

MGM 1B ApS

c/o Nectar Asset Management ApS
Regnbuepladsen 5, 4.
1550 Copenhagen V, Denmark
CVR-No. 31 07 55 64

Financial Statements

For the period 1 January – 31 December 2017
(12 months)
10th financial year

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders
on 4/6 2018



Chairman

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

Company details

MGM 1B ApS

c/o Nectar Asset Management ApS
Regnbuepladsen 5, 4.
1550 Copenhagen V, Denmark

Supervisory Board

- Tommas Jakobsen, Chairman
- Charles Sherratt-Davies, Vice chairman

Executive Board

- Tommas Jakobsen
- Charles Sherratt-Davies

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

MGM 1 S.à r.l., 6, Rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg

Ultimate parent company

MELF S.à r.l., 6, Rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg

Statement by the Supervisory and Executive Boards on the Financial Statements

The Supervisory and Executive Boards have presented the Financial Statements of MGM 1B (in the following "the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017. 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.

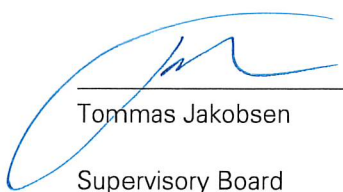
We consider that the accounting policies used are appropriate and the accounting estimates made are reasonable. To the best of our belief, the Financial Statements include the information which is relevant for an assessment of the Company's financial position. Against this background, it is our opinion 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 2017.

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.

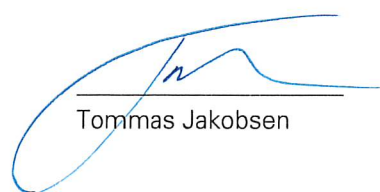
Copenhagen, 30.05.2018

Executive Board



Tommas Jakobsen

Supervisory Board



Tommas Jakobsen



Charles Sherratt-Davies



Charles Sherratt-Davies

Financial highlights

5-year summary

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Key figures (in EUR, except per share data)					
Statement of comprehensive income					
Revenue	923,993	905,905	969,641	861,247	929,194
Gross profit	656,295	639,061	767,312	653,962	741,873
Profit before net financials (EBIT)	567,692	439,259	946,388	833,740	-184,732
Net financials	-380,396	-284,562	-404,862	-491,028	-541,353
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	187,295	151,895	537,564	342,524	-726,092
Statement of financial position					
Total assets	9,035,997	9,296,803	9,540,061	8,896,572	8,704,129
Shareholders' equity	-694,641	-881,936	-1,033,831	-1,571,395	-2,913,917
Other					
Number of employees	0	0	0	0	0
Ration in %					
Rate of return (Profit/loss before net financials x 100/total assets)	6.28%	4.72%	9.92%	9.37%	-2.12%
Equity ratio (Shareholders' equity x 100/total assets)	-7.69%	-9.49%	-10.84%	-17.66%	-33.48%

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.

Management's review

Business activities and mission

The Company's main objective is property investment.

Business review

The Company recorded rental income of EUR 834,149 for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: EUR 813,914).

The Company's investment properties are recorded at fair value and have been valued at EUR 8,821,064 (2016: EUR 8,892,955).

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

The Company has lost its share capital but expects to be able to restore it through future earnings. 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.

During the year the Company had a net cash outflow of EUR -162,629 and cash at bank at the balance sheet date of EUR 118,765.

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.

Financial position

The result for the year is as expected.

Future developments

The Company expects a result for next year, before adjustment on property valuations, on par with that reported in 2017.

Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the financial year-end which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	1.1.2017 – 31.12.2017	1.1.2016 – 31.12.2016
		EUR	EUR
Revenue	4	923,993	905,905
Expenses related to rental activity		-267,699	-266,844
Gross profit		656,295	639,061
Fair value adjustment	5	-67,347	-152,123
Profit/(Loss) on disposal of investment property		-1,112	-1,141
Other external expenses		-20,145	-46,537
Profit before net financial result		567,692	439,260
Other financial expenses	6	-380,396	-284,562
Profit before tax		187,295	154,698
Tax for the year	7	0	-2,803
Net profit for the year		187,295	151,895
Total comprehensive income for the year		187,295	151,895
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to: Equity holders of the company		187,295	151,895

Statement of financial position

Assets	Notes	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
		EUR	EUR
A. Non-current assets			
I. Investment property	8	8,821,064	8,892,955
Total non-current assets		8,821,064	8,892,955
B. Current Assets			
I. Receivables			
1. Trade receivables		85,801	122,087
2. Receivables from group enterprises	12	10,366	366
Total receivables		96,168	122,453
II. Cash		118,765	281,395
Total current assets		214,933	403,848
Total assets		9,035,997	9,296,803

Equity and liabilities	Notes	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
		EUR	EUR
A. Shareholders' equity			
I. Share capital		282,589	282,589
II. Retained earnings/accumulated loss		-977,230	-1,164,525
Total shareholders' equity		-694,641	-881,936
B. Non-current liabilities			
I. Loans and borrowings	10	3,638,867	3,794,949
II. Payables to group enterprises	12	4,054,382	4,076,739
Total non-current liabilities		7,693,249	7,871,688
C. Current liabilities			
I. Current portion of non-current liabilities	10	163,990	163,776
II. Trade payables		12,901	6,028
III. Payables to group enterprises	12	1,823,422	2,098,255
IV. Other payables		12,766	3,221
V. Accruals		23,233	35,771
VI. Deferred income		1,078	0
Total current liabilities		2,037,389	2,307,051
Total liabilities		9,730,638	10,178,739
Total equity and liabilities		9,035,997	9,296,803

Statement of cash flows

	1.1.2017 – 31.12.2017	1.1.2016 – 31.12.2016
	EUR	EUR
Profit before net financial result	567,692	439,260
Fair value adjustments, non-current assets	67,347	152,123
Loss on disposal of investment property	1,112	1,141
Taxes refunded/(paid)	0	-2,803
Changes in:		
Trade and other receivables	26,285	-17,283
Current liabilities	4,957	-20,150
Financial expenses	-380,397	-284,562
Lease incentives	4,544	-451
Cash flows from operating activities	291,540	267,275
Disposals of investment property	-1,112	-1,141
Cash flows from investing activities	-1,112	-1,141
Repayment of Berlin Hyp loan	0	-3,839,480
Receipt from Postbank	0	4,094,000
Repayment of Postbank loan	-167,537	-83,929
Repayments (acceptance) on intercompany liabilities	-285,521	-536,019
Cash flows from financing activities	-453,058	-365,428
Net cash flow for the year	-162,629	-99,294
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	281,395	380,689
Net cash flow for the year	-162,629	-99,294
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	118,765	281,395

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings/ Accumulated loss	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2016	282,589	-1,316,420	-1,033,831
Profit and loss	0	151,895	151,895
Total equity at 31 December 2016	282,589	-1,164,525	-881,936
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2017	282,589	-1,164,525	-881,936
Profit and loss	0	187,295	187,295
Total equity at 31 December 2017	282,589	-977,230	-694,641

Notes

Note 1 Accounting policies

The financial statements of MGM 1B 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:

New currently effective requirements	Effective date
Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)	1 January 2017
Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)	1 January 2017
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle – various standards (Amendments to IFRS 12)	1 January 2017

Forthcoming requirements	Effective date
IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 9: Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)	1 January 2018
Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)	1 January 2018

Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)	1 January 2018
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle – various standards (Amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28)	1 January 2018
IFRIC 22: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
IFRS 16: Leases	1 January 2019
IFRIC 23: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021

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.

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 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

The Company has lost its share capital but expects to be able to restore it through future earnings. 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.

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.

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 return requirements applied for 2017 are 7.2% (2016: 7.2%).

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)

- Value of the terminal period at 31 December 2017 is EUR 9,01m.

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 (Gross Yield: 12.80) and contracted rental income. Sensitivity analysis has been completed to seek to quantify the risk associated with an increase in Gross Yield or reduction in the value of rent attributable to the assets.

Discount rate	6.2%	6.7%	7.2%	7.7%	8.2%
GRI Multiplier					
-1.00	9,703,196	9,629,721	9,557,227	9,485,695	9,415,109
-0.50	9,329,553	9,258,795	9,188,981	9,120,094	9,052,118
	8,955,910	8,887,868	8,821,064	8,754,493	8,689,126
0.50	8,582,267	8,516,942	8,452,488	8,388,891	8,326,135
1.00	8,208,625	8,146,015	8,084,242	8,023,290	7,963,144

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 ob-

servable 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

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Rental income	834,149	813,914
Service charge income	70,332	73,753
Other property income	18,356	17,534
Bad debts/ receivables written off/ Refunds	1,156	705
Revenue	923,993	905,905

Rental and related income fully relates to rent attributable to the year ended 31 December 2017. 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 investment properties under operating leases which are non-cancellable and have average lease terms of 3 years (2016: 3.57 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 2017, analysed by the period in which they fall due are as follows:

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
First year	824,084	809,157
Second up to and including fifth year	1,439,866	1,640,985
Sixth and subsequent years	253,021	719,964
	2,516,971	3,170,106

Note 5 Fair value adjustment

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Fair value adjustment of property	-67,347	-152,123

Note 6 Other financial expenses

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Interest payable, group enterprises	-328,924	246,957
Interest payable, exchange losses and similar expenses	-51,473	37,604
	-380,396	284,562

Note 7 Income taxes

Tax for the year	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Current income tax charge	0	2,803
Deferred income tax	0	0
Total tax for the year	0	2,803

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Profit before tax	187,295	154,698
Expected tax rate	22%	22%
Expected effort for income tax	-41,205	-34,034
Tax	0	2,803
Deviation of foreign tax rates from expected tax rate	11,565	9,553
Changes of temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	29,639	22,761
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	0	-1,083
Other effects	0	0
Effective income tax	0	2,803

Breakdown of deferred tax liabilities	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Investment property	0	0
Financial instruments	6,376	8,189
Set-off	-6,376	-8,189
Total deferred tax liabilities	0	0

Breakdown of deferred tax assets	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Investment property	28,144	58,702
Tax losses carried forward	9,220	1,083
Set-off	-6,376	-8,189
Thereof unrecognised	-30,988	-51,596
Total deferred tax assets	0	0

The company has tax loss carry forwards amounting to EUR 58,260 (2016: EUR 56,745). 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 31.12.2017	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2017	11,482,266
Lease incentives and leasing costs	-6,462
Capital expenditures	1,918
Balance at 31.12.2017	11,477,722

Value adjustment	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2017	-2,589,311
Value adjustments in the year	-67,347
Write-downs at 31.12.2017	-2,656,658
Carrying amount at 31.12.2017	8,821,064

Cost at 31.12.2016	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2016	11,491,390
Lease incentives and leasing costs	-9,124
Additions in period	0
Balance at 31.12.2016	11,482,266

Value adjustment	Investment property
	EUR
Balance at 1.1.2016	-2,437,188
Value adjustments in the year	-152,123
Write-downs at 31.12.2016	-2,589,311
Carrying amount at 31.12.2016	8,892,955

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 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Investment property	0	0	8,821,064	8,821,064

As at 31 December 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Investment property	0	0	8,892,955	8,892,955

Note 9 Payables to bank and credit institutions

Breakdown of payables to bank and credit institutions in the financial position	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Non-current liabilities	3,638,867	3,794,949
Current liabilities	163,990	163,776
Carrying amount at 31 December	3,802,857	3,958,725

Payables to bank and credit institutions fall due for payments as follows	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Within 1 year	163,990	163,776
Between 1 to 5 years	3,638,867	3,794,949
Over 5 years	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	3,802,857	3,958,725

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.

¹ See note 3 for the explanation of the fair value hierarchy.

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 lower than 50%.

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.²

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Carrying amount of bank loans	3,802,857	3,958,725
Principal amount of bank loans	3,843,148	4,010,471
Valuation of investment property	8,821,064	8,892,955
Loan to value ratio	44%	45%

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.³

² See note 2.

³ See note 2.

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 2017	On demand	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Secured bank loans	0	163,990	3,638,867	0	3,802,857
Payables to group enterprises	0	1,823,422	4,054,382	0	5,877,804
Trade and other payables	0	25,667	0	0	25,667
Accruals	0	23,233	0	0	23,233
	0	2,036,311	7,693,249	0	9,729,560

At 31 December 2016	On demand	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Secured bank loans	0	163,776	3,794,949	0	3,958,725
Payables to group enterprises	0	2,098,255	4,076,739	0	6,174,994
Trade and other payables	0	9,249	0	0	9,249
Accruals	0	35,771	0	0	35,771
	0	2,307,051	7,871,688	0	10,178,739

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	2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR
Trade and other receivables	85,801	85,801
Receivables from group enterprises	10,366	10,366
Cash	118,765	118,765
Loans and receivables	214,933	214,933

Financial liabilities	2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR
Secured bank loans	3,802,857	3,843,148
Payables to group enterprises	1,823,422	1,823,422
Trade and other payables	25,667	25,667
Accruals	23,233	23,233
Financial liabilities held	5,675,178	5,715,469

Note 11 Security for loans

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

	2017	2016
	EUR	EUR
Investment property carrying amount	8,821,064	8,892,955

The Company guarantees the obligations under the Postbank AG credit agreement with the subsidiaries of its parent company, MGM 1 S.à r.l.

Some of the Company's bank accounts are pledged with Postbank AG, the amount held in these bank accounts as of 31 December 2017 amounted to EUR 78,398.33 (2016: EUR 202,496).

Note 12 Related parties

Tommas Jakobsen and Charles Sherratt-Davies are members of the Supervisory Board of MGM 1B ApS.

None of the directors were paid by MGM 1B ApS in the year. The Directors are employed by Nectar Asset Management ApS, which renders management services to MGM 1B ApS. The amount charged by Nectar Asset Management ApS in the year to 31 December 2017 for services rendered was EUR 3,380 (2016: EUR 3,382).

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 2017	Rate of interest	Maturity
	EUR	EUR	%	
Payable fall due for payment within 5 years:				
MELF S.à r.l.	4,054,382	4,054,382	8.00%	31 Dec 2021
MELF S.à r.l.	0	0	1.00%	31 Dec 2021
Payable fall due for payment within 1 year:				
MELF S.à r.l.	1,813,971	1,813,971	0%	21 Jun 2018
MGM 1E ApS	9,381	9,381	0%	On demand
GRP 1A ApS	70	70	0%	On demand
Receivables:				
MGM 1 S.à r.l.	10,000	10,000	0%	On demand
GRP 1A ApS	366	366	0%	On demand

Note 13 Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the financial year-end which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.