



2002 Full Year Results

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*E.V.P. of Communication & Institutional
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2002 Achievements

- Maintenance of EBITDAR in a challenging year
- Outperforming peers in terms of EBITDA evolution from 2001 to 2002
- Successful distribution initiatives
- Homogeneity by brand and product standardisation
- Cost savings of € 31.7 Mn
 - While improving quality of product and services according Guest Quality Questionnaires: improvement of 8 points on a scale of 15
- Renegotiations of lease agreements
- Disaffiliation of loss making/brand inconsistent hotels

2002: A challenging year

- Business & Tourism spending cutbacks associated with the global economic downturn (WTTC)
- Terrorist attacks made travellers to avoid long haul destinations
 - April 2002: Djerba (Tunisia) 9 people killed
 - October 2002: Bali 200 people killed
- Slowdown in LatAm and Caribbean:
 - Argentina's crisis expanded to the area
 - Brazil get through a long pre-elections uncertainty
 - Political instability in Venezuela
 - Cuba affected by German economic slowdown
 - Mexico impacted by drop in travel expenditure in USA
- Bewildered tourism policy in the Balearic Islands

Tunisia, Bali, LatAm&Caribbean and Spanish Islands represent 51% of the consolidated EBITDA

Commercial actions 2002

Reorganisation of our sales team

- Reinforcement of international sales offices in feeder market
- Centralisation of Sales
- Latin America 55 sales people
- Europe 134 “

International sales contracts signed with mega World-wide Travel Agencies consortia

- i.e. Carlson Wagonlit, American Express

Increase of direct sales through self developed programmes

- i.e. *Escapadas, Puentes, Fines de Semana, Tarifa Plana (Uniform Rate) through Internet*



Distribution channels

Decentralisation strategy: decrease the weight of TTOO in favour of direct sales and groups

Increase in sales by distribution channel in 2002

■ SolRes	15%
■ Groups	52%
■ GDS	8.1%
■ Internet	174.3%
■ Self developed programmes	24%
■ TTOO	-7%

Strategy to favour sales to Spanish TTOO under current trading conditions

■ Iberojet	+44%
■ Travelplan	+42%
■ El Corte Inglés	+35%



Progress in our distribution technology

Development of multi-channel fully integrated distribution system, web enabled

- New reservation engine with Sirius technology
- New website
- Central database based on Siebel
- New strategy of CRM aiming to a Sales Force Automation enabling
 - contact management
 - lead tracking
 - sales forecasting

- Increase of sales through our website from € 3.6 Mn in 2001 to € 10 Mn in 2002
- 15% increase of sales through SolRes in 2002
- Increase by 300% in the first week of 2003 through Solmelia.com
- Sales expected through the Internet in 2003: 12%

Brand strengthening strategy

Homogeneity by brand and product standardisation

- Identification of brand attributes
- Identification of areas of improvement: analysis of standards of products and services
- Brand internal and external benchmarking by Infratest Consultants
- Optimal cost structure and yield by brand

Top Lodging brand and 12th best known Spanish brand in Spain

1	Mercedes	8,702	31	Gucci	7,748	61	Phillips	7,122	91	Frijo	6,598	121	Amena	6,125
2	Coca-Cola	8,672	32	L'Oréal	7,744	62	nH Hoteles	7,117	92	Budweiser	6,572	122	Osborne	6,106
3	BMW	8,573	33	BBVA	7,743	63	Pascual	7,114	93	Smirnoff	6,571	123	Fontaneda	6,060
4	Microsoft	8,484	34	Christian Dior	7,743	64	La Caixa	7,100	94	Mango	6,543	124	Knorr	6,025
5	Nestlé	8,479	35	HP	7,726	65	Nesquik	7,068	95	Pizza Hut	6,540	125	Fortuna	5,996
6	Nike	8,427	36	Chupa Chups	7,667	66	Vodafone	7,053	96	Pastas Gallo	6,539	126	Wanadoo	5,977
7	Danone	8,425	37	Zara	7,663	67	Johnnie Walker	7,049	97	Freixenet	6,537	127	Gamecube	5,934
8	Rolex	8,378	38	Adidas	7,661	68	Bimbo	7,033	98	Ford	6,526	128	Nordic Mist	5,930
9	Nokia	8,369	39	Barbie	7,610	69	Pepsi	7,018	99	TelePizza	6,488	129	Cuéstara	5,885
10	Sony	8,364	40	Marlboro	7,602	70	Baileys	7,017	100	Solán de Cabras	6,433	130	Banesto	5,880
11	Audi	8,301	41	Mc Donald's	7,598	71	Beefeater	6,993	101	Puig	6,412	131	Spanair	5,866
12	Levi's	8,283	42	Ikea	7,569	72	Bacardi	6,989	102	Gallina Blanca	6,403	132	X-Box	5,853
13	Chanel	8,260	43	Johnson&Johnson	7,556	73	FC Barcelona	6,926	103	Oscar Mayer	6,394	133	Terra	5,846
14	Nescafé	8,207	44	Camper	7,466	74	Benetton	6,903	104	Axe	6,362	134	Ducados	5,791
15	Playstation	8,164	45	Martini	7,457	75	CajaMadrid	6,888	105	Peugeot	6,344	135	Bollycao	5,781
16	Apple	8,140	46	Sony Ericsson	7,441	76	Renault	6,869	106	Massimo Dutti	6,328	136	Camy	5,762
17	Louis Vuitton	8,082	47	Telefónica	7,429	77	Codorníu	6,866	107	Citroën	6,319	137	Larios	5,746
18	Volvo	8,080	48	Colgate	7,408	78	Panasonic	6,865	108	Burger King	6,298	138	Lois	5,721
19	Real Madrid	8,073	49	SCH	7,390	79	Motorola	6,857	109	Opel	6,288	139	Barceló	5,695
20	Häagen-Dazs	8,036	50	Donuts	7,388	80	Fanta	6,823	110	AC Hotels	6,276	140	Trina	5,675
21	Armani	8,017	51	Lladró	7,378	81	Carbonell	6,812	111	Starbucks	6,234	141	Springfield	5,642
22	El Corte Inglés	8,003	52	Sol Meliá	7,376	82	Mini	6,798	112	Cruzcampo	6,230	142	Patagon	5,633
23	IBM	7,974	53	Nivea	7,308	83	ING Direct	6,760	113	Mahou	6,223	143	Retevisión	5,555
24	Samsonite	7,932	54	Duracell	7,259	84	Winston	6,732	114	Alcatel	6,221	144	Air Europa	5,489
25	Volkswagen	7,921	55	Hugo Boss	7,212	85	Font Vella	6,722	115	Maggi	6,220	145	Fiat	5,423
26	Kodak	7,904	56	Heineken	7,181	86	Campofrío	6,711	116	Famosa	6,193	146	Uni2	5,410
27	Burberry's	7,887	57	J&B	7,150	87	Adolfo Domínguez	6,677	117	San Miguel	6,176	147	Ya.com	5,392
28	Loewe	7,800	58	Iberia	7,147	88	Pescanova	6,636	118	Kolpe	6,148	148	DYC	5,250
29	Gillette	7,786	59	Schweppes	7,146	89	Carlsberg	6,631	119	Seat	6,143	149	uno-e	5,166
30	Cola Cao	7,770	60	Siemens	7,135	90	Paco Rabanne	6,609	120	Puma	6,134	150	Don Simón	4,809



Source: Actualidad Económica
Note: Spanish brands in bold

Cost reduction programme summary

<i>Million Euro</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
A. Direct Costs	7.6	-8.1%
- Mainly Food & Beverage		
B. Personnel	14.1	-4.9%
C. Other expenses	10.0	-4.2%
- Mainly entertainment, maintenance energy, marketing and administration		
TOTAL	31.7	-5.1%

1. Redefinition of product range focused on improving profit margins
2. Advanced menu engineering, Food standardisation by brands
3. Higher consciousness in food cost control
4. Improved efficiency in stock control (SAP MM)



Staff optimisation process in hotels thanks to:

- Progresses in technology in F&B and Information Systems
- Outsourcing of services: cost reduction, switch from fixed to variable costs
- Standardisation: eliminating activities with no added value for clients
- Areas of staff rationalisation, taking profit from economies of scale: Mexico, Dominican Rep, some areas in Europe

Staff recruited according to occupancy

- Reduction in timetables from 8 to 6 hours when possible
- Reduction of opening hours of points of sale according to demand

Optimisation HHRR at Headquarters. Reduction of number of managers due to decentralisation of roles favoured by use of new Information systems and training at the hotel level

Energy and water supply

- Selective closure of hotel areas (floors, restaurants, banqueting space, etc.) according to occupancy
- Improvement of automatic and computerised building energy control systems
 - Automatic lights control
 - Temperature control
 - Combustion optimisation in boilers
 - Optimisation of working parameters of chillers
 - Installation of frequency variation equipment in big pumps
- Garden irrigation control
- Downwards renegotiation of energy rates in liberalised markets

Maintenance

- First steps of maintenance outsourcing
- Optimisation of maintenance expenses
- Beginning of implementation of *SAP PM* (Plant Maintenance)

Entertainment

- Change in the structure at the corporate and hotel level
- Redistribution of activities
 - Reduction of activities according to customer demand

Marketing in Latin-American hotels

- Contracts renegotiation:
 - Advertising
 - Public Relations

Administration and general expenses

- Reduction of travel expense
- Savings in office material

Focus on quality

Costs reduced, but quality prevails

- Creation of Head of Quality role in every hotel (GSA)
- Training on quality services at hotels
- New quality initiative: *Serviexpress*
- Despite costs reduction, according to questionnaires from customers and mystery guests, quality has been improved

Disaffiliations

Disaffiliations made according to three main criteria:

- Non-profitable
- Conflictive
- Non-strategic or non-brand consistent

Total disaffiliations will represent net savings of € 3.4 Mn in 2003

Disaffiliations

Number of hotels by affiliation regime

- 7 leased hotels (2 in Tunisia)
- 17 managements or franchises

Room percentage by geographic area

- 26% rooms in Middle East & Africa
- 43% rooms in Spain & Portugal
- 14% rooms in Americas Division
- 17% rooms in Asia

Situation in Tunisia after Tryp acquisition in 2000

Initial Situation:

9 leased hotels:

- 6 operated by the Tunisian Company (Tryp Mediterranee)
- 3 operated by the Spanish Company (Tryp S.A.)

8 franchised establishments: 3,836 rooms (previously in Sol Meliá's portfolio)

Forecasted evolution of the 9 leased hotels:

- 2001 – Losses of € 3.7 Mn.
- 2002 – Losses of € 5.0 Mn.
- 2003 – Forecasted Losses of € 5.3 Mn.
- 2004 – Forecasted Losses of € 5.0 Mn.
- 2005, 2006,...

**Scenario without
Iraq conflict**



Situation in Tunisia after measures taken

Situation Post-disaffiliation:

9 leased hotels:

- 6 operated by Tryp Mediterranee (1)
 - 3 disaffiliated
 - 2 change from leased to management contract ⁽²⁾
 - 1 still under Sol Meliá's operation (EBITDA>0)
- 3 operated by Tryp S.A.
 - 1 disaffiliated
 - 2 rental reductions by 25% and 10%



1 leases plus 2
management⁽²⁾
contracts

8 franchised establishments: 3,836 rooms (previously in Sol Meliá's portfolio)

Effect of measures taken:

- 2002: Cost of disaffiliation € 6 Mn
- 2003: Reduction of risk.
 - Forecasted losses of € 1.7 Mn
 - Savings of around € 4 Mn
- 2004: Forecasted Result: € 0 Mn
 - Savings of € 5.0 Mn

{ • €1.2 Mn.of disaf. Cost
• € 0.5 Mn Operating losses



(1) To be dissolved in February 2003

(2) 1 lease still under negotiation to become management contract



*Meliá White House, London
(UK)*

2002 Results



2002 Summary of performance

- Revenues:
 - Hotels: +0%
 - Management fees: +1%
 - Others: -4.4%
- Increase in operative expenditure by 0.3% due to increase in rentals. Like-for-like: -0.4%
- EBITDAR: +0.5%. Improvement in EBITDAR margin by 0.3 p.p.s.
- Net Profit drop due to negative exchange differences (€12.3Mn) and extraordinaries losses (€28.4Mn)
- Excluding these effects Group Net Profit drop by 12%

(Million Euro)	Dec-02	Dec-01	% growth
RevPar	45.4	47.0	-3.6%
Revenues	1,010	1,016	-0.6%
EBITDA	233	241	-3.4%
EBITDAR	301	299	0.5%
<i>EBITDAR Margin</i>	29.8%	29.4%	
Net Profit (benef. minorities)	4	58	-93.1%

“€ 31.7 Mn Cost Reduction Programme” target achieved

Hotels evolution (O & L)

- Excluding effect of newest additions RevPAR would have decreased by 1.8%
- RevPAR decreased by 4.3% in Europe Resort is mainly due to Tunisia (-40%)
- RevPAR in Spanish resorts is up by 1% (Mainland 5%)
- RevPAR decline in Europe City because of the new acquisitions within the Tryp segment. Excluding this effect, -0.7%.
- In Spain City clear recovery in RevPAR from quarter to quarter:
Spain: -3.3% in Q3, +11.1% in Q4
Madrid: +3.7% in Q3, +15.3% in Q4.
- Meliá White House: 26% RevPAR increase due to new segmentation that has boosted occupancy levels.
- Reasonable evolution of Latin America and Caribbean, affected by the 32.4% fall in RevPAR level in Caracas.
- Good performance in Dominican Republic (RevPAR: +12.1%).

		% Occ	RevPAR	A.D.R.
EUROPEAN RESORT	2002	71.3%	35.1	49.3
	%o/ 2001	-6.5%	-4.3%	2.4%
	2001	76.3%	36.7	48.1
EUROPEAN CITY	2002	63.4%	55.2	87.1
	%o/ 2001	-1.0%	-1.7%	-0.7%
	2001	64.1%	56.2	87.7
AMERICA	2002	61.9%	45.3	73.2
	%o/ 2001	-2.5%	-15.4%	-13.2%
	2001	63.5%	53.6	84.4
TOTAL	2002	66.5%	45.4	68.2
	%o/ 2001	-4.2%	-3.6%	0.7%
	2001	69.5%	47.0	67.7



Recovery in the 2nd semester

1Sem02 2Sem02

■ RevPAR	-7.3%	0%
■ EBITDA	-23.1%	+22.2%

- Resilience of Spanish resort
- Positive evolution of city hotels

Spanish resilience

Resort Segment resilience:

	Occupancy	RevPar ⁽¹⁾	A.D.R.
■ Islands	- 6.0%	- 1.7 %	+ 4.6%
■ Mainland	- 4.4%	+ 3.6%	+ 8.4%
■ SPAIN	- 5.4%	+ 0.6%	+ 6.3%

City Segment recovery by quarters (RevPar):

	1Q02.	2Q02	3Q02	4Q02
■ Madrid	- 7.8 %	-4.1%	+3.7%	+15.3
■ Rest of Spain	+ 4.5% ⁽²⁾	-8.4%	-3.3%	-1.4%

(1) Revenues per available room

(2) 1q02 was positively affected by the delay of Congress and Conventions from 4q01 due to 11-S

- GDP in Spain is expected to grow by 3% in 2003 versus 1,3% in Eurozone*
- RevPARs in Spain are expected to grow slightly in 2003, while flat or decreasing RevPARs in most markets*

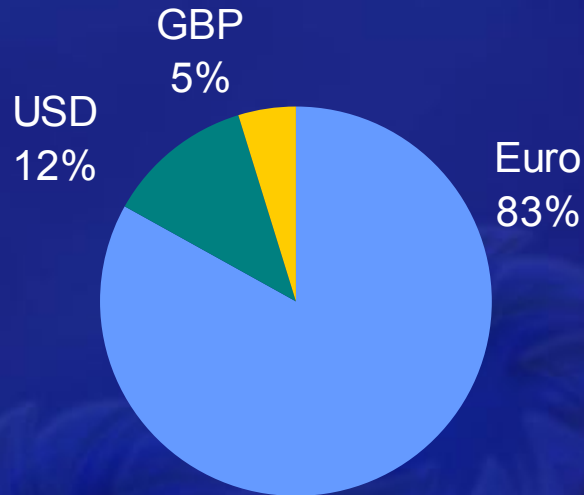
Spain represents the 62% of consolidated EBITDA



* Source: Bear Stearns

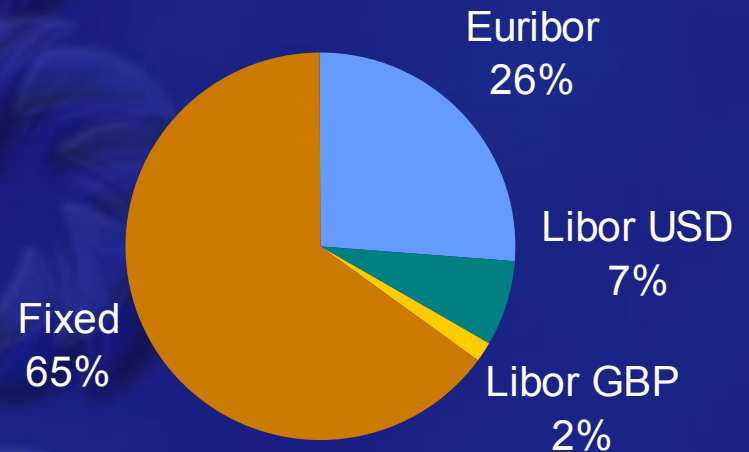
Solid and diversified debt structure

Debt by currency
(YE 2002)



- Total net debt (4Q02): €1,131 Mn
 - Decrease of €79.8 Mn
- Total fin. Debt (4Q02): €1,262 Mn

Debt by interest rate
(YE 2002)

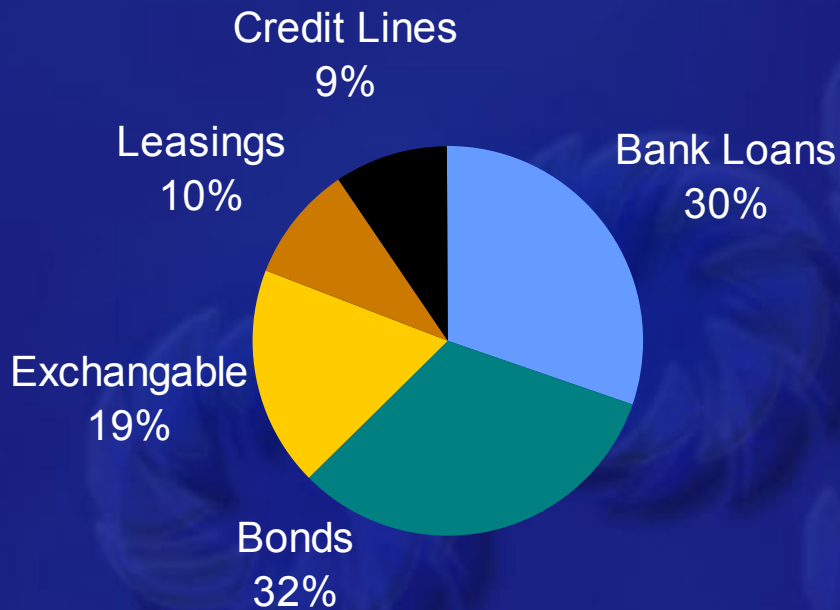


- Average interest rate: 4.6%
- Mortgages / Total debt: 30%
- Mortgages / Market Value of assets: 15%

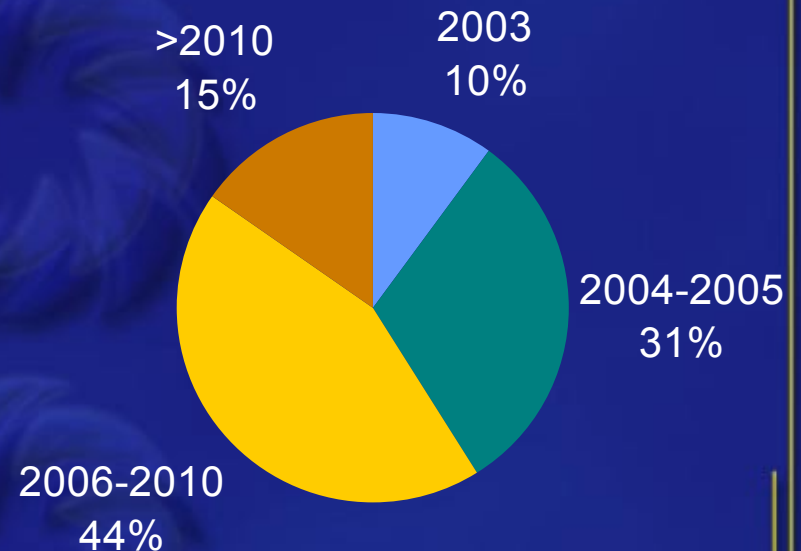
The company will continue to strengthen and diversify its Balance Sheet aiming to improve its Credit Ratings

Solid and diversified debt structure

Debt by nature
(YE 2002)



Debt by maturity date
(YE 2002)



No major debt covenants

- Average Maturity: 4.6 years
- Average Length: 8.0 years

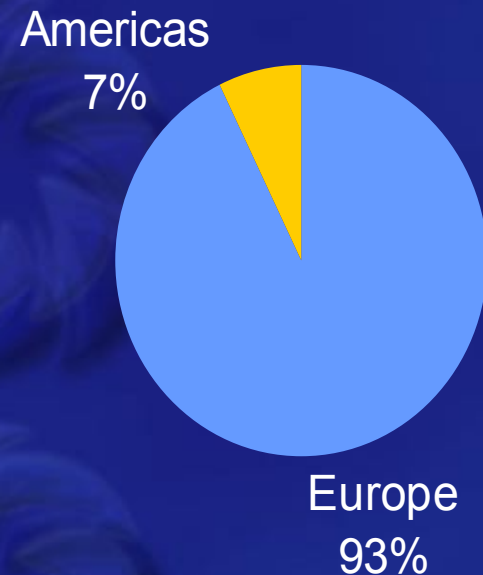
Sol Meliá's liquidity is supported by:

- €138 Mn of Cash Available
- €159 Mn Committed Credit Lines
 - €52 Mn Available
- 85% of market value of assets uncommitted
 - Potential capital raising: €1,600 Mn (market value of assets less net debt)

Significant real estate portfolio

- 91 owned hotels plus 1 additional project
- 76 leased hotels plus 11 more under project
- 75% of current Portfolio updated in the last 5 years
- American Appraisal valuation 2002:
 - Owned portfolio € 2.7 Bn
 - Total company valuation €3.3 Bn equivalent to €11.8per share. Discount to market price of 266%

Owned & Leased hotels
(YE 2002)





2003 Outlook



Europe RevPAR Cycle 2002/03



**Positive Outlook in those cities where we are present:
Madrid, Barcelona, Paris, London, Milan**



Source: Jones Lang Lasalle Hotels

Sol Meliá's strategy for 2003

- Departure frame:
 - Refurbished hotels
 - Hotels in reposition process
 - Strengthened brand and service consistency
 - Controlled margins and costs structure
 - Clean portfolio
 - Improved distribution
- 1. Reinforcement of consolidation and brand consistency: prices, costs and services standardisation by brand
- 2. Maintain quality of product and services
- 3. Strengthen of the Company's distribution strategy through the internet aiming:
 - Global distribution
 - Disintermediation
 - Cost savings in bookings
 - Better "value for money" to final customer
 - Better knowledge of and service for the final customer
 - Cross selling improvement



Sol Meliá's strategy

4. Incorporation of 30 hotels in the next two years and repositioning
5. Rotation of assets
 - € 30-40 Mn of annual assets disposals from 2003
 - Focused on asset management measures (I.e. profitability per square metre) and time share business
6. Continuation of Balance Sheet strengthening