Hoteles Mallorquines Asociados, S.L.	13.76	13.76
Hoteles Mallorquines Agrupados, S.L.	11.29	11.29
Tulipa Inversiones 2018, S.A.	5.39	5.39
Global Alpha Capital Management Ltd.	9.94	11.03
Francisco García Paramés	3.14	
Rest of shareholders (less than 3% individually)	32.12	34.16
Total	100.00	100.00

b) Share premium

The share premium has the same restrictions and can be used for the same purposes as the Company's voluntary reserves.

c) Reserves

The following table shows the breakdown of the Reserves heading at the end of 2025 and 2024:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Legal reserve	8,816	8,816
Revaluation reserves Royal Decree-Law 7/1996, of 7 th of June	1,178	1,181
Reserves for actuarial gains and losses	(6,870)	(6,380)
Voluntary reserves	254,836	286,350
Translation reserves	12,684	12,170
Total	270,644	302,137

Legal reserve

The Company is obliged to transfer 10% of the profits of each year to a reserve fund until this fund reaches at least 20% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders and, provided that other reserves are not available, may only be used to offset losses.

At the end of 2025 and 2024 this reserve is fully constituted.

Revaluation reserves, Royal Decree-Law 7/1996, of 7th of June

This reserve will be available to eliminate recognised losses and to increase the share capital of the Company and as of 31 December 2006 (10 years following the date of the balance sheet in which the restatement operations were reflected) it may be taken to unrestricted reserves, as the revalued assets are fully depreciated or are disposed of by other means. The balance of the reserve shall not be distributed, directly or indirectly, unless the related capital gain has been realised through the sale or total depreciation of the revalued assets.

Reserves for actuarial gains and losses

The amount recognised in this reserve is derived from actuarial gains and losses recognised in equity. Such reserve relates to changes undergone in the calculation percentages and actuarial assumptions of remunerations and retirement bonuses undertaken by the Company (see Note 12.1). This reserve is not available for distribution.

Voluntary reserves

These reserves are unrestricted, after offsetting losses. The decrease during 2025 mainly relates to the distribution of dividends for the year amounting to EUR 31.6 million, as mentioned in Note 3.

Translation reserves

These reserves relate to the incorporation of the balance sheet of the permanent establishment Sol Meliá Túnez.

d) Treasury stock and shares

Breakdown and movements of treasury shares are as follows:

(thousand €)	No. shares	Average price (euros)	Balance
Balance as at 31/12/2024	200,361	7.53	1,509
Liquidity contract acquisitions	4,610,851		
Liquidity contract disposals	(4,601,863)		
Balance as at 31/12/2025	209,349	7.65	1,601

At the end of 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have securities loan agreements.

As at 31 December 2025, the total number of shares held by the Company is 209,349, which represents 0.095% of the share capital; 0.09% in 2024. In any case, the treasury shares do not exceed the 10% limit established by the revised text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act.

The price of the Company's shares at the 2025 year end was EUR 7.92. At the 2024 year end the share price amounted to EUR 7.365.

For comparison purposes, the details and movements for year 2024 were as follows:

(thousand €)	No. shares	Average price (euros)	Balance
Balance as at 31/12/2023	248,014	6.51	1,615
Liquidity contract acquisitions	7,136,089		
Liquidity contract disposals	(7,183,742)		
Balance as at 31/12/2024	200,361	7.53	1,509

11.2 Measurement Adjustments

Details and movements of the measurement adjustments in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Hedging operations:		
Opening balance	(2,637)	1,429
Results attributed to equity	727	(2,745)
Transfers to results	887	(2,676)
Tax effect	(343)	1,355
Closing balance	(1,366)	(2,637)

11.3 Grants, Donations and Bequests Received

Capital grants mainly relate to grants to finance property, plant and equipment purchases, which will be progressively transferred to the income statement depending on the useful life of such property, plant and equipment. In 2025, the total amount recorded in the income statement for this item is EUR 61 thousand; the same amount in 2024.

Movements in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Opening balance	794	840
Transfers to results	(60)	(61)
Tax effect	15	15
Closing balance	749	794

At the end of 2025 and 2024, the Company meets the conditions laid down in the awarding of grants.

Note 12. Provisions and Contingencies

12.1 Provisions

The balance sheet includes a balance for the amount of EUR 78.3 million in respect of provisions, EUR 161.1 million in the previous year. As indicated in Note 4.10, this heading includes the Company's commitments with staff, as well as the provisions recorded to cover the various risks and contingencies arising from transactions carried out, commitments acquired and guarantees to group companies and third parties, risks for legal claims and lawsuits, as well as potential liabilities deriving from the possible different interpretations to which the applicable legislation is open.

Movements of the fiscal year in the provisions for risks and expenses are as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2024	Additions	Disposals	31/12/2025
Provision for retirement, seniority bonus and personnel obligations	8,874	1,899	(579)	10,194
Provision for onerous contracts	11,708	779	(6,747)	5,740
Provision for negative own funds	124,899	2,299	(75,437)	51,761
Provision for liabilities	15,667	255	(5,337)	10,584
Total	161,147	5,232	(88,101)	78,279

In respect of commitments established in supra-enterprise collective agreements, in 2025 an actuarial study has been performed to assess the past services, as defined in Note 4.10, which have been estimated at EUR 10.4 million; EUR 9.1 million in 2024. The value of assets associated with outsourced commitments in compliance with the legislation in force amounts to EUR 0.2 million; EUR 0.3 million in 2024.

The assessment of these commitments undertaken by the Company has been conducted in accordance with the actuarial assumptions of the model which pertains to it, using the calculation method known as the Projected Unit Credit and the demographic assumptions established by the PER2020 tables, using a capitalisation rate of 3.52%, and a salary increase assumption of 3.96%. In addition, the probability of tenure of employees until retirement has also been applied, based on the Company's experience in respect of employees leaving the Company, giving rise to the following rotation ratios according to the employee's current age:

Rotation	
Age range	%
<45	6.07
45-55	3.47
>55	2.96

Changes during the fiscal year include a negative impact recognised in equity for the amount of EUR 0.5 million; EUR 0.7 million in the previous year (see Note 11.1 c), due to some changes occurred in the actuarial assumptions used during the calculations made.

The balance of the provision for onerous contracts at the end of 2025 amounts to EUR 5.7 million; EUR 11.7 million at the end of 2024. This provision was calculated for the hotels that in 2025 presented negative net cash flows, after discounting the relevant lease instalments. To calculate this provision, it is considered that the costs of compliance with the agreements correspond to the present value of the projected cash flows, including lease commitments, and they are compared with the costs of non-compliance with the various agreements, the lower of both amounts being allocated to the provision. The estimate of the cash flows expected for these hotels has been carried out internally by the Company, on the basis of the operating budget for 2026 and projecting the results until the termination of the contract (without considering any extensions that have not yet been signed), based on increases in the average price of rooms according to the business plan established for 2026. The discount rate used in Spain has been 9.1%.

Provisions for negative own funds are calculated for all those Group companies the accumulated losses of which exceed the value of the investment (see Note 2.4). Disposals for the year amount to EUR 75.4 million and relate to Sol Group Exhold, S.L., amount that has been transferred to portfolio impairment (Note 9.1). In 2024, additions related to Sol Group Exhol, S.L. for the amount of EUR 30.5 million.

The decrease recorded in Provisions for liabilities relates to certain disputes whose resolution has led to a reduction in the risk of financial outlay for the Company.

Movements in 2024 were as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2023	Additions	Disposals	31/12/2024
Provision for retirement, seniority bonus and personnel obligations	7,305	2,054	(485)	8,874
Provision for onerous contracts	12,401	3,288	(3,982)	11,708
Provision for negative own funds	91,472	33,427		124,899
Provision for liabilities	15,091	765	(189)	15,667
Total	126,269	39,534	(4,656)	161,147

12.2 Guarantee Commitments to Third Parties and Other Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities relating to guarantees and deposits held for guarantees provided to third parties by the Company, as well as other contingent liabilities are detailed below.

Through various contracts, the Company:

- Secures lease payments in favour of several hotel owners through bank guarantees for the total amount of EUR 82.2 million and through corporate guarantee for the amount of EUR 28.9 million; EUR 81.1 million and EUR 24.3 million respectively in the previous year.
- Acts as joint and several guarantor of EUR 61 million for several bank loans to two group companies; EUR 53.3 million in the previous year.
- Secures several operations on behalf of its subsidiary companies, associates and joint ventures through bank guarantees, amounting to EUR 41.3 million; EUR 40.9 million in the previous year.
- Secures several operations through bank guarantees and for various items, for the total amount of EUR 8.3 million; EUR 6 million in the previous year.

12.3 Operating Leases

As at 31 December 2025, the Company operates under operating lease a total of 38 hotels; 37 hotels at the end of 2024.

The average term of these operating lease contracts is 8.18 years. These lease contracts have a contingent component relating to the consumer price index (CPI) and, certain agreements, other contingent component relating to the evolution of the result obtained by each hotel establishment, which is not considered in the calculation of minimum lease payments, which are broken down in the table included in this Note. The contingent instalment in 2025 amounted to EUR 0.7 million due to the evolution of the CPI; EUR 1.1 million in 2024.

The following table shows a distribution by maturity of the minimum payments of such leases:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Less than 1 year	92,491	91,971
Between 1 and 5 years	325,928	354,517
More than 5 years	263,487	282,416
Total	681,906	728,904

12.4 Contingent Assets

The Company has claims brought against third parties for compensation for damages suffered as a result of hotel closures during the 2020 health pandemic, on which it considers there are reasonable technical grounds to obtain a favourable ruling in court. However, the Company's Directors, on the basis of prudence, do not consider that the requirements established in the applicable regulations for their recognition in the balance sheet have been met for the time being.

Note 13. Trade Creditors and Other Payables

The breakdown of this heading at the end of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Suppliers	16,982	14,030
Suppliers, group companies, associates and joint ventures	27,401	27,965
Sundry creditors	58,919	59,222
Accrued wages and salaries	37,502	41,867
Current tax liabilities	5,590	4,137
Public Administrations	17,706	24,951
Prepayments from customers	24,676	19,347
Total	188,776	191,519

The balance of Suppliers and Sundry creditors includes any payables to suppliers of goods, supplies and other services or for which the invoices have not yet been received.

The balance of Suppliers, group companies, associates and joint ventures is detailed in Note 17.2. The balances of Current tax liabilities and Public Administrations are detailed in Note 14.1. These balances are not considered as Financial liabilities.

There follows the information required by Third Additional Provision of Law 18/2022, of 28th of September, on the creation and growth of enterprises, and Law 15/2010 of 5th of July (amended by Second Final Provision of Law 31/2014, of 3rd of December) prepared according to the Resolution of the ICAC (Accounting and Auditing Institute) of 29 January 2016, on information to be included in the notes to the annual accounts in relation to the average period of payment to suppliers in commercial transactions:

No. of days	2025	2024
Average period of payment to suppliers	55.87	51.34
Ratio of operations paid	54.71	49.24
Ratio of outstanding operations	84.25	107.43
(thousand €)	2025	2024
Total payments made	367,112	370,396
Total outstanding payments	14,980	13,915

According to the ICAC Resolution on 29 January 2016, for the calculation of the average period of payment to suppliers, the commercial transactions relating to the delivery of goods or provision of services accrued in each year have been considered.

For the purposes of providing the information set forth in this Resolution only, trade creditors for the supply of goods or services, included in items Sundry Suppliers and Creditors in current liabilities in the balance sheet are deemed to be suppliers.

“Average period of payment to suppliers” means the period that elapses between the supply of goods or the provision of the services by the supplier and the effective payment of the transaction.

There follows a breakdown of the monetary volume and number of invoices paid within the legal term established:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Monetary volume	163,921	196,849
Percentage of total payments made	44.65 %	53.15 %
Number of invoices	37,724	36,399
Percentage of total invoices	15.72 %	16.78 %

Note 14. Tax Situation

In terms of taxation and income tax, the Company is subject to the Spanish tax legislation.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company has filed consolidated tax returns pursuant to Law 27/2014, of 27th of November, on Corporate Income Tax (hereinafter, "LIS" according to its acronym in Spanish), under the Group number 70/98 of which Meliá Hotels International, S.A is the Parent Company.

The Consolidation Tax Group comprises 38 companies which fulfil the requirements laid down for that purpose in the regulations governing taxation on consolidated profits of groups of companies. The companies within the mentioned Consolidation Tax Group jointly determine the group's tax result, which is distributed among them, according to the criterion established by the Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas as for recognition and determination of individual tax liability.

Likewise, the Company is taxed under the Special Group of Entities Regime for the purposes of Value Added Tax (VAT) under assigned VAT number 40/17. The number of companies comprising this group is 13. Every month, the Company submits the aggregated periodic tax returns-assessments of the Group, by integrating the results of the individual self-assessment tax returns of the companies belonging to that Group of Companies.

'Pillar Two'

These financial statements include the impact of the application of Law 7/2024 of 20th of December, transposing Directive (EU) 2022/2523 and introducing, among other measures, the Supplementary Tax published on 21 December 2024.

The parent company of Meliá Group must pay a Supplementary Tax in Spain on the profits obtained by its subsidiaries in jurisdictions where the effective taxation is less than 15%, calculated on an aggregate basis by country. From 2024 to 2026, the possibility of applying the so-called transitional safe harbours is envisaged, in which the Supplementary Tax is not payable if certain tests are passed (de minimis, simplified effective tax rate or economic substance).

Following analysis of the Group's tax position, it has been concluded that additional taxation will be derived from the Supplementary Tax in 2024 and 2025. According to this analysis, none of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates, except for Sol Caribe Tours, SA, which conducts its business in Cuba, generates additional tax liability for this item. In relation to the aforementioned jurisdiction, the estimated additional taxation for Supplementary Tax amounts to EUR 926 thousand, of which the amount of EUR 812 thousand relates to 2025.

Furthermore, some of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates have implemented regulations in line with Pillar Two of the OECD, establishing a minimum domestic tax that corrects the tax deficit until the threshold of 15% is reached, within the jurisdiction itself.

Finally, the Group has availed itself of the exception to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from the application of Pillar Two, in accordance with the tenth final provision of Law 7/2024, which amends Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16th of November, which approves the General Accounting Plan.

14.1 Current Balances Receivable from and Payable to Public Administrations

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's main balances payable to Public Administrations are EUR 5.6 million, recorded as current tax liabilities. Of this amount, EUR 4.7 million relates to the Group's Corporate tax and EUR 926 thousand to the Supplementary Tax for 2024 and 2025.

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Income Tax		
Current tax assets	38	48
Total	38	48
Other taxes / rates		
Tax Authorities, IGIC Tax receivable	16	444
Tax Authorities, VAT receivable	5,474	1,168
Other receivables from Public Administrations	815	137
Total	6,305	1,749
Total assets	6,343	1,797
Income Tax		
Current tax liabilities	5,590	4,137
Total	5,590	4,137
Other taxes / rates		
Tax Authorities, VAT payable		11,779
Tax Authorities, IGIC Tax payable	573	521
Tax Authorities, IRPF (Income Tax) payable	6,546	3,594
Tax Authorities, payables	4,559	3,767
Payables to Social Security bodies	6,029	5,290
Total	17,706	24,951
Total liabilities	23,296	29,088

14.2 Years Open to Tax Inspections and Audits

According to the legislation in force, taxes cannot be deemed definitively settled until the returns submitted are audited by the tax authorities or the four-year statute of limitations has lapsed. As at 31 December 2025, the years open to review by the tax authorities for the main applicable taxes to which the Company is subject are as follows:

	Years
Corporate Income Tax	2020-2024
I.G.I.C (General Indirect Canary Islands Tax)	2022-2025
VAT	2022-2025
I.R.P.F. (Income Tax)	2022-2025

In 2023, the Company concluded the verification and inspection procedure carried out by the State Tax Administration Agency. As a result of this procedure, the Company proceeded to self-correct the corporate income tax settlements for 2020 and 2021, in accordance with the valuation criteria established in the inspection procedure, which led to the interruption of the statute of limitations for these years.

Constitutional Court Ruling on Royal Decree Law 3/2016

On 18 January 2024, the Plenary Session of the Constitutional Court declared certain measures introduced by Royal Decree-Law 3/2016 of 2nd of December on Corporate Tax to be unconstitutional. Among other things, this Royal Decree-Law established greater restrictions on the offsetting of tax loss carryforwards (BINS [*according to its acronym in Spanish*]); the obligation to include a minimum annual reversal in the 2016-2020 financial years of the impairment of shareholdings, regardless of the changes in equity and results of the investee; the establishment of greater limitations on the application of deductions to avoid double taxation; and a restriction on the deductibility of certain negative income derived from the transfer of shareholdings.

In 2025, the Company received the Resolution of the Central Economic-Administrative Court (TEAC [*according to its acronym in Spanish*]) dated 22 April 2025, subsequently implemented by the State Tax Administration Agency (AEAT [*according to its acronym in Spanish*]), applying the effects derived from the aforementioned Ruling. This implementation has involved the rectification of the consolidated self-assessments of Corporate Tax for the Tax Consolidation Group (forms 220) corresponding to the financial years 2017 to 2019.

As a result of the above, tax credits have been released and there has been greater use of tax loss carryforwards by the Tax Consolidation Group, with an impact on their recognition and application in future periods. In addition, corporate income tax refunds have been generated.

In quantitative terms, for the Tax Group this has meant the refund of excess tax payments amounting to EUR 6.5 million, the use of tax loss carryforwards amounting to EUR 19 million and the reimbursement of credits amounting to EUR 4.3 million.

Other tax information

As a consequence, among others, of the different possible interpretations of current tax legislation, the results of the tax authorities' inspections for the rest of the years subject to verification may give rise to contingent tax liabilities, the amount of which cannot be objectively quantified. The Company assesses the uncertain tax treatments and reflects the effect of the uncertainty on the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses or unused tax credits. In any case, the Company considers that these additional liabilities, should they arise, would not significantly affect the income statement and the balance sheet.

14.3 Income Tax

Benefits, determined in accordance with the tax legislation, are subject to taxation at the rate of 25% on the tax base. However, in accordance with Article 30 bis of the LIS [Corporate Tax Act], a minimum taxation of 15% is established for the tax base reduced or increased, as appropriate and as applicable, by the amounts derived from Article 105 of this Law and reduced by the Investment Reserve as regulated in Article 27 of Law 19/1994, of 6th of July, amending the Economic and Fiscal Regime of the Canary Islands.

The reconciliation of the net amount of income and expenses of the fiscal year and the tax base (tax result) of the corporate income tax is as follows:

(thousand €)	Income Statement		Income and expenses recognised directly in equity		Total
Balance of income and expenses of the year					
Continuing operations		69,101		735	69,836
	Increases (I)	Decreases (D)	Increases (I)	Decreases (D)	
Income tax		(1,932)	165		(1,767)
Permanent differences	102,885	(124,747)		(900)	(22,763)
Temporary differences:					
Arising in the fiscal year	5,956				5,956
Arising in previous fiscal years	2,878	(14,050)			(11,172)
Offset of tax loss carryforwards		(24,361)			(24,361)
Tax base (tax result)					15,730

The Company's most significant permanent differences relate to increases due to value adjustments to the Group's shareholdings and equity for the amount of EUR 83 million and the application of the international double taxation exemption for dividends for the amount of EUR 120 million.

Temporary differences increases mainly relate to non-deductible provisions during the current year, which will be tax deductible at the time of payment or when the corresponding liability is generated.

Temporary differences decreases mainly relate to provisions that are tax deductible in the current financial year.

For comparison purposes, the reconciliation of the net amount of income and expenses of the fiscal year 2024 and the tax base (tax result) of the corporate income tax was as follows:

(thousand €)	Income Statement		Income and expenses recognised directly in equity		Total
Balance of income and expenses of the fiscal year					
Continuing operations		47,169		(4,798)	42,371
	Increases (I)	Decreases (D)	Increases (I)	Decreases (D)	
Income tax		(17,424)	(1,600)		(19,024)
Permanent differences	72,659	(40,969)			31,690
Temporary differences:					
Arising in the fiscal year	14,376				14,376
Arising in previous fiscal years	2,440	(49,749)		6,398	(40,911)
Offset of tax loss carryforwards		(20,052)			(20,052)
Tax base (tax result)					8,451

The information shown in changes in equity relates to income and expenses directly recognised in equity. In 2025 and 2024, none of these amounts affects the tax base of the Company.

There follows the reconciliation of the income tax expense that would result from applying the general tax rate in force to the total of recognised income and expenses, differentiating the income statement balance:

(thousand €)	2025		2024	
	Income statement	Income and expenses recognised in equity	Income statement	Income and expenses recognised in equity
Accounting profit/loss before tax	67,169	900	29,745	(6,398)
Theoretical tax burden (25% rate)	16,792	225	7,436	(1,600)
Permanent differences	(5,466)	(60)	7,923	
Temporary differences	2,525		(11,324)	
Tax loss and tax credits	(10,935)		(31,691)	
Income tax from previous years	(6,251)		9,211	
Foreign withholding tax	477		1,021	
Supplementary tax	926			
Effective tax expense/(income)	(1,932)	165	(17,424)	(1,600)

The breakdown of expenses/income for income tax in the fiscal year is as follows:

(thousand €)	2025		2024	
	Allocation to income statement	Allocation to equity	Allocation to income statement	Allocation to equity
Current tax	(6,655)		5,850	
Deferred tax	4,723	165	(23,274)	(1,600)
Total corporate income tax expense / (income)	(1,932)	165	(17,424)	(1,600)

The calculation of Corporate Income Tax is as follows:

(thousand €)	Amount
Current tax	3,933
Rebates and deductions	(5,739)
Net tax liability	(1,806)
Withholdings and payments on account	(913)
Instalment payments	(17,717)
Corporate tax liability	(20,436)

14.4 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Deferred tax assets		
Credits for tax losses available for carry forward	43,098	43,540
Financial instruments	573	857
Provisions that are tax-deductible at the time of payment or when the liability arises	23,892	29,263
Credit for limitation on the offset of tax losses in tax groups	3,844	4,297
Total	71,410	77,957
Deferred tax liabilities		
Finance lease operations	9,414	9,998
Land restatement and revaluation	23,536	24,520
Sales under reinvestment deferral	3,036	3,172
Non-refundable grants	168	183
Financial instruments	118	58
Total	36,272	37,931

The movements of the different items making up the deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(thousand €)	2025		2024	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Opening balance	77,957	37,931	54,549	39,495
Variations reflected in Income Statement:				
Credits for tax losses available for carry forward	(441)		20,771	
Tax credit carryforwards			(147)	
Provisions that are tax-deductible at the time of payment or when the liability arises	(5,532)		5,573	
Tax value of goodwill			(762)	
Finance lease operations		(583)		(311)
Land restatement and revaluation		(984)		(65)
Amortisation costs pending deduction			(966)	
Sales under reinvestment deferral		(136)		(136)
Other deferred tax liabilities				(555)
Credit for limitation on the offset of tax losses in tax groups	(453)		(2,262)	
Variations reflected in Equity:				
Financial instruments	(284)	59	874	(482)
Non-refundable grants		(15)		(15)
Provisions that are tax-deductible at the time of payment or when the liability arises - Actuarial gains and losses	163		327	
Closing balance	71,410	36,272	77,957	37,931

The Company has established a business plan covering 10 years for the purposes of determining the recoverable value of tax credits, according to the deadlines set by tax legislation, and consequently, has determined the existence of deferred tax assets that will be applied within this period. Based on this criterion, the Company considers that it is probable that future taxable profit may lead to the recovery of all deferred tax assets, within a reasonable period and never exceeding the periods allowed by the current legislation.

14.5 Tax Group's Tax Loss Carryforwards

At the year end, the Group has tax losses that may be offset in future years, with the offsetting not being limited in time, for the following amounts:

(thousand €)					
Year of generation	BINS [Tax loss carryforwards] at the beginning of the fiscal year	BINS applied following the ruling of the TEAC [Central Economic-Administrative Court]	BINS after TEAC	Applied in the fiscal year	Outstanding BINS
2004	11	11			
2008	7	7			
2020	179	1	178	27	150
2021	20		20		20
2022	2		2		2
	219	19	200	27	172

14.6 Tax Group's Deductions and Rebates

The Group has applied all of the deductions and rebates generated during the year, as well as those arising from the implementation of the TEAC Resolution of 19 June 2025, for a total amount of EUR 5.7 million, of which EUR 4.3 million relates to refunded deductions. The entire amount applied was not capitalised.

14.7 Corporate Restructuring Operations Under the Special Regime of Title VII, Chapter VII of Law 27/2014 of 27th of November, on Corporate Income Tax

The information set out in Article 86 of the Law on Corporate Income Tax applicable to mergers and spin-offs of business lines carried out in previous years, is included in the first notes to the annual accounts approved following each of these operations and is summarised as follows:

Company	Years
Inmotel Inversiones, S.A.	1993, 1996, 1997 and 1998
Meliá Hotels International, S.A.	1999, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2012 and 2021

Note 15. Segment Reporting

Business segments identified depending on the nature of the risks and profitability of the Company, and which constitute the organisational structure, are as follows:

- Hotel business: This segment includes the results obtained by means of the operation of hotel units that are owned or leased by the Company.
- Management and structure: This relates to fees received for the operation of hotels under management and franchise agreements and other leisure-related operating activities.

The segmentation of net revenues in the income statement for 2025 and 2024 is detailed in the following table:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Hotel business	647,100	558,133
Management and structure	155,346	139,461
Total	802,446	697,594

Note 16. Income and Expenses

16.1 Revenue by Items

The Company's income allocated according to the diverse types of services provided for years 2025 and 2024 is the following:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Room revenue	489,550	425,635
Food and beverage revenue	139,811	118,314
Management fees	60,467	62,614
Fees for transfer of brand use to subsidiaries	37,191	24,464
Other revenue	75,468	66,604
Sales rebates	(42)	(37)
Net revenues	802,446	697,594
(thousand €)	2025	2024
Sundry revenue	41,179	37,944
Operating grants	906	590
One-off revenue	4,805	3,133
Other operating income	46,890	41,668

Regarding its allocation by geographical markets, almost the entire income has been generated in national territory.

Contract balances

Closing and opening balances of the contract assets deriving from agreements with customers for services actually rendered and invoiced during the year or years are recognised in the balance sheet under heading Trade and Other Receivables and are broken down in Notes 5.3 and 10.2. The contract assets become payable as the invoices are sent to the customer.

The closing and opening balances of contract liabilities include the advances received from customers which are recognised in the balance sheet under heading Trade Creditors and Other Payables, for accommodation bookings for the next year, which are broken down in Note 13.

16.2 Supplies

The breakdown of the balance of this caption in the income statement for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Food and beverage consumptions	40,036	35,618
Changes in inventories	(421)	(729)
Ancillary materials and sundry purchases	13,578	13,124
Total	53,193	48,014

Regarding its allocation by geographical markets, almost the entire income has been generated in national territory.

16.3 Staff costs

Staff costs for 2025 and 2024 are broken down as follows:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	203,152	176,223
Termination benefits	567	1,406
Social Security	52,783	45,126
Contribution to complementary schemes	668	552
Others	4,190	5,630
Total	261,359	228,937

The average number of employees in 2025 and 2024 is broken down by job category in the table below:

Category	No. Employees 2025	No. Employees 2024
CEO	1	1
Executive Level	9	8
Management Level	595	541
Non-Management Level	5,524	5,020
Total	6,129	5,569

The distribution by gender categories at the end of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Category	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
CEO	1		1	1		1
Executive Level	7	1	8	7	1	8
Management Level	317	270	587	314	243	557
Non-Management Level	2,310	2,839	5,149	2,099	2,451	4,550
Total	2,635	3,110	5,745	2,421	2,695	5,116

According to the amendments to Article 260 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, it is hereby informed that the average number of employed persons for years 2025 and 2024 with disabilities greater than or equal to 33% is as follows:

Category	No. Employees 2025	No. Employees 2024
Management Level	1	
Non-Management Level	40	37
Total	41	37

16.4 Other operating expenses

The breakdown of the balance of this caption in the income statement for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Hotel rental	131,786	112,920
Sundry rentals	4,417	4,518
Maintenance and repairs	28,721	27,512
External services	103,776	100,536
Transport and insurance	4,189	3,864
Banking expenses	7,831	6,983
Advertising and promotions	31,090	29,078
Supplies	69,492	58,953
Travel and ticketing expenses	4,885	5,960
Other expenses	29,575	27,929
Tax	9,741	8,696
Losses, impairment and change of provisions	1,526	(2,035)
Other current operating expenses	581	904
Total	427,611	385,819

16.5 Financial Income and Expenses

The breakdown of financial income and expenses of the Company reflected in the income statement for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Dividends shar. in equity instr. group companies, associates and joint ventures	157,082	94,087
Dividends shar. in equity instr. third parties	4,215	2,752
Interest on loans with group companies, associates and joint ventures	22,617	32,476
Interest on loans with third parties and bank accounts	2,279	1,239
Other financial income relating to third parties	1,711	4
Total financial income	187,904	130,558
Interest on payables to group companies, associates and joint ventures	45,700	38,186
Interest on obligations and bonds	1,991	3,407
Interest on bank loans	33,897	47,250
Other financial expenses relating to third parties	292	390
Total financial expenses	81,882	89,233

Financial income in equity instruments in group companies, associates and joint ventures relates to dividends on which the right to receive them as shareholders was recognised (see Notes 9.1 and 17.2).

Interest income and expenses with group companies, associates and joint ventures mainly relate to loans and interest on current accounts with other group companies, associates and joint ventures (see Note 17.2).

16.6 Foreign Currency

The exchange differences recognised in the income statement amount to EUR 7.4 million of loss; EUR 4.8 million of profit in 2024, which mainly arise from accounts payable and receivable to/from group companies, associates and joint ventures, and third parties, as well as short-term cash and other cash equivalents in a currency other than Euro, mainly including US dollars and British pounds.

The most important assets and liabilities in foreign currency are as follows:

(thousand €)	Currency	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Assets			
Loans to group companies and third parties l/t	Usd	102,547	181,071
	Gbp		66,893
Loans and other financial assets to group companies and third parties s/t	Usd	90,106	111,951
	Gbp		10,136
Cash and cash equivalents s/t	Others	1,914	
	Usd	4,656	1,079
	Gbp	113	310
Total assets	Usd	197,309	294,102
	Gbp	113	77,339
	Others	1,914	
Liabilities			
Bank loans l/t	Usd	16,976	25,529
Payables to group companies l/t	Usd	71,022	225,927
Bank loans s/t	Usd	6,232	5,870
Other liabilities s/t	Usd	26,217	20,595
	Gbp	7,953	148
	Others	3,022	
Total liabilities	Usd	120,448	277,921
	Gbp	7,953	148
	Others	3,022	

Note 17. Transactions with Related Parties

17.1 Identification of Related Parties

The Company's annual accounts include transactions with the following related parties:

- Group companies.
- Associates and Joint Ventures.
- Significant shareholders of the Company.
- Executives and members of the Board of Directors.

All transactions with related parties are carried out under market conditions.

17.2 Transactions with Group Companies, Associates and Joint Ventures

Commercial transactions

The attached tables show, for years 2025 and 2024, the amount recognised in the operating results in the income statement, and the balances outstanding at the year end:

(thousand €)	2025		31/12/2025	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Group companies				
Apartotel, S.A.	5,713			
Bellver Property, S.L.U.	19	(5,574)		
Cala Galdana Property, S.L.		(6,212)		4,483
Colón Verona, S. A.	1,450	(18)	445	1
Owners' Association of Melia Sol y Nieve Hotel	634	(2)	294	
Comp. Tunis. Gest. Hot.			1,970	
Corporación Hotelera Hispano Mexicana	826		211	
Crisalian, S.L.U.	1,665	(66)	717	2
Dorpan, S.L.	12	(314)		
Hotelpoint, S.L.	3,935			
Ilha Bela - Gestão e Turismo, Unipessoal, Lda	13,025		10,130	
Innside Ventures, LLC	804	(550)	1,316	3
Inversiones Hoteleras La Jaquita, S.A.		(13,933)		12,598
Inversiones y Explot. Turísticas, S.A.	5,523	(405)	2,870	67
Lomondo, LTD	5,352	(2,299)	3,790	5
London XXI Limited	562	(84)	44	19
Meliá Brasil Administração Hoteleira	3,239	(12)	17,998	
Meliá Vietnam CO.LTD	3,681	(1,092)	7,044	
New Continent Ventures, Inc.	390		1,750	
Pelicanos Property, S.L.U.	19	(10,965)		
Prodigios Interactivos, S.A.	7,022	(86,598)	942	
Prodisotel, S.A.	36			
Securisol, S.A.	15	(597)		
Sol Meliá Balkans EAD	1,725		1,724	
Sol Meliá Deutschland, GMBH	13,244	(5,330)	5,939	5,149
Sol Meliá France S.A.S.	2,475	(1,205)	1,434	181
Sol Meliá Italia, S.R.L.	6,909	(2,249)	8,910	7
Sol Meliá Hotel Management (Shanghai) CO. LTD	639		2,234	
Sol Meliá Luxembourg, S.A.R.L.	2,128	(390)	1,306	388
Sol Meliá Perú, S.A.C.	172		108	
Tenerife Sol, S.A.	1,076	(11)	388	
The Sol Group Corporation	698	(4,734)	693	109
Other group companies	11,355	(3,627)	8,032	417
Impairment losses			(4,380)	
Total group companies	94,344	(146,265)	75,909	24,213
(thousand €)	2025		31/12/2025	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Associates and joint ventures				
Altavista Hotelera, S. L.	36	(5,772)	11	25
Ayosa Hoteles, S.L.	4,437	(262)	845	
Evertmel, S.L.	133	(13)	11	1
Grupo Renasala	5,202	(46)	2,897	
Hotel Arroyo, S.A.	15		379	
Hoteles Marmel, S.L.	21	(7,225)	282	2,623
Nexprom, S.A.	1,408	(3)	1,289	
Producciones de Parques, S.L.	697	(3)	296	8
S'Argamassa Hotelera, S.L.	951	(8)	677	5
Turismo de Invierno, S.A.	543		295	
Other associates and joint ventures	2,151	(9,893)	487	525
Total associates and joint ventures	15,911	(23,473)	8,116	3,188
Total	110,255	(169,739)	84,025	27,401

(thousand €)	2024		31/12/2024	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Group companies				
Apartotel, S.A.	5,701			
Aresol Cabos S.A. de C.V.			856	
Bellver Property, S.L.U.	19	(5,142)		144
Cala Galdana Property, S.L.		(5,592)		5,592
Colón Verona, S. A.	1,363	(96)	423	
Owners' Association of Meliá Sol y Nieve Hotel	573	(2)	255	
Compagnie Tunisienne de Gestion Hôtelière			1,970	
Corporación Hotelera Hispano Mexicana	970	(1)	91	
Dorpan, S.L.	12	(304)		
Hotelpoint, S.L.	4,587			
Ilha Bela - Gestão e Turismo, Unipessoal, Lda	6,014		2,406	
Inversiones Hoteleras La Jaquita, S.A.	470	(13,081)		8,910
Inversiones y Explot. Turísticas, S.A.	5,334	(473)	2,990	73
Lomondo, LTD	5,817	(2,276)	996	3
London XXI Limited	1,418	(69)	147	
Meliá Brasil Administração Hoteleira	2,886	(9)	14,767	
Meliá Vietnam CO.LTD	1,862	(1,277)	3,521	
New Continent Ventures, Inc.	429		1,360	(3)
Operadora Mesol		(2)	7,788	5
Pelicanos Property, S.L.U.	18	(10,672)		
Prodigios Interactivos, S.A.	6,013	(81,624)	555	
Prodisotel, S.A.	35			
Securisol, S.A.	13	(552)		
Sol Meliá Balkans EAD	1,741		1,740	
Sol Meliá Deutschland, GMBH	12,569	(4,935)	6,320	4,776
Sol Meliá France S.A.S.	2,408	(1,074)	1,471	95
Sol Meliá Italia, S.R.L.	4,511	(2,047)	2,000	438
Sol Meliá Hotel Management (Shanghai) CO. LTD	1,073	136	1,601	
Sol Meliá Luxembourg, S.A.R.L.	1,343	(339)	425	334
Sol Meliá Perú, S.A.C.	279		1,742	
The Sol Group Corporation	671	(4,379)	2,575	3,272
Other group companies	10,719	(5,830)	7,418	2,598
Impairment losses			(4,455)	
Total group companies	78,845	(139,641)	58,962	26,238
(thousand €)	2024		31/12/2024	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Associates and joint ventures				
Altavista Hotelera, S. L.	34	(5,602)	10	
Grupo Evertmel	4,280	(573)	30	28
Grupo Producciones de Parques	2,230	(14)	1,370	3
Grupo Renasala	4,648	(231)	2,470	(8)
Hoteles Marmel, S.L.	32	(5,699)	707	1,682
Nexprom, S.A.	1,812	(4)	1,162	
S'Argamassa Hotelera, S.L.	1,015	(71)	1,702	(1)
Turismo de Invierno, S.A.	451	(4)	976	1
Other associates and joint ventures	1,435	(897)	507	21
Total associates and joint ventures	15,938	(13,096)	8,934	1,726
Total	94,784	(152,737)	67,896	27,965

Commercial transactions carried out with group companies, associates and joint ventures mainly relate to hotel management activities and other related services.

Such transactions correspond to normal business transactions of the Company and are carried out at market prices, which are similar to those applied to non-related companies.

Financial transactions

There follows a breakdown of the financing, the centralised management of treasury or dividends maintained by the Company with group companies, associates and joint ventures at year-end 2025 and 2024:

(thousand €)	2025		31/12/2025	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Group companies				
Adprotel Strand, S.L.		(14,296)	77	310,340
Aparthotel Bosque, S.A.				
Apartotel, S.A.	10,677	(426)	1,276	2,435
Bisol Vallarta, S.A.		(194)		97
Bellver Property, S.L.U.		(353)	870	1,581
Cala Formentor, S.A.		(2,832)		30,794
Casino Tamarindos, S.A.		(391)	293	5,392
Colón Verona, S.A.	693	(44)	116	862
Owners' Association of Melia Sol y Nieve Hotel Corp. Hot. Hispano Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.	1,401	(79)	30,371	19
Desarrolladora del Norte, S.A.				4,527
Desarrollos Sol, S.A.S.			5,493	
Dorpan, S.L.		(84)	64	1,929
Gesmesol, S.A.	30,500			
Dominican Investments, S.L.U.		(101)	25	2,873
Hogares Batle, S.A.	150	(3)	3,319	28
Hotel Alexander, SAS				4,630
Hoteles Sol Meliá, S.L.			65	
Hotelpoint, S.L.	82,000	(9,206)	7,140	44,834
Inversiones Hoteleras La Jaquita, S.A.				30
Inversiones Inmobiliarias, IAR			1,083	
Inversiones y Explotaciones Turísticas, S.A.	2,197			441
Hotel François, S.A.S.				2,643
Inversiones Areito, S.A.S.				53
Lomondo, LTD				7,333
London XXI LTD	4,670			353
Meliá Europe & Middle East	91		1,547	231
Meliá Brasil Administração H.E.C.LTDA.	3,870		81,544	
Meliá Vietnam CO.LTD	90		965	
Melcom Joint Venture, S.L.	1,023		2,686	101
MHI UK LTD			1,200	
MIA Exhol, S.A.	1,544		4,697	540
Naolinco Aviation, S.L.				534
Neale Expa Spain, S.A.U.	1,743		675	
Network Investments Spain, S.A.	920	(2)	103	84
New Continent Ventures	2,919		42,282	
Operadora Cala Formentor S.A. de C.V.				17
Operadora Mesol, S.A.			426	
Pelícanos Property, S.L.U.		(655)	1,719	3,022
Peturoliso, S.L.U.	39		18	14
Prodigios Interactivos, S.A.		(5,840)	9,741	220,766
Prodisotel, S.A.	2	(310)	15	
Paradisus Los Cabos S.A. de C.V.				326
Paradisus Playa del Carmen S.A. de C.V.				2,954
Punta Cana Reservations, S.L.	467		2,724	1,233
Realizaciones Turísticas, S.A.	20	(7,675)	1,967	175,714
Sierra Parima, S.A.			21,451	
Soici Nefsol, S.L.U.				
Sol Group Exhol, S.L.	206		5,105	30
Sol Maninvest B.V.	111		6,163	21
Sol Melia Deutschland, GMBH	227	(532)	8,731	19,172
Sol Melia Europe, B.V.				
Sol Melia France			20	
Sol Melia Funding			32,232	
Hotel Royal Alma, S.A.S.				2,155
Sol Melia Italia, S.R.L.				25,349
Sol Melia Luxembourg, SARL			537	
Sol Melia V.C. Dominicana, S.A.				6
Sol Melia V.C. España, S.L.	130	(208)		1,038
Sol Meliá VC México, S. A. de C. V.				19
Sol Melia V.C. Panamá, S.A.			3,262	
Sol Melia V.C. Puerto Rico				3,672
Sol Melia Perú, S.A.			170	
Tenerife Sol, S.A.		(1,986)	438	45,567
The Sol Group Corporation	168		6,450	
Vacation Club Services, Inc.				503
Willet Reservations, S.L.U.				
Other group companies	440	(144)	5,923	9,532
Impairment			(79,173)	
Total group companies	146,298	(45,691)	213,806	933,789

(thousand €)	2025		31/12/2025	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Associates and joint ventures				
Altavista Hotelera, S.L.	518		10,471	
Evertmel, S.L.	250		5,256	
Grupo Renasala	812		13,730	243
Homasi, S.A.U.				
Producciones de Parques, S.L.	23,000	(9)		71
Other associates and joint ventures	8,820		4,349	4,234
Total associates and joint ventures	33,401	(9)	33,806	4,548
Total	179,699	(45,700)	247,612	938,337

During the year, no provisions for impairment of loans with group companies, associates and joint ventures have been recognised. The previous year, reversal of provisions were carried out for the amount of EUR 15.8 million.

(thousand €)	2024		31/12/2024	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Group companies				
Adprotel Strand, S.L.	915	(10,379)		310,336
Aparthotel Bosque, S.A.	16,525			1,907
Apartotel, S.A.		(405)	812	8,509
Bisol Vallarta, S.A.		(557)		15,797
Bellver Property, S.L.U.		(74)	37	5,500
Cala Formentor, S.A.		(4,566)		69,558
Casino Tamarindos, S.A.		(383)	207	7,464
Colón Verona, S.A.	1,745	(39)	29,808	165
Owners' Association of Melia Sol y Nieve Hotel	1,766	(77)	31,081	19
Corp. Hot. Hispano Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.		(189)		5,853
Desarrolladora del Norte, S.A.				5,936
Gesmesol, S.A.	52,463		2	
Detur Panamá, S.A.	816			
Hogares Batle, S.A.	185	(3)	3,293	31
Hotel Alexander, SAS				9,188
Hoteles Sol Meliá, S.L.	2,106		321	1
Hotelpoint, S.L.	20,193	(4,997)	9,750	138,318
Inversiones Hoteleras La Jaquita, S.A.	262			
Inversiones Inmobiliarias, IAR			1,106	
Inversiones y Explotaciones Turísticas, S.A.	22		22	332
Inversiones Agara, S.A.S.			36,531	
Inversiones Areito, S.A.S.				38
Lomondo, LTD			33,400	
London XXI LTD	5,429		78,686	
Meliá Europe & Middle East	74		1,354	173
Meliá Brasil Administração H.E.C.LTDA.	5,865		96,542	
Meliá Vietnam CO.LTD	17		900	
Melcom Joint Venture, S.L.	1,318		23,517	
MIA Exhol, S.A.	252		10,350	123
Naolinco Aviation, S.L.			9,644	8
Neale Expa Spain, S.A.U.	824		52,467	727
Network Investments Spain, S.A.	1,356	(31)	24,495	545
New Continent Ventures	3,667		47,279	
Operadora Cala Formentor S.A. de C.V.				4,695
Operadora Mesol, S.A.			2,148	
Pelicanos Property, S.L.U.		(135)		10,024
Peturoliso, S.L.U.	50		967	18
Prodigios Interactivos, S.A.		(3,528)	7,047	145,065
Prodisotel, S.A.	64	(516)	43	6,755
Paradisus Los Cabos S.A. de C.V.				2,007
Paradisus Playa del Carmen S.A. de C.V.				6,405
Punta Cana Reservations, S.L.	96		17,494	90
Realizaciones Turísticas, S.A.	17	(9,186)	2,268	170,177
Soici Nefsol, S.L.U.	125			
Sol Group Exhol, S.L.	172		3,276	24
Sol Maninvest B.V.	26		2,121	4
Sol Melia Deutschland, GMBH		(335)	993	8,833
Sol Melia France	2,426		3	
Sol Melia Funding			36,994	
Sol M. Greece H. And T. Enterprises, S.A.				1,281
Sol Melia Italia, S.R.L.	796			8,603
Sol Melia Luxembourg, SARL			447	
Sol Melia V.C. Dominicana, S.A.			12,979	
Sol Melia V.C. España, S.L.	83	(529)		5,532
Sol Meliá VC México, S. A. de C. V.			1,725	
Sol Melia V.C. Panamá, S.A.			3,561	
Sol Melia V.C. Puerto Rico				4,156
Sol Melia Perú, S.A.			17,396	
Tenerife Sol, S.A.	438	(1,722)	669	43,858
The Sol Group Corporation	194		10,057	
Vacation Club Services, Inc.				567
Willet Reservations, S.L.U.		(338)		7,443
Other group companies	66	(181)	4,746	9,555
Impairment			(64,292)	
Total group companies	120,351	(38,170)	552,245	1,015,620

(thousand €)	2024		31/12/2024	
	Revenues	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Associates and joint ventures				
Altavista Hotelera, S.L.	604		10,462	
Grupo Evertmel	72		5,217	
Grupo Producciones de Parques		(13)		385
Grupo Renasala	1,002		24,200	
Sierra Parima, S.A.			20,357	
Other associates and joint ventures	4,532	(3)	3,099	3,635
Impairment			(17,518)	
Total associates and joint ventures	6,212	(16)	45,817	4,020
Total	126,563	(38,186)	598,062	1,019,639

The breakdown by currency of assets and liabilities for financial transactions in group companies, associates and joint ventures for years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Eur	89,234	798,502	210,590	784,200
Gbp		7,714	77,275	
Usd	157,106	131,830	310,165	235,140
Other currencies	1,272	291	32	299
Total	247,612	938,337	598,062	1,019,639

There follows a breakdown of the maturity dates of assets and liabilities in group companies, associates and joint ventures at year-end 2025 and 2024:

(thousand €)	31/12/2025		(thousand €)	31/12/2024	
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
2026	131,865	346,140	2025	242,985	267,883
2027		175,680	2026	17,301	3,102
2028	16,019		2027		181,909
2029	14,424	27,961	2028	92,964	5,664
2030	69,733	88,556	2029	109,792	64,991
2031 and subsequent years	15,571	300,000	2030 and subsequent years	135,021	496,090
Total	247,612	938,337	Total	598,062	1,019,639

For the purposes of optimising the financial resources generated, the Company performs centralised management of collections and payments between Group companies through current account, including debit or credit balances, depending on the circumstances of each subsidiary, and the return thereof is made according to the needs. These balances accrue interest at market rates, which is settled annually based on the daily balance of the account, so such collections and payments are deemed to be financing flows in the cash flow statement. The interest rate applied in 2025 has been 5.198% and in 2024 was 5.532%.

Likewise, the Company has granted loans to certain subsidiaries which are intended to finance the activities pertaining to Group companies. On the other hand, it has been granted loans by some of its subsidiaries with excess funds or which main activity is to obtain financial resources for the Group.

17.3 Transactions with Significant Shareholders

Balances by type of transaction effected with significant shareholders are as follows:

Name or corporate name of significant shareholder	Type of transaction	(thousand €)	
		2025	2024
Hoteles Mallorquines Consolidados, S.L.	Receipt of services	1,248	
Hoteles Mallorquines Consolidados, S.L.	Leases	166	
Mrs Ana María Jaume Vanrell	Receipt of services		852
Mrs Ana María Jaume Vanrell	Leases		184
Total		1,414	1,036

The detailed transactions refer to the contracting by Group companies of various professional services provided by companies controlled by Mr Álvaro Sans Cañada, a related person who is a relative of Mr Gabriel Escarrer Jaume, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and, in turn, an indirect shareholder of the Company through his stake in the companies Hoteles Mallorquines Asociados, S.L., Hoteles Mallorquines Agrupados, S.L., Hoteles Mallorquines Consolidados, S.L. and Tulipa Inversiones 2018, S.A.

17.4 Transactions with Executives and Members of the Board of Directors

The amount of directors' remuneration in their capacity as such (fixed remuneration and board and committee attendance fees) of the various directors in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
External independent directors	692	753
Mr Fco Javier Campo García		69
Mr Fernando D´Ornellas Silva	100	116
Ms Carina Szpilka Lázaro	130	134
Ms M ^a Cristina Henríquez de Luna Basagoiti	130	107
Ms Cristina Aldámiz-Echevarría González de Durana	130	148
Ms Montserrat Trapé Viladomat	130	145
Mr Cristóbal Valdés Guinea	73	34
Proprietary directors	275	346
Mr. Luis M ^a Díaz de Bustamante y Terminel	130	151
Mr Gabriel Escarrer Jaume		60
Ms M ^a Mercedes Escarrer Jaume	73	34
Hoteles Mallorquines Agrupados, S.L.		29
Mr Alfredo Pastor Bodmer	73	72
Executive director	73	72
Mr Gabriel Juan Escarrer Jaume	73	72
Total	1,040	1,171

During 2025, the following changes have taken place in the composition of the Board of Directors:

- Ratification and re-election of Mr Cristóbal Valdés Guinea as an External Independent Director.
- Ratification and re-election of Ms María Mercedes Escarrer Jaume as an External Proprietary Director.
- Re-election of Ms Carina Szpilka Lázaro as an External Independent Director.
- Appointment of Ms Montserrat Trapé Viladomat as First Vice-Chairwoman.
- Appointment of Ms Cristina Aldámiz-Echevarría González de Durana as Second Vice-Chairwoman.

The amount relating to the remuneration of executive directors and senior management (for these purposes, senior management is considered to be the members of the Group's Executive Committee, also known as the Senior Executive Team (SET) and, for the purposes of this Report, and following the instructions of Circular 3/2021, of 28th of September of the CNMV, those executives reporting to the Chairman and CEO, and the head of Internal Audit, shall also be deemed to be included in the senior management) in 2025 and 2024 is as follows, based on amounts accrued:

(thousand €)	2025		2024	
	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration
Executive director	1,004	2,073	1,004	694
Mr Gabriel Juan Escarrer Jaume	1,004	2,073	1,004	694
Senior management	2,603	3,591	2,208	928
Total	3,607	5,665	3,212	1,622

Furthermore, the amount indicated in respect of the total remuneration of Senior Management and the Executive Director includes the part corresponding to the long-term variable remuneration corresponding to the Master Plan, which accrued during 2025. During the year, the 2025-2027 Master Plan has been approved for the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, members of the Management Committee and other key employees, comprising a group of up to 50 beneficiaries and a maximum amount of EUR 13.5 million

In addition, the amount of EUR 88 thousand was accrued to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (the only Executive Director of the Company) in 2025 in respect of long-term savings schemes and other items. The amount accrued for the same items in 2024 amounted to 87 thousand euros.

The Company has not assumed any obligation and has not granted any advance payment or loans to directors as at the date of preparation of the annual accounts. On the other hand, the Company has arranged a civil liability policy (D&O) for the Group's directors and executives, under the terms and conditions that are common in insurance policies of this nature, with a premium for 2025 for the amount of EUR 224,140.88; EUR 302,279.25 in 2024. There are no share-based payments.

Note 18. Other Information

18.1 Audit Fees

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fees charged in relation to audit services and other services provided by Deloitte Auditores, S.L., the Company's auditor, or by any company linked to the auditor by means of common ownership, control or management, have been the following:

(thousand €)	2025	2024
Annual accounts audit	437	422
Other services	275	190
Total	712	612

18.2 Situations of Conflicts of Interest in Which Directors are Involved

According to the requirements of Articles 229 and 230 of the Revised Text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, the members of the Board of Directors confirmed that neither they, nor any persons with whom they have ties, as referred to in Article 231 of the aforesaid Act, carry out any activities on their own account or for third parties which may involve any effective competition, present or future, with the Company or which, in any way whatsoever, would place them in a position of permanent conflict with the interests thereof, except for the following:

Mr Gabriel Escarrer Jaume (Chairman and CEO): In those resolutions or decisions of the Board of Directors relating to his remuneration (setting of his variable remuneration, etc.). In these matters, Mr Gabriel Escarrer Jaume abstained from participating in the corresponding deliberation and vote.

Ms Cristina Aldámiz-Echevarría González de Durana: In those resolutions or decisions of the Board of Directors relating to the proposal for her appointment as Chairwoman of the Appointments, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee. In these matters, the Director Ms Aldámiz-Echevarría abstained from participating in the corresponding deliberation and vote.

Ms Montserrat Trapé Viladomat: In those resolutions or decisions of the Board of Directors relating to the proposal for her appointment as Chairwoman of the Auditing and Compliance Committee. In these matters, the Director Ms Trapé abstained from participating in the corresponding deliberation and vote.

Direct or indirect shareholdings controlled by members of the Board of Directors of the Company are as follows:

Director	No. of direct or indirect voting rights	% of total voting rights	Position on the Board
Mr Gabriel Escarrer Jaume	1,084,922	0.4923 %	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Mr Luis M ^a Díaz de Bustamante y Terminel	300	0.0001 %	Secretary and Director
Mr Alfredo Pastor Bodmer	6,000	0.0027 %	Director
Ms Montserrat Trapé Viladomat	14,500	0.0066 %	Director
Ms Mercedes Escarrer Jaume	33,333	0.0151 %	Director

The Directors and persons related to them, other than those already mentioned, or persons acting on their behalf, have not undertaken during the fiscal year other transactions with the parent company or other Group companies, which fall out of the scope of the Group's ordinary course of business, or which are not based on market conditions.

Note 19. Events After the Reporting Date

On 17 February 2026, the Company entered into a syndicated loan for the amount of EUR 800 million, structured as a club deal and led by three national financial institutions, with the aim of reorganising existing financing without increasing debt. Following this transaction, the Company has simplified and optimised its debt structure and financial maturity profile, postponing the most significant maturities until 2030 onwards.

The Company has used the funds from the new loan, together with available cash, to repay 18 bank loans early, whose outstanding nominal amount as at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 814.7 million. At the date of preparation of these annual accounts, the aforementioned loans have already been repaid.

The event described does not affect the annual accounts for 2025.

Annex I. Equity Situation of Group Companies, Associates and Joint Ventures

The equity situation as at 31 December 2025, obtained from the annual accounts provided by the relevant companies, is as follows:

(thousand €)	Shareholding	Accounting Figures			Underlying Carrying Amount	Investment Value	Impairment	Net Value
		Capital	Reserves	Result				
Group companies								
Apartotel, S.A.	99.79 %	962	1,336	3,504	5,789	4,150		4,150
Bedbank Trading, S.A.	100.00 %	68	4,162	38	4,269	65	(65)	
Casino Tamarindos, S.A.U.	100.00 %	3,005	621	912	4,538	10,232	(2,049)	8,183
Credit Control Corporation	100.00 %	43	654		696	41		41
Crisalian, S.L.U.	50.00 %	4,075	45,197	5,647	27,459	36,452		36,452
Colón Verona, S.A.	100.00 %	15,000	39,962	4,710	59,672	71,968		71,968
Detur Panamá, S.A.	100.00 %	11,931	(2,780)	(9,310)	(159)	30,637	(30,637)	
Dorpan, S.L.U.	100.00 %	1,202	429	191	1,822	1,623		1,623
Explotaciones Rosotel, S.L.	100.00 %	3	(307)	90	(213)	380		380
Gesmesol, S.A.	100.00 %	60	147	(146)	61	1,821		1,821
Gestión Hotelera Turística Mesol, S.A.	100.00 %	60	(12)	192	240	61		61
Gonpons Inversiones, S.L.U.	100.00 %	3	28	47	77	4		4
Guarajuba Empreendimientos	100.00 %	2,183	(946)		1,237	8,755	(4,625)	4,130
Hogares Batle, S.A.	51.49 %	1,482	(380)	(130)	500	2,036	(1,013)	1,023
Hospitality Group Sudamericana, S.A.	100.00 %	2,189	(63)	(1)	2,125	2,311		2,311
Hoteles Sol Meliá, S.L.	100.00 %	676	89,290	(3,749)	86,218	36,336		36,336
Hoteles Sol, S.L.	100.00 %	3			3	11		11
Hotelpoint, S.L.	100.00 %	3	11,881	21,724	33,608	1,003	(3)	1,000
Ilha Bela Gestao e Turismo, LTD.	100.00 %	64	9,736	1,141	10,942			
Infinity Vacations Dominicana	0.03 %	71,196	(446)	(22,794)	14			
Inversiones Invermont, S.A.	100.00 %					23		23
Inversiones y Explotaciones Turísticas, S.A.	54.93 %	8,937	81,077	11,925	55,995	12,742		12,742
Melcom Joint Venture, S.L.	100.00 %	8,130	75,131	5,451	88,712	91,596		91,596
Meliá Europe & Middle East	100.00 %	3	46	(1,132)	(1,083)	8,164	8,164	
Meliá Hotels Albania, S.H.	100.00 %		(60)	(244)	(305)			
Meliá Hotels International for Hotel Services LLC	100.00 %	91		(500)	(409)	98	(98)	
Meliá Management, S.A.S.	99.99 %	1,898	1,628	(2,524)	1,003	2,202	(953)	1,249
Meliá Vietnam CO	100.00 %	643	(2,468)	(1,852)	(3,677)	777	(777)	
MHI UK LTD.	100.00 %	54,565		136	340,885	319,647	(79,441)	240,206
MIA Exhol, S.A.	82.26 %	26,673	622,430	47,949	573,394	218,887		218,887
Meliá Siam Co., Ltd	82.26 %	243		(8)	194	237		237
Mugolu, S.L.	100.00 %	21,694	447,293		472,542	349,553		349,553
Naolinco Aviation, S.L.	100.00 %	3	8,337		8,340	9,744	(1,338)	8,406
Operadora Hotelera Mesol	100.00 %	1,643	1,669	395	3,708	1,177		1,177
Operadora Mesol S.A. de C.V.	100.00 %	72,490	(4,855)	(6,698)	60,937	76,653		76,653
Peturoliso, S.L.U.	100.00 %	3	740	(76)	667	1,050		1,050
Prodigios Interactivos, S.A.	100.00 %	42,216	132,053	43,075	217,344	76,971		76,971
Proyectos Financieros Hayman, S.A.	100.00 %	3	5,162	(29)	5,136	6,350	(141)	6,209
P.T. Sol Meliá Indonesia	95.00 %	50	89	(214)	(70)	896	(896)	
Punta Cana Reservations, S.L.U.	75.00 %	7	217,000	1,120	163,595	201,257	(8,350)	192,907
Realizaciones Turísticas, S.A.	95.97 %	7,210	190,981	5,941	195,905	42,236		42,236
René Egli, S.L.U.	100.00 %	4	1,537	(208)	1,332	3,832	(2,651)	1,181
Securisol, S.A.	100.00 %	66	483	(69)	480	66		66
Sierra Parima, S.A.	100.00 %	39,205	(23,682)	(6,635)	8,888	5,395		5,395
Sol Group Exhol, S.L.	100.00 %	1,540	74,683	(155)	76,068	76,966	(76,966)	
Sol Maninvest B.V.	100.00 %	19	(558)	1,290	751	19	(19)	
Sol Meliá Balkans E.A.D.	100.00 %	51	957	174	1,182	51		51
Sol Meliá Deutschland, GMBH	100.00 %	1,023	(5,946)	(8,692)	(13,616)	5,216	(2,204)	3,012
Sol Meliá France S.A.S.	100.00 %	49,800	3,925	4,042	57,767	93,401		93,401
Sol Meliá Hotel Management Shanghai	100.00 %	6,626	(5,165)	(629)	833	7,158	(5,858)	1,300
Sol Meliá Jamaica Ltd	100.00 %	3			3			
Sol Meliá Italia SRL	100.00 %	100	98,369	3,590	102,059	93,185		93,185
Sol Meliá Investment Exhol, S.L.	100.00 %	23,795	23,800	(7)	47,588	58,497		58,497
Sol Meliá Luxembourg, SARL	100.00 %	200	1,339	710	2,249	206		206
Sol Meliá Maroc S.A.R.L.	100.00 %	9	(871)	(5)	(867)	9		9
Sol Meliá Perú, S.A.	99.90 %	1	948	2,380	3,326			
Sol Meliá VC Puerto Rico Corp.	100.00 %	63,357	(59,444)	(9)	3,904	60,921	(57,335)	3,586
Tenerife Sol, S.A.	50.00 %	2,765	39,548	1,743	22,028	1,386		1,386
Tryp Mediterranee, S.A.	85.40 %					407	(407)	
Total group companies		549,273	2,410,866	105,858	2,735,686	2,038,580	(283,990)	1,754,590

(thousand €)	Shareholding	Accounting Figures			Underlying Carrying Amount	Investment Value	Impairment	Net Value
		Capital	Reserves	Result				
Associates and joint ventures								
Altavista Hotelera, S.L.	7.55 %	47,252	34,494	3,411	6,429	14,420	(2,741)	11,679
Evertmel, S.L.	49.00 %	35,157	8,307	(384)	21,109	46,921		46,921
Fourth Project 2012, S.L.	41.06 %	1,627	1,189	568	1,390	8,453		8,453
Fuerteventura Beach Property, S.L.	20.00 %	129	2,111	(1,737)	101	4,968		4,968
Hellenic Hotel Management, S.A.	40.00 %	587	(776)		(76)	245	(245)	
Holazel, S.L.	50.00 %	1,000	1,842	262	1,552	2,500	(997)	1,503
Homasi, S.A.	35.00 %	18,220	108,923	6,082	46,629	59,661	(29,310)	30,351
Hoteles Marmel, S.L.	20.00 %	3	15,220	(2,312)	2,582	6,099		6,099
Nexprom, S.A.	17.50 %	4,591	37,208	7,031	8,545	1,081		1,081
Plaza Puerta del Mar, S.A.	12.60 %	9,000	12,635	1,514	2,917	2,039		2,039
Producciones de Parques, S.L.	50.00 %	39,884	(42,933)	61,625	29,288	27,680		27,680
Promedro, S.A.	20.00 %	1,455	109	(9)	311	292		292
Renasala, S.L.	30.00 %	4	29,924	(2,876)	8,115	14,176		14,176
Santa Eulalia Beach Property, S.L.	20.00 %	41	11,834	1,082	2,591	7,971	(877)	7,094
S'Argamassa Hotelera, S.L.	41.06 %	1,218	1,167	(165)	912	4,612		4,612
Starmel Hotels JV, S.L.	20.00 %	739	1,537	(30)	449	148		148
Tertian XXI, S.L.U.	30.00 %	7,130	3,998	4,772	4,770	21,694		21,694
Turismo de Invierno, S.A.	21.42 %	633	8,677	2,124	2,449	1,355		1,355
Total associates and joint ventures		168,672	235,464	80,959	140,063	224,316	(34,169)	190,147
Total		717,944	2,646,330	186,817	2,875,749	2,262,896	(318,159)	1,944,737

The equity situation as at 31 December 2024, obtained from the annual accounts provided by the relevant companies, was as follows:

(thousand €)	Shareholding	Accounting Figures			Underlying Carrying Amount	Investment Value	Impairment	Net Value
		Capital	Reserves	Result				
Group companies								
Aparthotel Bosque, S.A.	100.00 %	1,659	262	(14)	1,907	5,996	(4,089)	1,907
Apartotel, S.A.	99.79 %	962	6,603	5,843	13,379	4,150		4,150
Bedbank Trading, S.A.	100.00 %	77	4,734	(39)	4,771	65	(65)	
Casino Tamarindos, S.A.U.	100.00 %	3,005	3,234	675	6,914	13,532	(3,889)	9,643
Colón Verona, S.A.	100.00 %	15,000	9,527	735	25,262	43,075	(7,340)	35,735
Credit Control Corporation	100.00 %	48	738		786	41		41
Detur Panamá, S.A.	100.00 %	13,456	(698)	(2,438)	10,321	30,439	(28,189)	2,250
Dorpan, S.L.U.	100.00 %	1,202	231	349	1,782	1,623		1,623
Gesmesol, S.A.	100.00 %	67	86,868	160	87,096	1,821		1,821
Gestión Hotelera Turística Mesol, S.A.	100.00 %	60	20	(32)	49	61		61
Gonpons Inversiones, S.L.U.	100.00 %	3	(1)	34	35	4		4
Guarajuba Empreendimientos	100.00 %	2,184	(780)	(167)	1,237	8,755	(4,625)	4,130
Hogares Batle, S.A.	51.49 %	1,482	(197)	(176)	571	2,036	(1,013)	1,023
Hoteles Sol Meliá, S.L.	100.00 %	676	40,055	(2,424)	38,306	53,238		53,238
Hoteles Sol, S.L.	100.00 %	3	1	(1)	3	11		11
Hotelpoint, S.L.	100.00 %	3	10,273	86,767	97,044	1,003	(3)	1,000
Ilha Bela Gestao e Turismo, LTD.	100.00 %	52	19,774	(278)	19,548	3,698		3,698
Infinity Vacations Dominicana	0.03 %	83,088		(10,065)	22			
Inversiones Invermont, S.A.	100.00 %					23		23
Inversiones y Explotaciones Turísticas, S.A.	54.93 %	8,937	70,423	14,659	51,645	12,742		12,742
Melcom Joint Venture, S.L.	100.00 %	8,130	63,801	5,266	77,198	87,401		87,401
Meliá Europe & Middle East	100.00 %	3		(697)	(694)	7,165	(7,165)	
Meliá Hotels Albania, S.H.	100.00 %			(59)	(59)			
Meliá Management, S.A.S.	99.99 %	2,215	1,145	(2,413)	948	2,202	(17)	2,186
Meliá Vietnam CO	100.00 %	747	(1,516)	(1,357)	(2,125)	777	(777)	
MHI UK LTD.	100.00 %	57,366	18,981	141	76,488	190,908		190,908
MIA Exhol, S.A.	82.26 %	26,673	644,350	4,918	556,029	186,120		186,120
Mugolu, S.L.	100.00 %	21,694	458,186	(9)	479,871	360,436		360,436
Naolinco Aviation, S.L.	100.00 %	3	(1)	(50)	(48)	1,356	(1,338)	18
Operadora Hotelera Mesol	100.00 %	1,614	375	1,422	3,411	1,856		1,856
Operadora Mesol S.A. de C.V.	100.00 %	41,620	(10,869)	5,549	36,300	45,967		45,967
Petroliso, S.L.U.	100.00 %	3	(2)	(107)	(106)	20		20
P.T. Sol Meliá Indonesia	95.00 %	58	(141)	245	154	896	(896)	
Prodigios Interactivos, S.A.	100.00 %	42,216	84,369	77,410	203,995	76,971		76,971
Proyectos Financieros Hayman, S.A.	100.00 %	3	5,180	(19)	5,165	6,350	(141)	6,209
Punta Cana Reservations, S.L.U	75.00 %	7	245,609	(1,120)	183,372	201,257		201,257
Realizaciones Turísticas, S.A.	95.97 %	7,210	184,092	6,888	190,203	42,236		42,236
René Egli, S.L.U.	100.00 %	4	1,850	(314)	1,540	3,832	(2,271)	1,561
Securisol, S.A.	100.00 %	66	383	79	528	66		66
Soici Nefsol, S.L.U.	100.00 %	3	2,943	(131)	2,815	2,994		2,994
Sol Group Exhol, S.L.	100.00 %	1,540	(622)	(135)	784	1,529	(1,529)	
Sol Maninvest B.V.	100.00 %	19	(1,926)	1,361	(546)	19	(19)	
Sol Meliá Balkans E.A.D.	100.00 %	51	951	5	1,008	51		51
Sol Meliá Deutschland, GMBH	100.00 %	1,023	(7,799)	5,945	(831)	5,216		5,216
Sol Meliá France S.A.S.	100.00 %	49,800	3,606	299	53,705	93,401		93,401
Sol Meliá Greece Hotels, S.A.	100.00 %	5,586	(4,240)		1,346	5,586	(4,240)	1,346
Sol Meliá Hotel Management Shanghai	100.00 %	7,157	(6,220)	642	1,579	7,158	(4,797)	2,361
Sol Meliá Investment Exhol, S.L.	100.00 %	23,795	23,498	(13)	47,280	58,183		58,183
Sol Meliá Italia S.R.L.	100.00 %	100	92,462	5,907	98,469	93,185		93,185
Sol Meliá Jamaica Ltd	100.00 %	3						
Sol Meliá Luxembourg, SARL	100.00 %	200	(346)	1,685	1,539	206		206
Sol Meliá Maroc S.A.R.L.	100.00 %	9	(885)		(876)	9		9
Sol Meliá Perú, S.A.	99.90 %	1	934	25	959			
Sol Meliá VC Puerto Rico Corp.	100.00 %	71,459	(67,152)	107	4,413	60,921	(56,688)	4,233
Tenerife Sol, S.A.	50.00 %	2,765	12,313	27,140	21,109	1,386		1,386
Sol Meliá VC Puerto Rico Corp.	100.00 %				3,904	60,921	(57,335)	3,586
Total group companies		505,108	1,994,378	232,199	2,405,601	1,728,382	(129,497)	1,598,884

(thousand €)	Shareholding	Accounting Figures			Underlying Carrying Amount	Investment Value	Impairment	Net Value
		Capital	Reserves	Result				
Associates and joint ventures								
Altavista Hotelera, S.L.	7.55 %	47,252	31,597	2,897	6,172	14,420	(3,104)	8,908
Evertmel, S.L.	49.00 %	35,157	13,660	(2,279)	22,804	41,818		41,818
Fuerteventura Beach Property, S.L.	20.00 %	129	2,692	(2,096)	145	4,968		4,968
Hellenic Hotel Management, S.A.	40.00 %	587	(776)		(76)	245	(245)	
Holazel, S.L.	50.00 %	1,000	2,585	(768)	1,409	2,500	(997)	1,503
Homasi, S.A.	35.00 %	18,220	116,146	5,285	48,878	59,661	(16,799)	42,862
Hoteles Marmel, S.L.	20.00 %	3	17,262	(2,336)	2,986	6,099		6,099
Jamaica Devco, S.L.	49.00 %	1,003	4,623	(931)	2,300	6,278	(1,175)	5,103
Nexprom, S.A.	17.50 %	4,591	31,322	7,723	7,636	1,081		1,081
Plaza Puerta del Mar, S.A.	12.60 %	9,000	11,803	3,360	3,044	1,904		1,904
Producciones de Parques, S.L.	50.00 %	39,884	(14,673)	17,946	21,579	27,680		27,680
Promedro, S.A.	20.00 %	1,455	(319)	427	313	292		292
Renasala, S.L.	30.00 %	4	33,405	(6,186)	8,167	14,176		14,176
Santa Eulalia Beach Property, S.L.	20.00 %	41	12,082	226	2,470	8,033		8,033
Sierra Parima, S.A.	50.00 %	6,256	(18,650)	(8,892)	(10,643)	5,394	(5,394)	
Starmel Hotels JV, S.L.	20.00 %	739	1,535	2	455	148		148
Turismo de Invierno, S.A.	21.42 %	670	7,879	1,724	2,200	1,355		1,355
Outstanding payments on shares						(1,450)		
Total associates and joint ventures		165,992	252,172	16,100	119,839	194,603	(27,713)	166,890
Total		671,100	2,246,550	248,300	2,525,440	1,922,985	(157,211)	1,765,774

Annex II. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures of the Group

There follows the list of Subsidiaries, Associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 December 2025:

Subsidiaries

	HOTEL OPERATING COMPANIES	ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
(A)	AYOSA HOTELES, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		49.00 %	49.00 %
(A)	BISOL VALLARTA, S.A. DE C.V.	Paseo de la Marina Sur (Puerto Vallarta)	Mexico		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)	CIBANCO, S.A. IBM FIDEICOMISO					
	EL MEDANO	Playa El Medano s/n, (Cabo San Lucas)	Mexico		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A) (F1)	COLÓN VERONA, S.A.	Canalejas, 1 (Sevilla)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	COM.PROP. SOL Y NIEVE (*)	Plaza del Prado Llano (Sierra Nevada)	Spain	97.85 %		97.85 %
(A)	CORP.HOTELERA METOR, S.A.	Faustino Sánchez Carrión s/n (Lima)	Peru		75.87 %	75.87 %
(A)	CRISALIAN, S.L.	Pso del club deportivo, 1 (Pozuelo de Alarcón)	Spain	50.00 %	3.75 %	53.75 %
(A)	DESARROLLOS SOL, S.A.S.	Lope de Vega, 4 (Santo Domingo)	Dom.Rep.		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)	EXPLOTACIONES ROSOTEL, S.L.U.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	HOTELBETRIEBSHORIZONTE					
	TRAMUNTANA GMBH	Am Schimmersfeld	Germany		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A) (F2)	HOTEL ALEXANDER, S.A.S.	20, Rue du sentier 75002 (Paris)	France		100,00 %	100.00 %
(A) (F2)	HOTEL COLBERT S.A.S.	20, Rue du sentier 75002 (Paris)	France		100,00 %	100.00 %
(A) (F2)	HOTEL FRANCOIS S.A.S.	20, Rue du sentier 75002 (Paris)	France		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A) (F2)	HOTEL MADELEINE PALACE, S.A.S.	8, Rue Cambon 75001 (Paris)	France		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A) (F2)	HOTEL ROYAL ALMA S.A.S.	20, Rue du sentier 75002 (Paris)	France		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	INFINITY VACATIONS DOMINICANA	Instal.Hotel Circle,Avda.Barceló,Bávaro (P.Cana)	Dom.Rep.		100.00 %	100.00 %
	INNSIDE VENTURES, LLC	1029, Orange St. Wilmington (Delaware)	USA		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A) (F4)	INVERS. EXP. TURISTICAS, S. A.	Mauricio Legendre, 16 (Madrid)	Spain	54.93 %		54.93 %
(A)	INVERS. INMOB. IAR 1997, C. A.	Avenida Casanova con C/ El Recreo (Caracas)	Venezuela		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)	INVERSIONES AGARA, S.A.	Lope de Vega, 4 (Santo Domingo)	Dom.Rep.		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)	INVERSIONES AREITO, S.A.	Avda. Barceló, s/n (Bávaro)	Dom.Rep.		75.00 %	75.00 %
(A)	LOMONDO Limited	Albany Street-Regents Park (Londres)	United Kingdom		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	LONDON XXI Limited	336-337 The Strand (Londres)	United Kingdom		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	MELIÁ COZUMEL, S.A. DE C.V.	Playa Santa Pilar, Apto 9 (Cozumel)	Mexico		99.74 %	99.74 %
(A) (F1)	MELIÁ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL, S.A.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	MELIÁ HOTELS ORLANDO, LLC.	Brickell Avenue Suite 1000, 800	USA		50.00 %	50.00 %
(A)	OPERADORA CALA FORMENTOR S.A. DE	Boulevard Kukulkan (Cancún)	Mexico	99.69 %	99.69 %	
(A)	PARADISUS LOS CABOS, S.A. DE C.V.	Km 19,5 Ctra. Cabo San Lucas (S.Jose del Cabo)	Mexico		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)	PARADISUS PLAYA DEL CARMEN, S.A.C.V.	Boulevard Kukulkan km.12,5 (Cancún)	Mexico		99.69 %	99.69 %
(F1)	PETUROLISO, S.L.U.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00%		100.00%
(A)	S' ARGAMASSA HOTELERA S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	41.06 %	8.94 %	50.00 %
(A) (F1)	SOL MANINVEST, B.V.	Strawinskylaan 915 WTC, Toren A,1077 XX (Amsterdam)	Netherlands	100.00%		100.00%
	SOL MELIÁ DEUTSCHLAND, gmbh	Am Schimmersfeld 5 (Ratingen)	Germany	100.00 %		100.00 %
(A)	SOL MELIÁ ITALIA S.R.L.	Via Masaccio 19 (Milán)	Italy	100.00 %		100.00 %
(A)	SOL MELIÁ LUXEMBOURG, S.A.R.L.	1 Park Drai Eechelen, L1499	Luxembourg	100.00 %		100.00 %
(A) (F1)	TENERIFE SOL, S.A.	Playa de las Américas (Tenerife)	Spain	50.00 %	48.13 %	98.13 %

		COMPANIES OWNING HOTELS	ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
(A)	(F5)	ADPROTEL STRAND, S.L.	Mauricio Legendre, 16 (Madrid)	Spain		61.80 %	61.80 %
(A)		ARESOL CABOS S.A. de C.V.	Km 19,5 Ctra. Cabo San Lucas (S.Jose del Cabo)	Mexico		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)	(F1)	BELLVER PROPERTY, S.L.U.	C/ Recoletos 3, 1° (Madrid)	Spain		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)		CALA FORMENTOR, S. A. DE C. V.	Boulevard Kukulkan (Cancún)	Mexico		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)		CARIBOTELS DE MEXICO, S. A. DE C.V.	Playa Santa Pilar, Apto 9 (Cozumel)	Mexico		99.74 %	99.74 %
(A)		CORP. HOT. HISP. MEX., S.A. DE C.V.	Boulevard Kukulkan km.12,5 (Cancún)	Mexico		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)	(F5)	INV. HOTELERAS LA JAQUITA, S.A.	Avda. de los Océanos, s/n (Tenerife)	Spain		61.80 %	61.80 %
(A)	(F1)	PELÍCANOS PROPERTY, S.L.U.	C/ Recoletos 3, 1° (Madrid)	Spain		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	(F5)	CALA GALDANA PROPERTY, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		61.80 %	61.80 %
		MANAGEMENT COMPANIES	ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
(A)	(F1)	APARTOTEL, S.A.	Mauricio Legendre, 16 (Madrid)	Spain	99.79 %		99.79 %
		ILHA BELA GESTAO E TURISMO, Ltd.	31 de Janeiro, 81 (Funchal - Madeira)	Portugal	100.00 %		100.00 %
		MELIÁ BRASIL ADMINISTRACAO	Avenida Cidade Jardim, 1030 (Sao Paulo)	Brazil		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)		MELIÁ MANAGEMENT, S.A.	Lope de Vega, 4 (Santo Domingo)	Dom. Rep.	99.99 %	0.01 %	100.00 %
		MELIÁ SIAM CO. Ltd Sanphawut	Bangna Residence Tower 1st Floor, road, Bangna	Thailand	100.00 %		100.00 %
(A)		MELIÁ VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED	13th Floor, Plaza Saigon Building, 39 Le Duan Street, Ben	Vietnam	100.00 %		100.00 %
		NEW CONTINENT VENTURES, Inc.	800 Brickell Avenue Suite 1000 (Miami)	USA		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)		OPERADORA HOTELERA MESOL, S.A. DE B	Bld. Kukulkan Km 16.5 No 1 T.5. Zona Hot C.V. (Cancún)	Mexico	100.00 %		100.00 %
		PT SOL MELIÁ INDONESIA	Ed.Plaza Bapindo-Menara Mandiri Lt. 16	Indonesia	95.00 %	5.00 %	100.00 %
(A)		SOL MELIÁ BALKANS EAD	Región de Primorski,Golden-Sands-Varna	Bulgaria	100.00 %		100.00 %
(A)		SOL MELIÁ HOTEL MANAG. SHANGHAI CO, LTD.	Suite 13-1A1,13th Floor, Hang Seng Bank Tower,1000	China	100.00 %		100.00 %
		SOL MELIÁ PERÚ, S. A.	Av. Salaberry, 2599 (San Isidro - Lima)	Peru	99.90 %	0.10 %	100.00 %
		HOLDING COMPANIES	ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
(A)	(F2)	CADSTAR FRANCE, S.A.S.	12, Rue du Mont Thabor (Paris)	France		100.00 %	100.00 %
		DESARROLLOS HOTELEROS SAN JUAN					
	(F1)	EXHOLD, S.L.	Sarriá, 50, 08029 Barcelona	Spain		99.69 %	99.69 %
	(F1)	DOMINICAN INVESTMENTS, S.L.U.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		99.69 %	99.69 %
	(F1)	FARANDOLE, B. V.	Eduard Van Beinumstraat, 40 1077 CZ (Amsterdam)	Netherlands		99.69 %	99.69 %
		GESMESOL, S.A.	Elvira Méndez, 10 - Edif. Bco do Brasil	Panama	100.00 %		100.00 %
		HOSPITALITY GROUP SUDAMERICANA	Manuel Quintana, 32. Piso 7	Argentina	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)		HOTELES SOL MELIÁ, S. L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)		INVERS. HOTELERAS LOS CABOS, S.A.U.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)		MELIA HOTELS INTERNAT.UK LIMITED	Albany Street, Regents Park, London NW 1 SOP	UK	100.00 %		100.00 %
	(F1)	MELCOM JOINT VENTURE	C/Recoletos, 3 1° (Madrid)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	(F1)	MIA EXHOL, S.A.	Sarriá, 50, 08029 Barcelona	Spain	82.26 %	17.43 %	99.69 %
	(F1)	MUGOLU, S.L.	C/Poeta Joan Maragall, 3, 1	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	(F1)	NEALE EXPA SPAIN, S.L.U.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		99.69 %	99.69 %
(A)		OPERADORA MESOL, S.A. DE C.V.	Bld. Kukulkan Km 16.5 No 1 T.5.Zona Hot (Cancún)	México	100.00 %		100.00 %
(A)	(F1)	PUNTA CANA RESERVATIONS, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	75.00 %		75.00 %
	(F1)	SAN JUAN INVESTMENTS EXHOLD, S.L.	Sarriá, 50, 08029 Barcelona	Spain		99.69 %	99.69 %
	(F1)	SOL GROUP EXHOL, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	(F1)	SM INVESTMENT EXHOL, S.L.	Sarriá, 50, 08029 Barcelona	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
		SOL MELIÁ VACATION CLUB LLC.	Bickell Avenue, 800 (Miami)	USA		100.00 %	100.00 %

	COMPANIES OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES	ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
	BAJA SERVICIOS ADMINISTRATIVOS S.A	Ctra Transpeninsular, km 19,5 (Los Cabos)	Mexico	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	CASINO TAMARINDOS, S. A.	Retama, 3 (Las Palmas)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	CREDIT CONTROL CORPORATION	Brickell Avenue, 800 (Miami)	USA	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	DORPAN, S. L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	GEST.HOT.TURISTICA MESOL	Gremio Toneleros, 42 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	GUARAJUBA EMPREENDIMENTOS, S.A.	Avda. Jorge Amado s/n, Bahía	Brazil	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	HOGARES BATLE, S.A.	Gremio Toneleros, 42 (Palma de Mca.)	Spain	51.49 %	46.70 %	98.19 %
(A)	(F2) HOTEL METROPOLITAN, S.A.S.	20, Rue du sentier 75002 (Paris)	France		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	(F1) HOTELPOINT, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	GONPONS INVERSIONES, S.L.U.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	IMPACT HOSPITALITY V3NTURES, LLC	Celebration Place, 225 (Miami)	USA		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	INMOBILIARIA DISTRITO CIAL., C. A.	Avda. venezuela con Casanova (Caracas)	Venezuela		89.26 %	89.26 %
(A)	(F1) MELIÁ EUROPE & MIDDLE EAST, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	MELIÁ HOTELS ALBANIA, SH. P. K	Tirane Tirane RRuga Abdi Toptani, Torre Drin, Kati IV,	Albania	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	NAOLINCO AVIATION,S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	NETWORK INVESTMENTS SPAIN, S.L.U.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	(F1) PRODIGIOS INTERACTIVOS, S.A.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	PROYECTOS FINANCIEROS HAYMAN, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	REALIZACIONES TURÍSTICAS, S.A.	Mauricio Legendre, 16 (Madrid)	Spain	95.97 %	0.30 %	96.27 %
(F1)	RENÉ EGLI, S.L.U.	Playa La Barca, Pájara (Las Palmas de G.Canaria)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	SECURISOL, S. A.	Avda.Notario Alemany s/n Hotel Barbados (Calviá)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SEGUNDA FASE CORP.	Carretera 3, Intersecc. 955 (Rio Grande)	Puerto Rico		100.00 %	100.00 %
	SERVICIOS ARTEMISA, S.A.de C.V.	Boulevard Kukulkan Km 12 (Cancún)	Mexico	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SERVICIOS INTEGRALES DE PERSONAL IRIS, S.A.de	Paseo de la Marina Sur (Puerto Vallarta)	Mexico	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SERVICIOS PERSONALES ORFEO, S.A.de C.V.	Boulevard Kukulkan Km 16,5 (Cancún)	Mexico	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SERVICIOS PITEO, S.A.de C.V.	Avda Tulum 200, Sm 4 (B.Juarez)	Mexico	100.00 %		100.00 %
(A)	SIERRA PARIMA, S.A.	Avda. Barceló, s/n (Bávaro)	Dom. Rep.	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SOL CARIBE TOURS, S. A.	Via Grecia - Edif. Alamanda 6B (Panamá)	Panama		100.00 %	100.00 %
	SOL GROUP CORPORATION	800 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1000, FL, 33131 (Miami)	USA		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	(F2) SOL MELIÁ FRANCE, S.A.S.	20 Rue du Sentier (Paris)	France	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SOL MELIÁ FUNDING	Regatta Office Park West Bay Road P.O.Box 31106	Cayman Islands		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	SMVC DOMINICANA, S.A.	Lope de Vega, 4 (Santo Domingo)	Rep. Dom.		100.00 %	100.00 %
(F1)	SMVC ESPAÑA S.L.	Mauricio Legendre,16 (Madrid)	España		100.00 %	100.00 %
(A)	SMVC MÉXICO, S.A de C.V.	Boluevard Kukulkan (Cancún)	Mexico		100.00 %	100.00 %
	SMVC PANAMÁ S.A.	Antigua escuela las Américas, Lago Gatún	Panama		100.00 %	100.00 %
	VACATION CLUB SERVICES INC.	Bickell Avenue, 800 (Miami)	USA		100.00 %	100.00 %
	COMPANIES WITH NO ACTIVITY	ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
	BEDBANK TRADING, S.A.	Rue St.Pierre, 6A (Fribourg)	Switzerland	100.00 %		100.00 %
	COMP. TUNISIENNE GEST. HOTELIÈRE	18 Boulevard Khézama n° 44, 4051 Sousse (Tunisia)	Tunisia		100.00 %	100.00 %
	DESARROLLADORA DEL NORTE, S. en C.	PMB 223, PO Box 43006, (Rio Grande)	Puerto Rico		99.69 %	99.69 %
	DETUR PANAMÁ S.A.	Antigua Escuela Las Américas (Colón)	Panamá	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	HOTELES SOL, S. L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	100.00 %		100.00 %
	INVERSIONES INVERMONT, S. A.	Av. Venezuela, Edif. T. América (Caracas)	Venezuela	100.00 %		100.00 %
	MHI FOR HOTELS SERVICES	Hamad Tower Office 458 King Fahd Branch Road, Al Olaya	Saudi Arabia	100.00 %		100.00 %
(F1)	PRODISOTEL, S.A.	Mauricio Legendre, 16 (Madrid)	Spain		100.00 %	100.00 %
	SMVC PUERTO RICO	Sector Coco Beach, 200 Carretera 968 (Rio Grande)	P.Rico	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SOL MELIÁ JAMAICA, LTD.	21, East Street (Kingston CSO)	Jamaica	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SOL MELIÁ MARROC, S.A.R.L.	Rue Idriss Al-Abkar, 4 - 1° Etage	Morocco	100.00 %		100.00 %
	SOL MELIÁ SERVICES, S. A.	Rue de Chantemerle (Friburgo)	Switzerland		100.00 %	100.00 %

(A) Audited companies.

(F1) Companies which comprise the consolidated tax group with Meliá Hotels International, S.A.

(F2) Companies which comprise the consolidated tax group with Sol Meliá France, S.A.S.

(F4) Companies which comprise the consolidated tax group with Inversiones y Explotaciones Turísticas, S.A.

(F5) Companies which comprise the consolidated tax group with Adprotel Strand, S.L.

(*) Shareholding in this company is through the ownership of apartments.

Associates and Joint Ventures

HOTEL OPERATING COMPANIES		ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
	C.P. APARTOTEL M.CASTILLA (*)	Capitán Haya, 43 (Madrid)	Spain	34.18 %	0.09 %	34.27 %
	C.P. APARTOTEL M.COSTA DEL SOL (*)	Paseo Marítimo 11 (Torremolinos)	Spain	5.49 %	18.71 %	24.20 %
	HOTEL ARROYO, S.A. (JV)	Calle Arroyo, Barrio Recoleta	Argentina		33.33 %	33.33 %
	NEXPROM, S.A.	Avda. del Lido s/n (Torremolinos)	Spain	17.50 %	2.50 %	20.00 %
	PLAZA PUERTA DEL MAR, S.A.	Plaza Puerta del Mar, 3 (Alicante)	Spain	13.11 %	7.84 %	20.95 %
(A)	PRODUCCIONES DE PARQUES, S.L. (JV)	Avda. P.Vaquero Ramis , s/n (Calviá)	Spain	50.00 %		50.00 %
(A) (F3)	STARMEL HOTELS OP, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		30.00 %	30.00 %
	TURISMO DE INVIERNO, S.A.	Plaza Pradollano, s/n Sierra Nevada (Granada)	Spain	21.42 %		21.42 %
COMPANIES OWNING HOTELS		ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND	TOTAL
(A) (F4)	ALTAVISTA HOTELERA, S.L. (JV)	Avda. Pere IV, 272 (Barcelona)	Spain	7.55 %	41.19 %	48.74 %
	EL RECREO PLAZA & CIA., C.A.	Avda.Fco.de Miranda Torre Oeste,15 Of.15 (Caracas)	Venezuela		19.94 %	19.94 %
(A)	EVERTMEL, S.L. (JV)	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	49.00 %		49.00 %
(A)	FOURTH PROJECT 2012, S.L. (JV)	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	41.06 %	8.94 %	50.00 %
(A)	FUERTEVENTURA BEACH PROPERTY, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	20.00 %		20.00 %
(A)	HOTELES MARMEL, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	20.00 %		20.00 %
(A)	LIERINTO, S.L.U.	Paseo del club deportivo, 1	Spain		30.00 %	30.00 %
	MELIA HOTELS FLORIDA, LLC. (JV)	Brickell Avenue Suite 1000, 800	USA		50.00 %	50.00 %
(A) (F3)	PALMANOVA BEACH PROPERTY, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		30.00 %	30.00 %
(A) (F3)	PUERTO DEL CARMEN BEACH PROPERTY, S.L. (JV)	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		30.00 %	30.00 %
(A) (F3)	SAN ANTONIO BEACH PROPERTY, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		30.00 %	30.00 %
(A)	SANTA EULALIA BEACH PROPERTY, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	20.00 %		20.00 %
(A)	TERTIAN XXI, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	30.00 %		30.00 %
(A) (F3)	TORREMOLINOS BEACH PROPERTY, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		30.00 %	30.00 %
COMPANIES OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES		ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
	HOLAZEL, S.L. (JV)	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	50.00 %		50.00 %
(A)	INVERSIONES GUIZA, S. A.	Avda. Lope de Vega, 4 (Sto. Domingo)	Dom. Rep.		49.84 %	49.84 %
	YAGODA INVERSIONES, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain		50.00 %	50.00 %
ACTIVITIES WITH NO ACTIVITY		ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
	HELLENIC HOTEL MANAGEMENT	Panepistimiou, 40 (Atenas)	Grecia	40.00 %		40.00 %
HOLDING COMPANIES		ADDRESS	COUNTRY	DIR S.	IND S.	TOTAL
	EL RECREO PLAZA, C.A.	Avda.Fco.de Miranda Torre Oeste,15 Of.15(Caracas)	Venezuela		19.94 %	19.94 %
	HOMASI, S.A.	C/ Cavanilles 15,Pl.baja (Madrid)	Spain	35.00 %		35.00 %
	MELIA HOTELS USA, LLC. (JV)	Brickell Avenue Suite 1000, 800	USA		50.00 %	50.00 %
	PROMEDRO, S. A.	Avda. del Lido s/n (Torremolinos)	Spain	20.00 %		20.00 %
(A) (F3)	RENASALA, S.L.	Zurbarán, 9 (Madrid)	Spain	30.00 %		30.00 %
	STARMEL HOTELS JV, S.L.	Gremio Toneleros, 24 (Palma de Mallorca)	Spain	20.00 %		20.00 %

(A) Audited companies.

(JV) Joint Ventures.

(F3) Companies which comprise the consolidated tax group with Renasala, S.L.

(F4) Companies which comprise the consolidated tax group with Inversiones y Explotaciones Turísticas, S.A.

(*) Shareholding in these companies is through the ownership of apartments.

Management Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

This report was prepared taking into account the “Guide of recommendations for the preparation of management reports of listed companies” published by the CNMV in July 2013.

According to the provisions of Law 11/2018 of 28th of December, and pursuant to the new wording of Article 49 of the Code of Commerce, section 5, and of Article 262.5 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, the Company is exempted from the obligation to present the Non-Financial Information Statement since this information is included in the Consolidated Management Report of Meliá Hotels International Group, which parent company is Meliá Hotels International, S.A., and which will be registered, together with the Consolidated Annual Accounts, with the Commercial Registry of Palma de Mallorca.

1. Situation of the Company

1.1 Organisational Structure

Meliá Hotels International, S.A. (hereinafter, “the Company”) is the parent company of the Meliá Hotels International Group (hereinafter, “the Group”), which comprises companies that are mainly engaged in tourism activities in general, and more specifically, in the management and operation of hotels under ownership, lease, management or franchise arrangements, as well as in asset management.

In any event, those activities that special laws reserve for companies which meet certain requirements that are not met by the Group, are expressly excluded from the corporate purpose. In particular, the activities that the law restricts to Collective Investment Institutions or to Stock Market intermediary firms are excluded.

The operating segments that make up the Group’s organisational structure and which results are reviewed by the key decision-makers of the Company are described below:

- **Hotel management:** This relates to the fees received for operating hotels under management and franchise agreements. It also includes the intra-group charges to the Group’s hotels that are under ownership or under lease, as well as other services, such as commissions. Information relating to the vacation club is also included in this segment, which is considered a strategic distribution channel, reflecting the results derived from the sale of timeshare rights for specific units in vacation resorts.
- **Hotel business:** The results obtained from the operation of hotel units owned or leased by the Group are included in this segment. Likewise, income generated by the food & beverage business is also included since this activity is considered to be fully integrated into the hotel business due to the majority sale of packages which price includes room and board, and therefore, a real segmentation of the associated assets and liabilities would be unfeasible.
- **Other business linked to hotel management:** This segment includes additional income from the hotel business, such as casinos and tour-operator activities.
- **Real Estate:** This segment includes the capital gains on asset rotation, and real estate development and operation activities
- **Corporate segments:** These relate to structural costs, results linked to the intermediation and marketing of room and tourist service reservations, as well as corporate costs of the Group which cannot be assigned to any of the abovementioned three business divisions.

Governance Model

Our governance model consists of, and is implemented through, a set of regulations, rules, policies, protocols, processes and procedures based on the principles of transparency and corporate governance best practices. This system regulates and develops aspects relating to the structure, composition and functioning of the governance model, as well as the principles and commitments of the Code of Ethics and the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Our Corporate Governance Policy, approved by the Board of Directors in 2021, sets out the responsibilities and functions of the various governing bodies and establishes the rules of conduct for all stakeholders: shareholders, employees, regulatory bodies, public administrations and the Board of Directors. It also defines the commitments made in terms of transparency, the internal control and compliance system, as well as the Group's good governance.

The Group's corporate governance structure is detailed below:



These governing bodies are regulated by the different rules that govern their functioning and serve as the basis of our model: the Company Bylaws, the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Regulations on the functioning of the governing bodies, the Code of Ethics and the Internal Code of Conduct in the Securities Market.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Functions of the Board of Directors

During 2025, the Board of Directors has exercised various functions relating to:

1. The General Shareholders' Meeting and the participation of shareholders: convening the General Shareholders' Meeting, setting the agenda, preparing the proposals that are submitted for approval, implementing the resolutions approved by the Meeting, etc.
2. Policies and strategies of the Company and the Group: monitoring the Group's strategic plan, defining the Group's tax strategy, establishing the shareholders' remuneration policy, etc.
3. The organisation of the Board of Directors: updating and amending the Regulations of the Board, monitoring the effective functioning of the specialised committees, and assessing the functioning of the Board, etc.
4. The information to be provided by the Company: preparing the annual accounts and the non-financial information statement, approving the annual corporate governance report and the report on the remuneration of directors, etc.
5. Remuneration of directors and executives: proposing to the General Shareholders' Meeting the appointment or ratification of directors, monitoring the succession plan of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, etc.
6. Strategic Plan: monitoring of the Strategic Plan for 2025 to 2027.
7. Regulatory framework: approval of the Policy on the Internal Control over Financial and Sustainability Reporting System and the Sustainability Policy, update of the Code of Ethics, etc.

Diversity

Currently, the Board of Directors of Meliá Hotels International consists of five female directors, out of a total of ten members, which results in 50% of women in the Board. Thus, the 40% objective established in the CNMV's Good Governance Code of Listed Companies, the European Union's Directive 2014/95 (EU) on Diversity and Organic Law 2/2024 on equal representation and balanced presence of women and men, is fulfilled.

Assessment of the Board of Directors

Annually, the Board of Directors assesses the functioning and composition of the Board itself and the Committees, as well as the performance of the Top Executive of the Group. The Appointments, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee is responsible for approving and initiating this process. As a result of the 2024 self-assessment process, carried out in 2025, the Appointments, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee led the preparation of the Board of Directors' training plan, including sessions on the following topics: (i) Context and Trends in the Tourism and Hotel Sector; (ii) Digitalisation and New Technologies; and (iii) Non-Financial or Sustainability Reporting.

In compliance with recommendation 36 of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies, which refers to the assistance of an external consultant in the assessment process of the Board at least every three financial years, the Appointments, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee led the process of selecting an independent external consultant to assist in the assessment process of the Board of Directors and the Top Executive, based on benchmarking of the different scopes of this process and the main firms contracted by other listed companies to provide this assistance. In this regard, following the relevant tender process, the Committee decided to select the firm 'Georgeson' as an external consultant to assist in reviewing the questionnaires.

BOARD'S SPECIALISED COMMITTEES

Appointments, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee

Functions:

- To prepare the proposals for appointment and re-election of directors and senior executives, as well as their remuneration.
- To report on any transactions that imply or may imply conflict of interest.
- To lead the regular evaluation on the structure, size, composition and performance of the Board of Directors and specialised Committees, making recommendations as deemed appropriate in each case.
- To ensure that the knowledge and expertise of the directors in terms of ESG are adapted to the new trends and best practices in sustainability.
- To follow up the strategy and practices in sustainability and assess their level of achievement in cooperation with the Sustainability Committee.
- To propose to the Board of Directors the criteria and conditions of the Remuneration Policy and ensure their transparency.

During 2025, it is worth noting the Committee's focus on appointments and selection, considering the changes in the composition of the Board and the two specialised committees. In terms of remuneration, the new Remuneration Policy applicable to years 2025 to 2027 is of particular note, as well as the Committee's dedication to sustainability-related issues, such as the monitoring of the transposition of the Sustainability Directive and the impact on verification and reporting obligations.

Auditing & Compliance Committee

Functions:

- Support for the Board in monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems of the Group, acting as a communication channel with the internal and external auditors.
- Monitoring of the process for preparation and submission of financial and non-financial information to the Board.
- Compliance with the legal provisions and internal regulations.
- Monitoring of the internal audit function.
- Monitoring of the Risk Control & Compliance function.
- Relationship with the external auditor of the Group (Deloitte).

In this regard, it should be noted that, in 2025, the Committee has focused mainly on monitoring the functions of the Risk Control and Compliance Department and the Internal Audit Department, two departments that report to the Committee. Likewise, the Committee has gradually included the sustainability assurance provider in the Committee's meetings in order to strengthen the monitoring of non-financial information and ensure alignment with international ESG standards, thereby contributing to the transparency and reliability of sustainability reports. In this regard, we would highlight the coordination on sustainability matters with the Appointments, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee.

Senior Executive Team (SET)

The Senior Executive Team or SET is the collegiate body that drives the Meliá Hotels International's management, as well as the critical and continuous review of the business. Thus, it ensures fulfilment of the objectives set by the Board of Directors and supports the Chairman and CEO in his management.

In addition, the SET ensures the sustainable growth of the activity and the creation of value for shareholders, promoting the projects to be undertaken by the Group and attributed to it. It also defines priorities, allocates the required resources and ensures the achievement of the Group's objectives.

The SET is also responsible for providing the Board of Directors with updated, objective and sufficient information to allow the latter to carry out its supervisory functions.

1.2 Strategic vision

With the close of financial year 2024, the Company completed its 2022-2024 roadmap and embarked on a new strategic cycle under the framework “Driving Growth, Delivering Value 2025-2027”. This new phase represents a natural evolution of the Group’s growth model, directing efforts toward an even stronger and more competitive positioning in the resort and bleisure segments. The new strategic framework reinforces the focus on improving profitability through growth in the premium and luxury segments, while also consolidating Company’s commitment to sustainability and excellence in service delivery.

On this foundation, the 2025-2027 roadmap is structured around more robust, selective and differentiated growth, aligned both with market opportunities and the Group’s strategic ambitions. This vision is built on three key pillars that will define the Company’s direction in the coming year:

- **SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE:** Strengthening profitability and operational performance across the hotel portfolio, maximising value generated per customer through more personalised and higher-quality experiences.
- **SMART GROWTH:** Driving the Group’s development by enhancing the competitiveness of its management model and ensuring sustainable value creation through strategic growth that consolidates financial strength and elevates brand positioning.
- **SERVICE EXCELLENCE:** Enhancing people’s experience, development and engagement by strengthening their capabilities and equipping them with the necessary tools to deliver excellent and distinctive service.
- **TRAVEL FOR GOOD:** A cross-cutting pillar integrated into the 2025-2027 roadmap that reinforces the Group’s corporate reputation and positioning in sustainability. Through a 360°, multi-stakeholder communication strategy, the programme helps strengthen stakeholder trust and highlight progress in sustainability as key drivers of competitiveness and long-term sustainable value creation.

1.3 Responsible Business

The Company actively listens to its stakeholders and acts accordingly with the highest standards. In response to growing demand for ESG information from investors, regulators and other stakeholders, the Group responds to specific requests and participates in specialised indices and rankings in order to assess the strength of its performance in the areas of governance, social and environmental issues.

Through listening, measurement and evaluation processes, the Company identifies areas for improvement with the purpose of implementing measures aimed at strengthening its performance and responding to the expectations of its stakeholders. For more than ten years, the Group has participated in some of the most prestigious national and international indices and benchmarks, with the aim of endorsing its progress and ensuring that its strategic path remains aligned with these expectations.

In this context, the Company has achieved third place in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2026, based on the Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2025, consolidating its position as the most sustainable hotel company in Europe and third worldwide, according to this renowned sustainable investment agency. This recognition reinforces its position as a benchmark for sustainability in the sector and endorses the strength of its performance in the economic, environmental, social and governance areas.

This continued recognition requires the Group to continue promoting the integration of ESG criteria into its business model and also acts as an additional incentive to consolidate a more sustainable and responsible tourism model.

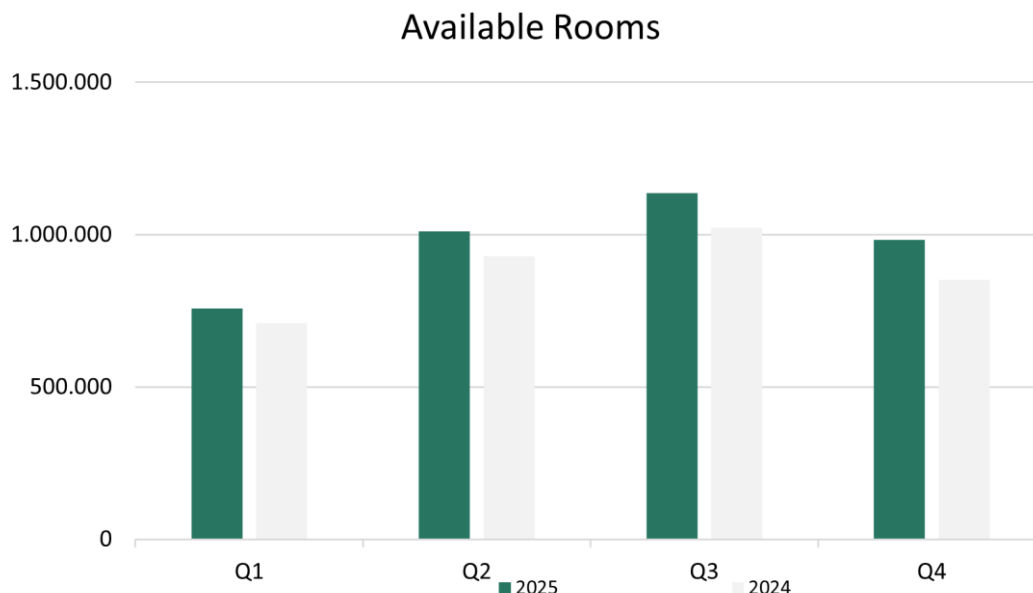
2. Business Evolution and Performance

The evolution of occupancy, average room rate (ARR) and revenues per available room (RevPAR) in 2025 compared to that in 2024 for the Company's hotels is included below:

HOTELS	OCCUPANCY			ARR			RevPAR		
	2025	2024	Δ (pp)	2025	2024	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
Urban	73.3 %	72.7 %	0.6	€179.4	€172.9	3.8 %	€131.6	€125.7	4.7 %
Resort	73.0 %	72.8 %	0.2	€162.5	€157.9	2.9 %	€118.7	€114.9	3.3 %
TOTAL HOTELS SPAIN	73.2 %	72.7 %	0.5	€172.2	€166.7	3.3 %	€126.0	€121.2	4.0 %

BRANDS	OCCUPANCY			ARR			RevPAR		
	2025	2024	Δ (pp)	2025	2024	Δ%	2025	2024	Δ%
Paradisus	37.0 %			€151.3			€56.0	€0.0	
Me by Meliá	61.9 %	62.6 %	(0.7)	€403.3	€457.8	-11.9 %	€249.6	€286.4	-12.8 %
Gran Meliá	73.5 %	71.3 %	2.2	€317.6	€307.0	3.4 %	€233.5	€218.9	6.6 %
Meliá Collection	69.6 %	45.2 %	24.4	€247.5	€247.9	-0.2 %	€172.3	€112.2	53.7 %
Meliá	70.7 %	72.4 %	(1.7)	€175.7	€174.3	0.8 %	€124.2	€126.2	-1.6 %
Inside	76.8 %	74.5 %	2.2	€160.0	€161.8	-1.1 %	€122.9	€120.6	1.9 %
Zel	78.7 %	79.4 %	(0.7)	€326.3	€291.7	11.9 %	€256.9	€231.7	10.9 %
Sol	77.0 %	72.9 %	4.1	€111.2	€103.4	7.6 %	€85.6	€75.3	13.7 %
Affiliated by Meliá	76.3 %	74.8 %	1.5	€134.2	€123.6	8.6 %	€102.4	€92.4	10.8 %
TOTAL	73.2 %	72.7 %	0.5	€172.2	€166.7	3.3 %	€126.0	€121.2	4.0 %

The evolution of rooms available in 2025 compared to 2024 was as follows:



Performance

In Spain, tourism once again closed the year on a positive note, with real growth in tourism GDP of 2.5%. The sector's performance was marked by the consolidation of a normalisation scenario following the intense growth of recent years, which was driven by an "explosion in demand". Tourism activity maintained a positive trajectory, supported by a more balanced and sustainable growth pattern, with a greater emphasis on value added rather than purely volume-based growth.

In this sense, urban hotels recorded positive performance, with RevPAR growth driven primarily by improved rates. In terms of destinations, Madrid stood out, driven both by the contribution of hotels in the ramp-up phase, such as Casa de las Artes and Valdebebas, and by the solid performance of established assets, optimising customer segmentation and capitalising on a robust calendar of major events throughout the year. Barcelona experienced more moderate performance overall, affected by lower group activity. Nevertheless, the city was able to partially offset this impact thanks to the strong performance of high-end properties such as Gran Meliá Torre Melina and the hosting of large-scale events at certain times during the year. Other destinations also showed growth, supported by the strength of the MICE segment, with highlights such as the organisation of a major UN conference in Seville at the end of June. At year-end, heavy snowfall led to increased demand for ski-related activities, which was leveraged thanks to the strategic location of hotels near the ski slopes.

As for resort hotels, the year was positive, particularly once again during the summer season, with strong performance from island and coastal hotels. This good performance was partly driven by advance sales through tour operators and promotional campaigns such as Wonder Week and Black Friday, both targeting direct customers. By source market, both domestic and UK customers have recorded the highest growth in absolute terms, while in relative terms the US and Arab segments stand out. These results align with the strategy of product improvement, rebranding processes and asset repositioning, all aimed at optimising the offering and enhancing the quality of guest experiences. Notable reopenings following rebranding processes included Paradisus Fuerteventura, ME Marbella, and Meliá Costa del Sol, among others.

Outlook for the beginning of 2026

Looking ahead to 2026, urban hotels in Spain are expected to maintain a positive trajectory, supported by increased rates driven by ski hotels following a season that began with heavy snowfall. Major cities will continue to benefit from a robust calendar of congresses, trade fairs and international events, with Palma and Seville standing out. Additionally, demand for urban leisure remains resilient and shows promising prospects. In terms of segments, the beginning of the year shows a notable increase in Direct channels, particularly due to the contribution of high-value "Circle" customers, while tour operation is the only segment not to have evolved as positively.

For resort hotels, expectations are positive, especially in the Canary Islands, with rate increases anticipated. In this regard, the Black Friday sales campaign delivered particularly strong results, generating significant growth in own channels and making a substantial contribution to the current on the books position. In terms of source markets, continued strong performance is expected from the UK and Spain, while the German market is showing more moderate growth. The strength of Direct Customers and loyalty programmes will enable further progress in improving the quality of revenue.

3. Risk Management

Meliá Hotels International has a risk control and management system that enables the identification, analysis, evaluation and management of the most significant risks in a standardised and systematic manner, within a globally competitive environment and an economic and geopolitical context marked by uncertainty. This model, which has been consolidated over more than 15 years, is designed to ensure the achievement of corporate objectives and the proper execution of the Company's strategy.

The Model's effectiveness is based on the segregation and independence of functions through the three lines of defence model, which ensures comprehensive and structured oversight:

- **First Line:** Comprised of corporate and operational areas, responsible for identifying, assessing and managing risks within their respective areas of responsibility.
- **Second Line:** Performed by the Risk Control and Compliance department, which is responsible for, among other functions, for:
 - Ensuring the implementation and proper functioning of the Risk Management System.
 - Supporting in the identification, analysis and assessment of risks.
 - Monitoring and following up on key risks.
 - Periodically reporting to the Group's governing bodies.
- **Third Line:** Carried out by Internal Audit, which oversees the model and ensures its proper operation.

The Risk Management Model, based on the COSO methodology, is cross-cutting and involves all corporate and operational areas of the Group. Its objective is to identify and assess, under uniform criteria, the key risks that may affect both the Group's strategy and its objectives. The process unfolds across five phases or stages, enabling comprehensive, structured management aligned with strategic planning.

The Model is developed through the following phases or stages:

- Identification of risks that may affect the strategy or objectives.
- Assessment of the risks identified in terms of their probability of occurrence.
- Response to risks through action plans.
- Monitoring and control of risks and the measures taken to mitigate them.
- Regular communication and reporting to the governing bodies and the rest of the organisation.

The risks identified are included in six different types, depending on their nature.

- **Operational risks:** Relating to failures that may arise from internal processes and operations.
- **Business risks:** Derived from the behaviour of variables inherent to the business, such as strategy, competition, the market, etc.
- **Compliance risks:** The consequence of regulatory changes, both internal and external, as well as the potential non-compliance therewith.
- **Financial risks:** These affect the financial variables of the business, i.e., liquidity, credit, debt, rates, etc.
- **Information risks:** These are related to events caused by the inadequate use, generation and communication of information.
- **Global risks:** Arising from events beyond our control and over which our management capacity is more limited (natural disasters, geopolitical risks, etc.).

This risk inventory is reviewed and updated annually and serves as the basis for updating the Risk Map, analysing both external sources (experts' reports and publications) and the internal view of the organisation's key areas (SET, Strategic Planning, Sustainability, etc.).

The abovementioned financial risks are directly related to the Group's use of financial instruments. In this regard, the Group has financial instruments relating, on the one hand, to interest rate swap derivatives that allow it to contract a fixed rate for a certain period of time, which applies to various financing transactions at variable interest rates, maintaining partial hedging against changes in interest rates as described in Note 9.3 to the annual accounts; on the other hand, to derivatives related to a call option on non-controlling interests and the drag-along right granted to minority partners of Adprotel Strand, S.L., exercisable only in the event of liquidation or material breach of contract by the Company; and on the other hand, to equity instruments of listed companies and minority interests in companies that own hotels managed by the Group.

In this regard, the Company's activities are mainly exposed to market risk (which includes cash flow risk derived from interest rate and exchange rate risks, and price risk), liquidity risk, credit risk, environmental risks and various geopolitical risks. Meliá Hotels International Group, through the management it conducts, tries to minimise the potential adverse effects of these risks on the annual accounts.

- Interest rate risk: The Company reflects in its financial statements certain items that bear fixed and variable interest and, consequently, maintains a policy of partially hedging against changes in interest rates by obtaining different financial derivatives that allow it to contract a fixed rate for a specified period of time that it applies to financing transactions with variable rates.
- Interest rate risk: Fluctuations in items of the currencies in which the bank accounts and debts are denominated and the purchases/sales are carried out, vis-à-vis the accounting currency, may have an impact on the result (profit/loss) for the fiscal year. Despite not having financial instruments contracted (swaps, foreign exchange insurance), in order to mitigate these potential risks, the Company develops policies aimed at maintaining a balance between cash collections and payments of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.
- Price risk: Price risk of the Company's inventories mainly arises from the fluctuations in the price and the availability of food and beverages that the Company sells to its customers. However, the directors consider that changes in prices are insignificant and are transferred to the selling price of food and beverages, therefore, the Company does not conduct price hedging transactions.
- Liquidity risk: The Company's liquidity policy ensures the fulfilment of its payment commitments without having to raise funds on burdensome terms. To that end, different management procedures are used, such as the maintenance of credit facilities committed for sufficient amount and flexibility, the diversification of the coverage of financing needs through the access to different markets and the diversification of the maturities of the issued debt.
- Credit risk: Risk arising from default of a counterparty, which is mitigated by the Company's policies regarding the diversification of customer portfolios, source markets, oversight of concentration and on-going in-depth debt control. In addition, in certain cases, the Company may carry out other financial operations which allow the reduction of credit risks, such as assignments of receivables. The credit periods established by the Company range between 21 and 90 days. The average period of collection of the Company's receivables in 2025 was 29.26 days.

Environmental risks are described in section 5.3 of this Management Report. With regard to geopolitical risks, throughout 2025 the Company has continued to operate in an international environment marked by geopolitical tensions and a degree of macroeconomic uncertainty. The conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East remain unresolved, against a backdrop of persistent tensions around the world.

In addition, increased trade and tariff tensions following the measures imposed by the United States have led to a change in the trade relations established over many years. During the financial year, these factors did not have a significant impact on the Company's reserves or operations, as its exposure in the affected areas was not material. Their effect was limited to the recognition of an impairment loss of EUR 19.5 million corresponding to certain financial investments, following the update of their recoverable amount at year-end.

In addition, the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Consolidated Annual Accounts explain in detail the management carried out by the Group.

4. Acquisition and Disposal of Treasury Shares

As at 31 December 2025, the number of treasury shares held by the Company is 209,349, which represents 0.095% of the share capital. As at 31 December 2024, the number was 200,361, which represented 0.09% of the share capital.

The price of Meliá Hotels International, S.A.'s shares at year end was EUR 7.92. At the 2024 year end the share price amounted to EUR 7.365.

5. Other Information

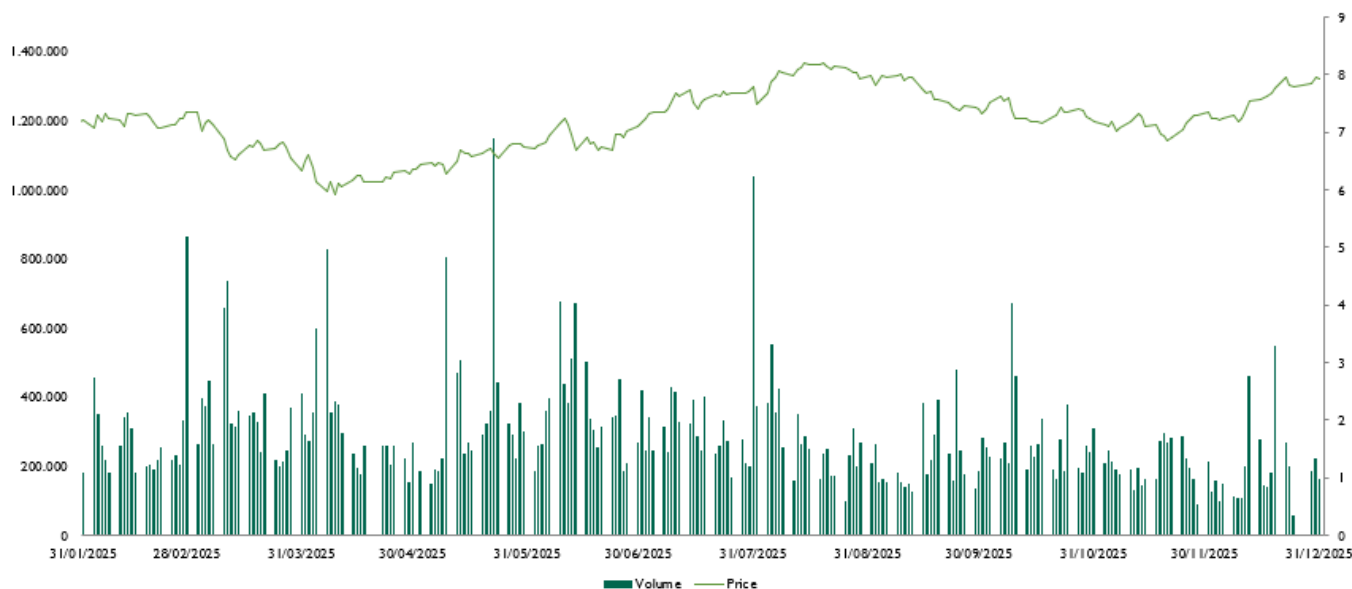
5.1 Meliá's Shares

During 2025, our shares have experienced a 7.54% increase in value.

2025 proved to be a very positive year for the Spanish stock market, which experienced a notable increase in its main indices. Under a macroeconomic scenario with more controlled inflation, increasingly flexible monetary policy in Europe and economic growth in Spain outpacing that of its neighbours, domestic equity markets reached historic highs and ranked among the most profitable worldwide. This is partly due to the greater weight of the banking sector, which has benefited from the increase in interest rates following the pandemic.

However, the tourism sector performed more moderately, as reflected in the performance of the Euro Stoxx 600 Travel & Leisure index, which contains a portfolio of the main European companies in the tourism sector on the continent. Following strong post-pandemic growth, the arrival of normalised growth has led to a lower return for the sector as a whole. In this regard, Meliá Hotels International outperformed the index (7.54% vs. 3.63 %).

However, 2025 stands out for a general increase in volatility, which peaked in April 2025 following the US government's announcement of tariffs on virtually all countries, a decision that redefines the global trade system and international relations established after the Second World War. In this regard, our operations were not affected as we did not have significant exposure to products susceptible to price increases resulting from the application of tariffs.



Source: Facset

Note: The Company's shares are listed on the Ibex Medium Cap and on the index FRSE4Good Ibex.

	Dec-25	Dec-24
Number of shares (million)	220.4	220.4
Daily average volume (thousands of shares)	287.8	413.7
Maximum price (EUR)	8.2	8.12
Minimum price (EUR)	5.9	5.80
Closing price (EUR)	7.9	7.37
Market capitalisation (EUR million)	1,745.6	1,623.2
Dividend (EUR)	0.1436	0.0935

5.2 Dividend Policy

The shareholder remuneration policy is aimed at providing a competitive and stable dividend.

During 2025, the Group paid a dividend of EUR 0.1436 per share charged to voluntary reserves, following the strengthening of the balance sheet carried out in recent years. The total dividend payment amounted to approximately EUR 31.6 million. This amount represents a Pay-out of 22.5% of the consolidated profit attributable to the parent company for the financial year 2024.

5.3 Environmental Risks

The fight against climate change and the protection of the natural environment continue to be priority areas within Meliá Hotels International, S.A.'s commitment to sustainability and the preservation of the tourist destinations in which it operates. In line with the 2025-2027 roadmap and under the framework of the Travel for Good programme, the Company promotes an efficient and responsible hotel management model, aimed at reducing environmental impact, the sustainable use of resources and the progressive integration of climate criteria into decision-making. Likewise, the risks arising from climate change and, in general, the main ESG risks are part of the Group's Global Risk Map, which is monitored in accordance with the risk management system based on the three lines of defence model.

In terms of mitigation, the Company is developing a strategy aimed at the progressive decarbonisation of its business model, based on three pillars: the optimisation of energy consumption through advanced control and monitoring systems; the migration to renewable energy sources, including photovoltaic installations and contracts with guarantees of origin; and raising awareness in the value chain to promote responsible environmental practices in managed hotels and strategic partners. These measures reinforce operational efficiency and help reduce the Group's exposure to regulatory and economic risks linked to the energy transition.

In the area of adaptation, the Company has expanded and deepened its physical risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), extending the assessment to its entire portfolio of owned and leased hotels and incorporating the methodologies of the new European regulatory framework. As part of its short-term management, the Company has developed preventive protocols and continuity plans to deal with extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall, hurricanes or extreme temperatures, thereby strengthening the resilience of its operations and the protection of the tourist destinations in which it operates.

5.4 Average Payment Period to Suppliers

The average period of payment to suppliers of Meliá Hotels International, S.A. was 55.87 days in 2025; 51.34 days in 2024.

5.5 R+D+i activities

During 2025 and 2024, the Company did not carry out any Research, Development or Innovation activities.

5.6 Events After the Reporting Date

On 17 February 2026, the Company entered into a syndicated loan for the amount of EUR 800 million, structured as a club deal and led by three national financial institutions, with the aim of reorganising existing financing without increasing debt. Following this transaction, the Company has simplified and optimised its debt structure and financial maturity profile, postponing the most significant maturities until 2030 onwards.

The Company has used the funds from the new loan, together with available cash, to repay 18 bank loans early, whose outstanding nominal amount as at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 814.7 million. At the date of preparation of these annual accounts, the aforementioned loans have already been repaid.

The event described does not affect the annual accounts for 2025.

6. Annual Corporate Governance Report

In accordance with the provisions of Article 538 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, the Annual Corporate Governance Report for 2025 is part of the Consolidated Management Report and is published on the website of the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (www.cnmv.es) and on the Company's corporate website (www.meliahotelsinternational.com).

7. Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors

In accordance with the provisions of Article 538 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, the Annual Remuneration Report for Directors for 2025 is part of the Consolidated Management Report and is published on the website of the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (www.cnmv.es) and on the Company's corporate website (www.meliahotelsinternational.com).

Preparation of the Annual Accounts and Management Report for 2025

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Meliá Hotels International, S.A. held on 25 February 2026 (Wednesday) at E-07009-Palma (Mallorca) and at the registered address, Calle de Gremio Toneleros nº 24; previously called timely and in due form and according to the provisions of Article 35 and related articles of the Company Bylaws and Article 17 and related articles of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Annual Accounts and Management Report (including the Non-Financial Information Statement) of Meliá Hotels International, S.A. for 2025 have been prepared and approved, which also incorporates by reference to a separate document the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Remuneration of Directors, following the format and labelling requirements laid down by Delegated Regulation EU 2019/815 of the European Commission, unanimously by all the members of the Board of Directors.

By means of this Statement, all the members comprising the Board of Directors hereby prepare and unanimously approve the mentioned Annual Accounts and Management Report for 2025, for verification by the auditors and subsequent approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

In Palma (Mallorca), on 25 February 2026.

Signed Mr Gabriel Escarrer Jaume
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Signed Mr. Alfredo Pastor Bodmer
Director

Signed Ms Cristina Aldámiz-Echevarría González de
Durana
Director

Signed Ms Carina Szpilka Lázaro
Director

Signed Ms M^a Cristina Henríquez de Luna Basagoiti

Signed Ms Montserrat Trapé Viladomat
Director

Signed Mr Fernando D'Ornellas Silva
Director

Signed Mr Cristóbal Valdés Guinea
Director

Signed Ms María Mercedes Escarrer Jaume

Signed Mr Luis M^a Díaz de Bustamante y Terminel
Secretary-Director

MELIÁ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The undersigned members of the Board of Directors state that, to the best of their knowledge, the Annual Accounts of Meliá Hotels International, S.A. for the 2025 financial year, unanimously approved at the meeting held on 25 February 2026 and prepared in accordance with applicable accounting principles, give a true and fair view of the Company's equity, financial position and results, and that the Management Report unanimously approved together with the annual accounts, which includes by reference to a separate document the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors, includes a true analysis of the business performance and results and the position of Meliá Hotels International S.A., together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties facing the Company.

In Palma (Mallorca), on 25 February 2026.

Mr Gabriel ESCARRER JAUME, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Mr Alfredo PASTOR BODMER

Mr Fernando d'ORNELLAS SILVA

Ms Cristina ALDÁMIZ ECHEVARRÍA GONZÁLEZ DE DURANA

Ms Cristina HENRÍQUEZ DE LUNA BASAGOITI

Ms Carina SZPILKA LÁZARO

Ms Montserrat TRAPÉ VILADOMAT

Ms M^a Mercedes ESCARRER JAUME

Mr Cristóbal VALDÉS GUINEA

Mr Luis M^a DÍAZ DE BUSTAMANTE Y TERMINEL, Secretary
