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 the following:

RELEVANT INFORMATION

The Board of Directors held today has formulated the Interim Financial Accounts for the First Half 2021. This information has been sent to the CNMV through CIFRADOC/CNMV.

In addition, please find attached the 2021 First Half earnings report for analysts and investors and the press release.

Meliá Hotels International, S.A.
Palma, July 28 2021

FIRST HALF RESULTS 2021

Paradisus Punta Cana I Dominican Republic

GABRIEL ESCARRER, Vice Chairman and CEO of Meliá said:

The Group's results in the first half of the year continued to be very much impacted by the pandemic, with constant changes in their evolution on different destinations and markets. The return to normal in some feeder markets such as the United States has led to more activity in Caribbean destinations from May, in some cases above the numbers for 2019, in the case of Mexico. In Punta Cana 40% of the general population has already been vaccinated and almost 100% of those who work in tourism. Growth in demand from the United States has led to flight numbers at a 53% of those seen in 2019 and average occupancy in our hotels of 50%. Mexico has seen a sustained recovery of the business throughout 2021 and our hotels have reported a positive EBITDA since the second quarter. The Group's hotels in the United States are also showing excellent progress.

The other side of the coin is in city hotels in Spain and rest of Europe, where the recovery is slower and more irregular than expected due to the successive waves of the pandemic and erratic policies regarding restrictions in some markets and destinations.

Thanks to our focus on resort hotels and bleisure (the ones that are recovering fastest), our digital capabilities, which has generated 53% of our sales, and the confidence on the Stay Safe With Meliá programme offers our nearly 14 million loyal customers, we have so far been able to open up to 250 hotels, approximately 80% of the total.

Looking back over these 15 months of crisis, the financial strength we had at the beginning of the pandemic, our advanced digital transformation and the support of assets valued at more than €3,000 Mn, helped us implement a rigorous contingency and resilience plan, in which we were still able to make progress on key strategies such as our comprehensive digital transformation, sustainability, and an evolution towards a more digital and efficient organisational model. All of this is fundamental in facing the new post-Covid travel context; more digital, more responsible, more aware of the environment, more focused on experiences and safety, and of course, much more competitive. With a view to the coming months and until we return to the level of activity we saw prior to the pandemic, we are defining a new and flexible strategic roadmap focused on enhancing our sales and distribution strength, quality, profitable and sustainable growth, and the evolution of the experiences we offer customers, all under a "total revenue" management model.

No one can deny the extremely strong impact the crisis has had on our business, nor the commitment to even greater rigour and efficiency it has imposed on us. However, great companies are forged in times of great difficulty, and the crisis has also revealed the solid fundamentals on which the tourism industry is based, with the resilience of demand and its sensitivity to progress with vaccinations and improvements in epidemiological data reflected, for example, in the recovery in the number of passengers on flights in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Europe. It has also shown the differential strengths of our Group, and fundamentally our leadership in resort hotels, where the recovery is expected to be strong in the 2nd half of 2021, and our digital and distribution capacity, which gives us an extremely important competitive advantage in a turbulent environment for the industry.

In addition, the foreseeable consolidation of the hotel industry in the coming years in Spain and in Europe opens up interesting growth opportunities for solvent brands with a strong distribution network, such as ours, which we are leveraging thanks to the versatility of our proposals to hotel owners through management agreements, franchises, as well as the new "Affiliated by Meliá" hotel portfolio, having signed 12 new hotels during this semester, focused on strengthening its holiday leadership in the Mediterranean area, where 10 of the 12 new hotels are located: three resorts in Greece, three in Malta, two in Sicily and two in Spain (Mallorca and Benidorm). In addition, the company also incorporated the Palacio de Avilés hotel, as well as the Innside Qujiang Xian, in the Chinese city of the famous terracotta warriors, where the group already has a critical mass, with three hotels.

Overall, the Company opened 10 new hotels in the year to June, including three hotels in Europe under the Innside by Meliá brand, including its first hotel in Amsterdam, Innside Amsterdam, Innside Newcastle and Innside Luxembourg, as well as the stunning Meliá Frankfurt City, the Meliá Chongqing in China and the Oasis Marrakech in Morocco.

I am happy to end this letter on a positive note. As I promised in our last Annual General Meeting, we ended the month of June with positive EBITDA (excluding extraordinary items), and we even anticipated in June the milestones of returning with positive cash flow, enabling us to end the half year with €405m of liquidity. As I predicted when the pandemic was declared, after many months of suffering, tourism has begun to recover in the third quarter of this year, which is also the period that makes the greatest revenue contribution to our company. Although the successive waves of Covid-19 mean the business is still volatile, the positive trend in bookings and progressive reduction in cancellations show that the vaccination programme has completely changed the scenario by drastically reducing the risk for vaccinated travellers and for destinations. Despite our concern about the more structural crisis in the Corporate and MICE segments. Added to the availability as of 1st of July of the new European Covid Certificate and the anticipated recovery in regions such as the Caribbean or Asia, all this invites us to be optimistic regarding the long-awaited recovery that we expect over the coming months.

Kind Regards,

Gabriel Escarrer, Vice Chairman & CEO

Meliá Punta Cana Beach – Cape Nao I Punta Cana

FIRST HALF RESULTS 2021

€ 229.9M	€ (62.5)M	€(0.69)
REVENUES Ex Capital Gains H1 *-28.0% vs SPLY*	EBITDA Ex Capital Gains H1 *-24.3% vs SPLY*	BPA H1 *+0.87 vs SPLY*
€ 153.5M	**€ (11,3)M**	**€ (0,09)**
REVENUES Ex Capital Gains Q2 *+486.0% vs SPLY*	EBITDA Ex Capital Gains Q2 *+82.4% vs SPLY*	BPA Q2 *+1.12 vs SPLY*
€ 22.1	**53.2%**	**€ 2,768.1M**
REVPAR OL&M H1 *-50.0% vs SPLY*	MELIA.COM	DEBT NET *+164.3M vs Year End 2020*

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

- Note the performance of the melia.com direct sales channel and the loyalty programme, which generated 53.2% of centralised sales for the semester.
- During the second trimester, the number of available rooms compared to the same period in the previous year increased by +143.6% (-42.3% vs 2019).
- This quarter generated net capital gains from asset sales of €64.0M. Consolidated income excluding capital gains, reached €229.9M, 28.0% less than the first semester 2020, (73.6% vs 6M 2019). In the second quarter itself, income excluding capital gains doubled those of the first quarter.
- At the EBITDA level, June ended with a positive EBITDA (excluding extraordinary items), which reflects the positive recovery trends seen in recent months.
- The cost savings from the Contingency Plan offset 86% of the decline in revenues compared to the first half of 2020, excluding capital gains and impairments.

LIQUIDITY AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

- At the end of June, the company has completed an asset transfer with a net cash impact of €175.1M, thus meeting its commitment to make asset sales to increase liquidity due to the crisis caused by Covid-19.
- At the end of the first semester, Net Debt reached €2,768.1M, impacted by the addition of several new rental contracts and the effects of the pandemic. Net Financial Debt pre-IFRS 16 reached €1,263.1M, a reduction of -€143.7M vs the end of March 2021. It is to be highlighted that, in June, the company already generated positive cash flow, excluding the sale of assets.
- At the end of June, the liquidity situation (including liquid assets and undrawn credit lines) amounts to €405M.

OUTLOOK

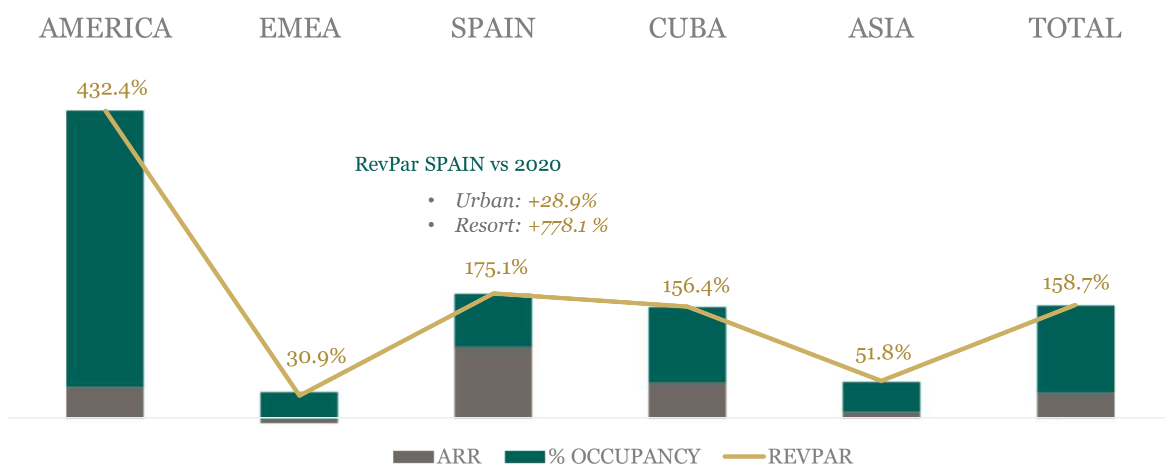
- As we have seen in recent weeks, the gradual recovery is happening at different speeds depending on destinations and city or resort locations. Resort hotels are recovering faster, especially in places where restrictions are being lifted and/or vaccination rates are high, both in the final destination and in the countries of origin. At the time of writing, COVID infection rates are still unstable, and it is difficult to anticipate the potential impact for the summer season. In city destinations, however, it seems that we will have to wait until after summer, with a lot of uncertainty about the rate at which the MICE and business travel segments will recover.
- Despite the trend of "last minute" bookings, the company foresees an extension of the high season for most of the second half of the year, supported by the expected immunity curve in Europe.

HOTEL BUSINESS

MAIN STATISTICS OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED

ARR	% OCCUPANCY	REVPAR
€89.1	**24.8%**	**€ 22.1**
ARR H1	% OCCUPANCY H1	REVPAR H1
-11.6% vs SPLY	***-19.1pp vs SPLY***	***-50.0% vs SPLY***
€91.0	**28.6%**	**€ 26.0**
ARR Q2	% OCCUPANCY Q2	REVPAR Q2
+29.4% vs SPLY	***+14.3pp vs SPLY***	***+158.7% vs SPLY***

EVOLUTION Q2 2021 vs Q2 2020



In the second term, the number of rooms available compared to the same period in the previous year increased by 421.4% in owned and leased hotels and 143.6% in all the company hotels. If we compare this to the same period in 2019, the variations were -39.5% and -42.3% respectively.

For comparison purposes, if the calculation took into account that hotels were closed due to Covid, the evolution of RevPAR for the second quarter would have been +519.7% compared to 2020 and -78.3% compared to 2019. At the end of the semester, the variation compared to the same period in the previous year was -51.8% compared to the first half of 2020 and -82.3% compared to 2019.

In general terms, the hotel business during the period has improved as restrictions were relaxed, similar to previous quarters. There has been a greater focus on local markets although the Caribbean has become the first destination with international visitors, especially in Mexico where there has been a rapid recovery thanks to the significant progress with the vaccination programme in the US market.

- In **Spain**, the second trimester has seen the gradual reopening of our resort hotels, with a significant increase since mid-May. We have gone from 8% of hotels open in the first quarter to 76% at the end of the second. Given the recent opening of hotels, the absence of UK visitors, one of our key markets, and the travel restrictions in other markets during part of the second quarter, we have continued to see significant revenue differences compared to 2019. It is worth highlighting the high proportion of direct sales, 55% of all visitors, followed by OTAs. Comparisons are still negative in the Tour Operation and MICE segments. The Canary Islands is the area with the least difference compared to 2019 due to a greater proportion of German guests and the opportunities they have to travel to the islands, especially to Fuerteventura. Our city hotels are improving every month in occupancy levels, with a high proportion of domestic travellers booking through direct channels. The MICE segment is negligible at the moment, although some destinations are seeing more sports groups, small business groups and air crews.

HOTEL BUSINESS

- In **EMEA** there has been a gradual improvement over the months. In Germany practically all our hotels are open, with a large number of domestic travellers this quarter (almost 64% of all guests), both due to the perimeter and border closures in place until May and the subsequent travel and quarantine restrictions. In the UK all the hotels have been open since mid-May and focused on a purely local market. Performance is different in second-tier cities (Manchester/Newcastle) and London, the former being more attractive for domestic travellers, and the latter with a greater local demand for Lifestyle Hotels such as the ME London. The Meliá White House remains under renovation, so there are only 280 rooms available in the city. In France, the second quarter saw the opening of the Melia Paris Villa Marquis, although the main events in Paris (trade fairs and congresses) for 2021 were all postponed to 2022/2023 or cancelled. In Italy, the start of the second quarter was hit heavily by strict COVID restrictions. ME Milan saw the most important growth in occupancy compared to the first quarter.

- In the **Americas**, and specifically in Mexico, the lack of border restrictions compared to other Caribbean destinations made it the preferred destination for travellers, particularly from the United States. During the quarter, the segment most affected by the circumstances continued to be MICE. Direct sales channels contributed 40% of revenue thanks to campaigns and a focus on Meliá Rewards. During this period, local governments maintained moderate health and safety restrictions, allowing occupancy of 50% to 65% depending on the destination. In April, ME Cabo was closed for renovation, but on May 1, Paradisus La Perla reopened. The Dominican Republic has seen a gradual recovery in average occupancy, from 41% in April to 54% in June. The government has increased restrictions in Punta Cana area, specifying that properties may operate at a maximum of 70% occupancy. On June 5, the Paradisus Palma Real reopened. In the USA, Orlando has benefited from a desire for vacations along with the fact that other domestic destinations have not been as open as Florida. This trend will likely slow down as hotels in California or New York begin to reopen. New York is seeing gradual improvement, although with a greater dependence on the local market. Finally, the rest of Latin American in general saw growth in revenue compared to the first quarter due to the beginning of a recovery in Brazil thanks to progress with vaccinations and the elimination of some travel restrictions, and strong demand for Gran Meliá Iguazu in April and May. In Lima and Buenos Aires, demand is still very low due to the restrictions that remain in effect.

- As in the first quarter of the year, the effects of the pandemic continued to have a negative impact on tourism in **Cuba** in the second trimester. On the positive side, it is worth highlighting the increase in visitors from Russia, counterbalanced by the postponement of the restart to operations from Canada. As a result of the growth in demand from the Russian market, two more hotels in Varadero reopened, making it seven hotels operating with international travellers in the country, in addition to the Sol Cayo Coco that is still operating as a COVID bride hospital. On the other hand, the renovations in important hotels in the country continued in the quarter.

- In **Asia**, after several outbreaks of COVID 19 in the first trimester, China has entered a period of stable growth, consumer confidence is high, and this is clearly influencing our hotel revenues. Gradually, the MICE business is becoming more significant and more important events are taking place. Occupancy levels in hotels in China increased to 61%. In other areas in the region, the challenges seen in previous quarters continue due to restrictions on international flights, border closures, and low demand from domestic markets due to local restrictions in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar. Vietnam has seen a recovery in destinations such as Phu Quoc and Ho Tram, mainly since April, thanks to demand from the holiday business.

HOTEL BUSINESS

OUTLOOK

Visibility continues to be very limited in the short term, although indicators allow us to predict a recovery in the summer depending on progress with vaccinations and mobility limitations. We are very cautious about the outbreak of the "fifth wave" and how this new wave is going to be managed by the different authorities.

- In **Spanish resorts** hotels are expected to see a recovery in the third quarter with target in revenues 32% below 2019. The most important destinations are those that are more dependent on the Spanish market (Cadiz, Huelva, Menorca, etc.) and German market (Fuerteventura). In other destinations we are still pending the arrival of the British market and the possibility of travel for people who have had both jabs. There is a trend among customers to choose higher category hotels and superior rooms. In **city hotels**, the summer strategy is to focus on secondary leisure destinations (A Coruña, Cadiz, the Paseo Marítimo seafront in Palma, and Alicante). We also see an upturn in MICE groups in the last 5 weeks with bookings up to 53% of the level reached in 2019. We continue to mainly attract domestic travellers, almost 50% of all business. As in other city destinations, there is very little visibility, and the pace of recovery will depend largely on external factors.

- **EMEA**: in Germany hotels with a strong leisure component will have a good summer (Leipzig, Dresden, Bremen, Hamburg, etc.), just like in 2020. From September we expect a gradual return to normality for business-oriented hotels (Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, etc.). The potential for recovery is also linked to the evolution of Business Travel, MICE and Trade Fairs. Given that Germany has a high share of domestic customers, and that the first major trade fairs will be held in the fourth quarter, we expect the business to return to normal earlier than in neighboring countries. In the UK, occupancy for July and August is still low as business trips are reduced over the period. There was a certain increase in occupancy only for the dates of the Euro football tournament. Currently the demand centers around the weekends and domestic leisure travel. It should be noted that the UK already has high immunity levels (>73%), so the key now is to open borders and recover business segments as of September. In Italy, a significant recovery is expected in Genoa both in summer and in September with the Boat Show. September is also an opportunity for the rest of the hotels as major events are expected in Milan, and Rome should get stronger in the summer season and also benefit from the recovery of the US market. France continues to have the most negative outlook regarding the reactivation of the business. The bad COVID numbers and impossibility of receiving leisure travellers from neighboring countries point towards a difficult summer season, which is already the low season for Paris. Our focus is on continuing to open hotels as of September and monitoring the evolution of business travel and the MICE business in order to be able to reopen the Meliá Paris la Defense.

- **America:** Mexico is expected to maintain the good pace and trends in the second quarter thanks to the US market, with a progressive recovery of the MICE segment. In the Dominican Republic, positive signs are seen in feeder markets such as Germany and Spain, and Canada has also relaxed travel restrictions for citizens who are already vaccinated, lifting quarantine requirements on their return to the country. In the USA, especially in New York, the improvement is expected to continue, highlighting several events planned in early 2021 that were postponed to the third and fourth quarters. For other countries in Latino American, the expected improvements in vaccination programmes are expected to generate an improvement in demand in general, mainly in Brazil, with good month-to-month growth and a recovery of the Business Travel market, and in Iguazu with good prospects in July and September when the high season begins. In Lima and Buenos Aires slower growth is expected.

HOTEL BUSINESS

OUTLOOK

- In **Cuba,** the number of flights and arrivals in the third quarter of the year is expected to see discreet growth. Positive news comes from the Canadian market, with the restart of flights to Varadero and Cayo Coco from the first week of July. Another highlight is the start of a massive vaccination campaign which would guarantee coverage for a very high proportion of the population by the end of the summer.

- In **Asia,** expectations for the third quarter in hotels in China are to achieve figures similar to 2019, with an improvement in the average rate thanks to growth in demand from the MICE segment. For other countries, the improvement in international demand remains uncertain, due to border restrictions and the quarantine requirements that are still in effect. The progress of international vaccination programmes will continue to be a key factor in the reopening of borders.

As we have seen in recent weeks, the gradual recovery is advancing at different speeds depending on the locations and whether they are cities or resorts. Resort hotels are recovering quicker, especially where restrictions are being lifted and/or vaccination rates are high, both in the final destination and in the countries of origin. At the time of writing, COVID infection rates are still unstable, and it is difficult to anticipate the potential for the summer season. In city destinations, however, it seems that we will have to wait until after summer, with a lot of uncertainty about the rate at which the MICE and business travel segments will recover.

CIRCLE | Palma Real, Punta Cana

OTHER NON HOTEL BUSINESSESS

CIRCLE by MELIÁ

Sales in the semester increased by +47.3% compared to the same period in the previous year, influenced by increasing hotel occupancy as the global vaccination programme began to advance, particularly in the USA. Remote sales and Circle membership upgrades continued to generate significant volume, with a little more than $2M in the last three months and more than $4M in the first half of the year, extremely positive for the business as occupancy levels return to their usual levels.

Income (IFRS 15) for the quarter was up by 86% compared to the same period in the previous year, and by 19.6% for the semester.

(47.3)%
Performance H1 2021
Sales Circle by Meliá

+19.6%
Performance H1 2021
Revenues IFRS 15
Circle by Meliá

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

During the quarter Meliá transferred 6 of its owned hotels and its stake in 2 additional hotels to another company. The group of companies resulting from this transfer will maintain ownership and operate the 8 hotel assets: Gran Meliá Victoria (Mallorca), Meliá Tamarindos (Gran Canaria), Meliá Granada, Sol Beach House Menorca, Meliá Salinas (Lanzarote), Innside Bosque (Mallorca), Meliá Atlanterra (Cádiz) and Innside Zaragoza, with a total of 1,801 rooms.

Meliá has a 7.5 percent stake in the parent company of said group. Meliá also retains the management of the 8 hotels through long-term management contracts and, based on certain success parameters, will be able to exercise purchase options for the hotels in the future at market rates.

The total value of the transaction amounts to €203.9 million. Discounting Meliá's residual interest, taxes and other expenses, the impact on cash flow is €170 million, generating capital gains at the EBITDA level of approximately €64 million.

The company thus delivers on its commitment to make divestments to increase liquidity after the crisis caused by Covid-19. This operation also reinforces the company's asset rotation strategy and the consolidation of its management model.


Meliá Salinas | Lanzarote, Spain

INCOME STATEMENT

€304.4M	€(301.9)M	€1.5M
REVENUES	OPERATING EXPENSES	EBITDA
-4.6% vs SPLY	*+22.6% vs SPLY*	*+102.2 % vs SPLY*
€(126.8)M	**€(31.0)M**	**€(151.2)M**
EBIT	FINANCIAL RESULT	NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE
+58.9% vs SPLY	*+49.4% vs SPLY*	*+57.8% vs SPLY*

REVENUES AND OPERATING EXPENSES:

During the quarter, gross capital gain income from asset sales amounted to € 74.6M. Consolidated revenue excluding these capital gains fell by -28.0% compared to the first semester of 2020 and -73.6% compared to the same period in 2019. In the second quarter itself, revenues increased by +486.0% compared to 2020, and decreased by -67.8% compared to the same period in 2019. It should be noted that in the second quarter of 2021 the company received €18.7M in direct aid from the German government to offset part of the business losses during the pandemic in 2020.

Operating expenses in the quarter decreased by 22.6% with respect to the same period in the previous year and 53.1% 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 fell by -20% compared to 2020 and -54.7% vs 2019.

The cost savings from the Contingency Plan offset 86% of the decline in revenues compared to the first half of 2020, excluding capital gains and impairments.

EBITDA reached +€1.5M compared to -€71.3M in 2020 (+€216.8M in 6M2019).

EBITDA excluding capital gains or impairments stood at -€62.5M which compares to -€44.3M in 2020. At the EBITDA level, June ended with a positive EBITDA (excluding extraordinary items), which reflects the positive recovery trends seen in recent months.

"Depreciation and amortization" decreased by -€108.9M compared to the first semester of 2020. The main difference was the impairments included in 2020 accounts (-€104M).

Earnings before interest and taxes **(EBIT)** reached -€126.8M compared to -€308.5M in 2020 (+€93.5M in 6M2019).

The **NET ATTRIBUTED RESULT** reached -€151.2M compared to -€358.6M in 2020 (+€47.7M in 6M2019).

INCOME STATEMENT

% growth Q2 21 vs Q2 20	Q2 2021	Q2 2020	INCOME STATEMENT (Million Euros)	H1 2021	H1 2020	% growth H1 21 vs H1 20
			Revenues split			
	149.6	11.8	Total HOTELS	216.8	322.0	
	19.0	-3.3	Management Model	28.6	45.3	
	127.7	14.6	Hotel Business Owned & Leased	183.1	262.0	
	2.9	0.4	Other Hotel Business	5.0	14.7	
	75.9	2.0	Real Estate Revenues	77.4	4.3	
	13.6	8.1	Club Meliá Revenues	25.8	27,2	
	27.0	11.1	Overheads	39.6	28.3	
	266.2	32.9	Total Revenues Aggregated	359.6	381.8	
	-38.0	-6.7	Eliminations on consolidation	-55.2	-62.7	
770.7%	**228.1**	**26.2**	**Total Consolidate Revenues**	**304.4**	**319.2**	**-4.6%**
	-14.3	-1.7	Raw Materials	-26.4	-39.3	
	-71.0	-41.4	Personnel expenses	-118.4	-155.3	
	-89.4	-69.5	Other operating expenses	-157.1	-195.6	
-55.2%	**(174.7)**	**(112.6)**	**Total Operating Expenses**	**(301.9)**	**(390.1)**	**22.6%**
161.9%	**53.4**	**(86.4)**	**EBITDAR**	**2.5**	**(71.0)**	**103.6%**
	-0.7	0.9	Rental expenses	-1.0	-0.3	
161.6%	**52.7**	**(85.5)**	**EBITDA**	**1.5**	**(71.3)**	**102.2%**
	-34.8	-60.2	Depreciation and amortisation	-63.2	-90.2	
	-27.6	-110.2	Depreciation and amortisation (ROU)	-65.1	-147.0	
96.2%	**(9.7)**	**(255.9)**	**EBIT (OPERATING PROFIT)**	**(126.8)**	**(308.5)**	**58.9%**
	-10.6	-8.5	Financial Expense	-20.4	-16.0	
	-6.1	-9.5	Rental Financial Expense	-12.8	-19.4	
	1.2	-14.9	Other Financial Results	3.1	-12.8	
	2.2	-2.9	Exchange Rate Differences	-0.9	-13.0	
62.8%	**(13.3)**	**(35.8)**	**Total financial profit/(loss)**	**(31.0)**	**(61.2)**	**49.4%**
	-5.3	-20.4	Profit / (loss) from Associates and JV	-10.7	-23.0	
90.9%	**(28.3)**	**(312.2)**	**Profit before taxes and minorities**	**(168.4)**	**(392.7)**	**57.1%**
	6.1	24.2	Taxes	12.3	21.8	
92.3%	**(22.2)**	**(288.0)**	**Group net profit/(loss)**	**(156.1)**	**(370.9)**	**57.9%**
	-1.8	-9.2	Minorities	-4.9	-12.4	
92.7%	**(20.4)**	**(278.8)**	**Profit/(loss) of the parent company**	**(151.2)**	**(358.6)**	**57.8%**

FINANCIAL RESULTS. LIQUIDITY & DEBT

FINANCIAL RESULTS

€ (20.4)M
FINANCIAL EXPENSE
-27.4% vs SPLY

€ 3.1M
OTHER FINANCIAL RESULTS
+123.8% vs SPLY

€ (12.8)M
RENTAL FINANCIAL EXPENSES
+34.1% vs SPLY

€(0.9)M
EXCHANGE RATES DIFFERENCES
+93.1% vs SPLY

FINANCIAL RESULT
+49.4 %

The Net Financial Result improved by 49.4% compared to the same period in the previous year, mainly explained by the evolution of the Exchange rate differences, 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 Financial expenses associated with leases, caused by changes in tax estimates due to the renegotiation of some lease contracts due to Covid. Interest expenses increased by 27.4% compared to the same period in the previous year due to the increase in bank debt.

LIQUIDITY & DEBT

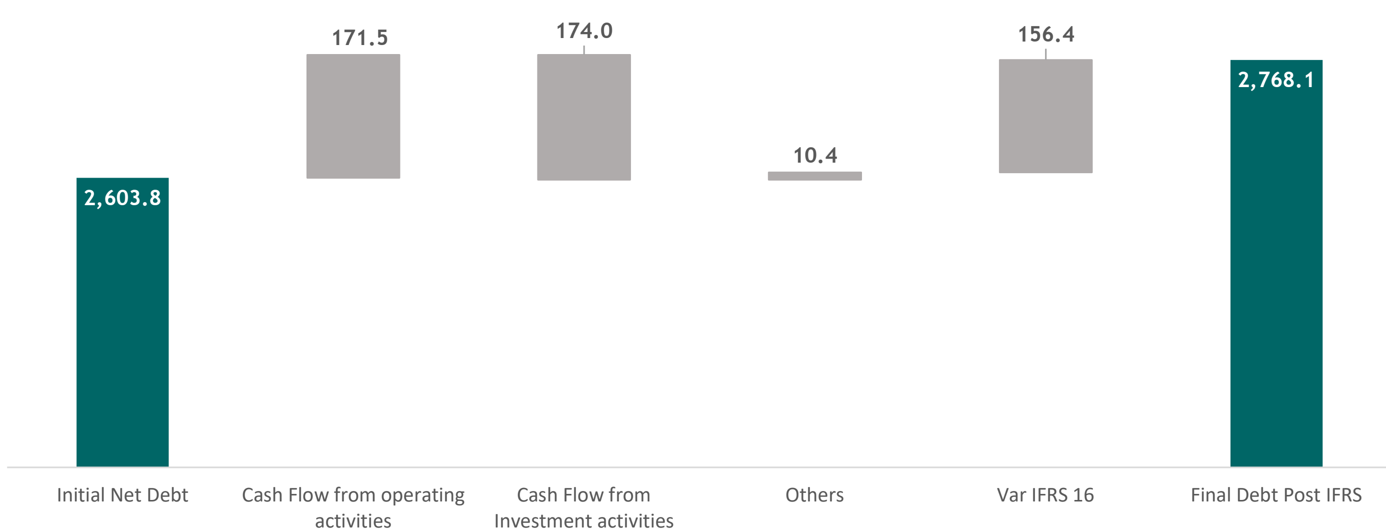
+€ 164.3M
NET DEBT INCREASE

+€ 7.9M
PRE IFRS16 NET DEBT INCREASE

DEBT NET
€2,768.1M

Pre IFRS16 NET DEBT
€ 1,263.1M

DEBT NET
Dec 2020 – June 2021



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

FINANCIAL RESULTS. LIQUIDITY & DEBT

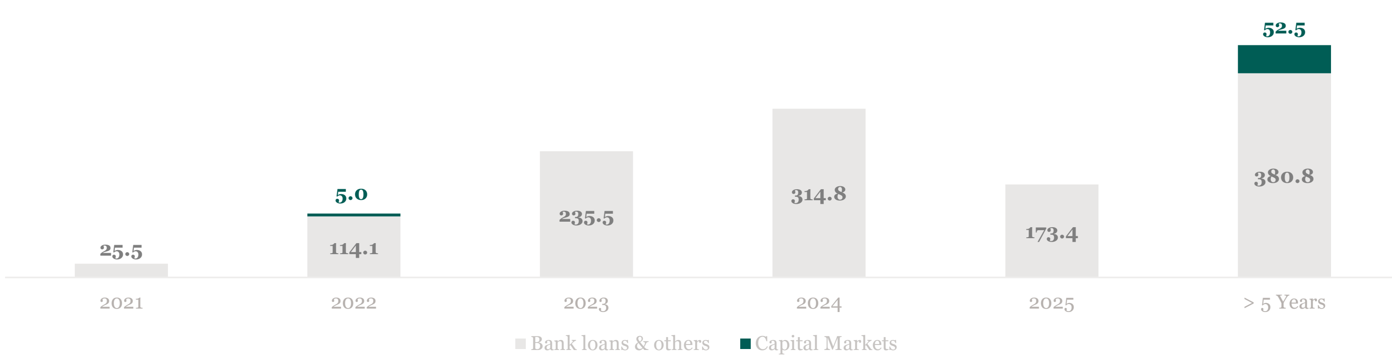
As mentioned in the last results report, the company has completed an asset transfer with a net cash impact, in June, of €175.1M, thus meeting its commitment to make asset sales to increase liquidity due to the crisis caused by Covid-19. This operation also reinforces the company's asset rotation strategy and the consolidation of its management model

At the end of the first semester, Net Debt reached €2,768.1M, an increase of +€164.3M compared to December 2020, mainly caused by new hotel incorporations and the extension of various lease contracts. Net Financial Debt pre-IFRS 16 increased by +€7.9M to €1,263.1M, a reduction of -€143.7M compared to the end of March 2021, if we exclude the impact of the asset transfer, and the impact of exchange rate differences on Net Debt monthly cash consumption in this last quarter, has been around €12.5M, compared to €45.5M in the previous quarter. It should be noted that in the second quarter of 2021 the company received €18.7M in direct aid from the German government to offset part of the business losses during the pandemic in 2020.

One of the company's priorities is to ensure a liquidity position that allows it to face the coming months with peace of mind. In that sense, all the debt that was due to mature in 2021 has already been fully refinanced. At the end of June, the liquidity situation (including liquid assets and undrawn credit lines) amounts to €405M.

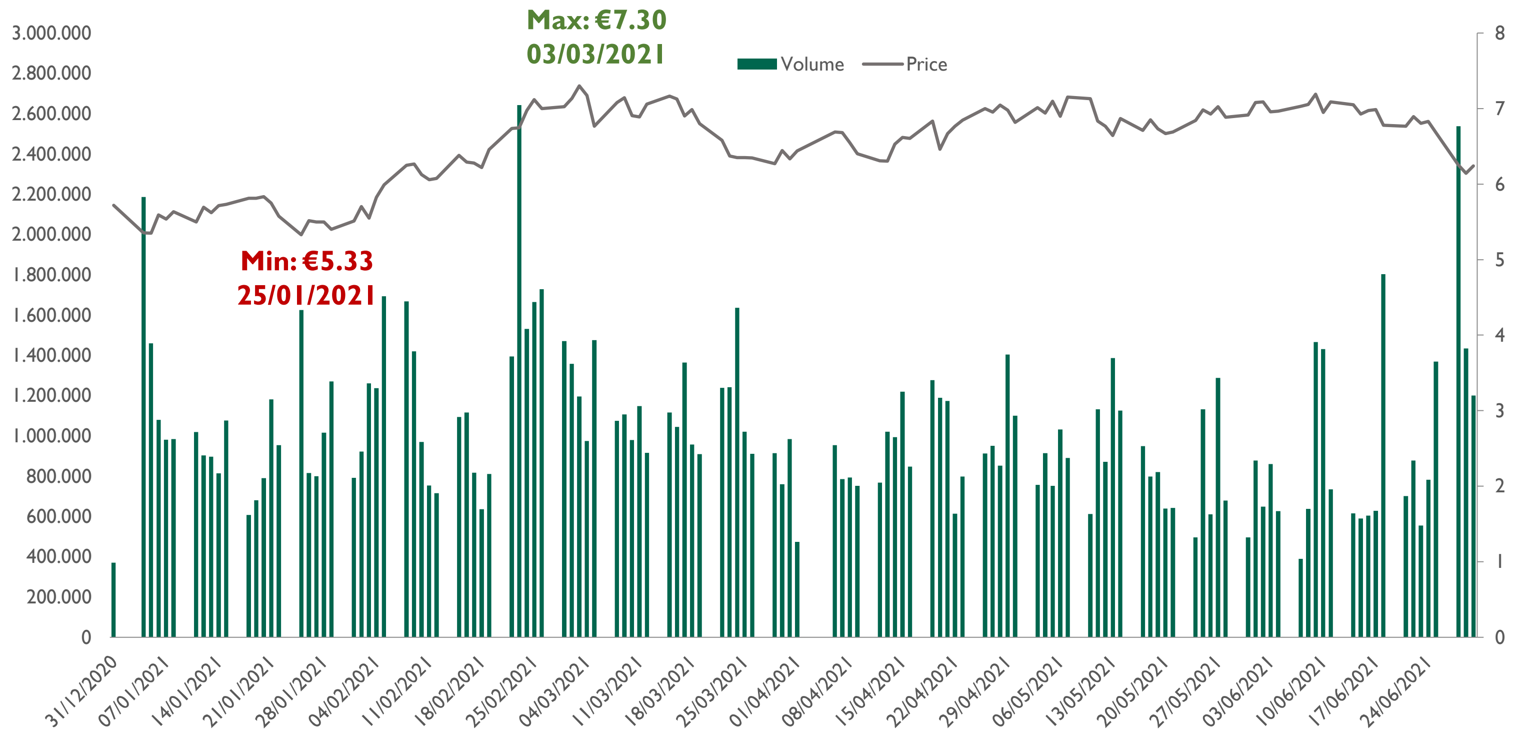
The maturity profile of current debt is shown below:

DEBT MATURITY PROFILE (€ millions):



Excludinng comercial papres and credit lines.

MELIÁ IN THE STOCK MARKET



STOCK MARKET

(1.50)%
MHI Performance Q2

2.81%
IBEX-35 Performance Q2

	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	2021
Avarage daily volumen (thousand shares)	1139.35	924.49			**1026.70**
Meliá Performance	10.75%	-1.50%			**9.09%**
Ibex 35 Performance	6.27%	2.81%			**9.26%**

	jun-21	jun-20
Avarage of shares (million)	**220.40**	229.70
Avarage daily volume (thousands shares)	**1026.70**	1331.40
Maximum share price (euros)	**7.30**	8.34
Minimun share price (euros)	**5.33**	2.74
Last price (euros)	**6.24**	3.78
Market capitalization (million euros)	**1375.30**	868.70
Dividend (euros)	**-**	-

Source: Bloomberg.

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

ESG (*Environmental, Social & Governance*)

The Meliá Hotels International commitment to sustainability is a key factor in its hotel activity, helping reinforce its bonds with its stakeholders and acting as a driver of constant transformation thanks to its effective integration throughout the company management system. That is why the company also provides non-financial information every six months in matters related to the Environment, Society and Good Governance (ESG).

Involving our customers

Blockchain technology to offer MeliáRewards members the conversion of their points into carbon credits.

The Planet We Love

Climate change

CO2PERATE

Artificial intelligence for responsible management.

2,703 Tn of CO2 avoided since 2019.

New commitments to reduce emissions:

-29.4% for 2025 and -71,4% for 2035.

Responsible supply chain

Integration of environmental attributes of suppliers in the digital purchasing platform.

People

Digitization at the service of talent: new forms of work, training and support.

Safe work environment: ISO 45001: 2018 and Healthy Work Environment (WHO) certifications.

Corporate governance

Appointment of a new independent external director to the Board of Directors.

36.36%
of women.

54.54%
Independent directors.

Ethics & Normative Body

Restructuring of the Code of Ethics office.


Gran Meliá Palacio de los Duques| Madrid, Spain

APPENDIX

MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

HOTEL BUSINESS

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES	H1 2021 €mn	H1 2020 €mn	% change
Total aggregated Revenues	**183.1**	**262.0**	**-30.1%**
Owned	105.0	142.0	
Leased	78.1	120.0	
Of which Room Revenues	**85.0**	**150.8**	**-43.6%**
Owned	48.0	71.1	
Leased	37.0	79.6	
EBITDAR Split	**-21.7**	**-19.2**	**13.0%**
Owned	-9.0	-8.1	
Leased	-12.7	-11.1	
EBITDA Split	**-22.6**	**-19.5**	**16.3%**
Owned	-9.0	-8.1	
Leased	-13.7	-11.4	
EBIT Split	**-138.5**	**-237.8**	**-41.8%**
Owned	-39.3	-67.9	
Leased	-99.1	-170.0	

MANAGEMENT MODEL	H1 2021 €mn	H1 2020 €mn	% change
Total Management Model Revenues	**28.6**	**45.3**	**-36.8%**
Third Parties Fees	3.4	8.1	
Owned & Leased Fees	7.3	12.8	
Other Revenues	17.8	24.0	
Total EBITDA Management Model	**-13.2**	**-5.4**	**145.0%**
Total EBIT Management Model	**-14.9**	**-10.3**	**44.7%**

OTHER HOTEL BUSINESS	H1 2021 €mn	H1 2020 €mn	% change
Revenues	**5.0**	**14.7**	**-65.6%**
EBITDAR	-0.5	-3.4	
EBITDA	-0.5	-3.4	
EBIT	-1.1	-4.0	

MAIN STATISTICS

	OWNED & LEASED						OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED					
	Occupancy		ARR		RevPAR		Occupancy		ARR		RevPAR	
	%	Chg pts.	€	Chg %	€	Chg %	%	Chg pts.	€	Chg %	€	Chg %
TOTAL HOTELS	28.1%	-23.2	97.2	-15.0%	27.3	-53.4%	24.8%	-19.1	89.1	-11.6%	22.1	-50.0%
América	35.4%	-16.7	94.8	-23.2%	336	-47.8%	28.7%	-12.2	84.9	-26.6%	24.3	-48.5%
EMEA	17.2%	-26.2	97.7	-21.7%	16.8	-69.0%	18.4%	-22.8	118.9	-7.3%	21.9	-58.6%
Spain	29.8%	-27.5	99.4	-3.4%	29.6	-49.7%	28.3%	-24.4	98.0	4.5%	27.7	-43.9%
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2%	-27.7	59.0	-37.7%	8.4	-78.8%
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.2%	-5.8	70.4	-4.4%	19.1	-21.2%

* Available rooms H1: 3,108.9k (vs 2,567.4k in H1 2020) in O&L // 6,427.6k (vs 6,722.5 in H1 2020) in O,L&M.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS BY AREA H1 2020

(Million €)

FINANCIAL INDICATORS BY AREA H1

	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	79.2	-15.3%	34.4	-17.7%	-0.2	-110.0%	-1.1	-165.1%	-16.3	-58.9%	0.2	-84.2%	3.9	-25.7%	1.3	-60.1%
Owned	73.5	-16.9%	30.2	-20.1%	0.1	-96.7%	0.1	-96.7%	-14.2	-30.7%						
Leased	5.7	14.9%	4,2	6.0%	-0.4	-73.3%	-1.2	-40.6%	-2.1	-89.0%						
EMEA	46.2	-68.3%	14.6	-68.3%	-6.0	-23.8%	-6.0	-21.3%	-41.5	-42.7%	0.5	94.7%	0.8	-75.9%	1.6	92.4%
Owned	5.4	-64.6%	1.3	-86.3%	-3.7	-31.7%	-3.7	-31.7%	-8.5	-71.1%						
Leased	40.8	-29.4%	13.3	-63.5%	-2.3	-6.8%	-2.3	4.0%	-32.9	-23.0%						
SPAIN	57.8	-39.6%	36.0	-42.8%	-15.5	12.8%	-15.6	14.8%	-80.7	-35.9%	1.3	-62.2%	2.6	-39.0%	2.4	-67.3%
Owned	26.1	-31.8%	16.5	-30.5%	-5.4	-15.6%	-5.4	-15.6%	-16.6	-6.9%						
Leased	31.6	-44.8%	19.5	-50.2%	-10.0	38.0%	-10.1	42.4%	-64.1	-40.7%						
CUBA	-		-		-		-		-		0.5	-78.2%			0.0	
ASIA	-		-		-		-		-		0.9	37.7%			0.6	
TOTAL	**183.1**	**-30.1%**	**85.0**	**-43.6%**	**-21.7**	**13.0%**	**-22.6**	**16.3%**	**-138.5**	**-41.8%**	**3.4**	**-57.3%**	**7.3**	**-42.9%**	**5.9**	**-25.7%**

AVAILABLE ROOMS

	O&L		O&L&M	
	H1 2021	**H1 2020**	**H1 2021**	**H1 2020**
AMERICA	1,024.2	649.1	1,611.9	1,297.0
EMEA	869.9	851.7	985.9	961.1
SPAIN	1,214.7	1,066.6	2,008.8	2,064.0
CUBA			889.4	1,583.7
ASIA			931.6	816.7
TOTAL	**3,108.9**	2,567.4	**6,427.6**	6,722.5

BUSINESS SEGMENTATION & EXCHANGE RATES

H1 2021	Total Hotels	Real Estate	Club Meliá	Overheads	Total aggregated	Eliminations on consolidation	Total Consolidated
REVENUES	**216.8**	**77.4**	**25.8**	**39.6**	**359.6**	**(55.2)**	**304.4**
EXPENSES	252.2	13.3	21.8	69.8	357.1	(55.2)	301.9
EBITDAR	(35.4)	64.2	3.9	(30.2)	2.5	0.0	2.5
RENTALS	1.0	0.0	0.0	0,0	1.0	0.0	1.0
EBITDA	**(36.4)**	**64.2**	**3.9**	**(3,2)**	**1.5**	**(0.0)**	**1.5**
D&A	54.5	0.0	0.2	8.4	63.2	0.0	63.2
D&A (ROU)	63.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	65.1	0.0	65.1
EBIT	**(154.5)**	**64.0**	**3.7**	**(3.9)**	**(126.8)**	**(0.0)**	**(126.8)**

H1 2020	Total Hotels	Real Estate	Club Meliá	Overheads	Total aggregated	Eliminations on consolidation	Total Consolidated
REVENUES	**322.0**	**4.3**	**27.2**	**28.3**	**381.8**	**(62.7)**	**319.2**
EXPENSES	349.9	24.8	22.7	55.3	452.8	(62.7)	390.1
EBITDAR	(28.0)	(20.5)	4..5	(27.0)	(71.0)	0.0	(71.0)
RENTALS	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
EBITDA	**(28.3)**	**(20.5)**	**4.5**	**(27.0)**	**(71.3)**	**0.0**	**(71.3)**
D&A	78.6	0.0	0.2	11.3	90.2	(0.0)	90.2
D&A (ROU)	145.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	147.0	0.0	147.0
EBIT	**(252.2)**	**(20.7)**	**4.3**	**(39.9)**	**(308.5)**	**0.0**	**(308.5)**

H1 2021 EXCHANGE RATES

	H1 2021	H1 2020	H1 2021 VS H1 2020
1 foreign currency= X€	Avarage Rate	Avarage Rate	% change
Sterling(GBP)	1.1521	1.1441	0.70%
American Dollar(USD)	0.8293	0.9076	-8.63%

Q2 2021 EXCHANGE RATES

	Q2 2021	Q2 2020	Q2 2021 VS Q2 2020
1 foreign currency = X€	Avarage Rate	Avarage Rate	% change
Sterling (GBP)	1.1598	1.1273	2.89%
American Dollar (USD)	0.8285	0.9084	-8.79%

MAIN STATISTICS BY BRAND & COUNTRY H1 2021

MAIN STATISTICS BY BRAND

	OWNED & LEASED						OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED					
	Occup.		ARR		RevPAR		Ocupación		ARR		RevPAR	
	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %
Paradisus	40.8%	-21.8	112.1	-21.4%	45.7	-48.8%	40.0%	-14.4	112.2	-19.4%	44.8	-40.7%
Me by Melia	29.1%	-22.4	228.8	-14.7%	66.5	-51.8%	27.7%	-19.3	220.7	-9.6%	61.1	-46.7%
Gran Meliá	24.1%	-28.0	213.8	4.8%	51.5	-51.5%	29.6%	-5.7	140.8	-23.1%	41.7	-35.4%
Meliá	28.5%	-20.0	87.0	-24.2%	24.8	-55.4%	22.9%	-18.8	88.2	-14.3%	20.2	-52.9%
Innside	19.0%	-25.7	83.5	-22.8%	15.8	-67.2%	24.0%	-19.2	73.3	-22.7%	17.6	-57.1%
Tryp by Wyndham	34.9%	-16.1	59.8	-27.1%	20.9	-50.2%	26.9%	-13.4	44.6	-29.6%	12.0	-53.1%
Sol	23.6%	-43.0	73.9	22.7%	17.5	-56.5%	19.2%	-31.7	67.0	-1.5%	12.9	-63.1%
TOTAL	**28.1%**	**-23.2**	**97.2**	**-15.0%**	**27.3**	**-53.4%**	**24.8%**	**-19.1**	**89.1**	**-11.6%**	**22.1**	**-50.0%**

MAIN STATISTICS BY COUNTRY

	OWNED & LEASED						OWNED, LEASED & MANAGED					
	Occup.		ARR		RevPAR		Occup.		ARR		RevPAR	
	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %	%	Chg. pts	€	Chg. %	€	Chg. %
AMERICA	**35.4%**	**-16.7**	**94.8**	**-23.2%**	**33.6**	**-47.8%**	**23.5%**	**-17.9**	**79.3**	**-23.7%**	**18.7**	**-56.7%**
Dominican republic	34.7%	-23.8	71.6	-35.9%	24.9	-62.0%	34.7%	-23.8	71.6	-35.9%	24.9	-62.0%
Mexico	41.8%	-25.3	106.3	-25.8%	44.4	-53.8%	41.8%	-25.3	106.3	-25.8%	44.4	-53.8%
USA	37.5%	-14.2	103.7	-14.2%	38.9	-37.7%	37.5%	-14.2	103.7	-14.2%	38.9	-37.7%
Venezuela	12.0%	1.9	126.3	25.3%	15.2	48.9%	12.0%	1.9	126.3	25.3%	15.2	48.9%
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2%	-3.1	40.4	-44.3%	7.3	-52.5%
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2%	-27.7	59.0	-37.7%	8.4	-78.8%
ASIA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27.2%**	**-5.8**	**70.4**	**-4.4%**	**19.1**	**-21.2%**
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5%	-14.6	33.9	-49.3%	4.9	-74.7%
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.0%	15.7	75.7	28.0%	38.6	84.8%
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.4%	-13.3	108.0	11.9%	26.4	-27.6%
EUROPE	**24.6%**	**-26.6**	**98.9**	**-11.0%**	**24.3**	**-57.3%**	**25.0%**	**-24.0**	**103.1**	**0.1%**	**25.8**	**-49.0%**
Austria	12.5%	-15.2	146.4	6.5%	18.3	-52.0%	12.5%	-15.2	146.4	6.5%	18.3	-52.0%
Germany	14.3%	-28.6	70.6	-33.3%	10.1	-77.8%	14.3%	-28.6	70.6	-33.3%	10.1	-77.8%
France	37.6%	-26.8	77.7	-45.4%	29.2	-68.1%	37.6%	-26.8	77.7	-45.4%	29.2	-68.1%
United Kingdom	16.2%	-25.3	147.9	-7.5%	23.9	-64.0%	16.0%	-25.3	148.7	-6.6%	23.8	-63.8%
Italy	29.2%	-11.6	167.9	-2.5%	49.0	-30.2%	29.2%	-11.6	167.9	-2.5%	49.0	-30.2%
SPAIN	**29.8%**	**-27.5**	**99.4**	**-3.4%**	**29.6**	**-49.7%**	**28.3%**	**-25.3**	**98.2**	**3.4%**	**27.8**	**-45.4%**
Resorts	27.7%	-37.1	138.4	36.0%	38.4	-41.8%	29.1%	-27.2	123.5	36.1%	36.0	-29.4%
Urban	30.9%	-21.8	80.8	-22.1%	25.0	-54.4%	27.7%	-23.3	81.0	-17.8%	22.4	-55.3%
TOTAL	**28.1%**	**-23.2**	**97.2**	**-15.0%**	**27.3**	**-53.4%**	**24.8%**	**-19.1**	**89.1**	**-11.6%**	**22.1**	**-50.0%**

BALANCE SHEET

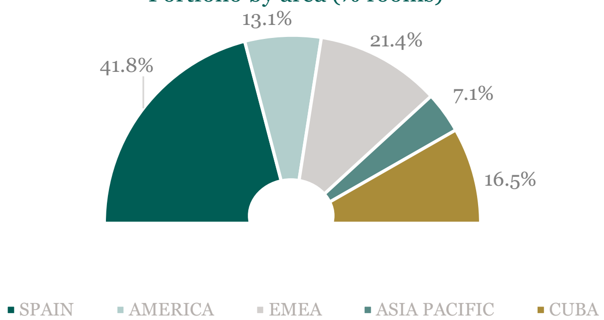
(Million de Euros)	30/06/2021	31/12/2020	% change
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill	27.8	35.3	-21.3%
Other Intagibles	55.2	61.4	-10.1%
Tangible Assets	1,574.7	1,688.7	-6.8%
Rights of Use (ROU)	1,357.8	1,186.9	14.4%
Investment Properties	103.0	103.0	0.0%
Investment in Associates	171.1	178.4	-4.1%
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	180.5	135.9	32.9%
Defered Ta Assets	318.8	317.2	0.5%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**3,789.0**	**3,706.8**	**2.2%**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	22.7	24.4	-7.1%
Trade and Other receivables	133.5	135.0	-1.1%
Tax Assets on Current Gains	19.5	34.8	-43.9%
Other Current Financial Assets	36.6	66.9	-45.4%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	115.4	104.7	10.3%
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**327.7**	**365.7**	**-10.4%**
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,116.7**	**4,072.6**	**1.1%**
EQUITY			
Issued Capital	44.1	44.1	-
Share Premium	1,079.1	1,079.1	0.0%
Reserves	434.3	414.6	4.8%
Treasury Shares	(3.6)	(3.4)	5.8%
Results From Prior Years	(830.9)	(213.1)	289.9%
Translation Differences	(231.9)	(246.9)	-6.1%
Other Adjustments for Changes in Value	(1.8)	(3.1)	-40.3%
Profit Attributable to Parent Company	(151.2)	(595.9)	-74.6%
EQUITY ATTIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT CO.	**338.0**	**475.3**	**-28.9%**
Minority Interests	22.2	25.5	-13.0%
TOTAL NET EQUITY	**360.2**	**500.8**	**-28.1%**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Issue of Debentures and Other Marketable Securities	56.6	34.2	65.8%
Bank Debt	1,156.4	1,064.9	8.6%
Present Value of Long Term Debt (Rentals)	1,274.4	1,189.4	7.1%
Other Non-Current Liabilities	10.1	11.5	-12.7%
Capital Grants and Other Deferred Income	297.6	292.4	1.8%
Provisions	25.8	26.5	-2.5%
Defered Tax Liabilities	184.6	192.9	-4.3%
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**3,005.5**	**2,811.8**	**6.9%**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Issue of Debentures and Other Marketable Securities	69.2	0.2	40101.2%
Bank Debt	96.3	260.6	-63.0%
Present Value of Short Term Debt (Rentals)	230.5	159.2	44.9%
Trade and Other Payables	322.0	293.3	9.8%
Liabilities for Current Income Tax	0.8	1.9	-57.9%
Other Current Liabilities	32.1	44.8	-28.3%
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	**751.0**	**759.9**	**-1.2%**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**3,756.5**	**3,571.7**	5.2%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**4,116.7**	**4,072.6**	**1.1%**

FUTURE DEVELOPEMENT

PORTFOLIO

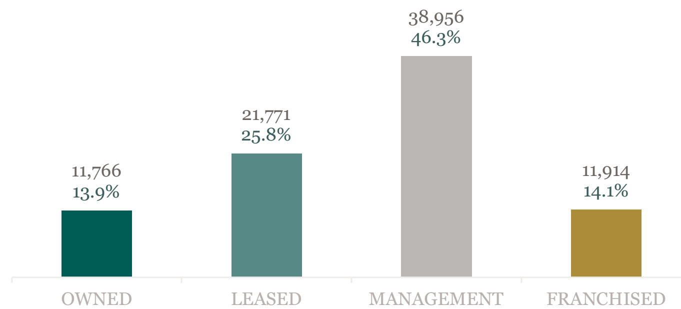
322
Hotels

Portfolio by area (% rooms)



84,407
Rooms

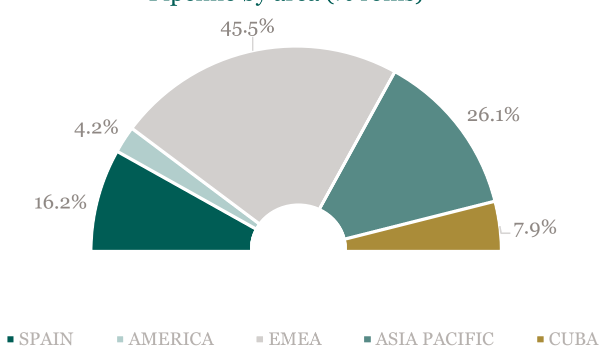
Portfolio by contract (% rooms)



PIPELINE

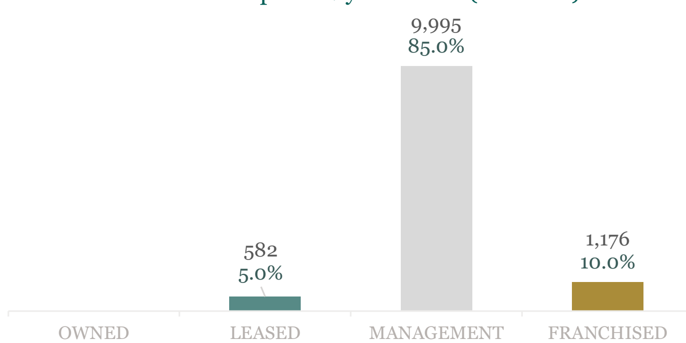
+49
New Hotels

Pipeline by area (% roms)



+11,753
Rooms
+13.9%

Pipeline by contracts (% rooms)



Openings between 01/01/2021 – 30/06/2021

HOTEL	COUNTRY / CITY	CONTRACT	ROOMS	REGION
AMSTERDAM	Netherland / Amsterdam	Leased	328	Europe
CHONGQING	China / Chongquing	Management	230	Asia
PLAYA ESPERANZA RESORT	Spain / Mallorca	Franchised	565	Europe
COSMOPOLITAN	Greece / Rhodes	Franchised	377	Europe
NEWCASTLE	United Kingdom / Newcastle	Leased	161	Europe
I. LUXEMBURGO	Luxemburg / Luxemburgo	Leased	123	Europe
OASIS MARRAKECH	Morocco / Marrakech	Management	211	Africa
FRANKFURT CITY	Germany / Frankfurt am Main	Leased	431	Europe
PALACIO DE AVILES	Spain / Aviles	Franchised	78	Europe
APARTAMENTOS HALLEY	Spain / Benidorm	Franchised	106	Europe

Disaffilitations between 01/01/2021 – 30/06/2021

HOTEL	COUNTRY / CITY	CONTRACT	ROOMS	REGION
MEDELLIN	Colombia/ Medellin	Franchised	140	America
TAGHAZOUT BAY SURF	Morocco/Agadir	Management	91	Africa
SAIDIA GARDEN ALL INCL. GOLF RESORT	Morocco/ Saidia	Management	150	Africa
SAIDIA GARDEN GOLF RESORT	Morocco/ Saidia	Management	397	Africa
GIRONA	Spain/ Girona	Management	111	Europe

MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

FUTURE DEVELOPEMENT

PORTFOLIO & PIPELINE																
	CUURRENT PORTFOLIO				PIIPELINE											
	2021		2020		2021		2022		2023		Onwards		Pipeline		TOTAL	
	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R	H	R
AMERICA	**36**	**11,073**	**37**	**11.171**	**1**	**498**							**1**	**498**	**37**	**11,571**
Owned	16	6,409	16	6,403											16	6,409
Leased	2	596	2	549											2	596
Management	17	3,922	17	3,933	1	498							1	498	18	4,420
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	**87**	**18,084**	**82**	**16,664**	**2**	**399**	**9**	**2,599**	**12**	**1,925**	**2**	**430**	**25**	**5,353**	**112**	**23,437**
Owned	7	1,395	7	1,395											7	1,395
Leased	39	6,969	35	5,926	1	207			2	211			3	418	42	7,387
Management	8	812	8	812	1	192	7	1,977	7	1,340	1	250	16	3,759	24	4,571
Franchised	33	8,908	32	8,531			2	622	3	374	1	180	6	1,176	39	10,084
SPAIN	**141**	**35,305**	**141**	**35,052**	**1**	**164**	**2**	**1,143**			**3**	**600**	**6**	**1,907**	**147**	**37,212**
Owned	14	3,962	20	5,328											14	3,962
Leased	65	14,206	66	14,509	1	164							1	164	66	14,370
Management	46	14,277	42	13,104			2	1,143			3	600	5	1,743	51	16,020
Franchised	16	2,860	13	2,111											16	2,860
ASIA PACIFIC	**26**	**6,029**	**25**	**5,773**	**2**	**361**	**4**	**960**	**3**	**813**	**4**	**937**	**13**	**3,071**	**39**	**9,100**
Management	26	6,029	25	5,773	2	361	4	960	3	813	4	937	13	3,071	39	9,100
TOTAL OWNED HOTELS	37	11,766	43	13,126											37	11,766
TOTAL LEASED HOTELS	106	21,771	103	20,984	2	371			2	211			4	582	110	22,353
TOTAL MANAGEMENT HOTELS	129	38,956	124	37,538	4	1,051	14	4,481	13	2,676	8	1,787	39	9,995	168	48,951
TOTAL FRANCHISED HOTELS	50	11,914	47	10,928			2	622	3	374	1	180	6	1,176	56	13,090
TOTAL MELIÁ HOTELS INT.	**322**	**84,407**	**317**	**82,576**	**6**	**1,422**	**16**	**5,103**	**18**	**3,261**	**9**	**1,967**	**49**	**11,753**	**371**	**96,160**

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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.

Meliá Cala Galdana | Menorca. Spain

Meliá Hotels International results for the first half of 2021

Increasingly evident recovery in the Americas and China, with a gradual return to normality in resort hotels in the second semester, whilst Meliá still sees a weak performance in urban Spain and Europe

In the second quarter the company doubled the revenues seen in the previous quarter, and achieved its goals of generating positive EBITDA and stopping cash-burn in June

The cost savings achieved with the successful Contingency Plan allowed the Group to offset by 86% the drop in revenue compared to the first half of 2020, excluding capital gains and impairments

There are currently 253 hotels open, while the company maintains significant flexibility given uncertainty in the outlook for travel

The company sees signs of recovery in Spanish resort destinations in the third quarter, the most important of the year for the industry

The extension of teleworking in most companies in the face of the 5th wave and the absence of MICE business severely affect some urban hotels, especially in Spain and the rest of Europe

Following the resignation of the Director Mr. Juan Arena de la Mora, the Group incorporates a new independent external Director to its Board of Directors, Ms. Cristina Áldamiz-Echevarría González de Durana, increasing the percentage of female directors to 36%

Gabriel Escarrer declares that “*The crisis has highlighted the resilience of the travel industry, especially leisure travel, and also Meliá’s differential strengths as a leader in resort hotels and digital sales and marketing*."

Business performance:

- +143.6% available rooms compared to the 2nd quarter in 2020.
- The **negative Attributable Consolidated Income** until June reached -€151.2M versus -358,6 Mn€ in 2020
- Consolidated income for the semester: €304Mn€ (-4,6% vs 2020)
- **Melia.com and MeliáRewards loyalty program** generate 53% of sales in the first semester.
- The Group has more than **250 hotels open** worldwide, taking advantage of growing demand thanks to its flexibility and business intelligence.

Financial management:

- At the end of June, the liquidity situation amounted to €405M.
- In june, the Group no longer generated a net cash deficit- excluding capital gains
- At the end of June, pre-IFRS16 Net Financial Debt reached €1,263.1M (-€143.7M compared to the end of March).
- The asset transfer transaction in June had a net cash impact of €175.1M.

Strategy:

- Meliá has adapted its roadmap while maintaining digitalisation, an evolution towards a more efficient organisational model, quality growth and sustainability as key factors in achieving a more profitable and resilient company in 2024.
- The company has opened 10 new hotels in 2021, and has signed 12 new development projects until June

Outlook:

- Visibility continues to be very limited in the short term, although indicators point towards a recovery in the summer subject to progress with vaccination programmes and travel restrictions.
- The company is still cautious given the impending “5th wave” of the virus, although the health risks appear to be lower
- Despite the greater predominance of last-minute bookings, the company expects the high season to last longer this year, during much of the second semester, based on the evolution of immunity in Europe.
- Uncertainty about the urban destinations’ recovery

Gabriel Escarrer, Executive Vice President and CEO of Meliá Hotels International: *"As I predicted at the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis, the recovery will begin (at least in the resort segment) in the third quarter of this year, with the results of the first half of the year still very much affected by the pandemic. Our revenues doubled in the second quarter compared to the first, demonstrating the trend towards improvement, although they are still far from the levels seen in 2019, our last "normal" year (-73.6%). I am particularly pleased to announce that we have a liquidity position of €405M, supported by recent asset sales, and that we have achieved our objectives of generating positive EBITDA and positive net cash in June, excluding the capital gains obtained from the sales.*

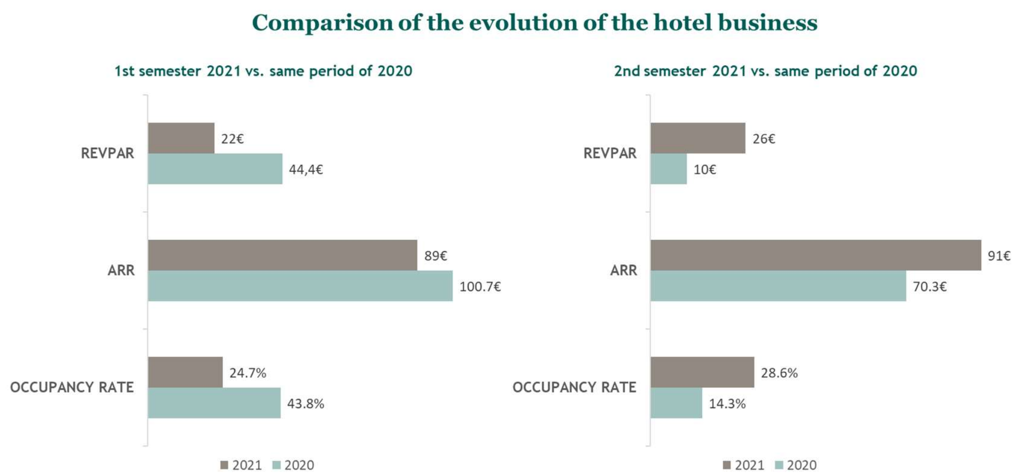
No one can deny the extremely strong impact the crisis has had on our business, nor the commitment to even greater rigour and efficiency it has imposed on us for the coming years. However, great companies are forged in times of great difficulty, and the crisis has also revealed the solid fundamentals on which the tourism industry is based, with the resilience of demand and its sensitivity to progress with vaccinations and improvements in epidemiological data reflected, for example, in the recovery in the number of passengers on flights in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Europe. It has also shown the differential strengths of our Group, and fundamentally our leadership in resort hotels, where the recovery is expected to be strong in the 2nd half of 2021, and our digital and distribution capacity, which gives us an extremely important competitive advantage in a turbulent environment for the industry."

Palma de Mallorca, July 28, 2021. Meliá Hotels International has presented results for the first half of 2021 that are still strongly affected by the pandemic and travel restrictions in different markets and destinations. Progress with vaccination programmes and the reduced severity of recent waves of the virus, however, have radically altered the scenario and point towards an incipient recovery, especially in the Caribbean, China and Mediterranean resort destinations. The results for the period remained negative (-€151.2 M), and the Group closed June with an EBITDA of -€62.5M excluding capital gains of €64M generated by asset sales. However, it did meet its objective of achieving positive EBITDA in June, and it even anticipated to June the objective of generating positive cash, too (which was forecasted for July).

In general, the hotel business continued to improve as restrictions began to ease over the quarter, in line with the previous quarters, and continued to be dominated by domestic travellers in every region. The Caribbean is the first destination to see growth in international visitors, especially Mexico, where the positive vaccination programme in the USA, its top market, has allowed a rapid recovery in demand. The Company remains concerned about the great impact that those urban hotels most dependent on the Corporate and MICE segment in Spain and Europe still have, whose crisis is undoubtedly more structural than in the vacation or hybrid segment (bleisure), in markets such as France (with hotels such as the Meliá La Defense or Innside Charles de Gaulle in Paris), and Spain (in cities such as Córdoba, León or Bilbao, and destinations like Tenerife). The impact is also important in Vienna (Austria) and in some destinations in Germany such as Dusseldorf or Munich, which await a prompt resumption of the important trade fairs that usually take place in those cities in autumn.

.- The **number of rooms available** in the second quarter of 2021 compared to the same period in the previous year increased by +421.4% in owned and leased hotels, and +143.6% taking into account all the Group's hotels. Compared with the same period in 2019, the last "normal" year, the variations were -39.5% and -42.3%, respectively. For information purposes, if the hotels closed due to Covid-19 are considered, RevPAR in the quarter increased by +519.7% compared to 2020, and by -78.3% compared to the same period in 2019. Over the entire first semester, the variation in RevPAR compared to the same period in 2020 was -51.8% (due to the fact that the impact of the virus began to be felt in the 2nd quarter), and -82.3% compared to the first six months of 2019.

.- **Regarding occupancy**, it reached 28.6% in the second quarter, (+ 14.3% over that registered in the second quarter of 2020), although in the semester as a whole it was below, due to to the positive evolution still registered during the first quarter of 2020. **Regarding Prices,** the Group managed to maintain an average rate of € 91 in the second quarter, which represents 29.4% more than in the same period of 2020, while the average rate for the first semester was 11.6% below the same period of the previous year.
.- With all this, the company reports in the second quarter an **Average Income per Available Room** (RevPAR) of € 26, (+ 158.7% compared to the same period in 2020), although the RevPAR for the semester is lower than that reached in in 2020, due to the fact that practically the entire first quarter of 2020 elapsed prior to the declaration of the pandemic.



The company's **direct sales channel** for end consumers (**melia.com**) generated 53% of total sales between January and June, which combined with greater efficiency and profitability in the sales strategy to allow the company to resist the impact of the crisis on travel distribution and maintain the level of bookings and occupancy, as well as the Average Room Rate, well above the average in its destinations in the 3rd quarter..

Despite the fact that there is still a great deal of uncertainty, Meliá has maintained its commitment to open as many hotels as possible based on a minimum financial viability, and currently has 253 hotels open around the world with plans to open up to 303 during the rest of 2021.

Strategic growth

Meliá Hotels International detects great expansion opportunities for well-known brands with great distribution capacities, and continued to grow strategically, signing 12 new hotels in 2021 to date, focused on strengthening its **vacation leadership in the Mediterranean** area, where 10 of the 12 hotels incorporated are located: three resorts in Greece, another three in Malta, two in Sicily and two in Spain (Mallorca and Benidorm). In addition, the company incorporated the Palacio de Avilés hotel, also in Spain, as well as the Innside Qujiang Xian, in the famous Chinese city of the terracotta warriors, where the group already has a significant critical mass, with three establishments.

Regarding the **brand strategy**, the new additions deepen the growth of the franchise and management portfolio, with the incorporation of its first resorts in Greece,(the Cosmopolitan hotel and the Blue Sea Beach), the Playa Esperanza Resort in Mallorca, the hotel Palacio de Avilés and the Halley Apartments in Benidorm, and three new hotels in Malta, all of them under the "Affiliated by Meliá" formula. Similarly, two of the hotels will operate under the Sol by Meliá brand, two under the Melia Hotels & Resorts brand, and one of them under the Innside by Meliá brand.

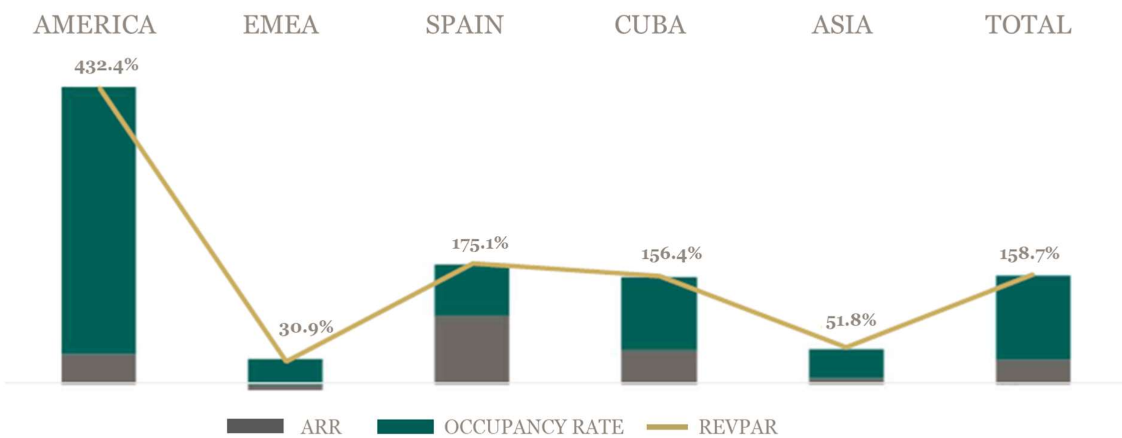
Altogether, the Group **opened 10 new hotels** through June, including three hotels in Europe under the Innside by Meliá brand, including its first hotel in Amsterdam, Innside Amsterdam, the Innside Newcastle and the Innside Luxembourg, as well as the spectacular Meliá Frankfurt City. the Meliá Chongqing in China and the Oasis Marrakech, in Morocco.

Meliá Hotels International has made a positive assessment of the Contingency Plan enabled over the 15 months since the declaration of the pandemic, with cost saving measures that allowed the company to offset by 86% the drop in income compared to the first half of 2020, (excluding capital gains and impairments). Meliá expects to finalize this plan as soon as the growing demand seen in the 2nd quarter becomes fully consolidated over the coming months and the company recovers consistent positive EBITDA and net cash flow. For Gabriel Escarrer, "*The increase in immunity thanks to the effectiveness of vaccines, along with other factors such as the creation of a Covid Certificate in the European Union, have led to the second quarter of 2021 becoming a turning point in this terrible crisis for society in general, and for the travel industry in particular*".

The Company continued to accelerate its digital transformation through the **Be Digital 360** programme as well as a profound adaptation of its organisational model. It is also adapting its Strategic Roadmap up to 2024, by which time it believes that the potential in the industry prior to the pandemic will have been recovered. The company will continue to prioritise quality, profitable and sustainable growth, the continued enhancement of its sales and distribution capacity, and the evolution of the customer experience based on "total revenue" criteria and health and safety.

RESULTS BY REGION

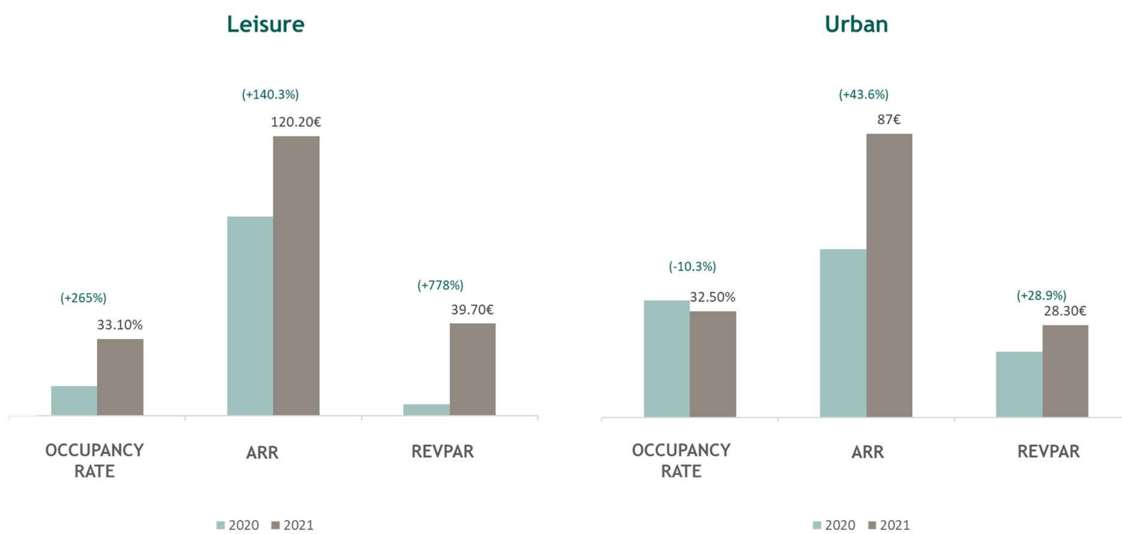
Evolution 2Q 2021 vs. 2Q 2020



SPAIN

- 128 hotels open, from 8% of hotels to 76% between Q1 and Q2
- Positive performance of holiday hotels, (whose revenues for Q3 are expected to be -32% below those recorded in Q3-2019) whilst urban hotels continue to struggle
- 55% of sales through melia.com
- Better performance in destinations with more domestic (Spanish) visitors (50% of the total) followed by the German and British markets, whose evolution continues to vary weekly depending on travel restrictions
- Preference for higher category hotels and superior rooms.

Evolution 2Q 2021/20 in leisure and urban Spain



EMEA

- 100% of hotels open in the UK and 96% in Germany
- Paris registers the worst performance and prospects, due to the absence of international clients, corporate travel, crews and MICE
- Predominance of the local market and domestic travel
- Tight restrictions still in Italy in the 2nd quarter

AMERICAS

- **Mexico**: very positive performance in Caribbean resorts given the combination of greater mobility and high vaccination levels in the US market, with 50-66% occupancy (limited by Covid protocols) and with melia.com generating 40% of all revenue
- **Dominican Republic:** gradual recovery, with xx% of hotels open and 54% occupancy in June (limited to 70% by Covid protocols).
- **USA**: positive evolution of hotels in Orlando and New York.
- **Rest of Latin America**: improvements compared to the 1st quarter, with positive performance in Brazil and Iguazu, but strong restrictions still in place in Buenos Aires or Lima.

- **Cuba:** continued to suffer the negative impact of the pandemic, with 7 hotels open, one still operating as a hospital, and other major hotels undergoing renovations to take advantage of the low demand.
    - Increase in flights and visitors expected for the 3rd quarter, with the reopening of Canada since July, and a massive campaign to vaccinate the population during the summer, which will presumably drive the reactivation of demand starting in the fall (high season in the region).

ASIA

- **China:** stable growth from the 2nd quarter, with greater confidence from individual travellers and gradually from the MICE segment, and 60.75% average occupancy.
- **Southeast Asian**: the challenges and restrictions due to Covid remain, with strong restrictions in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar and an incipient recovery in several destinations in Vietnam

NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT

Meliá Hotels International's commitment to sustainability is a key factor in its hotel activity, strengthening its bonds with its stakeholders and acting as a driver of constant transformation thanks to its effective integration into company management. That is why the company also presents non-financial information every six months related to Environmental, Social and Good Governance (ESG) issues.

Climate change and the environment

The new European Green Deal requires companies to apply business models focused on sustainability and the decarbonisation of their activity. After COP21 in Paris and the Science-Based Targets methodology (SBTi), Meliá certified its emission reduction targets in 2019, designed to reduce emissions and help limit the increase in the average temperature of the planet to no more than 2ºC by the end of this century. The Group has now signed up to the new commitment defined at COP24 in Poland, to reduce the target even further from 2ºC to around 1.5ºC. The Group is therefore adapting its strategy and defining and certifying much more ambitious emission reduction targets of -29.4% for 2025 and -71.4% for 2035.

The internal projects to achieve these objectives include the use of Artificial Intelligence to implement more efficient and responsible management systems in hotels through the CO2PERATE project. The project will involve 96 hotels by the end of 2021, and has already prevented the emission of 2,703 Tn of CO_2 into the atmosphere since 2019. During the pandemic, the company rigorously monitored and adjusted the energy and water consumption in closed hotels while continuing to make investments in eco-efficiency, estimated at €0.3M for the second half of the year.

Meliá also aims to involve and raise awareness among its stakeholders, and particularly its loyal customers, through pioneering projects such as "The Planet We Love", presented at COP25 in Madrid, which uses Blockchain technology to allow members to convert their MeliaRewards points into carbon credits for projects of their choice.

Responsible supply chain

The company has added environmental attributes such as the carbon or water footprints of suppliers to its digital procurement platform (COUPA) to be aware of and reward commitments by suppliers, identify best practices, and continue to move forward in the elimination of single-use plastics and the minimisation of waste.

People management

In addition to the major impact on Meliá and the industry, the pandemic has also accelerated processes such as the digitalisation of the work of our people, bringing new ways of working, new skills, training programmes and personal support, as well as assistance in the safe return to the workplace. Training and support programmes are also offered to face transformation processes (organizational, digital, health and safety, etc.), as well as several benefits, offers and programmes to improving the overall workplace experience of employees.

Corporate Governance

In compliance with legislation on non-financial information, the company reports on changes in the composition of its Board of Directors and Delegate Committees in the first half of the year, and also the reductions in remuneration due to Covid applied to the CEO, senior management and members of the Board of Directors. The company also reports that the quorum of the Annual General Meeting in June was 74.88% of share capital voting rights, as well as the decision made by the Board to not propose the distribution of dividends.

At the request of the Appointments, Remuneration and CSR Committee, the company has reorganised the Code of Ethics Office, responsible for responding to requests, raising awareness, training, updating and review of the Code of Ethics, and also for ensuring the overall coherence of the entire normative body (Policies, Regulations, Process Manuals, etc.). During the semester, the Board of Directors also approved the new Director Remuneration Policy for 2022-2024, the Climate Change and Environment Policy, and the Occupational Health and Safety Policy.

Human Rights

Thanks to its management system and the self-assessment carried out by the company, Meliá informs that it does not currently present any critical risks in the area of human rights. Although the analysis identified some exceptional situations in some hotels which are susceptible to corrective measures, the pandemic and the consequent halt in global hotel activity forced the suspension of any such measures. The company will review and update its systems to align them with the new European Due Diligence Directive on this matter and will carry out a new analysis of its entire portfolio.

www.meliahotelsinternational.com

About Meliá Hotels International

Founded in 1956 in Palma de Mallorca (Spain), Meliá Hotels International has more than 380 hotels open or in the process of opening in more than 40 countries under the Gran Meliá Hotels & Resorts, Paradisus by Meliá, ME by Meliá, Meliá Hotels & Resorts, INNSiDE by Meliá, Sol by Meliá and TRYP by Wyndham brands. The company is a world leader in resort hotels and its resort experience has allowed it to become a leader in the growing market for urban hotels inspired by leisure. Its commitment to responsible tourism led to it being named the most sustainable hotel company in Spain and Europe in 2020 according to the SAM Corporate Sustainability Assessment, as well as the seventh company in the world (and number one in the travel industry) in sustainable management, according to the Wall Street Journal. Meliá Hotels International is also a member of the IBEX 35 stock market index and is the Spanish hotel company with the best corporate reputation (Merco Ranking). For more information, visit www.meliahotelsinternational.com

Follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Linkedin and Instagram.
Contact us: comunicacion@melia.com

1st semester results 2021

MELIÃ HOTELS INTERNATIONAL | Leisure at heart, business in mind

Business performance

Consolidated incomes

304 M€ (-4.6% vs. 2020)

Available rooms

+ 143.6% vs. 2nd semester 2020

MeliáRewards & Meliá.com

53% of the group's sales

Contingency Plan

86% coverage of the drop in income via cost savings

Hotels open

+ 250 hotels open to date

Financial results

EBITDA

- 62.5 M€ ex-capital gains

Liquidity

405 M€

Net Debt

1,263.1 M€

- 143.7 M€ compared to the end of March 2021

Asset transfer transaction

175.1 M€ net impact on cash

Strategy

Development

10

New hotels opened in 2021

Spain | United Kingdom | Greece | Netherlands Germany | Luxembourg Morocco | China

- Strengthening vacation leadership in the Mediterranean
- Enhancing the brand strategy
- Deepening the asset-light model:

  86,1% rooms of the portfolio

Digital future

Gaining momentum with the Be Digital 360 program

Distribution | Front Office | Back Office

Corporate Responsibility

Involving our customers

The Planet We Love:
Blockchain technology to offer MeliáRewards members the conversion of their points into carbon credits

People

- Digitization at the service of talent: new forms of work, training and support
- Safe work environment: ISO 45001: 2018 and Healthy Work Environment (WHO) certifications

Corporate governance

Appointment of a new independent external director to the Board of Directors

- 36.36% of women
- 54.54% independent directors

Climate change

CO_2PERATE:
Artificial intelligence for responsible management

- 2,703 Tn of CO_2 avoided since 2019

New commitments to reduce emissions::

- 29.4% for 2025 y -71.4% for 2035

Responsible supply chain

Integration of environmental attributes of suppliers in the digital purchasing platform

Ethics & Normative Body

- Restructuring of the Code of Ethics office