MELIÁ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL, S.A. (the "**Company**"), in accordance with the provisions of the Spanish Securities Market Law, announces to the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) the following:

INSIDE INFORMATION

The Board of Directors of the Company held on February 28, 2022, has adopted, among others and unanimously, the following decisions:

1. Approve the Annual Accounts (Balance, Profit and Loss Account, Statement of changes in equity, Statement of cash flows and Report) and Management Reports (including the IAGC, the IARC and the Non-Financial Information Statement) of Meliá Hotels International S.A., both on an individual basis and of its Consolidated Group, for the year ended December 31, 2021. This information, with the respective audit reports, will be available on the corporate website [www.meliahotelsinternational.com] and on the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV). The Board of Directors, given the continuity of the impacts derived from Covid-19 and the negative results for the year, will not propose the distribution of any dividends to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. Approve the Annual Directors' Remuneration Report (IARC) for the year ended December 31, 2021. This Report will also be available on the corporate website and on the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV).

3. To accept the resignation as external proprietary Director submitted by Ms. Maria Antonia Escarrer Jaume with effect at the end of the meeting. As indicated by the Director herself, and in accordance with recommendation 24 of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies, her resignation is motivated by personal reasons and her dedication to other activities.

   Ms. Maria Antonia Escarrer was appointed to her position on 10 June 2021 at the proposal of the significant shareholder Hoteles Mallorquines Consolidados, S.L.

   The Board of Directors wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Ms. Escarrer for the high level of services rendered, the interest and dedication shown to the company, and the excellent work and performance throughout the more than 21 years that she has been a member of the Board and of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Consequently, and until a new appointment is made, the Board of Directors will consist of 10 members: 6 independent directors, 3 proprietary directors, and 1 executive director.

Copies attached of both the Press Release and the Year End Earnings Release.

Palma (Mallorca), 28 February 2022
Meliá Hotels International, S.A.

2021 Annual Results - Meliá Hotels International

Meliá consolidates a positive performance, improving Revenue by +70.8%, EBITDA by +182.8% and Net Profit by +67.6% compared to 2020

94% of its hotels were already opened at the end of the year after Covid-19 (62.9% more rooms available than in 2020)

In spite of the Omicron variant, revenue growth of +213.1% in the 4th quarter compared to 2020 confirms the resilience of demand and upward trends

The successive waves of the virus and restrictions on mobility meant that the market recovery had its ups and downs, marked by the absence of international travel

Business indicators:

- Revenues increased by +70.8% compared to 2020, reaching €902.4 million (-49.9% vs 2019)
- The average daily rate increased by 9.7% compared to 2020 and 1.8% compared to 2019
- EBITDA was €125.5 million, +186.8% more than in 2020
- Melia.com channelled 51% of sales over the year, consolidating the company's leadership in distribution.
- In the last six months, Meliá has added a total of 42 hotels and 10,912 rooms (managed or franchised hotels), and has opened 13 new hotels
- The company has recently announced a strategic alliance to add 12 luxury hotels in Vietnam, where it is already the second biggest hotel chain

Financial management:

- Net debt pre-IFRS-16 (€1,285.9 million) increased by €30.9 million throughout 2021
- Financial result improved by 15.7&
- Available liquidity stood at €404 million as of December 31
- One of the company's top priorities is to reduce debt by different means, among which it does not rule out asset disposals in addition to the one carried out in June.
- Excluding financial covenants, the debt only includes about 300 million with mortgage guarantee.

Responsible management (ESG)

- Meliá was in 2021 the second Most Sustainable Hotel Company in the world according to Standard & Poors Global
- S&P Global highlights the progress made in transparency, rigour, and management of ESG risks, as well as compliance with the Recommendations of the Good Corporate Governance code
- The company has intensified its commitment to reducing emissions, aligning itself with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TFCD)

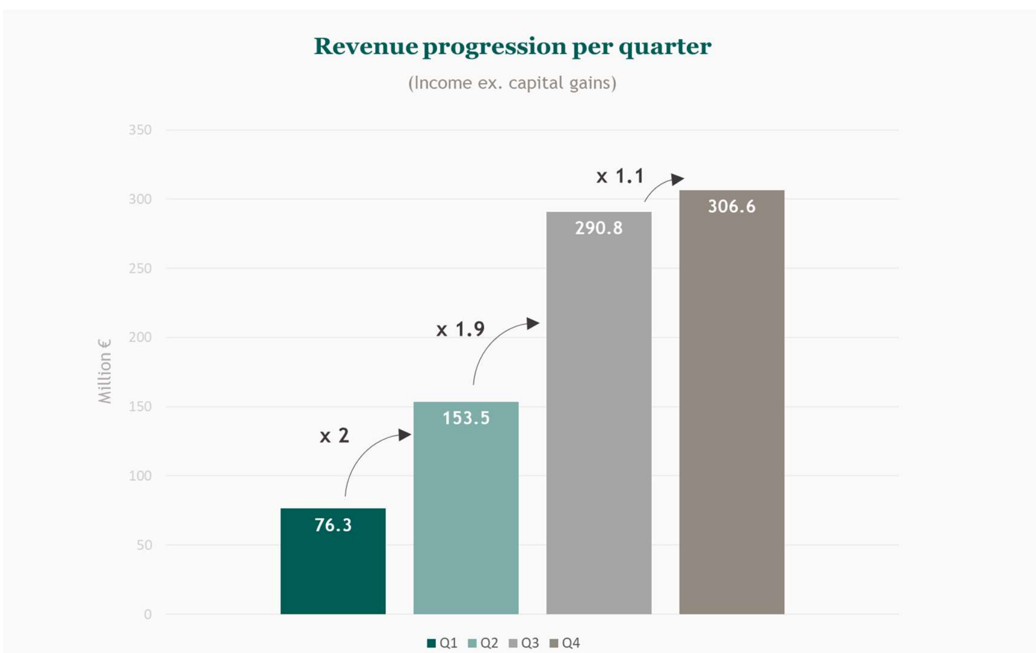
Outlook 2022:

- Although visibility is still low, Meliá confirms the impact of Omicron on January and first half of February, but foresees a strong recovery from March onwards
- Reservations have grown every day in recent weeks and are approaching 2019 levels, especially in holiday resorts and cities considered "bleisure" destinations
- Bookings for the summer exceed 2019 levels, and at a higher average price (thanks to the strong demand, the Group's commitment to its brands, its distribution channels, its loyalty program and its orientation towards the luxury segment)
- In line with WTTC forecasts, European travel bookings for Easter and the summer exceed 2021 levels by 250% and 80% respectively

Gabriel Escarrer Jaume, Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer *"Our 2021 results show clear signs of recovery in the industry, with a very significant increase in our revenues quarter after quarter despite the impact of Omicron in December and in the first 45 days of 2022 and they also show our resilience, the result of our prudent management during the pandemic and the strengths that we aim to consolidate in a new roadmap for the recovery stage. These results also highlight our commitment to our brands, online distribution and our loyalty programme, as well as our focus on the thriving luxury segment. This commitment has also driven our growth by positioning us as a "safe haven" for the management of independent hotels and smaller hotel chains at a time of growing competition and market consolidation. This can be seen by the addition of 42 new hotels over the last 6 months, all of them under management or franchise agreements. The almost 11,000 rooms added in these new agreements practically triple the average number of rooms added in the pre-Covid years of 2018 and 2019.*

As we present these results, the travel industry is still suffering from the impact of the Omicron variant. Although Omicron is far more contagious, international health experts affirm it will help lead to a rapid recovery from the pandemic and a new stage of "living with the virus", which is already allowing an easing of travel restrictions and encouraging a strong rebound in demand. On the other hand, although any assessment at this time would surely be premature, given the reduced relevance of the Russian and Ukrainian feeder markets for our hotels and destinations, we trust that the war will have a limited impact on our performance, and will not overshadow the expected boom in demand as we continue to emerge from the pandemic.

With the greatest possible prudence, as the latest WTTC analysis points out, I am sure that if there are appropriate conditions for safe international travel without any restrictions, the tourism industry could reach pre-pandemic levels by 2022 on a global level, and that Meliá Hotels International will be among the "winners" in this new stage of growth".



Palma de Mallorca, February 28, 2022. - The results of Meliá Hotels International for 2021 confirm the gradual recovery of the business and confirm the prudent and effective management carried out by the company over the last two years, the worst ever in the history of the travel industry. Revenues grew to €902.4 million, an increase of +70.8% compared to the previous year, with improvements quarter after quarter and positive EBITDA from June onwards. EBITDA reached €125.5 million, +186.8% higher than 2020, and even grew in the 4th quarter, in spite of the impact of the Omicron variant in December. The Consolidated Attributable Result also improved by +67.6%.

The company had +62.9% more rooms available than in 2020, with only 6% of the global portfolio closed for reasons related to Covid at the end of the year, compared to 21% at the end of the previous year. Average occupancy improved by 1.7 percentage points for the year as a whole, after a boost in the 4th quarter that improved by 22.3 percentage points compared to 2020, despite the strong impact of Omicron in December. Average daily rates also increased by +9.7% for the year as a whole, and by +1.8% compared to 2019 (pre-Covid). These increases took RevPAR for the 12 months to €39.40, +14.9% higher than in 2020. In the 4th quarter itself, RevPAR stood at €47.80, up +163% compared to the same period in the previous year.

2021 once again demonstrated the significant competitive advantage of digitalisation, thanks to which Meliá Hotels International has positioned itself as a leader in distribution, channelling 51% of all centralised sales through melia.com. This also helped maintain its commitment to preserving average rates, as reflected in the evolution of RevPAR (Revenue Per Available Room), for which the improvement in average rates partially offset the irregular patterns in occupancy. Along with sales and distribution, Meliá's commitment to digital transformation also includes Front and Back-Office processes, aiming to optimise our personalised customer service through the use of new technology.

In financial matters, the company managed to secure more than enough liquidity to face such a difficult year, closing the year with a liquidity level of €404 million. Net Financial Debt pre-IFRS16 stood at €1,285.9 million at the end of December, an increase of €30.7 million over the year. Meliá still considers controlling and reducing debt as a top priority, an objective to which asset sales at the end of the first half of the year for a net amount of €170 million made a significant contribution. The company is still considering additional disposals in 2022 to accompany the expected recovery in revenues.

With regard to expansion, the company has gradually resumed its growth, opening 13 new hotels between January and December 2021, 7 of them in European cities (Barcelona, Liverpool, Frankfurt, Newcastle, Avilés, Amsterdam and Luxembourg), 1 in China, and 5 resorts in Phuket in Thailand, Rhodes in Greece, Benidorm and Mallorca in Spain, and Marrakech in Morocco. The company continued to add new hotels, with 21 new hotels with more than 4,800 rooms added in 2021, most of them in Mediterranean resort destinations in Spain, Greece, Sicily, Albania and Croatia, in addition to Indonesia and China, under its Sol by Meliá, Innside by Meliá, Affiliated by Meliá, Meliá Hotels & Resorts and Meliá Collection brands.

In the first two months of 2022, the company has continued to grow, with agreements such as the one signed with the Vinpearl group, the largest hotel owner in Vietnam, which will add 12 luxury hotels in the country to the portfolio in 2022 under the joint brand "Meliá Vinpearl". This strategic alliance will add more than 3,900 rooms. When added to the 12 hotels Meliá already has in operation and in preparation in the country, this will make it the second largest hotel company in Vietnam, with 24 hotels and 6,900 rooms. Meliá also affiliated 5 hotels in Croatia, a Meliá Collection Hotel in Tuscany in Italy, a hotel in Portugal and a large resort in Vietnam, bringing the number of hotels added from January 2021 to date up to 42 hotels with more than 10,900 rooms.

Outlook 2022

The impact of Omicron and the removal of travel restrictions continue to condition the speed of the recovery, although an improvement in global activity is expected as of March. WTTC analysts point out that 2022 could see travel revenues above those of 2019. In resort hotels, the number of bookings that have already been made point towards a recovery or even an improvement in RevPAR compared to 2019, given the excellent evolution of prices caused by high demand, the company's focus on the premium and luxury segments, its online distribution capacity and its loyalty program.

In Spain, although first quarter of 2022 started with poor visibility and a strong impact of Omicron in January and first half of February, the WTTC names the country the most popular destination for European travellers (with an increase in arrivals from other European countries in the first quarter of +320% compared to the previous year) and we trust there will be a rapid recovery from March. Despite the impact of Omicron on cancellations in January and February, especially by groups, conventions and congresses, positive results have been seen in ski resort hotels, and there has been a gradual improvement in bookings for the Canary Islands, one of the top destinations in the winter season, after the withdrawal of travel restrictions by the United Kingdom and Germany.

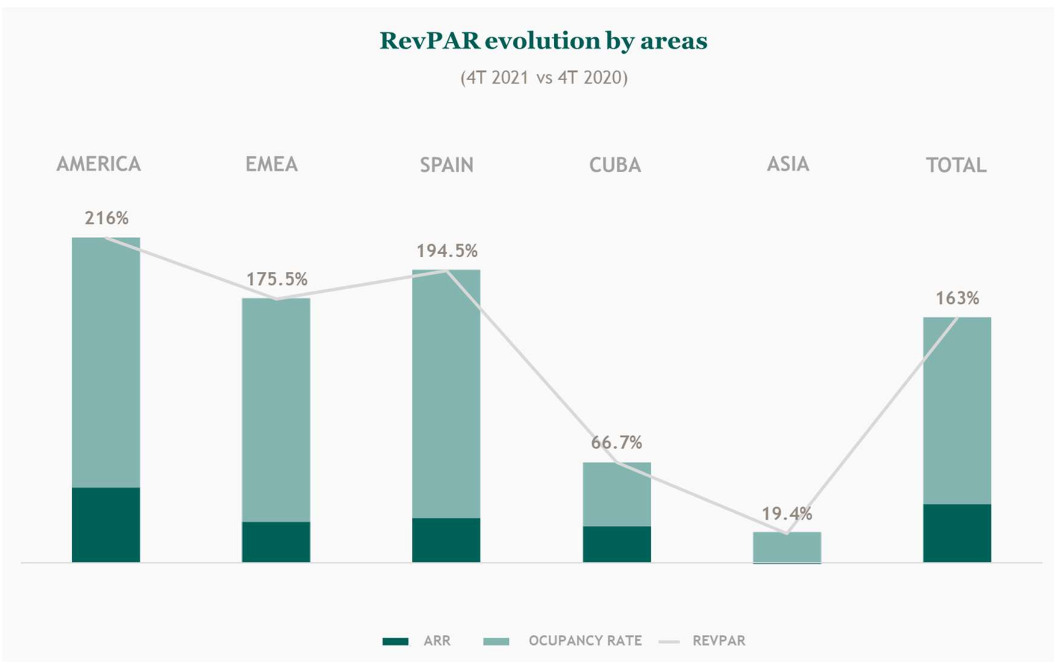
In EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) the evolution of the business depends largely on the level of travel restrictions. **Germany** was affected in January and February by the cancellation or delay until the second semester of many trade fairs, but has seen a certain reactivation for

March which we hope will be consolidated after the first hints of a relaxation of restrictions made recently by the government. In **Italy and France**, the strong restrictions that remain in place have led to an increase in cancellations, especially by groups, although we trust there will be a rapid recovery from March, after the peak of Omicron infections is over. On the other hand, hotels in East Africa have been strongly recovering their activity, thanks to the positive evolution of the pandemic and the safe conditions that iconic hotels such as Meliá Serengeti, Meliá Zanzibar or Gran Meliá Arusha are offering.

In America, Omicron is also behind an increase in cancellations by travellers from Canada and the United States to Mexico and the Dominican Republic, as well as the postponement of events planned for the first quarter to the third or fourth quarters of 2022, and even 2023. A large number of requests continue to be received for this later period, pointing towards intense activity in the second half of the year and next year.

In Asia-Pacific, **China** began 2022 with a situation similar to the end of 2019, but various outbreaks in several cities have led to closures and restrictions. The country expects a strong recovery in demand after the Chinese New Year. In the countries in **Southeast Asia** in which Meliá operates hotels (**Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Myanmar**), forecasts for the first half of the year are similar to the end of 2021, with an almost total focus on the domestic market and expectations of opening up to international markets in the second half of the year.

Finally, **Cuba** has been affected by the tightening of measures regarding foreign visitors, although a significant growth in activity is still expected compared to the first quarter of 2021. Meliá also expects a positive impact as a result of all the improvements made to several hotels during the pandemic.



Responsible management

In 2021, Meliá once again excelled in the Corporate Sustainability Assessment made by Standard & Poors Global, which once again named it the second most sustainable hotel company in the world, and the number one chain in Spain and Europe (Silver Class). The company's strategic focus on sustainability is even stronger in the new post-Covid business environment due to greater demands from society regarding the role companies have to play in the recovery. This has been accompanied by a so-called "regulatory tsunami" from 2022 in the European Union, designed to boost the competitiveness of companies in the new global context of a green and digital transition. That is why Meliá worked on making significant progress in 2021 in the three 3 dimensions of sustainability.

Environment, Society and Governance

In the **environmental dimension**, the company adapted to the new and more demanding global commitments to combat climate change, assuming more ambitious objectives in reducing emissions to help limit global warming. For the tenth consecutive year, we also participated in the CDP Climate Change assessment of climate change and environmental management, obtaining a B rating (A is the highest rating), as well as in the CDP Water Index, achieving the highest rating in Spain and Europe. We also kept up our commitments and investments in energy efficiency, with the implementation of new energy-saving technology, and we continued to explore opportunities in the circular economy and the reduction of food waste, among others.

The Company also highlights the efforts made to align climate change management with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TFCD), supported by the Global Financial Council, to encourage companies to inform their stakeholders about the risks and opportunities related to climate change and how they are managed. The accompanying analysis has allowed Meliá to define a roadmap focused on mitigating the risks associated with climate change and exploring long-term opportunities. The company has also incorporated into its strategy the requirements defined by the new European Taxonomy on sustainability.

In a social arena which has been affected by the context caused by the pandemic, progress focused on preserving the jobs of our employees and their health and safety, as well as their training and development. The Company received the Top Employers 2022 certification, which recognizes companies for their talent management, acknowledging their contribution to excellence in the work environment in Spain, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, which account for 46% of the group's total workforce, focusing also in other matters of the highest priority for the Meliá Stakeholders, such as ethics, integrity, transparency, safety, health and the protection of human rights, an area in which we have set ourselves the goal of reviewing and align our approach with the European Due Diligence Directive. Finally, after the suspension caused by the pandemic, the company hopes to reactivate social projects in 2022 in areas such as social and workplace integration, training and learning, and philanthropy at a local level.

Governance is an area in which the S&P Global CSA gives us the best rating in the industry thanks to our progress in transparency, rigour and the management of ESG risks, and the way we have integrated this into our global Risk Map. We have also continued to reinforce the solidity of our governance model, ethics and transparency. In 2021 the company increased the proportion of female members on its Board of Directors to 36.36%, exceeding the 30% recommendation, and with the aim of reaching 40% in 2022. We also defined objectives linked to compliance with the recommendations of the Good Governance Code from the Spanish CNMV, achieving 75% compliance with the recommendations in 2021, and setting a target of 85% for 2022.

The Executive Vice President and CEO of Meliá, Gabriel Escarrer, summarises the company's commitment to make sustainability a key driver of value creation in the core business as follows: “we have a triple objective: to be financially viable, socially beneficial and environmentally responsible.”

About Meliá Hotels International

Founded in 1956 in Mallorca (Spain), Meliá Hotels International operates more than 380 hotels (portfolio and pipeline) throughout more than 40 countries, under the brands Gran Meliá Hotels & Resorts, Paradisus by Meliá, ME by Meliá, Meliá Hotels & Resorts, The Meliá Collection, INNSiDE by Meliá and Sol by Meliá, plus a wide portfolio of affiliated hotels under the “Affiliated by Meliá” network. The Group is one of the leading companies in resort hotels worldwide, while also leveraging its experience to consolidate the growing segment of the leisure-inspired urban market. Its commitment to responsible tourism has led the Group to become the most sustainable hotel company in Spain and Europe, according to the last S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (Silver Class 2022). It also has ranked seventh in the Wall Street Journal's list of the 100 most sustainably managed companies in the world (and the leading travel company) and is the only Spanish travel company included in the list of “Europe’s Climate Leaders 2021” by Financial Times. Meliá Hotels International is also included in the IBEX 35 Spanish stock market. For more information, visit www.meliahotelsinternational.com

MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

YEAR END RESULTS 2021

Paradisus Los Cabos I Los Cabos, México

YEAR END RESULTS 2021

GABRIEL ESCARRER, Vice Chairman and CEO of Meliá said:

Dear stakeholders,

2021 was another very difficult year for the global population as a result of a pandemic that is still with us and that, despite the global vaccination programme, has continued to disrupt society in general and travel in particular, based, as we all know, on mobility and interaction between people.

It was a year characterised by constant ups and downs in the evolution of the pandemic and changes in both domestic and international travel restrictions, factors which have continued to test our resilience, our ability to adapt our strategy, and also our corporate responsibility.

2021 began as 2020 had ended, full of uncertainties due to the successive waves of the pandemic. This meant that the key drivers of our resilience in 2020, our liquidity, efficiency and collaboration with our partners and stakeholders, continued to be needed in 2021 to manage a very complex and volatile financial year.

The third quarter saw a turning point in the hotel business, with a gradual improvement in the number of bookings week after week from May, allowing Meliá to keep 27% more hotels open than in the third quarter of 2020. By the end of the quarter, hotels in Spanish and Caribbean resort destinations even managed to recover the levels seen in the third quarter of 2019. This positive trend kept up in the fourth quarter, except in December when we began to see the effect of the Omicron variant.

In spite of the delay in numerous projects caused by the pandemic in 2021, we gradually began to grow again, signing up 22 hotels with more than 4,800 rooms in the second half of the year and extending our presence in strategic areas such as Spain, the Mediterranean, Asia and East Africa. Expansion has continued in the first 2 months of 2022, meaning that over the last 6 months we have reached agreements to add 42 new hotels with more than 10,900 rooms, all of them under management and franchise agreements.

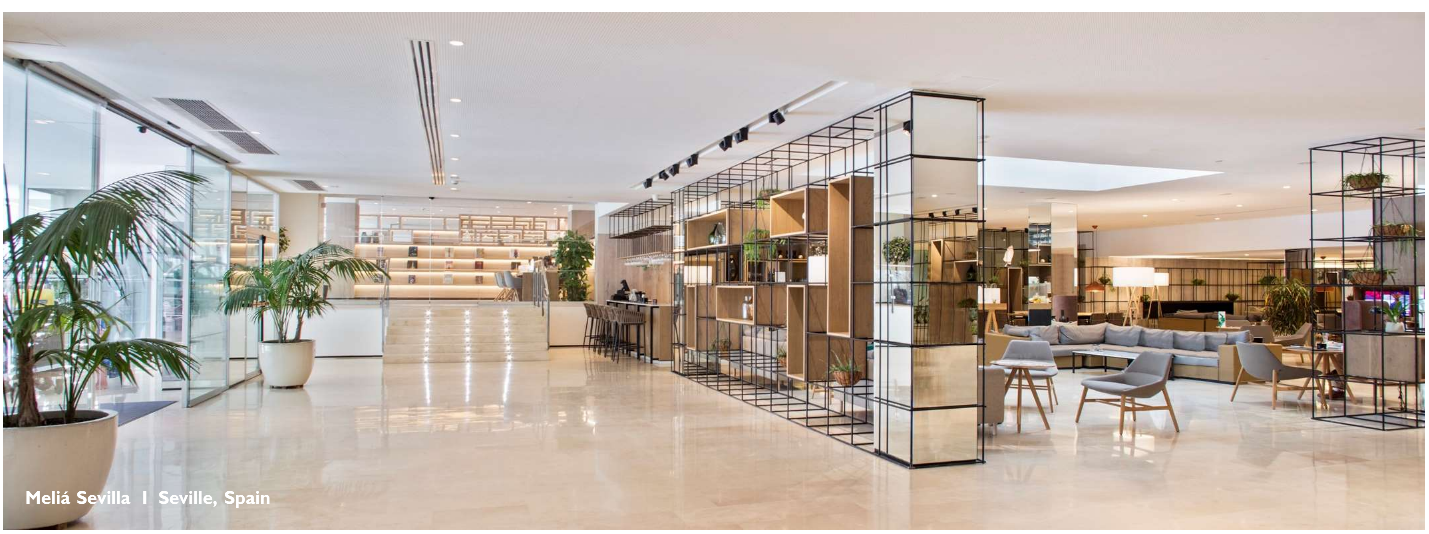
As a company with strong family values, our long-term vision has allowed us to look further into the distance as the industry was hit by the perfect storm of Covid-19. The company has worked with this vision in mind throughout the two years of the pandemic, maintaining its commitment to digitalisation and investments in digital transformation, as well as our focus on our brands and the enhancement of our positioning in the luxury and upscale segment, both of which have been key to boosting our competitiveness in the post-Covid recovery stage. Our roadmap is based on the lessons learned during the pandemic, taking into account social changes, new travel trends, the opportunities created by a market in the process of consolidation, and growing regulation and awareness regarding sustainability. We remain fully committed to digitalisation, sustainability and operational efficiency, all of which are factors that will allow us to continue enhancing our strengths, recover value that has been lost, and take advantage of all the opportunities that the end of the crisis will undoubtedly bring. I am convinced that all of this will lead us to become more profitable, better managers, more efficient, and more sustainable as we move towards 2024.

In addition to the new competitive scenario, the post-Covid context has also brought about a social transformation characterised by greater social and environmental awareness and much more intense regulation in terms of the environmental and digital transition, imposing greater demands on the role that companies should play in the recovery. Acknowledged as the second most sustainable hotel company in the world and number one in Spain and Europe in the assessment carried out by the prestigious Standard & Poor's Global, we got ahead of the current regulatory tsunami and set out to strengthen our commitments to society, the environment, ethics and corporate governance as far as we could from the beginning of the pandemic. In 2021 we also continued to make progress in our commitment to the defence of the Principles of the Global Compact and, as a leading company in our industry, made the greatest efforts to adapt to the new environment, new commitments and new demands in the face of post-Covid challenges.

This report coincides with the end of the so-called "sixth wave" caused by the Omicron variant. Although we must still remain extremely prudent, this may become a turning point that will mark the end of the global disruption caused by Covid, and the beginning of a new era of "living with" a virus that has changed everything. Again, with the greatest prudence, if there are no major surprises, we believe 2022 will be a historic year for resort tourism, which may recover the RevPAR levels seen in 2019, thanks to reduced disruption and a new stage that will allow greater social interaction and mobility, releasing all the pent-up demand for travel.

At Meliá Hotels International we expect to be at the forefront of this historic change, and as a leading company in the tourism industry, we will continue to do our very best to lead a solid, responsible and sustainable recovery together with all our stakeholders.

Kind Regards,
Gabriel Escarrer, Vice Chairman & CEO



Meliá Sevilla I Seville, Spain

YEAR END RESULTS 2021

€ 827.2M REVENUES Ex Capital Gains 12M *+56.6% vs SPLY*	**€ 61.0M** EBITDA Ex Capital Gains 12M *+146.7% vs SPLY*	**€(0.88)** BPA 12M *+€1.75 vs SPLY*
€ 306.6M REVENUES Ex Capital Gains Q4 *+212.4% vs SPLY*	**€ 60.3M** EBITDA Ex Capital Gains Q4 *+214.5% vs SPLY*	**€ (0.12)** BPA Q4 *+€0.45 vs SPLY*
€ 39.4 REVPAR OL&M 12M *+14.9% vs SPLY*	**51%** MELIA.COM	**€ 2,853.2M** DEBT NET *+€249.5M vs Year End 2020*

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

- During the final quarter, the number of available rooms compared to the same period in the previous year increased by +62.9% (-14.3% vs 2019)
- Consolidated Revenue excluding capital gains increased by 56.6% compared to 2020 (-53.8% vs 2019). In the fourth quarter itself, the increase was +212.4% compared to 2020.
- Despite the impact of Omicron in December, fourth quarter EBITDA was €60.3M compared to -€52.7M in the same period of the previous year, confirming the positive trends shown in recent months.
- Of special note was the performance of melia.com and the company loyalty programme, which generated more than 51% of centralised sales for the year.

LIQUIDITY AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

- At the end of December, Net Debt stood at €2,853.2M, an increase of +€41.2M over the final quarter of the year. During this same period the financial Net Debt pre-IFRS 16 increased by +€24.7M, to €1,285.9M, meaning an increase of €30.7M over the entire 2021 financial year. The net financial result improved by 15.7%.
- The liquidity situation (including liquid assets and undrawn credit lines) amounts to €404M.
- The company continues to see debt reduction as one of its top priorities, and continues to consider asset disposals in addition to the one made at the end of June.

OUTLOOK

- In spite of a continuing lack of visibility, Meliá confirms the impact of Omicron in January and mid February, and expects a strong recovery from March onwards.
- In recent weeks, daily bookings are approaching 2019 levels, especially in resorts destinations and cities with a leisure component
- The on the books for the summer season in resorts Spain are above 2019 levels, especially in the average price (driven by demand and the Group's commitment to its brands, its distribution channels, its loyalty program and its focus on the luxury segment)
- The Company signed 21 new hotels and opened 13 new establishments, and has just presented a strategic alliance to incorporate 12 luxury hotels in Vietnam, where we are already the 2nd most established chain.

HOTEL BUSINESS

MAIN STATISTICS OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED

€107.8
ARR 12M
+9.7% vs SPLY

36.6%
% OCCUPANCY 12M
-1.7pp vs SPLY

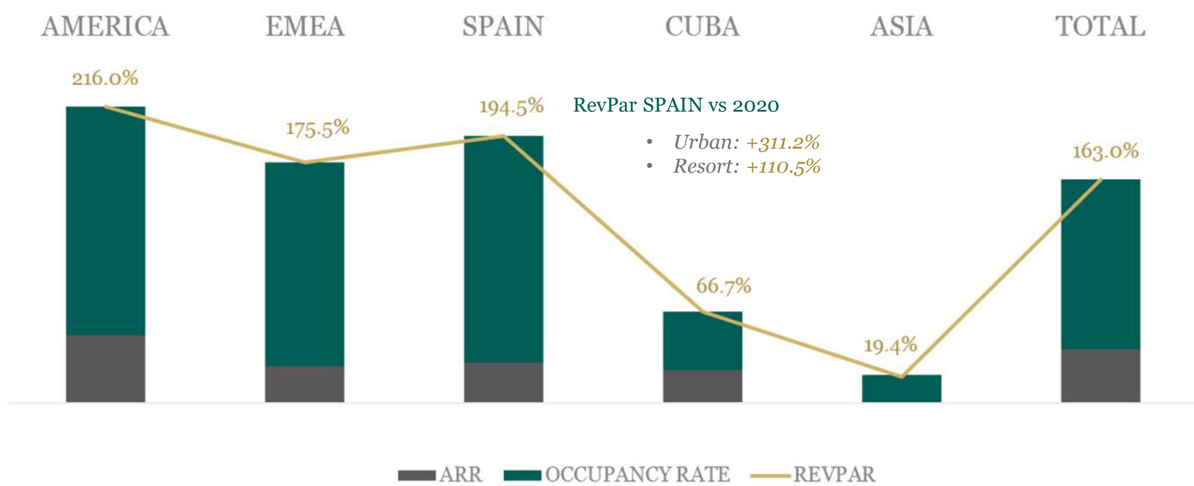
€ 39.4
REVPAR 12M
+14.9% vs SPLY

€107.2
ARR Q4
+31.5% vs SPLY

44.6%
% OCCUPANCY Q4
+22.3pp vs SPLY

€ 47.8
REVPAR Q4
+163.0% vs SPLY

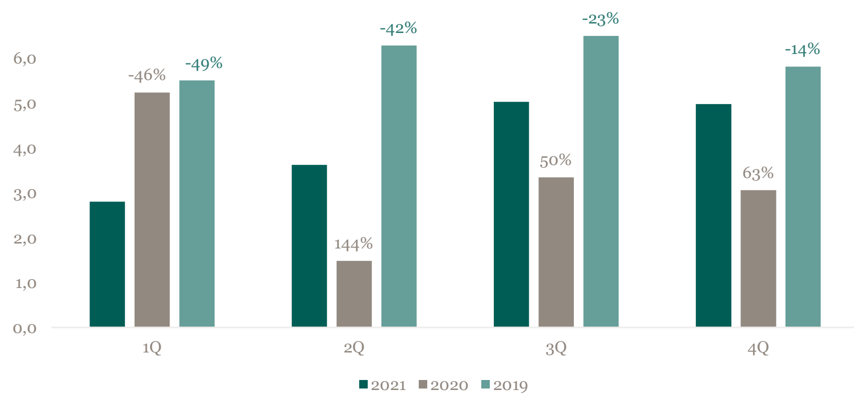
EVOLUTION Q4 2021 vs Q4 2020



AVAILABLE ROOMS 12M O,L&M *(in millions)*

16.4 M
Available rooms 12M
+25.2% vs SPLY
-31.8% vs 2019

5.0 M
Available rooms Q4
+62.9% vs SPLY
-14.3% vs 2019



In the fourth quarter, the number of rooms available compared to the same period in the previous year increased by +80.2% in owned and leased hotels and +62.9% in all the company hotels. If we compare this to the same period in 2019, the variations were -7.0% and -14.3%, respectively. At year-end, only 6% of the overall portfolio was closed for Covid-related reasons, compared to 21% at the end of the previous year.

HOTEL BUSINESS

In general, the hotel business continued to show the positive trends of previous quarters, despite a slowdown since the end of November caused by the Omicron variant that had a significant impact on December.

- In **Spain**, city hotels started the quarter with a number of bookings above previous months. Given the increase in last-minute bookings (7 to 14 days in advance) caused by the pandemic, long weekends and public holiday period performed well up until the December holiday, but from the second week of December, bookings came to a halt in the entire country, and the number of cancellations increased. The performance of resort hotels in Spain in October and November helped reduce differences compared to 2019, although the requirement of a double vaccination for people aged over 12 and the arrival of Omicron and travel restrictions implemented in many European countries caused a large number of cancellations for the second half of December, except for ski-resort destinations. We achieved a positive improvement in rates compared to 2019, especially in upscale hotels and for superior rooms. The recovery in the tour operation business is also of note, returning to levels seen in previous years, with a greater number of international guests, especially from the UK, Germany and France.

- In **EMEA**. Germany had a positive performance in October thanks to last-minute leisure bookings through OTAs and our direct channels. This partially offset the absence of the MICE and Corporate Travel segments. In the second half of November, new travel restrictions were introduced due to the increase in cases in all our destinations. For the rest of the cities, the quarter started off with a remarkable performance in October, with Paris and Milan making a major contribution to the positive results in the region. Paris saw an improvement in both the Corporate Travel and Individual Leisure segments, while Milan significantly outperformed 2019 in the MICE segment. In the United Kingdom, the fourth quarter saw a relative slowdown in domestic stays compared to the levels seen in the summer. Unfortunately, the strong demand and desire to travel was hit by another wave of COVID that emerged in the final weeks of November. The pandemic started to have a negative impact on business just after mid-November, with London being the first destination affected. The increase in infections in Italy and France became significant almost a month later, when demand fell off drastically due to travel restrictions. During this period, the requirement of a negative PCR test to enter the country was introduced in both the United Kingdom and Italy. On the other hand, hotels in East Africa have been strongly recovering their activity, thanks to the positive evolution of the pandemic and the optimal security conditions that iconic hotels such as Meliá Serengeti, Meliá Zanzibar or Gran Meliá Arusha offer.

- In the **Americas,** Mexico continued without border restrictions, leading US and Canadian airlines to increase flights to the different tourist destinations in the country. However, from the middle of December the Department of State in the United States and the Government of Canada issued travel alerts for Mexico due to the Omicron variant. Despite this, the country saw figures in the final quarter above those for the same period in 2019. In the Dominican Republic, the quarter saw sustained growth in flights, with the United States remaining the key feeder market. In December, there was a large number of last-minute cancellations of Christmas and New Year's trips due to the Omicron variant that had an impact on the results for the period. In the U.S.A., New York showed a significant recovery in business in the final quarter thanks to the opening of international borders on November 8 and the proximity of the holidays (Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Eve), which offered travellers more options and activities and led to an increase in demand from both domestic and international travellers. Although the quarter finished relatively strongly in general, December 2021 took a significant hit from the impact of the Omicron variant. Orlando continued the upward trend seen in recent months, with revenues for the period above those of 2019 thanks to the 50th Anniversary of Walt Disney World and the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year holidays, which saw good sales from both direct channels and OTAs.

For other countries in Latin America, the fourth quarter was better than the previous quarter, and in general we were able to move forward and celebrate certain activities that were restricted by the pandemic, such as trade fairs, shows, major events such as Formula 1 in Brazil, accompanied by a recovery in other segments such as Corporate Travel. However, as in other destinations, we were impacted by a significant drop in demand at the end of December.

- In the **APAC** region, China saw a number of outbreaks throughout the country which clearly affected the business, with decreases in both the Leisure Travel and Corporate Travel segments. Another segment affected was MICE, due to government regulations to control the capacity of large events and reduce the risk of new outbreaks. In other Southeast Asian countries, October saw the reopening of most of our hotels in Vietnam, with a positive performance for resort hotels with easy access by car or train from Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City. The situation is positive for our city hotels in Indonesia, where the domestic market is far more important. The importance of government groups and greater demand from the local leisure segment helped generate occupancy of over 60% for hotels in Jakarta, Yogyakarta and Makassar. These hotels achieved occupancy levels similar to 2019, but with a lower average rate due to a lack of international travellers.

- In **Cuba**, after the reopening of borders, the number of flights and visitor arrivals improved notably from November 15. Operations from Canada had already restarted since the first week of October. In addition to the Canadian market, other feeder markets restarted operations in the last quarter. Finally, it should be noted that the last quarter of the year saw twenty hotels in the region with some degree of activity, compared to only 12 for the same dates in the previous year.

Maison Colbert Meliá Collection I Paris, France

HOTEL BUSINESS

OUTLOOK

In spite of a continuing lack of visibility, the beginning of the year has been affected by the Omicron variant, which had an impact on booking cancellations in January and early February, but with a foreseeable recovery from March onwards. However, the bookings already made for the summer season in resort hotels in Spain are above those of 2019, especially driven by an improvement in the average price.

- In **Spain** we began the quarter with poor visibility as already mentioned, further reduced by the impact on bookings of the Omicron variant. In city hotels we continue to depend on the domestic market. At the beginning of January there were cancellations of short-term group business (January-February 2022), mainly having an impact on hotels with a greater dependence on the MICE segment. Worthy of note was the positive performance in ski-resort hotels. As for the Canary Islands, this first quarter was affected by the slowdown in bookings caused by the latest wave of infections, curtailing the positive trends in the destination. However, as of the third week of January, we are seeing an improvement in sales from direct bookings and tour operators, especially in the UK market thanks to the elimination of PCR tests to return to the UK.

- In the **EMEA** region, January suffered from a significant increase in cases throughout Europe. In Germany, the trade fairs scheduled for the first quarter are being cancelled or postponed to the second half of the year, although in recent weeks we have been receiving booking requests for groups for the end of March. The United Kingdom is starting to show signs of recovery, with weekend business doing much better, especially in our lifestyle brands. However, tight restrictions across Europe are having a negative effect. In Italy, the government has decided to increase restrictions, which has lead to an increase in cancellations, particularly from groups. A gradual improvement is expected in February and March, taking into account that the main events have still not been cancelled. In Paris there is a general lack of demand affecting all segments, and almost no MICE business at all. The only positive trend is at the Innside Charles de Gaulle thanks to more airport traffic. However, we are confident about a quick recovery from March onwards, taking into account the trends we saw in September.

- In Mexico and the Dominican Republic the Omicron variant and alerts about non-essential travel from the governments of the United States and Canada increased the number of cancellations in all segments for the first two months of the year. Group business has also been cancelled, together with requests to move events that were initially planned for the first quarter to the third and fourth quarters of 2022. On the other hand, we are still seeing a large number of group requests (RFPs) for the second part of 2022 and for 2023. In the U.S.A., booking and cancellation trends seen in the latter part of December continue to spill over into the first quarter, with many companies extending remote working policies indefinitely. The Innside New York is focusing its strategy for the coming months on domestic travellers. Melia Orlando, with this first quarter being its high season, is expected to recover 2019 levels despite restrictions. For other countries in Latin America, January and February are considered the low season for holidays, with the MICE and Corporate Travel segments expected to pick up again as of March, when the main trade fairs and events are scheduled.

MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

HOTEL BUSINESS

OUTLOOK

- In the **APAC** region, China started with a situation similar to the end of 2019, with outbreaks in several cities causing their isolation and stringent government restrictions to limit movement between provinces. After the Chinese New Year, a rapid recovery in demand is expected to maintain revenues above the previous year. In Southeast Asian countries a similar situation to the end of 2021 is expected for the first few months of the year. Strategies are focusing on domestic markets in the first semester, with international markets not expected to open until the second half of the year.

- In **Cuba**, stronger health control measures for foreign visitors put in place on January 5 are affecting the recovery of tourism, although demand is projected to grow significantly compared to the first quarter of 2021. Work on the improvement of several hotels will continue over the quarter. During the quarter, the improvement works of several hotels continued.

Meliá Barcelona Sky I Barcelona, Spain

OTHER NON HOTEL BUSINESSESS

CIRCLE by MELIÁ

Sales in the quarter grew by +156% compared to the same period in the previous year and were only -10% less than in the same period in 2019. The growth between quarters was mainly due to higher hotel occupancy, above that of the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as specific improvements in key performance indicators. Growth was also due to the performance of new points of sale, such as Circle Los Cabos and Destinations Punta Cana.

Revenue (IFRS 15) for the quarter was up by +4.6% compared to the same period in the previous year, and up by +11% for the full year.

+126.5%

Performance 12M 2021
Sales Circle by Meliá

+11.0%

Performance 12M 2021
Revenues IFRS 15
Circle by Meliá

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

Over the final quarter of the year, there were no asset sales made to add to the sale at the end of June of 6 owned hotels and a participation in 2 other hotels for a net cash amount of 170 million euros, generating capital gains at the EBITDA level of approximately 64 million euros.

The company plans to have a new assets valuation by an independent expert during 2022 as well as to indicate that we continue to analyse additional asset sales as an option to reduce debt.

Meliá Trinidad Peninsula I Trinidad, Cuba

INCOME STATEMENT

€902.4M	**€(771.6)M**	**€125.5M**
REVENUES	OPERATING EXPENSES	EBITDA
+70.8% vs SPLY	***-13.6% vs SPLY***	***+182.8% vs SPLY***
€(145.3)M	**€(62.8)M**	**€(192.9)M**
EBIT	FINANCIAL RESULT	NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE
+73.9% vs SPLY	***+15.7% vs SPLY***	***+67.6% vs SPLY***

REVENUES AND OPERATING EXPENSES:

Consolidated Revenue excluding capital gains increased by +56.6% compared to 2020, but were -53.8% less than 2019. In the fourth quarter itself, revenues increased by +212.4% compared to 2020, and decreased by -24.1% compared to the same period in 2019. Throughout the year, the company has received direct aid from different European governments in the amount of approximately 36Mn euros, to compensate part of the business losses during the pandemic in 2020.

Operating expenses increase by 13.6% with respect to the same period in the previous year and decrease by -40.8% compared to 2019. Excluding the expenses associated with capital gains and the extraordinary expenses in 2020 (impairment of real estate investments and loan provisions), costs increased by 16.7% compared to 2020. While some costs will come back in as we continue to recover, we remain extremely focused on cost discipline. Given our business model and the actions we took during the pandemic to further streamline our operations, we expect permanent margin improvement versus 2019 levels in 300 basis points over the next few years.

EBITDA stood at +€125.5M compared to -€151.5M in 2020.

EBITDA excluding capital gains stood at +€61.0M compared to -€130.5M in 2020.

Depreciation and Amortization decreased by -€134.9M compared to the previous year. The main difference was the impairments included in 2020 accounts.

Earnings before interest and taxes (**EBIT**) stood at -€145.3M compared to -€557.3M in 2020

THE NET ATTRIBUTABLE RESULT reached -€192.9M, improving by 67.6% compared to 2020.

INCOME STATEMENT

% growth Q4 21 vs Q4 20	Q4 2021	Q4 2020	INCOME STATEMENT (Million Euros)	12M 2021	12M 2020	% growth 12M 21 vs 12M 20
			Revenues split			
	303.8	80.7	Total HOTELS	828.6	512.1	
	39.8	18.3	Management Model	108.4	80.2	
	257.7	60.5	Hotel Business Owned & Leased	704.6	413.8	
	6.3	1.9	Other Hotel Business	15.6	18.1	
	3.8	-0.6	Real Estate Revenues	82.6	5.3	
	9.8	16.2	Club Meliá Revenues	48.5	53.2	
	51.8	37.0	Overheads	115.7	78.5	
	369.2	133.3	Total Revenues Aggregated	1,075.4	649.0	
	-62.0	-35.2	Eliminations on consolidation	-173.0	-120.6	
213.1%	**307.2**	**98.1**	**Total Consolidate Revenues**	**902.4**	**528.4**	**70.8%**
	-32.9	-8.4	Raw Materials	-91.6	-58.9	
	-100.8	-61.8	Personnel expenses	-307.4	-282.1	
	-110.6	-80.6	Other operating expenses	-372.6	-338.3	
-62.1%	**(244.3)**	**(150.7)**	**Total Operating Expenses**	**(771.6)**	**(679.3)**	**-13.6%**
219.5%	**62.9**	**(52.6)**	**EBITDAR**	**130.9**	**(150.9)**	**186.8%**
	-1.9	-0.1	Rental expenses	-5.3	-0.7	
215.7%	**60.9**	**(52.7)**	**EBITDA**	**125.5**	**(151.5)**	**182.8%**
	-35.4	-54.1	Depreciation and amortisation	-125.6	-179.9	
	-40.5	-34.4	Depreciation and amortisation (ROU)	-145.3	-225.9	
89.3%	**(15.1)**	**(141.1)**	**EBIT (OPERATING PROFIT)**	**(145.3)**	**(557.3)**	**73.9%**
	-8.6	-9.0	Financial Expense	-39.2	-33.3	
	-7.4	-7.0	Rental Financial Expense	-27.4	-32.5	
	-0.7	3.2	Other Financial Results	5.3	-8.1	
	1.1	5.1	Exchange Rate Differences	-1.5	-0.7	
-103.3%	**(15.6)**	**(7.7)**	**Total financial profit/(loss)**	**(62.8)**	**(74.6)**	**15.7%**
	-1.5	-6.1	Profit / (loss) from Associates and JV	-9.2	-31.9	
79.2%	**(32.2)**	**(154.9)**	**Profit before taxes and minorities**	**(217.4)**	**(663.8)**	**67.2%**
	1.1	27.6	Taxes	19.5	51.0	
75.5%	**(31.1)**	**(127.3)**	**Group net profit/(loss)**	**(197.9)**	**(612.7)**	**67.7%**
	-4.5	-1.0	Minorities	-5.0	-16.8	
78.9%	**(26.6)**	**(126.3)**	**Profit/(loss) of the parent company**	**(192.9)**	**(595.9)**	**67.6%**

FINANCIAL RESULTS

€ (39.2)M
FINANCIAL EXPENSE
-17.5% vs SPLY

€ 5.3M
OTHER FINANCIAL RESULTS
+165.4% vs SPLY

€ (27.4)M
RENTAL FINANCIAL EXPENSES
+15.6% vs SPLY

€(1.5)M
EXCHANGE RATES DIFFERENCES
-136.4% vs SPLY

FINANCIAL RESULT
+15.7 %

The Net Financial Result improved by €11.8M (+15.7%), mainly explained by the improvement in Other Financial Results, for which the same period in the previous year saw the impact of the impairment of other financial loans (-€14Mn), as well as the improvement in Rental financial results, caused by changes in interest rate estimates due to the renegotiation of some lease contracts due to Covid. Interest expenses increased by 17.5% compared to the same period in the previous year due to the increase in bank debt.

LIQUIDITY & DEBT

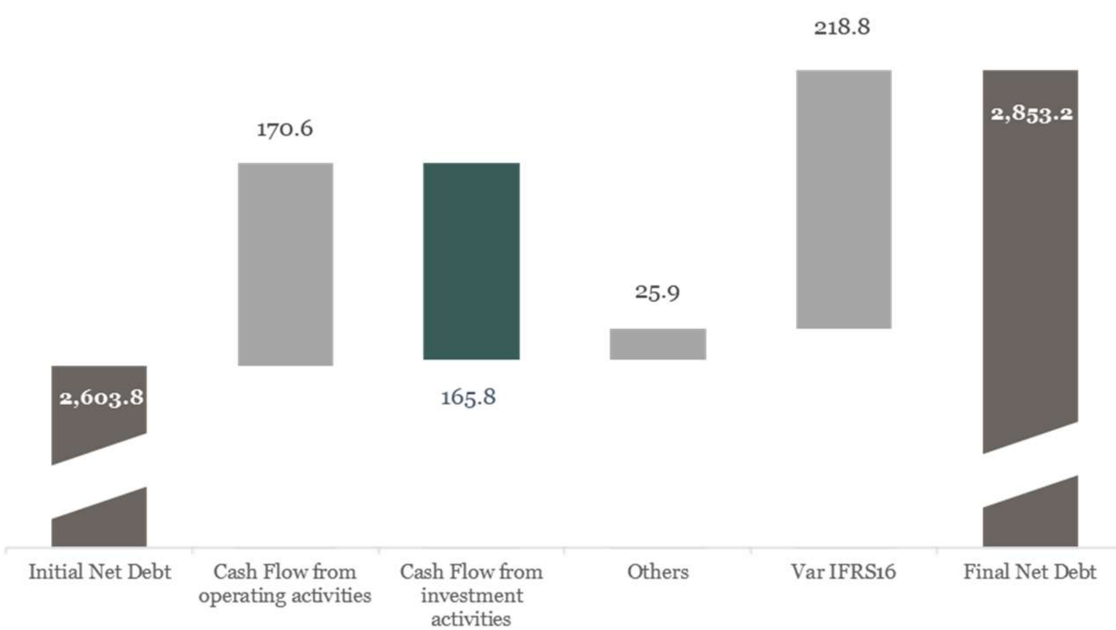
+€ 249.5M
NET DEBT INCREASE

+€ 30.7M
PRE IFRS16 NET DEBT INCREASE

DEBT NET
€2,853.2M

Pre IFRS16 NET DEBT
€ 1,285.9M

DEBT NET
Dec 2020 – Dec 2021



**Cash Flow operating activities: Rental payments and maintenance CAPEX are included.*

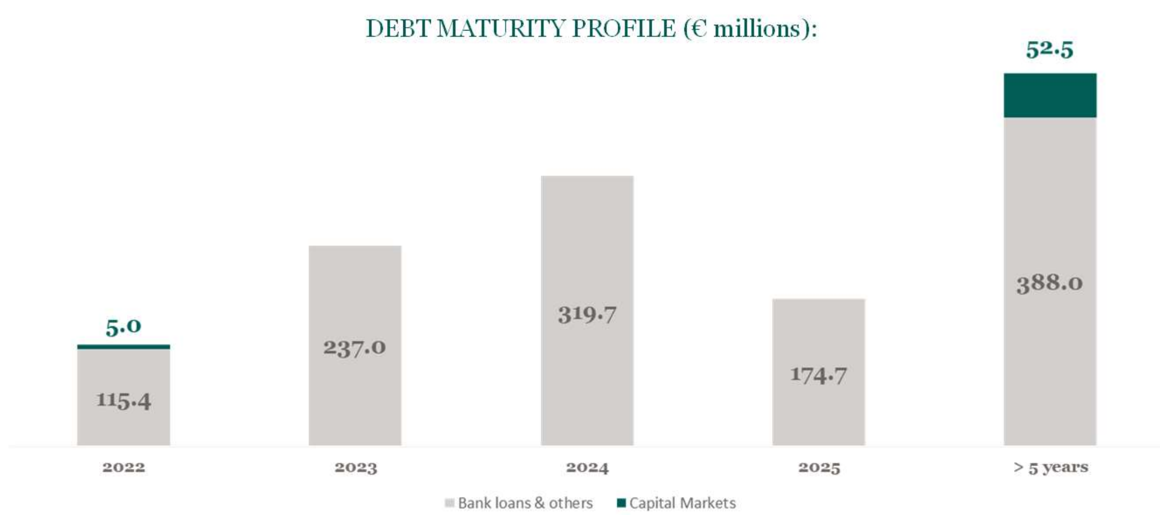
FINANCIAL RESULTS. LIQUIDITY & DEBT

At the end of December, Net Debt stood at €2,853.2M, an increase of +€41.2M over the final quarter of the year. During this same period the financial Net Debt pre-IFRS 16 increased by +€24.7M, to €1,285.9M, meaning an increase of €30.7M over the entire 2021 financial year. We would like to highlight that the company is working on the refinancing of upcoming maturities, which would extend the average maturity of the debt to 4.6 years. We would like to remember that Meliá does not have any debt with financial covenants. It is also worth noting that our mortgage debt currently stands at 300 million euros, which represents a loan to value of the existing owned properties below 9%, as well as pointing out that 52% of the debt is at a fixed interest rate. The average interest rate for the year has been 2.85%.

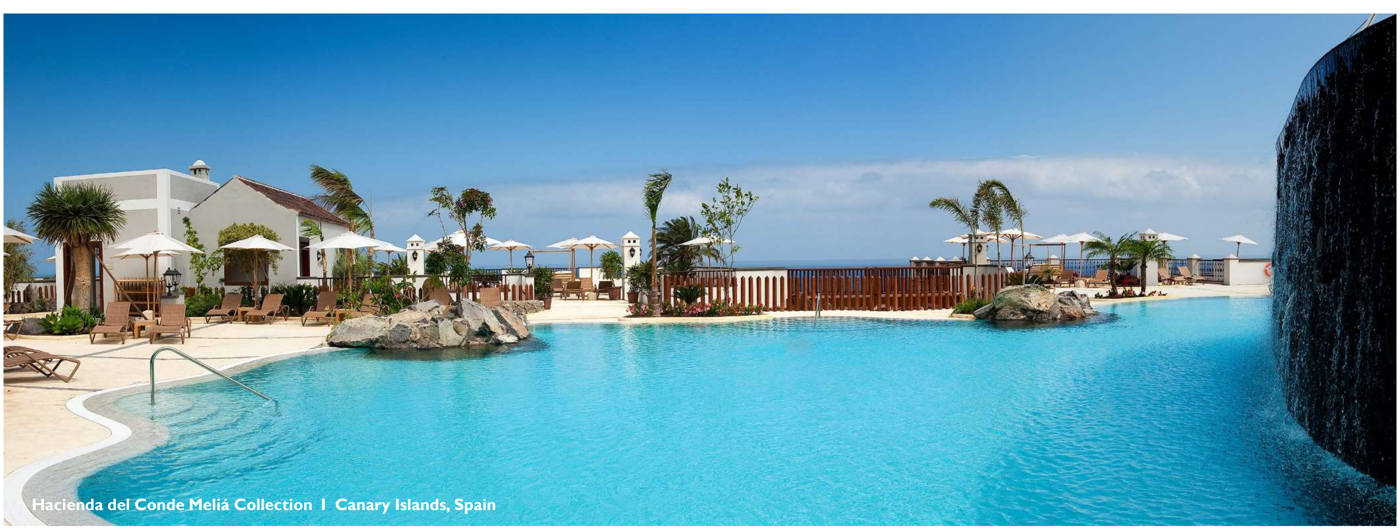
At the end of the year, the liquidity situation (including liquid assets and undrawn credit lines) amounts to €404M.

The company continues to see debt reduction as one of its top priorities, and continues to consider asset disposals in addition to the one made at the end of June 2021.

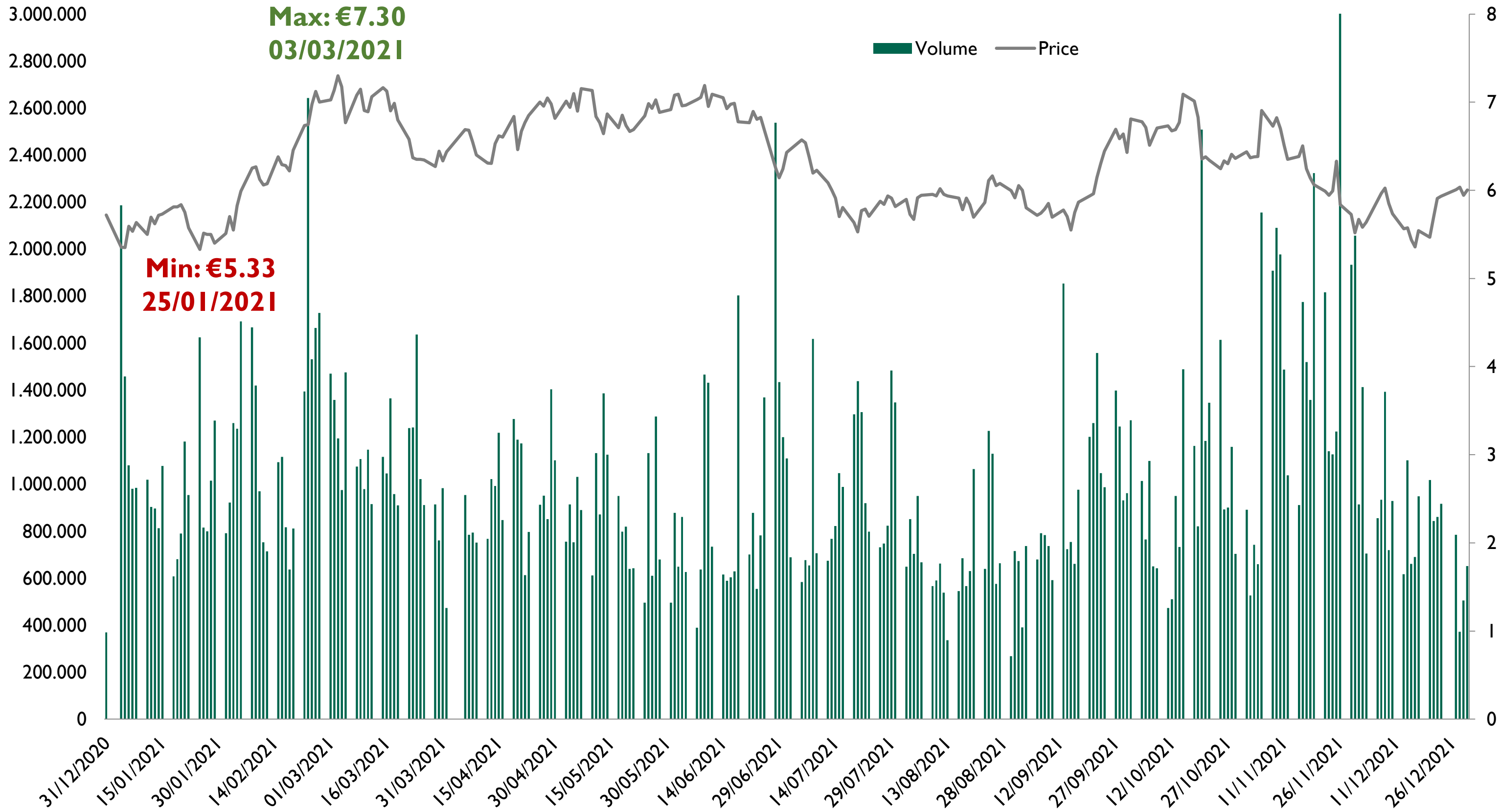
The maturity profile of current debt is shown below:



Excluding comercial papers and credit lines.



MELIÁ IN THE STOCK MARKET



STOCK MARKET

4.93%
MHI Performance 12M

7.93%
IBEX-35 Performance 12M

	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	2021
Avarage daily volumen (thousand shares)	1,139.35	924.49	869.42	1,147.39	**1,018.89**
Meliá Performance	10.75%	-1.50%	3.04%	-6.66%	**4.93%**
Ibex 35 Performance	6.27%	2.81%	-0.28%	-0.94%	**7.93%**

	dic-21	dic-20
Avarage of shares (million)	**220.40**	220.40
Avarage daily volume (thousands shares)	**1,018.89**	1,486.55
Maximum share price (euros)	**7.30**	8.34
Minimun share price (euros)	**5.33**	2.74
Last price (euros)	**6.00**	5.72
Market capitalization (million euros)	**1,322.84**	1,260.69
Dividend (euros)	**-**	-

Source: Bloomberg.

Note: Meliá's shares are listed on the Ibex 35 and FTSE4Good Ibex Index.


Meliá Villa Marquis | Paris, France

APPENDIX

MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

HOTEL BUSINESS

FINANCIAL INDICATORS (in millions)

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES	12M 2021 €mn	12M 2020 €mn	% change
Total aggregated Revenues	**704.6**	**413.8**	**70.3%**
Owned	354.4	213.7	
Leased	350.2	200.1	
Of which Room Revenues	**403.4**	**235.4**	**71.3%**
Owned	181.4	106.3	
Leased	222.0	129.2	
EBITDAR Split	**102.2**	**-62.3**	**264.0%**
Owned	47.4	-32.8	
Leased	54.8	-29.5	
EBITDA Split	**96.9**	**-63.0**	**254.0%**
Owned	47.4	-32.8	
Leased	49.5	-30.2	
EBIT Split	**-144.8**	**-409.6**	**64.6%**
Owned	-28.4	-156.2	
Leased	-116.4	-253.4	

MANAGEMENT MODEL	12M 2021 €mn	12M 2020 €mn	% change
Total Management Model Revenues	**108.4**	**80.2**	**35.1%**
Third Parties Fees	17.0	10.4	
Owned & Leased Fees	35.0	17.2	
Other Revenues	56.4	52.6	
Total EBITDA Management Model	**-2.4**	**-18.6**	**87.2%**
Total EBIT Management Model	**-10.7**	**-37.4**	**71.3%**

OTHER HOTEL BUSINESS	12M 2021 €mn	12M 2020 €mn	% change
Revenues	**15.6**	**18.1**	**-13.5%**
EBITDAR	0.3	-4.1	
EBITDA	0.3	-4.2	
EBIT	-1.0	-5.5	

MAIN STATISTICS

	OWNED & LEASED						OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED					
	Occup.		ARR		RevPAR		Occup.		ARR		RevPAR	
	%	Chg pts.	€	Chg %	€	Chg %	%	Chg pts.	€	Chg %	€	Chg %
TOTAL HOTELS	41.3%	2.2	117.9	7.0%	48.7	12.8%	36.6%	1.7	107.8	9.7%	39.4	14.9%
América	42.4%	5.3	107.2	-2.1%	45.4	11.9%	37.8%	8.1	95.0	-6.5%	35.9	19.2%
EMEA	32.6%	-1.7	122.6	4.7%	39.9	-0.4%	32.8%	-0.3	131.7	7.8%	43.2	6.9%
Spain	46.2%	2.0	121.6	14.1%	56.2	19.3%	45.3%	3.9	118.9	19.6%	53.9	30.8%
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7%	-13.7	66.9	-26.7%	13.2	-56.8%
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.2%	-2.8	68.6	-1.9%	19.4	-10.6%

* Available rooms 12M: 8,284.7k (vs 5,455.7k en 12M 2020) in O&L // 16,436.1k (vs 13,126.3 en 12M 2020) in O,L&M.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS BY AREA 12M 2021

(Million €)

FINANCIAL INDICATORS BY AREA 12M 2021

	CONSOLIDATED FIGURES										MANAGEMENT MODEL					
	Total aggregated Revenues		Of which Room Revenues		EBITDAR		EBITDA		EBIT		Third Parties Fees		Owned&Leased Fees		Other Revenues	
	€	% change	€	% change	€	% change	€	% change	€	% change	€	% change	€	% change	€	% change
AMERICA	219.6	74.5%	99.7	79.0%	26.8	259.1%	24.6	237.3%	-11.2	85.9%	1.4	-13.9%	12.5	105.4%	2.1	-76.4%
Owned	202.9	70.9%	86.3	72.3%	24.5	286.4%	24.5	286.4%	-5.3	91.0%						
Leased	16.7	134.7%	13.4	139.1%	2.3	161.9%	0.1	101.8%	-5.9	71.4%						
EMEA	181.4	31.2%	94.5	31.2%	26.3	253.4%	26.2	256.6%	-57.9	51.6%	1.2	141.9%	5.6	33.6%	3.9	152.3%
Owned	38.7	65.2%	18.5	46.5%	2.7	132.3%	2.7	132.3%	-21.8	52.7%						
Leased	142.7	47.2%	76.0	28.0%	23.6	368.3%	23.5	379.6%	-36.1	51.0%						
SPAIN	303.6	81.1%	209.2	94.2%	49.2	273.3%	46.1	263.1%	-75.7	64.0%	10.3	96.0%	16.8	144%	4.0	-27.8%
Owned	112.9	57.5%	76.7	75.9%	20.2	278.7%	20.2	278.7%	-1.3	97.5%						
Leased	190.8	98.7%	132.5	106.6%	29.0	269.8%	25.9	252.7%	-74.4	53.2%						
CUBA	-		-		-		-		-		2.4	67.3%			0.1	-80%
ASIA	-		-		-		-		-		1.7	6.0%			1.5	103%
TOTAL	**704.6**	**70.3%**	**403.4**	**71.3%**	**102.2**	**264.0%**	**96.9**	**254.0%**	**-144.8**	**64.6%**	**17.0**	**63.7%**	**35.0**	**103.4%**	**11.5**	**7.1%**

AVAILABLE ROOMS *(in thousands)*

	O&L		O&L&M	
	12M 2021	**12M 2020**	**12M 2021**	**12M 2020**
AMERICA	2,195.5	1,372.8	3,359.6	2,668.0
EMEA	2,366.2	1,795.1	2,631.3	2,009.4
SPAIN	3,723.1	2,287.8	6,509.0	4,371.4
CUBA			2,093.0	2,351.6
ASIA			1,843.1	1,725.9
TOTAL	**8,284.7**	5,455.7	**16,436.1**	13,126.3

BUSINESS SEGMENTATION & EXCHANGE RATES

12M 2021	Total Hotels	Real Estate	Club Meliá	Overheads	Total aggregated	Eliminations on consolidation	Total Consolidated
REVENUES	**828.6**	**82.6**	**48.5**	**115.7**	**1,075.4**	**(173.0)**	**902.4**
EXPENSES	728.4	16.0	38.1	162.0	944.5	(173.0)	771.6
EBITDAR	100.2	66.6	10.4	(46.3)	130.9	(0.0)	130.9
RENTALS	5.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	5.3	0.0	5.3
EBITDA	**94.8**	**66.6**	**10.4**	**(46.3)**	**125.5**	**(0.0)**	**125.5**
D&A	109.3	0.1	0.4	15.8	125.6	0.0	125.6
D&A (ROU)	142.1	0.3	0.0	2.9	145.3	0.0	145.3
EBIT	**(156.5)**	**66.1**	**10.0**	**(64.9)**	**(145.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(145.3)**

12M 2020	Total Hotels	Real Estate	Club Meliá	Overheads	Total aggregated	Eliminations on consolidation	Total Consolidated
REVENUES	**512.1**	**5.3**	**53.2**	**78.5**	**649.0**	**(120.6)**	**528.4**
EXPENSES	597.2	24.8	44.3	133.6	799.9	(120.6)	679.3
EBITDAR	(85.1)	(19.6)	8.9	(55.1)	(150.9)	(0.0)	(150.9)
RENTALS	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.7
EBITDA	**(85.8)**	**(19.6)**	**8.9**	**(55.1)**	**(151.5)**	**(0.0)**	**(151.5)**
D&A	144.2	0.1	0.3	35.3	179.9	0.0	179.9
D&A (ROU)	222.5	0.3	0.0	3.1	225.9	0.0	225.9
EBIT	**(452.5)**	**(20.0)**	**8.6**	**(93.5)**	**(557.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(557.3)**

12M 2021 EXCHANGE RATES

	12M 2021	12M 2020	12M 2021 VS 12M 2020
1 foreign currency= X€	Average Rate	Average Rate	% change
Sterling(GBP)	1.1629	1.1241	3.45%
American Dollar(USD)	0.8450	0.8763	-3.57%

Q4 2021 EXCHANGE RATES

	Q4 2021	Q4 2020	Q4 2021 VS Q4 2020
1 foreign currency = X€	Average Rate	Average Rate	% change
Sterling (GBP)	1.1791	1.1077	6.45%
American Dollar (USD)	0.8762	0.8398	4.34%

MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

MAIN STATISTICS BY BRAND & COUNTRY 12M 2021

MAIN STATISTICS BY BRAND

	OWNED & LEASED						OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED					
	Occup.		ARR		RevPAR		Occup.		ARR		RevPAR	
	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %
Paradisus	45,7%	3,8	127,2	-2,9%	58,2	5,9%	43,7%	2,0	126,9	-4,0%	55,5	0,5%
ME by Melia	40,2%	-1,3	296,9	11,9%	119,3	8,5%	39,2%	-1,0	273,2	16,0%	107,1	13,0%
The Meliá Collection	39,9%	-22,5	260,8	51,2%	104,1	-3,3%	42,5%	6,1	222,5	-7,3%	94,5	8,3%
Gran Meliá	41,4%	1,4	279,3	36,5%	115,6	41,2%	39,9%	4,6	203,2	20,0%	81,1	35,7%
Meliá	40,0%	1,9	110,6	1,0%	44,2	5,9%	33,3%	0,5	102,8	4,7%	34,3	6,3%
Innside	36,2%	0,5	105,6	6,2%	38,3	7,7%	39,0%	2,4	98,1	13,6%	38,3	21,0%
Tryp by Wyndham	36,1%	2,0	48,7	-26,2%	17,6	-22,0%	25,8%	2,0	35,5	-40,4%	9,1	-35,3%
Sol	46,2%	-2,3	87,5	19,3%	40,5	13,7%	39,1%	-0,5	88,7	19,3%	34,7	17,7%
Affiliated by Meliá	43,8%	5,2	80,0	-0,9%	35,0	12,4%	42,5%	5,4	73,1	1,1%	31,0	15,7%
TOTAL	**41,3%**	**2,2**	**117,9**	**7,0%**	**48,7**	**12,8%**	**36,6%**	**1,7**	**107,8**	**9,7%**	**39,4**	**14,9%**

MAIN STATISTICS BY COUNTRY

	OWNED & LEASED						OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED					
	Occup.		ARR		RevPAR		Occup.		ARR		RevPAR	
	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %
AMERICA	**42,4%**	**5,3**	**107,2**	**-2,1%**	**45,4**	**11,9%**	**30,8%**	**-0,6**	**88,1**	**-8,6%**	**27,2**	**-10,2%**
Dominican Republic	41,6%	-4,9	90,1	-8,8%	37,5	-18,4%	41,6%	-4,9	90,1	-8,8%	37,5	-18,4%
Mexico	50,2%	9,1	116,3	-7,6%	58,4	13,0%	50,2%	9,2	116,3	-7,6%	58,4	13,0%
USA	47,6%	14,2	129,5	18,6%	61,6	69,1%	47,6%	14,2	129,5	18,6%	61,6	69,1%
Venezuela	14,3%	4,1	106,7	0,1%	15,3	39,7%	14,3%	4,1	106,7	0,1%	15,3	39,7%
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,7%	-13,7	66,9	-26,7%	13,2	-56,8%
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,4%	12,5	47,0	-23,8%	14,3	29,0%
ASIA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,2%**	**-2,8**	**68,6**	**-1,9%**	**19,4**	**-10,6%**
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,7%	0,9	37,3	-30,6%	8,5	-27,8%
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,8%	-2,9	78,1	22,1%	35,8	14,9%
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,1%	-15,3	119,2	21,2%	21,6	-34,3%
EUROPE	**40,9%**	**1,1**	**121,9**	**10,3%**	**49,9**	**13,3%**	**41,7%**	**2,9**	**121,8**	**15,4%**	**50,8**	**24,1%**
Austria	26,9%	4,3	149,9	6,1%	40,3	26,3%	26,9%	4,3	149,9	6,1%	40,3	26,3%
Germany	29,8%	-3,5	89,8	-7,4%	26,8	-17,1%	29,8%	-3,5	89,8	-7,4%	26,8	-17,1%
France	45,0%	-7,0	127,1	2,6%	57,2	-11,1%	45,0%	-7,0	127,1	2,6%	57,2	-11,1%
United Kingdom	33,3%	0,5	173,8	-1,0%	57,8	0,5%	33,6%	1,8	175,1	0,8%	58,8	6,5%
Italy	46,4%	10,8	200,6	12,9%	93,1	46,9%	46,4%	10,7	200,6	12,9%	93,1	46,9%
SPAIN	**46,2%**	**2,0**	**121,6**	**14,2%**	**56,2**	**19,3%**	**45,8%**	**4,6**	**119,6**	**18,8%**	**54,8**	**32,0%**
Resorts	46,7%	-1,3	146,5	23,3%	68,4	20,0%	48,3%	4,7	133,4	23,9%	64,5	37,3%
Urban	45,9%	4,4	101,4	5,8%	46,5	16,9%	43,2%	4,5	103,5	11,9%	44,7	24,8%
TOTAL	**41,3%**	**2,2**	**117,9**	**7,0%**	**48,7**	**12,8%**	**36,6%**	**1,7**	**107,8**	**9,7%**	**39,4**	**14,9%**

BALANCE SHEET

(Million Euros)	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	% change
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill	28.0	35.3	-20.7%
Other Intagibles	49.0	61.4	-20.1%
Tangible Assets	1,589.0	1,688.7	-5.9%
Rights of Use (ROU)	1,429.1	1,186.9	20.4%
Investment Properties	104.9	103.0	1.9%
Investment in Associates	175.2	178.4	-1.8%
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	184.8	135.9	36.1%
Defered Ta Assets	329.4	317.2	3.8%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**3,889.6**	**3,706.8**	**4.9%**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	25.3	24.4	3.7%
Trade and Other receivables	135.9	135.0	0.7%
Tax Assets on Current Gains	17.6	34.8	-49.4%
Other Current Financial Assets	46.6	66.9	-30.4%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	97.9	104.7	-6.5%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**323.2**	**365.7**	**-11.6%**
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,212.9**	**4,072.6**	**3.4%**
EQUITY			
Issued Capital	44.1	44.1	-
Share Premium	1,079.1	1,079.1	0.0%
Reserves	435.4	414.6	5.0%
Treasury Shares	-3.6	-3.4	6.4%
Results From Prior Years	-835.5	-213.1	292.1%
Translation Differences	-222.2	-246.9	-10.0%
Other Adjustments for Changes in Value	-1.0	-3.1	-66.9%
Profit Attributable to Parent Company	-192.9	-595.9	
EQUITY ATTIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT CO.	**303.3**	**475.3**	**-36.2%**
Minority Interests	22.3	25.5	-12.6%
TOTAL NET EQUITY	**325.7**	**500.8**	**-35.0%**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Issue of Debentures and Other Marketable Securities	51.7	34.2	51.3%
Bank Debt	1,126.8	1,064.9	5.8%
Present Value of Long Term Debt (Rentals)	1,379.1	1,189.4	16.0%
Other Non-Current Liabilities	6.0	11.5	-47.9%
Capital Grants and Other Deferred Income	312.9	292.4	7.0%
Provisions	25.7	26.5	-3.1%
Defered Tax Liabilities	182.8	192.9	-5.2%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**3,084.9**	**2,811.8**	**9.7%**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Issue of Debentures and Other Marketable Securities	82.6	0.2	47871.0%
Bank Debt	122.7	260.6	-52.9%
Present Value of Short Term Debt (Rentals)	188.2	159.2	18.3%
Trade and Other Payables	366.7	293.3	25.0%
Liabilities for Current Income Tax	1.2	1.9	-33.4%
Other Current Liabilities	40.9	44.8	-8.7%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	**802.3**	**759.9**	**-1.2%**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**3,887.2**	**3,571.7**	**8.8%**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**4,212.9**	**4,072.6**	**3.4%**

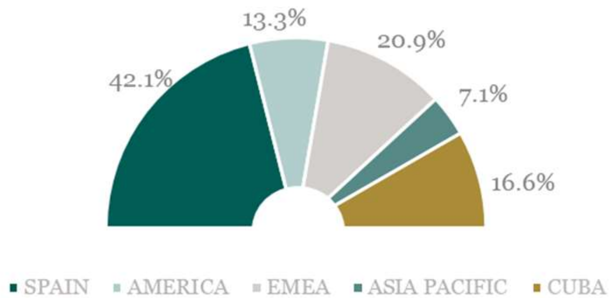
MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

FUTURE DEVELOPEMENT

PORTFOLIO

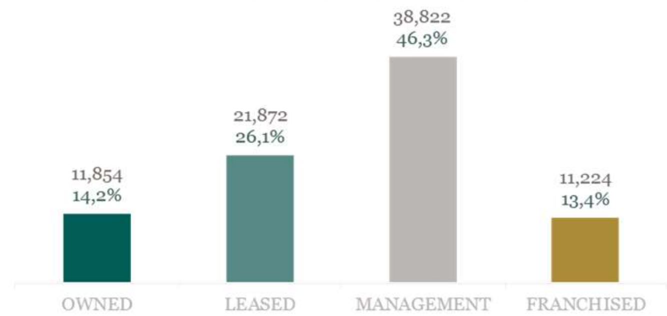
316
Hotels

Portfolio by area (% rooms)



83,772
Rooms

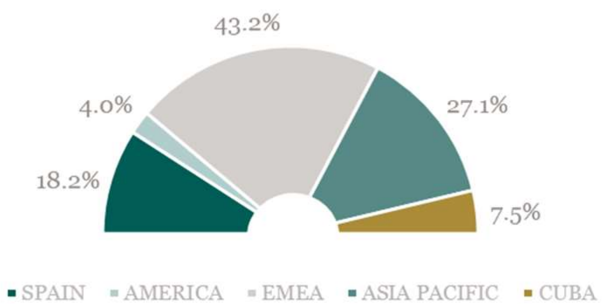
Portfolio by contract (% rooms)



PIPELINE

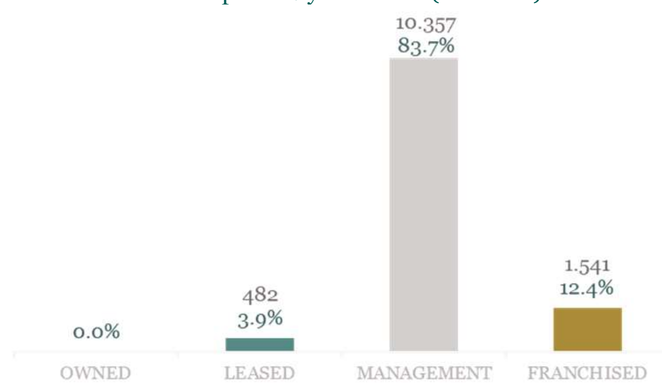
+52
New Hotels

Pipeline by area (% roms)



+12,380
Rooms
+14.8%

Pipeline by contracts (% rooms)



Openings between 01/01/2021 – 31/12/2021

HOTEL	COUNTRY / CITY	CONTRACT	ROOMS	REGION
INNSIDE AMSTERDAM	Netherland / Amsterdam	Leased	328	Europe
MELIÁ CHONGQING	China / Chongquing	Management	230	Asia
PLAYA ESPERANZA RESORT AFFILIATED BY MELIÁ	Spain / Mallorca	Franchised	565	Europe
SOL COSMOPOLITAN RHODES	Greece / Rhodes	Franchised	377	Europe
INNSIDE NEWCASTLE	United Kingdom / Newcastle	Leased	161	Europe
INNSIDE LUXEMBURGO	Luxemburg / Luxemburgo	Leased	123	Europe
SOL OASIS MARRAKECH	Morocco / Marrakech	Management	211	Africa
MELIÁ FRANKFURT CITY	Germany / Frankfurt am Main	Leased	431	Europe
PALACIO DE AVILES AFFILIATED BY MELIÁ	Spain / Aviles	Franchised	78	Europe
HALLEY HOTEL & APARTMENTS AFFILIATED BY MELIÁ	Spain / Benidorm	Franchised	106	Europe
INNSIDE LIVERPOOL	Reino Unido / Liverpool	Leased	207	Europe
ME BARCELONA	España / Barcelona	Leased	164	Europe
MELIÁ PHUKET MAI KHAO	Tailandia / Phuket	Management	100	Asia

FUTURE DEVELOPEMENT

Desaffiliations between 01/01/2021 – 31/12/2021

HOTEL	COUNTRY / CITY	CONTRACT	ROOMS	REGION
TRYP MEDELLIN	Colombia/ Medellin	Franchised	140	America
SOL HOUSE TAGHAZOUT BAY SURF	Morocco/Agadir	Management	91	Africa
MELIÁ SAIDIA GARDEN ALL INCL. GOLF RESORT	Morocco/ Saidia	Management	150	Africa
MELIÁ SAIDIA GARDEN GOLF RESORT	Morocco/ Saidia	Management	397	Africa
MELIÁ GIRONA	Spain/ Girona	Management	111	Europe
TRYP MADRID CHAMBERI	España / Madrid	Leased	72	Europe
TRYP CELLE	Alemania / Celle	Leased	126	Europe
TRYP PORTO EXPO	Portugal / Leca da Palmeira	Franchised	120	Europe
TRYP MONTIJO PARQUE HOTEL	Portugal / Montijo	Franchised	84	Europe
TRYP PORTO CENTRO	Portugal / Oporto	Franchised	62	Europe
TRYP VALLADOLID SOFIA PARQUESOL	España / Valladolid	Leased	70	Europe
TRYP LEIRIA	Portugal / Leiria	Franchised	70	Europe
MELIÁ SHANGHAI HONGQIAO	China / Shanghai	Management	185	Asia
TRYP LISBOA CAPARICA MAR	Portugal / Lisboa	Franchised	354	Europe

PORTFOLIO & PIPELINE

	CURRENT PORTFOLIO				PIPELINE											
	2021		2020		2022		2023		2024		Onwards		Pipeline		TOTAL	
	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R
AMERICA	**36**	**11,160**	**37**	**11,171**	**1**	**498**							**1**	**498**	**37**	**11,658**
Owned	16	6,502	16	6,403											16	6,502
Leased	2	594	2	549											2	594
Management	17	3,918	17	3,933	1	498							1	498	18	4,416
Franchised	1	146	2	286											1	146
CUBA	**32**	**13,916**	**32**	**13,916**	**1**	**401**	**3**	**523**					**4**	**924**	**36**	**14,840**
Management	32	13,916	32	13,916	1	401	3	523					4	924	36	14,840
EMEA	**82**	**17,475**	**82**	**16,664**	**4**	**1,259**	**19**	**3,765**	**2**	**322**			**25**	**5,346**	**107**	**22,821**
Owned	7	1,395	7	1,395											7	1,395
Leased	39	7,050	35	5,926			2	211					2	211	41	7,261
Management	8	812	8	812	2	637	13	3,060	1	142			16	3,839	24	4,651
Franchised	28	8,218	32	8,531	2	622	4	494	1	180			7	1,296	35	9,514
SPAIN	**140**	**35,280**	**141**	**35,052**	**2**	**245**	**1**	**308**	**5**	**1,706**			**8**	**2,259**	**148**	**37,539**
Owned	14	3,957	20	5,328											14	3,957
Leased	64	14,228	66	14,509					1	271			1	271	65	14,499
Management	46	14,235	42	13,104			1	308	4	1,435			5	1,743	51	15,978
Franchised	16	2,860	13	2,111	2	245							2	245	18	3,105
ASIA PACIFIC	**26**	**5,941**	**25**	**5,773**	**4**	**1,012**	**4**	**1,021**	**1**	**162**	**5**	**1,158**	**14**	**3,353**	**40**	**9,294**
Management	26	5,941	25	5,773	4	1,012	4	1,021	1	162	5	1,158	14	3,353	40	9,294
TOTAL OWNED HOTELS	37	11,854	43	13,126											37	11,854
TOTAL LEASED HOTELS	105	21,872	103	20,984			2	211	1	271			3	482	108	22,354
TOTAL MANAGEMENT HOTELS	129	38,822	124	37,538	8	2,548	21	4,912	6	1,739	5	1,158	40	10,357	169	49,179
TOTAL FRANCHISED HOTELS	45	11,224	47	10,928	4	867	4	494	1	180			9	1,541	54	12,765
TOTAL MELIÁ HOTELS INT.	**316**	**83,772**	**317**	**82,576**	**12**	**3,415**	**27**	**5,617**	**8**	**2,190**	**5**	**1,158**	**52**	**12,380**	**368**	**96,152**

Meliá Hotels International
Investor relations Team
Contact details:

Stéphane Baos
stephane.baos@melia.com
+34 971 22 45 81

GLOSSARY

EBITDA and EBITDA ex capital gains

Earnings before interest expense, taxes and depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") presented herein, reflects income (loss) from continuing operations, net of taxes, excluding interest expense, a provision for income taxes and depreciation and amortization.

EBITDA ex capital gains, presented herein, is calculated as EBITDA, as previously defined, further adjusted to exclude certain items, including gains, losses and expenses in connection with asset dispositions for both consolidated and unconsolidated investments.

EBITDAR and EBITDA ex capital gains margins

EBITDAR margin represents EBITDAR as a percentage of total revenues excluding capital gains generated in asset dispositions at revenue level.

EBITDA ex capital gains margin represents EBITDA ex capital gains as a percentage of total revenues excluding capital gains generated in asset dispositions at revenue level.

Net Debt

Net Debt, presented herein, is a financial measure that the Company uses to evaluate its financial leverage. Net Debt is calculated as long-term debt, including current maturities, plus short-term debt; reduced by cash and cash equivalents. Net Debt may not be comparable to a similarly titled measure of other companies.

Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio

Net debt to EBITDA ratio, presented herein, is a financial measure and is included as it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties to compare the financial condition of companies. Net Debt to EBITDA ratio may not be comparable to a similarly titled measure of other companies.

Occupancy

Occupancy represents the total number of room nights sold divided by the total number of room nights available at a hotel or group of hotels for a given period. It measures the utilization of the hotels' available capacity. Management uses occupancy to gauge demand at a specific hotel or group of hotels in a given period. Occupancy levels also help management determine achievable average daily rate levels as demand for hotel rooms increases or decreases.

Average Room Rate (ARR)

ARR represents hotel room revenue divided by total number of room nights sold for a given period. It measures average room price attained by a hotel, and ARR trends provide useful information concerning the pricing environment and the nature of the customer base of a hotel or group of hotels. ARR is a commonly used performance measure in the industry, and management uses ARR to assess pricing levels that the Company is able to generate by type of customer, as changes in rates have a different effect on overall revenues and incremental profitability than changes in occupancy, as described above.

Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR)

RevPAR is calculated by dividing hotel room revenue by total number of room nights available to guests for a given period.
Management considers RevPAR to be a meaningful indicator of the Company's performance as it provides a metric correlated to two primary and key drivers of operations at a hotel or group of hotels: occupancy and ARR. RevPAR is also a useful indicator in measuring performance over comparable periods for comparable hotels.

Flow Through

Flow Through is a financial measure calculated by dividing EBITDA changes by Revenues changes for a given period. Flow Through is an indicator related with margins and indicates, in percentage, the portion of the increase in income flows to EBITDA.

Meliá Tamarindos | Canary Islands, Spain