



Annual Report 2023

Idavang A/S
Tofthøjvej 41, DK-7321 Gadbjerg
CVR 20 95 61 43

Approved at the Company's
Annual General Meeting
on 26th April 2024

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Statement

by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Tofthøj, 26 April 2024

The Board of Directors and Executive Board have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Idavang A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023. The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Group and the Parent Company and of the results of the Group and Parent Company operations and cash flows for 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Group and the Parent Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company as well as a description of the most significant risks and elements of uncertainty facing the Group and the Parent Company.

In our opinion, the Annual Report of Idavang A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 with the file name *IDAVANG-2023-12-31-en.zip* is prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Executive Board

Claus Baltersen

CEO

Michael Henriksen

CFO

Board of Directors

Niels Hermansen

Chairman

Jytte Rosenmaj

Claus Baltersen

Ole Bjerremund Hansen

Carsten Lund Thomsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Idavang A/S

Report on the audit of the Financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2023 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Our opinion is consistent with our Auditor's Long-form Report to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

What we have audited

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Parent Company Financial Statements of Idavang A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2023 comprise income statement and statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes,

including material accounting policy information for the Group as well as for the Parent Company. Collectively referred to as the "Financial Statements".

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, prohibited

non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 were not provided.

Appointment

We were first appointed auditors of Idavang A/S on 25 May 2020 for the financial year 2020. We have been reappointed annually by shareholder resolution for a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 4 years including the financial year 2023.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements for 2023.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Idavang A/S



Key audit matter	<i>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</i>
<p>Consolidation, recognition and valuation of Russian activities</p> <p>A substantial part of the Group's activities is located in North-western Russia.</p> <p>The overall political situation in Russia is uncertain due to the international sanctions on Russia following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.</p> <p>This affects the consolidation and recognition of the activities in Russia due to uncertainty related to Idavang's ability to control and operate the activities.</p> <p>This also affects the valuation of the Russian assets, as there is uncertainty related to Idavang's access to proceeds from the assets in Russia.</p> <p>We focused on this as the accounting treatment is complex and non-standard by nature, and involves significant judgement to be made by Management. Further, there is a high level of subjectivity exercised by Management in determining WACC and estimating future cash flows in the impairment test.</p> <p>We refer to note 2 in the Consolidated Financial Statements.</p>	<p>We evaluated the management's basis for the assessment of Idavang's ability to control and operate the Russian activities.</p> <p>We performed this evaluation considering the political situation in Russia impact on the Group's ability to control the Russian Activities.</p> <p>We challenged the management's basis for consolidation and recognition as continuing activities in the Group consolidation.</p> <p>We analysed and challenged the significant estimates and assumptions applied by Management in the valuation of the Russian assets, including assumptions applied in the impairment test. We used our internal valuation specialists in assessing the WACC used.</p>
<p>Fair value of commercial and breeding herd</p> <p>The Group's biological assets in terms of commercial and breeding herd are measured at fair value less selling costs at the balance sheet date. At 31 December 2023 the fair value of the Group's herd amounts to EUR 44.155 thousand (2022: EUR 40.099 thousand).</p> <p>The Group applies a model includes data on number of pigs, quotations and prices from recognized markets and assumptions on necessary adjustments appropriate for the local markets.</p> <p>We focused on the measurement of fair value because the model applied for determining the fair value is complex and involves significant judgements, as local prices are not available in all relevant markets for the various stages in the production from piglets to slaughter pigs and from young females to sows.</p> <p>We refer to note 15 in the Consolidated Financial Statements.</p>	<p>We evaluated and tested the appropriateness of the Group's model for determining the fair value of the herd throughout the stages of the production. We tested the Group's model for consistency with previous years.</p> <p>We challenged the assumptions applied in the model with reference to historical data and external documented quotations and sales prices based on age, weight, breed and genetic heritage, where applicable.</p> <p>We evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosures provided.</p>



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Idavang A/S

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, we considered whether Management's Review includes the disclosures required by the Danish Financial Statements Act and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation).

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been

prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act and the disclosure requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation). We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Idavang A/S

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Parent Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the

Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit.

We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on compliance with the ESEF Regulation

As part of our audit of the Financial Statements we performed procedures to express an opinion on whether the annual report of Idavang A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2023 with the filename IDAVANG-2023-12-31-en.zip is prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format and iXBRL tagging of the Consolidated Financial Statements including notes.

Management is responsible for preparing an annual report that complies with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes:

- The preparing of the annual report in XHTML format;
- The selection and application of appropriate iXBRL tags, including extensions to the ESEF taxonomy and the anchoring thereof to elements in the taxonomy, for all financial information required to be tagged using judgement where necessary;
- Ensuring consistency between iXBRL tagged data and the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in human-readable format; and

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Idavang A/S



- *For such internal control as Management determines necessary to enable the preparation of an annual report that is compliant with the ESEF Regulation.*

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the annual report is prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation based on the evidence we have obtained, and to issue a report that includes our opinion. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation, whether due to fraud or

error. The procedures include:

- *Testing whether the annual report is prepared in XHTML format;*
- *Obtaining an understanding of the company's iXBRL tagging process and of internal control over the tagging process;*
- *Evaluating the completeness of the iXBRL tagging of the Consolidated Financial Statements including notes;*
- *Evaluating the appropriateness of the company's use of iXBRL elements selected from the ESEF taxonomy and the*

creation of extension elements where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified;

- *Evaluating the use of anchoring of extension elements to elements in the ESEF taxonomy; and*
- *Reconciling the iXBRL tagged data with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements.*

In our opinion, the annual report of Idavang A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2023 with the file name IDAVANG-2023-12-31-en.zip is prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

Esbjerg, 26 April 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

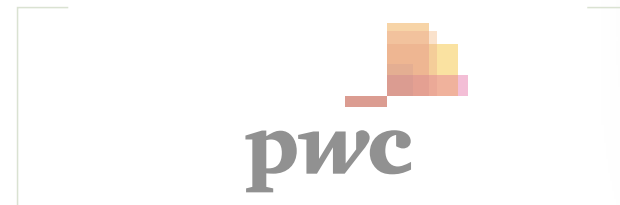
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Palle H. Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32115

Birgitte Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne16564



Annual
Report
2023

Management's
Review



Company Details

Name	Idavang A/S
Address, zip code, city	Tofthøjvej 41 DK-7321 Gadbjerg
CVR no.	20 95 61 43
Established	1998
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	www.idavang.com
Telephone	+45 75 87 64 15
Board of Directors*	Niels Hermansen, Chairman Jytte Rosenmaj Claus Baltersen Ole Bjerremand Hansen Carsten Lund Thomsen
Executive Board*	Claus Baltersen, CEO Michael Henriksen, CFO
Shareholders	Jast Holding ApS, Tofthøjvej 41, DK-7321 Gadbjerg, 100%
Ultimate parent company	Jast Holding ApS, Tofthøjvej 41, DK-7321 Gadbjerg, 100%
Auditors	Pricewaterhousecoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28, DK-6700 Esbjerg

(*) See note 23 for further information

Financial Highlights

EUR'000,000

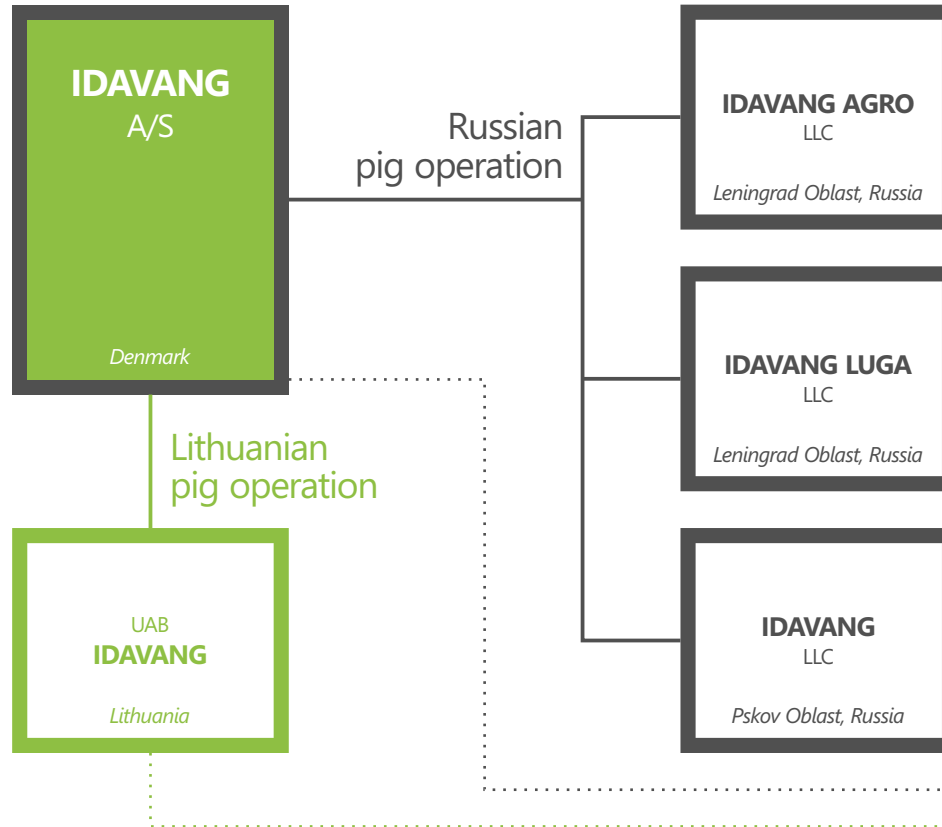
Key Figures	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Revenue	142.3	115.2	100.2	101.8	110.5
EBITDA (*)	45.4	30.2	14.6	10.5	26.9
Profit/loss before net financials (EBIT)	11.6	22.3	7.5	2.8	18.4
Net financials	-6.5	-3.8	-5.5	-11.2	-4.8
Profit/loss for the year	0.8	15.7	2.4	-7.8	11.0
Tangible assets	40.3	80.9	79.4	79.5	96.7
Biological assets (herd and crop)	45.2	41.4	28.0	33.7	45.0
Total assets	121.4	158.4	146.2	146.4	200.1
Equity	43.6	61.7	39.7	29.9	67.3
Net interesting-bearing debt (NIBD)	38.3	66.5	78.5	87.8	90.1
Non-current liabilities	58.4	63.9	77.5	83.4	98.0
Current liabilities	19.4	32.7	28.9	33.1	34.8
Cash flows from operating activities	28.7	17.7	11.4	21.8	2.7
Investment in property, plant and equipment	-1.9	-4.4	-3.9	-4.6	-9.3
Cash flows from financing activities	-18.5	-15.0	-11.2	-6.0	-2.8
Total cash flows	8.4	-4.0	-1.0	11.6	-9.7

Financial Ratios

EBITDA margin	32%	26%	15%	10%	24%
Current ratio	332%	188%	181%	148%	245%
Equity ratio	36%	39%	27%	20%	34%
Return on equity	2%	26%	6%	-26%	16%
Sold volume liveweight (kMT)	93	92	92	92	89
Return on average invested capital (ROIC)	14%	17%	6%	2%	13%
Average number of full-time employees	761	770	769	799	830

(*) Refer to note 3 Segments. Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society. For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies in note 1.

Group Chart



Above group chart shows only operational entities. All group enterprises are 100% directly or indirectly owned by Idavang A/S. Please see Parent Company Note 8 for details.

Revenue for the Idavang group was EUR 142.3m in 2023 against EUR 115.2m in 2022. EBITDA was EUR 45.4m against EUR 30.2m (at fixed herd prices – see below in table, it was EUR 38.8m against 2022 of EUR 21.8m), and profit after tax was EUR 0.8m against EUR 15.7m in 2022.

EUR'000	2023	2022
Operating profit as per profit and loss	11,630	22,251
Depreciations and impairment	33,730	7,992
EBITDA	45,360	30,243
Value adjustment biological assets (reversed)	-6,576	-8,430
EBITDA at fixed herd prices	38,784	21,813

EBITDA at fixed herd prices reflects that the normal EBITDA has been adjusted for the unrealized value adjustments related to the biological assets required by IFRS.

Production volume is back to normal with 94 MT, hereof 1 MT was increase in herd in Ostrov. Hence, Russian volume of 38 MT is just 1MT below historical maximum in 2020. In Lithuania, production was slightly up to 56 MT compared to 2022 (55 MT).

The Lithuanian EBITDA (FHP) was in 2023 driven to an historical high level (of 28,4 mEUR compared to 14,0 mEUR in 2022), as a consequence of the massive reduction in European herd, that happened in 2021 and 2022, whereas 2023 development have been almost neutral.

Overall, this led to significant increase in sales price (to 1,76 EUR/kg) for the whole year compared to 2022 (+30% in Lithuania). Feed average prices were 9% higher than in 2022 (including effect from our matif hedges with EUR 4.9m, without matif 20% higher), hence earnings per kg produced was historical high.

In Russia, the supply and demand balance seem in balance. Nevertheless, export of Russian pork to Vietnam continue to increase, and from 2024 China has also opened for Russia pork, as Russian pork is highly competitive due to devaluation of RUB during 2023.

Furthermore, the grain price has fallen significantly as Russia needs to export

surplus production to the world market with discount.

Idavang does not expect the government to introduce subsidy programs to increase production further. As construction prices of new stables are not justified by cash flow, no significant expansion is expected and with Chinese export opening outlook are positive (for cash flows in RUB). Therefore, reasonably sales prices in the following years are expected.

Overall, 2023 led to significant decrease in sales price (to 1,23 EUR/kg) for the whole year compared to 2022 (-21% in Russia), and a reduction in feed average prices of -34% compared to 2022. Net effect is that earnings per kg produced have been on normal level in RUB.

Nevertheless, the expected market returns on investments in Russia have increased massively in 2023, and combined with Idavang Russia going forward does not have any debt makes the WACC very high.

Hence, even if Idavang Russia is highly profitable in RUB, there has been made an impairment write down of 27,2 mEUR. Hence, all buildings in Russia is now included with 0,2 mEUR, and the net assets (equity) in Russia is now 32,7 mEUR.

Field activities had a below normal harvest in 2023, and combined with lower prices due to market situation EBITDA was significant below norm 2023 (EBITDA EUR 1.3m), similar to 2022 (EUR 4.4m).

The group invested EUR 1.9m in 2023 (EUR 4,4m), which is significant less than the depreciation of EUR 6.5m. This is due to investment stop in Russia hence only minimum investments was made (EUR 0,1m).

The equity on 31st December 2023 amounted to EUR 43.6m at an equity ratio of 36% (39% 2022), down EUR 18,1m compared to 2022. The change nevertheless following significant movements being: EUR 21,4m ordinary result (EUR 7,3m) driven by Lithuania, whereas the Russian impairment negatively affected with EUR -27,2m (EUR 0,0m), write up of the herd with EUR 6,6m (EUR 8,4m), weaker RUB with EUR -16,0m (EUR 5,6m) and reversal of matif hedging of EUR -4,8m (EUR 0,6m).

Net interest-bearing debt (NIBD) decreased to EUR 38.3m in 2023, being EUR 28.2m lower than in 2022 (66.5 mEUR). Nevertheless, European NIBD is higher with EUR 44,9m, as Russia has net deposit. Idavang has almost two years duration with the EUR 75m bond left, hence having very stable financing.

Vision

Our vision is to achieve and maintain the highest quality of pigs while strictly adhering to all ethical and environmental standards.

Mission

Our mission is to be the top producer of pigs in the Baltic states and North Western Russia, renowned for high quality pigs produced in accordance with top ethical and environmental standards.

We strive to be an important and dependable partner to our clients, an actively benevolent member of the surrounding communities, an employer who provides an exciting and appealing workplace environment while offering our employees personal and professional development opportunities, as well as steady career possibilities.

Management's Review

Russia

Russian activities

As of the date of signing this annual report, Russian military forces "special military operation" into Ukraine has limited direct on Group operations in Russia. The Idavang groups operation in Russia of cropping 8.2 thousand hectares and production of 340 thousand pigs has significant distance to areas impacted by the "special military operation".

Consolidation, recognition and classification of the Russian activities

Idavang Group management continues to be able to operate and control the Russian entity. Consequently, the activities are fully consolidated.

Examples of the control is gained is by participation of Group management in Russian operational management meetings, that Idavang executive management is majority on board of Russian subsidiaries and loyal longterm employees.

Recognition and valuation of Russian assets

The expected market returns on investments in Russia have increased massively in 2023 due to increased market risks premium. Idavang has therefore assessed the WACC for the Russian entity to 34% including adjusted risk premium of 22% based on average markets risk in Russia for 2023

Idavang Russia is highly profitable in RUB, with 2024 outlook for EBITDA RUB 1,1-1,4b (page 19), which management expect to be normalized operation going forward. The normalized and expected profitability going forward is also the basis for the impairment test.

Due to the above mentioned increased market risks premium, all intangible assets (EUR 140k) and buildings (EUR 27,079k) in Russia have been impaired. The net assets (equity) in Russia amounts after the impairment to 32,7 mEUR. Total impairment write down of 27,2 mEUR has been recognized in the income statement in 2023.

Exchange rates uncertainties

The Russian economy impact on Idavang is high, especially through translation EURRUB currency and basic profitability of producing pork meat in Russia. Evaluating the current Russian economy is difficult as lack of exchangeability partly exist for the EURRUB, hence the exchange rates published by the Russian Central Bank are not validated by the European Central Bank (or other major Central Banks).

used as translation currency. Nevertheless, if other exchange rates would have been used the Idavang Group annual account could have looked material different if e.g. if average rate EURRUB 2021 was used (see example below), as group equity then would be negatively impacted with EUR 14,0m compared to current account.

Therefore, the most critical estimate during the entire annual account process has been selecting the translation exchange rate EURRUB. Idavang currently can only to a limited extend transfer money out of Russia being 10-20 mRUB monthly from Russia to Denmark, which have been done in 2024.

Idavang management continues to make efforts to identify and mitigate impacts to the Group, however, there are factors beyond its knowledge or control, including the duration and severity of warfare, as well as further governmental, diplomacy actions taken and any effect on the future EURRUB currency relation.

Sensitivity	EUR '000	Russia / 2023	Russia / Last ECB 2022
EBITDA		13,687	10,649
Total assets		39,690	31,092
Liabilities		-6,951	-5,445
Net assets		32,739	25,647
FX		Annual Account 2023	Last ECB 2022
End period		91.19	117.20
Average period		91.81	117.20

Preparing the Idavang 2023 Annual account has exchange rates from the Russian Central Bank been

Core Activity

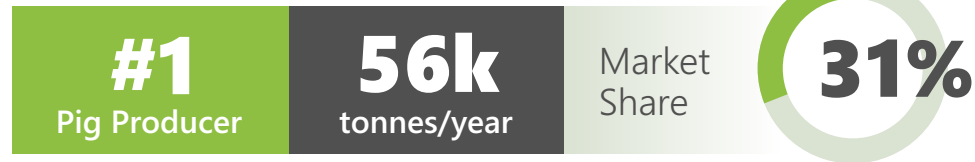
Idavang's core activity is the production and sale of high-quality slaughter pigs and weaners in Russia and Lithuania.

Idavang specialises in both brown field and green field pig production projects in Lithuania and Russia.

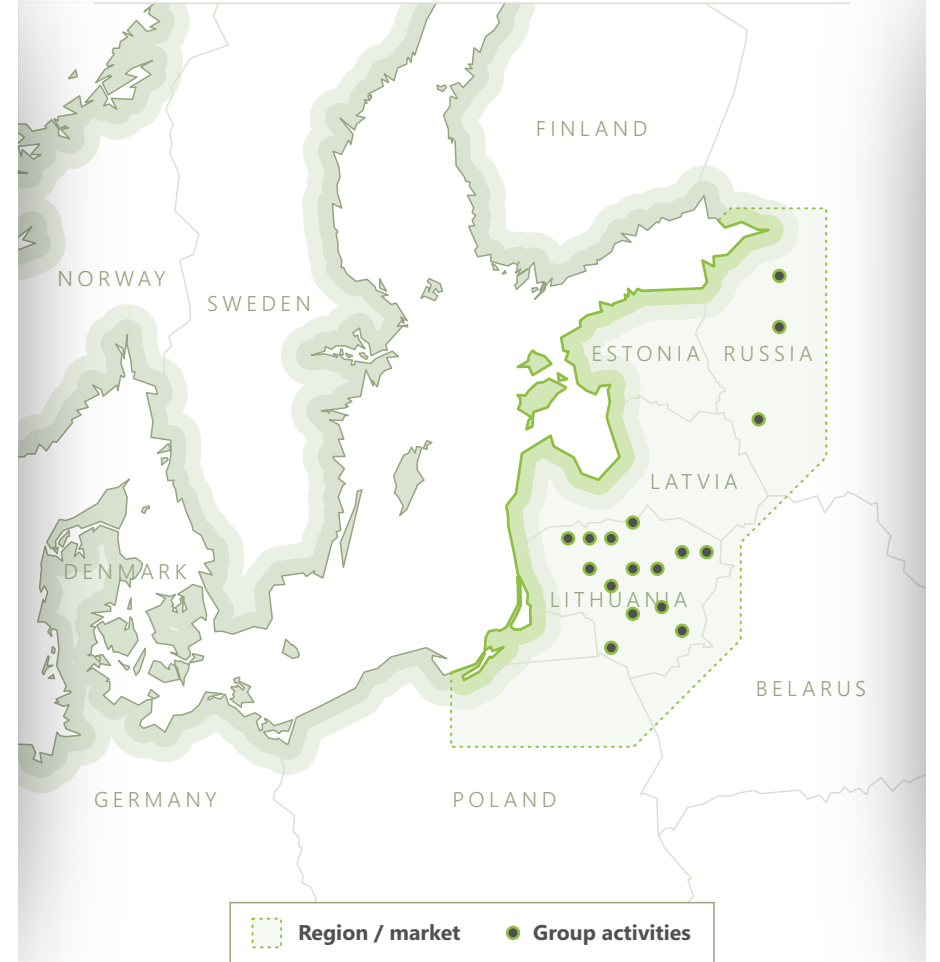
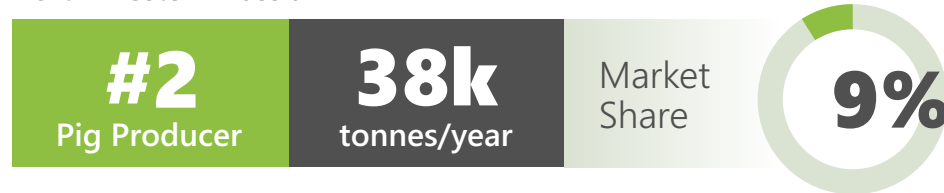
We acquire and invest in larger production sites. We refurbish the facilities and renew the technology and knowhow with the companies well-developed production solutions. Production sites are within a reasonable geographic area to enhance synergies.

Key Market Facts

Lithuania



North Western Russia



Historical Development

- 1999 ● Idavang A/S started operating the first farm Šalnaičiai (Lithuania) with an initial investment of EUR 800 thousand.
- 2002 ● Rupinskai farm was acquired; in total, 3,000 sows were held.
- 2006 ● Mūša, Sajas and Kalvarija farms were acquired, and the production volume exceeded 11 kMT by 2005. Idavang paired off with IØ Fund (Danish Government) in Lithuanian operations from 2001-2005.
- 2008 ● Activities were expanded to Russia as Farm Vostochny (Idavang Agro LLC) was acquired and reached a total of 6,600 sows the next year.
- 2010 ● Skabeikiai, Lekėčiai and Pasodėlė farms were bought, bringing sows in operation up to 19,000.
- 2011 ● Construction of Farm Idavang Ostrov, a green field farm, began in Russia and in Lithuania Joniškis, Šeduva and Šešupė farms were acquired. Furthermore, the International Finance Corporation (part of World Bank Group) became a Idavang A/S shareholder.
- 2013 ● Russian expansion continued. Farm Ostrov went into operation, and field operations increased significantly.
- 2014 ● Construction of biogas sites in Lithuania in cooperation with Modus Energy and establishment of contracting in Poland. Idavang Lithuania started to use as a boars station.
- 2017 ● Idavang Group issues re-financing using a EUR 85m bond.
- 2018 ● Bond was listed on Nasdaq and construction on Luga site in Russia started.
- 2019 ● Luga slaughter pig stables in operation, and Berzai farm was rented in Lithuania to reduce contracting in Poland.
- 2020 ● Refinanced 85 mEUR bond with 75 mEUR bond and reduced share capital with 20% by acquiring IFC shares.

Knowledge Resources

Idavang produces commodities in an international, competitive environment.

One of the only ways we can secure our position as market leader in regard to productivity and quality is to retain our employees, develop their skills and enable them to constantly improve.

Business Model

Lithuania

Lithuania, our focus is on pig production within brown field projects, as it utilize our core competencies and superior efficiency in pig production.

Sales is made weekly auctioneering of slaughter pigs for the best possible prices based on demand and supply in the Lithuanian and Polish market.

Production, utilize our core competencies and superior efficiency in pig production.

> Sourcing of feed component is done predominantly from a limited number of larger local agricultural companies, to which we have long relations.

> Manure is sold to local farmers as fertilizer instead of cultivating the fields, but Idavang spread most of it on the farmer's fields to secure the correct handling.

Russia

Russia, our focus has an extended value chain as it include farmland, grain production and pig production in both green field and brown field projects.

Sales is made weekly auctioneering of slaughter pigs for the best possible prices based on demand and supply in the Leningrad and Pskov Oblast market.

Production, utilize our core competencies and superior efficiency in pig production.

> Grain production on own fields supply significant part of feed removing dependency on Russian Farmers. Sourcing of remaining of feed is done from a number of medium and larger agriculture companies predominant in Russia.

> Manure is used on own fields as fertilizer, but some part is also supplied to local farmers for their fields as fertilizer.

Value Chain

Lithuania Value Chain



Russia Value Chain



Development in Segments

	EUR'000	FY2023	FY2022
Lithuania	Revenue	97,250	72 963
	Value adjustment, biological assets	4,100	8 176
	Production costs	-71,348	-66 526
	Administrative costs	-2,064	-2 124
	Other income	1,992	7 167
	Other expense	0	0
	Operating profit	29,930	19 656
	Financial income	204	249
	Financial expenses	-2,018	-1 295
	Profit before tax	28,116	18 610
Tax on profit for the year	-4,057	-2 593	
Profit for the year	24,059	16 017	
	Depreciations included in production cost	2,583	2 561
	EBITDA	32,513	22 217
	EBITDA fixed herd prices (excl. value adjustment)	28,413	14 041

Lithuania accounted for **68%** of Group revenue in FY2023 (63% in FY2022).

EBITDA fixed herd prices reflect that the above EBITDA has been adjusted for the unrealized value adjustment related to biological assets.

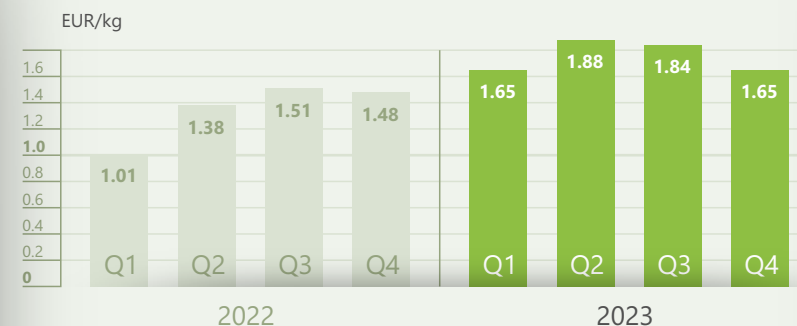
The EBITDA fixed herd price for 2023 amounted to 28,413 kEUR, corresponding to an EBITDA margin of 29.2% (2022: 14,041 kEUR and EBITDA margin 19.2 %). Hence, the EBITDA fixed herd price increased compared to 2022 of EUR 14,4m.

The sales price increased 30 % compared to 2022 to an average 1,76 EUR per kilo slaughter pigs' live weight in 2023 (2022: 1,35 EUR per kilo live weight slaughter pigs) with an effect of EUR 22,0m, whereas higher feed prices impact negative (with EUR 3.9m). Cost per kg. (excluding feed) increased 0,4% compared to 2023.

Idavang Lithuania did during 2022 receive one-off subsidies to support meat production in difficult times of 5,1 mEUR, which impact negative when comparing 2023 to 2022.

Live weight sales price

Lithuania



Feed price

Lithuania



Development in Segments

	EUR'000	FY2023	FY2022
Russia	Revenue	45,066	42 256
	Value adjustment, biological assets	2,476	254
	Production costs	-63,970	-38 195
	Administrative costs	-1,281	-1 446
	Other income	389	412
	Other expense	0	0
	Operating profit	-17,320	3 281
	Financial income	701	4 590
	Financial expenses	-685	-3 268
	Profit before tax	-17,304	4 603
Tax on profit for the year	-96	-85	
Profit for the year	-17,400	4 518	
	Depreciations included in production cost	31,147	5 431
	EBITDA	13,827	8 712
	EBITDA fixed herd prices (excl. value adjustment)	11,351	8 458

Russia accounted for **32%** of Group revenue in FY2023 (37% in FY2022).

EBITDA fixed herd prices reflect that the above EBITDA has been adjusted for the unrealized value adjustment related to biological assets.

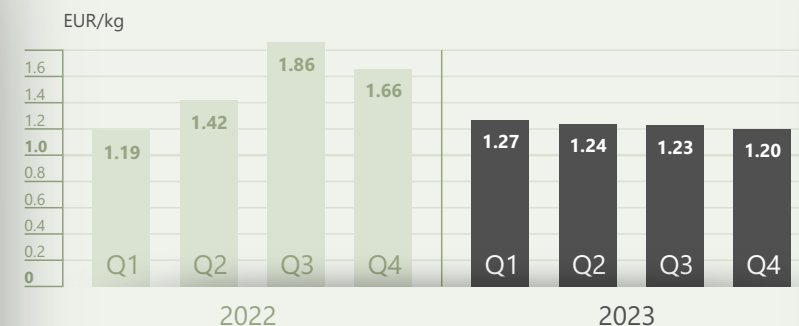
The EBITDA fixed herd price for 2022 amounted to 11,351 kEUR, corresponding to an EBITDA margin of 25.2% (2022: 8,458 kEUR and EBITDA margin 20.0 %). The EBITDA fixed herd price increased compared to 2022 of EUR 2,9m is primarily driven by increased volume due to production in Ostrov.

The sales price decreased 21 % compared to 2023 to an average 1,23 EUR per kilo slaughter pigs' live weight in 2022 (2022: 1,56 EUR/kg) with a negative effect of EUR 11,4m, whereas lower feed prices impact positive (with EUR 11.9m), and higher volumes positive (EUR 3,9 m).

Impairment of Russian operation. Idavang has in 2023 impaired our Russian operations with EUR 27,2m, this impairment is done due to increased WACC requirement in the Russia market, which is historical high. Idavang Russia is still generating a normal cash flow in RUB. Effect on Russian balance is that all intangible assets are written down 100% and buildings in tangible assets down 99%.

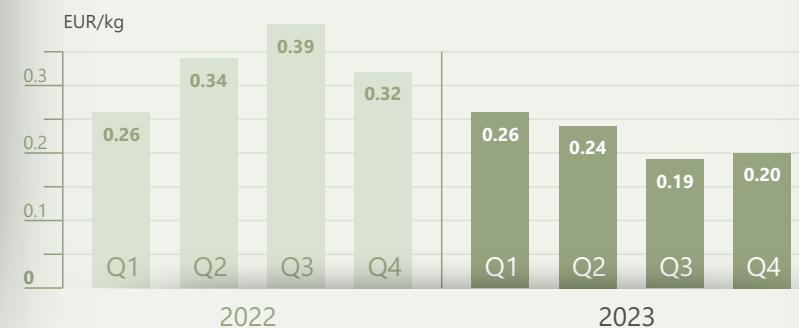
Live weight sales price

Russia



Feed price

Russia



Revenue

Revenue increased from EUR 115.2m to EUR 142.3m (24%). The change comprises of higher prices EUR 11,7m and an increase of EUR 15.4m due to higher volume. The higher volume mainly due to Ostrov back in production.

Sales prices in EUR / Averages	2023	2022	2021	2020
Slaughter pigs Lithuania - Price / Kg live weight	1.76	1.35	0.99	1.13
Weaners Lithuania - Price / Unit	-	-	-	87
Slaughter pigs Russia - Price / Kg live weight	1.23	1.56	1.28	1.10
Weaners Russia - Price / Unit	-	-	-	45

Herd value adjustment

In 2023, the fair value adjustment for herd is driven by the increasing prices in EU and comprised EUR +6.6m. Therefore, the adjustment mainly consists in increase in Lithuania with EUR +4.1m.

Production cost

Production costs increased by EUR 30.6m to EUR 135.3m from 104.7m (29.2%), but when excluding the impairment relating to Russia (EUR 27,2m) has been reversed the increase is EUR 3,4m.

The increase was mainly due to the following four factors:

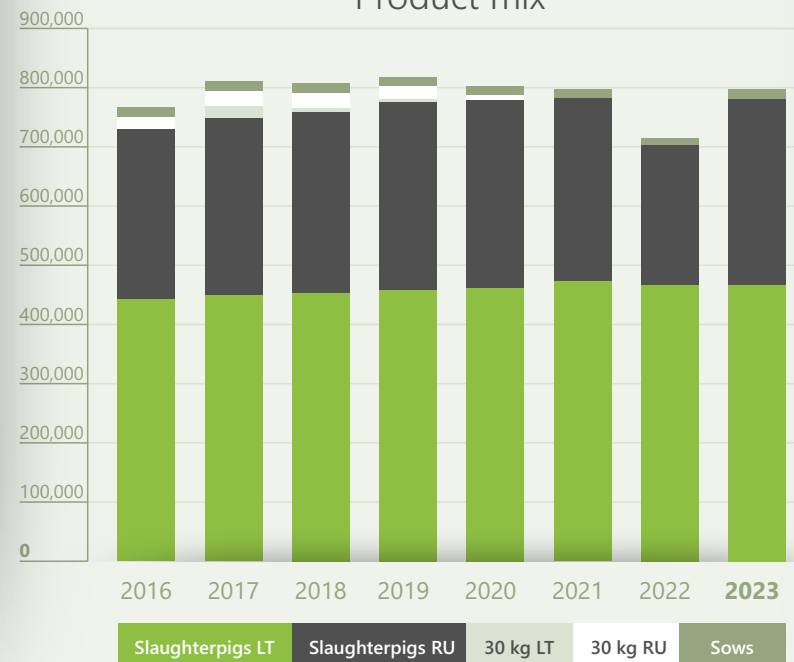
- Feed cost impacted production cost with EUR -0.1m (a decrease compared to 2022 equals +0.1%, of which volume is +10.4% and price -9.4%)
- RU General lower cost level (excluding energy and feed) EUR 1,4m, this is driven by weaker RUB (25% / EUR 3,6m) as increased activity due to volume is reducing this.
- LT General higher cost level EUR 1,7m and excluding for one-off effect in 2022 it equals 9% and is mainly inflations driven
- Decreases in energy was with 28% (EUR -1,4 m).
- Field impacted negative (partly due to lower prices) with EUR -3.0m
- The change in herd compared to 2023 is EUR -2.6m (EUR 1.4 m in 2023 vs. EUR 4.0 m in 2022), this is driven by repopulation of the Ostrov herd was mainly done in 2022.

Grant

The government level of direct subsidies for meat and grain (excluding interest subsidies) is significantly lower in 2023 (EUR 0.2m) due to no support for meat producers in Lithuania (EUR 5,1m in 2022) compared to 2022 (EUR 5.3m).

Furthermore, the harvest result includes grants of EUR 0.3m, similar to 2022 (EUR 0.4m).

Product mix



Outlook 2024

The company expects an EBITDA at fixed herd prices for 2024 around EUR 30-37m.

- Lithuanian EBITDA (at fixed herd prices) is expected to be between EUR 20-24m
- Russia EBITDA (at fixed herd prices) is expected to be between RUB 1,1-1,4b

Meat prices

Sales price is lower than in 2023, driven by small decrease in Lithuania.

- Lithuanian sales price is expected to decrease with 3-10% from 2023 level of 1,76 EUR/kg
- Russian sales price is expected to be stable/increase 0-5% from 2023 level of 113 RUB/kg

Feed price

Feed price is expected to be lower than in 2023 (primarily due to weaker RUB), and a potentially further weaker RUB could decrease additionally.

- Lithuanian feed price is expected to increase with 4-7% from end 2023 level of 0,313 EUR/kg
- Russian feed price is expected to be stable from end 2023 level of 20,11 RUB/kg

EURRUB exchange rate

Management expects the EURRUB to continuously become higher during the year, and is expect the 2024 average of the EURRUB to be in the high end of the range 90-110 (average in 2023 was 92 with a monthly average range of 75-103).

Follow-up on 2023 outlook

The EBITDA fixed herd price 2023 (EUR 38,8m) was higher than expected (EBITDA EUR 23-25m), this primarily due strong sales prices in Lithuania.

- Lithuanian EBITDA was historical high with EUR 28,4m (at fixed herd prices) compared to expected to be between EUR 10-14m, this was due to extraordinary high sales prices (+30% up from 2022) with an effect of EUR 22,0m
- Russia EBITDA (at fixed herd prices) was lower than expected (RUB 1,2-1,3b) with RUB 1,0b due to field result RUB 0,1b below expectations and slightly slower ramp-up

Meat prices

EU/Lithuania average prices for 2023 were with 30% above 2022 higher than maximum in expectation range (EUR 1,55-1,69/kg) and contribute to surpassing overall expectation.

Russian average prices for 2023 were as expected 5% (expected 0-5%) above 2022 expected with 113 RUB/kg, hence fulfills the management expectations.

Feed price

Feed price was as expected higher than in 2022 (in local currency), and ended lower due to a RUB devaluation with 0,275 EUR (in 2023) compared to 0,304 EUR

- Lithuanian feed average prices were 9% higher than in 2022, within expectations of 5-10% above 2022 level.
- Russian feed average prices were 20 RUB/kg, as expected stable from 20 RUB/kg in 2022.

EURRUB exchange rate

EURRUB average in 2023 was 92 (slightly above expectation of in the high end of the range 75-90) with a monthly average range of 75-103).

Management

		Board Of Directors				Executive Board	
Name		Niels Hermansen	Jytte Rosenmaj	Ole Bjerremand Hansen	Carsten Lund Thomsen	Claus Baltersen	Michael Henriksen
Role		CHAIRMAN	BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	CEO & BOARD MEMBER	CFO
Born		1953	1964	1960	1967	1971	1974
Gender		Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male
Nationality		Danish	Danish	Danish	Danish	Danish	Danish
First elected		2013	1999	1999	1999	2017	
Employed since						1998	2009
Independent		Yes	No	No	No	No	
Audit Committee		Member	Chairman	Member	Member		
Securities 31.12.2020		0	0	0	0	0	0
JAST Holding ¹⁾		0	0	125,000 ²⁾	83,332	41,668	0
Directorships	Chairman	Fredericia Furniture A/S, Vikan A/S	Toftthøj Agro Aps, Agreena Aps		Jast Holding Aps		
	Member	Stjerneskansen Holding Aps, Vissing Holding A/S, Vissing Fonden	Jast Holding Aps, Cerca A/S, Meta Mariehjemmet, Premium Pork International A/S, Danish Pig Genetics P/S, Komplementarselskabet Danish Pig Genetics Aps, CubAgro Holding Aps, DCH International A/S	Jast Holding Aps, Toftthøj Agro Aps	Slovakian Farm Invest A/S, Akset A/S	Jast Holding Aps	

1) JAST Holding A/S is Idavang A/S's sole shareholder with 100%, and the company has issued 800,000 shares in total.

2) Include all shares controlled

Current Risks (I)

Fluctuations in prices of pork	Russian international political risk and Russian legislation risk	Emerging market risk is increasing in Russia	Fluctuations in prices of raw materials
<p>As pork is a global commodity, global supply and demand influences prices in all markets to a higher or lower degree, Idavang mitigates this by focusing on markets where there is an undersupply of pork.</p> <p>Thereby, we compete with producers in other markets, which need to transport the pork to North Western Russia or Lithuania.</p>	<p>Political tension and international sanctions against Russian interest have increased continuously after "special military operation" into Ukraine started in February 2022, negatively impacting the Russian economy.</p> <p>It is expected that full impact of current sanctions, have not been seen. Hence, the total negative impact by current and future sanctions from Western countries on Russian economy is difficult to quantify currently.</p> <p>The Russian legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop in a fast pace towards countries behind sanctions ("unfriendly countries") with frequent negative changes.</p> <p>Conclusion, on legal environment (in both Russia and international) is that it may potentially have a negative impact on Idavang's operations in Russia and the financial position in the future.</p>	<p>The Russian economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices.</p> <p>Considering the sensitivity of the economy to oil and gas prices, the economic situation in the future is difficult to predict, as the country's ability both to produce and to sell its oil and gas is expected to be negatively impacted by both current and future sanctions from Western countries.</p> <p>Furthermore, Russia has allocated massive part of Russian budget towards military (e.g., special military operation in Ukraine), which negatively impact both now and in the future wealth in Russia. Hence, both purchase power and inflation levels (2023 7.4 % and 2022 11.8 %) are expected to be further negative impacted.</p> <p>Conclusion, on emerging market risk, is that it is increasing in the Russian economy, and impacting Russian both consumers' purchase power and inflation negative.</p>	<p>Pigs are fed by grain, protein (e.g. soya and sunflower) and premixes (vitamin and minerals), which account for a significant part of production costs.</p> <p>An increase in these prices, together with an inability to transfer such increased costs to slaughterhouses, may have a material adverse effect on Idavang's profit. Over time, such an imbalance will lead to inefficient producers and closed productions; hence supply will be reduced, which will increase prices again.</p> <p>Idavang mitigates this exposure by being a cost-efficient producer with high productivity and operations in markets with natural premiums.</p>
<p>The Board of Directors and Executive Board of Idavang are taking these issues into account in the ongoing strategic review of Idavang's Russia business. When evaluating the different strategic options for the future of Idavang's Russian business, including a potential sale of the business. (Company Announcement No. 19/2023)</p> <p>No conclusion of the process has been reached, at the date of signing the annual account.</p>			



Current Risks (II)

Concentration of production facilities in North Western Russia and Lithuania	Russian, EU and global economic conditions	Diseases	Financial risks
<p>The concentration of production facilities in North Western Russia and Lithuania means that Idavang's operations are dependent on the degree to which raw materials can be imported and the possibility of exporting from Lithuania to EU and especially Russia (if it opens up borders) ensures the best prices for Lithuanian live pigs.</p> <p>Two areas can disrupt this export possibility: the political situation and outbreaks of diseases.</p> <p>Currently, Russian borders are closed for all imports of live commercial pigs and for chilled and frozen meat from a number of countries due to veterinarian and/or political reasons (embargo).</p> <p>Polish borders are closed for all imports of live commercial pigs from ASF Zone 2+3 in Lithuania, whereas pork meat from ASF Zone 2 can be sold in Poland, chilled and frozen.</p>	<p>An economic downturn or an uncertain economic outlook in the Russian economy could adversely affect consumers' meat and pork consumption habits.</p> <p>Similarly, a global economic downturn or an uncertain economic outlook in the world economy could adversely affect global consumers' meat and pork consumption habits. With pork being a global commodity, the individual regions as EU or Russia will also be effect, but the effects might be lower as regional markets have own fluctuations.</p>	<p>An outbreak of a serious disease could potentially cause a loss of earnings from the relevant farm for a period during which a replacement herd would be put into operation.</p> <p>Production management places high focus on the risk, and the highest biosecurity measures are taken. Furthermore, the herd is insured for all diseases to mitigate the risk to the highest possible degree.</p>	<p>During 2023, the RUB has fluctuated within a range of 27% against the EUR.</p> <p>As a result, the total effect for 2023 was an 31% devaluation EUR/RUB, which negatively affected equity by EUR 14.0m, as all Russian tangible assets are measured in RUB.</p>

Annual
Report
2023

Sustainability Agenda

Part of the Management Review



Our Sustainability Agenda

At Idavang, we are addressing our obligation to contribute to a sustainable future with a genuine sense of humility and responsibility that we present to you our sustainability agenda.

In the complex tapestry of the European Union's agricultural sector, we at Idavang have always considered ourselves more than just a business; we are part of a community, a collective endeavour that feeds millions, sustains livelihoods, and upholds the standards that define our industry.

Our mission, deeply entrenched in every aspect of our operation, is not just to meet the current needs but to anticipate and shape the future. The sustainability agenda we share today is a testament to this commitment, laying bare our challenges, triumphs, and lessons learned.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Our CSR policy will be described on the following pages with all key topics, that are relevant for our business with special focus on climate change, occupational health and safety, animal welfare and biosecurity.

Our CSR policy is based on the company focuses on the following five values:

- **Respect & Trust**

Each employee and partner is very important to us, and we treat them with fairness and respect, expecting the same from them in return.

- **Quality & Ethics**

We only produce quality products.

- **Transparency**

We always act in a legal and proper, as well as transparent and fair manner.

- **Environmental Responsibility**

We use the state-of-the-art technology and adhere to the principles of corporate social responsibility.

- **Constant Development**

We are open to change and innovation and feel responsibility for the personal and professional growth of our employees.

The Idavang Group is constantly working on safeguarding these values throughout our organization. Historically, the Idavang group has always focused on CSR. Consequently, Idavang has had groupoused sows and used partly slatted floors since its establishment in 1999.

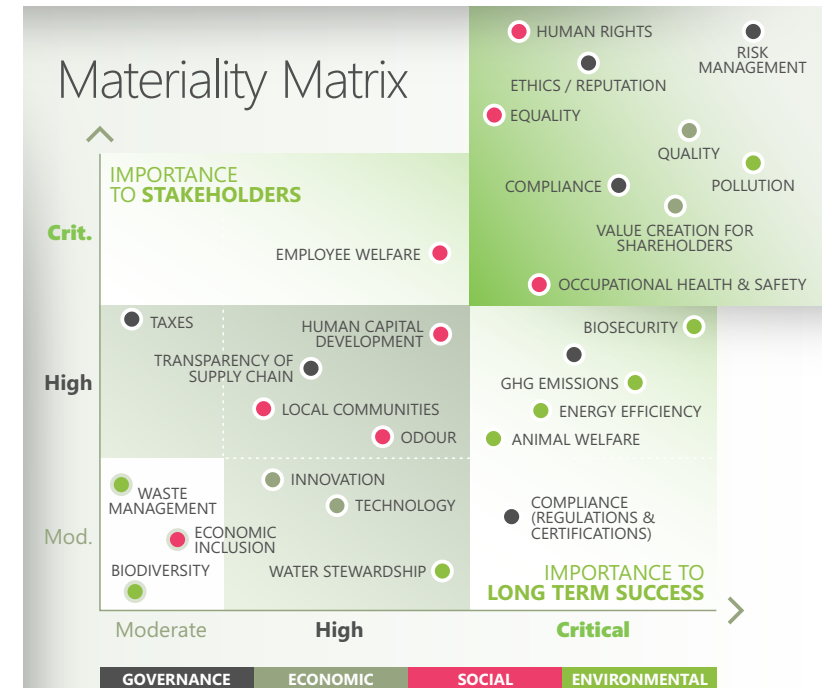
Listening to our stakeholders

Idavang has conducted a materiality assessment based on Global Reporting Initiative principles of relevant

sustainability topics structured in following 4 groups: Governance, Economic, Social, Environmental.

General ESG risk assessment

Idavang has conducted a materiality assessment and established a materiality matrix based on insights gathered during processes with operational and group management. The identified topics represents areas where Idavang has an impact on stakeholders and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.



Reporting Standards

The disclosures in this Annual Report comply with the Danish Financial Statements Act, sections 99a and 99b.

Idavang reporting in compliance with section 99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act can be found on the following pages of this report:

- Business model can be seen on page 16
- General ESG risk assessment: page 25
- Risk, policies and activities regarding environment and climate change: pages 27-33
- Risk, policies and activities regarding employee conditions: page 33
- Risk, policies and activities regarding human rights: page 34
- Risk, policies and activities regarding anti-corruption: page 35

Idavang reporting in compliance with section 99b of the Danish Financial Statements Act can be found on the following pages of this report:

- Gender target for the Board of Directors and activities for improving the gender balance: page 38

Environment & Climate Change

Overview

Environmental matters are an integrated part of Idavang's mission and we make no compromises.

We constantly strive to take care of the environment in all everyday actions, and we acknowledge the need to take care of natural resources to the benefit of future generations. Our focus is to reduce any negative impact that our production may have on the environment.

We do not have full ownership of the entire value chain.

The materiality matrix identified 4 areas with environmental issues where Idavang impact: Pollution/ Slurry management, Energy efficiency, GHG emissions, and Biosecurity.

Of these 4 areas we have objectives for 3 areas, which illustrate status and progress. Risk, policies and activities regarding these topics will be reviewed in this section.

GHG emissions here we are currently working on developing policy. Nevertheless, we are already involved in a number of activities reducing emission being biogas production, optimizing use of manure. Our aim to reduce GHG.

Climate change impact feed cost, due to weather (e.g. drought) conditions globally, but over time limited on earnings as all pork combined are exposed to same conditions, see Risk section page 22.

Resource Efficiency	<i>Measure unit</i>	<i>Entity</i>	2015	2022	2023	Goal'23	Goal'28	15 vs 23
Electricity intensity	KWh / 1 kg produced	GROUP	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.27	-16%
Electricity from Modus Biogas	Percent of total energy	LT	98%	170%	104%	>100%	>100%	6%
FCR (Feed conversion ratio)	kg of feed / 1 kg produced	GROUP	2.97	2.83	2.79	2.80	2.80	-6%
Slurry utilization	Sales to farmers, kEUR	LT	0	1,443	1,406	>1,424	>1,672	-
Slurry utilization	Tons of external manure	RU	0	23,269	21,727	>15,000	>15,000	21,727
Animal Health & Welfare								
SPF (Specific Pathogen Free) status	Confirmed YES / NO	GROUP	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	n/a
Reduce Negative Impacts								
Lagoon breaches	Number of cases	GROUP	0	0	0	0	0	n/a

Environment & Climate Change

Pollution & Slurry Management

The manure management process at the company involves several steps to ensure efficient handling and environmental sustainability.

The company focuses on seeing the manure as a valuable fertilizer which, however, it has a specific odor. Putting the fertilizer to efficient use and causing no inconveniences to our neighbors, we carry out careful maintenance and continuous improvements of the manure collection, storage and fertilization systems.

Our complexes in Lithuania and Russia have successfully functioning manure management equipment that separates the liquid and solid fraction of manure and removes excess phosphorus and ammonia.

Furthermore, is there closed Lagoons/tanks on every farm with top and double liners to prevent the emission of ammonia, nitrogen (greenhouse gas). Closed lagoons/tanks also ensure that no odor will be released into the air.

Materiality

Historical Idavang system for handling our manure management process have been working efficiently.

Nevertheless, it was in Idavang materiality assessment classified as both Critical and Material. This is in case of a leakage could be substantial negative to the environment (and local community) as volumes in Lagoons/tanks are large. Hence, impact on nature and biodiversity would be

significant negative. Financial for Idavang there would be fines, task of cleaning and potential reputation damage.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that it would have material effect on sales prices even considering the reputational effect as slaughter pigs are commodities.

The assets would take limited damage, hence financially cleaning up and restoring biodiversity, would be the main task. Nevertheless, depending on the farm size that could also impact with amounts in mio. EUR.

Practical are lagoons constantly being supervised, which is why a leak extremely unlikely would be full lagoon.

The evaluation of our slurry storage and spreading, here we know odor is important for local communities.

Nevertheless, optimizing the use of slurry for organic fertilizer also includes removing smell (e.g. via biogas) to increase value of the fertilizer.

Hence, it gets low classification in our materiality due to low odor and very low level of complains from local communities.

Illustrating the special situation relating to on Russia our best in class methods have significant positive effect on the environment (no pollution) and local communities (less odor) compared to average Russian pork producer as our handling slurry in Russia also comply with EU rules.

Policy

Pollution and Slurry Management requirement around pork production is highly regulated, and Idavang policy is to follow all local and regional regulations.

Key risk/targets identified

Focus 1

Environmental risk is potential leakage of manure from lagoons or other action that leads to leakage. Aim, no leakage from lagoons.

Focus 2

The environmental target is optimizing use of manure. Aim, reducing the amount of mineral fertilizer by supplying organic fertilizer (manure) to farmers on the optimal time.

Actions

Action on focus 1

Environmental risk, Due diligence process is in place, where all lagoons are periodic reviewed by internal maintenance crews, with intervals below 12 months.

In case of issues during the periodic review, the necessary actions are taken to maintain the Lagoon, so that all regulations are followed and no risk of leakage exist.

Environment & Climate Change

Pollution & Slurry Management

During 2023 maintenance and CAPEX in lagoons where 396 kEUR. Furthermore, during an internal review was it concluded that the Lagoon at Salnaiciai farm need an overhaul, which is planned for 2024 with estimated cost of 385 kEUR.

Action on focus 2

Actions to support optimizing slurry in Lithuania does involve working with farmers as they are our customers. The farmers have argued change in equipment would improve value for them, hence a new pioneer equipment (larger) have been taken into use in 2023 (cost 1,0 mEUR), as part of new strategy to increase volume and improve coordination with farmers (as larger equipment are requested), so that the organic fertilizer has the highest effect hence replacing the maximum volume of

mineral fertilizer, with organic fertilizer.

In Russia we have for years utilized our slurry, but have realized that not all animal producers do that.

Therefore, have we been buying manure from Chicken farmers from external as well to replace mineral fertilizer.

KPI's

Focus 1 / KPI 1:

Environmental risk, Idavang have had 0 leakage from lagoons during 2023 and 0 significant fines and do not expect any leakage in 2024.

Focus 2 / KPI 2:

Price paid for organic fertilizer as we assume it equals mineral fertilizer volume reduced. Revenue in 2023 was EUR 1.406k/m³ (2022 - EUR 1.443k/ m³). Expectations for 2024 are EUR 1.183k due to lower prices for mineral fertilizer. Target for 2028 equals cost for handling, and is expected reached, as Idavang expect fertilizer (energy cost) to increase over time.

Focus 2 / KPI 3:

In Russia we expect same level of external fertilizer in 2024, which is maximum we can substitute and above target.

Resource Efficiency	Measure unit	Entity	2015	2022	2023	Goal'23	Goal'28	15 vs 23
Slurry utilization	Sales to farmers, kEUR	LT	0	1,443	1,406	>1,424	>1,672	-
Slurry utilization	Tons of external manure	RU	0	23,269	21,727	>15,000	>15,000	21,727
Reduce Negative Impacts								
Lagoon breaches	Number of cases	GROUP	0	0	0	0	0	n/a

Environment & Climate Change

Energy Efficiency

Focus on energy in our business relates not only to our production facility. Biogas, where we use our efforts together with a business partner (Modus Energy) we have established biogas plants with the aim to improve environmental targets. (our ownership is 17,5%).

Risk

Commodity production price is essential, hence too much consumption of energy makes the business less sustainable financial.

Policy

Reducing energy consumption in own processes and in our partners if possible, and utilizing gas in manure through biogas processes.

Key targets identified

Focus 1

Reduce energy continuously, with all cost-efficient measures and best available technology.

Focus 2

Optimize synergy on energy with slurry in biogas

Actions

Action on focus 1

During the last two years, focus on reduce of we have been adopting advanced monitoring systems, motion-sensing lighting solutions, and transitioning to energy-saving LED lighting.

Furthermore, solar panels on the roofs of our facilities produced 1,647 MWh of electricity (owned by our energy supplier), which was supplied to the national grid, reflecting our holistic approach to sustainability and energy self-sufficiency (together with suppliers).

Action on focus 2

In 2016 we managed to become net supplier of energy, and did produce 70% more kwh then we used in Lithuania and Russia combined.

The energy production is nevertheless less attractive now, hence our partner and us are transition away from electricity to methane gas production in bio reactors, which will reduce electricity generation but replace it

with methane gas. Investment in conversion is budgeted in double digit mEUR and expected done over next 18 months so that energy production with biogas is maintained the next decade instead of closed down.

KPI's

Focus 1:

Reduce energy consumed per kg produced, as gross energy consumption not illustrate efficiency. Since 2015 we have reduced energy with 16% per kg produced. In 2023 the increased usage of LED was main reason for reduced in Kwh per kg meat produced.

Focus 2:

Optimize energy from slurry, measured in kwh in % of own consumption.

SlIn 2023 a solution was created, so that Biogas plants will not have to be closed.

When production will be methane gas, then we will convert methane gas into kwh to illustrate efficiency.

Resource Efficiency	Measure unit	Entity	2015	2022	2023	Goal'23	Goal'28	15 vs 23
Electricity intensity	KWh / 1 kg produced	GROUP	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.27	-16%
Electricity from Modus Biogas	Percent of total energy	LT	98%	170%	104%	>100%	>100%	6%

Environment & Climate Change

Biosecurity

Avoiding African Swine Fever (ASF) is critical because it is a highly contagious viral disease that affects domestic and wild pigs with a mortality rate that can reach 100%, nevertheless other critical diseases can also have serious adverse effects.

Hence, again in 2023 did management multiple times towards farm management emphasize importance of the following measures, as critical disease does not only threaten animal health and welfare but also has severe socioeconomic impacts.

Policy

Implement best practice biosecurity available in all areas.

Key risk/targets identified

Avoiding African Swine Fever (ASF) and other critical diseases

Actions

Biosecurity and hygiene are paramount and each farm maintains strict protocols for territory access and cleanliness to prevent contamination.

Following are only key measures split into: basic, bring to the farm and moving animals:

BASIC

Fencing: Different fences (two or three layers around each farm) are used, including ones to deter wildlife. Perimeter control cameras cover our operation sites.

Regular Maintenance: Herbicide treatments are applied regularly around structures and fences.

Grounds Management: Building surrounds are covered with crushed stone or concrete for cleanliness.

Security: Trash is regularly removed, gates are immediately closed post-use, and fruit tree growth is controlled.

Vehicle and Visitor Protocols: Vehicles undergo disinfection and registration, and there are specific parking rules. Visitors and employees must change footwear and sanitize hands upon entry.

Waste Management: Waste is disposed of in containers outside the main gate.

Access Control: Entry to sensitive areas requires a 48-hour period of no contact with other pigs and thorough disinfection.

Personal Hygiene: Strict showering, clothing, footwear protocols enforced including use of disinfectants.

UV lamps are used for sanitization of surfaces and all items brought into the farm.

Food: Here we enforce strict cafeteria protocols:

- *External food and beverages are not permitted on the premises. Dining is confined to the cafeteria, where food must not be taken out.*
- *Dishes containing pork or wild boar are prohibited for food suppliers. Separate dining zones are designated for internal and external staff, with no intermingling.*
- *All contractors, including food servers are subject to rigorous health checks and hygiene practices.*
- *The cafeteria is regularly cleaned, with UV disinfection and pest control measures in place.*

BRINGING GOODS TO THE FARM

Quarantine Room Requirement: All departments must have a quarantine room equipped with a UV disinfection system.

Clean Goods Only in Quarantine: Only clean goods are allowed in quarantine. If necessary, they should be washed or cleaned beforehand.

Packaging Handling: Goods packaged in multiple layers are unpacked from their outer packaging before being placed in quarantine.

Environment & Climate Change

Biosecurity

Quarantine and Disinfection Protocol: Items destined for pig holding areas must be quarantined for 48 hours and disinfected with cold smoke in the quarantine room.

Disinfectant Mats: Two disinfectant mats are installed in the quarantine room, one at the door leading outside and another at the door to the pig holding areas.

UV Lamps in Quarantine Room: The room is equipped with UV lamps for disinfection.

Operational Schedule: Goods are brought into quarantine from Monday to Friday. The outside door is locked over the weekend, and all goods are transferred inside the farm on Monday. A visible schedule for goods delivery and removal from quarantine is maintained.

MOVING ANIMALS

This list highlights the comprehensive biosecurity and operational protocols in place for the loading of pigs at Idavang:

Internal transport is used for transportation of pigs between our farms. Internal transport does not transport

pigs to slaughterhouses nor to external farms managed by other companies.

External supplier of transportation (In case we needed) quarantine for vehicles is applied

Trucks that have not transported pigs to a slaughterhouse for at least 24 hours are used for transporting piglets to different farms.

Location of Loading Areas: Pig loading areas are set up at the entrance to the company premises. Pigs from barns to loading areas are transported strictly by internal transport.

Cleanliness and Documentation: Trucks must be clean and free from prohibited cargo, with documentation confirming disinfection.

Disinfection Measures: Additional disinfection of the trailer's end using a mobile sprayer when positioned against the container.

Inspection and Documentation: Employees inspect arriving trucks and complete an inspection report.

Special Equipment for Pig Herding: Use of special boards for herding pigs.

Dress Code for Operators: Operators in the shipment container wear special red overalls and designated shoes.

Cleaning and Disinfection Post-Loading: After loading pigs, the ramp, trailer, shipment container, and used equipment are immediately washed and disinfected.

Truck Driver's Footwear: Drivers wear farm-provided rubber boots stored in a special storage near the container.

Green Trailer Usage: A green trailer is used for transporting pigs from the ramp to the transshipment container.

KPI's

SPF status on herd (no critical disease) is seen as the best proxy for high biosecurity level.

Hence, having this status on all farms is the KPI.

Animal Health & Welfare

	Measure unit	Entity	2015	2022	2023	Goal'23	Goal'28	15 vs 23
SPF (Specific Pathogen Free) status	Confirmed YES / NO	GROUP	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	n/a

Employee Conditions

Our employees are our company.

Our stable core workforce supports our strong and cohesive company culture, fostering an environment where employees feel a sense of belonging and commitment.

Risk

The retention rate for our long-term employees is therefore critical for our long-term success, and our employees health is critical to secure that retention rate is high.

Health and Safety Policy

The main purpose of the OHS system is to protect employees' life and health and to ensure good working conditions by avoiding injuries and accidents.

The OHS tasks are structured in seven main tasks:

1. Strengthen and develop health and safety systems by forming socially responsible approach to the employees' health and safety
2. Perform occupational risk assessment of all workplaces

3. Improve the system of training certification and instruction of employees on issues of the employee's safety and health
4. Increase preventive efficiency of employees' health care
5. Increase fire safety
6. Improve safety of employees performing dangerous work
7. Providing safe, healthy work conditions for all employees

Targets identified

OHS: TRIR being work accidents per 200.000 hours worked

Actions

In the agricultural sector, TRIR often surpasses that of many other industries, which is attributed to the intrinsic hazards of farming work. Hence, Idavang continuously work on making actions to reduce accident level.

Following are some of the actions taken during 2023:

- Comprehensive training was provided to all staff, above 4,000 hours (in Lithuania it was even above average 1 full day per employee).
- Extensive equipment inspections, covering more than 1.000 units to ensure they met safety and operational standards, reflecting Idavang's dedication to maintaining a secure and efficient work environment
- Accidents were recorded and investigated in the effort to minimize the occurrence of similar event in the future.

KPI

In Russia OHS: was stable, but still one accident (0,3 OHS: TRIR) above current target. Nevertheless, significantly better than base year 2015.

Lithuania have been struggling with more accidents than expected, and 2023 increase to very unacceptable high level of 3,3 where the biggest number of accidents related to work with animals has resulted in new action for 2024 being that all instructions and trainings manuals will be reviewed and updated (especially on how to approach pigs etc.)

Human Capital	Employee conditions KPI's	Entity	2015	2022	2023	Goal'23	Goal'28	15 vs 23
OHS: TRIR	accidents per 200.000 hours worked	RU	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	0	-29%
OHS: TRIR	accidents per 200.000 hours worked	LT	1.5	2.5	3.3	1.5	0	124%

Human Rights

We care about human rights; hence we do not tolerate discrimination.

Neither do we tolerate violence physical nor psychological against employees or management.

Key risk

Physical violence against employees or management, which will make employees or management leave and make recruitment difficult.

Salary level is not attractive or same position have different salaries (depending on gender), creating the risk that employees leave their position.

Policy

Idavang want to be attractive place to work, hence offer competitive position standard salary (objective qualifications of employees) and have detailed work rules regulating work conduct so that conflicts are avoided.

Part of these is alcohol policy.

Actions

All new employees are as part of intro process tested in knowledge and acceptance of the work rules (including alcohol policy).

Employees (both Lithuania and Russia) are randomly tested (average 1 out of 4 working day).

Alcohol test rules

Up to 0,2 is allowed to work (exception drivers 0,0).

Between 0,2-0,4 in two test suspended and sent home.

Above 0,4 in two test person is fired.

During 2023 we have started to implement Alcohol test in trucks, so they cannot start if above 0,0

Salaries attractiveness are annually compared with industry companies within country and region.

During 2023 these comparisons where made and salaries adjusted accordingly, so that Idavang salaries above average and all are equally paid if same qualification.

Other areas of human rights

Policy

Idavang want to work with responsible suppliers.

Actions

Visits/reviews at suppliers have mandatory part, being inspections of suppliers' facilities to verify that suppliers work practice is ethical, work safety rules implemented and applicable labour laws are followed.

The audits and inspections should be structure regular and have short written reports.

These actions will also be followed the coming years.

The aim of company's anti-corruption policy is to define Idavang's business practice for countering corruption and bribery and to provide guidance to employees.

All our partners and employees are informed about our attitude and principles towards corruption. Warning signs are placed on walls, doors and info boards around on the farms as well as in country headquarters.

This policy extends to all Idavang's business dealings and transactions in both Lithuania and Russia. Suppliers and business contacts are periodically being informed about requirements.

Russia generally has higher corruption than in Western parts of the world. Nevertheless, Idavang has conducted business in Russia for 15 years with a strong code of conduct that is integrated in all managers that have long tenors (average around 10 years).

The local Russian management is a mix of Danes, German and Russian that all live according to Idavang (and Scandinavian norms), especially the Russian managers have positively chosen a Scandinavian company and the agriculture industry to avoid corruption. Agriculture due to strategic position (within Russian community) and with our strict policy, hence we rarely encounter indications of it.

The Russian management's strong ties to Idavang's code of conduct also ensures Idavang Group's full control of the Russian subsidiary. Idavang's policy towards corruption was also paramount in the investment from IFC and IFU.

Key risk

Violation of anti-corruption laws and non-compliance with Idavang's own code of conduct could damage Idavang's reputation towards all stakeholders, and involve risks of monetary fines.

Policy

Idavang has a zero-tolerance policy towards bribery and corruption.

Ensure to the extent possible for Idavang, that customers and suppliers within the company supply chain comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations including anti-corruption.

Targets identified

Focus 1

Small contracts: Gifts and corruption from suppliers

Focus 2

Large contracts (feed): 3-way embezzlement involving supplier, buyer (Idavang employee nr. 1) and control person (Idavang employee nr. 2)

Focus 3

Bribery request from authorities or suppliers.

Nevertheless, Idavang sees this as a limited relevant issue as Agriculture is a strategic industry in Russia with its own local Vice-Governor.

Actions

Actions on Focus 1, large gifts are not accepted, and small gifts (especially around Christmas) are mainly consumed at work.

Actions on Focus 2, purchasing step is split on two/three persons and always involves approval of CEO in selection of buyer and acceptance of price. Furthermore, a minimum of 3 offers are always received. Receiving goods always involves weight on our scales and control of our analyzing equipment. Receiving person is not known in advance. In 2023 CCO (part of Group Management) again communicated towards employees and suppliers Idavang's position and focus on corruption.

Actions on Focus 3, all cases should be reported to both Group Management and Board. Both Lithuania and Russia management confirmed that no cases of corruption have been encountered.

These actions will also be followed in the coming years.

KPI

During 2023 no corruption cases were discovered.

Idavang has historically had two cases in Russia of large contract fraud where both employees and suppliers were terminated. Idavang has not during its 15 years in Russia received requests for bribery from authorities or suppliers in Russia.

Definitions

Of KPI / Sustainability Terms

Term	Definition
OHS: TRIR	Accidents per 200.000 hours worked
Accidents	An incident at work, including a traffic accident, during the performance of work functions or while at the workplace, as a result of which the employee suffers health damage and loses his ability to work at least for one day or as a result of which the employee dies. It must be investigated and recognized in the prescribed manner accident at work
Hours worked	The number of hours actually worked by all employees. It includes worked time with overtime. Worked time also includes the time needed to prepare and organize the workplace, work tools, and safety measures; downtime due to reasons such as absence from work, equipment failure, accident, etc. i.e. when, according to the labor or collective agreement, it is stipulated to pay for that time; breaks at work, which are counted as working time according to normative legislation, etc. The time worked does not include paid but not worked time (annual leave, sick days, etc.), rest time (breaks for rest and meals, etc.), time spent traveling to and from the workplace, etc.ds
SPF (Specific Pathogen Free) status	High health status so the animals do not have any SPF-diseases
SPF diseases	Diseases that pigs can get and be negatively influenced by (Enzootic Pneumonia, App/Porcine pleuropneumonia, PRRS, Swine dysentery, Atrophic rhinitis, Mange and Lice)
Electricity from Modus biogas	Net energy produced by biogas plants that Idavang is co-investor in, and supply slurry to
Electricity intensity	KwH it takes to produce a kg of live weight pig (calculated as all KwH used I Idavang Group / all kg of live weight pig produced in Idavang Group)
Lagoon breaches	Lagoon structure break and slurry runs out or overrun of slurry from lagoon due to too much slurry is filled into it.
Slurry utilization / Tons of external manure	External manure is defined as Chicken manure from producers not utilizing its fertilizer capabilities
Slurry utilization / Sale to farmers	Idavang sale to farmers of slurry components liquid or solid, included in financial account in other income (note 7)

Corporate Governance

Shareholders

Shareholders can exercise their rights at the general meeting of shareholders, which is the company's supreme governing body.

Board of Directors

The overall task of Idavang's Board of Directors is to create value for the shareholders by managing the company.

The Board resolves matters relating to Idavang's strategic development, budgets, risk factors, acquisitions and divestments as well as major development and investment projects. Furthermore, the Board of Directors supervises the Executive Board.

Executive Board

The Executive Board of Idavang is appointed by the Board of Directors and is responsible for the company's day-to-day management, including the development and results of the company's operations as well as the company's internal development. The Executive Board is responsible for implementing Idavang's strategy and the overall resolutions approved by the Board of Directors.

For details on the Board of Directors or Executive Board see page 20.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors has set up an Audit Committee to assist it in supervising the financial reporting process and the efficiency of Idavang's internal control and risk management systems.

The Executive Board is responsible for maintaining controls and an effective risk management system and it has taken the necessary steps to address the risks identified in relation to financial reporting.

The composition of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Executive Board ensures the availability of relevant competencies with respect to internal controls and risk management.

Financial reporting

In relation to its financial reporting process, Idavang has set up a number of internal controls to ensure that the company's financial reporting gives a true and fair view free from material misstatement. The internal control and risk management systems also ensure that the financial reporting complies with applicable laws and standards.

The financial reporting process is subject to systematic assessment on an ongoing basis in collaboration with the Audit Committee. The tasks and focus areas of the Audit Committee are updated every year in the form of an annual wheel. According to the annual wheel,

the tasks of the Audit Committee include monitoring the financial reporting process in connection with the publication of annual and interim reports, including a review of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates and judgments.

Internal controls and risk management systems in relation to the financial reporting

Corporate Finance conducts regular control inspections at Lithuanian and Russian subsidiaries to ensure that corporate standards for internal controls have been implemented and operate effectively.

Any proposals for improvement are reported to the audit committee. The audit committee chairman is the board member Jytte Rosenmaj. The duties of the audit committee are to monitor the following:

- > The financial reporting process.
- > The company's internal control systems and risk management systems, including insurance matters.
- > The statutory audit of the financial statements.
- > The independence of the auditors, including in particular the provision of non-audit services to the Group.

Remuneration

Remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Idavang seeks to ensure that the remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board is at a competitive and reasonable level compared with companies of the same size and with the same complexity as that of Idavang to ensure that Idavang is able to attract and retain competent executives.

The members of the company's Board of Directors receive a fixed fee, the amount of which is subject to shareholder approval.

The remuneration and employment terms of the members of the Executive Board are determined by the Board of Directors, which also evaluates the work of the Executive Board.

The members of the Executive Board receive a fixed annual salary, and either have a performance-related cash bonus or a share-based long-term incentive program.

The remuneration paid for 2023 is specified in note 5 in the Group Notes.

Remuneration General

Idavang has a competitive remuneration system for all employees.

Idavang pays competitive salaries to our employees. The salary structure has standardized principles and is transparent to all employees.

Furthermore do we provide free meals, working clothes and footwear for our employees.

Intellectual Capital Resources

Idavang considers the employees and the organizational culture as the most important assets of the company.

The Company's long-term success is highly linked to attracting, retaining and developing the employees, which is why both internal and external training and education are priorities of Idavang.

Human Resource Policy

The company's goal is to increase the female representation until both genders are represented with minimum 2 person on the Board of Directors.

Idavang Group's objective on development of diversity at the Board of Directors level is that next time a natural change in the board will happens then the company will strive to have over-representation of under-represented gender among final candidates. During 2023 Idavang Group has not performed any actions to fulfill the target related to the under-represented gender as there were no changes in the Board of Directors.

Based on historical turnover levels on board of directors, the company expects the target to double representation (of the under-represented gender) to be reached latest 2028.

The company is committed to observing the group's human resource policy, which first key principles are the equality of employees.

We want the company's employees to experience equal opportunities for employment, improvement, career-making, and gaining management positions regardless of gender, age or nationality.

Idavang use § 99b stk.4 (parent company below 50 employees), hence do not make targets for under-represented gender for other management

Data Ethics Policy

The company has no policy as external data is extremely limited, but follows all applicable laws.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Idavang have in first weeks of January purchased nom. 15,9 mEUR bonds, average purchase price 92,2. Hence, income effect of nom 15,9 mEUR * 7,8% or 1,2 mEUR.

5 Years Overview

Board of Directors	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total members	5				
Under-represented gender in %	20				
Target in %	40				
Year for fulfilled	2028				

Full management

Total members	2
Under-represented gender in %	0

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Annual Account
Taxonomy



The EU Taxonomy is a regulation which is continuously being developed by the EU to drive sustainable investments by classifying economic activities based on their potential to positively contribute to the environment.

The EU Taxonomy establishes a common language for sustainable finance and a basis for the EU to achieve its climate and environmental objectives, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. The regulation helps investors identify environmentally sustainable economic activities and promotes the transition to a low carbon and climate-resilient economy. As such, the regulation is designed to encourage investment in an environmentally sustainable economy.

According to the NACE-code framework, Idavang is considered under the economic activity "Raising of swine/pigs", which is associated with NACE-code A1.4.6. An economic activity is considered eligible if it is described in the delegated acts, irrespective of whether the activity meets any of the technical screening criteria.

In turn, an economic activity is considered aligned if it substantially contributes to one or more of the environmental objectives, does no significant harm to any of the other objectives, and is carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards.

Under the EU Taxonomy, companies are required to disclose the scope of their eligible economic activities and the extent to which these are in alignment with the technical screening criteria.

Eligibility At Idavang In 2023

However, the EU has not adopted Idavang's economic activity, which means we report 0% eligibility and alignment of turnover (Raising of swine/pigs) against the two climate related objectives, as well as against the four non-climate environmental objectives.

An assessment of our CapEx recognizes an eligibility of 0,0% or EUR 0k (Total CapEx is EUR 2.144k).

Our current assessment of our operational expenditure indicates that 8,4% of OpEx (total 105,9 mEUR) follows the OpEx definition of the taxonomy, of which 0.0%, or EUR 0k, is eligible.

Towards Taxonomy Alignment

To substantiate alignment against the technical screening criteria, the assessment should follow a three-layered approach:

- 1. The activity must substantially contribute to one of the environmental objectives, which is stipulated based on the eligible economic activity.*
- 2. The activity must do no significant harm (DNSH) to the other environmental objectives.*
- 3. The activity must comply with the minimum safeguards covering social and governance standards.*

This means conducting a robust assessment considering the extent of our capital and operational expenditure and their potential to contribute to climate change mitigation and circular economy.

The taxonomy alignment assessment requires a thorough review of the criteria related to substantial contribution, DNSH and the minimum safeguards.

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Turnover

Financial Year 2023	2023			Substantial Contribution Criteria						DNSH Criteria ("Does Not Significantly Harm")						17	18	19	20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
Economic activities	Code	Turnover	Proportion of Turnover, year N	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular Economy	Biodiversity	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular Economy	Biodiversity	Minimum Safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2), turnover, year 2022	Category Enabling Activity	Category Transitional Activity
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities		kEUR	%	Y;N;N/EL						Y/N						%	E	T	
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) A.1		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%		
Of which Enabling		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%	E	
Of which Transitional		0	0%	0%						N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%		T
A.2 Taxonomy eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned)				EL;N/EL															
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned) A.2		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%								0%		
A. Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%								0%		
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible activities																			
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		142,316	100%																
Total		142,316	100%																

Annual Account Taxonomy

OpEx

Financial Year 2023		2023			Substantial Contribution Criteria						DNSH Criteria ("Does Not Significantly Harm")								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Economic activities	Code	OpEx	Proportion of OpEx, year N	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular Economy	Biodiversity	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular Economy	Biodiversity	Minimum Safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2), OpEx, year 2022	Category Enabling Activity	Category Transitional Activity
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities		kEUR	%	Y;N;N/EL						Y/N						%	E	T	
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) A.1		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%		
Of which Enabling		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%	E	
Of which Transitional		0	0%	0%						N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%		T
A.2 Taxonomy eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned)				EL;N/EL															
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned) A.2			0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%								0%		
A. OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)			0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%								0%		
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible activities																			
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		8,895	100%																
Total		8,895	100%																

Annual Account Taxonomy

CapEx

Financial Year 2023		2023			Substantial Contribution Criteria						DNSH Criteria ("Does Not Significantly Harm")								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Economic activities	Code	CapEx	Proportion of CapEx, year N	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular Economy	Biodiversity	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular Economy	Biodiversity	Minimum Safeguards	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2), CapEx, year 2022	Category Enabling Activity	Category Transitional Activity
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities		kEUR	%	Y;N;N/EL						Y/N						%	E	T	
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) A.1		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%		
Of which Enabling		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%	E	
Of which Transitional		0	0%	0%						N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0%		T
A.2 Taxonomy eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned)				EL;N/EL															
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned) A.2		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%							0%			
A. CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%							0%			
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible activities																			
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (raising of swine/pigs - A.1.4.6)		2,144	100%																
Total		2,144	100%																

Accounting Practice

The EU Taxonomy is still evolving and remains subject to interpretation. For 2023, Idavang's EU Taxonomy reporting follows a systematic process to identify economic activities in scope for reporting and the respective financial KPIs.

Taxonomy eligibility is expressed as a share of these KPIs and the scope of each of these measures is defined by the Regulation. The reporting scope covers the entire Idavang Group.

Turnover

The Turnover measure comprises the revenue line from the consolidated income statement. All of our revenue is derived from our pig production, including sale of slaughter pigs, weaners and sows.

These revenue streams are currently non-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation.

Total turnover is in accordance with the revenue reported in the Annual Report 2023. The turnover KPI is defined as Taxonomy eligible turnover (numerator) divided by total turnover (denominator). Noneligible turnover is defined as total turnover minus Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned turnover.

CapEx

The CapEx measure comprises additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets and biological assets.

Our assessment has identified no EU Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX activities based on our current understanding of the Taxonomy Regulation within the screened economic activities:

The CAPEX KPI is defined as Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX (numerator) divided by total CAPEX (denominator). Non-eligible CAPEX is defined as total CAPEX minus Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy aligned CAPEX.

Total CapEx is in accordance with Additions in Tangible assets note in the Annual Report 2023, and EUR 248k of biological assets, as most of addition i biological assets note 15 does not fulfill criterias (mainly feed).

OpEx

The Taxonomy's OpEx definition is narrow and includes only direct non capitalized costs related to R&D, maintenance, short-term leases and building renovation measures. It also includes other direct expenditure relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property,

plant and equipment, but not cost of goods sold.

Our assessment has identified no EU Taxonomy-eligible OPEX activities based on our current understanding of the Taxonomy Regulation within the screened economic activities:

The OPEX KPI is defined as Taxonomy-eligible OPEX (numerator) divided by total OPEX (denominator). Non-eligible OPEX is defined as total OPEX minus Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned OPEX.

Group Financial Statements



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Income Statement

NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
3	Revenue	142,316	115,219
15	Value adjustment, biological assets	6,576	8,430
5 6	Production costs	-135,318	-104,721
4 5 6	Administrative costs	-4,325	-4,256
9	Other income	2,381	7,579
	Other expense	0	0
	Operating profit	11,630	22,251
8	Financial income	507	3,457
9	Financial expenses	-7,023	-7,294
	Profit before tax	5,114	18,414
11	Tax on profit for the year	-4,322	-2,678
	Profit for the year	792	15,736
<i>Attributable to:</i>	Owners of the parent	792	15,736

Statement Of Other Comprehensive Income

EUR'000	2023	2022
Profit for the year	792	15,736
Other comprehensive income		
Exchange adjustment, foreign subsidiaries (pre-tax)	-14,023	5,644
Hedge accounting transferred to production cost (pre-tax)	-4,855	-4,274
Value adjustment at hedge instrument of the year (pre-tax)	0	4,856
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	-18,878	6,226
Other comprehensive income not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	0	0
Total comprehensive income	-18,086	21,962

Balance Sheet

NOTE	EUR'000	Assets	2023	2022
Non-current assets				
12		Intangible assets	1,025	1,221
14		Property, plant and equipment	40,283	80,880
15		Biological assets	14,383	13,543
<i>Other non-current assets:</i>				
17		Deferred tax	759	761
		Financial assets	444	445
		Total other non-current assets	1,203	1,206
		Total non-current assets	56,894	96,850
Current assets				
18		Inventories	10,462	17,395
15		Biological assets	30,860	27,888
Receivables				
19		Trade receivables	4,108	3,471
		Other receivables	527	1,723
		Prepayments	716	692
		Income tax	347	392
		Total receivables	5,698	6,278
20		Cash	17,498	9,962
		Total current assets	64,518	61,523
Total assets			121,412	158,373

NOTE	EUR'000	Equity & Liabilities	2023	2022
22 Equity				
		Share capital	800	800
		Exchange adjustments	-43,219	-29,196
		Other reserves	0	4,855
		Retained earnings	86,039	85,247
		Total equity	43,620	61,706
Non-current liabilities				
23		Credit institutions and issued bonds	52,532	58,718
10		Government grants	1,480	1,697
17		Deferred tax	3,999	2,957
		Provisions	0	0
		Other non-current liabilities	348	554
		Total non-current liabilities	58,359	63,926
Current liabilities				
23		Credit institutions	3,239	17,734
23		Trade payables	7,804	9,741
		Prepayments from customers	1,258	829
11		Income taxes	3,151	745
		Other payables	3,981	3,692
		Total current liabilities	19,433	32,741
		Total liabilities	77,792	96,667
Total equity & liabilities			121,412	158,373

Statement Of Changes In Equity

EUR'000	Share Capital	Exchange Adjustment	Other Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Equity at 31 December 2021	800	-34,840	4,273	69,511	39,744
Profit/loss for the year				15,736	15,736
Exchange rate adjustments, foreign subsidiaries		5,644			5,644
Hedge instrument transferred to production cost			-4,274		-4,274
Value adjustment of hedge instrument of the year			4,856		4,856
Total comprehensive income	0	5,644	582	15,736	21,962
Reduction of sharecapital					
Equity at 31 December 2022	800	-29,196	4,855	85,247	61,706
Profit/loss for the year				792	792
Exchange rate adjustments, foreign subsidiaries		-14,023			-14,023
Hedge instrument transferred to production cost			-4,855		-4,855
Total comprehensive income	0	-14,023	-4,855	792	-18,086
Equity at 31 December 2023	800	-43,219	0	86,039	43,620

Cash Flow Statement

NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
	Operating profit/loss	11,630	22,251
6	Depreciation and amortisation	33,730	7,992
	Profit from sale of tangible assets	0	-37
	Accrual of hedging accounting	-4,855	582
	Changes in inventories	3,729	-1,030
	Changes in receivables	77	1,729
	Changes in trade payables & prepayments from customers	-786	2,354
	Changes in other current liabilities	80	388
	Addition/disposal of biological assets	-1,132	-1,664
15	Value adjustment, biological assets	-6,576	-8,430
	Total	35,897	24,135
	Interest received	458	458
	Interest paid	-6,780	-7,063
	Corporation tax paid	-827	220
	Cash flows from operating activities	28,748	17,750

The Group owns EUR 11.2m (2022: EUR 12.7m) Idavang A/S bonds year end, furthermore the Group has EUR 9.0m overdraft (2022: EUR 9.0m).

NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
12	Acquisition of intangible assets	0	-5
14	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-1,896	-4,388
	Addition/disposal of property, plant and equipment	317	133
15	Acquisition/disposal of biological assets (non-current)	-274	-2,532
	Acquisition of investments	0	0
	Cash flows from investing activities	-1,853	-6,792
23	Proceeds from borrowings	2,816	11,615
	Repayment of borrowings	-21,336	-26,617
	Dividends paid	0	0
	Cash flows from financing activities	-18,520	-15,002
	Net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities	8,375	-4,044
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	9,962	13,545
	Exchange adjustments	-839	461
20	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	17,498	9,962

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Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for financial statements prepared by large reporting class D enterprises.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in EUR, as the majority of the group is EUR related. The parent's functional currency is DKK.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for biological assets and hedging contracts, which are measured at fair value, and amortized cost for loans were relevant.

The accounting policies remain unchanged from previous year.

New financial reporting regulations

As of the date of this annual report, the IASB has issued a number of new and amended standards and interpretations which are not mandatory for Idavang A/S for 2023. None of these are expected to have material impact for Idavang A/S.

The following adopted standards and interpretations that have not yet come into force will be implemented as and when they become mandatory for Idavang A/S as per the EU effective dates: IAS 1 (Presentation of financial statements clarifying the definition of current liabilities), IFRS 16 (Leases - Amendment to IFRS 16), IAS 7/IFRS 7 (New disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements), IAS 21 (Currency translation of currencies that cannot freely be translated at an official exchange rate).

Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity where the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by aggregating the parent's and the subsidiaries' financial statements, prepared in accordance with the accounting policies applied by the group. Intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, etc., intra-group balances and dividends and realized and unrealized gains on transactions between the consolidated entities are eliminated on consolidation.

Currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rates at the

date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss as financial income/expenses.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historic cost in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rates at the date of recognition. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rates at the date of determination of the fair value.

Exchange rate	2023 average	2022 average	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
EUR/RUB	91.81	68.70	99.19	75.66
EUR/DKK	7.4529	7.4365	7.4529	7.4365

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into commodity contracts with respect to grain in order to secure future supply.

Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value at the time of conclusion of the contract and subsequently at fair value at the balance sheet date. They are recognised in other receivables when the fair value is positive and in other payables when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of future commodity purchases are recognised in other comprehensive income. Income and expenses relating to such hedging transactions are transferred from other comprehensive income on realisation of the hedged item and are recognised in the same entry as the hedged item.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify as hedges are recognised under net financials in the income statement.

Purchase contracts

The company enters into purchase contracts on feed components, for future delivery, for use in pig production (executory contracts). The cost price for the grain is the agreed contract price which is recognised in the books at time of delivery.

An onerous executory contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. An executory contract for purchase of inventory is deemed onerous if the economic benefit expected to be received from the products produced with it (net realisable value of the inventories to be obtained) is lower than the costs. For onerous contract a provision is recognised.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from sale of slaughter pigs and weaners are recognised in the income statement when the delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer has been made before year end. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Production costs

Production costs comprise expenses incurred in generating the revenue for the year.

Such costs include direct and indirect production costs relating to raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and leases, and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses in respect of production plant.

Dividend

Dividend revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividend has been established.

Net financials

Financial income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss at the amounts that relate to the reporting period. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital and exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Government grants

The Group's government grants are subject to IAS 20 and comprise:

Government grants related to expenses

In Russia, the Group historical received government grants in the form of reimbursement of interest expenses on loans, when constructing farms. These grants are recognised together with depreciations of the assets.

Government grants related to expenses are recognised as income as the right to the grant is earned and received, i.e. as the eligible expenses are incurred and the grant is deposited in a bank account.

Government grants related to property, plant and equipment

In Lithuania, the Group receives government grants for the investment of property, plant and equipment in return for the Group's commitment to carry on pig production for a certain number of years.

Government grants for assets are recognised as deferred income, which is reduced in step with the depreciation of the related asset and recognised in profit or loss under depreciation.

Income taxes

Income taxes include current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments less the share of the tax for the year that concerns changes in equity.

Current and deferred taxes related to items recognised directly in equity are taken directly to equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite lives comprise goodwill. Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment on an annual basis. The impairment test is performed for the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill belongs. The carrying amount of goodwill is reduced to the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell of the activity or the business area to which the assets relate (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount.

Intangible assets with definite lives

Intangible assets with definite lives comprise electricity rights and the right to buy leased land in Russia. The rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Rights are depreciated using the straight-line method on the basis of the cost over the following useful lives:

Intangible assets	Useful life, years
Rights	20-25

The rights are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that they might be impaired. The impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. The carrying amount of the assets is reduced to the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include land and buildings, plant and machinery and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The cost includes the cost of acquisition, expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and expenses incurred to prepare the asset until such time as it is ready to be put into operation.

Depreciation is calculated on the basis of cost price reduced by the residual value and any impairment

losses. The residual value is determined at the date of acquisition and is reviewed on an annual basis. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued. Where the depreciation period or the residual value changes, the effect on depreciation is recognized prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method on the basis of the cost over the following useful lives:

Fixed assets	Useful life, years
Buildings	25-40
Plant and machinery	8-15
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10

Land is not depreciated. Gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that an asset might be impaired. The impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively.

The carrying amount of the assets is reduced to the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which is an asset which requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset concerned until such time as it is essentially ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs comprise interest and other expenses incurred in connection with borrowing.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Leasing assets	Useful life, years
Buildings - office	5
Buildings - production	10
Other (contract length)	3-70

The Group recalculate lease liabilities and the right to use asset, when modifications of leases are made.

Right-of-use-assets. The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Initially right-of-use assets are measured at the present value of the future lease payment plus the cost of obligations to refurbish the assets. Payments mainly consist of fixed payment and is adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Lease liabilities. At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognize lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payment to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is reduced for the lease payments made and the carrying amount of the lease liability is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to either extend or terminate the contract. The Group's lease liabilities are included in interest bearing debt (see note 25).

Short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Group applies the recognition exemption to its short-term (lease term of less than 12 months that do not contain a purchase option) and low value asset leases. Lease payments on these contracts are recognized as expenses.

Biological assets

Breeding herds are classified as non-current. Commercial herd (slaughter pigs) are classified as current.

Biological assets are recognized when the Group controls the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. Biological assets are measured at fair value less selling costs.

Value adjustments of biological assets are recognized in profit or loss for the period to which they relate. The value of crops is calculated at cost plus production overheads. At the time of harvest, crops are reclassified from biological assets to inventories, measured at fair value less the cost of transportation, which subsequently makes up the cost.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost by reference to the FIFO method. Where the net realizable value is less than the cost, the carrying amount is reduced to such lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less impairment assessment is based on the Expected Credit Loss model (ECL). The ECL model involves a three-stage approach under which financial assets move through the stages as their credit quality changes.

The stages determine how impairment losses are measured and the effective interest is applied. For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, which permits the use of lifetime ECL. Provisions rates are determined based on groupings of trade receivables sharing the same credit risk characteristics and days past due.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses.

Equity

Foreign currency translation adjustments

Foreign currency translation adjustments comprise exchange adjustments in connection with the translation of foreign subsidiaries' balance sheets from their functional currency into the Group's presentation currency.

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise hedge accounting in Lithuania.

Income taxes

Current taxes are recognized in the balance sheet as the estimated tax in respect of the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior years' taxable income and tax paid in advance.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated at local rates of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, 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, and temporary differences on goodwill.

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise mortgage debt, payables to other credit institutions and subordinated loans. Financial liabilities are recognized at the inception of the loan at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, determined by reference to the effective interest rate at the time of borrowing. Bonds owned are deducted in the principal

Fair value

Fair value measurements are based on the principal market. If no principal market exist, the measurement is based on the most advantageous market, i.e. the market that maximizes the price of the asset or liability less transaction and/or transport costs. All assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value, or whose fair value is disclosed, are classified based on the fair value hierarchy, see below:

Level 1:

Value in an active market for similar assets/liabilities

Level 2:

Value based on recognized valuation methods on the basis of observable market information

Level 3:

Value based on recognized valuation methods and reasonable estimates (non-observable market information).

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group's and the parent company's net cash flow during the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents and the 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 calculated as the profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital, paid financial expenses and paid income taxes.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments related to additions and disposals of fixed assets, securities related to investing activities and dividends received from subsidiaries. Cash flows from financing activities comprise dividends paid to shareholders, borrowings and repayments of interest-bearing debt.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

Financial highlights

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society.

Segment information

Revenue, result, total assets and liabilities has been allocated according to geographical markets.

Board approval

The annual account has been reviewed and approved by the board on the 26th April 2024, and will be presented to the shareholders on the Annual General Meeting later on the 26th April 2024.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Ratios

Term	Description
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization
EBITDA margin	$\text{EBITDA} \times 100 / \text{Revenue}$
Current ratio	$\text{Current assets} \times 100 / \text{Current liabilities}$
Equity ratio	$\text{Total equity} \times 100 / \text{Total assets}$
Return on equity	$\text{Profit for the year} \times 100 / \text{Equity}$
Sold volume live weight	Weight of slaughter pigs, piglets, weaners and sows sold
kMT	1,000,000 kg
Average invested capital	Assets less cash, less bonds less non-interest-bearing debt including provisions
Return on average invested capital	$\text{EBIT (Operating profit)} \times 100 / \text{Average invested capital (average for the year)}$
Net interest-bearing debt	Non-current interest-bearing liabilities plus debt to credit institutions less cashless bonds
EBITDA fixed herd prices	EBITDA adjusted for the unrealized value adjustment related to biological assets.

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Note 2. Critical Accounting Estimates And Judgements

In preparing the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements, Management makes various accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions, which form the basis of presentation, recognition and measurement of the Group's assets and liabilities.

Material accounting estimates and judgments relate primarily to the Group's biological assets in the fields, which in a large part of the year are covered by snow and commercial pigs below 60 kg. in Russia.

When assessing the fair value of crops, the Group estimates that there was no material biological transformation from the time of sowing until the field work starts 1 July, and therefore these biological assets are measured at cost, which corresponds to the fair value.

Assessing the fair value of commercial herd below 60 kg it is based on multiplied a discretionary factor (calculated as the Russian sales price for slaughter pigs in EUR last month / Lithuanian sales price for slaughter pigs last month) on the values per category calculated for the Lithuanian market.

Estimation Uncertainty

Determining the carrying amount of some assets and liabilities requires judgments, estimates and assumptions concerning future events.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions made are based on historical experience and other factors, which Management assesses to be reliable, but which by their very nature are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability. These assumptions may prove incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise.

The Group is also subject to risks and uncertainties, which may lead to actual results differing from these estimates, both positively and negatively. Assumptions about the future and estimation uncertainty on the balance sheet date is described in the notes where there is a significant risk of changes that could result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities within the next financial year.

Management regards biological assets to include the key accounting estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Group's biological assets are measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell at each balance sheet date.

Breeding herd, fair value prices for the herd are estimated in the following way:

Gilts.

The fair value price of gilts is estimated using the following principle. 22-week (PRRS negative) gilt quotes are obtained from a reputable Danish genetic company. The quote is in DKK. So it is converted to EUR using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period (e.g., Dec23A).

The current quote in EUR is the adjusted with the following two adjustments: (i) the current quote is reduced by the current years market sale price for the 93 kg slaughter pigs (that is the assumed weight of a 22 week pig), and (ii) reduced price is then increased by the last year average price of a 93 kg (or 22 week) pig.

After applying the two adjustments, the gilt value. The gilt value is first increased by adjusting for growing 5 additional weeks (total of 27 weeks). This adjustment is based on the quoted premium for gilts above the age of 22 weeks as per a reputable Danish genetic company.

Secondly, the long-term gilt value is reduced by estimate of genetics. This adjustment is estimated as half of the difference between 22-week (PRRS negative) gilts and current year slaughter pig price. As per Management, the estimate of price reduction is conservative. Hence, the Management treats this conservative adjustment sufficient to also cover the transport expenses. After all these adjustments, the Management derives the average price for 27-week (PRRS negative) gilt.

Sows.

The fair value price for sows is based on the average gilt price. To arrive at the fair value estimate of base sow, the value is adjusted for growing the gilt by additional 5 weeks (total of 32 weeks). This adjustment is based on the quoted premium for gilts between 26 and 32 weeks as per a reputable Danish genetic company.

Next, the estimated value of piglets per sows per year. The fair value estimate of piglets per sow is made using actual current year piglets weaned per litter per sow multiplied by the 2.5-year average price of piglets and divided with 2 (assuming all sows are half way in pregnancy).

The 2.5-year average price of piglets is determined using monthly quotes obtained from the SPF-Danmark after converting from DKK to EUR. Fair value per sow is determined by adding fair value of piglets per sow to the fair value of gilt at 32-weeks of age.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Commercial herd, fair value prices for the commercial herd are determined in the following way:

Piglets.

Fair value price per piglet is determined based on the SPF-Danmark quotes for SPF-PRRS negative piglets at 7 kg for region 2 or 3. The quoted price is adjusted for the difference in the average weight of the commercial stock of piglets. (see all info quotes on spf.dk)

The adjustment is based on the SPF-Danmark quotes for piglet that are less than 7 kg. The Management makes the assumption that an average piglet on commercial stock is approx. 3.75 kg. The fair value price per piglet of 7 kg is adjusted for the quote differential between a 7 kg and a 3.75 kg piglet as per SPF-Danmark. This adjusted fair value price per piglet is used to value the commercial stock of piglets.

Weaners.

Fair value price per weaner is determined by the sum of a SPF-Danmark quote for SPF-PRRS negative weaners at 30 kg for region 2 or 3. Similarly as with piglets, the fair value price for weaners is adjusted for the difference in the average weight of the commercial stock of weaners. The adjustment is also based on the SPF-Danmark quotes for weaner that are less than 30 kg. The Management makes the assumption that an average weaner on commercial stock is approx. 18.5 kg. The fair value quote per weaner of 30 kg is adjusted for the quote difference between a 30 kg and an 18.5 kg weaner as per SPF-Danmark. The adjusted fair value price per weaner is used to value the commercial stock of weaners.

Slaughter pigs.

For slaughter pigs between 30 kg and 60 kg, the fair value price per unit is determined by adjusting the 30 kg weaner price by the SPF-Danmark quotes for weaner that are above 30 kg. The Management makes the assumption that approx. 40% of all the slaughter pigs on commercial stock are between 30 kg and 60 kg, with the average weight of 45 kg. Hence, the fair value quote per weaner of 30 kg is adjusted for the quote differential between 45 kg and 30 kg, as per SPF-Danmark. The adjusted fair value price is used to value the commercial stock of slaughter pigs that are between 30 and 60 kg.

For slaughter pigs above 60 kg, the actual market sale price of slaughter pigs. Furthermore, the model assumes that a good approximate for average weight of slaughter pigs above 60 kg is the average between 60 kg and the actual average weight of slaughter pig sales (for FY23A this was 114.04 kg). In FY23A, the assumed that the average weight of slaughter pigs above 60 kg was approx. 87.23 kg.

Fair value assessment of commercial stock in Lithuania and Russia are conceptually identical. The key differences are that adjusted fair value prices for piglets, weaners and slaughter pigs between 30 kg and 60 kg are multiplied by a country risk factor (differences in sales prices in December between Russia and Lithuania on slaughter pigs). In FY23A this factor for Russia was set at 0.68 (and FY22 0.82). Actual Russian market price is used as a fair market value price for slaughter pigs above 60 kg.

The carrying amount at 31 December 2023 is EUR 44,155 thousand (2022 EUR 40,099 thousand). Please refer to note 15. Sensitivity in key valuation variables is slaughterpigs EUR 1,6m (10% change of slaughterpig price), Weaners EUR 1,6m (10% change of weaner price), piglets EUR 0,2m (10% change of piglet price) and 22 weeks gilt (Danish genetic company) EUR 0,5m (10% change Gilt price)

The Group's financial departments are responsible for performing the valuation of fair value measurements including level 3 fair values of biological assets.

Same valuation model and techniques are used every month. The valuation model includes market inputs from official prices and actual own sales prices in local markets. The valuation process and results for recurring measurement are reviewed and approved by Group Management at least once every quarter.

For crops sown in autumn, the Group generally estimate that there was no material biological transformation at 1 January till 30 June compared with the time of sowing, and therefore, these biological assets are measured at cost occurred in the process, which corresponds to the fair value.

If assumptions for biological transformation have changed, additional adjustments to the fair value are made at the end of each reporting period till the end of harvesting.

EUR	2023	2022
Slaughterpig sales price liveweight – Russia end year	1.12	1.30
Slaughterpig sales price liveweight – Lithuania end year	1.66	1.58
Weaners (30 kg) sales price – Lithuania end year	80	65
Piglets (7 kg)	39	30
Premium/discount for Russian meat (relation between slaughter pig prices)	-32%	-18%
Sows unit price – Russia	470	552
Sows unit price – Lithuania	514	429

Tangible assets depreciations periods are based on decline in value of assets. Idavang business model means that assets typically continue to use assets which has very limited market value. The old tangibles assets are maintained extensively with higher than normal maintenance cost as consequence. The fully depreciated assets still in use of EUR 78,462 thousand, is estimated to have limited sales value.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Russian activities

As of the date of signing this annual report, Russian military forces "special military operation" into Ukraine has limited direct on Group operations in Russia. The Idavang groups operation in Russia of cropping 8.2 thousand hectares and production of 340 thousand pigs has significant distance to areas impacted by the "special military operation".

Consolidation, recognition and classification of the Russian activities

Idavang Group management continues to be able to operate and control the Russian entity. Consequently, the activities are fully consolidated.

Examples of the control is gained is by participation of Group management in Russian operational management meetings, that Idavang executive management is majority on board of Russian subsidiaries and loyal longterm employees.

Recognition and valuation of Russian assets

The expected market returns on investments in Russia have increased massively in 2023 due to increased market risks premium. Idavang has therefore assessed the WACC for the Russian entity to 34% including adjusted risk premium of 22% based on average markets risk in Russia for 2023.

Idavang Russia is highly profitable in RUB, with 2024 outlook for EBITDA RUB 1,1-1,4b (page 19), which management expect to be normalized operation going forward. The normalized and expected profitability going forward is also the basis for the impairment test.

Due to the above mentioned increased market risks premium, all intangible assets (EUR 140k) and buildings (EUR 27,079k) in Russia have been impaired. The net assets (equity) in Russia amounts after the impairment to 32,7 mEUR. Total impairment write down of 27,2 mEUR has been recognized in the income statement in 2023.

Exchange rates uncertainties

The Russian economy impact on Idavang is high, especially through translation EURRUB currency and basic profitability of producing pork meat in Russia. Evaluating the current Russian economy is difficult as lack of exchangeability partly exist for the EURRUB, hence the exchange rates published by the Russian Central Bank are not validated by the European Central Bank (or other major Central Banks).

used as translation currency. Nevertheless, if other exchange rates would have been used the Idavang Group annual account could have looked material different if e.g. if average rate EURRUB 2021 was used (see example below), as group equity then would be negatively impacted with EUR 14,0m compared to current account.

Therefore, the most critical estimate during the entire annual account process has been selecting the translation exchange rate EURRUB. Idavang currently can only to a limited extend transfer money out of Russia being 10-20 mRUB monthly from Russia to Denmark, which have been done in 2024.

Idavang management continues to make efforts to identify and mitigate impacts to the Group, however, there are factors beyond its knowledge or control, including the duration and severity of warfare, as well as further governmental, diplomacy actions taken and any effect on the future EURRUB currency relation.

Sensitivity	EUR '000	Russia / 2023	Russia / Last ECB 2022
EBITDA		13,687	10,649
Total assets		39,690	31,092
Liabilities		-6,951	-5,445
Net assets		32,739	25,647
FX		Annual Account 2023	Last ECB 2022
End period		91.19	117.20
Average period		91.81	117.20

Preparing the Idavang 2023 Annual account has exchange rates from the Russian Central Bank been

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 3. Segments

EUR'000	2023	Lithuania	Russia	Other	Group
Revenue		97,250	45,066	0	142,316
Value adjustment, biological assets (non-cash item)		4,100	2,476	0	6,576
Production costs *		-71,348	-63,970	0	-135,318
Administrative costs		-2,064	-1,281	-980	-4,325
Other income		1,992	389	0	2,381
Other expense		0	0	0	0
Operating profit		29,930	-17,320	-980	11,630
Financial income		204	701	-398	507
Financial expense		-2,018	-685	-4,320	-7,023
Profit before tax		28,116	-17,304	-5,698	5,114
Tax on profit for the year		-4,057	-96	-169	-4,322
Profit for the year		24,059	-17,400	-5,867	792
Depreciations included in production cost *		2,583	31,147	0	33,730
EBITDA		32,513	13,827	-980	45,360
EBITDA fixed herd prices (excluding value adjustment)		28,413	11,351	-980	38,784

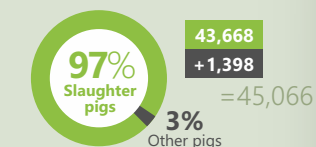
Definition of other is Idavang A/S, Rurik A/S, Rus Invest Aps and elimination (of intercompany debt, cash pool and interest)

* Production cost in Russia include the impairment of EUR 27,1m - see note 2 & note 6 for details

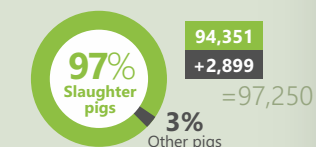
EUR'000	2023	Lithuania	Russia	Other	Group
Intangible assets		1,026	0	0	1,025
Property, plant and equipment		34,327	5,956	0	40,283
Biological assets		9,332	5,051	0	14,383
Other non-current assets		4	0	1,199	1,203
Total non-current assets		44,689	11,007	1,199	56,894
Inventories		2,155	8,307	0	10,462
Biological assets		20,108	10,752	0	30,860
Receivables		4,704	994	0	5,698
Cash		8,725	8,630	143	17,498
Total current assets		35,692	28,683	143	64,518
Total assets		80,381	39,690	1,342	121,412
Credit institutions and issued bonds		-28,851	-2,022	-24,898	-55,771
Deferred tax		-3,999	0	0	-3,999
Other liabilities		-12,811	-4,929	-282	-18,022
Liabilities		-45,661	-6,951	-25,180	-77,792
Net assets		34,720	32,739	-23,838	43,620

Eliminations made are 1.991 kEUR between Financial income/expense and 26.432 kEUR between Total assets and Liabilities

Russian revenue



Lithuanian revenue



Idavang Group did in 2023 have 2 customers above 10%, with 19% and 12%.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 3. Segments

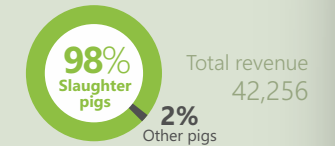
EUR'000	2022	Lithuania	Russia	Other	Group
Revenue		72,963	42,256	0	115,219
Value adjustment, biological assets (non-cash item)		8,176	254	0	8,430
Production costs		-66,526	-38,195	0	-104,721
Administrative costs		-2,124	-1,446	-686	-4,256
Other income		7,167	412	0	7,579
Other expense		0	0	0	0
Operating profit		19,656	3,281	-686	22,251
Financial income		249	4,590	-1,382	3,457
Financial expense		-1,295	-3,268	-2,731	-7,294
Profit before tax		18,610	4,603	-4,799	18,414
Tax on profit for the year		-2,593	-85	0	-2,678
Profit for the year		16,017	4,518	-4,799	15,736
Depreciations included in production cost		2,562	5,431	0	7,993
EBITDA		22,218	8,712	-686	30,244
EBITDA fixed herd prices (excluding value adjustment)		14,042	8,458	-686	21,814

EUR'000	2022	Lithuania	Russia	Other	Group
Intangible assets		1,033	188	0	1,221
Property, plant and equipment		35,563	45,317	0	80,880
Biological assets		7,511	6,032	0	13,543
Other non-current assets		4	0	1,202	1,206
Total non-current assets		44,111	51,537	1,202	96,850
Inventories		2,141	15,254	0	17,395
Biological assets		17,443	10,445	0	27,888
Receivables		4,733	1,545	0	6,278
Cash		780	3,585	5,597	9,962
Total current assets		25,097	30,829	5,597	61,523
Total assets		69,208	82,366	6,799	158,373
Credit institutions and issued bonds		-21,265	-12,746	-42,441	-76,452
Deferred tax		-2,957	0	0	-2,957
Other liabilities		-11,470	-4,649	-1,139	-17,258
Liabilities		-35,692	-17,395	-43,580	-96,667
Net assets		33,516	64,971	-36,781	61,706

Definition of other is Idavang A/S, Rurik A/S, Rus Invest Aps and elimination (of intercompany debt, cash pool and interest).

Eliminations made are 3.290 kEUR between Financial income/expense and 17.660 kEUR between Total assets and Liabilities.

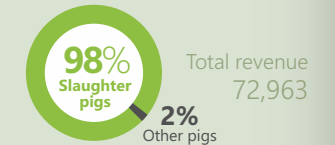
Russian revenue



Russian EBITDA



Lithuanian revenue



Lithuanian EBITDA



Idavang Group did in 2022 have 3 customers above 10%, with 15%, 11% and 10%.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 4.
Fees Paid To Auditors Appointed At The Annual General Meeting

EUR'000	2023	2022
Fee regarding statutory audit	112	109
Assurance engagements	0	0
Tax assistance	0	0
Other assistance	0	0
Total	112	109

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Note 5.
Staff Costs

EUR'000	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	14,302	13,946
Other social security costs	1,402	1,497
Other staff costs	668	320
Total	16,372	15,763

Staff costs are recognized as follows in the financial statements:

EUR'000	2023	2022
Production	13,959	13,226
Fixed assets	0	0
Administration	2,413	2,537
	16,372	15,763
<i>Of which:</i>		
Remuneration for executive board	588	586
Salaries to other executive officers	637	607
Remuneration for board of directors	235	235
Total	1,460	1,428
Average number of full-time employees	761	770

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 6.
Amortization, Depreciation And Impairment

EUR'000	2023	2022
Buildings & Land	3,472	4,157
Buildings impairment	27,079	0
Buildings & Land IFRS16	249	218
Plant and machinery	2,282	3,155
Plant and machinery IFRS16 & financial leasing	177	149
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	176	114
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment Financial lease	133	171
Plants Under Construction (impairment)	0	0
Intangible assets	22	28
Intangible assets impairment	140	0
Total	33,730	7,992

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Note 7.
Other Income

EUR'000	2023	2022
Grants in Russia on meat and grain	219	224
Grants in Lithuania (pig grower related)	0	5,062
Sale of slurry	1,406	1,443
Delivery of pigs	502	454
Sale of fixed assets	0	37
Miscellaneous	255	359
Total	2,381	7,579

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 8. Financial Income

EUR'000	2023	2022
<i>> Financial income from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:</i>		
Interest, derivative financial instruments	0	128
Exchange gains	49	201
Interest income, banks	266	222
Purchase of bonds below par	-	2,798
Other	192	108
Total financial income	507	3,457

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Note 9. Financial Expenses

EUR'000	2023	2022
<i>> Financial expenses from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:</i>		
Interest, derivative financial instruments	0	0
<i>> Financial expenses originating from loans and receivables measured at amortized cost:</i>		
Exchange losses	0	0
Interest payables to credit institutions	-623	-1,094
Interest, bonds	-6,118	-6,021
Interest, relating to IFRS 16	-48	-70
Other	-234	-109
Total financial expenses	-7,023	-7,294

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Note 10. Government Grants

The Group receives government grants in the form of reimbursement of interest on loans, grants for crop production and compensation for high grain prices.

The Group also receives grants for the maintenance of property, plant and equipment in return for a commitment to carry on pig production for a certain number of years.

EUR'000	2023	2022
Carrying amount 1/1	1,697	1,563
Received in the year - investments	209	95
Received in the year - operations	456	5,822
Recognised in profit or loss in the year investments	-212	-61
Recognised in profit or loss in the year operations	-456	-5,822
Exchange adjustment	-214	100
Carrying amount 31/12	1,480	1,697

The carrying amount of the grants partly relates to the EU SAPARD. The carrying amount is no longer subject to non-fulfilment terms if the underlying assets are not used.

Government grants relating to interest on loans from credit institutions have been deducted in financial expenses.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 11. Income Taxes

EUR'000	2023	2022
<i>Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss:</i>		
Estimated tax on the taxable income for the year	-3,416	-918
Adjustment regarding prior year	137	168
Change in deferred tax	-1,043	-1,928
Income taxes	-4,322	-2,678
<i>Reconciliation of tax rate:</i>		
Danish tax rate	22%	22%
Difference, tax rate in foreign subsidiaries	38%	-14%
Tax loss carry forward not capitalized	25%	7%
Effective tax rate	85%	15%
<i>Income taxes:</i>		
Carrying amount 1/1	353	-618
Payment	-828	221
Tax on taxable income for the year	3,279	750
Exchange rate adjustment	0	0
Carrying amount 31/12	2,804	353

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Note 12. Intangible Assets

EUR'000	Goodwill	Right	Total
Amortization at 1 January 2022	948	407	1,355
Amortization	-	28	28
Disposals	-	-	0
Impairments	-	-	0
Exchange adjustments	-	22	22
Impairment losses and amortization at 31 December 2022	948	457	1,405
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	1,019	202	1,221
Cost at 1 January 2023	1,967	659	2,626
Additions	-	0	0
Disposals	-	0	0
Exchange adjustments	-	-105	-105
Cost at 31 December 2023	1,967	554	2,521
Amortization at 1 January 2023	948	457	1,405
Amortization	0	22	22
Disposals	0	0	0
Impairments	0	140	140
Exchange adjustments	0	-71	-71
Impairment losses and amortization at 31 December 2023	948	548	1,496
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	1,019	6	1,025

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Note 13.

Impairment Test, Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with indefinite lives (goodwill) are tested for impairment on an annual basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill relates to Lithuania: Šalnaičių (1999) and Skabeikių (2006).

Goodwill is tested for the smallest group of cash-generating units in respect of which goodwill is monitored by Management and which is not larger than the group's operating segments.

As sales and production are managed centrally in each individual country, goodwill is monitored at country level. Goodwill has been allocated to Lithuania, the carrying amount of goodwill at 31 December totaled:

Lithuania	2023	2022
EUR'000	1,019	1,019

The recoverable amount is determined on the basis of a calculation of the value in use using cash flow calculations based on budgets and forecasts for 2024-2027 (2022: 2023-2026), as approved by management. The calculation of the value in use is based on the following estimates:

Lithuania	2023	2022
Discount factor before tax	9.5%	9.7%
Growth rate in terminal period	2%	2%

The key assumptions used in cash flow projections are as follows:

Selling price per kilo pork compared with cost price per kilo grain

For Lithuania, an expectation as to average sales prices and grain prices has been used, based on 2024 budget. Forward estimates are based on historical averages and EU forecasts.

Investments

Lithuania's investments are expected to be EUR 1.1m in 2024, but in from 2025 and in terminal value investment is included equal to depreciations to be conservative. It is therefore Management's judgement that investments will be lower than depreciation charges going forward.

Working capital

In Management's opinion, working capital reached a normal level in 2023 in the cash generating units. Management does not expect significant changes to the level of working capital in future.

As the estimated value in use is considerably higher than the carrying amount, the impairment test shows no indication of impairment of goodwill.

Safety margin in performed impairment test

Management estimate the safety margin in 2023 impairment test to be 48% (compared to safety margin of 32% in 2022).

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 14.
**Property,
Plant And
Equipment**

	2023	Land and buildings	Land and buildings IFRS16	Plant and machinery	Plant and machinery Financial lease	Fixtures, fittings and tools	Fixtures, fittings, tools IFRS16 and Financial lease	Plants under construction	Total
EUR'000									
Cost at 1 January 2023		114,184	2,445	42,507	2,927	2,706	1,937	2,283	168,989
Additions		88	0	126	25	395	422	841	1,897
Disposals		-366	-36	-737	0	-82	-7	-7	-1,235
Transfers		2,022	0	1,797	-1,659	954	-950	-2,164	0
Exchange adjustments		-13,679	-218	-6,574		-110	0	-400	-20,981
Cost at 31 December 2023		102,249	2,191	37,119	1,293	3,863	1,402	553	148,670
Impairment losses and depreciations at 1 January 2023		48,113	872	34,186	1,641	2,026	1,271	0	88,109
Depreciations		3,472	249	2,282	177	176	133	0	6,489
Impairments		27,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,079
Reversed depreciation on disposals		-119	0	-724	0	-72	-3	0	-918
Transfers		0	0	1,524	-1,529	867	-862	0	0
Exchange adjustments		-7,025	-38	-5,192		-117	0	0	-12,372
Impairment losses and depreciations at 31 December 2023		71,521	1,082	32,076	289	2,880	539	0	108,387
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023		30,728	1,109	5,043	1,004	983	863	553	40,283
Land which is not depreciated		2,765							

Cost amount of assets written off but still in use is EUR 78,462 thousand.

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2023 was EUR 0k (2022: EUR 0k).

See note 23 for financial liabilities relating to right-to-use assets.

See note 2 for details on impairment

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 14.
**Property,
Plant And
Equipment**

EUR'000	2022	Land and buildings	Land and buildings IFRS16	Plant and machinery	Plant and machinery Financial lease	Fixtures, fittings and tools	Fixtures, fittings, tools IFRS16 and Financial lease	Plants under construction	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022		106,593	2,407	38,103	2,483	2,203	1,717	3,194	156,700
Additions		260	20	1,409	892	416	342	1,578	4,917
Disposals		0	-54	-394	0	-63	-46	-2	-559
Transfers		1,971	0	874	-448	101	-77	-2,952	-531
Exchange adjustments		5,360	72	2,515	0	49	1	465	8,462
Cost at 31 December 2022		114,184	2,445	42,507	2,927	2,706	1,937	2,283	168,989
Impairment losses and depreciations at 1 January 2022		42,409	640	29,405	1,787	1,875	1,181	0	77,297
Depreciations		4,157	218	3,155	149	114	171	0	7,964
Reversed depreciation on disposals		0	0	-375	0	-50	-39	0	-464
Transfers		0	0	300	-295	37	-42	0	0
Exchange adjustments		1,547	14	1,701	0	50	0	0	3,312
Impairment losses and depreciations at 31 December 2022		48,113	872	34,186	1,641	2,026	1,271	0	88,109
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022		66,071	1,573	8,321	1,286	679	667	2,283	80,880
Land which is not depreciated		3,436							

Cost amount of assets written off but still in use is EUR 35,916 thousand.

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2022 was EUR 0k (2021: EUR 63k).

See note 25 for financial liabilities relating to right-to-use assets.

NOTES: Group

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Note 15.
**Biological
Assets**

Value adjustment
of biological assets.

	EUR'000	Crops	Commercial Herd	Total Current Assets	Non current / Breeding Herd
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022		1,004	14,888	15,892	12,094
Gains/losses from fair value changes (included in income statement)		0	9,792	9,792	-1,362
Additions		4,417	103,443	107,860	5,483
Disposals		-4,178	-100,627	-104,805	-4,341
Transfers		0	-1,391	-1,391	1,391
Exchange adjustments		89	451	540	278
2022					
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022		1,332	26,556	27,888	13,543
Biological assets provided as security for loans		0	0	0	0
Carrying amount at 1 January 2023		1,332	26,556	27,888	13,543
Gains/losses from fair value changes (included in income statement)		0	4,542	4,542	2,034
Additions		3,637	102,243	105,880	3,742
Disposals		-3,560	-98,928	-102,488	-5,729
Transfers		0	-2,261	-2,261	2,261
Exchange adjustments		-321	-2,380	-2,701	-1,468
2023					
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023		1,088	29,772	30,860	14,383
Biological assets provided as security for loans		0	0	0	0

NOTES: Group

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Idavang uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value:

Level 1:

Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets

Level 2:

Significant observable inputs

Level 3:

Significant unobservable inputs

Commercial and breeding herd are measured at fair value level 3 due to significant links to observable quotes on pigs and recent sales prices.

	2023	2022
Crops	An area of 8,077 ha was harvested mainly wheat, and by the end of 2023 5,532 ha were seeded	An area of 8,269 ha was harvested mainly wheat, and by the end of 2022 6,060 ha were seeded
Commercial herd	Stock increased and at year-end stock was 370,008 pigs. During the year 781,767 slaughter pigs, 0 weaners and 15,647 sows were sold	Stock decreased and at year-end stock was 363,728 pigs. During the year 703,924 slaughter pigs, 0 weaners and 11,269 sows were sold
Breeding herd	Stock increased and the year ended with a total of 31,353 sows, gilts and boars	Stock decreased and the year ended with a total of 30,415 sows, gilts and boars

Crops are based on cost of seed, fertilizer, chemical, variable cost and salary to field production. Revaluation of consumable biological assets was made based on the prices of the most recent sales prices and official quotes.

Commercial and breeding herd are measured at fair value level 2, due to significant links to observable quotes on pigs and recent sales prices See calculation method in note 2 Accounting estimates

NOTES: Group

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Note 16.

Loans, Receivables And Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost

EUR'000	2023		2022	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets	444	444	445	445
Trade receivables	4,108	4,108	3,471	3,471
Other receivables (normal)	527	527	1,723	1,723
Other receivables (hedging)	0	0	0	0
Prepayments	716	716	692	692
Cash	17,498	17,498	9,962	9,962
Total cash and receivables measured at amortised cost	23,293	23,293	16,293	16,293
Payables to credit institutions & issued bonds	54,630	53,392	74,808	74,808
Payables IFRS 16	1,141	1,141	1,644	1,644
Trade payables	7,804	7,804	9,741	9,741
Prepayments from customers	1,258	1,258	829	829
Other payables (normal)	3,981	3,981	3,692	3,692
Other payables (hedging)	0	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	68,814	67,576	90,714	90,714

Fair value on outstanding bonds end year is difficult to evaluate due to high spread. Based on Idavang trades the first two weeks of 2024 a price of 97,7 for the entire bond is estimated as fair value.

Idavang uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value:

Level 1:

Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2:

Other techniques for which all input that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly. All financial assets and liabilities are classified as level 2 except bonds and matif contracts (hedging), which are level 1. Nevertheless in 2023 bonds are classified as level 2 due to high spread.

EUR'000	2023		2022	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Level 1	17,498	17,498	9,962	9,962
Level 2				
Level 3	5,795	5,795	6,331	6,331
Total cash and receivables measured at amortised cost	23,293	23,293	16,293	16,293
Level 1				
Level 2	55,771	54,533	76,452	64,458
Level 3	13,043	13,043	14,262	14,262
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	68,814	67,576	90,714	78,720

NOTES: Group

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Note 17.
Deferred Tax

EUR'000	Consolidated balance sheet			Income statement	
	2023	2022	1/1 2022	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	-1,864	-1,337	-742	-528	-595
Biological assets	-2,145	-1,629	-710	-516	-919
Other non-current assets	1	1	1	0	0
Current assets and liabilities	9	8	8	0	0
Tax loss carry forward	759	761	1,175	0	-414
Deferred tax income/(expense)				-1,044	-1,928
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	-3,240	-2,196	-268		
<i>Deferred tax asset/liability is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:</i>					
Deferred tax asset	759	761	761		
Deferred tax liability	3,999	2,957	1,029		
Deferred tax, net	-3,240	-2,196	-268		
<i>Reconciliation of deferred tax, net:</i>					
At 1/1	-2,196	-268			
The year's tax income/expense recognized in profit or loss	-1,042	-1,928			
Exchange adjustments	0	0			
At 31/12	-3,238	-2,196			

Tax losses carry forward not capitalized are EUR 7.358 thousand (2022 EUR 4.491 thousand) due to uncertainties of utilizing it in the future. The tax loss carry forward is unlimited.

Deferred tax assets (tax loss carry forward) are recognised when it is assumed highly probably that the assets will be utilised.

Effect of income statement is the difference of opening and closing deferred tax.

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Note 18.

Inventories

EUR'000	2023	2022
Raw materials and consumables	10,462	17,395
Cost of sales recognised in profit or loss (feed)	74,082	74,077

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Note 19.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables at 31 December 2023 include receivables at a nominal value of EUR 4,108 thousand (2022: EUR 3,471 thousand), the carrying amount of which has been reduced by EUR 0 thousand (2022: EUR 0 thousand) regarding write downs. Trade receivables overdue by more than 30 days are EUR 305 thousand (2022: EUR 172 thousand).

The reason why trade receivables are low compared to revenue is that all sales in Russia are prepaid by the customer and sales in the EU (mainly Lithuania) have been covered through credit insurance agreements since 2006.

As all sales in Russia are prepaid and all other sales have been covered by credit insurance the write-down according to the expected credit loss model is insignificant. Therefore there have not been recognized any write-downs on the receivables.

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Note 20.

Cash

EUR'000	2023	2022
Cash - Denmark / Lithuania	8,868	6,077
Cash - Russia	8,630	3,885
Total	17,498	9,962

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Note 21.

Derivatives

EUR'000	2023	2022	2021
Derivatives designated for hedge reserve primo	4,855	4,273	548
Current year hedges accounted as income (expenses) in financial activities	-	(128)	(142)
Decrease (increase) of feed cost related to current year hedge	-	(1,925)	(1,107)
Decrease (increase) of feed cost related to previous year hedge	(4,855)	(4,352)	(548)
Gain (loss) on hedging transactions	-	6,987	5,522
Derivatives designated for hedge reserve ultimo	-	4,855	4,273
Non realized profit/loss included in			
Other receivables	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	79

Contracting grain in Lithuania

Typical contacts buying grain in LT is split into two parts: Matif price and discount (for feed wheat).

The price is fixed using matif contracts, before physical contract is closed, hence gain/loss on matif contract and physical contract combined equals grain expense. Contracts are reviewed and unefficient parts of hedging transaction are classified as financial income/expense. In 2023 all contracts was closed as physical contacts and no matif was used.

In 2023 has hedging had effect on comprehensive income of -4.855 kEUR (4.856 kEUR in 2022).

Tax of other comprehensive income amount to 0kEUR, as tax on hedging is included when the gain/loss is transferred to the profit and loss.

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Note 22.

Capital Structure

Capital management

The Group aims to create the room required to secure its strategic development activities and be able to provide a competitive return for its shareholders. The Board of Directors generally intends to distribute excess cash to the shareholders by way of dividends. However, dividends will always take into account the Group's growth plans and funding requirements.

Share and authorisations

Idavang A/S has only one share class with equal rights. Shares have a denomination of EUR 1 per share (hence total 800.000 shares). The shares are non-negotiable instruments.

Capital Structure

The share capital has been paid in full and 100% owned by JAST Holding Aps. All resolutions at the general meetings of shareholders must be adopted by a simple majority of the votes of the shares present at the meeting, unless one of the listed voting right restrictions or the Danish Companies Act provides otherwise. In the event of a tie, the proposal will lapse.

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Note 23.

Financial Risks

Sales price risk

Idavang policy is selling on weekly auctions, but a minor percentage of sales to Lithuanian customers is linked to national price index.

The Group is highly exposed to global and EU developments in the price of pork. Lithuanian sales are fully linked to EU and German prices. A 1% change would affect profit by EUR 1.0m (2022: EUR 0.7m), all other things being equal. Russian sales due to closed borders towards the EU more linked to the global market. A 1% change would affect profit by EUR 0.4m (2022: EUR 0.4m), all other things being equal.

Raw material price risk

Board and management does quarterly on board meetings define mandates for next quarter's hedging.

The Group is highly exposed to global and EU developments in the price of grain and protein (soy and sunflower). A change of 10% on grain prices is estimated to affect profit by +/- EUR 3.9m in 2023 (based on current years purchase * 10%) (2022: EUR 4.2m), all other things being equal. Furthermore, a similar 10% change in protein prices is estimated to affect profit by +/- EUR 1.1m in 2023 (based on current years purchase * 10%) (2022: EUR 1.1m), all other things being equal.

Credit risk

The Group policy is to to minimise its credit risks. Sales transactions should therefore for all Russian customers be carried through up-front in cash, and for EU clients, credit insurance need to be taken out in advance.

Liquidity risk

The Idavang Group has its main financing in a 5 year bond with bullet payment on expiry in December 2025, hence limited debt service. The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds, high-level liquidity planning tool and detailed budgets. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, cash and bonds.

The Group have targets for reduction of net interest bearing debt during the next 4 years, so that refinancing the bond will be unproblematic. The Bond loan agreements is not subject to financial covenants.

The Group overdraft facility of 9 mEUR function mainly function as liquidity reserve.

Foreign exchange risk

Idavang policy is not to hedge EURRUB exposure.

Interest rate risk

Idavang policy is to have long funding of loans, and all changes in funding need board approval.

The Group's funding from bonds has variable interest rates and the remaining have fixed rates. It is the Group's policy not to enter into interest rate swaps. A 1% change in Euribor 3 months would, all other things being equal, affect P/L by EUR 0.5m (2022: EUR 0.6m).

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Illustration of Currency Sensitivity

EUR'000	2023	RUB	USD	EUR	12/31
Revenue		45,066	0	97,250	142,316
Production cost		-63,970	0	-71,348	-135,318
Administration expenses		-1,281	0	-2,064	-3,345
Net exposure		-20,185	0	23,838	3,653
Payables to credit institutions		2,022	0	53,749	55,771
Net exposure		2,022	0	53,749	55,771

The following assumptions are made in the overview above: revenue in Russia is RUB-denominated. Grain and soy in Russia are assumed RUB exposure as invoiced in RUB. EUR includes DKK as it's tied to the EUR.

EUR'000	2022	RUB	USD	EUR	12/31
Revenue		42,256	0	72,963	115,219
Production cost		-38,195	0	-66,526	-104,721
Administration expenses		-1,446	0	-2,124	-3,570
Net exposure		2,615	0	4,313	6,928
Payables to credit institutions		12,746	0	63,706	76,452
Net exposure		12,746	0	63,706	76,452

The following assumptions are made in the overview above: revenue in Russia is RUB-denominated. Grain and soy in Russia are assumed RUB exposure as invoiced in RUB. EUR includes DKK as it's tied to the EUR.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

The Group's policy is to minimize current payables to credit institutions. The Group has assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing of its debt, finding it to be low and spread among a number of banks.

Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and debt maturing within 12 months is expected to a high degree to be rolled over with existing lenders.

EUR'000	2023	1/1	Cash flow	FX/Non cash	12/31
Payables to credit institutions, IFRS 16	1,644	-318	-185	1,141	
Issued bonds	59,969	-9,486	242	50,725	
Payables to credit institutions	14,840	-8,555	-2,379	3,905	
Total	76,452	-18,359	-2,322	55,771	

Issued bonds include prepaid cost of EUR 458k 31.12.2023, which is written off over the tenor of the loan. Issued bonds is net amount of circulating bonds and EUR 12,7m owned by the company.

EUR'000	2022	1/1	Cash flow	FX/Non cash	12/31
Payables to credit institutions, IFRS 16	1,945	-328	27	1,644	
Issued bonds	70,356	-7,821	-2,566	59,969	
Payables to credit institutions	19,700	-6,853	1,992	14,840	
Total	92,001	-15,002	-547	76,452	

Issued bonds include prepaid cost of EUR 700k 31.12.2022, which is written off over the tenor of the loan.

Payables to credit institutions are recognised in the balance sheet as follows:

Currency	Interest	2023	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
EUR	11.2%	50,725	469	50,256	0
EUR	1.7-7.8%	3,024	748	2,102	174
RUB	3.5%	2,022	2,022	0	0
Total		55,771	3,239	52,358	174

Currency	Interest	2022	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
EUR	9.1%	59,969	3,887	56,082	0
EUR	0.7-6.5%	3,737	1,101	2,257	379
RUB	3.5%-4.25%	12,746	12,746	0	0
Total		76,452	17,734	58,339	379

Russia will not take anymore loans, current loan has been repaid in January.

Payables to credit institutions and bonds including interest have the following maturity terms:

EUR'000	2023	2022
Within 1 year	9,099	24,007
1-5 years	57,488	68,871
More than 5 years	328	599
Total	66,914	93,477

Quoted bond is included with EUR 469k with 1 year and 50,711k 1-5 year

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 23.

Leases

EUR'000 As at 31 December **2023**

Future lease payments are as follows:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
Within one year	328	434	762
From one to five years	777	1,013	1,790
After five years	564	-	564
Total lease obligations	1,669	1,447	3,116

Interest	-528	-175	-703
Present value of lease obligation	1,141	1,272	2,413

Lease obligations are accounted for as:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
- Current	289	358	647
- Non-Current	852	914	1,766
Present value of lease obligation	1,141	1,272	2,413

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022 all regular lease liabilities are denominated in Euro.

EUR'000 As at 31 December **2023**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
As at 1 January	1,644	1,281	2,925
Additions	5	441	446
Accretion of interest	6	74	80
Payments	-318	-524	-842
Disposals	-15	-	-15
Modifications	-155	-	-155
Exchange adjustments	-26	-	-26
As at 31 December	1,141	1,272	2,413

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
Depreciation expense of right-of use assets	297	260	557
Interest expense on lease liabilities	48	74	122
Expenses relating to short-term leases (production)	-244	-	-244
Expenses relating to short-term leases (Administration)	-94	-	-94
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	7	334	341

Negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align the Company's business needs. As at 31 December 2023 where no contracts which extensions options were expected not be exercised nor any contracts which termination options were expected to be exercised.

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 23. Leases

EUR'000 As at 31 December 2022

Future lease payments are as follows:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
Within one year	331	439	770
From one to five years	1,049	992	2,041
After five years	890	-	890
Total lease obligations	2,269	1,431	3,700

Interest	-626	-150	-776
Present value of lease obligation	1,644	1,281	2,925

Lease obligations are accounted for as:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
- Current	279	383	662
- Non-Current	1,364	898	2,262
Present value of lease obligation	1,644	1,281	2,925

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 all regular lease liabilities are denominated in euro.

EUR'000 As at 31 December 2022

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
As at 1 January	1,945	854	2,799
Additions	49	1,397	1,446
Accretion of interest	43	19	62
Payments	-328	-963	-1,291
Disposals	-113	-26	-139
Modifications	23	-	23
Exchange adjustments	24	-	24
As at 31 December	1,644	1,281	2,925

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	IFRS 16	Regular	Total
Depreciation expense of right-of use assets	311	158	469
Interest expense on lease liabilities	56	19	75
Expenses relating to short-term leases (production)	-210	-	-210
Expenses relating to short-term leases (Administration)	-148	-	-148
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	8	177	185

Negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align the Company's business needs. As at 31 December 2022 where no contracts which extensions options were expected not to be exercised nor any contracts which termination options were expected to be exercised.

NOTES: Group

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Note 24.

Related Party Transactions

2023

2022

EUR'000

Shareholders in JAST Holding Aps
(excluding Remuneration for Board of Directors and Executive Board)

Total

Shareholders in JAST Holding Aps
(excluding Remuneration for Board of Directors and Executive Board)

Total

Management Fee and Salary

Dividend

16

0

16

0

16

0

16

0

NOTES: Group

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 25.
Bond

Issuer	Idavang A/S
Security package:	(i) share pledges over Guarantors and Russian operating companies (ii) mortgages over substantially Lithuanian real estate, (iii) Danish registered negative pledges, (iv) assignment over intra-group loan (RUB 0.9bn*) from the Issuer to Idavang Agro LLC
Original Guarantors:	Rus Invest Aps, Rurik A/S, Pskov Invest Aps, Idavang Russia A/S and UAB Idavang
Status of the bond:	Senior secured
Currency:	EUR
Initial debt amount:	EUR 75 millions (current outstanding EUR 62,3m)
Other facilities:	Super senior RCF up to 9 mEUR, governed under an inter-creditor agreement with bondholders. Basket of leasing, factoring and other of 6,5 mEUR and permitted indebtedness of RUB 1,750m in Russia (apx. EUR 19m)
Tenor	5 years
Pricing:	3m EURIBOR + 725 bps p.a., quarterly interest payments, EURIBOR floor of 0%
Rating:	Unrated
Call options:	Non call during the first 30 months, then 50/33/25/10/0 after 30/36/42/48/57
Incurrence test	"NIBD/EBITDA LTM fixed herd price (net leverage) of 3.00 and No Event of Default is continuing or occurring upon the incurrence or payment"
Restricted payments	No financial support (by way of loans, capital or similar) by the Issuer to Russian subsidiaries, except if funded by the super senior facility or if the incurrence test is met (excluding the IFC Deposit from Net Interest Bearing Debt)
Information covenants:	Annual audited statements, quarterly unaudited reports
Change of control:	Investor put at 101%
Listing of bonds:	Nasdaq Copenhagen
Trustee:	Nordic Trustee
Governing law:	Danish law

*Assignment over intra-group loans is RUB 0.0b

NOTES: Group

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Note 26.

Contingent Liabilities, Securities And Other Financial Obligations

Contingent liabilities

Securities

The following assets have been provided as security for the group's bankers:

EUR'000	2023	2022
Land, buildings and machinery	30,489	50,278
Herd	0	0
Inventories	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0
Total	30,489	50,278

Other obligations

Purchase contracts of grain, soy and sunflower in Lithuania and Russia of EUR 40.4m (2022 EUR 40.3m).

The Idavang Group is party of a credit facility agreement with Jyske Bank and Nordic Trustee. See details in Parent Company Note 14.

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Note 27.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Idavang have in first weeks of January purchased nom. 15,9 mEUR bonds, average purchase price 92,2. Hence, income effect of nom 15,9 mEUR * 7,8% or 1,2 mEUR.

Parent Company Financial Statements



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Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Income Statement

NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
	Revenue	0	0
3 4	Administration costs	-980	-686
	Operating profit	-980	-686
5	Financial income	21,934	5,975
6	Financial expenses	-17,096	-6,021
	Profit before tax	3,858	-732
7	Tax on profit for the year	-85	0
	Profit for the year	3,773	-732
	<i>Attributable to:</i>		
	Transferred to equity	3,773	-732

Statement Of Other Comprehensive Income

EUR'000	2023	2022
Profit for the year	3,773	-732
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>		
Exchange adjustment, foreign subsidiaries	0	0
Other comprehensive income not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0
Other comprehensive income not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	0	0
Total comprehensive income	3,773	-732

Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Balance Sheet

		Assets	
NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
Non-current assets			
<i>Other non-current assets</i>			
8	Shares in subsidiaries	13,179	24,016
12	Deferred tax	280	280
	Other receivables	440	441
Total non-current assets		13,899	24,737
Current assets			
<i>Receivables</i>			
10	Receivables from group companies	18,545	16,459
Total receivables		18,545	16,459
11	Cash	25,970	23,124
Total current assets		44,515	39,583
Total assets		58,414	64,320

Equity & Liabilities

NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
Equity			
	Share capital	800	800
	Exchange adjustments	-25	22
	Retained earnings	6,032	2,259
Total equity		6,807	3,081
Non-current liabilities			
9 10	Credit institutions and issued bonds	50,256	56,082
Total non-current liabilities		50,256	56,082
Current liabilities			
	Credit institutions	469	3,887
	Other payables	882	1,270
10	Total current liabilities	1,351	5,157
Total liabilities		51,607	61,239
Total equity & liabilities		58,414	64,320

Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Statement Of Changes In Equity

EUR'000	Share Capital	Exchange Adjustment	Retained Earnings	Total
Equity at 31 December 2021	800	22	2,991	3,813
Profit/loss for the year			-732	-732
Other comprehensive income				0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	-732	-732
Equity at 31 December 2022	800	22	2,259	3,081
Profit/loss for the year			3,773	3,773
Other comprehensive income		-47	0	-47
Total comprehensive income	0	-47	3,773	3,726
Equity at 31 December 2023	800	-25	6,032	6,807

Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

Cash Flow Statement

NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
	Operating profit/loss	-980	-686
	Changes in receivables	-1,823	1,924
	Changes in non-current receivables	-	-
	Changes in other current liabilities	-389	653
	Total	-3,192	1,891
	Interest received	3,549	2,974
	Dividend received	18,000	151
	Interest paid	-5,951	-5,778
	Corporation tax paid	-	-
	Cash flows from operating activities	12,406	-762

NOTE	EUR'000	2023	2022
	Cash flows from investing activities	0	0
	Proceeds from borrowings	0	0
	Repayments of borrowings	-9,494	-7,832
	Cash flows from financing activities	-9,494	-7,832
	Net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities	2,912	-8,594
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	23,124	31,718
	Exchange adjustments	-66	0
13	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	25,970	23,124

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Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Idavang A/S are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in EUR. The company's functional currency is DKK.

The accounting policies applied by Idavang A/S are consistent with those applied by the group, cf. note 1 to the consolidated financial statements and the below.

The accounting policies remain unchanged from previous year.

Revenue

Revenue consists of management fee allocated to subsidiaries in the group and is recognized on a straight-line bases as the services are provided.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excl. VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to such lower value.

Dividends

Dividends from investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the parent company's income statement in the reporting year in which the dividends are declared.

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Note 2. Critical Accounting Estimates And Judgements

In preparing the Parent Company Financial Statements, Management makes limited accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions, which form the basis of presentation, recognition and measurement of the Parent Company's assets and liabilities.

Investments in subsidiaries constitute a significant part of Idavang A/S total assets. Indication of impairment of investments in subsidiaries are assessed annually by management. Impairment tests are conducted in the same way as for goodwill in the Group, in the consolidated financial statements. The receivables from group companies are included in impairment tests.

Management have in 2023 impaired Russian activities with EUR 10,8m relating to Russia assessment that no further indications of impairment existed at year-end 2023. Impairment tests have therefore not been carried out for investments in other subsidiaries. See note 2 in Group account for more details.

The fair value of receivables in subsidiaries corresponds to the carrying amount in all material respects, as receivables from group companies has market terms.

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Note 3. Fees Paid To Auditors Appointed At The Annual General Meeting

Audit fees are recognised under administration expenses.

EUR'000	2023	2022
Fee regarding statutory audit	73	78
Assurance engagements	0	0
Tax assistance	0	0
Other assistance	0	0
Total	73	78

NOTES: Parent Company

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Note 4. Staff Costs

EUR'000	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	418	420
Other social security costs	0	0
Total	418	420
Production	0	0
Fixed assets	0	0
Administration	418	420
<i>Of which:</i>		
Remuneration for executive board	183	185
Salaries to other executive officers	0	0
Remuneration for board of directors	235	235
Total	418	420
Average number of full-time employees	2	2

Staff costs are recognised under administration expenses.

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Note 5. Financial Income

EUR'000	2023	2022
Exchange gains	0	52
Interest income from credit institutions	1,594	854
Interest income from related parties	1,955	2,120
Dividend	18,385	151
Purchased bond below par	0	2,798
Total financial income	21,934	5,975

Financial income originating from loans and receivables measured at amortised cost.

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Note 6. Financial Expenses

EUR'000	2023	2022
Exchange losses	76	0
Interest payables to credit institutions	6,118	6,021
Interest, relating to IFRS 16	0	0
Purchased bond above par	118	0
Impairment loss	10,784	0
Other	0	0
Total financial expenses	17,096	6,021

Financial expenses originating from financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

NOTES: Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 7. Income Taxes

EUR'000	2023	2022
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss:		
Estimated tax on the taxable income for the year	-85	0
Group taxation contribution	0	0
Adjustment regarding prior year	0	0
Changes in deferred tax	0	0
Income taxes	-85	0
Reconciliation of tax rate:		
Danish tax rate	22%	22%
Ajustment regarding prior year	0%	0%
Not recognized tax assets	-20%	-22%
Tax free income	0%	0%
Effective tax rate	2%	0%

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Note 8. Investments In Subsidiaries Of The Group

EUR'000	2023	2022	1/1 2022
Cost 1/1	24,016	21,850	28,623
Additions	-	2,166	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Write-down	-10,784	-	-
Merger	-	-	-6,782
Exchange adjustments	-53	-	9
Cost 31/12	13,179	24,016	21,850

Subsidiaries Of The Group

Active / No activities

Lithuania

Subsidiary	Ownership
UAB Idavang	100%

Denmark

<i>Rus Invest Aps</i>	100%
<i>Rurik A/S</i>	100%
<i>ID 22.09.2023 Aps</i>	100%

Russia

Idavang Agro LLC	100%
Idavang LLC	100%
<i>Nordrik Invest LLC</i>	100%
Idavang Luga LLC	100%
<i>Rurik Russia LLC</i>	100%
<i>MPK-Vostochny LLC</i>	100%
<i>Sovhoz Vostochny LLC</i>	100%

NOTES: Parent Company

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Note 9.
Payables to credit institutions and issued bonds

EUR'000	2023	2022
Non-current liability	50,256	56,082
Current liability	469	3,887
Book value in total	50,725	59,969

Payables to credit institutions and bonds including interest have the following maturity terms:

EUR'000	2023	2022
Within 1 year	6,212	9,476
1-5 years	55,199	66,413
More than 5 years	0	0
Total	61,411	75,889

Quoted bond is included with EUR 469k with 1 year and 50,711k 1-5 year

2023

EUR'000	Avg. nominal interest	Avg. effective interest	Currency	Interest period	Book value
Issued bonds	11.2%	11.6%	EUR	1.75 years	50,725
Total					50,725

2022

Issued bonds	9.1%	9.4%	EUR	2.75 years	59,969
Total					59,969

Interest rate on issued bond is 3m EURIBOR + 725 bps p.a., quarterly interest payments, EURIBOR floor of 0%. See Group account note 27 for all bond terms and group account note 25 for repayment profile.

NOTES: Parent Company

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Note 10. Financial Assets And Liabilities

Receivables from group entities are based on agreements with 3rd party, hence assumed equal to fair value.

Fair value on outstanding bonds end year is difficult to evaluate due to high spread, but as Idavang purchased 30% during first weeks and sellers after purchases wanted par, it is Idavang's view that all bonds below par was purchased, hence fair value included with discount on January purchased bonds.

EUR'000	Carrying amount 2023	Fair value 2023	Carrying amount 2022	Fair value 2022
<i>Loans and receivables at amortised cost:</i>				
Financial assets	440	440	441	441
Receivables from group entities	18,545	18,545	16,459	16,459
Other receivables	0	0	0	0
Cash	25,970	25,970	23,124	23,124
Total receivables and cash measured at amortised cost	44,515	44,515	39,583	39,583
Total financial assets	44,515	44,515	39,583	39,583
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</i>				
Payables to credit institutions	50,725	49,487	59,969	47,975
Other payables	882	882	1,270	1,270
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	51,607	50,369	61,239	49,245
Total financial liabilities	51,607	50,369	61,239	49,245

EUR'000	2023				2022			
	1/1	Cash flow	Other	12/31	1/1	Cash flow	Other	12/31
Payables to credit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issued bonds	59,969	-9,486	242	50,725	70,356	-7,832	-2,555	59,969
Payable to credit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	59,969	-9,486	242	50,725	70,356	-7,832	-2,555	59,969

Other consist of Non cash items being gain from purchase of bonds (see Note 5) and expenses on bond from issue of it.

NOTES: Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 11.
Cash

EUR'000	2023	2022
Cash	9,143	9,065
Group cash pool	16,827	14,059
Total	25,970	23,124

Group cashpool, hence maximum fully available amount is limited.

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Note 12.
Deferred Tax

EUR'000	Balance sheet			Income statement	
	2023	2022	1/1 2022	2023	2022
Loss bought forward/group taxation	280	280	280	0	0
Deferred tax income/(expense)				0	0
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	0	0	0		
Deferred tax asset/liability is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax asset	280	280	280		
Deferred tax liability	0	0	0		
Deferred tax, net	280	280	280		
Reconciliation of deferred tax, net:					
At 1/1	280	280	194		
Transferred in connection with the group taxation	0	0	86		
The year's tax income/expense recognised in profit or loss	0	0	0		
The year's tax income/expense recognised in other comprehensive income	0	0	0		
At 31/12	280	280	280		

Tax losses carry forward are capitalized with EUR 280 thousand (out of EUR 4,698 thousand) due to uncertainties of utilizing it in the future.

NOTES: Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 13. Related Party Transactions

In addition to the related parties mentioned in the consolidated financial statement, Idavang A/S's related parties include the subsidiaries set out in Note 9, executive board and board of directors.

Terms

Idavang LLC and Idavang Agro LLC dividend declared last week of December payable in Q1 2024 and no interest

Rus Invest Aps, payable on demand and 12% interest

2023

EUR'000	Management fee & salary	Dividend
<i>Owners:</i>		
Shareholders in JAST Holding ApS <i>(excluding Remuneration for Board of Directors and Executive Board)</i>		
	16	0
Total	16	0

EUR'000	Dividend	Interest net	Loan to/from
<i>Subsidiaries:</i>			
Idavang LLC		385	300
Idavang UAB	18,000		
Idavang Agro LLC			300
Rus Invest Aps		1,955	17,945
Total	18,000	2,339	18,545

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Note 13. Related Party Transactions

In addition to the related parties mentioned in the consolidated financial statements, Idavang A/S's related parties include the subsidiaries set out in Note 8 and executive board and board of directors.

2022

EUR'000	Management fee & salary	Dividend
<i>Owners:</i>		
Shareholders in JAST Holding ApS <i>(excluding Remuneration for Board of Directors and Executive Board)</i>		
	16	0
Total	16	0

EUR'000	Interest net	Loan to/from
<i>Subsidiaries:</i>		
Idavang Agro LLC	371	132
Rus Invest ApS	1,749	16,327
Total	2,120	16,459

NOTES: Parent Company

Financial Statements for the period January 1 - December 31

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Note 14.

Contingent Liabilities, Securities And Other Financial Obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Company is taxed on a joint basis with its parent, Jast Holding ApS. The Company is thus jointly and severally liable for all tax liabilities under the joint taxation arrangement until and including the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Securities

The Idavang Group is party of a credit facility agreement with Jyske Bank and Nordic Trustee. Under this agreement, the following assets are held collateral:

- > Receivables from group entities:
 - Idavang Agro LLC (Russia) EUR 132K

- > Shares in:
 - Rus Invest ApS (Denmark)
 - Rurik A/S (Denmark)
 - Idavang Agro LLC (Russia)
 - Idavang Luga LLC (Russia)
 - UAB Idavang (Lithuania)

In addition, the following companies in the Idavang group participate in a cross guarantee to Jyske Bank as the lender of this agreement: all except Russians.

The above mentioned securities have been provided as collaterals for bank mortgages of EUR 71,338 thousand at 31 December 2023.

Other obligations

None

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Note 15.

Post Balance Sheet Events

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

	General data ESEF	ESEF hypertags	General data DKGAAAP	DKGAAAP hypertags
Information on reporting entity:				
LEI code of reporting entity	5493000WVOJNMTISMP12		5493000WVOJNMTISMP12	5493000WVOJNMTISMP12
Name of reporting entity or other means of identification	IDAVANG A/S	IDAVANG A/S	IDAVANG A/S	IDAVANG A/S
Class of reporting entity			Reporting class D	Reporting class D
Identification number [CVR] of reporting entity			20956143	20956143
Domicile of entity	Tofthøjvej 41, DK 7321 Gadbjerg	Tofthøjvej 41, DK 7321 Gadbjerg	Tofthøjvej 41, DK 7321 Gadbjerg	Tofthøjvej 41, DK 7321 Gadbjerg
Legal form of entity	A/S	A/S		
Country of incorporation	Denmark	Denmark		
Address of entity's registered office	Tofthøjvej 41, DK-7321 Gadbjerg	Tofthøjvej 41, DK-7321 Gadbjerg		Tofthøjvej 41, DK-7321 Gadbjerg
Telephone number of reporting entity			+45 75 87 64 15	+45 75 87 64 15
Homepage of reporting entity			www.idavang.com	www.idavang.com
Principal place of business	Lithuania & Russia	Lithuania & Russia		
Description of nature of entity's operations and principal activities	Idavang's core activity is the production and sale of high-quality slaughter pigs and Weaners in Russia and Lithuania.	Idavang's core activity is the production and sale of high-quality slaughter pigs and Weaners in Russia and Lithuania.		
Name of parent entity	Jast Holding ApS	Jast Holding ApS		
Name of ultimate parent of group	Jast Holding ApS	Jast Holding ApS		
Name and surname of chairman of general meeting			Michael Henriksen	Michael Henriksen
Average number of employees			761	761
Dates/locations:				
Place of signature of statement by management			Tofthøj	Tofthøj
Date of approval of annual report			2024-04-26	2024-04-26
Executive board & Supervisory board:				
Name and surname of member of executive board 1			Claus Baltersen	Claus Baltersen
Title of member of executive board 1			CEO	CEO
Name and surname of member of executive board 2			Michael Henriksen	Michael Henriksen
Title of member of executive board 2			CFO	CFO
Name and surname of member of supervisory board 1			Niels Hermansen	Niels Hermansen
Title of member of supervisory board 1			Chairman	Chairman
Name and surname of member of supervisory board 2			Jytte Rosenmaj	Jytte Rosenmaj
Name and surname of member of supervisory board 3			Claus Baltersen	Claus Baltersen
Name and surname of member of supervisory board 4			Ole Bjerremand Hansen	Ole Bjerremand Hansen
Name and surname of member of supervisory board 5			Carsten Lund Thomsen	Carsten Lund Thomsen
Dates/locations:				
Signature of auditors, place			Esbjerg	Esbjerg
Signature of auditors, date			2024-04-26	2024-04-26
Auditor 1:				
Name and surname of auditor 1			Palle H. Jensen	Palle H. Jensen
Description of auditor 1			State Authorised Public Accountant	State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification number of auditor 1			mne32115	mne32115
Name of audit firm 1			Pricewaterhousecoopers	Pricewaterhousecoopers
Address of auditor			Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28, DK 6700 Esbjerg	Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28, DK 6700 Esbjerg
Auditor 2:				
Name and surname of auditor 2			Birgitte Larsen	Birgitte Larsen
Description of auditor 2			State Authorised Public Accountant	State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification number of auditor 2			mne16564	mne16564

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