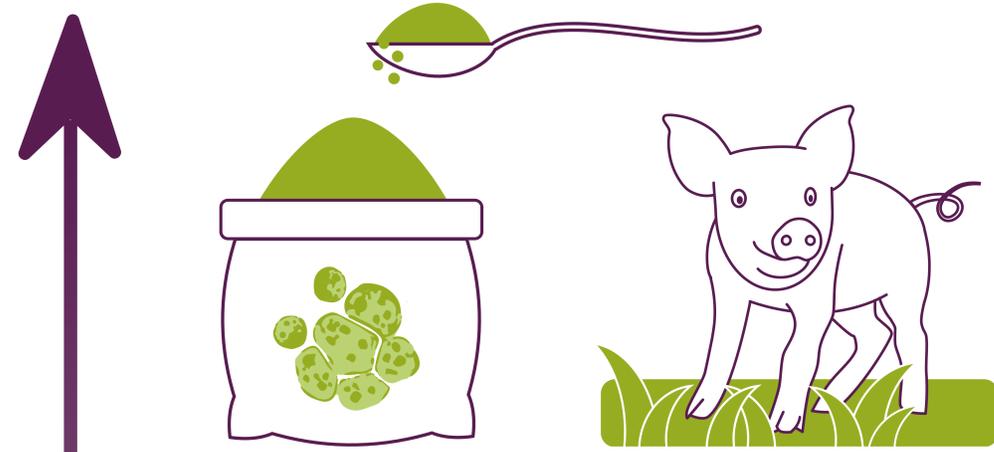


In 2015, the UN launched 17 Sustainable Development Goals as an action plan for a better and more sustainable world for all by 2030. At Phycom, we focus on a couple of these goals that we believe we can most strongly impact with our mission.

Impact



- Microalgae provide a **large quantity of food** through efficient conversion of nutrients to high-quality biomass.
- The nutrition profile of microalgae can be tuned to increase protein or lipid content, which enables microalgae to **provide the specific macronutrients** of which our diets are most deficient.
- Heterotrophic algae contribute to **food security** because they are grown independently of environmental conditions that are affected by climate change and land degradation.
- Heterotrophic microalgae do not endanger output of conventional agriculture because the fermentation facility **does not compete for fertile land**.
- Food safety** is enhanced because the closed fermentation system is less susceptible to contamination than open systems.

- Microalgae **enrich our food** with their nutrition profile high in protein, unsaturated fats, antioxidants, vitamins and minerals. This improves the quality of food.
- A more balanced nutrient intake by integration of microalgae in our diet can **prevent diseases** and thereby decrease the need for treatment through medication.
- Improved health caused by a more nutritious diet helps to achieve SDG#3.4, which is to **reduce premature deaths due to non-communicable diseases** by one-third in 2030.
- Microalgae can **decrease the amount of antibiotics we consume** because addition of microalgae to animal feed has been shown to improve animal health, lowering the need for antibiotics.

- Heterotrophic algae production **radically redesigns conventional food production** through an innovative system that decouples direct food output from the use of fertile land and convert nutrients very efficiently.
- Phycom has a strong focus on innovation and **invests in scientific research** through collaboration with multiple universities and research institutions.
- Phycom provides jobs for people with a work disability through collaboration with a sheltered workshop (IW4). This contributes to **inclusive industrialization**.

- Algae **minimise loss of biomass** because the complete product can be consumed.
- Microalgae use phosphorous (a crucial but finite resource) very efficiently (>95%).
- Heterotrophic algae require **less land** to produce protein compared to animal products.
- Recycling water** (>90%) minimises the water footprint of microalgae production.
- Heterotrophic microalgae **contribute very little to eutrophication** compared to conventional agriculture, where fertilizer added to open systems washes into the water cycle.

- Algae are a sustainable **alternative to fish** as they are rich in healthy lipids and protein.
- Substituting fishmeal by microalgae in fish feed **relieves pressure from overfished wild fish stocks**.
- Microalgae use minerals efficiently (>95%), which **prevents eutrophication** caused by agricultural runoff.

- Heterotrophic microalgae require little land, which **prevents transformation of terrestrial ecosystems** for food.
- Microalgae **prevent land depletion** because the fermentation facility does not use fertile land.
- Microalgae **prevent loss of biodiversity** by providing a sustainable alternative to monocultures.

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND