

MGM 1A ApS

c/o Nectar Asset Management ApS
Ewaldsgade 7
2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark
CVR-No. 30 91 26 32

Financial Statements

For the period 1 January – 31 December 2020
(12 months)
13th financial year

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders
on 17.6.2021

DocuSigned by:

Helene Egede Scotwin

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Chairman

Helene Egede Scotwin

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Please note that for computational reasons, rounding differences to the exact mathematical figures (monetary units, percentages, etc.) may occur.

1 Company details

MGM 1A ApS

c/o Nectar Asset Management ApS
Ewaldsgade 7
2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark

Company registration number

CVR-No. 30 91 26 32

Supervisory Board

- Tommas Jakobsen
- Peer Thomas Borg

Executive Board

- Tommas Jakobsen
- Peer Thomas Borg

Shareholders holding 5 % or more of the share capital or the voting rights

MGM 1 S.à r.l., 12 rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882 Luxembourg

Ultimate parent company

MELF S.à r.l., 12 rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882 Luxembourg

2 Statement by the Supervisory and Executive Boards on the Financial Statements

The Supervisory and Executive Boards have presented the Financial Statements of MGM 1A (in the following "the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Financial Statements were discussed and adopted on today's date.

The Financial Statements have been presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and Danish disclosure requirements for Financial Statements.

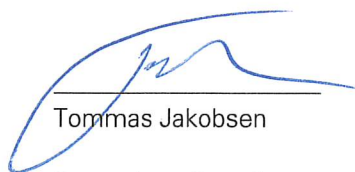
We consider that the accounting policies used are appropriate and the accounting estimates made are reasonable. To the best of our belief, the Financial Statements include the information which is relevant for an assessment of the Company's financial position. Against this background, it is our opinion that the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets and liabilities, financial position, and results of operations and cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2020.

We believe that the Management's Review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

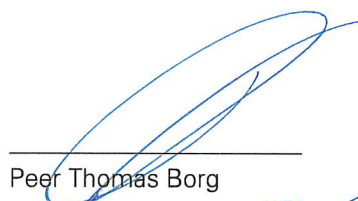
We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

Copenhagen, 17.062021

Executive Board

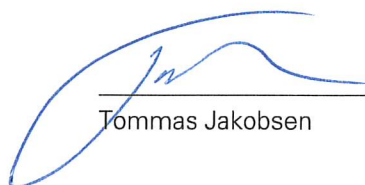


Tommas Jakobsen

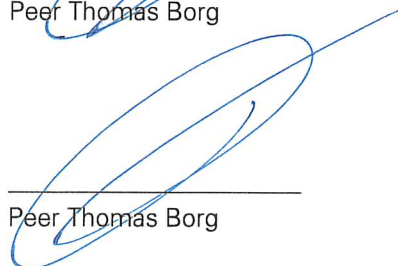


Peer Thomas Borg

Supervisory Board



Tommas Jakobsen



Peer Thomas Borg

3 Financial highlights

5-year summary

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Key figures (in EUR, except per share data)					
Statement of comprehensive income					
Revenue	183,134	231,557	581,143	555,840	546,073
Gross profit	132,516	103,265	393,198	400,974	350,842
Profit before net financials (EBIT)	931,214	110,212	1,100,044	566,823	102,301
Financial expenses	-113,850	-142,151	-214,391	-209,359	-217,693
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	688,016	-34,791	885,653	357,464	-115,391
Statement of financial position					
Total assets	2,832,593	2,010,330	6,385,423	5,727,809	4,921,184
Shareholders' equity	1,008,952	320,936	355,727	-529,926	-887,389
Other					
Number of employees	0	0	0	0	0
Ratio in %					
Rate of return (Profit/loss before net financials x 100/total assets)	32.87%	5.48%	17.23%	9.90%	2.08%
Equity ratio (Shareholders' equity x 100/total assets)	35.62%	15.96%	5.57%	-9.25%	-18.03%

Financial highlights are prepared in accordance with International Financial Standards, cf. Note 1 "Accounting policies".

Ratios are computed in accordance with the latest issued Guidelines and Financial ratios issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

4 Management's review

Business activities and mission

The Company's main objective is property investment.

Business review

The Company recorded rental income of EUR 171,453 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: EUR 202,510).

The property was classed as 'assets held for sale' and is recorded at the fair value of EUR 2,750,000 (2019: EUR 1,920,471).

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The Company's investment properties are recognised in the Financial Statements at market value based on an internal return-based assessment model. This model contains an estimate of the property's future return and the expected return requirement. The property's future returns are estimated based on existing leases and experience.

Going concern

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company incurred a profit of EUR 688,016 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: loss of EUR 34,791) and the statement of financial position reflected a positive total equity position of EUR 1,008,952 (2019: EUR 320,936).

Management closely monitors the cash requirements of the Company and works with its advisors to forecast and manage liquidity requirements over the life of its investment activities. Management has reviewed the forecasted cash flows and is confident that there are no liquidity issues and that the Company will continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

During the year the Company had a net cash flow of EUR 32,631 and cash at bank at the balance sheet date of EUR 62,819.

The parent company, MELF S.à r.l., has issued a subordination letter for a 12-month period from the signing date of the Financial Statements, covering all the loans they have provided to the Company. Therefore, the company will be able to serve all current financing.

Financial position

The result for the year is as expected.

Future developments

The Company expects a result for next year on par with that reported in 2020. All assets will be sold in 2021.

Subsequent events

Effective April 1, 2021, the Company sold the property in Finsterwalde.

5 Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	1.1.2020 - 31.12.2020	1.1.2019 - 31.12.2019
		EUR	EUR
Revenue	4	183,134	231,557
Expenses related to rental activity		-50,617	-128,292
Gross profit		132,516	103,265
Fair value adjustment	5	830,009	-18,722
Profit/(loss) on disposal of investment property	14	-2,320	57,405
Other external expenses		-37,761	-31,736
Other gains/(losses)		8,770	0
Profit before net financial result		931,214	110,212
Other financial expenses	6	-113,850	-142,151
Profit/(loss) before tax		817,364	-31,939
Deferred taxes	7	-129,348	-2,852
Net profit/(loss) for the year		688,016	-34,791
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		688,016	-34,791
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to: Equity holders of the company		688,016	-34,791

6 Statement of financial position

Assets	Notes	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
		EUR	EUR
A. Non-current assets			
I. Investment property	8	0	0
Total non-current assets		0	0
B. Current assets			
I. Assets held for sale	13	2,750,000	1,920,471
II. Receivables			
1. Trade receivables		426	16,417
2. Receivables from group enterprises	12	298	368
3. Other receivables		18,980	42,886
II. Cash		62,819	30,188
Total current assets		2,832,523	2,010,330
Total assets		2,832,523	2,010,330

Equity and liabilities	Notes	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
		EUR	EUR
A. Shareholders' equity			
I. Share capital		318,035	318,035
II. Retained earnings/accumulated loss		690,917	2,901
Total shareholders' equity		1,008,952	320,936
B. Non-current liabilities			
I. Payables to group enterprises	12	0	0
II. Deferred tax liability	7	132,200	2,852
Total non-current liabilities		132,200	2,852
C. Current liabilities			
I. Current portion of non-current liabilities	9	0	29,574
II. Trade payables		2,765	40,124
III. Payables to group enterprises	12	1,675,140	1,595,709
IV. Accruals		13,465	21,135
Total current liabilities		1,691,370	1,686,542
Total liabilities		1,823,570	1,689,394
Total equity and liabilities		2,832,523	2,010,330

7 Statement of cash flows

	1.1.2020 – 31.12.2020	1.1.2019 – 31.12.2019
	EUR	EUR
Profit before net financial result	931,214	110,212
Fair value adjustments, non-current assets	-830,009	18,722
Lease incentives and leasing costs	480	480
Financial expenses	-113,850	-142,151
Amortisation of loan costs	9,223	6,082
Changes in:		
Assets held for sale	0	2,639,529
Sale of properties on cost basis	0	-19,306
Investment property	0	1,777,459
Trade and other receivables	39,898	-57,893
Current liabilities	-44,892	-2,178
Cash flows from operating activities	-7,936	4,330,955
Repayments of receivables from group enterprises	-70	0
Cash flows from investing activities	-70	0
Repayment to Postbank	-38,794	-1,845,427
Repayment to group enterprises	79,431	-2,501,526
Cash flows from financing activities	40,637	-4,346,953
Net cash flow for the year	32,631	-15,977
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	30,188	46,185
Net cash flow for the year	32,631	-15,977
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	62,819	30,188

8 Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings/ Accumulated loss	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2019	318,035	37,692	355,727
Profit and loss		-34,791	-34,791
Total equity at 31 December 2019	318,035	2,901	320,936
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2020	318,035	2,901	320,936
Profit and loss		688,016	688,016
Total equity at 31 December 2020	318,035	690,917	1,008,952

9 Notes

Note 1 Accounting policies

The Financial Statements of MGM 1A ApS have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and Danish disclosure requirements for financial statements, as laid down in the IFRS order issued in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act as regards reporting class B enterprises.

The Financial Statements are presented in Euros (EUR), which is also the functional currency of the company.

The accounting policies for these Financial Statements are consistent with those applied last year.

New and revised standards and bases for conclusion

The adoption of the new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these Financial Statements but may impact the accounting for future transactions and arrangements.

New and revised standards and bases for conclusion which have yet to take effect

The IASB and IFRIC have issued a number of standards and interpretations with an effective date during or after the date of these Financial Statements: The directors do not expect that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations will have any material impact on the Financial Statements of the Company in future periods.

New currently effective requirements	Effective date
Amendment to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1 January 2020
Conceptual Framework: Amendments References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	1 January 2020
IFRS 3: Amendments Definition of business	1 January 2020
IAS 1 and IAS 8: Amendments Definition of material	1 January 2020
IFRS 16: Amendments Covid-19-related rent concessions	1 June 2020
Forthcoming requirements	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2	1 January 2021
IFRS 4: Amendments deferral of IFRS 9	1 January 2021
IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 16: Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020	1 January 2022
IFRS 3: Amendments Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
IAS 16: Amendments Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
IAS 37: Amendments Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
IFRS 17: Amendments Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
IAS 1: Amendments Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Amendments: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
IAS 8 Amendment: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Amendments Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture / Amendment Effective Date	1 January 2023

The directors do not expect that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations will have any material impact on the Financial Statements of the Company in future periods.

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

Revenue

Rental income receivable from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except for contingent rental income, which is recognised as earned.

Costs relating to incentives for lessees to enter into lease agreements are spread evenly over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease together with any further term for which the lessee has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, the Management is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise that option.

Amounts received from lessees to terminate leases or to compensate for dilapidations are recognised in the income statement as received. Service charges and expenses are recoverable from tenants.

Income arising from expenses recharged to lessees is recognised in the period in which the expenses can be contractually recovered. Service charges and other such receipts are included gross of the related costs in revenue if the Management considers that the entity acts as principal and net if the Management considers that the entity acts as agent.

Expenses related to rental income

Expenses that are directly linked to rental income and comprise mainly service charge expenses and asset and property management fees.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses incurred.

Net financial result

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the reporting period they relate to. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised capital and exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments less the share of the tax for the period that concerns the changes in equity.

Deferred taxes related to items recognised directly in equity are taken directly to equity.

The Company and all Danish group enterprises are jointly taxed. The Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit-making and loss-making Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable income (full allocation method).

Statement of financial position

Investment property

Investment property is property held on a long-term basis with the purpose of earning rental income and increases in value and which are not held for sale.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value based on an internal return-based assessment model. The model used is a discounted cash flow model with a five-year forecast.

The market value is the estimated amount for which a property is expected to be exchanged between willing parties, at the date of valuation, in an arm's length transaction in which the parties act knowledgeably, prudently and voluntarily.

Fair value adjustments are recognised in a separate line item in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale are valued with the purchase price from SPA which is already signed at the balance sheet date.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position comprises cash at bank.

Income taxes

Current tax charges are recognised in the statement of financial position as the estimated tax charge in respect of the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior-year taxable income and tax paid in advance.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated at 15.825 % of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the

time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income.

Deferred tax assets are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be utilised, either through elimination against tax on future earnings or a set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at initial recognition measured at fair value net of transaction costs incurred upon the raising of the loan. Interest-bearing debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Other debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost corresponding to the nominal unpaid debt.

Deferred income

Deferred income is recognised as a liability and comprises of payments received for income relating to subsequent reporting periods.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the Company's net cash flows, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents and the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method and are made up as the net profit or loss for the year before net financial result, adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital, paid financial expenses and paid income taxes.

Cash flow from investing activities comprise payments related to additions and disposals of fixed assets as well as the provision intercompany loans.

Cash flow from financing activities comprise dividends paid to shareholders, capital increases and reductions, borrowings and repayments of interest-bearing debt.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities in respect of which the risk of changes in value is insignificant.

Note 2 Going concern

These Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

The Company incurred a profit of EUR 688,016 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: loss of EUR 34,791) and the statement of financial position reflected a positive total equity position of EUR 1,008,952 (2019: EUR 320,936).

Management closely monitors the cash requirements of the Company and works with its advisors to forecast and manage liquidity requirements over the life of its investment activities. Management has reviewed the forecasted cash flows and is confident that there are no liquidity issues and that the Company will continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

During the year the Company had a net cash flow of EUR 32,631 and cash at bank at the balance sheet date of EUR 62,819.

The parent company, MELF S.à r.l., has issued a subordination letter for a 12-month period from the signing date of the Financial Statements, covering all the loans they have provided to the Company. Therefore, the Company will be able to serve all current financing.

Note 3 Assumptions and estimates

For purposes of the preparation of the Financial Statements, it is necessary that management prepares accounting estimates affecting the application of accounting policies and recognised assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may deviate from the estimates made.

The Company's investment properties are recognised in the Financial Statements at market value based on an internal return-based assessment model. This model contains an estimate of the property's future return and the expected return requirement. The property's future returns are estimated based on existing leases and experience.

The other significant assumptions utilised in calculating the market value of investment properties are:

- Inflation of 1.5 % per annum;
- Rental income linked to CPI (adjustment on movement of 10 % in the index)

Sensitivity analysis – Discount rate

As a result of the valuation methodology adopted, the value of the real estate assets is sensitive to movements in the market derived capitalisation rate, contracted rental income and discount rate. An increase or decrease in the capitalisation rate will decrease or increase the fair value of the Company's real estate assets. An increase or decrease in rental income will increase or decrease the fair value of the Company's real estate assets. An increase or decrease to the discount rate will decrease or increase the fair value of the Company's real estate assets. There are interrelationships between the unobservable inputs as they are determined by market conditions; an increase in more than one input could magnify or mitigate the impact on the valuation.

Fair value

The Company measures certain non-financial assets such as investment property, at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised costs are disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Company must be able to access the principal or the most advantageous market at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Note 4 Rental and related income

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Rental income	171,453	202,510
Service charge income	6,390	29,047
Other property income	5,291	0
Revenue	183,134	231,557

Rental and related income fully relates to rent attributable to the year ended 31 December 2020. Spaces are leased out under lease agreements of various expiry terms. Lease agreements specify the rent, the rights and obligations of the lessor and the lessee, including notice and renewal options, as well as service and operating cost charges.

The Company leases out all of its properties under operating leases which are non-cancellable and have average lease terms of 3.64 years (2019: 3.64 years). The Company's leases typically include a clause either to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis based on a fixed annual uplift, inflation or local equivalent.

Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2020, analysed by the period in which they fall due are as follows:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
First year	189,884	189,884
Second up to and including fifth year	609,813	609,813
Sixth and subsequent years	16,058	16,058
	815,755	815,755

Note 5 Fair value adjustment

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Fair value adjustment of property	830,009	-18,722

Note 6 Other financial expenses

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Interest payable, group enterprises	104,501	128,474
Interest payable, exchange losses and similar expenses	9,349	13,677
	113,850	142,151

Note 7 Income taxes

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Profit before tax	817,364	-31,939
Expected tax rate	22%	22%
Expected effort for income tax	179,820	-7,027
Tax		
<i>Deviation of foreign tax rates from expected tax rate</i>	50,472	-1,971
<i>Changes of temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognized</i>	0	8,860
<i>Current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised</i>	0	1,226
<i>Other effects</i>	0	1,765
Effective income tax	-129,348	-2,852

Breakdown of deferred tax liabilities	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Investment property	163,710	21,247
Financial instruments	0	1,460
Set-off	-31,510	-19,854
Total deferred tax liabilities	132,200	2,852

Breakdown of deferred tax assets	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Tax losses carried forward	31,510	19,854
Set-off	-31,510	-19,854
Thereof unrecognised	0	0
Total deferred tax assets	0	0

The Company has tax loss carry forwards amounting to EUR 73,653 (2019: EUR 125,461). Deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefit therefrom.

Note 8 Investment property

Cost at 31.12.2020	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2020	5,339,736
Lease incentives and leasing costs	-480
Reallocation to asset held for sale	-2,750,000
Balance at 31.12.2020	2,589,256

Value adjustments	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2020	-5,339,736
Value adjustments in the year	830,009
Disposals	1,920,471
Write-downs at 31.12.2020	-2,589,256
Carrying amount at 31.12.2020	0

Cost at 31.12.2019	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2019	7,260,687
Lease incentives and leasing costs	-480
Reallocation to asset held for sale	-1,920,471
Balance at 31.12.2019	5,339,736

Value adjustments	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2019	-5,483,229
Value adjustments in the year	-18,722
Disposals	162,213
Write-downs at 31.12.2019	-5,339,738
Carrying amount at 31.12.2019	0

Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows an analysis of the fair value of investment property recognised in the statement of financial position by level of the fair value hierarchy.¹

As at 31 December 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Investment property held for sale	2,750,000	0	0	2,750,000

As at 31 December 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Investment property held for sale	1,920,471	0	0	1,920,471

¹ see note 3 for the explanation of the fair value hierarchy

Note 9 Payables to bank and credit institutions

Breakdown of payables to bank and credit institutions in the financial position	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Non-current liabilities	0	0
Current liabilities	0	29,574
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	29,574

Payables to bank and credit institutions fall due for payments as follows	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Within 1 year	0	29,574
Between 1 to 5 years	0	0
Over 5 years	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	29,574

Note 10 Financial risks and financial instruments

Foreign exchange risks

As the Company's income and costs are primarily in its reporting currency, EUR, the Company is not exposed to any significant currency risks.

Interest rate risks

The Company is exposed to interest rate risks relating to fluctuations in interest levels in Euroland and Denmark due to balances held at the bank. The primary exposure is related to Euribor and Libor.

The Company limits interest rate risk by taking out only fixed rate loans.

Credit risk

It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is minimised. There are no

significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from any default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Credit risks arising from operating activities relate mainly to the non-payment of rentals by tenants of the properties held by the Company. Credit risks related to the placement of liquid funds (counterparty credit risks) are minimised by making agreements only with the most reputable domestic and international banks and financial institutions.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure it remains within its quantitative banking covenants and maintains a strong credit rating.

The Company monitors capital primarily using a loan to value ratio, which is calculated as the amount of outstanding bank debt divided by the valuation of the investment property. The Company's policy is to keep the average loan to value ratio of the Company as low as possible.

During the period the Company did not breach any of its loan covenants, nor did it default on any other of its obligations under its loan agreements.

The loans are also covered by the letter of support provided by the parent company.

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Carrying amount of bank loans	0	29,574
Unamortised borrowing costs	0	9,223
Principal amount of bank loans	0	38,797
Valuation of investment property and property held for sale	2,750,000	1,920,471
Loan to value ratio	0%	2%

Liquidity risks

It is the Company's strategy to reduce the liquidity risk by taking out long-term interest-only loans.

The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting techniques focused on the maturity profile of its debt commitments, operational cash flow and capital expenditure.

The financial liabilities are also covered by the letter of support provided by the parent company.

The subsequent table summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted payments.

At 31 December 2020	On demand	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Secured bank loans	0	0	0	0	0
Payables to group enterprises	0	1,426,947	248,193	0	1,675,140
Trade and other payables	0	2,765	0	0	2,765
Accruals	0	13,465	0	0	13,465
	0	1,443,177	248,193	0	1,691,370

At 31 December 2019	On demand	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Secured bank loans	0	29,574	0	0	29,574
Payables to group enterprises	0	1,595,709	0	0	1,595,709
Trade and other payables	0	40,124	0	0	40,124
Accruals	0	21,135	0	0	21,135
	0	1,686,542	0	0	1,686,542

Fair values

A comparison of the carrying value of financial instruments included in the Company's Financial Statements to their fair value is included below by class of instrument.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at an estimate of the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Cash, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of mortgage debt is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms and remaining maturities. The fair value approximates their carrying amounts gross of unamortised transaction costs (level 2 fair value hierarchy).

The fair value of payables to group enterprises is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms and remaining maturities.

Financial assets	2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR
Trade and other receivables	19,405	19,405
Receivables from group enterprises	298	298
Cash	62,819	62,819
Loans and receivables	82,523	82,523

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR
	Payables to group enterprises	1,675,140
Trade and other payables	2,765	2,675
Accruals	13,465	13,465
Financial liabilities held	1,691,370	1,691,370

Covid-19

The global outbreak of Coronavirus (or Covid-19) has created unprecedented economic and social uncertainty throughout the world. The ultimate impact of the Coronavirus outbreak remains difficult to predict, but it is likely that Coronavirus will continue to have a materially adverse impact on global, national and local economies and that such negative impact is likely to persist for some time. In particular, disruptions to commercial activity across economies due to the imposition of quarantines, remote working policies, "social distancing" practices and travel restrictions, and/or failures to contain the outbreak despite these measures, may continue materially and adversely impact investments. Similar disruptions may occur in respect of service providers and counterparties (including providers of financing), which could also negatively impact investments. While there are various governmental responses to the potential negative effects of Coronavirus, it is unclear how effective these responses will be and what other impacts such responses may have on the overall performance of markets or to investments.

Note 11 Security for loans

The following assets have been put up as security of the Company's debt:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Property carrying amount	0	1,920,471

During the financial year, the Company's debt that was secured with assets of the Company were repaid in full. As of 31 December 2020, no security for loans exists anymore.

Note 12 Related parties

Tommas Jakobsen and Peer Thomas Borg are members of the Supervisory Board of MGM 1A ApS.

None of the directors were paid by MGM 1A ApS in the year. The Directors are employed by Nectar Asset Management ApS, which renders management services to MGM 1A ApS. The amount charged by Nectar Asset Management ApS in the year to 31 December 2020 for services rendered was EUR 1,400 (2019: EUR 3,358).

The Company does not have any employees.

The parent company, MELF S.à r.l., has issued a subordination letter for a 12-month period from the signing date of the Financial Statements, covering all the loans they have provided to the Company.

All related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Balances with group enterprises:

	Principal Amount	Balance outstanding 31 Dec 2020	Rate of interest	Maturity
	EUR	EUR	%	
Payable fall due for payment within 5 years:				
MELF S.à r.l.	248,193	248,193	2.50	23 Aug 2022
Payable fall due for payment within 1 year:				
MELF S.à r.l.	1,254,662	1,254,662	7.70	31 Dec 2021
MGM 1E ApS	65,828	65,828	0	On demand
MELF S.à r.l.	106,457	106,457	0	On demand
Receivables:				
GRP 1A ApS	298	298	0	On demand

Note 13 Assets held for sale

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Properties held for sale	2,750,000	1,920,471

Note 14 Profit/(loss) on disposal of investment property

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Sales proceeds	0	0
Cost basis	0	0
Sales costs	-2,320	-57,405
	-2,320	-57,405

Note 15 Subsequent events

Effective April 1, 2021, the Company sold the property in Finsterwalde. There have been no other significant subsequent events after 31 December 2020.

Note 16 Comparative figures

Some comparative figures have been changed for presentational purposes only. The changes made have had no effect on either profit or loss.