



KAFFEGÅRDAR

**SUSTAIN-
ABILITY
MISSION**



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Introduction

Lykke Kaffegårdar is our big life- and coffee project. With a vision that no one or nothing shall be harmed when you enjoy a good cup of coffee. Our own farms are the basecamps where we grow coffee and help our coffee-growing neighbors develop their already great coffee into amazing coffee. Towards organic farming, without monocultures, in perfect harmony with people and the environment.

"Lycka" or "Lykke" is an old Nordic word to describe a piece of cultivated land.

It is also the word for an 8 shaped knot. A loop that never ends.

But most of all Lykke is a word for the feeling of joy and self esteem. Something we all strive towards. To feel good by doing good things.

Lykke was established in the beginning of 2020. Our project is based on an ambitious dream of changing an unsustainable industry into a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable business for all involved– but most of all for the coffee producer. We are a passionate start up project powered by coffee loving enthusiasts that together hold decades of experience within the coffee business.

We don't have the power or muscles to do everything, but everyone can do something. Going forward we will continuously report on our efforts, even though we are still a small player in a huge industry. But we are certain that with our model we will make greater and greater impact as we continue to grow.

This summary is the first step on a transparent journey, towards an annual report with track records for you to read and follow.

In this summary of 2021 we emphasize on our work in origin and all the goals and challenges so far in the two first years of Lykke Kaffegårdar.

It is divided into three parts, starting with a short insight into what makes today's coffee industry unsustainable in many ways. We will also explain our business model and our reason for being.

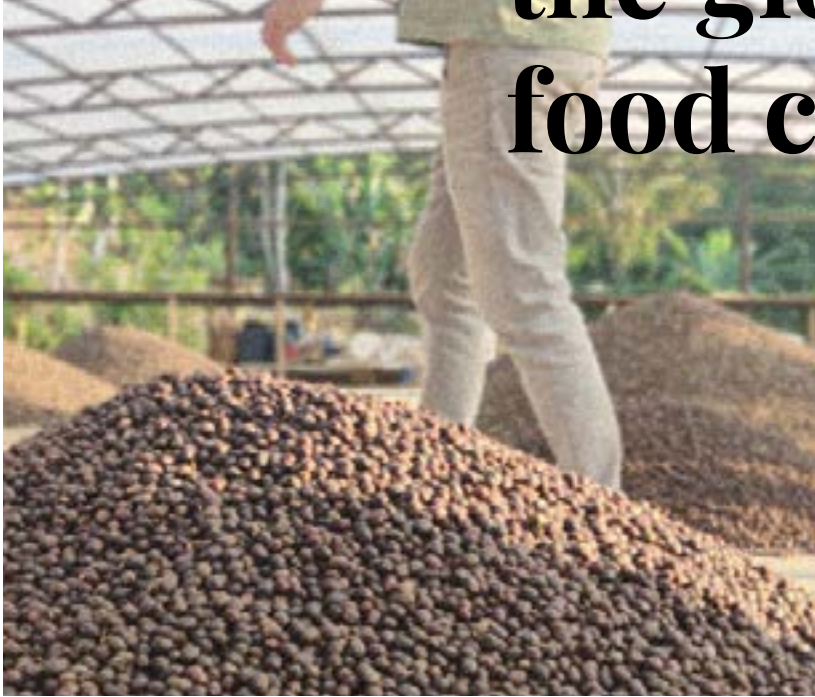


The second part is about the Sustainable Development Goals and how we have integrated relevant focus goals into our operation.

The third part dives deeper into our operational work in origin, followed by how we aim to track and report on our journey ahead.

With the aim that nothing and no one gets harmed when you enjoy a good cup of coffee.

Coffee and the global food chain



The current global food system affects the environment throughout the entire food chain. The coffee business, based on one of the world's most traded commodities, is not in any way an exception from how the system affects the planet.

Coffee today is mostly produced with conventional practices that include monocultures, toxic chemicals and the use of fossil fuels that all together result in severe consequences for the local environment, such as soil compaction, erosion and overfertilization.

The demand for coffee is increasing but the supply is expected to decrease by 50% until 2050, this as a result of the ongoing climate changes along with the current agricultural methods.

The coffee industry as of today is not sustainable, nor economically, socially nor environmentally.

Coffee is produced, traded and consumed globally. With a complex supply chain involving multiple entities, each wanting to make their cut. Traditionally traded on the commodity exchange market which is characterized by its high volatility leading to unstable incomes for farmers.



It is estimated that 125 million people in the world depend on coffee for their livelihood.

Over 80% of coffee is produced by smallholder farmers. But due to colonial structures dating back centuries, the distribution of financial resources is anything but fair and many coffee farmers are unable to make a reliable living from their coffee production.

“It’s wonderful for the coffee producer when the New York price for coffee is now higher than it’s been in twenty years. But it’s detrimental to the farmer if you just look back twelve months and then it’s like the lowest it’s been in fifty years. So I think the speculation on commodity trading of coffee is a great way to continue the colonization of the poorest people in the world [...]. Commodity driven economics are going to be the death of the small farmer.”

– Ben Carlson, Long Miles Coffee Project. Lykke’s partner in Uganda, 2021

The current unsustainable coffee industry

Like many other global food products, coffee's way from plant to cup consists of a long and complex supply chain, with multiple stakeholders sharing margin. Coffee is also a processed product meaning that the value of the product increases the closer it gets towards the end consumer. The coffee producer is the one mostly affected by market fluctuations and the stakeholder within the supply chain that gains the lowest margin. Smallholder producers all over the world struggle daily to get a farmgate price that exceeds their cost of production. All together this affects farmers abilities to make long-term investments to sustain and develop their businesses. Financial problems often result in social problems, such as not being able to send your children to school. The biggest negative environmental impact within the life cycle of coffee happens during cultivation, this due to conventional agriculture based on monocultures and their severe effects such as soil depletion, overfertilization, toxication and pest resistance. Coffee also requires a lot of water through its life cycle, where traditional coffee agriculture depends on the use of water for irrigation and processing. It takes in general around 140 liter of water to produce one cup of coffee. The processing from berries to beans is also contaminating used water that affects the local environment negatively.

The coffee prices in USD per pound on the exchange market between 1969-2020, clearly shows the volatility in coffee pricing in the market and at the same time the non-existing difference in price in a span over 50 years.* When studying the historical coffee pricing and also taking into account inflation it shows that coffee is in fact cheaper today. If pricing would have followed inflation, coffee would be over 7 times more expensive.





Through our gathered experience in the coffee business, we have seen how coffee can be used as a tool for positive and long lasting change – economic, social and environmental.

We believe that coffee has a great potential to be a part of the solution in fighting climate change – instead of continuously being part of the problem.

Our entire business model is based on the interaction between the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainability.

We set up basecamps all over the coffee producing world. In locations that for a number of reasons catches our attention. Suitable altitude, soils and micro climate - which all creates good conditions for coffee. And a great number of small holder farmers that we can network with. They are rarely the easiest places to travel to, but if we can tick the boxes for producing good quality coffee and we see possibilities for making positive impact in communities, then Lykke can go there.

In these locations we establish small experimental farms. We have no intention to become huge landowners. On the contrary. Our farms work as means to evaluate, develop and improve best practices in growing coffee in each specific region. Important tools that we can showcase and teach to our neighboring coffee farmers, without adding additional risk to their daily life.

Our objective is to work with and assist our surrounding farmers with knowledge in how to improve their coffee to better standards in order to reach higher prices in the specialty coffee market.

Our own farms are therefore a great way for us to show that we practice what we preach. All year round.

The Business model of Lykke Kaffegårdar

“ *Our entire business model is based on the interaction between the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainability.*

”



Lykke about ecology and certifications

Within the coffee industry there is a multitude of certifications to be found. All with varying levels and criteria's for farmers to comply with.

As a coffee buyer you just have to pay the extra fee to collect the certifications and you're good to go, to put the sought for emblems on your packaging. That extra money doesn't necessarily end up with the farmers, but with the certifying party. Certifications are a great first step towards more sustainable coffee production, but it is also a way to buy yourself free from further responsibility.

We stand to find a single certification, not a combination of certifications that fully explains how we at Lykke Kaffegårdar work with our coffee and everyone involved in our supply chain.

We've therefore set out to go beyond traditional certifications and instead opt to transparently tell you what we do - with both the successes we have as well as the challenges we face.

We establish our role model farms after carefully analyzing the microclimate, terroir and the surrounding environment and its biodiversity. Each place we go is unique and requires a constant cooperation with nature. It is imperative for us that our coffee grows in a rich nature, in an environment where shade trees give the coffee its much needed rest from the most intense sunlight, but more importantly also create a habitat and sanctuary for further life. Coffee trees thrive in and with the forest, in rich biodiversity that also contributes to holding up vital ecosystems.

Our work with our own farms and the work we engage in with our neighboring producers demands a long term perspective, as conversions of agriculture can be both time consuming and expensive. This work is essential in our pursuit of securing a future of sustainable coffee farming.

Organic certifications involve many and frequent controls of the production, that in many cases favor the bigger and more efficient farms capable of producing larger quantities to larger buyers.

The costs associated with certifications are often covered by the producer, which makes it hard for a smallholder farmer with less financial means. Despite the potential for increase in revenue from organic certification, studies have also shown that the financial net isn't always improved, as the costs for the producer has increased.**

The market for certified products is based on the demand of these products. Meaning a producer might benefit from certifications if demand is steadily high. But what happens to producers when demand decreases?

Producers might then be forced to sell their products as conventional, generating lower incomes but at the same time with the higher cost of production.

We therefore don't believe that a collection of certifications on products is the solution. But rather see the need for an overall system change in how coffee is grown, valued and consumed. And here's where we have a big responsibility to communicate transparently towards our end consumers – so that you can trust that we're being true to our mission.

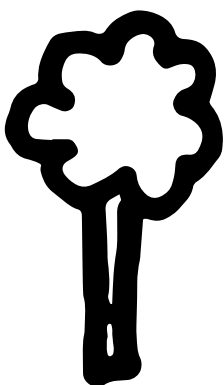
Read more about it under the section transparency.

For us, organic is about much more than a seal on a coffee bag. And through our business model our aim is to achieve greater impact.



These insights, together with our vast experience in all of coffee's supply chain tells us the organic certification is not our primary focus. Our farms and platform for education is based on the following principles and ideas:

- Economic and social impact, farmers shall get paid more
- Farming without agrotoxic chemicals
- Farming with good knowledge and understanding of how soil work in order to curb erosion and depletion.
- Diverse ecosystems
- Processing of coffee with minimal use of water or impact on surrounding nature.



— Our work with the Sustainable Development Goals



Lykkes business model and reason for being is based on the ambition to create a healthy and sustainable planet for future generations. Practically everything we do is in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals [SDG].* Our business spans over several continents, affects cultivation and food production as well as redistribution of financial resources and increased competence and equality.

Lykke contributes to the agenda through our ambition to reduce poverty and hunger, economic inequality and strengthening gender equality, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth, responsible consumption and production, climate action and life on land (goal 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15). Out of the goals we consider contributing to, we have chosen five focus goals that we especially have integrated within our operational work (goal 1, 5, 8, 12, 15).

Using the SDG:s as an overall framework provides us a science based, and holistic way of approaching and reporting the work and impact we are doing.

Our efforts with Lykke Kaffegårdar presently spans over five countries including Sweden. Prerequisites and challenges are different in each country.



Based on SDG performance, and how they correlate to our business model, we can tailor our efforts and impact both in smaller and bigger scale.



[1] NO POVERTY.

LYKKE FOCUS

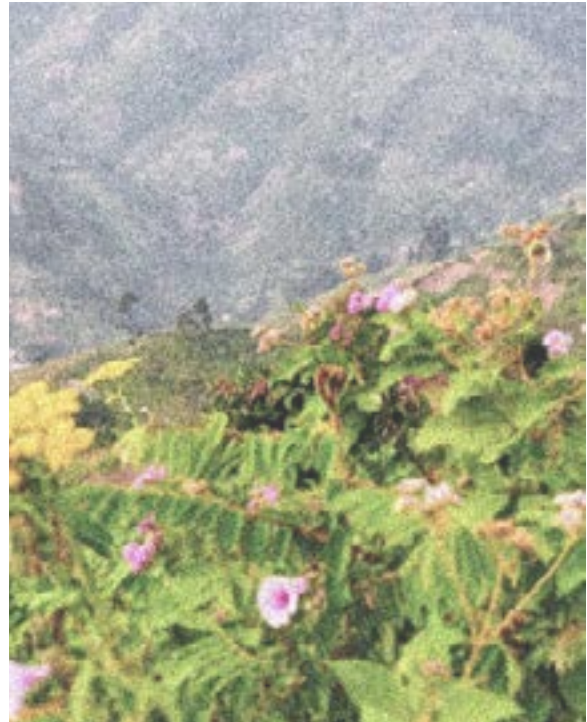
We believe in coffee as a tool in fighting extreme poverty. To have positive impact on the 125 million people that depend on coffee for their survival. Our conviction is that a shorter supply chain together with increased coffee quality and knowledge of good, sustainable agriculture practices will lead towards producers gaining greater control of their own agriculture and ability for increased income. Working with better and more sustainable agricultural techniques contributes a better environment, increased biodiversity and resulting in a greater resilience against climate change while also ensuring higher valued agricultural land and collectively a better financial standing.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to the following sub-goals:

1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day*
2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.5 By 230, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

* A majority of the producers that we begin working with in Eastern Africa are living on less than \$ 1.90 a day. This as a result of the amount of coffee trees, harvesting volume and sales price of their coffee. We therefore carry a big responsibility in making sure these producers achieve an annual income that exceeds the limit of extreme poverty.

[2] ZERO HUNGER



Food safety and fighting hunger is of the outmost importance for us. And along with making producers financially sustainable the agricultural practices we advocate also help in added food safety. We increase biodiversity by adding cover and side-crops parallel to the coffee. Nutritious vegetables and fruits as are important pieces to the overall puzzle in making the farmer more self-sufficient.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor, and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality



[5] GENDER EQUALITY

LYKKE FOCUS



The coffee industry is traditionally dominated by men, where ownership and control are often in their favor. However, at the same time it is also common that women are the ones who actively work and tend to the farms. We persistently strive for a more equal coffee business with the resolute ambition to move more financial power to women.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.A Equal rights to financial recourses, ownership and access to financial services



[6] CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Water is not only a key element in the life cycle of coffee, more importantly it is a requirement for life on our planet. Coffee is a water demanding commodity so our work to minimize the use of fresh water in growing and processing is utterly important. Especially given that water scarcity is a fact in the regions we work. We hold a great responsibility to contribute to keeping water clean and both develop and advocate techniques of producing high quality coffee with little or no need of water.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.B Support local commitment in water- and sanitation management

[8] DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

LYKKE FOCUS



One of the fundamental ideas of our business model is our belief in equal value of all and that our work in origin can only succeed if we maintain close relationships with our coffee producing neighbors. Ensuring sustainable financial growth for local communities is a core ingredient in what we do. And by promoting increased knowledge amongst younger populations we enable them to successfully inherit and run the often family-owned coffee farms.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers.



[10] REDUCED INEQUALITIES

By working with our neighboring coffee farmers, we aim to help them increase productivity and quality of their coffee. And through our own channels we guarantee a buyer that is willing to pay a higher price. In order to reduce economic inequalities and thereby strengthening individual producers control of their agriculture. We focus on the important role smallholder farmers have in global food systems both today and in the future.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:



10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard



[12] RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

LYKKE FOCUS

Over one third of food produced globally ends up in the garbage can and the food industry is one of the biggest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. We actively work to minimize the coffee industry's part of these high numbers and believe that one key factor is to price coffee properly. In order to minimize producers risks and vulnerabilities but at the same time also highlighting to consumers that each drop is important. By implementing practices for a more sustainable agriculture we can increase biodiversity and help sequester carbon dioxide. Minimizing coffees contribution to CO2 emissions.

Furthermore we always strive to innovate in product development, creating products to help reducing waste. Such products could be portion- and capsule coffee. Read more about it under the section about Packaging. Other innovations we do in agriculture, processing and sorting also help minimize the amounts of lesser quality coffee normally rejected.



We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

[13] CLIMATE ACTION

Coffee is generally grown in monocultures designed to achieve the highest possible output. But monocultures obviously lead to deforestation as well as to soil depletion. With the current and still increasing release of CO₂ our chances of keeping global warming below 1,5 degrees diminishes. Instead we are on route to a 2 degree rise in temperature with tremendous risk of destroying vital eco-systems, risking our food safety and access to clean water. Severely affecting humanity. We know, that by actively advocate and work to establish and maintain regeneratively sustainable farms, we can capture and sequester carbon dioxide.



Also helping to improve local environments and increasing resilience against natural disasters often related to global warming.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries



[15] LIFE ON LAND

LYKKE FOCUS

Biodiversity and the preservation of eco-systems are crucial for combating climate change. Modern agriculture in combination with urbanization are two factors threatening global eco-systems and biodiversity. Our vision of sustainable coffee farming includes important work in preserving these systems and work to increase biodiversity in our farms and our surroundings. We're confident that it not only helps save the environment, but also creates better conditions for growing tastier coffee.

We consider our efforts specifically contributing to following sub-goals:

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation

15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species



Our training program

Lykke Kaffegårdar consists of a group of very experienced coffee professionals with great skills in all sides of the coffee industry, from roasting and preparing a perfect shot of espresso to cupping and judging coffee competitions on the highest levels. Or from analyzing soil activity and develop programs for fertilizing to processing some of the world's most exclusive coffees. Together we hold a vast amount of knowledge and a deep understanding for what makes coffee great. One of our main missions is to create positive impact for coffee producers. We therefore construct rigorous educational training programs for our neighboring coffee producers. All to make financial, social- and environmental impact.

Financial impact

Quality:

Producing good quality coffee is not random or something that happens by chance. It demands dedication and a good understanding of all the aspects of what makes up good coffee.

Through our training programs we help to educate farmers in how to best grow, pick, process and dry their coffees. So that it differentiates from the commodity coffee and can fetch higher prices in the specialty market.

Quantity:

As a second leg of impacting financially we have the quantity aspect. Coffee is sold by its weight, and producing more coffee is therefore an immediate way for a farmer to earn more money. The amount of coffee produced per tree varies a lot. And is the result of a wide range of factors such as the specific type of plant, the way of pruning it, the fertilizers used and the timing of the year that they are applied. Just to mention a few. So it is a sophisticated system that requires a good set of skills. Our agronomists train farmers in all these aspects and from previous experience we've seen yield increases by hundreds of percent.

“ *One of our main missions is to create positive impact for coffee producers.* ”

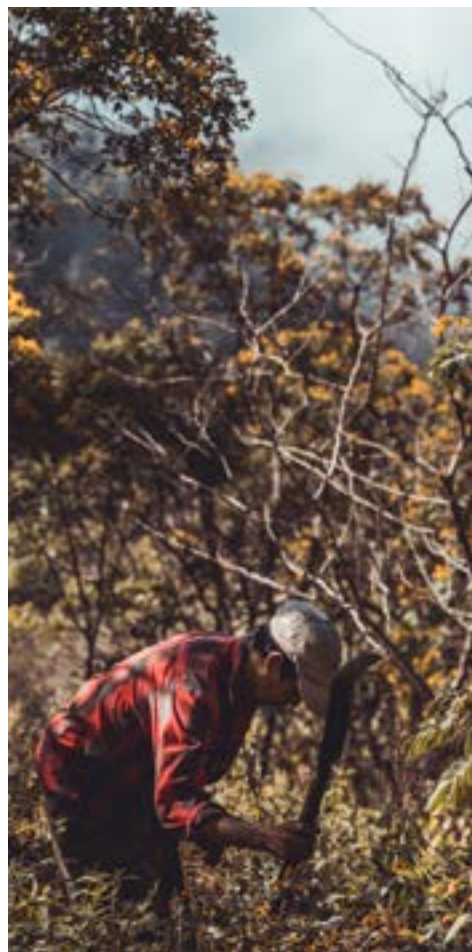
Farmers Tail

Our pursuit of producing specialty coffees of high quality is always our main goal. As improved quality helps to justify a higher and more stable price. But at the same time it is also important to understand that it would only be in a perfect world that 100% of a farmers production reach the absolute top qualities. And even though we improve practices in farming, there will always be beans that get sorted out due to different reasons.

One such reason is size. Where the industry has been built out to look for a uniform size of bean and often of the largest size. Coffee beans are during the dry process sieved and separated into different sizes. And defective beans are usually more prominent in the smaller sizes. Hence the bigger beans have gotten the better reputation.

One such example is in Brazil, where the so called Screen 16+ refers to the biggest size, and is the main one requested by international buyers and therefore exported. The slightly smaller 14 and 15 sizes are instead left out, and most often sold locally in the domestic market. At a far lower price point.

But the fact is that size is not the only aspect of quality. By investing in high end sorting machinery, such as a digital color sorter and by passing the beans through it multiple times, we're able to find and pick out gems amongst the defects. Adding value to beans that otherwise get overlooked. We call the program Farmers Tail as a reference to the chef that see value in the tail of the ox, not only in the fillet.



Social impact

Knowledge is power. It is an old saying, but nevertheless very true also in coffee.

Coffee farming is most often done in lines of tradition. Techniques and practices derive through generations and farmers therefore tend to work their plants and fields much like their parents used to do. Often with very little development or improvements. As a result farmers' situations around the globe varies a lot. With our outside perspective and expertise we can increase the knowledge in coffee farming and better level out inequalities.

And by focusing on hiring and educating in majority women, we aim to challenge the norms often associated with coffee production where the businesses are run by men and women instead mostly tend to the household activities.

Giving added knowledge to women therefore empowers them and creates added equality.

E n v i r o n m e n t a l



Due to global warming it is expected that by 2050 the amount of land suitable for growing arabica coffee will be cut by half.

We truly believe in coffee as a tool to help combat climate change and the collapsing of eco-systems. Coffee is grown in some of the most affected regions in regards to rising temperatures and added instability in weather patterns. The tropical rainforests of the Amazon in Brazil or the Rwenzoris in Uganda, tied together with the Congolese jungles, are considered crucial in balancing global eco-systems. And coffee is cultivated in and around these areas.

Due to global warming it is expected that by 2050 the amount of land suitable for growing arabica coffee will be cut by half.

With evaporation, erosion and depleted soils as results. For these reasons it is essential that we better

integrate natural ecosystems and increase resilience in the coffee farms. We do that by preaching the importance of having shade trees and cover crops to work against rising temperatures and evaporations. Fruits, vegetables and other beneficial plants also become tools for increasing biodiversity as it all builds good habitats for birds and insects.

If performed well farmers can minimize and/or end the use of synthetic and external inputs and instead see the growth of a system of regenerative farming where the scraps of the intercropped plants are left on the ground to decompose into nutritious matter and increased life in the soils. Recreating nature's own systems and have coffee play a role in it.



Our Origins

As of today we operate in four origins that all represents vital parts of our coffee portfolio. The prerequisites and challenges differs from country to country, forcing us to be both agile and flexible in how we tailor our efforts.



UGANDA

LYKKE FOCUS

Lykke's primary focus in Uganda is on financial impact. Our project is situated in the Rwenzori region where our goal is to drastically increase coffee quality and yields. In doing so we are aiming to create maximum positive impact for some 3500 farmers and their families.

Arabica coffee was first introduced to Uganda in the early 1900's, coming from the highlands of Malawi and Ethiopia. But as it got struck with multiple diseases that were prominent to the time it initially performed poorly. At the same time the undomesticated Robusta were frequently grown by smallholder farmers and popular for its ease of growth and resistance to diseases.

By 1925 coffee accounted for 1% of commodity exports but continued growing as a major contributor to foreign exchange earnings. With the birth of the cooperative movements of the 1940's coffee became hugely popular and beat cotton as the main export crop.

In the 1970's Uganda found itself at a pivotal point in selling record volumes of coffee, as Brazil experienced heavy frosts with tremendous loss of crop. These years are what made coffee the backbone of Ugandan economy.

Today Arabica and Robusta coffee is grown on a 1 to 4-ratio and the countries total production exceeds 4,7 million bags (60kg). Making Uganda the 8th biggest producer globally.

In Uganda, as far west as you can go the Rwenzori Mountains stretches from north to south, creating a majestic border to the Democratic Republic of Congo. For long these mountains have been called "Mountains of the Moon" with a landscape doing everything it can to reach lunar heights. Here you find one of the highest peaks of Africa and underneath it the rainforest wraps around the mountain range, creating a unique micro-climate.



Rwenzori means "Rainmaker" in the local language and also helps tell the importance of the ancient forest. Right underneath the forest, at around 2.000 meters of altitude, resides some of Africa's best locations for high-quality coffee farming.

This is where we establish our joint venture company Lunar Coffee, together with partner Benjamin and Kristy Carlson and their Long Miles Coffee Project. And in an alliance with Swedish NGO We Effect and the local Rwenzori Farmers Cooperative Union we use our model of working to produce some of the very best Ugandan coffees and at the same time improve financial, social and environmental circumstances around us.

Long Miles Coffee was established 2013 in Burundi by Benjamin and Kristy Carlson. Their business model currently includes over 5,500 coffee producing families and more are constantly added to the projects – many as a result of our common Uganda project.

The company's impact report from 2021 shows the great impact of their work so far, as a result of a survey made with 255 coffee producers. The respondents were both producers included within the projects but also producers that have not yet joined them. The results shows clear differences between the two groups and how Long Miles is a driver of positive change. A couple of key factors stated in the report shows an increase in:

- amount of participants feeling that they are getting a fair price for their coffee,
- amount of kids attending school activities
- coffee producing women and producers getting their first bank account.

UGANDA

The Long miles producers show a greater average in every category about well-being: life satisfaction, worthwhile, affect balance, life evaluation 5 years ago, life evaluation 5 years in the future and satisfaction with life scale.

The report also shows that producers included in the project was producing more coffee, in general 1102 kg compared to base line producers 733 kg equaling a 50% yield increase.*

We Effect is already well established in the regions of East Africa. This Swedish NGO is especially strong in promoting equal rights and to “strengthen the ability of the smallholder producer to create a more sustainable agriculture and adapting to climate changes”. We Effect is structured as a cooperative organization, working specifically with Sustainability Development Goals #1 No poverty, #2 Zero hunger and #5 Gender equality.**

Together with the local cooperative Mount Rwenzori Farmers Cooperative Union (MRFCU), our alliance is working to involve the over 3.500 member farmers.



“ Farms are in fact the gardens of families’ homes where coffee is grown together with their food. ”

In a region like the Rwenzori, with high mountains and steep slopes, there are no large-scale enterprise-like coffee farms operated by machinery. Instead there are thousands of small, family owned farms where the work is done solely by hand. Farms are in fact the gardens of families’ homes where coffee is grown together with their food. And while the eatable crops make up their yearly consumption, the coffee represents money generating crop enabling them to put their kids to school and make investments into their livelihood. Representing the sole income, the success of their coffee is therefore critical for these families standard of living.

Coffee grown in these regions are hardly ever selected by mature or immature cherries and often processed directly on the ground. This resulting in a bulk product of poor quality named Druga (Dry Ugandan Arabica). And as we know improving quality and increasing yields will raise producers income we’ve been eager to get to work.



UGANDA



On land, recently acquired, we are currently constructing our centralized washing station. This processing facility for coffee will cater to the smallholder farmers all stretched out along the mountainside.

By implementing a model where farmers deliver fresh coffee cherries we can buy and process it to the highest of standards. Ensuring improvement in quality.

Our “coffee-scout” program has also been implemented with the aim to train farmers in best practices of coffee cultivation. Today the scout-team consists of 11 people, 6 of them female and we have so far conducted over 1200 interviews with farmers to collect initial data points. The work of these scouts will span all through the year and include multiple visits to each farmer included in the project. To help improve all aspects of their farms.

Furthermore we will establish our role model farm where we can innovate and develop new techniques and ideas. This along with a program for seedling distribution, of both coffee- and indigenous trees to help with reforestation.

Arabica is always our main focus and in the industry synonymous with higher quality. It’s frankly what produces the best tasting cups of coffee, where Robusta falls short.

But as we know Arabica production is affected and threatened by climate change we think the future holds a place for Robusta, the more resilient and high-producing species of coffee.

At Lykke Kaffegårdar our main mission and reason for being is to improve the lives of coffee farmers and the environment. And with Uganda being a large producer of Robusta, we’ve initiated a specific program for it. Both growing it ourselves, to better understand the species but also involving robusta-producers from the regions around us. We’ll incorporate the same quality driven approach as to our Arabica projects, in order to develop products that differentiate from the traditional commodity and can ensure a more sustainable pricing.



UGANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING
Uganda
140 /165



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



At a country score of 53,5 Uganda ranks number 140 on the list. The country's challenges remain in all but SDG #13 on climate action.

Current status and trends indicate that a majority of SDGs have major challenges and/or are not improving, including for Lykke Kaffegårdar key SDGs such as;

- #1 No Poverty
- #2 Zero Hunger
- #5 Gender equality
- #6 Clean water and sanitation
- #8 Decent work and economic growth
- #10 Reduced inequalities
- #12 Responsible consumption and production
- #15 Life on Land

BRAZIL

LYKKE FOCUS

Lykke's first focus in Brazil is on environmental impact. Our goal is to inspire and help farmers to minimize the use of synthetic inputs and increase biodiversity within their farms. By doing so they also increase their resilience against climate change and help fight the ongoing deforestation in the country.

Coffee is believed to have been first introduced to Brazil in 1727 from French Guinea, by the Portuguese Francisco del Melho Paleta. And as with a lot of colonial structures in those times, coffee was considered a luxury and only consumed by local Europeans. With production therefore only in small scale.

However, conditions for growing coffee were great in this tropical, sub-equator country with clear rain- and dry-seasons overlapping throughout a year. So as the demand in both Europe and the United States grew, production and exports in Brazil rapidly increased. And by 1820 Brazil was the largest producer of coffee in the world, producing a third of the total volume. A title it holds to this day, when producing almost 60 million bags (60kg) a year.

That means that one out of three cups consumed anywhere on the planet has originated in the soils of South America's biggest country. And not only is Brazil the biggest producer, but it also consumes a lot of its own production (20 million bags) with almost 98% of Brazilian households drinking coffee.

With scale and financial interests, Brazil naturally also has become one of the centres for coffee research. Several today world-famous varieties of Arabica, such as Caturra and Maragogype, have been developed in the research labs in Brazil. And processing techniques and companies have been born out of the country's vast history of coffee production.



But because of the way the market price for coffee has developed over time this has put its toll on production, where the only way to make profit, has been by increasing yields. Therefore, coffee production in Brazil is today synonymous with high efficiency. Here average yields are the highest amongst all coffee producing countries.

But Brazilian coffee farms do vary in size and way of operation. It is perhaps most famous for its big corporate estates covering hundreds or thousands of hectares of flat land in regions such as Cerrado and Alto Mogiana. Widely mechanised with designated machines in anything from picking the coffee to its final cleaning, in order to produce high volume, at lowest possible cost.

However, in doing so, producers have established these massive monocultural coffee farms that has become heavily dependent on artificial fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. All in all, depleting natural resources and at the same time making sure no other habitant is interested in residing there.

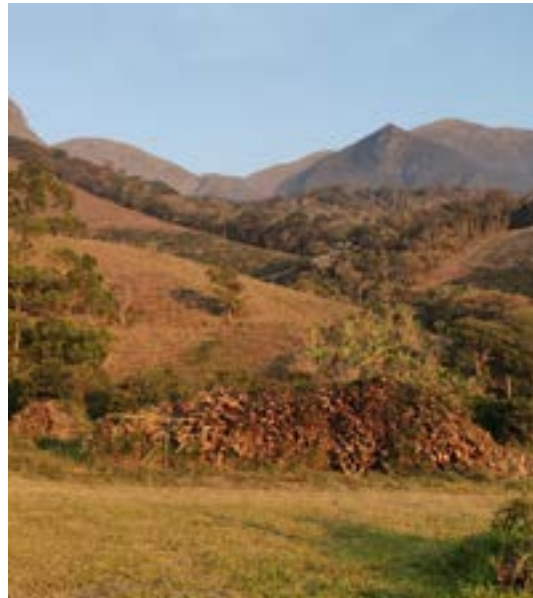


BRAZIL

We've seen another side of Brazilian coffee. Like the smaller, often family run farms of Espírito Santo and Caparaó. Further east towards the coast where steep slopes of the higher mountains makes it almost impossible to operate by machines, and therefore requiring a management more done by hand. Not ideal for the big corporate thinking, but instead creating possibilities for smallholder farmers.

Climate out here is heavily influenced by the mountains and its proximity to the ocean. Giving more precipitation throughout the year and creating unique conditions for the coffee.

Our partner Felipe Croce started traveling these regions more than ten years ago and were already back then intrigued by the possibilities. Coming from farming in, and being well accustomed to, the profiles of Sao Paulo state - Caparaó and Espírito Santo represented something totally new.



And throughout years of getting to know farmers in these regions, a good platform has been established in which we see opportunities for our business model to keep on making good impact.

We find our base in the valley of Alto Caparaó, where our common partner Clayton Barossa Monteiro lives and runs his farm Fazenda Ninho da Aguia. Clayton has been producing coffee here for over a decade now and has had a constant urge to improve his work from day one. He has produced some of the very best coffees and has become a great ambassador for Caparaó.

Farming coffee in Brazil, as previously stated, is synonymous with aims for highest efficiency and therefore most often involving chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. The latter being prominent in the form of glyphosate, a weed-killing substance that is widely applied all over the country.

BRAZIL



Six years ago Clayton decided to change his farming into organic practice and at that point stopped all chemical inputs. That was a monumental shift for him and his farm and have completely re-shaped his way forward.

Instead of applying glyphosate to kill weeds, Clayton cuts weed manually and plants well-chosen cover crops to grow between his rows of coffee. Where, instead of the chemical killing all life, he can have nitrogen fixing beans growing to nurture his coffee. Also along with his coffee, Clayton grows a multitude of fruits, vegetables and trees, to keep on increasing biodiversity and give shade to his coffee. All cuttings and prunings he leaves on the ground as mulch, which both helps to hold the soils humidity, but also breaks down to compost that further feeds his “system”.

It is fundamentally a different approach to farming compared to that of the traditional coffee farms in Brazil. Where most fertilizers and inputs are from external sources and the farms are cleared from all trees, scrubs and branches that would be in the way of the big machines working the farm.

Clayton rather wants to create a self-sufficient eco system that he can manage by hand.

In the spirit of leading by example, Clayton is our ambassador and local connection in Caparaó. It is his neighbours and friends that produces coffee in this valley and who we want to work with.

As these regions haven't been through the same intensive efficiency-driven development, as of the grand coffee regions inland, production here is still struggling in terms of yields and quality.

The lack of economy of scale has so far made working here a struggle.

Producers harvest in general far less than on the mechanised farms farther west and with farms being much smaller, it makes up for an immense number of separated lots with intense cupping and quality control. This is a time consuming and costly process that most big corporations deem too much.

As our goals are to make good and scalable impact our efforts are focused on raising the bar of overall quality and help producers increase their yields.

One of the biggest challenges and where we see the need for quality improvements is in cherry picking. Through our experience and the added expertise of an agronomist, we teach farmers the importance of quality picking. And how it is one of the key factors to making quality coffee and subsequently fetch higher prices.

Another challenge is post-harvest processing. Sorting, depulping, drying and so forth is mostly done farm-side and with, from family, inherited knowledge. The procedures and quality therefore vary a lot. By constructing a centralized facility for processing coffee, we can bring in freshly picked coffee cherries daily during the harvest. And with standardized high-quality protocols, make sure to refine it into excellent coffee ready for export. At the same time also relieving the farmer of very time-consuming work.

We've already gathered producers that now share our vision of producing high quality coffee in a more sustainable matter.

Lykke's purchases from the crop of 2021

Producers: 122

Coffee amount: 59.400kg

BRAZIL

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

Brazil

61 /165

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 88.8

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↘ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
 The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

At a country score of 71,3 Brazil ranks number 61 on the list. The country's challenges remain in all but SDG #7 on affordable and clean energy.

Current status and trends indicate that a majority of SDGs are not improving, including for Lykke Kaffegårdar key SDGs such as;

- #1 No Poverty
- #2 Zero Hunger
- #8 Decent work and economic growth
- #15 Life on Land

We utilize these key indicators when tailoring our efforts in Brazil.

EL SALVADOR



LYKKE FOCUS

Lykke's primary focus in El Salvador is on social impact as we strive to build a well tied-together network of neighboring farmers. During our brief time in the area we have managed to gather more than twenty producers as the word have spread about our basecamp representing some new energy in the region.

El Salvador's history of coffee is well intertwined with the development of the nation itself. Spaniards introduced coffee in the late 1880's and it quickly replaced indigo as the main commodity. By 1920 coffee stood for over 90% of the country's exports.

This significant production and growth thereof, was under the ownership of a small elite, possessing substantial amounts of land. President Tomás Regalado himself had acquired over 6000 hectares of land. Actions that influenced the country's governance in both positive and negative ways. These financial leaders and their investments for the coffee business were instrumental also for infrastructural developments of the country where for example lots of roads were being built. But at the same time the majority of the population were no big land owners and were therefore excluded from the generated wealth.

By 1970 El Salvador was the world's 4th largest producer of coffee and the commodity itself dictated, according to a growing number of the population, too much of the country's direction. It had become overly important and the overdependence on coffee for financial growth led to indifferences that later culminated in a civil war, lasting well over a decade between 1979 and 1992.

During this period and in the aftermaths of the war, El Salvador went through massive land reforms and many of the large estates were broken up into smaller pieces. Today more than 95% of the country's coffee farms are smaller than 20 hectares and no single person can hold more than 245 hectares.



EL SALVADOR

The country's total production is as of today a little over 500.000 bags (69kg), only a fraction of what it used to be in its glory days of coffee production and now representing less than 1% of the world's production.

But even though volumes are down, there is potential for great quality coffee and impact making.

Driving north out of the capital San Salvador for about two hours takes you to the region Chalatenango. This great mountain range that meets you is what divides El Salvador with Honduras in the north and the peak, 'El Pital' has a great influence on the region.

'El Pital' is where Lykke all began. This is where the dream of growing our own coffee could nurture into an ambitious business model and a source for good impact.

Lots of people come to the region to enjoy the crisp mountain air and beautiful sceneries. But even more famous is Chalatenango for its coffee. And in contrary to other coffee growing regions such as Santa Ana and Ahuachapán, where the farms are bigger and often in a four to fifth generation family of coffee producers with many employees, Chalatenango hosts a wider range of small holder farmers. Most often just a couple of hectares of coffee plantations solely based around the families own house, owned and operated by the families themselves.



We invested here together with our dear friend Graciano Cruz. Our piece of land is 23 hectares and is beautifully situated in a south facing slope of the mountains. Overlooking crater lakes and the pointy tops of both San Miguel and Santa Ana volcanoes.

We have so far planted about half of the farm with a mix of unusual varieties. Green tip geisha, Bronze tip geisha, SL28, Pacamara, Laurina and Harar. Alongside some bourbon and typica trees that were left abandoned from a previous owner many years back.

Working with us is Elvin Ortiz, to run and oversee the project locally. Along with him Orlando Murcia is working as our foreman taking care of the daily operations together with a small team.

The farm is one of the highest elevation farms in the country and we aim to produce some truly magnificent coffees from these fields. But more importantly we see our farm as a place where we can experiment and try out new techniques and ways of cultivation as a means to motivate and educate. Without putting the risk on the shoulders of our neighboring coffee farmers.

Our farm work as the base camp when we set out to reach and work with our neighboring farmers. It is a small community and Orlando is friends with many of them.

EL SALVADOR

In February 2022 we invited some of these farmers to a meeting at our farm. A few of which we've already been buying small quantities from for two years now. But we wanted to tell them more about our projects in country and abroad. We're not just coffee buyers passing through the region once a year, but in fact an all year around neighbor, also producing coffee in these slopes and facing the challenges of it.

We wanted to emphasize on our commitment to fully being there. And that they'll have our support for years to come.

Santos Murcia, Rene Vasquez, Miguel Angel Murcia together with a few more came and brought their freshly dried coffee samples with them. Samples that we evaluated and gave detailed feedback on. It was a great meeting with existing as well as new relationships.

Lykke's purchases from the crop of 2020/2021

Producers: 7

Coffee amount: 4.900kg



EL SALVADOR

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

El Salvador
89 / 165

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero-Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
 The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

At a country score of 67,9 El Salvador ranks number 89 on the list. The country's challenges remain in all but SDG #13 on climate action.

Current status and trends indicate that some SDGs have stagnated and are not improving or missing data, including for Lykke Kaffegårdar key SDGs such as;

- #5 Gender equality
- #8 Decent work and economic growth
- #10 Reduced inequalities
- #12 Responsible consumption and production
- #15 Life on Land

PERU



LYKKE FOCUS

Lykke's primary focus in Peru is on financial stability. We're located in one of the country's biggest producing regions where we work to give our neighboring producers a stable and reliable income. To better sustain their families and help promote further investments into the farms to help guarantee a future of coffee in the regions.

It is considered somewhat of a mystery how coffee came to Peru as early as in the 1700's, beating many Central American countries to it.

But during the first century of coffee in Peru almost no exports were registered. Instead almost all of the little that was produced was consumed locally. It wasn't until the late 1800's, when Indonesia suffered from severe spread of coffee leaf rust disease, that Europeans took interest in Peru to substitute missing volume.

Coinciding with Peru defaulting on a loan from the British government, the English were given over 2 million hectares of land as restitution. Land that was immediately converted into agricultural land, sparking increased exports.

European investments into Peruvian agriculture kept at steady phase all up until the two world wars, weakening England and other European powers significantly. Keeping focus at home equaled a less colonialist perspective and by 1945 most of European countries lands owned in Latin America had been sold off. Peruvian government purchased back their 2 million hectares of previously granted land and distributed it to thousands of local farmers. This began the era of small holder farmers in Peru as the multinational interests took a step back resulting in a less structured, but more independent coffee industry. Independence that also meant responsibility for developing and maintaining infrastructure related to the coffee production fell on individual farmers.

Early post war-period politicians in the country took it as an opportunity to shift focus in coffee governance and advocate for producers forming cooperative alliances. These cooperative structures helped farmers gain bargaining power and achieve greater economy of scale in coffee preparations.

By the 1970's over 80% of Peruvian coffee was produced through cooperative structures and the country realized significant export revenues from it. On the downside however, many of the cooperatives developed were tainted by corruption and money seldom made it back to the farmers. That might be one of the reasons why Peruvian coffee producers have lacked access to inputs. Something that has later resulted in the country being one of the biggest producers of organic coffee.



PERU

Another might be the challenges of travelling and transports.

Because travels in Peru sure involves some majestic sceneries.

Getting to our region is nothing short of a thrilling experience. Heading out of the capitol Lima, one travels straight east and shortly after begin climbing the mountainous roads of the Andes.

With an overpass at above 4500 meters, snow covered peaks surrounds the winding road. Sub-zero degrees in a harsh landscape.

But when starting to descend the outlook drastically changes with the dropping altitude. Potato fields and food markets at 3000 meters around the city of Tarma. And finally, when reaching some 2000 meters of elevation, the tropic scenery bursts out completely.

This is where the coffee region known as Selva Central commences. Monobamba, and its sub-region Agua de Nieve hosts some spectacular conditions for coffee growing and hence the farms are many. The name, directly translated to Snow water/Snövädden is said to have originated as a tribute to the melting snow water pouring down off of the Andean peaks.

Our partner here, Edinson Villa Loayza is a farmer himself with two farms in the near proximity to the region. And more importantly he holds a good reputation amongst farmers and have been working and buying coffees in the region for many years.



Edinson helped find the 5 hectare farm, that will be our outpost in this region. It resides at between 1600-1800 meters and next door neighbor and friend Delvis Anchiraico Cosios helps us to maintain it, even though Covid-19 set us back and it is yet to be planted with coffee.

The plan is also to construct a mini processing facility, to be able to handle some of the volume and some unique processing and as well to function as an area for farmer trainings and quality developments.

Delvis also works as the liaison for the local association of some 30 producers. Their collective efforts and coffee make up a good part of Lykkes supply.

Lykke's purchases from the crop of 2021

Producers: 35

Coffee amount: 37.950kg

PERU

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

Peru

63 / 165

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 68.8

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



*Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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- #8 Decent work and economic growth
- #10 Reduced inequalities
- #12 Responsible consumption and production
- #15 Life on Land

T r a n s p a r e n c y



Lykke has initiated a cooperation with Enveritas Inc. in order to verify our work and impact over time. Together with Enveritas we will set up targets and follow ups on our own farms but more importantly on the work we are doing together with our neighbors – in the mission to make greater impact. This work is initiated during 2022 and the results will be presented in the updated report for 2022.

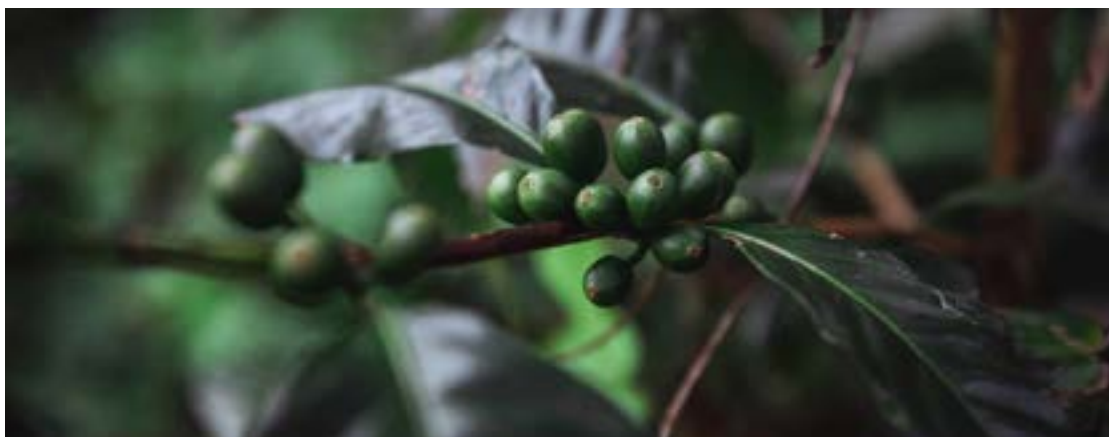
Enveritas is a non-profit organization working internationally as a third party observer of companies within the coffee sector. Their mission is to end the global poverty within the coffee sector by 2030.*

As the majority of the small holder producers lack access to the market of high-value coffee their focus is on them and specifically the single small holder farmer.

They work in coffee producing regions together with partners and people that speak the local languages and dialects. By conducting voluntary and eye to eye surveys with small holder farmers they can capture more than 500 unique data points from each farm.

The cost of running these surveys, collecting and compiling all data is solely on our books. We pay for their services as we see it as valuable tool to get a transparent overview of each and every situation. And not in the way of a traditional audit, being a “yes or no” situation.

But instead a transparent picture taken of how things are right now, and most importantly giving clear indications on how to further improve.





Kolverket

Our small roastery and office is located nearby the centre of Stockholm in an old coal heating plant that used to warm up the neighbourhoods of Hökarängen.

Long term cooperation is important to us and we already have a great relationship with real estate owner Stockholms Hem. Together we have built a dynamic environment for the neighbourhood. Our production here is done by hand as a craft. We roast smaller volumes of the highest end and have a part of the roastery open for the public to showcase our world of coffee.

The old coal plant has come to life again and Lykke has found a home and base for the future.

We are currently eight employees working here, a gathering of colourful individuals that together with our colleagues around the world make the brand Lykke Kaffegårdar to what it is



From green to cup –

Our Roastery

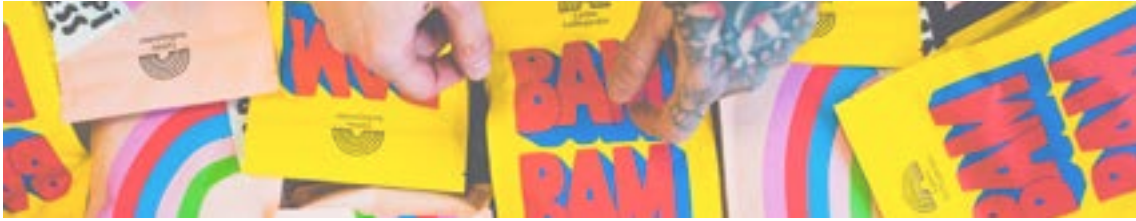
Cooperation with other roasteries

We believe in a collaborative spirit and looked to the craft beer industry when we started Lykke. Breweries with capacity rented out space to other brewers lacking the adequate infrastructure. And when we started thinking of production and scalability for Lykke we were inspired by this idea of using something that already exists, instead of always building new. So with likeminded friends and roasters in the industry we look for assistance in roasting and packaging our coffee as we continue our growth.



PACKAGING





Coffee Bags

In a perfect world we wouldn't need packaging materials. When choosing packaging materials we always strive for natural materials. Our consumer coffee bags are 100% compostable, made up of paper and starch from leftover scraps of corn and sugar. They're also printed with environmentally friendly ink. If not composted in an active compost, they can be recycled as paper.



Tea

Our tea brand consist of a small range of flavoured organic teas, packed in single tea pouches. And even though coffee is the core of Lykke and where we are able to make the most positive change, tea is a very important product for us and our customers. We work only with organic ingredients and create flavors that are a modern and more fun versions of the classics. We work together with a tea house in Germany that sources and blends the teas for us following our requests. All teas are packed in a mesh that is made from corn (biodegradable) and the pouch is made of paper with a lacto based barrier (biodegradable).

Capsule Coffee

When doing life cycle analysis on coffee it is clear that the greatest environmental impact occurs during cultivation. Conventional farming with monocultures and synthetic fertilizers and herbicides represents the worst negative environmental impacts.

Our whole business model is created to work against this, and hence where in the life cycle that we feel we achieve the best positive effect.

Comparative studies of the life cycle of capsule-contra other brewing methods of coffee further shows that the amount of packaging, in contrary to what many may think, is not the most critical point. Instead it is the choice of coffee, amount of coffee and the type of energy consumed at the point of brewing. And this is where capsule coffee can result in reduced environmental impact as it requires less amount of coffee per cup and diminishes coffee waste.*** Our capsules are compostable and moreover packaged using only renewable energy.



Buckets

For clients in the close proximity to our roastery we've developed a recyclable concept of buckets for our coffee. Each one holding 5 kilos of freshly roasted beans that we deliver with our own electric delivery truck. We take back the empty ones. All in all zeroing out the need for packaging material.

* Hicks, Andrea, L. 2018: Environmental Implications of Consumer Convenience: Coffee as a Case Study. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 23(1): 292-294

** <https://www.aktuellhallbarhet.se/miljo/klimat/aluminumkapslar-ar-mer-miljovanligt-an-vanligt-bryggkaffe/>

*** <https://www.ekologiskhandel.se/ar-kaffekapslar-ett-samre-miljoval-an-bryggkaffe/>

