

Prospectus Triodos SICAV I

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Luxembourg

RCS Luxembourg B 119 549

March 2021

Preliminary.

Triodos Sicav I (the “Company”) is offering shares (the “Shares”) of several separate sub-funds (individually a “Sub-Fund” and collectively the “Sub-Funds”) on the basis of the information contained in the prospectus (the “Prospectus”) and in the documents referred to herein.

The distribution of the Prospectus is valid only if it is accompanied by a copy of the latest annual report containing the audited accounts and by the latest semi-annual report if such report is published after the latest annual report. These reports form an integral part of the Prospectus.

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in the Prospectus or in the documents referred to in the Prospectus. Such documents are available to the public at the registered office of the Company (the “Registered Office”).

The board of directors of the Company (the “Board of Directors”) has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained herein is accurate and complete in all material respects. The Board of Directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

Any information given by any person not mentioned in the Prospectus should be regarded as unauthorised. The information contained in the Prospectus is considered to be accurate at the date of its publication. To reflect material changes, this document may be updated from time to time and potential subscribers should enquire of the Company as to the issue of any later Prospectus.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. The Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe to the Shares by any person in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of the Prospectus and any person wishing to make application for Shares pursuant to this Prospectus to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of relevant jurisdictions.

Luxembourg – The Company is an investment company governed by the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is subject to Part I of the law dated 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (the “Law of 2010”). The above registration does however not require any Luxembourg authority to approve or disapprove either the adequacy or accuracy of the Prospectus or the assets held in the various Sub-Funds. Any representation to the contrary is unauthorised and unlawful.

The Articles (as defined in the “Glossary of Terms”) give powers to the Board of Directors to restrict or prevent the legal or beneficial ownership of shares or prohibit certain practices as disclosed in this Prospectus such as late trading and market timing by any person (individual, corporation, partnership or other entity), if in the opinion of the Board of Directors such ownership or practices may (i) result in a breach of any provisions of the Articles, this Prospectus or law or regulations of any jurisdiction, or (ii) require the Company, its Management Company or its Investment Manager (if any) to be registered under any laws or regulations whether as an investment fund or otherwise, or cause the Company to be required to comply with any registration requirements in respect of any of its Shares, whether in the United States of America or any other jurisdiction; or (iii) may cause the Company, its Management Company, its Investment Manager (if any) or shareholders any legal, regulatory, taxation, administrative or financial disadvantages which they would not have otherwise incurred (such persons being referred to as the “Prohibited Persons”). In addition, a Prohibited Person shall also include any person (individual, corporation, partnership or other entity) which holds more than 10% of the Shares of any Sub-Fund at the time of issue, or any time thereafter without written authorisation by the Board of Directors.

Investors should inform themselves and should take appropriate advice as to possible tax consequences, foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence, domicile or other eligible laws and which might be relevant to the subscription, purchase, holding, redemption or disposal of the Shares of the Company.

The Company draws the investors’ attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Company, notably the right to participate in general shareholders’ meetings, if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the shareholders’ register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

United States – The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 for offer or sale as part of their distribution and the Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940.

However, in compliance with the National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, the Company may privately place its Shares in the United States with an unlimited number of U.S. qualified purchasers, provided that such offer or sale is exempt from registration under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and provided that the Company qualifies for an exemption from the requirement to register under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940.

Directory.

Registered Office of the Company	11-13, Boulevard de la Foire L-1528 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Board of Directors	Chairman Garry Pieters, Partner of The Directors' Office Luxembourg Members Monique Bachner, Independent, Founder of Bachner Legal Dick van Ommeren, Managing Director of Triodos Investment Management Jeroen Smakman, Director Retail Banking of Triodos Bank
Management Company, Distributor, Investment Manager	Triodos Investment Management B.V. Registered office: Nieuweroordweg 1, 3704 EC Zeist The Netherlands Postal address: P.O. Box 55, 3700 AB Zeist The Netherlands
Depository, Administrative Agent, Registrar Agent, Paying Agent, Domiciliary Agent	RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. 14, Porte de France L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société Coopérative 2, rue Gerhard Mercator L-2182 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Legal Advisor	Arendt & Medernach S.A. 41A, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-2082 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Copies of the Prospectus and any information relating thereto may be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company at 11-13, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg and from the relevant financial service provider.

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Glossary of terms.

Administrative Agent	RBC Investor Services Bank S.A.
AFM	the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets, the Dutch authority (or its successor) in charge of the supervision of the conduct of the financial markets in the Netherlands
ALFI Code of Conduct	the code of conduct adopted by the Board of Directors on the basis of the corporate governance principles issued by the Association of the Luxembourg Fund Industry, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time
Articles	the articles of incorporation of the Company dated 23 March 2018 and as may be supplemented or amended from time to time
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société Coopérative
Board of Directors	the board of directors of the Company
British Pound	the legal currency of the United Kingdom
Business Day	any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg
Class	each class of Shares within a Sub-Fund
Company	Triodos Sicav I, which term shall include any Sub-Fund from time to time thereof and as the context requires
Corporate Bonds	debt securities issued by companies which are not government or sovereign entities or supra national entities
CSSF	the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
Depository	RBC Investor Services Bank S.A.
Distributor	the Management Company and/or any distributor appointed by the Company from time to time in replacement of the Management Company
Distribution Agreement	the Novation Distribution Agreement with effect as from 1 January 2015 entered into between the Distributor and the Company and as may be supplemented or amended from time to time
Domiciliary Agent	RBC Investor Services Bank S.A.
EU	European Union
Euro or EUR	legal currency of the European Monetary Union
Group of Companies	companies belonging to the same body of undertakings and which must draw up consolidated accounts in accordance with Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, as amended or according to recognised international accounting rules

Impact Bonds	fixed income instruments, the proceeds of which the issuer will use to finance clearly defined projects with environmental or social benefits
Initial Offering Period	in relation to each Sub-Fund and each Class of Shares means the first offering of Shares in a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares made at the Initial Subscription Price pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the Supplements (it being understood that the Initial Offering Period may be restricted to a single day corresponding to the launch date of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class of Shares)
Institutional Investor	an institutional investor as defined for the purposes of the Law of 2010 and by the administrative practice of the CSSF
Initial Subscription Price	in relation to each Class of Shares in each Sub-Fund means the amount stipulated in the Supplement relating to such Sub-Fund as the subscription price per Share for the relevant Class of Shares in connection with the Initial Offering Period
Investment Manager	Triodos Investment Management B.V.
KIID	the key investor information document
Law of 2010	the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time
Legal Advisor (as to Luxembourg law)	Arendt & Medernach S.A.
Management Company	Triodos Investment Management B.V.
Management Company Agreement	the Management Company Agreement with effect as from 1 January 2015 between the Company and the Management Company and as may be supplemented or amended from time to time
Member State	a member state of the European Union
Minimum Holding Investment	means the minimum number of Shares or amount (as appropriate) which must be held by a Shareholder at any time after the Initial Offering Period
Minimum Initial Investment	means the minimum number of Shares or amount (as appropriate) which must be subscribed/converted for by a new Shareholder
Minimum Investment Requirement(s)	each of “Minimum Holding Investment”, “Minimum Initial Investment” or “Minimum Subsequent Investment” as provided for relevant Class of Shares or Sub-Fund in the Supplements
Minimum Subsequent Investment	means the minimum number of Shares or amount (as appropriate) which must be subscribed/converted for by an existing Shareholder
Money Market Instruments	instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid, and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time
Net Assets	the total assets of the Company or attributable to the relevant Class of Shares or Sub-Fund less the liabilities of the Company or allocable to the relevant Class of Shares or Sub-Fund

Net Asset Value	has the meaning ascribed to that term under section “Determination of the Net Asset Value”
Other Regulated Market	market which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, namely a market: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that meets the following cumulative criteria: liquidity, multilateral order matching (general matching of bid and ask prices in order to establish a single price) and transparency (the circulation of complete information in order to give clients the possibility of tracking trades, thereby ensuring that their orders are executed on current conditions); (ii) on which the securities are dealt in at a certain fixed frequency; (iii) which is recognised by a state or by a public authority which has been delegated by that state or by another entity which is recognised by that state or by that public authority such as a professional association; and (iv) on which the securities dealt are accessible to the public
Ongoing Charges	the ratio of the gross amount of expenses of a (Class of Shares of the) Sub-Fund to its average Net Assets during the preceding twelve month period
Other State	any State of Europe which is not a Member State, and any State of America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania
Paying Agent	RBC Investor Services Bank S.A.
Prohibited Persons	has the meaning ascribed to that term under section “Preliminary”
Prospectus	the present Prospectus dated March 2021, as may be supplemented or amended from time to time
Redemption Price	has the meaning ascribed to that term under section “Redemption of shares”
Reference Currency	currency of denomination of the relevant Class or Sub-Fund
Registered Office	the registered office of the Company
Registrar Agent	RBC Investor Services Bank S.A.
Regulated Market	a regulated market as defined in the Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments (“Directive 2014/65/EU”), namely a multilateral system operated and/or managed by a market operator, which brings together or facilitates the bringing together of multiple third- party buying and selling interest in financial instruments – in the system and in accordance with its non-discretionary rules – in a way that results in a contract, in respect of the financial instruments admitted to trading under its rules and/or systems, and which is authorised and functions regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Directive 2014/65/EU
Regulatory Authority	the Luxembourg authority or its successor in charge of the supervision of the undertakings for collective investment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
RESA	the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations, the central electronic platform of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

SFDR	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector
SFT	securities financing transactions within the meaning of the SFTR
SFTR	Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse, as may be amended from time to time
Share	each share within any Class of a Sub-Fund
Shareholder	a person recorded as a holder of Shares in the register of shareholders maintained by the Registrar Agent
SICAV	a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Sovereign Bonds	bonds issued by governments
Sub Sovereign Bonds	bonds issued by regional or local authorities, by international financial institutions and by (semi-)public institutions
Sub-Distributor	any sub-distributor which has entered into a sub-distribution agreement with the Distributor. A full list of sub-distributors is available at the registered office of the Management Company
Sub-Fund	each sub-fund of the Company
Subscription Price	has the meaning ascribed to that term under section "Issue and sale of shares"
Supplements	supplements to the Prospectus
Transferable Securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shares and other securities equivalent to shares ("shares") - bonds and other debt instruments ("debt securities") - any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange, with the exclusion of techniques and instruments
Triodos Group	the entities of the Triodos Group of Companies
UCI(s)	undertaking(s) for collective investment
UCITS	an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities governed by the UCITS Directive
UCITS Directive	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as may be amended from time to time
U.S.	United States of America

U.S. Person

the term "U.S. Person" is defined in Regulation S adopted under the U.S. Securities Act ("U.S. Person") and includes a natural person resident in the U.S.; any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated in the U.S.; any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. Person; any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person; any agency or branch of a non-U.S. entity located in the U.S.; any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person; any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the U.S.; and any partnership or corporation if organised or incorporated under the laws of any non-U.S. jurisdiction and formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the U.S. Securities Act unless organised and owned by accredited investors (as defined in the U.S. Securities Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts. A U.S. Person does not include: (i) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held for the benefit or account of a non-U.S. Person by a dealer or other professional fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the U.S.; (ii) any estate of which any professional fiduciary acting as executor or administrator is a U.S. Person, if (A) any executor or administrator of the estate who is not a U.S. Person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the assets of the estate, and (B) the estate is governed by non-U.S. law; (iii) any trust of which any professional fiduciary acting as trustee is a U.S. Person, if a trustee who is not a U.S. person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the trust assets, and no beneficiary of the trust (and no settlor if the trust is revocable) is a U.S. Person; (iv) an employee benefit plan established and administered in accordance with the law of a country other than the U.S. and customary practices and documentation of such country; (v) any agency or branch of a U.S. Person located outside the U.S. if (A) the agency or branch operates for valid business reasons, and (B) the agency or branch is engaged in the business of insurance or banking and is subject to substantive insurance or banking regulation, respectively, in the jurisdiction here located; and (vi) certain international organisations as specified in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act

Valuation Day

the Business Day on which the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund is calculated, as determined in the relevant Supplement

The Company.

The Company is an open-ended investment company with a designated Management Company in compliance with article 27 of the Law of 2010, incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV) under the form of a société anonyme. The Company is governed by the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, and by Part I of the Law of 2010.

The Company (and each of its Sub-Funds) does not qualify as a "structured UCITS" within the meaning of article 36(1) of Commission Regulation (EU) No 583/2010 of 1 July 2010 implementing Directive 2009/65/EC.

The Company was incorporated on 21 September 2006 for an unlimited period under the name of Triodos Sicav I. The registered office of the Company (the "Registered Office") is established at 11-13, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg. The Company is registered with the Luxembourg Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés under the number B 119549. The Articles were last amended at the extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders held on 23 March 2018 and published in the RESA on 18 May 2018. Copies are available on request at the Registered Office.

The minimum capital of the Company, which has been achieved within six months after the date on which the Company has been authorised as an UCI under Luxembourg law, is EUR 1,250,000. The capital of the Company is represented by fully paid-up Shares of no par value.

The Company is open-ended which means that it may, at any time on the request of the Shareholders, redeem its Shares at prices based on the applicable Net Asset Value per Share.

The share capital of the Company will be equal, at any time, to the total value of the Net Assets of all the Sub-Funds.

The Shares to be issued hereunder shall be issued in several separate Sub-Funds of the Company. Further information on the Shares issued can be found under section "The shares" below and each Supplement.

A separate portfolio of assets is maintained for each Sub-Fund and is invested in accordance with the investment objective, as described for each Sub-Fund in the Supplements. As a result, the Company is commonly known as an "umbrella fund" enabling investors to choose between one or more investment objectives by investing in one or more Sub-Funds. Investors may choose which one or more Sub-Fund(s) may be most appropriate for their specific risk and return expectations as well as their diversification needs.

The Sub-Funds which are open for subscription for the time being are those which are listed in the Supplements. Supplements will be added to or removed from the Prospectus from time to time as Sub-Funds are added to the Company or closed, as the case may be.

Investment objective and policies.

Investment objective

The Company has sustainable investment as its objective as in article 9 of the SFDR.

The objective of the Company is to maximise positive impact in alignment with the investment policy. To do so, the Company intends to invest its assets in:

- Shares of listed companies and/or
- Corporate Bonds and/or
- Sovereign Bonds and/or
- Sub Sovereign Bonds and/or
- Impact Bonds and/or
- Units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs

which (i) are expected to deliver attractive returns, (ii) do not harm society and/or the environment and (iii) comply with the investment strategy as described below.

The Company's objective is to invest all or most of its assets in shares, bonds and other securities in such a way that the related risks are diversified.

The Company aims to achieve a long-term net asset growth.

The type of securities for investment and the related risk and return profile vary for each Sub-Fund. The assets of each Sub-Fund will be invested separately in accordance with the investment objectives and policies of that Sub-Fund which are set out in the relevant Supplements.

Investment policy

The investment policy of the Company is based on the evaluation of the factors **“People, Planet and Profit”**, where **“Profit”** means justifiable return and risk, **“People”** means decency, responsible relations and the manner in which companies, international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions fulfil their role in society and **“Planet”** means attention for sustainability, and responsible behaviour towards the use of natural resources, waste and ecology.

The Company shall select companies and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions eligible for investment by carefully selecting companies, international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions that have a positive impact on environmental, social and governance performance and that meet strict minimum standards.

The Company shall select Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities eligible for investment by carefully selecting members of the European Union, the United Kingdom and their

regional or local authorities that meet strict minimum standards.

Investment strategy

The strategy for selecting companies, Impact Bonds, Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions, and UCITS or UCIs eligible for investment is essentially determined by the integrated analysis of the factors **“People”**, **“Planet”** and **“Profit”** taking strict minimum criteria into account for the factors **“People”** and **“Planet”**. The strategy for selecting Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities, eligible for investment is essentially determined by the risk factors currency, liquidity and credit quality.

The final decision relating to selection of companies, international financial institutions, (semi-)public institutions and (regional or local) governments for investment is based on the integrated analysis of the factors **“People”**, **“Planet”** and **“Profit”**, in combination with the top-down investment outlook and portfolio construction.

The selection of sustainable companies, international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions is an intensive process. The Management Company assesses the sustainability on the basis of performance on environmental, social and governance issues on the one hand and minimum standards on the other hand. These are based on (i) the degree to which the sustainability of our society is influenced and (ii) the respect of our cultural heritage, animal wellbeing, ecosystems, human rights, natural resources, social structures and public health. Therefore, the investments do not significantly harm the sustainable investment objective of the Company.

Sector focus

The Company has no specific sector focus and no sectors are excluded for sustainable investment beforehand. However, the Company will not invest in companies that manufacture or provide goods or services that, in the opinion of the Management Company, have harmful effects on society, as described in section **“Investment strategy”** above. As a result of this strict selection process, an entire sector may be excluded for sustainable investments if no company in the sector meets the investment criteria. Also, a large majority of companies, institutions and bonds may not be in scope for the Company.

Geographical focus

The Company essentially invests in developed markets (as defined by MSCI and/or Markit iBoxx), primarily in the Member States, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan.

Sustainability policy for the Company.

Triodos investment universe

The Sub-Funds invest exclusively in the Triodos investment universe: shares of listed companies, Corporate Bonds, Sub Sovereign Bonds, Sovereign Bonds and Impact Bonds (or UCITS or UCIs) that meet the Management Company's criteria. This universe is created and maintained by Triodos Investment Management itself. Its objective is to maximise positive impact while achieving financial returns that are in line with the market.

Sustainability assessment - in general

The investment philosophy of Triodos Investment Management is to pursue sustainable investments that achieve the right balance between their social, environmental and economic performance. As the world is confronted with an increasing number of challenges, such as natural resource scarcity, climate change, biodiversity loss, unstable social systems and inequality, Triodos Investment Management provides investment solutions that address these challenges and contribute to positive change.

Companies and bonds that meet the sustainable investment criteria are included in the Triodos investment universe. This universe is the basis from which investments must be made, the Sub-Funds are not allowed to invest outside the Triodos investment universe. Companies, together with international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions, are screened using different indicators than the screening of (regional or local) governments. For Impact Bonds, a specific sustainability assessment process is in place too.

The sustainability assessment as described in the Prospectus is conducted in-house by the Management Company. For idea generation and (initial) sustainability assessment, research from external parties is used.

Every company or bond is subjected to an internal thorough analysis and, if included in the Triodos investment universe, continuously monitored to see whether it still meets sustainable investment criteria. If the Management Company finds that a company no longer meets these investment criteria, or is in danger of no longer meeting the criteria, the Management Company can deploy various dialogue methods to call that company to account. If the dialogue does not produce the desired change in behaviour, the company will be removed from the Triodos investment universe and the stock or bonds of the company will be divested from all portfolios within a period of three months after removal from the Triodos investment universe.

The sustainability assessment is further detailed below, specified for

- A. Companies, together with international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions,
- B. Impact Bonds
- C. Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities

More information on the sustainability aspects of Triodos SICAV I can be found on www.triodos-im.com.

A. Sustainability assessment for companies, international financial institutions and (semi-)public institutions

The selection process consists of 2 steps. In order to be admitted to the Triodos investment universe, companies and institutions must 'pass' both steps:

Step 1: Sustainable activities

The Management Company has identified certain types of products and services that contribute to the transition to a sustainable world. These sustainable activities, which the United Nations have set forth to act on in their 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), address the global challenges posed by structural trends such as ageing population, resource scarcity, inequality and exclusion. The seven transition themes, as a lens to select investments, are defined as follows: Sustainable Food & Agriculture, Sustainable Mobility & Infrastructure, Renewable Resources, Circular Economy, Prosperous & Healthy People, Innovation for Sustainability and Social Inclusion & Empowerment. The Management Company explores and assesses how these themes provide opportunities for positive change. The Company's objective to maximise positive impact in alignment with the investment policy is incorporated in the transition themes. The Company measures its exposure to the transition themes (positive impact) and quantifies its relative performance on SDGs, CO₂ footprint, water footprint and waste footprint. The relative performance on the SDGs, CO₂ footprint, water footprint and waste footprint is an outcome and not an objective.

A company that materially contributes to one or more of the seven transition themes through its products, services or processes, qualifies for step 2. Companies can also be selected for step 2 for their leading role in corporate social responsibility within their industry.

Sustainable Food & Agriculture

The Management Company selects companies that contribute to farming systems that preserve soil, water systems, nature and biodiversity as well as companies

that promote sustainable food products and healthy diets. Also, companies that sustain depletable food resources such as fish may qualify. Examples of products and services that are part of this theme are natural and organic food products, vegetarian or vegan food products, sustainable fisheries, nutritious and healthy food products. Companies in this theme may be producers, processors, distributors, retailers or otherwise active in the promotion of food that is healthy for people and the planet.

Sustainable Mobility & Infrastructure

The mobility systems of the future are likely to be different from what exists in most of the world today.

Efficient mobility solutions that operate on sustainable infrastructures contribute to a sustainable future.

Mobility and infrastructure solutions also enhance the quality of life of individuals and communities. However, private and public mobility, and the construction and usage of infrastructure have significant carbon footprints and social, environmental and ecological impacts. The Management Company favours companies that offer sustainable solutions for mobility and infrastructure challenges such as urban mobility, sustainable buildings, sharing solutions for buildings and vehicles, and electric vehicles.

Renewable Resources

The Management Company prefers companies which produce renewable resources. The growth of the world's population and its wealth are two trends that increase global consumption and therefore the demand for natural resources. This increases the human environmental footprint well beyond the regenerative capacity of the earth. The challenges that these two trends pose are how to replace finite resources by renewable resources, increase efficiency of their use and preserve their origin. To contribute to these challenges, the Company invests in companies that provide an alternative to fossil fuel based resources, like renewable energy, produce bio-based materials as alternatives to finite resources or contribute to more efficient water infrastructure and responsible water use.

Circular Economy

An economy that fits within the boundaries of the earth means that our production system needs to transform from linear to circular. This implies a transition from a take-make-waste economy to an economy where products are designed to last as long as possible, where less finite resources are used and where all materials are used as long as possible. The Management Company selects companies that organise their process following principles of the circular economy. Re-use of materials, products and parts of products, reduction of the use of (finite) resources and the recycling of materials are the

main ways to contribute to a circular economy. Examples of companies aligned with this theme can be found in the waste management and recycling sector, among companies using product-as-a-service business models and companies which outperform in eco-efficiency combined with product-life extension.

Prosperous & Healthy People

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family – this is one of the human rights laid down in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In line with this human right, the Management Company prefers companies that contribute to a healthy life for everyone. These companies offer solutions for health issues, such as medical technology and healthcare services. Also captured within the theme are companies that offer products and services that help build healthy lifestyles, such as personal hygiene and leisure. In addition, companies that help maintain a good health by preserving the environment are considered.

Innovation for Sustainability

The Management Company prefers companies that are technological front-runners in sustainable innovation and technology not captured by previous themes. Innovation is one of the catalysts for a more sustainable future, but only if steered in the right direction. Examples of products and services that fall in this theme are ICT, cybersecurity, telecommunication and robotics.

Social Inclusion & Empowerment

This theme focuses on the way individuals and groups are able to take part in society, to develop themselves and prosper. Due to technological development, aging, increased inequality, migration and skill shortages, the active participation of all people is under pressure. A company that qualifies in this theme contributes to the participation of all people in society, and to equality and inclusion in this respect. The Company invests in companies that provide education, access to media and information, and access to financial services. Additionally, companies that excel as a role model in advancement of social inclusion and equality may qualify.

Step 2: Minimum standards

Following step 1, companies and institutions are assessed against Triodos Bank's minimum standards ("Minimum Standards"). The Minimum Standards are categorized as follows:

Human dignity

Health and safety: alcohol, gambling, pornography, tobacco and weapons

Human rights: conflict minerals, human rights and labour rights

Planet awareness

Animals: animal testing, factory farming, fisheries, and fur and specialty leather

Environment: biodiversity, deforestation, energy, genetic engineering, hazardous substances and contamination, natural resources and mining, water

Governance

Accounting and remuneration, corruption, taxes, violation of legislation, codes and conventions.

Some of the numerous resources and products that companies use, manufacture or sell, are irreconcilable with the Management Company's positive impact ambitions. For these products, the Management Company distinguishes two approaches. For involvement with genuinely unsustainable products, the Management Company applies a zero-tolerance policy (e.g. for weapons and nuclear energy); involvement with such products leads to exclusion from financing or investment. For other undesirable products maximum involvement thresholds are in place to minimise exposure (e.g. for tobacco products). A company that exceeds the set threshold demonstrates to have made a strategic choice for involvement, and is therefore excluded from investment. The Management Company uses a Precautionary Principle to minimise the risk of negative impact. The principle is used to set preconditions for companies that operate in industries with increased sustainability risk, such as human rights violations or high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. The Precautionary Principle requires policies, programmes and performance data through which companies demonstrate their awareness and aim to prevent and manage involvement in controversies and negative effects of their business.

Both the positive selection approach and the Minimum Standards minimise the risk of potential environmental, social or governance events or conditions that may cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments (so-called sustainability risks).

However, sustainability risks are complex and require subjective judgement. A comprehensive assessment of sustainability risks requires a judgement call on both the qualitative measures a company has taken as well as on its quantitative measures. To the extent that a sustainability risk occurs, or occurs in a manner that cannot reasonably be anticipated by the Management Company, there may be an unforeseen actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment, hence on the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund. As a result of the positive selection approach and the Minimum Standards, the Management Company believes that the likely impact of sustainability risks on the returns of the Sub-Funds is limited. It is our conviction that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable

and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments.

The latest and more elaborate version of the Triodos Bank's Minimum Standards can be found on www.triodos-im.com/socially-responsible-investing

B. Sustainability assessment for Impact Bonds

Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund, Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund and the Triodos Impact Mixed Funds may invest in bonds that qualify as Impact Bonds, such as green, social and blue impact bonds, climate awareness bonds and/or bonds issued under the Climate Bond initiative. Impact Bonds shall fulfil the eligibility criteria of the Law of 2010. These bonds are listed, Euro- or British Pound-denominated bonds eligible for investment and they generally have a credit rating of at least investment grade. In addition, Impact Bonds and their issuers must meet the investment criteria, as defined in the following selection process:

Step 1: Triodos Bank's Minimum Standards for the issuer

The Triodos Bank's Minimum Standards are the starting point. These are absolute criteria Triodos Bank applies to ensure not to fund any business engaged in controversial activities, or activities that are harmful to individuals, society or the environment. The issuer of the Impact Bonds has to comply with these Minimum Standards. See under section A (above) for how the Minimum Standards are applied.

Step 2: Measurable impact

The proceeds of the Impact Bonds need to be invested in projects that contribute to sustainable activities in one or more of the seven themes: Food & Agriculture, Mobility & Infrastructure, Renewable Resources, Circular Economy, Prosperous & Healthy People, Social Inclusion & Empowerment and Innovation & Technology. Furthermore, the sustainability of the projects financed through the Impact Bond needs to be measured by the issuer.

Step 3: Sustainable process

In order to become eligible for sustainable investment, Impact Bonds need to meet the following process criteria:

- **Transparency:** issuers must be clear on which activities are financed and the investment decision-making process.
- **Traceability:** the proceeds need to be earmarked, tracked and publicly disclosed (at least) on an annual basis.

- Assurance: activities and practices related to Impact Bonds require annual verification by an external auditor.

Bonds eligible for investment will be followed on a continuous basis to see if they continue to meet the sustainability criteria.

C. Sustainability assessment for Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities

In order to manage the risk profile of their investment portfolios, Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund, Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund and the Triodos Impact Mixed Funds may invest in Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities. The Sovereign Bonds or Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities in which Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund and the Triodos Impact Mixed Funds may invest must be issued by (regional or local authorities of) countries that are a member of the European Union. The Sovereign Bonds or Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities in which Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund may invest must be issued by the United Kingdom or regional or local authorities thereof.

The selection process consists of the following:

Step 1: Currency and country risk mitigation

Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities are used as a liquid, low-risk investment category to manage the risk profile of the investment portfolio. To prevent exposure to currency risk and country credit risk for these investments, only Euro-denominated Sovereign Bonds of investment grade members of the European Union and Euro-denominated Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities of those countries are selected for investment by Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund and the Triodos Impact Mixed Funds. For Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund, only British Pound-denominated Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds rated at least investment grade are selected.

Step 2: Minimum requirements

Countries (and their regions), eligible for investment for the purpose of currency and country risk mitigation, are also assessed against a set of minimum standards specifically designed for governments. As an indicator, countries need to be free of international (EU and UN) sanctions. Moreover, countries need to ratify the most widely accepted United Nations backed conventions

including the most important ones focusing on human rights and the environment.

Given the dynamic nature of the process of proposing and ratifying these conventions, the application of this criterion will change from time to time. If and when a country does not comply fully with this criterion, the background and the materiality of its non-compliance will be assessed as part of the decision to exclude the country for government bond investments or not.

Important note: To implement the investment strategy, the Management Company relies on publicly available information communicated by the companies and countries themselves and by third parties. The Management Company is therefore unable to ensure that such information is complete and/or accurate. At any time, the Management Company may reconsider previous investments on the basis of newly available information.

Investment restrictions.

The assets of each Sub-Fund are managed in accordance with the following investment restrictions. However, a Sub-Fund may be subject to different or additional investment restrictions that will be set forth in the relevant Supplement.

I. Investments by the Sub-Funds shall comprise only one or more of the following:

- (1) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market;
 - (2) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in a Member State;
 - (3) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in an Other State or dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in an Other State;
 - (4) recently issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, provided that:
 - the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on an Other Regulated Market as described under (1)-(3) above;
 - such admission is secured within one year of issue;
 - (5) units of UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1 (2) of UCITS Directive, whether situated in a Member State or in an Other State, provided that:
 - such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Regulatory Authority to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured (currently any Member State, all EFTA member states (this includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, the United States of America, Canada, Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan);
 - the level of protection for unitholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of UCITS Directive;
 - the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;
 - (6) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in an Other State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;
 - (7) financial derivative instruments, i.e. in particular options, futures, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market referred to in (1), (2) and (3) above, and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
 - the underlying consists of instruments covered by this section I, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Sub-Fund may invest according to its investment objectives;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority; and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative.
- Under no circumstance shall these operations lead the Company to diverge from its investment objectives.
- (8) Money Market Instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market, to the extent that the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:
 - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, an Other State or, in case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong; or
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets or on Other Regulated Markets referred to in (1), (2) or (3) above; or

- issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by Community law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law; or
- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000) (or such equivalent in any other currency) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with directive 78/660/EEC, as amended, is an entity which, within a Group of Companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the Group of Companies or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

II. Each Sub-Fund may however:

- (1) invest up to 10% of its Net Assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to above under I (1) through (4) and (8);
- (2) hold cash and cash equivalents on an ancillary basis as further specified in the Supplement of the Sub-Funds; such restriction may exceptionally and temporarily be exceeded if the Board of Directors considers this to be in the best interest of the Shareholders;
- (3) borrow up to 10% of its Net Assets, provided that such borrowings are made only on a temporary basis. Collateral arrangements with respect to the writing of options or the purchase or sale of forward or futures contracts are not deemed to constitute “borrowings” for the purpose of this restriction;
- (4) acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan;
- (5) invest in Shares of another Sub-Fund of the Company (the “Target Sub-Fund”) provided that:
 - (i) the Target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund invested in this Target Sub-Fund;
 - (ii) no more than 10% of the assets of the Target Sub-Fund whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested in aggregate in units of other UCIs;

- (iii) voting rights attached to the relevant Shares are suspended for as long as they are held by the Sub-Fund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- (iv) in any event, for as long as such Shares are held by the Company, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets as set out in Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation.

III. In addition, the Company shall comply in respect of the Net Assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions per issuer:

III.1. Risk Diversification rules

For the purpose of calculating the restrictions described in (1) to (5) and (8) hereunder, companies which are included in the same Group of Companies are regarded as a single issuer.

To the extent an issuer is a legal entity with multiple sub-funds where the assets of a sub-fund are exclusively reserved to the investors in such sub-fund and to those creditors whose claim has arisen in connection with the creation, operation and liquidation of that sub-fund, each sub-fund is to be considered as a separate issuer for the purpose of the application of the risk spreading rules described under items (1) to (5), (7) to (9) and (12) to (16) hereunder.

A. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

- (1) No Sub-Fund may purchase additional Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of any single issuer if:
 - (i) upon such purchase more than 10% of its Net Assets would consist of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of one single issuer; or
 - (ii) the total value of all Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of issuers in which it invests more than 5% of its Net Assets would exceed 40% of the value of its Net Assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.
- (2) A Sub-Fund may invest on a cumulative basis up to 20% of its Net Assets in Transferable Securities and

Money Market Instruments issued by the same Group of Companies.

- (3) The limit of 10% set forth above under (1) (i) is increased to 35% in respect of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by any Other State or by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s).
- (4) The limit of 10% set forth above under (1) (i) is increased up to 25% in respect of qualifying debt securities issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and which, under applicable law, is submitted to specific public control in order to protect the holders of such qualifying debt securities. For the purposes hereof, “qualifying debt securities” are securities the proceeds of which are invested in accordance with applicable law in assets providing a return which will cover the debt service through to the maturity date of the securities and which will be applied on a priority basis to the payment of principal and interest in the event of a default by the issuer. To the extent that a relevant Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its Net Assets in debt securities issued by such an issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the Net Assets of such Sub-Fund.
- (5) The securities specified above under (3) and (4) are not to be included for purposes of computing the ceiling of 40% set forth above under (1) (ii).
- (6) Notwithstanding the ceilings set forth above, each Sub-Fund is authorised to invest, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, up to 100% of its Net Assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by any other Member State of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) such as the U.S. or by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s), provided that (i) such securities are part of at least six different issues and (ii) the securities from any such issue do not account for more than 30% of the Net Assets of such Sub-Fund.
- (7) Without prejudice to the limits set forth hereunder under III.2., the limits set forth in (1) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when the aim of the Sub-Fund’s investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the Regulatory Authority, on the following basis:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit of 20% is raised to 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

B. Bank Deposits

- (8) A Sub-Fund may not hold more than 20% of its Net Assets in deposits with the same body.

C. Derivative Instruments

- (9) The risk exposure to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in I (6) above or 5% of its Net Assets in other cases.
- (10) Investments in financial derivative instruments shall only be made provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits set forth in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (15) and (16). When the Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits set forth in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (15) and (16).
- (11) When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of I (7) and III (1) above as well as with the risk exposure and information requirements laid down in the Prospectus.

D. Units of Open-Ended Funds

- (12) No Sub-Fund may invest more than 20% of its Net Assets in the units of a single UCITS or other UCI.
- (13) Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not in the aggregate exceed 30% of the Net Assets of each Sub-Fund.
- (14) If any UCITS and/or UCI in which a Sub-Fund invests is linked to the Sub-Fund by common management or control or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, investment in the securities of such UCITS and/or UCI shall be permitted only if no subscription or redemption fees are charged to the Sub-Fund on account of such investment.

E. Combined limits

(15) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in (1), (8) and (9) above, a Sub-Fund may not combine:

- investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by,
- deposits made with, and/or
- exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with, and/or
- exposures arising from efficient portfolio management techniques with a single body in excess of 20% of its Net Assets.

(16) The limits set out in (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (15) above may not be combined, and thus investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (15) above may not exceed a total of 35 % of the Net Assets of the Sub-Fund.

III.2. Limitations on Control

(17) No Sub-Fund may acquire such amount of shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Company to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer.

(18) Neither any Sub-Fund nor the Company as a whole may acquire (i) more than 10% of the outstanding non-voting shares of any one issuer; (ii) more than 10% of the outstanding debt securities of any one issuer; (iii) more than 10% of the Money Market Instruments of any one issuer; or (iv) more than 25% of the outstanding shares or units of any one UCI.

The limits set forth in (ii) to (iv) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of bonds or of the Money Market Instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated.

(19) The ceilings set forth above under (17) and (18) do not apply in respect of:

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or by its local authorities;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any Other State;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s);
- shares in the capital of a company which is incorporated under or organised pursuant to the laws of an Other State provided that

(i) such company invests its assets principally in securities issued by issuers of that State,

(ii) pursuant to the laws of that State a participation by the relevant Sub-Fund in the equity of such company constitutes the only possible way to purchase securities of issuers of that State, and (iii) such company observes in its investments policy the restrictions set forth under III, items (1) to (5), (8), (9) and (12) to (18); and

- shares in the capital of subsidiary companies which, exclusively on its or their behalf carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of shares at the request of shareholders.

IV. In addition, the Company shall comply in respect of its Net Assets with the following investment restrictions per instrument:

Each Sub-Fund shall ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio.

The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

V. Finally, the Company shall comply in respect of the assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions:

- (1) No Sub-Fund may acquire commodities or precious metals or certificates representative thereof.
- (2) No Sub-Fund may invest in real estate provided that investments may be made in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.
- (3) No Sub-Fund may use its assets to underwrite any securities.
- (4) No Sub-Fund may issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for Shares in such Sub-Fund.
- (5) A Sub-Fund may not grant loans or guarantees in favour of a third party, provided that such restriction shall not prevent each Sub-Fund from investing in non-fully paid-up Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments, as mentioned under I, (5), (7) and (8).

- (6) The Company may not enter into uncovered sales of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments as listed under I, (5), (7) and (8).

VI. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained:

- (1) The ceilings set forth above may be disregarded by each Sub-Fund when exercising subscription rights attaching to securities in such Sub-Fund's portfolio.
- (2) If such ceilings are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, such Sub-Fund must adopt as its priority objective in its sale transactions the remedying of such situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

The Board of Directors has the right to determine additional investment restrictions to the extent that those restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations of countries where Shares of the Company are offered or sold.

VII. Global exposure

In accordance with the Law of 2010, the Regulatory Authority Regulation 10-4 on organisational requirements, conflicts of interest, conduct of business, risk management and content of the agreement between a depositary and a management company, and Regulatory Authority Circular 11/512, both as may be amended from time to time, the Management Company uses for each Sub-Fund a risk management process which enables it to assess the exposure of the Sub-Fund to market liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks.

VII. 1. Market risk exposure and risk management

As part of the risk management process, the Management Company uses for each Sub-Fund one of the following methodologies to monitor and measure its global exposure, each as disclosed below: (i) the commitment approach, (ii) the relative VaR approach; or (iii) the absolute VaR approach.

The selection of the appropriate methodology for calculating global exposure is made by the Management Company based upon a consideration of the following factors: (i) whether the Sub-Fund engages in complex investment strategies which represent a significant part of the Sub-Fund's investment policy; (ii) whether the Sub-Fund has a significant exposure to exotic derivatives;

and/or (iii) whether the commitment approach adequately captures the market risk of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

Shareholders should refer to the relevant Supplement for the methodology employed by the Management Company for the relevant Sub-Fund in order to calculate its global exposure.

A. Commitment approach

Where the Management Company determines the global exposure that is related to positions on derivative financial instruments (including those embedded in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments) on the basis of the commitment approach, the positions on derivative financial instruments are converted into equivalent positions on the underlying assets. A Sub-Fund's total commitment to derivative financial instruments is then calculated as the sum of the absolute values of the individual commitments, after consideration of the effects of netting and coverage.

B. VaR

VaR is a measure of the maximum potential loss on all the positions held by the Sub-Fund due to market risk rather than leverage. More particularly, VaR measures the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific time period (holding period) under normal market conditions.

The calculation of VaR should be carried out in accordance with the following parameters (the "VaR Parameters"):

- (a) one-sided confidence interval of 99 %;
- (b) holding period equivalent to 1 month (20 Business Days);
- (c) effective observation period (history) of risk factors of at least 1 year (250 Business Days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility (for instance extreme market conditions);
- (d) updates to the data set on a quarterly basis, or more frequent when market prices are subject to material changes; and
- (e) at least daily calculation.

A confidence interval and/or a holding period differing from the VaR Parameters in (a) and (b) above may be used by a Sub-Fund provided the confidence interval is not below 95% and the holding period does not exceed 1 month (20 Business Days).

(1) Relative VaR approach

The relative VaR approach will be used by the Management Company for all Sub-Funds for which it is possible or appropriate to identify a reference portfolio

which does not use leverage (the “Benchmark”) that reflects the Sub-Fund’s investment strategy and complies with the criteria set out below under “Benchmark”. The relative VaR approach requires that, on any day, the VaR of the relevant Sub-Fund may not be greater than twice the VaR of the Benchmark.

Benchmark

The Benchmark shall be selected by the Management Company taking into account both the Sub-Fund’s investment policy, as set forth in the Prospectus, and the Sub-Fund’s actual composition. The Benchmark should comply with the following criteria: (a) the Benchmark should be unleveraged and should, in particular, not contain any financial derivative instruments or embedded derivatives, except that (i) a Sub-Fund engaging in a long/short strategy may select a Benchmark which uses financial derivative instruments to gain the short exposure; and (ii) a Sub-Fund that intends to hold currency hedged assets may select a currency hedged index as a Benchmark; and (b) the risk profile of the Benchmark should be consistent with the investment objectives, policies and limits of the Sub-Fund.

Shareholders should refer to the relevant Supplement for information on the Benchmark.

(2) Absolute VaR approach

The absolute VaR approach will be used if the risk/return profile of a Sub-Fund changes frequently or if the definition of a Benchmark is not possible. The absolute VaR approach requires that, on any day, the VaR of the Sub-Fund cannot be greater than 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. If different VaR Parameters are being used to calculate VaR, the maximum absolute VaR limit of 20% should be rescaled to reflect the new VaR Parameters. Shareholders should refer to the relevant Supplement for the expected level of leverage and method used for the determination of the expected level of leverage.

VII. 2. Expected level of leverage

Shareholders should refer to the relevant Supplement for the expected level of leverage employed and method used for the determination of the expected level of leverage.

The assets of each Sub-Fund are managed in accordance with the limits laid down in section “Investment restrictions”. These limits laid down in section “Investment restrictions” are being monitored on a daily basis by the Management Company or the Investment Manager (if any) and the Administrative Agent according to the relevant agreements in place with these organisations.

Techniques and instruments.

1. General

The Management Company may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments under the conditions and within the limits laid down in this Prospectus and provided that such techniques and instruments are used for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes.

When these operations concern the use of derivative instruments, the conditions and limits shall conform to the provisions laid down in section "Investment restrictions".

Under no circumstances shall these operations cause a Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objectives as laid down under section "Investment objectives and policies" and in the relevant Supplement.

2. Securities lending and borrowing

The Company may enter into securities lending and borrowing transactions provided that it complies with the following regulations:

- (i) The Company may only lend or borrow securities through a standardised system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a first class financial institution specialising in this type of transaction.
- (ii) As part of lending transactions, the Company must in principle receive a guarantee, the value of which must constantly during the contract be at least equal to the global valuation of the securities lent.

This guarantee must be given in the form of:

- liquid assets and/or
- securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local authorities or by international financial institutions and undertakings of a community, regional or worldwide nature or by an on demand guarantee furnished by a first class financial institution, and blocked in the name of the Company until the expiry of the loan contract and/or
- shares listed on an EU stock exchange and enjoying the highest rating entered in an escrow account in the name of the Company until the expiry date of the loan contract and/or
- a guarantee of a highly rated financial institution blocked in favour of the Company until the expiry date of the loan contract.

Such a guarantee shall not be required if the securities lending is made through recognised clearing institutions or through any other organisation assuring

to the lender a reimbursement of the value of the securities lent, by way of a guarantee or otherwise.

- (iii) Securities lending transactions may not exceed 50% of the global valuation of the securities portfolio of each Sub-Fund. Securities lending and borrowing transactions may not extend beyond a period of 30 days. These limitations do not apply where the Company is entitled at all times to the cancellation of the contract and the restitution of the securities lent.
- (iv) The securities borrowed by the Company may not be disposed of during the time they are held by the Company, unless they are covered by sufficient financial instruments which enable the Company to return the borrowed securities at the close of the transaction.
- (v) Borrowing transactions may not exceed 50% of the global valuation of the securities portfolio of each Sub-Fund.
- (vi) The Company may borrow securities under the following circumstances in connection with the settlement of a sale transaction: (a) during a period the securities have been sent out for re-registration; (b) when the securities have been loaned and not returned in time; (c) to cover for failed settlement of portfolio securities; and (d) as a technique to meet its obligation to deliver the securities being the object of a repurchase agreement when the counterparty to such agreement exercises its right to repurchase these securities, to the extent such securities have been previously sold by the Company.

3. Repurchase agreement transactions

The Company may on an ancillary basis enter into repurchase agreement transactions which consist of the purchase and sale of securities with a clause reserving the seller the right or the obligation to repurchase from the acquirer the securities sold at a price and a time agreed by the two parties in their contractual arrangement.

The Company may act as either purchaser or seller in repurchase agreement transactions or a series of continuing repurchase transactions. However, its involvement in such transactions is subject to the following regulations:

- (i) The Company may not buy or sell securities using a repurchase agreement transaction unless the counterparty in such transactions is a first-class financial institution specialising in this type of transaction.

- (ii) During the term of a repurchase agreement contract, the Company cannot sell the securities which are the object of the contract, either before the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty, or the repurchase term has expired, except to the extent it has borrowed similar securities in compliance with the provisions set forth here above in respect of securities borrowing transactions.
- (iii) As the Company is exposed to redemptions of its own Shares, it must take care to ensure that the level of its exposure to repurchase agreement transactions is such that it is able, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company does not intend to use efficient portfolio management techniques (those techniques including the securities lending and borrowing as well as repurchase agreement transactions described herein) or to enter into securities financing transactions (which includes repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowings, buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps) within the meaning of the SFTR. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company does not intend to use derivative instruments (including OTC derivative). The Prospectus shall be updated accordingly, should the use of the above mentioned efficient portfolio management techniques or derivative instruments be envisaged in the future.

Risk factors.

General

Each Sub-Fund is intended for long-term investors who can accept the risks associated with investing primarily in the securities of the type held in that Sub-Fund. In addition, investors should be aware of the risks associated with the active management techniques that are expected to be employed by the Management Company. An investment in Shares of a Sub-Fund does not constitute a complete investment program. Investors may wish to complement an investment in a Sub-Fund with other types of investments.

Risk management framework

The Management Company has implemented an integral risk management framework throughout its organisation in order to adequately monitor and manage the risks related to the Sub-Funds. The risk management framework is based on the COSO (The Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission) framework for integral risk management. It contains a permanent, independent risk management function, as well as policies and procedures designed in accordance with European regulations and best market practices. The risk management framework describes, amongst others, the roles and responsibilities of the risk management function, risk governance (the 'three-lines-of-defence' model) and the risk management process to identify, measure, mitigate, monitor, report and evaluate all relevant risks related to the Sub-Funds. The risk management function is responsible for the implementation and execution of the risk management process and policies. The risk management function is functionally and hierarchically separated from the portfolio management function.

Operational risks within the Management Company

Operational risks include the risks that arise from human error, process or system failure and from external events. It includes the improper handling of confidential information and the so-called compliance risk of regulatory requirements not being met. The primary responsibility for the effective identification, management and monitoring of operational risk lies with the Management Company. The Management Company identifies, monitors and mitigates operational risks through a risk management program that includes a periodic 'risk and control self-assessment'. For further details and a breakdown of the operational risks within the Management Company, we refer to the annual report

of the Management Company which can be found on www.triodos-im.com.

Main risks of the Company

The general risks that apply to the Company are described below.

Counterparty risk

A counterparty of a Sub-Fund may fail to fulfil its obligations towards this Sub-Fund. This risk is limited as much as possible by taking every possible care in the selection of counterparties.

The Company will only enter into transactions with counterparties which it believes to be creditworthy, and may reduce the exposure incurred in connection with such transactions through the receipt of letters of credit or collateral from certain counterparties in accordance with the Luxembourg laws and regulations. Regardless of the measures the Management Company may seek to implement to reduce counterparty risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default nor that a Sub-Fund will not sustain losses as a result.

Liquidity risk

As the Company is an open-ended fund, each Sub-Fund may in theory be faced with a large number of redemptions on each Valuation Day. In such an event, investments need to be sold quickly in order to comply with the repayment obligation towards the redeeming Shareholders.

In the extreme scenario that a position held on behalf of a Sub-Fund cannot be liquidated in time and at a reasonable price, the Company can resort to the suspension or restriction of purchase and issue of the Sub-Fund's Shares. The minimum liquidity requirement for the Sub-Funds is 0% of the Net Asset Value. The Sub-Funds aim to be fully invested and therefore have an upper liquidity limit as described in each Supplement. This limit may only be exceeded for tactical purposes.

From time to time, the counterparties of a Sub-Fund with which a Sub-Fund effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain instruments. In such instances, a Sub-Fund might be unable to enter into a desired transaction or to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position, which might adversely affect its performance.

Euro currency risk

All or part of the assets of the Sub-Funds may be invested in securities denominated in Euro. In the event

of any adjustments, including a full break-up, an exit of individual countries or other circumstances that may result in the emergence or re-introduction of national currencies, each Sub-Fund runs the risks that the value of its investments is reduced and/or the liquidity of its investments is (temporary) reduced, regardless of the measures the Management Company may seek to reduce this risk.

In the event of one or more countries leaving the Eurozone, Shareholders should be aware of the redenomination risk as the Sub-Fund's assets and obligations denominated in euro will be redenominated into either new national currencies or a new European currency unit.

Redenomination risk may be affected by a number of factors including the governing law of the financial instrument in question, the method by which one or more countries leave the Eurozone, the mechanism and framework imposed by national governments and regulators as well as supranational organisations, and interpretation by different courts of law. Any such redenomination might also be coupled with payment and/or capital controls and may have a material impact on the ability and/or willingness of entities to continue to make payments in euro even where they may be contractually bound to do so, and enforcement of such debts may in practice become problematic even where legal terms appear to be favourable.

Market risk

All Sub-Funds only invest in Transferable Securities listed on Regulated Markets. The securities in the investment portfolios of the Sub-Funds are exposed to the risk of free market price fluctuations. Market risk includes to a large extent interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and country risk since publically transferable asset classes can continuously value risks into the price volatility of the publically traded security. The underlying financial or operational risks in companies or in other entities in which a Sub-Fund holds an equity or debt interest must also be considered an integral part of the market risk for the Sub-Fund. The separate Sub-Funds invest in different asset classes, each with their own market risk characteristics.

Interest rate risk: the Sub-Funds are exposed to interest rate risk by investing in fixed income instruments that are not valued at nominal value but at market value. The market value of a bond is largely based on the bond's present value of future cash flows. The present value is largely based on the yield curve and the bond's risk premium. The market value of bonds generally will vary inversely with changes in interest rates and such variation affects bond prices accordingly.

Currency risk: the reference currency for the Sub-Funds is the Euro, unless set out differently in the relevant Supplement, whereas investments by the Sub-Funds may be denominated either in Euro or in foreign currencies. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing, along with other factors, a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value to fluctuate as well. The currency exposure will affect the Sub-Fund's performance independently from the performance of issuing parties of these securities. A Sub-Fund may concentrate its investments in any currency, currencies or currency basket selected by the Management Company or the Investment Manager (if any) in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and policies. Concentration in a particular currency will increase a Sub-Fund's exposure to adverse developments affecting the value of such currency.

Currency exchange rates generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, actual or anticipated changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention or failure to intervene by governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments throughout the world. To the extent that a substantial portion of a Sub-Fund's total assets, adjusted to reflect the Sub-Fund's net position after giving effect to currency transactions, is denominated in the currencies of particular countries, the Sub-Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries.

Credit risk: the Sub-Funds invest in bonds and are therefore exposed to credit risk. Credit risk includes credit default risk and concentration risk. Credit default risk is the risk that the issuer of a bond fails to meet its obligation to repay the principal upon maturity of the bond.

Country risk: The country risk of investing in issuers that are generally subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in different countries throughout the world is deemed represented in the price of a security exposed to such country risk.

General risks inherent to the investment objective and investment strategy

Investment in securities of issuers from different countries and denominated in different currencies offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities of issuers from a single country, but also involve certain significant risks. Among the risks involved are fluctuations in currency exchange rates and the possible

imposition of exchange control regulations or other laws or restrictions applicable to such investments.

The volume of trading, the volatility of prices and the liquidity of issuers may vary in the markets of different countries. In addition, the level of government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers and listed companies is different throughout the world.

The laws of some countries may limit a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those countries.

Different markets also have different clearing and settlement procedures. Dependent on the volume of a trade, a delay of settlement can result in the Sub-Fund being temporarily underinvested. This delay in settlement can result in a liquidity level for the Sub-Fund that is higher than desired and it can have an impact on the return on that investment. The inability of a Sub-Fund to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Sub-Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Sub-Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security, or, if the Sub-Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser. Certain markets may require payment for securities to be made before delivery with the accompanying credit risk for the Sub-Fund concerned.

With respect to certain countries, there is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of a Sub-Fund, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries.

Sustainability risks

The performance of the Shares depends on the performance of the investments of the Sub-Funds, which could also be adversely affected by sustainability risks. Sustainability risks are an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the investments of the Sub-Funds.

Investors should be aware of the fact that the approach to sustainable finance and sustainability can be subjective, and may evolve and develop over time, also due to legal and regulatory requirements. Therefore, comparability between various sustainable products may be difficult, and the Management Company can only be held accountable for what is stated in this Prospectus.

Also, despite the thorough screening process, there is a risk that an investment is made in a company that does not meet the sustainable investment criteria (anymore). The Management Company has a process in place to mitigate such a situation, and to ensure that the Sub-Fund complies with the investment strategy at the shortest time possible.

To implement the investment strategy, the Management Company relies on publicly available information communicated by the companies and countries themselves and by third parties. The Management Company cannot ensure that such information is always complete and/or accurate.

Sustainability risks comprise a.o.:

Climate-related risks

The performance of the investments of the Sub-Funds may be subject to climate-related risks. Three key areas of risk to financial stability resulting from climate change are:

- Physical risk: the risk of losses (realised and unrealised) as a result of direct physical impact of climate change, including impacts on insurance liabilities and the value of financial assets that arise from climate- and weather-related events such as rising sea levels, forest fires, heat waves, floods and storms that damage property or disrupt trade or production. Physical risk may affect companies both directly through damage or loss of assets and indirectly through its effects on supply chains.
- Transition risk: the financial risks that could result from the process of adjustment towards a lower-carbon economy. Sudden or disorderly changes in policy, technology and physical risks could prompt a reassessment of the value of a large range of assets (i.e. re-pricing risk, stranded assets) as costs and opportunities become apparent.
- Litigation risk: the impact that could arise in the future if parties that have suffered loss or damage from the effects of climate change seek compensation from those they hold responsible. These types of claims are likely to impact most severely on carbon extractors and emitters, and their insurers.

Investors should be aware of the fact that climate risks are difficult to assess as they might be distinct from other systematic sources of risk but might affect pre-existing risks (such as market, credit and liquidity risk). Also, the approach to climate risk may evolve and develop over time, also due to legal and regulatory requirements. Furthermore, historical data are of limited use for analysing climate risk since they neither include realisations of extreme climate change effects nor the

types of (government) policies that could emerge going forward. Also, physical and transition risk could interact in a myriad of ways. For example, a rapid transition could result in increased transition risk but reduced physical risk, while unanticipated realisations of physical risk could go hand in hand with greater transition risk.

The key for the Management Company is to identify companies that conduct their business with best-practice climate policies, and to encourage laggards to align their operations with 'science based' emissions reduction targets, in line with the goal of the Paris Climate Agreement, as a way to mitigate potential impact. This means that the Management Company manages climate transition risks, such as re-pricing risk and stranded assets, and litigation risk, in the pre-investment phase in order to minimise the exposure to climate-related risks. Hereby, the Management Company selects investments which tend to be more resilient to climate-related risks. The Management Company continues to minimise these risks throughout the investment lifecycle by means of continuous monitoring and active engagement with investee companies. As a result of their investment strategy, the indirect contribution of the Sub-Funds to climate-related risks is limited.

Epidemics / pandemics / outbreaks risk

The performance of the Shares depends on the performance of the investments of the Sub-Funds, which could also be adversely affected by the effects of epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks of communicable diseases. In response to intensifying efforts to contain epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks of communicable diseases, governments around the world may take a number of actions, such as prohibiting residents' freedom of movement, encouraging or ordering employees to work remotely from home, and banning public activities and events, among others. Any prolonged disruption of businesses could negatively impact financial conditions. The performance of the Shares could be adversely affected to the extent that any of these epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks harms the economy in general.

The Sub-Funds are highly diversified. Therefore, the Management Company believes that these Sub-Funds will be exposed to a broad range of sustainability risks, which will differ from company to company. Some markets and sectors will have greater exposure to sustainability risks than others. However, it is not anticipated that any single sustainability risk will drive a material negative financial impact on the value of the Sub-Funds. Nevertheless, if the Management Company believes such risk might exist, it will be disclosed on a sub-fund level.

Legal risk

The Company may be subject to a number of unusual risks, including inadequate investor protection, contradictory legislation, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, ignorance or breaches of regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress, lack of standard practices and confidentiality customs characteristic of developed markets and lack of enforcement of existing regulations. There can be no assurance that this difficulty in protecting and enforcing rights will not have a material adverse effect on the Company and its operations.

Specifically, investors should note that, in compliance with the relevant provisions of the UCITS Directive governing the provision of services on a cross-border basis by authorised management companies, the Company is managed by a management company authorised under Dutch law and regulated by the AFM whereas the Company is authorised under the Law of 2010 and regulated by the Regulatory Authority. In general terms, as further detailed in the UCITS Directive, Dutch law governs matters relating to the organisation of the Management Company whereas the Law of 2010 governs matters relating to the constitution and functioning of the Company. However, specific situations may occur where it may be unclear whether Dutch law or Luxembourg law applies to, and/or whether the AFM or the Regulatory Authority has jurisdiction over, the activities of the Management Company and the Company, thereby leading to legal uncertainty.

Unclarity of standardised taxonomy

The unclarity of common or harmonised definitions and labels integrating ESG and sustainability criteria at EU level, especially with regard to investments that have a social objective, may result in different approaches by managers when setting ESG objectives and determining that these objectives have been met by the funds they manage.

This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG and sustainability criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may to a certain extent be subjective or based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. Investors should note that the subjective value that they may or may not assign to certain types of ESG criteria may differ substantially from the Management Company's methodology. The lack of harmonised definitions may also potentially result in certain investments not benefitting from preferential tax

treatments or credits because ESG criteria are assessed differently than initially thought.

The growing demand for products integrating ESG and sustainability criteria has called for more standardisation, which should eventually result in greater comparability between investments. The effects of such standardisation are difficult to assess but could result, among others, in a reassessment of the ESG profile of certain companies.

Risks related to FATCA and CRS

Under the terms of the FATCA Law and the CRS Law (as defined below), the Company is likely to be treated as a Reporting (Foreign) Financial Institution. As such, the Company may require all Shareholders to provide documentary evidence of their tax residence and all other information deemed necessary to comply with the above mentioned regulations.

Should the Company become subject to a withholding tax and/or penalties as a result of a non-compliance under the FATCA Law and/or penalties as a result of a non-compliance under the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

Furthermore, the Company may also be required to withhold tax on certain payments to its Shareholders who would not be compliant with FATCA (i.e. the so-called foreign passthru payments withholding tax obligation).

Risk related to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union

As at the date of this Prospectus, the exit by the United Kingdom from the European Union ("Brexit") has resulted in global economic and political uncertainty and it is unknown what the impact shall be on the economic or political environment of each of the United Kingdom and the European Union.

On 29 March 2017, the United Kingdom's government gave notice of its intention to withdraw from the European Union pursuant to Article 50 on the Treaty of the European Union. On 31st January 2020 at 11 p.m. (London Time), the United Kingdom has exited from the European Union. On the basis of the agreement for an orderly withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, the United Kingdom benefits from a transitional period, pursuant to which all EU Treaties and EU legislation still apply to the United Kingdom. This transitional period ends on 31st December 2020. At the end of this transitional period and in the absence of agreement determining the terms of the United Kingdom's relationship with the European Union, the United Kingdom will be considered a third country as of 1st January 2021. Negotiations have

commenced seeking to determine the terms of the United Kingdom's relationship with the European Union, including the terms of trade between the United Kingdom and the European Union, after such transitional period. In addition, the United Kingdom will be required to negotiate with other countries with which the United Kingdom previously traded on the basis of agreements concluded with the European Union (having been members thereof).

The United Kingdom's exit from the European Union may result in regulatory change for the United Kingdom since a significant portion of the UK regulatory regime is derived from European Union directives and regulations. More particularly, such regulatory changes may affect the Management Company since it is not clear what legal and cooperation agreements will be put in place after Brexit.

Conflicts of interest.

General

Prospective investors should note that the Management Company, the Depositary and their respective affiliates, directors, officers and shareholders may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may cause conflicts of interest in their relationships with the management and administration of the Company. The following considerations are given on a non-exhaustive basis.

Shareholders should be aware that management of conflicts of interest can lead to a loss of investment opportunity or to the Management Company having to act differently than it would have acted in the absence of the conflict of interest. This may have a negative impact on the performance of the Company and its Sub-Funds.

Save as otherwise provided by the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, any director of the Company who has, directly or indirectly, a financial interest conflicting with the interest of the Company in connection with a transaction falling within the competence of the board of directors, must inform the Board of Directors of such conflict of interest and must have his declaration recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting. The relevant director may not take part in the discussions relating to such transaction or vote on such transaction. Any such conflict of interest must be reported to the next general meeting of Shareholders prior to such meeting taking any resolution on any other item. The conflict of interest rules shall not apply where the decision of the Board of Directors relates to day-to-day transactions entered into under normal conditions.

Where conflicts of interest cannot be avoided and there exists a risk of damage to Shareholders' interests, the Management Company shall inform the Shareholders of the general nature or causes of the conflicts of interest and develop appropriate policies and procedures in order to mitigate such conflicts while ensuring equal treatment between the Shareholders and ensuring that the Company is treated in an equitable manner. Such information will be disclosed on www.triodos-im.com.

Conflicts of interest between the Management Company and the Company

The Management Company shall act in the best interests of the Company. Any possible conflict of interest will be flagged and monitored, to safeguard the interest of all parties involved. The Management Company shall take all reasonable steps to identify and prevent potential conflicts of interest and to manage and monitor conflicts of interest that may arise between the Company, the

Management Company and/or any company within the Triodos Group. The Management Company shall immediately inform the Company of any aforementioned potential conflict of interest and generally of any circumstance where the Company would participate in a transaction in which the Management Company or any of its affiliates have directly or indirectly a material interest or a relationship with another party which may involve a conflict with the Management Company's duty to the Company. Any such transaction will be specifically reported in the Company's annual report.

Conflicts of interest between the Company and other companies within the Triodos Group managed or serviced by the Management Company

The Management Company may also act as the management company for and/or provide other regulated services to other companies within the Triodos Group that have investment programmes that are similar to the Company's. Such relation may give rise to conflicts of interest.

Conflicts of interest between the Company and its Shareholders

No Shareholder will be required or expected to disclose or make available to the Company investment opportunities it may pursue for its own account or in the capacity of a Shareholder or manager or advisor of any other UCI, including investment opportunities suitable to or under consideration by the Company.

In the course of their regular business activities, Shareholders may possess, or come into possession of, information directly relevant to investment decisions of the Company and of the Management Company. No such Shareholders will be required or expected to disclose or otherwise reveal any such information to third parties, including the Company and the Management Company.

Management of the Company.

The Board of Directors shall have the broadest powers to act in any circumstances on behalf of the Company, subject to the powers expressly assigned by law to the general meetings of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining the investment objectives and policies of each Sub-Fund and for the supervision of the management and administration of the Company.

The Board of Directors adheres to the principles of the ALFI Code of Conduct for Luxembourg Investment Funds.

Management Company

The Board of Directors has appointed Triodos Investment Management B.V. to serve as its designated Management Company under the freedom to provide services' regime provided by the UCITS Directive. In compliance with the relevant articles of the Law of 2010, the Management Company shall meet the requirements imposed by Dutch laws as regards its organisation, the delegation requirements, risk management procedures, prudential and supervision rules, rules of conduct applicable to it for the portfolio management of UCITS and the reporting requirements. The Management Company shall further comply with the Luxembourg rules as regards the constitution and functioning of the Company.

Pursuant to a Management Company Agreement entered into between the Management Company and the Company effective as from 1 January 2015, as may be amended from time to time, the Management Company shall provide (i) investment management services, (ii) administrative agency, registrar and transfer agency services and (iii) marketing, principal distribution and sales services to the Company, subject to the overall supervision of the Board of Directors.

The Management Company Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period of time and may be terminated by either party upon a 3 month prior notice or forthwith by the Company when it is in the best interest of the Shareholders.

The Management Company shall at all-time act in the best interest of the Shareholders and according to the provisions set forth by the Law of 2010, the Articles and the Prospectus.

The Board of Directors may, subject to the approval of the Regulatory Authority, authorise the Management Company to wholly or partly delegate some of its functions, the costs and liability of which shall be borne by the Management Company or the Company.

The Management Company has delegated the central administration function to a third party.

The Management Company shall act as Distributor without prejudice to its capacity to sub-delegate the distribution of Shares to one or several Sub-Distributor(s), as further described under section "Distributor" below.

The Management Company shall also act as Investment Manager for the Sub-Funds, as further specified in section "Investment Manager" below.

The Management Company will receive periodic reports from the services providers in relation to the services they provide. The Management Company shall also submit its own reports to the Board of Directors on a periodic basis and inform the Board of Directors without delay of any non-compliance of the Company.

With reference to the Management Company Agreement, in the event that a majority participation in the Company is held by an entity that is not part of the Triodos Group or the Management Company ceases to be a member of the Triodos Group, the Company agrees that it will, on request of Triodos Bank N.V., change its name to another name omitting the word "Triodos" and not including any brand name of any company within the Triodos Group.

The Management Company adheres to a remuneration policy, designed and implemented on Triodos Group level. The remuneration policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management by having a business model which by its nature does not promote excessive risk taking, in line with the risk profile of the Company. The remuneration policy to which the Management Company adheres, integrates governance, a balanced pay structure between fixed and variable components as well as risk and long-term performance alignment rules, that are designed to be consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, and the Company and the Shareholders, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. Triodos Group chooses not to have bonuses (such as variable remuneration based on predetermined targets or achievements). The details of the up-to-date remuneration policy, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits are available on www.triodos-im.com. A paper copy of the details of such remuneration policy is available to investors free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

Investment Manager

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Management Company shall act as Investment Manager for the Sub-Funds and in this capacity will be in charge of the portfolio management of these Sub-Funds.

Depositary, Administrative Agent, Registrar Agent, Paying Agent and Domiciliary Agent.

The Company has appointed RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. ("RBC"), having its registered office at 14, Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as depositary bank and principal paying agent of the Company with responsibility for the

- (a) safekeeping of the assets;
- (b) oversight duties;
- (c) cash flow monitoring; and
- (d) principal paying agent functions

in accordance with the Law of 2010, and the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement dated 13 December 2016 and entered into between the Company and RBC (the "Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement") for an unlimited period of time from the date of its signature. The Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement governs the rights and duties of the Depositary Bank and Paying Agent.

RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. is registered with the Luxembourg Register for Trade and Companies (RCS) under number B-47192 and was incorporated in 1994 under the name "First European Transfer Agent". It is licensed to carry out banking activities under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial services sector and specialises in custody, fund administration and related services. Its equity capital as at 31 October 2017 amounted to approximately EUR 1,120,326,088.

The Depositary has been authorised by the Company to delegate its safekeeping duties (i) to delegates in relation to other assets and (ii) to sub-custodians in relation to financial instruments and to open accounts with such sub-custodians.

An up to date description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary and an up to date list of the delegates and sub-custodians may be obtained, upon request, from the Depositary or via the following website link: <https://apps.rbcits.com/RFP/gmi/updates/Appointed%20subcustodians.pdf>.

The Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Company and the Shareholders in the execution of its duties under the Law of 2010 and the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement.

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary will:

- ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the applicable national law and with the Articles,
- ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the applicable national law and the Articles,

- carry out the instructions of the Company or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Company, unless they conflict with the applicable national law or the Articles,
- ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets, the consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits,
- ensure that the income of the Company is applied in accordance with the applicable national law and the Articles.

The Depositary will also ensure that cash flows are properly monitored in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement.

RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. was also appointed by the Management Company as Registrar Agent and Administrative Agent of the Company. In such capacities, it will be responsible for the safe keeping of the register of Shareholders of the Company and for all administrative duties required by Luxembourg law, in particular for the bookkeeping and calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Shares, for handling the processing of subscriptions for Shares, dealing with requests for redemption and conversion and accepting transfers of funds.

The rights and duties of the Administrative Agent and Registrar Agent are governed by an Administration Agency Agreement entered into between the Management Company, the Company and the Administrative Agent with effect as from 1 January 2015 for an unlimited period of time from the date of its signature.

RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. is empowered to delegate, under its full responsibility, all or part of its duties as Administrative Agent and Registrar Agent to a third-party Luxembourg entity, with prior consent of the Management Company.

The rights and duties of the Domiciliary Agent are governed by a Domiciliary and Corporate Agency Agreement with effect as from 1 January 2015 for an unlimited period of time from the date of its signature.

Such agreements may be terminated by each party by notice in writing, delivered by registered mail to the other party, not less than 90 days prior to the date upon which such termination becomes effective. The Depositary shall continue to act as depositary pending replacement, which shall occur within two months of the Depositary's resignation or removal, and until all assets of the Company have been transferred to the successor depositary.

Depositary Bank's conflicts of interest

From time to time conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and its delegates, for example where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for another custodial service it provides to the Company. On an ongoing basis, the Depositary analyses, based on applicable laws and regulations, any potential conflict of interest that may arise while carrying out its functions. Any identified potential conflict of interest is managed in accordance with the RBC's conflicts of interest policy which is subject to applicable laws and regulation for a credit institution according to and under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial services sector.

Further, potential conflicts of interest may arise from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the Company and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, custodian and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the Company and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) act.

RBC has implemented and maintains a management of conflicts of interest's policy, aiming namely at:

- identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- recording, managing and monitoring the conflicts of interest situations in:
 - implementing a functional and hierarchical segregation making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length from the Depositary business;
 - implementing preventive measures to decline any activity giving rise to the conflict of interest such as:
 - RBC and any third party to whom the custodian functions have been delegated do not accept any investment management mandates;
 - RBC does not accept any delegation of the compliance and risk management functions;
 - RBC has a strong escalation process in place to ensure that regulatory breaches are notified to compliance which reports material breaches to senior management and the board of directors of RBC;
 - a dedicated permanent internal audit department provides independent, objective risk assessment and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and governance processes.

RBC confirms that based on the above no potential situation of conflicts of interest could be identified.

An up to date information on conflicts of interest policy referred to above may be obtained, upon request, from the Depositary or via the following website link: <https://www.rbcits.com/en/who-we-are/governance/information-on-conflicts-of-interest-policy.page>

Distributor.

The Company has appointed the Management Company as Distributor. The role of the Distributor is to market and promote the Company's Shares in each Sub-Fund.

The appointment of the Management Company as distributor was made pursuant to the Distribution Agreement between the Company and the Management Company, concluded for an unlimited period. It may be terminated by the Company or the Management Company on giving a 90-day prior written notice.

The Distributor may conclude contractual arrangements with dealers as its agents for the distribution of Shares. The Distributor may delegate the distribution of Shares to one or several Sub-Distributor(s), the list of which shall be made available at all times at the Registered Office. In such case, the Sub-Distributor(s) will have to comply with the applicable provisions concerning the prevention of money laundering as well as market-timing and late trading practices.

The Distributor or any of its agents may be involved in the collection of subscription, conversion and redemption orders on behalf of the Company and any of the Sub-Funds and may, in that case, provide a nominee service for investors purchasing Shares through it. Investors may elect to make use of such nominee service pursuant to which the nominee will hold the Shares in its name for and on behalf of the Shareholders who shall be entitled at any time to claim direct title to the Shares and who, in order to empower the nominee to vote at any general meeting of Shareholders, shall provide the nominee with specific or general voting instructions to that effect.

The shares.

In accordance with the Articles, the Board of Directors may issue Shares of different classes (individually a “Class” and collectively the “Classes”) in each Sub-Fund.

The Board of Directors may create each Class of Shares for an unlimited or limited duration as specified in the Articles.

Each Class may, as more fully described in the relevant Supplement for each Sub-Fund, (i) have a different currency of denomination, (ii) be targeted to different types of investors, (iii) have different Minimum Investment Requirements, (iv) have a different fee and cost structure, (v) have a different distribution policy or (vi) have a different distribution channel or have any other feature as may be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Shares of the different Classes if any, within the different Sub-Funds, may be issued, redeemed and converted at prices computed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class within the relevant Sub-Fund, as defined in the Articles.

The proceeds of the issue of each Class of Shares shall be invested in securities of any kind and other assets permitted by law pursuant to the investment policy determined by the Board of Directors for the Sub-Fund established in respect of the relevant Class or Classes of Shares, subject to the investment restrictions provided by law or determined by the Board of Directors.

The Company shall be considered as one single legal entity. As between Shareholders, each portfolio of assets shall be invested for the exclusive benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund. With regard to third parties, each Sub-Fund shall be exclusively responsible for all liabilities attributable to it.

Shares of the Company shall be issued in registered form only.

A register of registered Shares shall be kept at the Registered Office, where it shall be available for inspection by any Shareholder. The register shall contain all the information required by the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, such as the name of each owner of registered Shares, his residence or elected domicile as indicated to the Company, the number of registered Shares held by him and the amount paid up on each of such Shares. Ownership of shares is established by registration in said share register.

Certificates of such registration shall be issued upon request and at the expense of the relevant Shareholder.

The share certificates, if applicable, shall be signed by two directors. Such signatures shall be either manual, or printed, or in facsimile. However, one of such signatures

may be made by a person duly authorised thereto by the Board of Directors; in the latter case, it shall be manual. The Company may issue temporary share certificates in such form as the Board of Directors may determine.

All Shares must be fully paid up. They are of no nominal value and carry no preferential or pre-emption rights. Each Share of whatever Class is entitled to one vote, in compliance with the law and the Articles.

The Shares are, as a rule, freely transferable in accordance with the provisions of the law subject however to the provisions of the Articles and to any additional restriction disclosed in this Prospectus. Transfer of Shares to Prohibited Persons is not permitted, as further described in the Articles.

The Company may decide to issue fractional Shares. Such fractional Shares shall not be entitled to vote but shall be entitled to participate in the net assets attributable to the relevant Class of Shares on a pro rata basis. If the sum of the fractional shares so held by the same Shareholder in the same Class of Shares represents one or more entire Share(s), such Shareholder benefits from the corresponding voting right.

Classes of Shares

The Sub-Funds may offer Shares of the following Classes:

- Euro-denominated Class P - Capitalisation
- Euro-denominated Class R - Capitalisation
- Euro-denominated Class R - Distribution
- Euro-denominated Class Z - Capitalisation
- Euro-denominated Class Z - Distribution
- Euro-denominated Class I - Capitalisation
- Euro-denominated Class I - Distribution
- Euro-denominated Class I-II - Capitalisation
- Euro-denominated Class I-II - Distribution
- British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail - Capitalisation
- British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail - Distribution
- British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional - Capitalisation
- British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional - Distribution

Euro-denominated Class “P” Shares shall be issued to entities of the Triodos Bank group only unless otherwise agreed by a general meeting of Class P Shareholders approving such decision at a majority of 95% of the Class P shares issued.

The entities of Triodos Group qualify as Institutional Investor. Class “P” Shares is subject to a subscription tax (taxe d’abonnement) at an annual rate of 0.01% of its Net Assets as at the end of the calendar quarter which

is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

Euro-denominated Class “P” Shares gives the exclusive right, in accordance with the Articles, to propose to the general meeting of Shareholders a list containing the names of candidates for the position of Class P director (the “Class P Directors”) of the Company.

The list of candidates submitted by the Class P Shareholders for a Class P director shall indicate a number of candidates equal to at least twice the number of directors to be appointed as Class P Directors and shall indicate it is a proposal for a Class P Director. There shall be a majority of Class P Directors at the Board of Directors of the Company at all times. The candidates of the list for the proposed Class P Directors having received the highest number of votes from the Class “P” Shareholders of the Company will be elected. In addition, any Class “P” Shareholder who wants to propose a candidate for the position of Class P Directors of the Company to the general meeting of Shareholders must present such candidate to the Company in writing at least two weeks prior to the date of such general meeting.

Subscription to Euro-denominated Class “R” Shares is open to any investor. Euro-denominated Class “R” Shares is subject to a subscription tax (taxe d’abonnement) at an annual rate of 0.05% of its Net Assets as at the end of the calendar quarter which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

Subscription to Euro-denominated Class “Z” Shares is open to Sub-Distributors and financial intermediaries, which according to regulatory requirements or based on individual fee arrangements with their clients, are not allowed to accept and keep commissions on management fee, subject to the approval of the Management Company. Euro-denominated Class “Z” Shares is subject to a subscription tax (taxe d’abonnement) at an annual rate of 0.05% of its Net Assets as at the end of the calendar quarter which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

Subscription to Euro-denominated Class “I” Shares is open to Institutional Investors. Euro-denominated Class “I” Shares is subject to a subscription tax (taxe d’abonnement) at an annual rate of 0.01% of its Net Assets as at the end of the calendar quarter which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

Subscription to Euro-denominated Class “I-II” Shares is open to Institutional Investors who will invest an initial subscription amount larger than Euro 25 million. Euro-denominated Class “I-II” Shares is subject to a subscription tax (taxe d’abonnement) at an annual rate of 0.01% of its Net Assets as at the end of the calendar

quarter which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

Subscription to British Pound-denominated Class “K-Retail” Shares is open to retail investors who are resident in the United Kingdom. British Pound-denominated Class “K-Retail” Shares is subject to a subscription tax (taxe d’abonnement) at an annual rate of 0.05% of its Net Assets as at the end of the calendar quarter which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

Subscription to British Pound-denominated Class “K-Institutional” Shares is only open to Institutional Investors who are resident in the United Kingdom. British Pound-denominated Class “K-Institutional” Shares is subject to a subscription tax (taxe d’abonnement) at an annual rate of 0.01% of its Net Assets as at the end of the calendar quarter which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

No commissions on management fee may be paid to any Sub-Distributor or financial intermediary in relation to any of the Euro-denominated Class “Z” Shares and any of the British Pound-denominated Class “K-Retail”.

Euro-denominated Class “R” Shares does charge rebates or commissions which may be retained or passed on by the Sub-Distributors or financial intermediary depending on applicable law and market practice.

The Board of Directors is authorised without limitation to issue an unlimited number of fully paid up Shares of any Class at any time within each Sub-Fund. Upon creation of new Classes, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Board of Directors may delegate to duly authorised agents, who shall be structured as corporate entities, the power to accept requests for subscription, to receive payment of the price of the new Shares to be issued and to deliver them. The Board of Directors may also delegate to any director, manager, or officer the power to accept request for subscription and instruct any duly authorised agent, who shall be structured as corporate entity, to receive payment of the price of the new Shares to be issued and to deliver them.

Charges and expenses

All the charges and expenses to be borne by the investors in relation to the Shares are fully described and detailed in the “Charges and expenses” section of this Prospectus.

Issue and sale of shares.

The Subscription Price per Share will be the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the relevant Sub-Fund as of the Valuation Day, calculated in accordance with the Articles.

The Minimum Initial Investment requirements are set out for each Sub-Fund or Class of Shares in the relevant Supplement.

Subsequent subscriptions, other than, as the case may be as mentioned in the relevant Supplement, through reinvestment of dividends, must ordinarily equal or exceed the Minimum Initial Investment amount of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class of Shares. Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements may be set out for each Sub-Fund or Class of Shares in the relevant Supplement.

The Company reserves the right at its full discretion to accept or reject subscriptions in any amount, whole or part, to suspend under the terms of the Articles or at the Board of Directors' discretion in the best interests of the Company notably under other exceptional circumstances and without prior notice the issue of Shares of a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, to modify the Minimum Initial Investment or Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements and the manner in which Shares are offered and to change or eliminate the entry charge applicable to the purchase of Shares. The Board of Directors may also impose restrictions on the frequency at which Shares shall be issued in any Class of Shares in any Sub-Fund.

Investors whose applications are accepted will be allotted Shares issued on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share determined as of the Valuation Day (as defined for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Supplement) following receipt of the subscription request provided that such application is received at the registered office of the Registrar Agent by a time disclosed for each Sub-Fund or Class of Shares in the relevant Supplement and subject to receipt by the Depositary of the corresponding Subscription Price.

Different subscription procedures and time limits may apply if applications for Shares are made through a Sub-Distributor. In such instances, each investor should obtain from the Sub-Distributor information about the subscription procedure relevant to their application together with any time limit by which the subscription must be received. Investors should note that they may be unable to subscribe for Shares through a Sub-Distributor on days that such Sub-Distributor is not open for business.

Investors shall be required to complete a subscription form as may be prescribed from time to time or other documentation satisfactory to the Registrar Agent (and the Company as the case may be).

Payments for Shares will be required to be made in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class of Shares, within the timeframe specified for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Supplement. Any applications made in currencies other than the Reference Currency of the relevant Class of Shares will be converted into that currency at prevailing exchange rates. This foreign exchange transaction will be at the cost and risk of the relevant investor.

Payments for Shares should be made to the order of the Depositary by electronic bank transfer net of all bank charges (except where local banking practices do not allow electronic bank transfers).

Other methods of payment are subject to the prior approval of the Registrar Agent and of the Company. Where payments do not result in the immediate receipt of cleared funds, processing of the subscription will be deferred until cleared monies are received, unless otherwise agreed with the Company or its duly appointed agents. If payment is not received within the timeframe specified for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Supplement, then the Company reserves the right to cancel any allotment of the relevant Shares without prejudice to the right of the Company to obtain compensation for any loss directly or indirectly resulting from the failure of an applicant to effect settlement.

The Company may, if a prospective Shareholder requests and the Board of Directors so agrees, satisfy any application for subscription of Shares which is proposed to be made by way of contribution in kind. The nature and type of assets to be accepted in any such case shall be determined by the Board of Directors and must correspond to the investment policy and restrictions of the Company or the Sub-Fund being invested in. A report relating to the contributed assets must be delivered to the Company by an independent auditor (*réviseur d'entreprises agréé*). All costs associated with such contribution in kind shall be borne by the Shareholder making the contribution, or by such other third party as agreed by the Company or in any other way which the Board of Directors considers fair to all Shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

The issue of shares may be suspended under the terms of the Articles or at the Board of Directors' discretion in the best interests of the Company notably under other exceptional circumstances.

In the case of suspension of dealings in Shares the application will be dealt with on the first Valuation Day following the end of such suspension period.

In the event of the transfer of Shares to a third party, the Board of Directors shall be authorised to require from the transferor all of the information deemed necessary to identify the proposed transferee and prevent the

ownership of Shares by such proposed transferee in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Articles.

Restriction on ownership of Shares

In compliance with the Articles, the Company may restrict or prevent the legal or beneficial ownership of shares or prohibit certain practices as disclosed in this Prospectus such as late trading and market timing by any person (individual, corporation, partnership or other entity), if in the opinion of the Board of Directors such ownership or practices may (i) result in a breach of any provisions of the Articles, this Prospectus or law or regulations of any jurisdiction, or (ii) require the Company, its Management Company or its Investment Manager (if any) to be registered under any laws or regulations whether as an investment fund or otherwise, or cause the Company to be required to comply with any registration requirements in respect of any of its Shares, whether in the United States of America or any other jurisdiction; or (iii) may cause the Company, its Management Company, its Investment Manager (if any) or Shareholders any legal, regulatory, taxation, administrative or financial disadvantages which they would not have otherwise incurred (such person being herein referred to as "Prohibited Persons"). In addition, a Prohibited Person shall also include any person (individual, corporation, partnership or other entity) which hold more than 10% of the shares of any Sub-Fund at the time of issue, or any time thereafter without written authorisation by the Board of Directors.

In addition, the Board of Directors has resolved to prevent the ownership of Shares by US Persons.

The sale of Shares of certain Classes may also be restricted to Institutional Investors and the Company will not issue or give effect to any transfer of Shares of such Classes to any investor who may not be considered an Institutional Investor. The Company may, at its discretion, delay the acceptance of any subscription for Shares of a Class restricted to Institutional Investors until such date as it has received sufficient evidence on the qualification of the investor as an Institutional Investor. If it appears at any time that a holder of Shares of a Class restricted to Institutional Investors is not an Institutional Investor, the Company will, at its discretion, redeem the relevant Shares in accordance with the provisions under the section "Redemption of shares" below.

The Company reserves the right to require the relevant Shareholders to indemnify the Company against any losses, costs or expenses arising as a result of any compulsory redemption of shares due to the shares being held by, on behalf or for the account or for the benefit of, Prohibited Persons or investors who are found to be in breach of, or have failed to provide, the

required representations, warranties or information in a timely manner. The Company may pay such losses, costs or expenses out of the proceeds of any compulsory redemption and/or redeem all or part of the relevant Shareholders' Shares in order to pay for such losses, costs or expenses.

Nominees

Nominees are banks and financial institutions appointed as Sub-Distributors by the Management Company or the company responsible for arranging the distribution of the Shares of the Company which act as intermediaries between investors and the Company. Subject to local laws in countries where Shares are offered, the Sub-Distributors and their agents, if any, may, on the request of the respective investor, act as nominee for such investors. As nominee, the Sub-Distributor or its agents, if any, shall, in their name but as nominee for the investor, purchase, convert or redeem Shares and request registration of such operations in the register of shareholders. However, the investor is not obliged to make use of a nominee service provided by the Sub-Distributor and its agents and shall be entitled at any time to claim direct title to the Shares. In order to empower the nominee to vote at any general meeting of shareholders, the investor shall provide the nominee with specific or general voting instructions to that effect. Applicants retain the ability to directly invest in the Company without using a nominee service.

The terms and conditions of the nominee services, if any, will be provided in the relevant distribution or nominee agreement.

The Sub-Distributor and its agents, if any, will at all times comply with any obligations imposed by any applicable laws, rules and regulations with respect to anti-money laundering and will furthermore adopt procedures designed to ensure, to the extent applicable, that they shall comply with the foregoing undertaking. To the extent the Sub-Distributor or its agents are not submitted to anti-money laundering regulations, the necessary control will be carried out by the Registrar Agent of the Company.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

The Company, the Management Company, the Registrar Agent, any Sub-Distributor and their officers are subject to the provisions of legislation currently in force in Luxembourg relating to monies which are derived directly or indirectly from criminal activity including but not limited to activities relating to illegal substances and, where appropriate, for the provisions of similar legislation in force in any other relevant country. Applicants will be required to furnish independent documentary evidence

of their identity, a permanent address and information relating to the source of the monies to be invested.

Failure to provide such information or documentation in a timely manner could result in delay in the allotment of Shares, or in a refusal to allot Shares.

Market Timing and Late Trading

Subscriptions and conversions of Shares should be made for investment purposes only. The Company does not permit market-timing or other excessive trading practices. Excessive, short-term (market-timing) trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance. To minimise harm to the Company and the Shareholders, the Board of Directors or the Administrative Agent on its behalf have the right to reject any subscription or conversion order, or levy in addition to any subscription, redemption or conversion fees which may be charged according to the Supplements, a fee of up to 2% of the value of the order for the benefit of the Company from any investor who is engaging in excessive trading or has a history of excessive trading or if an investor's trading, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, has been or may be disruptive to the Company or any of the Sub-Funds. In making this judgment, the Company may consider trading done in multiple accounts under common ownership or control. The Board of Directors also has the power to redeem all Shares held by a Shareholder who is or has been engaged in excessive trading. The Board of Directors or the Company will not be held liable for any loss resulting from rejected orders or mandatory redemptions.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions are dealt with at an unknown Net Asset Value per Share.

Redemption of shares.

Each Shareholder of the Company may at any time request the Registrar Agent to redeem on any Valuation Day all or any of the Shares held by such Shareholder in any Class of Shares in any Sub-Funds.

Shareholders desiring to have all or any of their Shares redeemed should apply in writing to the registered office of the Registrar Agent.

The Board of Directors may delegate to duly authorised agents, who shall be structured as corporate entities, the power to accept requests for redemption and effect the payment of redemption proceeds. The Board of Directors may also delegate to any director, manager, or officer the power to accept request for redemption and instruct any duly authorised agent, who shall be structured as corporate entity, to effect the payment of redemption proceeds.

Redemption requests should contain the following information (if applicable): the identity, address and signature of the Shareholder requesting the redemption, the number of Shares to be redeemed, the relevant Sub-Fund and Class of Shares and details as to where payment should be made. Failure to provide required documentation or information may result in the withholding of redemption proceeds.

Shareholders whose applications for redemption are accepted will have their Shares redeemed at the next Valuation Day provided that the applications have been received in Luxembourg by a time disclosed for each Class of Shares in the relevant Supplement.

Shares will be redeemed at a price based on the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class of Shares within the relevant Sub-Fund (the "Redemption Price").

The Redemption Price shall be paid within the timeframe specified for each Class of Shares or Sub-Fund in the relevant Supplement. When there is insufficient liquidity or in other exceptional circumstances, the Board of Directors reserves the right to postpone the payment of redemption proceeds.

Payment will be made by cheque mailed to the Shareholder at the address of record in the register of Shareholders maintained by the Registrar Agent or by wire to an account indicated by the Shareholder, in the Shareholder's name, at such Shareholder's expense and at the Shareholder's risk. No third-party payments will be made.

The Company shall have the right, if the Board of Directors so determines, to satisfy payment of the Redemption Price to any Shareholder who agrees, in specie by allocating to the holder investments from the portfolio of assets set up in connection with such Sub-Fund equal in value (calculated in the manner described in the Articles)

as of the Valuation Day on which the Redemption Price is calculated, to the value of the Shares to be redeemed. The nature and type of assets to be transferred in such case shall be determined on a fair and reasonable basis and without prejudicing the interests of the other holders of Shares and the valuation used shall be confirmed by a special report of the Auditors of the Company. The costs of any such transfers shall be borne by the transferee.

The Redemption Price will be paid in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class of Shares or in any other freely convertible currency specified by the Shareholder. In the latter case, any currency conversion costs and risk shall be borne by the Shareholder.

The Redemption Price may be higher or lower than the price paid at the time of subscription or purchase. Shares in any Sub-Fund will not be redeemed if the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share in such Sub-Fund is suspended by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Articles.

If, as a result of any request for redemption, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares held by any Shareholder in a Class of Shares would fall below the Minimum Investment Requirements indicated in the Supplement of certain Sub-Funds, the Company (or the Registrar Agent as the case may be) may treat such request as a request to redeem the entire shareholding of such Shareholder in such Class of Shares.

If on any Valuation Day, the redemption requests exceed 10% of the total number of Shares in issuance of any Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may decide that part or all of such requests for redemption will be deferred pro rata, so that 10% limit is not exceeded. On the next Valuation Day following that period, these redemption requests will be satisfied in priority to later requests, subject always to the 10% limit. Following that period, with respect to the next relevant Valuation Day, these redemption requests will be met in priority to later requests, if necessary on a pro-rata basis among involved Shareholders.

If with respect to any given Valuation Day, redemption requests amount to the total number of Shares in issue in any Class(es) of Shares or Sub-Funds or if the remaining number of Shares in issue in that Sub-Fund or Class of Shares after such redemptions would represent a total Net Asset Value below the minimum level of assets under management required for such Sub-Fund or Class of Shares to be operated in an efficient manner, the Board of Directors may decide to terminate and liquidate the Sub-Fund or Class of Shares in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Articles. For the purpose of determining the Redemption Price, the calculation of the Net Asset Value per share of the relevant Sub-Funds or Class(es) of Shares shall take into consideration all liabilities that will

be incurred in terminating and liquidating said Class(es) of Shares or Sub-Funds.

The redemption of Shares may be suspended under the terms the Articles or in other exceptional cases where the circumstances and the best interests of the Shareholders so require.

The Articles enable the Company to compulsorily redeem Shares held by Prohibited Persons. Additionally, the Company may redeem Shares of any Shareholder if the Board of Directors determine that any of the representations given by the Shareholder were not true and accurate or have ceased to be true and accurate or that the continuing ownership of Shares by the Shareholder would cause an undue risk of adverse tax consequences to the Company or any of its Shareholders. The Company may also redeem Shares of a Shareholder if it determines that the continuing ownership of Shares by such Shareholder may be prejudicial to the Company or any of its Shareholders.

All redeemed Shares may be cancelled.

Conversion of shares.

Shareholders have the right, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified, to convert Shares from one Class of Shares of a Sub-Fund into Shares of the same Class of Shares of another Sub-Fund. If appropriate and as disclosed for each Sub-Fund in the Supplements, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund. The conversion request may not be accepted until any previous transaction involving the shares to be converted has been fully settled.

The rate at which Shares of any Class in any Sub-Fund shall be converted will be determined by reference to the respective Net Asset Values of the relevant Shares and currency exchange rate if denominated in different Reference Currency, calculated as of the same Valuation Day following receipt of the documents referred to below. The conversion charge is indicated for each Class of Shares or Sub-Fund in the relevant Supplement.

If Shares are converted into Shares of another Sub-Fund or Class of Shares having a higher sales charge, the Company retains the right to charge, in addition to the conversion fee (if any) which is described in the "Charges and expenses" section of this Prospectus, a fee equal to the difference in percentage of the sales charges of the relevant Shares.

A conversion of Shares of one Sub-Fund into Shares of another Sub-Fund, including conversions between Classes of Shares, will be treated as a redemption of Shares and a simultaneous purchase of Shares. A converting Shareholder may, therefore, realise a taxable gain or loss in connection with the conversion under the laws of the country of the Shareholder's citizenship, residence or domicile.

Shares may be tendered for conversion on any Valuation Day. The conversion of Shares between Sub-Funds and/or Classes of Shares having different calculation frequencies of the Net Asset Value may only be effected on a common Valuation Day.

All terms and notices regarding the redemption of Shares shall equally apply to the conversion of Shares.

No conversion of Shares will be effected until the following documents have been received at the registered office of the Registrar Agent:

- a duly completed conversion request form or other written notification acceptable to the Registrar Agent;
- the transfer form duly completed together with any other documentation that may be requested by the Registrar Agent (or the Company as the case may be) from time to time (including the same identification documentation and information required of new Shareholders as noted above).

In converting Shares of a Sub-Fund into Shares of another Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, a Shareholder must meet the applicable Minimum Initial Investment requirements indicated for certain Classes of Shares in the relevant Supplement.

If, as a result of any request for conversion, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares held by the converting Shareholder in a Class of Shares of a Sub-Fund falls below the Minimum Holding Investment requirement indicated in the relevant Supplement, the Company may treat such request as a request to convert the entire shareholding of such Shareholder in such Class.

If on any Valuation Day, the conversion requests exceed 10% of the total number of Shares in issuance of any Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may decide that part or all of such requests for conversion will be deferred pro rata, so that 10% limit is not exceeded. On the next Valuation Day following that period, these conversion requests will be satisfied in priority to later requests, subject always to the 10% limit. Following that period, with respect to the next relevant Valuation Day, these conversion requests will be met in priority to later requests, if necessary on a pro-rata basis among involved Shareholders.

Shares of any Class in any Sub-Fund will not be converted in circumstances where the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of such Sub-Fund is suspended by the Company pursuant to the Articles.

Conversion will be carried out using the following formula:

$$A = \frac{(B \times C \times D) - E}{F}$$

- A being the number of Shares to be allotted in the new Sub-Fund or Class of Shares;
- B being the number of Shares to be converted in the initial Sub-Fund or Class of Shares;
- C being the Net Asset Value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the Shares to be converted in the initial Sub-Fund or Class of Shares;
- D being the exchange rate applicable on the Valuation Day for the currencies of the two Sub-Funds or Classes of Shares;
- E being the conversion fees applicable (as indicated for each Sub-Fund or Class of Shares in the relevant Supplement);
- F being the Net Asset Value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the Shares to be allotted in the new Sub-Fund or Class of Shares.

Determination of the Net Asset Value.

1. Calculation

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Sub-Fund shall be expressed in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class as determined in the Supplements and shall be calculated for each Sub-Fund by dividing the Net Assets of the relevant Sub-Fund attributable to each Class of Shares, being the value of the portion of assets less the portion of liabilities attributable to such Class, on any such Valuation Day by the number of Shares in the relevant Class then outstanding, in accordance with the valuation rules set forth below. The Net Asset Value per Share may be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the relevant currency as the Board of Directors shall determine.

The Company's Net Asset Value shall be equal at all times to the total Net Asset Value of all its Sub-Funds.

The value of the assets shall be determined as follows:

- a) The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received is deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof is arrived at after making such discount as may be considered appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.
- b) The value of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and any financial assets listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market is based on the last available price on the relevant market which is normally the principal market for such assets.
- c) In the event that any assets are not listed or dealt in on any Regulated Market, any stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market, or if, with respect to assets listed or dealt in on any such markets, the price as determined pursuant to subparagraph (b) is not representative of the fair market value of the relevant assets, the value of such assets will be based on reasonably foreseeable sales prices determined prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors.
- d) The Board of Directors may authorise the use of the amortised cost method of valuation for short-term transferable debt securities in certain Sub-Funds of the Company. This method involves valuing a security at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortisation to maturity of any discount or premium regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the security or other instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value as determined by amortised cost, is higher or lower than the price the Sub-Fund would receive if it sold the securities. For certain short term transferable debt securities, the yield to a Shareholder may differ somewhat from that which could be obtained from a similar sub-fund which marks its portfolio securities to market each day.
- e) The liquidating value of futures, forward and options contracts not traded on Regulated Markets, stock exchanges in Other States or on Other Regulated Markets shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established by the Board of Directors, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts traded on Regulated Markets, stock exchanges in Other States or on Other Regulated Markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on Regulated Markets, stock exchanges in Other States or Other Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded by the Company; provided that if a futures, forward or option contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which Net Assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Board of Directors may deem fair and reasonable.
- f) Interest rate swaps will be valued at their market value established by reference to the applicable interest rates curve. Index and financial instruments related swaps will be valued at their market value established by reference to the applicable index or financial instrument. The valuation of the index or financial instrument relating swap agreement shall be based upon the market value of such swap transaction established in good faith. Total return swaps will be valued on a consistent basis.
- g) Spot currency contracts are valued at their respective fair market values determined on the basis of prices supplied by independent services.
- h) Units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs will be valued at their last determined and available Net Asset Value or, if such price is not representative of the fair market value of such assets, then the price shall be determined on a fair and equitable basis. Units or shares of closed ended UCIs will be valued at their available stock market value.
- i) All other securities and other assets will be valued at fair market value as determined in good faith pursuant to the procedures established by the Board of Directors.

The value of all assets and liabilities not expressed in the Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund or Class will be converted into the Reference Currency of such Sub-Fund or Class at rates last quoted by any major bank. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined in good faith by or under procedures established by the Board of Directors at rates last quoted by any major bank. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined in good faith by or under procedures established by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors, in its discretion, may permit some other method of valuation to be used if they consider that such valuation better reflects the fair value of any asset of the Company.

In the event that the quotations of certain assets held by the Company should not be available for calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share in a Class, each one of these quotations might be replaced by its last known quotation (provided this last known quotation is also representative) preceding the last quotation of the relevant month or by the last appraisal of the last quotation of such month on the relevant Valuation Day, as determined by the Board of Directors.

If since the time of determination of the Net Asset Value there has been a material change in the quotations in the markets on which a substantial portion of the investments attributable to the relevant Class of Shares are dealt in or quoted, the Company may, in order to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and the Company, cancel the first valuation and carry out a second valuation, in which case all relevant subscription and redemption requests will be dealt with on the basis of that second valuation.

The Net Asset Value per Share and the issue, redemption and conversion prices per Share of each Class within each Sub-Fund may be obtained during business hours at the Registered Office.

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error and the correction of the consequences resulting from non-compliance with the investment rules applicable to the Company, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in Circular CSSF 02/77, as amended or restated from time to time, subject to the different tolerance threshold applicable for Net Asset Value calculation errors in the Sub-Fund Particulars for each relevant Sub-Fund.

2. Temporary suspension of the calculation

The Company may temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share of any particular Class and/or the issue and redemption of its Shares from its Shareholders as well as the conversion from and to Shares of each Class:

- a) when any exchange or regulated market that supplies the price of the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or in the event that transactions on such exchange or market are suspended, subject to restrictions, or impossible to execute in volumes allowing the determination of fair prices;
- b) when the information or calculation sources normally used to determine the value of the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund are unavailable;
- c) during any period when any breakdown or malfunction occurs in the means of communication network or IT media normally employed in determining the price or value of the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund, or which is required to calculate the Net Asset Value per Share;
- d) when exchange, capital transfer or other restrictions prevent the execution of transactions of the Company or a Sub-Fund or prevent the execution of transactions at normal rates of exchange and conditions for such transactions;
- e) when exchange, capital transfer or other restrictions prevent the repatriation of assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of Shares or prevent the execution of such repatriation at normal rates of exchange and conditions for such repatriation;
- f) when the legal, political, economic, military or monetary environment, or an event of force majeure, prevents the Company from being able to manage the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund in a normal manner and/or prevent the determination of their value in a reasonable manner;
- g) when there is a suspension of the Net Asset Value calculation or of the issue, redemption or conversion rights by the investment fund(s) in which the Company or a Sub-Fund is invested;
- h) following the suspension of the Net Asset Value calculation and/or the issue, redemption and conversion at the level of a master fund in which the Company or a Sub-Fund invests as a feeder fund;
- i) when, for any other reason, the prices or values of the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund cannot

be promptly or accurately ascertained or when it is otherwise impossible to dispose of the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund in the usual way and/or without materially prejudicing the interests of shareholders;

- j) in the event of a notice to Shareholders convening an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of dissolving and liquidating the Company or informing them about the termination and liquidation of a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, and more generally, during the process of liquidation of the Company, a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares;
- k) during the process of establishing exchange ratios in the context of a merger, a contribution of assets, an asset or share split or any other restructuring transaction;
- l) during any period when the dealing of the shares of the Company or Sub-Fund or Class of Shares on any relevant stock exchange where such Shares are listed is suspended or restricted or closed; and
- m) in exceptional circumstances, whenever the Board of Directors considers it necessary in order to avoid irreversible negative effects on the Company, a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, in compliance with the principle of fair treatment of Shareholders in their best interests.

In the event of exceptional circumstances which could adversely affect the interests of the Shareholders or where significant requests for subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares are received for a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, the Board of Directors reserves the right to determine the Net Asset Value per share for that Sub-Fund or Class of Shares only after the Company has completed the necessary investments or disinvestments in securities or other assets for the Sub-Fund or Class of Shares concerned.

The suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value and/or, where applicable, of the issue, redemption and/or conversion of Shares, shall be published and/or communicated to Shareholders as required by applicable laws and regulations.

The suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value and/or, where applicable, of the issue, redemption and/or conversion of shares in any Sub-Fund or Class of Shares shall have no effect on the calculation of the Net Asset Value and/or, where applicable, of the issue, redemption and/or conversion of Shares in any other Sub-Fund or Class of Shares.

Any request for subscription or redemption shall be irrevocable except in the event of a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value in the relevant Sub-

Fund, in which case applicants and Shareholders may give notice that they wish to withdraw their application. If no such notice is received by the Company, such application will be considered on the first Valuation Day following the end of the period of suspension.

Distribution policy.

In each Class of Shares within each Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may issue capitalisation Shares and distribution Shares, as more fully described in the relevant Supplement.

Distribution Shares may pay a dividend to their holders whereas capitalisation Shares capitalise their entire earnings.

The annual general meeting shall decide, on recommendation of the Board of Directors, what share of the Company's profits shall be distributed from each relevant Class of Shares. Distribution of a dividend may be decided independently of all capital gains or losses, realised or unrealised. Moreover, dividends may include a distribution of capital up to the minimum legal capital foreseen in the Law of 2010.

Consequently, the annual general meeting may approve, for each Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, the distribution of the net income and capital gains, realised or unrealised, after deduction of capital losses, realised or unrealised. The amounts corresponding to income attributable to the Shares of a Class which decided not to pay a dividend will be capitalised in the assets of the Class concerned.

It is the Company's intention that Shares of each Sub-Fund shall receive at least one annual distribution, normally payable no later than six months after the end of the accounting year to which such dividends relate, comprising the income of the Sub-Fund attributable to the relevant Class net of revenue expenses or, if greater, such amount as to enable the Class to attain the UK Inland Revenue distributing funds certification for the relevant accounts year (which for the avoidance of doubt may mean that part of such distribution is made out of capital profits).

The type of distribution (net investment income or capital) will be specified in the Company's financial statements. Every resolution of the annual general meeting deciding the distribution of a dividend in a Sub-Fund must be approved by the Shareholders of the said Sub-Fund by a simple majority vote of the Shareholders present or represented.

For each Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of interim dividends in compliance with legal requirements.

The distribution policy of each Class of Shares within each Sub-Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement.

Entitlement to dividends and allocations not claimed will be deposited, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, in escrow at the "Caisse de Consignation" on behalf of the persons entitled thereto. Proceeds not claimed within the statutory period will be forfeited in accordance with laws and regulations.

Data protection.

The Company, acting as data controller (the “Data Controller”), collects, stores and processes by electronic or other means the data supplied by the Shareholders at the time of their subscription for the purpose of fulfilling the services required by the Shareholders and complying with its legal obligations.

Any data collected by the Company are to be processed in accordance with the data protection law applicable to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Regulation n°2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the “Data Protection Law”).

The data processed includes the name, address and invested amount of each Shareholder (or, if the Shareholder is a legal person, of its contact person(s) and/or beneficial owner(s)) as well as any data requested by the Company in order to ensure the Company’s compliance with applicable anti-money laundering/know your customer, counter terrorist financing, FATCA and CRS rules (the “Personal Data”).

The investor may, at his/her/its discretion, refuse to communicate the Personal Data to the Company. In this case however the Company may reject his request for subscription of Shares in the Company.

Personal Data supplied by the Shareholders is processed in order to enter into and execute the subscription in the Company, for the legitimate interests of the Data Controller. In particular, the data supplied by Shareholders is processed for the purpose of (i) maintaining the register of Shareholders, (ii) processing subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares and payments of dividends to Shareholders, (iii) performing controls on late trading and market timing practices, (iv) complying with applicable anti-money laundering/know your customer, counter terrorist financing, FATCA and CRS rules.

The Personal Data may also be processed by the Data Controller’s data recipients (the “Recipients”) which, in the context of the above-mentioned purposes, refer to the Management Company, the Depositary, Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Domiciliary and Corporate Agent, the Distributor, the Independent Auditors and the Legal Advisor. The Recipients may, under their own responsibility, disclose Personal Data to their agents and/or delegates (the “Sub-Recipients”), which shall process the Personal Data for the sole purposes of assisting the Recipients in providing their services to the Data Controller and/or assisting the Recipients in fulfilling their own legal obligations. The Recipients and Sub-Recipients may be located either inside or outside the European Economic Area (the “EEA”). Where the Recipients and Sub-Recipients are located outside the

EEA in a country which does not ensure an adequate level of protection for Personal data (including Malaysia), transfer to such countries shall rely upon legally binding transfer agreements in the form of the EU Commission approved model clauses. In this respect, Shareholders have a right to request copies of the relevant document for enabling the Personal Data transfer(s) towards such countries by writing to the Data Controller. The Recipients and Sub-Recipients may, as the case may be, process the Personal Data as data processors (when processing the Personal Data upon the instruction of the Data Controller), or as distinct data controllers (when processing the Personal Data for their own purposes, namely fulfilling their own legal obligations). The Personal Data may also be transferred to third-parties such as governmental or regulatory agencies, including tax authorities, in accordance with applicable laws and regulation. In particular, Personal Data may be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities which in turn may, acting as data controller, disclose the same to foreign tax authorities.

In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Data Protection Law, the Shareholder has the right to:

- access his/her/its Personal Data;
- correct his/her/its Personal Data where it is inaccurate or incomplete;
- object to the processing of his/her/its Personal Data;
- ask for erasure of his/her/its Personal Data;
- ask for Personal Data portability under certain conditions.

The Shareholder also has the right to object to the use of his/her/its Personal Data for marketing purposes.

The Shareholder may exercise the above rights by writing to the Company at its Registered Office.

The Shareholder also acknowledges the existence of his/her/its right to lodge a complaint with the National Commission for Data Protection (“CNPD”) at the following address: 1, Avenue du Rock’n’Roll, L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Personal Data shall not be retained for longer than the time required for the purpose of its processing, subject to the legal limitation periods.

Charges and expenses.

Charges taken before investing

These are deducted from a Shareholder's investment amount.

No fees or charges such as entry fees are applied at subscription by the Company or Triodos Investment Management B.V. in its role as Management Company and/or Distributor. However, investors should note that Sub-Distributors and/or other selling agents or other financial intermediaries might charge additional charges for services provided by them to investors, for their benefit. The precise amount of these additional charges can be obtained from the relevant Sub-Distributor, selling agent or financial intermediary.

Charges taken after investing

These are deducted from a Shareholder's conversion amount or redemption proceeds.

a. Conversion fee

The Company does not apply any conversion fee.

b. Exit charge

No fees or charges such as exit fees are applied at redemption by the Company or Triodos Investment Management B.V. in its role as Management Company and/or Distributor. However, investors should note that Sub-Distributors and/or other selling agents or other financial intermediaries might charge additional charges for services provided by them to investors, for their benefit. The precise amount of these additional charges can be obtained from the relevant Sub-Distributor, selling agent or financial intermediary.

Fees and expenses taken from the Sub-Funds over a year

These fees and expenses are deducted from the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Funds and are the same for Shareholders of a given Sub-Fund. The amount paid varies depending on the value of the Net Asset Value of the Classes of the Sub-Fund. Fees and expenses borne by the Sub-Funds may be subject to VAT and other applicable taxes.

a. Sub-Fund expenses

The Sub-Funds and their Classes pay directly the expenses ("the Sub-Fund Expenses") described below. They include but are not limited to:

- the normal commissions on transactions and banking, brokerage relating to the assets of the Sub-Funds (including interest, taxes, governmental duties, charges and levies) or expenses incurred in respect thereof. These expenses may also be related to the hedging of the Classes of Shares and any other transaction-related cost;
- the costs and expenses incurred in connection with the incorporation of the Company, including those incurred in the preparation and publication of the Prospectus, as well as the taxes, duties and any other publication expenses. These have been borne by the initial Sub-Funds and have been amortised over a period of five years. Expenses incurred in connection with the creation of any additional Sub-Fund shall be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund and, where applicable, will be written off in proportion to their Net Assets over a period not exceeding five years. The maximum formation expenses of any additional Sub-Fund launched after the initial Sub-Funds will be described in the relevant Supplement;
- the "taxe d'abonnement" as described in chapter "Taxation" and taxes in relation to the investments (such as withholding taxes) and transactions (such as stamp duties);
- the Belgian Net Asset Tax.

b. Management fee

The Management Company is entitled to receive in respect of each Class, if any, within each Sub-Fund an annual fee (the "Management Fee"). This fee will be used to cover charges and expenses of the Sub-Fund to be paid to the Management Company and the Sub-Distributors. The Management Fee is separately disclosed for each Sub-Fund in the paragraph "Charges and expenses" of each Supplement, and payable quarterly out of the assets attributable to the relevant Class of Shares or Sub-Fund as a percentage of the Net Assets of the Sub-Fund and/or Class. The Management Fee is excluding VAT when applicable.

c. Service fee

Furthermore, the Classes of Shares will incur a fixed annual service fee (the "Service Fee") to cover the expenses related to the administration and safekeeping of assets, and other ongoing operating and administrative expenses.

The Service Fee is accrued at each calculation of the Net Asset Value at the percentage specified in the paragraph "Charges and expenses" of each Supplement. This Service Fee is fixed in the sense that the Management Company will bear the excess of any such expenses above the rate specified for each Class of Shares in the Supplement

of the relevant Sub-Fund. Conversely, the Management Company will be entitled to retain any amount by which the rate of these fees to be borne by the Classes of Shares, as set out in the Supplement, exceeds the actual expenses incurred by the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund shall pay for the general costs and expenses directly attributable to it. General costs and expenses that cannot be attributed to a given Sub-Fund of the Company shall be allocated to the Sub-Funds of the Company in proportion to their respective Net Assets. These fees are all part of the Service Fee.

The Service Fee shall cover:

- The fees of the Depositary, Administrative Agent, Registrar Agent, Paying Agent and Domiciliary Agent;
- Proxy voting costs;
- The costs incurred for the obtention of sustainability labels;
- Audit fees;
- Remuneration of the Board of Directors and their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, insurance coverage, and reasonable travelling costs in connection with board meetings;
- Fees for legal and tax advisors;
- The costs for the publication of the Subscription and Redemption Prices;
- The costs of holding shareholders meetings;
- Expenses incurred in the payment of dividends;
- Any fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining the registration of the Company with any stock exchanges or other markets in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and in any other country;
- Costs related to the distribution of the Sub-Funds, and to the registration of the Sub-Funds for public offering in foreign jurisdictions including fees due to supervisory authorities in such countries;
- Fees of local paying agents and listing agents;
- Any permanent representatives in places of registration, as well as any other agent employed by the Company;
- Reporting and publishing expenses, including the costs of preparing, printing, advertising and distributing prospectuses, explanatory memoranda, periodical reports or registration statements and other necessary documents concerning the Company;
- All other operating expenses.

The Service Fee does not include:

- The Sub-Fund Expenses described under a. above
- The Management Fee described under b. above
- The fees charged for any third-party research and research-related services provided to the Management Company. Research fees are borne by

the Management Company and are not charged to the Sub-Funds.

Taxation.

The following information is of a general nature only and is based on the Company's understanding of certain aspects of the laws and practice in force in Luxembourg as of the date of this Prospectus. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that might be relevant to an investment decision. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. It is a description of the essential material Luxembourg tax consequences with respect to the Shares and may not include tax considerations that arise from rules of general application or that are generally assumed to be known to Shareholders. This summary is based on the laws in force in Luxembourg on the date of this Prospectus and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date. Prospective Shareholders should consult their professional advisors with respect to particular circumstances, the effects of state, local or foreign laws to which they may be subject and as to their tax position.

Please be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings below applies for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in the present section to a tax, duty, levy, impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Also, please note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*) as well as personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu*). Corporate taxpayers may further be subject to net worth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*), as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax, as well as the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayer's resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply as well.

I. Taxation of the Company

1. Subscription tax

The Company is as a rule liable in Luxembourg to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% per annum, such tax being payable quarterly on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the Company at the end of the relevant calendar quarter.

This rate is however of 0.01% per annum for:

- undertakings, the exclusive object of which is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions;
- undertakings, the exclusive object of which is the collective investment in deposits with credit institutions; and
- individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments as well as for individual classes of securities issued within a UCI or within a compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments, provided that the securities of such compartments or classes are reserved to one or more institutional investors.

Are further exempt from the subscription tax:

- the value of the assets represented by units held in other UCIs, provided such units have already been subject to the subscription tax provided for by Article 174 of the Law of 2010, or by Article 68 of the amended law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds or by Article 46 of the law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds;
- UCIs as well as individual compartment of UCIs with multiple compartments (i) whose securities are reserved for institutional investors, (ii) whose exclusive object is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions, (iii) whose weighted residual portfolio maturity does not exceed 90 days, and (iv) which have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency. Where several classes of securities exist within the UCI or the compartment, the exemption only applies to classes whose securities are reserved for institutional investors;
- UCIs whose securities are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement provision, or similar investment vehicles, created on the initiative of one or more employers for the benefit of their employees and (ii) companies of one or more employers investing funds they hold to provide retirement benefits to their employees;
- UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments whose main object is to invest in microfinance institutions;
- UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments (i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market, operating regularly, recognised and open to the public, and (ii) whose sole object is to replicate the performance of one or more indices. If several classes of securities exist within the UCI or the compartment, the exemption only applies to classes fulfilling the condition sub-point (i).

2. Withholding tax

Under current Luxembourg tax law, there is no withholding tax on any distribution, redemption or payment made by the Company to its Shareholders under the Shares. There is no withholding tax on the distribution of liquidation proceeds to the Shareholders either.

3. Income tax and net worth tax

Under current law and practice, the Company is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax or net worth tax.

4. Value added tax

The Company is considered in Luxembourg as a taxable person for value added tax ("VAT") purposes without input VAT deduction right with regards to its fund management activities. According to current Luxembourg legislation, a SICAV benefits from a VAT exemption for the services received which qualify as fund management services.

Other services supplied to the Company could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Company in Luxembourg as to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad.

No VAT liability in principle arises in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Company to its Shareholders to the extent such payments are linked to their subscription to the Company's Shares and do therefore not constitute the consideration received for any taxable services supplied.

5. Other taxes

No stamp or other tax is generally payable at a proportional rate in Luxembourg in connection with the issue of Shares against cash by the Company. Any amendment to the Articles of the Company is generally subject to a fixed registration duty of EUR 75.

The Company may be subject to withholding tax on dividends and interest and to tax on capital gains in the country of origin of its investments. As the Company itself is exempt from income tax, withholding tax and other taxes levied at source, if any, is not refundable in Luxembourg. Whether the Company may benefit from a double tax treaty concluded by Luxembourg must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

II. Taxation of the Shareholders

1. Luxembourg tax residency of the Shareholders

A Shareholder will not become resident, nor be deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg by reason only of the holding and/or disposing of the Shares or the execution, performance or enforcement of his rights thereunder.

2. Income tax

2.1. Luxembourg resident Shareholders

A Luxembourg resident Shareholder is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on reimbursement of share capital previously contributed to the Company.

Luxembourg resident individuals

Dividends and other payments derived from the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of either his private wealth or his professional/business activity, are subject to income tax at the ordinary progressive rates.

Capital gains realised upon the disposal of the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of his private wealth, are not subject to income tax, unless said capital gains qualify either as speculative gains or as gains on a substantial participation. Capital gains are deemed to be speculative and are thus subject to income tax at ordinary rates if the Shares are disposed of within six months after their acquisition or if their disposal precedes their acquisition. A participation is deemed to be substantial where a resident individual Shareholder holds or has held, either alone or together with his spouse or partner and/or minor children, directly or indirectly at any time within the 5 years preceding the disposal, more than 10% of the share capital of the company whose Shares are being disposed of. A Shareholder is also deemed to alienate a substantial participation if he acquired free of charge, within the 5 years preceding the transfer, a participation that was constituting a substantial participation in the hands of the alienator (or the alienators in case of successive transfers free of charge within the same five-year period). Capital gains realised on a substantial participation more than six months after the acquisition thereof are taxed according to the half-global rate method (i.e. the average rate applicable to the total income is calculated according to progressive income tax rates and half of the average rate is applied to the capital gains realised on the substantial participation). A disposal may include a sale, an exchange, a contribution or any other kind of alienation of the participation.

Capital gains realised on the disposal of the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of his professional/business activity, are

subject to income tax at ordinary rates. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the price for which the Shares have been disposed of and the lower of their cost or book value.

Luxembourg resident companies

A Luxembourg resident company (société de capitaux) must include any profits derived, as well as any gain realised on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares, in its taxable profits for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

Luxembourg residents benefiting from a special tax regime

Shareholders who are Luxembourg resident companies benefiting from a special tax regime, such as (i) UCIs governed by the Law of 2010, (ii) specialised investment funds governed by the amended law of 13 February 2007, (iii) family wealth management companies governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007, and (iv) reserved alternative investment funds governed by the law of 23 July 2016 and treated as a specialised investment fund for Luxembourg tax purposes are income tax exempt entities in Luxembourg, and profits derived from the Shares are thus not subject to Luxembourg income tax.

2.2. Luxembourg non-resident Shareholders

A non-resident, who has neither a permanent establishment nor a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on income received and capital gains realised upon the sale, disposal or redemption of the Shares.

A non-resident company which has a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, must include any income received, as well as any gain realised on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares, in its taxable income for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes. The same inclusion applies to individuals, acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, who have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

Shareholders should consult their professional advisors regarding the possible tax or other consequences of buying, holding, transferring or selling Shares under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

3. Net worth tax

A Luxembourg resident, as well as a non-resident Shareholder who has a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, are subject to Luxembourg net worth tax on such Shares, except if the Shareholder is (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) a UCI governed by the Law of 2010, (iii) a securitisation company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, (iv) a company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (v) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law of 13 July 2005, (vi) a specialised investment fund governed by the amended law of 13 February 2007, (vii) a family wealth management company governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007 or (viii) a reserved alternative investment fund governed by the law of 23 July 2016. However, (i) a securitisation company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, (ii) a company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (iii) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law of 13 July 2005, and (iv) a reserved alternative investment fund governed by the law of 23 July 2016 and treated as a venture capital vehicle for Luxembourg tax purposes remain subject to the minimum net worth tax in Luxembourg.

4. Other taxes

Under Luxembourg tax law, where an individual Shareholder is a resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes at the time of his death, the Shares are included in his taxable basis for inheritance tax purposes. On the contrary, no inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of the Shares upon death of a Shareholder in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance purposes.

Gift tax may be due on a gift or donation of the Shares, if embodied in a Luxembourg notarial deed or otherwise registered in Luxembourg.

5. Additional information for German Tax Resident Investors

Equity Funds

At least 50% of the value of the following Sub-Funds is invested permanently in Equity Participations within the meaning of Sec. 2 (8) German Investment Tax Act:

Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund
Triodos Impact Mixed Fund – Offensive
Triodos Pioneer Impact Fund

Mixed Funds

At least 25% of the value of the following Sub-Fund is invested permanently in Equity Participations within the meaning of Sec. 2 (8) German Investment Tax Act:

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund – Neutral

Equity Participations means shares in corporations admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another regulated market; shares in corporations which are resident in a Member State of the European Union or in another Contracting State to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to the income tax for corporations and are not exempt from it; shares in corporations which are resident in a non-member country and are subject to income taxation for corporations of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; shares in other investment funds either (i) equal to the quota of their value actually invested in the aforementioned shares in corporations and published on each valuation day of the other investment fund or (ii) in the amount of the minimum quota specified in the investment terms of the other investment fund.

III. Exchange of information

1. FATCA

Capitalised terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the FATCA Law (as defined below), unless provided otherwise herein.

The Company may be subject to the so-called FATCA legislation which generally requires reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service of non-U.S. Financial Institutions that do not comply with FATCA and direct or indirect ownership by U.S. persons of non-U.S. entities. As part of the process of implementing FATCA, the U.S. government has negotiated intergovernmental agreements with certain foreign jurisdictions which are intended to streamline reporting and compliance requirements for entities established in such foreign jurisdictions and subject to FATCA.

Luxembourg has entered into a Model I Intergovernmental Agreement implemented by the amended Luxembourg law dated 24 July 2015 (the “FATCA Law”) which requires Foreign Financial Institutions located in Luxembourg to report, when required, information on Financial Accounts held by Specified U.S. Persons, if any, to the Luxembourg tax authorities (Administration des contributions directes).

Under the terms of the FATCA Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

This status imposes on the Company the obligation to regularly obtain and verify information on all of its Shareholders. On the request of the Company, each Shareholder shall agree to provide certain information, including, in the case of a passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity (“NFFE”), information on the Controlling Persons of such NFFE, along with the required supporting documentation. Similarly, each Shareholder shall agree to actively provide to the Company within thirty (30) days any information that would affect its status, such as for instance a new mailing address or a new residency address.

FATCA may require the Company to disclose the names, addresses and taxpayer identification numbers (if available) of Shareholders as well as information such as account balances, income and gross proceeds (non-exhaustive list) to the Luxembourg tax authorities for the purposes set out in the FATCA Law. Such information will be relayed by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Additionally, the Company is responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has the right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Company are to be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Law.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid imposition of FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax or penalties as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholders may suffer material losses. The failure of the Company to obtain such information from each Shareholder and to transmit it to the Luxembourg tax authorities may trigger the 30% withholding tax to be imposed on payments of U.S. source income and on proceeds from the sale of property or other assets that could give rise to U.S. source interest and dividends as well as penalties.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company’s documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and/or penalties imposed on the Company as a result of such Shareholder’s failure to provide the information and the Company may, at its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Shareholders who invest through intermediaries are reminded to check if and how their intermediaries comply with this U.S. withholding tax and reporting regime.

Shareholders should consult a U.S. tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the above requirements.

2. CRS

Capitalised terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the CRS Law (as defined below), unless provided otherwise herein.

The Company may be subject to the Common Reporting Standard (the “CRS”) as set out in the Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 (the “CRS Law”) implementing Directive 2014/107/EU which provides for an automatic exchange of financial account information between Member States of the European Union as well as the OECD’s multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information signed on 29 October 2014 in Berlin, with effect as of 1 January 2016.

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

As such, as of 30 June 2017 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions as set out in the Company documentation, the Company will be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authorities personal and financial information related, inter alia, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to (i) certain Shareholders qualifying as Reportable Persons and (ii) Controlling Persons of certain non-financial entities (“NFEs”) which are themselves Reportable Persons. This information, as exhaustively set out in Annex I of the CRS Law (the “Information”), will include personal data related to the Reportable Persons.

The Company’s ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder providing the Company with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the Shareholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Company will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law.

Shareholders qualifying as passive NFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Company.

Additionally, the Company is responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Company are to be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Law.

The Shareholders are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons will be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. The Luxembourg tax authorities will, under their own responsibility, eventually exchange the reported information to the competent

authority of the Reportable Jurisdiction. In particular, Reportable Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg tax authorities.

Similarly, the Shareholders undertake to inform the Company within thirty (30) days of receipt of these statements should any included personal data be not accurate. The Shareholders further undertake to immediately inform the Company of, and provide the Company with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the Information after occurrence of such changes.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company’s Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company and attributable to such Shareholder’s failure to provide the Information, and the Company may in its sole discretion redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid any penalties imposed by the CRS Law, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a penalty as result of the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholders may suffer material losses.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the CRS Law on their investment.

General information.

Meetings

The annual general meeting of Shareholders shall be held within four (4) months of the end of each financial year in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the registered office of the Company or at such other place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as may be specified in the convening notice of such meeting.

Other meetings of shareholders may be held at such places and times as may be specified in the respective notices of meeting.

The convening notice for every general meeting of shareholders shall contain the date, time, place and agenda of the meeting and may be made through announcements filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register and published at least fifteen (15) days before the meeting on the RESA and in a Luxembourg newspaper. In such case, notices by mail shall be sent at least eight (8) days before the meeting to the registered shareholders by ordinary mail (lettre missive).

Alternatively, the convening notices may be exclusively made by registered mail, or if the addressees have individually agreed to receive the convening notices by another means of communication ensuring access to the information, by such means of communication.

The Shareholders of any Sub-Fund may hold, at any time, general meetings to decide on any matters which relate exclusively to such Sub-Fund.

The Shareholders of any Class of Shares of any Sub-Fund may hold, at any time, general meetings to decide on any matters which relate exclusively to such Class of Shares.

Reports

The Company publishes annually a detailed audited report on its activities and on the management of its assets; such report shall include, inter alia, the combined accounts relating to all the Sub-Funds, a detailed description of the assets of each Sub-Fund and a report from the Auditors.

The Company shall further publish semi-annual unaudited reports, including, inter alia, a description of the investments underlying the portfolio of each Sub-Fund and the number of Shares issued and redeemed since the last publication.

Copies of the aforementioned documents may be obtained free of charge by any person at the Registered Office.

The combined accounts of the Company shall be maintained in Euro being the currency of the share

capital. The financial statements relating to the various separate Sub-Funds shall also be expressed in the Reference Currency of the Sub-Funds.

Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company shall commence on the 1st January of each year and shall terminate on the 31st December of the same year.

Dissolution and liquidation of the Company

The Company may at any time be dissolved with or without cause by a resolution of the general meeting of Shareholders subject to the quorum and majority requirements applicable for amendments to the Articles.

Whenever the share capital falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital of the Company, the question of the dissolution of the Company shall be referred to a general meeting of Shareholders by the Board of Directors. The general meeting, for which no quorum shall be required, shall decide by the simple majority of the Shares represented at the meeting.

The question of the dissolution of the Company shall also be referred to a general meeting of Shareholders whenever the share capital falls below one-fourth of the minimum capital of the Company; in such event, the general meeting shall be held without any quorum requirement and the dissolution may be decided by Shareholders holding one-fourth of the Shares represented at the meeting.

The meeting must be convened so that it is held within a period of forty days as from ascertainment that the Net Assets have fallen below two-thirds or one-fourth of the legal minimum, as the case may be.

Liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators, who may be physical persons or legal entities, duly approved by the regulatory authority and appointed by the general meeting of Shareholders which shall determine their powers and their compensation.

The net proceeds of liquidation corresponding to each Class of Shares within each Sub-Fund shall be distributed by the liquidators to the holders of Shares of the relevant Class in the relevant Sub-Fund in proportion to their holding of such Shares in such Class.

Should the Company be voluntarily or compulsorily liquidated, its liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010. Such Law specifies the steps to be taken to enable Shareholders to participate in the distribution(s) of the liquidation proceeds and provides for a deposit in escrow at the

Caisse de Consignation at the time of the close of liquidation. Amounts not claimed from escrow within the statute of limitation period shall be liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

Liquidation of Sub-Funds

If the Net Assets of a Sub-Fund fall below the equivalent of EUR 5 million in any Reference Currency, which is the minimum level for a Sub-Fund to be operated in an economically efficient manner or in case of a substantial modification in the political, economic or monetary situation or as a matter of economic rationalisation, the Board of Directors may decide on a forced redemption of the remaining Shares in the Sub-Fund concerned without the Shareholders' approval being necessary. In this case, a notice relating to the closing of the Sub-Fund will be sent to all the Shareholders of this Sub-Fund. The said redemption will be effected on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated after all the assets attributable to this Sub-Fund have been sold.

Liquidation proceeds which have not been claimed by Shareholders at the time of the closure of the liquidation shall be deposited in escrow at the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg. Proceeds not claimed within the statutory period shall be forfeited in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Mergers

The merger (i) of the Company, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS, with another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (the "New UCITS") or a sub-fund thereof, as well as the merger (ii) of any Sub-Fund of the Company, either as receiving or absorbed Sub-Fund, with another existing Sub-Fund within the Company or another sub-fund within a New UCITS, or a New UCITS, shall be implemented in compliance with the Law of 2010 and the Articles, in particular with regard to the information that shall be provided to the Shareholders on the proposed merger and a project of the merger to be prepared by the Board of Directors.

Documents available for inspection

Copies of the following documents may be obtained for inspection during usual business hours on any Business Day at the Registered Office and at the Management Company:

- (i) the Prospectus;
- (ii) the KIIDs;
- (iii) the Articles;

- (iv) the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement entered into between the Company and the Depositary;
- (v) the Domiciliary and Corporate Agency Agreement entered into by the Company and the Domiciliary Agent;
- (vi) the Administration Agency Agreement entered into by the Company, the Administrative Agent and the Management Company;
- (vii) the Management Company Agreement entered into between the Company and the Management Company;
- (viii) the Distribution Agreement entered into between the Company and the Distributor and the list of (Sub-) Distributors appointed;
- (ix) the Collaboration Agreement entered into between the Management Company and the Depositary.

Complaints handling

The Company has a complaints handling policy to guarantee a conscientious handling of complaints. The policy is, amongst others, applicable to complaints of investors in relation to the Company and the Sub-Funds. The Company has appointed a Complaints Handling Officer, who is responsible for implementation of the complaints handling policy.

Complaints are expected to be filed in writing to the attention of the Complaints Handling Officer with the reference "Complaint Filing" at the following address or e-mail:

Triodos SICAV I
Attention: Complaints Handling Officer
11-13, Boulevard de la Foire
L-1528 Luxembourg
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
E-mail address: TriodosIM@triodos.com

Complainants will be able to file complaints in English as well as in Dutch.

The following information shall be provided to ensure a prompt handling of the complaint:

- identity and contact details of the complainant;
- reason of the complaint and the resulting alleged damage or loss in relation thereof;
- where necessary, copies of any documentation supporting the complaint.

The Complaints Handling Officer must send an acknowledgment of receipt in writing within (10) ten Business Days of receipt of the complaint, unless the answer itself is provided to the complainant within this period.

If the Complainant did not obtain an answer or a satisfactory answer from the Complaints Handling Officer, it shall be given the opportunity to raise the Complaint up to the Board of Directors of the Company, without prejudice to the below paragraph. In this respect, the Complaints Handling Officer shall indicate to the complainant the means to contact the Board of Directors of the Company to escalate its complaint.

Where the complaint handling at the level of the Complaints Handling Officer did not result in a satisfactory answer for the complainant, the Complaints Handling Officer shall:

- provide the complainant with a full explanation of its position as regards to the complaint;
- inform the complainant, on paper or by way of another durable medium, of the existence of the out-of-court complaint resolution procedure before the CSSF and send a copy of the relevant CSSF regulation or the reference of the CSSF website;
- indicate to the complainant the different means to contact the CSSF to file a request; and
- inform the complainant, on paper or by way of another durable medium, that s/he can file a request with the CSSF and that, in this case, his/her request with the CSSF must be filed with the CSSF within one (1) year after the filing of the initial complaint with the Company.

Proxy voting

The Company takes its responsibility as a shareholder seriously, strongly believing that by exercising its voting rights, it can exert a positive influence on a company's long term strategy. So the Company votes by proxy at shareholder meetings of all companies in which the Company invests. We also attend shareholder meetings to question the company's board or management on its sustainability performance. The Company has strict proxy voting guidelines which can be found on www.triodos-im.com/socially-responsible-investing

Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund.

The information contained in this Supplement must be read in conjunction with the complete text of the Prospectus.

1. Profile of the typical investors

The typical investor in the Sub-Fund would be a natural person or an Institutional Investor, who wants to invest in shares of publicly listed companies that combine good financial results with a good performance on environmental, social and governance issues.

The typical investor can handle the risk of losing (part of or all) their investment. The Sub-Fund is designed for the investment objective of long-term capital growth through a portfolio that is well diversified across economic sectors and geographical regions.

2. Investment policy

The Sub-Fund invests at least 67% of its Net Assets in shares of large cap companies that are listed on the worldwide markets, that comply with the sustainable investment strategy described in the general part of the Prospectus, in the section "Sustainability assessment", and that offer good investment prospects. Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's Net Assets may be held in small and mid cap companies. The definition of the market capitalisation of small, mid and large cap companies is dynamic and is based on the index methodology used by MSCI. The Management Company will update the market capitalisation thresholds for small, mid and large cap companies at least once a year.

Up to 10% of the Net Assets may be held in cash. Under exceptional circumstances such as substantial uncertainties in the financial markets this percentage may be exceeded for a short period of time.

In accordance with the "Investment restrictions" section of the general part of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Assets in Target Sub-Funds, subject to the compliance with the rules laid down in the "Investment restrictions" section. In such a case no subscription fee and no redemption fee shall be levied and the Management Company will levy no additional management fee.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its Net Assets in shares or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure.

3. Return

Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund invests worldwide in shares of listed companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. By entering into a dialogue with these companies, the Sub-Fund aims to further advance the sustainability

agenda. Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund is actively managed. It aims to achieve financial returns that are in line with the market. The Sub-Fund compares its returns with the MSCI World Index in EUR (converted to GBP with the London 16:00 exchange rates, depending on the share class) as a benchmark for global equity funds. This is a generally accepted index for worldwide equity funds that are well-diversified across sectors and regions. The investment policy that is pursued by Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund is not aimed at replicating or outperforming the benchmark. The Sub-Fund may deviate from the benchmark because it only invests in companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. The Sub-Fund believes that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund therefore tends to invest in companies on the basis of a long-term investment horizon.

4. Special risk consideration

The Triodos investment universe does not represent regular country or sector indices. The performance of the Sub-Fund can temporarily differ from these indices both in a positive and in a negative way. The Sub-Fund aims to diversify its investments geographically and across sectors and themes, but as it focuses on companies with sustainable activities, the return of the Sub-Fund is likely to differ from other large cap funds that invest globally.

5. Protection of Shareholders

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in CSSF circular 02/77 of 27 November 2002 as amended or restated from time to time and the tolerance threshold applicable for the Net Asset Value calculation error will be 1.0%.

6. Reference currency

The Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is the Euro.

7. Minimum investment requirements

The table below shows the Minimum Holding Investment, the Minimum Initial Investment and the Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements for each Class of Shares.

All Minimum Investment Requirements are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to accept lesser amounts.

	Minimum Holding Investment	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class "P" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "R" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "Z" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "I" Shares	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	No minimum
Class "I-II" Shares	EUR 25,000,000	EUR 25,000,000	No minimum
Class "K-Retail" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "K-Institutional" Shares	GBP 800,000	GBP 800,000	No minimum

8. Frequency of the Net Asset Value calculation and valuation day

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated on each Business Day (the "Valuation Day").

9. Subscriptions

Subscriptions during the Initial Offering Period of Shares

The Initial Offering Period for the British Pound-denominated Class "K-Institutional" Shares – Distribution was 17 February 2017 at the Initial Subscription Price of GBP 20. In case no subscription is received in the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received.

Subscriptions after the Initial Offering Period of Shares

After the relevant Initial Offering Period, Shares may be offered for subscription to any investors without reserving the existing Shareholders a pre-emptive right to subscription.

All applications must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Any application received after the time aforesaid shall be deemed to be made in respect of the Valuation Day next following such relevant Valuation Day.

Payment of the subscription monies must be received by the Depositary in the relevant Reference Currency of a Class, within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. In the event of a late payment, the investor may be charged with an interest.

10. Redemptions

All redemption requests must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemption proceeds shall be paid in the relevant Reference Currency usually within two Business Days

after the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption proceeds may be converted into any freely convertible currency on a Shareholder's request and at his own expense.

11. Conversions

Shares of the Sub-Fund may be converted into Shares of other Sub-Funds within the same Class of Shares, as further described under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus. If appropriate, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund subject to the requirements and procedure set forth under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus.

12. Charges and expenses

See section "Charges and expenses" of the general part of this Prospectus.

Class of Shares	Management Fee	Service Fee	ISIN Code
Euro-denominated Class P-Capitalisation	Not launched yet		
Euro-denominated Class R-Capitalisation	1.30%	0.20%	LU0278271951
Euro-denominated Class R-Distribution	1.30%	0.20%	LU0278272413
Euro-denominated Class Z-Capitalisation	0.75%	0.20%	LU0785617340
Euro-denominated Class Z-Distribution	0.75%	0.20%	LU0785617423
Euro-denominated Class I-Capitalisation	0.60%	0.15%	LU0309381191
Euro-denominated Class I-Distribution	0.60%	0.15%	LU0309381514
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Capitalisation	0.45%	0.15%	LU1782629478
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Distribution	0.45%	0.15%	LU1782629551
British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail-Capitalisation	0.75%	0.20%	LU0785617183
British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail-Distribution	0.75%	0.20%	LU0785617266
British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional-Capitalisation	0.60%	0.15%	LU1092519765
British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional-Distribution	0.60%	0.15%	LU1092519849

Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund.

The information contained in this Supplement must be read in conjunction with the complete text of the Prospectus.

1. Profile of the typical investors

The typical investor in the Sub-Fund would be a natural person or an Institutional Investor, who wants to invest in (i) Corporate Bonds, (ii) Sovereign Bonds, (iii) Sub Sovereign Bonds and (iv) Impact Bonds that combine good financial results with a good performance on environmental, social and governance issues.

The typical investor can handle the risk of losing (part of or all) their investment. The Sub-Fund is designed for the investment objective of long-term capital growth.

2. Investment policy

The Sub-Fund primarily invests in Euro-denominated Corporate Bonds, Impact Bonds, Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds which comply with the sustainable investment strategy described in the general part of the Prospectus, in the section “Sustainability assessment”, and offer good investment prospects.

Corporate Bonds, Impact Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds not issued by regional or local authorities must be rated at least investment grade. Ratings of the following rating agencies are considered: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s or Fitch. If a bond is rated by several agencies, then the arithmetic average rating is attached to the bond. If a bond is not rated, the rating of its parent is applied to determine whether the bond is eligible for the Sub-Fund. The rating is consolidated to the nearest rating grade. Rating notches are not used.

Euro-denominated Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities must be rated at least investment grade. Ratings of the following rating agencies are considered: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s or Fitch. For Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities, individual bond rating is not used. Instead, the average (including unsolicited) long-term local currency sovereign debt rating is used.

Up to 10% of the Net Assets may be held in cash. Under exceptional circumstances such as substantial uncertainties in the financial markets this percentage may be exceeded for a short period of time.

In accordance with the “Investment restrictions” section of the general part of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Assets in Target Sub-Funds, subject to the compliance with the rules laid down in the “Investment restrictions” section. In such a case no subscription fee and no redemption fee shall be levied

and the Management Company will levy no additional management fee.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its Net Assets in shares or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure.

3. Return

Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund invests worldwide in Impact Bonds and bonds issued by listed companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. By entering into a dialogue with these companies, the Sub-Fund aims to further advance the sustainability agenda. In addition to Impact Bonds and Corporate Bonds, the Sub-Fund also invests in Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds for liquidity and risk management purposes. Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund is actively managed. It aims to achieve financial returns that are in line with the market. The Sub-Fund compares its returns with the iBoxx Euro Non-sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (60%) and the iBoxx Euro Sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (40%). These are generally accepted indices for (non-sustainable) worldwide diversified bond funds. The investment policy that is pursued by Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund is not aimed at replicating or outperforming the benchmark. The Sub-Fund may deviate from the benchmark because it only invests in bonds that meet strict sustainability criteria. The Sub-Fund believes that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund therefore tends to invest in companies, Impact Bonds, Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds on the basis of a long-term investment horizon.

4. Special risk consideration

The Triodos investment universe does not represent regular country or sector indices. The performance of the Sub-Fund can temporarily differ from these indices both in a positive and in a negative way.

5. Protection of Shareholders

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in CSSF circular 02/77 of 27 November 2002 as amended or restated from time to time and the tolerance threshold applicable for the Net Asset Value calculation error will be 0.5%.

6. Reference currency

The Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is the Euro.

	Minimum Holding Investment	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class "P" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "R" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "Z" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "I" Shares	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	No minimum
Class "I-II" Shares	EUR 25,000,000	EUR 25,000,000	No minimum

7. Minimum investment requirements

The table above shows the Minimum Holding Investment, the Minimum Initial Investment and the Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements for each Class of Shares.

All Minimum Investment Requirements are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to accept lesser amounts.

8. Frequency of the Net Asset Value calculation and valuation day

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated on each Business Day (the "Valuation Day").

9. Subscriptions

All applications must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Any application received after the time aforesaid shall be deemed to be made in respect of the Valuation Day next following such relevant Valuation Day.

Payment of the subscription monies must be received by the Depositary in the relevant Reference Currency of a Class, within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. In the event of a late payment, the investor may be charged with an interest.

10. Redemptions

All redemption requests must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemption proceeds shall be paid in the relevant Reference Currency usually within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption proceeds may be converted into any freely convertible currency on a Shareholder's request and at his own expense.

11. Conversions

Shares of the Sub-Fund may be converted into Shares of other Sub-Funds within the same Class of Shares, as further described under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus. If appropriate, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund subject to the requirements and procedure set forth under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus.

12. Charges and expenses

See section "Charges and expenses" of the general part of this Prospectus.

Class of Shares	Management Fee	Service Fee	ISIN Code
Euro-denominated Class P-Capitalisation	Not launched yet		
Euro-denominated Class R-Capitalisation	0.80%	0.20%	LU0278272504
Euro-denominated Class R-Distribution	0.80%	0.20%	LU0278272769
Euro-denominated Class Z-Capitalisation	0.40%	0.20%	LU0785617852
Euro-denominated Class Z-Distribution	0.40%	0.20%	LU0785617936
Euro-denominated Class I-Capitalisation	0.35%	0.15%	LU0309381605
Euro-denominated Class I-Distribution	0.35%	0.15%	LU0309381860
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Capitalisation	0.20%	0.15%	LU1782629122
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Distribution	0.20%	0.15%	LU1782629395

Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund.

The information contained in this Supplement must be read in conjunction with the complete text of the Prospectus.

1. Profile of the typical investors

The typical investor in the Sub-Fund would be a natural person or an Institutional Investor, who wants to invest in (i) Corporate Bonds, (ii) Sovereign Bonds, (iii) Sub Sovereign Bonds and (iv) Impact Bonds that combine good financial results with a good performance on environmental, social and governance issues.

The typical investor can handle the risk of losing (part of or all) their investment. The Sub-Fund is designed for the investment objective of long-term capital growth.

2. Investment policy

The Sub-Fund primarily invests in British Pound-denominated Corporate Bonds, Impact Bonds, Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds which comply with the sustainable investment strategy described in the general part of the Prospectus, in the section “Sustainability assessment”, and offer good investment prospects.

British Pound-denominated Corporate Bonds, Impact Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds not issued by regional or local authorities must be rated at least investment grade. However, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 5% of the Net Assets in Corporate Bonds and Impact Bonds that are non-rated or below investment grade. Ratings of the following rating agencies are considered: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s or Fitch. If a bond is rated by several agencies, then the arithmetic average rating is attached to the bond. If a bond is not rated, the rating of its parent is applied to determine whether the bond is eligible for the Sub-Fund. The rating is consolidated to the nearest rating grade. Rating notches are not used.

British Pound-denominated Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities must be rated at least investment grade. Ratings of the following rating agencies are considered: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s or Fitch. For Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds issued by regional or local authorities, individual bond rating is not used. Instead, the average (including unsolicited) long-term local currency sovereign debt rating is used.

Up to 10% of the Net Assets may be held in cash. Under exceptional circumstances such as substantial uncertainties in the financial markets this percentage may be exceeded for a short period of time.

In accordance with the “Investment restrictions” section of the general part of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Assets in Target Sub-Funds,

subject to the compliance with the rules laid down in the “Investment restrictions” section. In such a case no subscription fee and no redemption fee shall be levied and the Management Company will levy no additional management fee.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its Net Assets in shares or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure.

3. Return

Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund invests worldwide in Impact Bonds and bonds issued by listed companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. By entering into a dialogue with these companies, the Sub-Fund aims to further advance the sustainability agenda. In addition to Impact Bonds and Corporate Bonds, the Sub-Fund also invests in Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds for liquidity and risk management purposes. Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund is actively managed. It aims to achieve financial returns that are in line with the market. The Sub-Fund compares its returns with the Bloomberg Barclays UK Gilt 1-5 year Total Return Unhedged GBP index (50%) and the Bloomberg Barclays Sterling Non-Gilts Total Return Value Unhedged GBP index (50%). These are generally accepted indices for (non-sustainable) worldwide diversified bond funds investing in British Pound-denominated bonds. The investment policy that is pursued by Triodos Sterling Bond Impact Fund is not aimed at replicating or outperforming the benchmark. The Sub-Fund may deviate from the benchmark because it only invests in bonds that meet strict sustainability criteria. The Sub-Fund believes that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund therefore tends to invest in companies, Impact Bonds, Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds on the basis of a long-term investment horizon.

4. Special risk consideration

The Triodos investment universe does not represent regular country or sector indices. The performance of the Sub-Fund can temporarily differ from these indices both in a positive and in a negative way.

5. Protection of Shareholders

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in CSSF circular 02/77 of 27 November 2002 as amended or restated from time to time and the tolerance threshold applicable for the Net Asset Value calculation error will be 0.5%.

	Minimum Holding Investment	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class "P" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "K-Retail" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "K-Institutional" Shares	GBP 800,000	GBP 800,000	No minimum

6. Reference currency

The Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is the British Pound.

7. Minimum investment requirements

The table above shows the Minimum Holding Investment, the Minimum Initial Investment and the Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements for each Class of Shares.

All Minimum Investment Requirements are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to accept lesser amounts.

8. Frequency of the Net Asset Value calculation and valuation day

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated on each Business Day (the "Valuation Day").

9. Subscriptions

Subscriptions during the Initial Offering Period of Shares

The Initial Offering Period for the British Pound-denominated Class "K-Institutional" Shares – Distribution was between 21 September 2020 and 30 October 2020 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) at the Initial Subscription Price of GBP 20. In case no subscription is received in the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received.

Subscriptions after the Initial Offering Period of Shares

After the relevant Initial Offering Period, Shares may be offered for subscription to any investors without reserving the existing Shareholders a pre-emptive right to subscription.

All applications must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Any application received after the time aforesaid shall be deemed to be made in respect of the Valuation Day next following such relevant Valuation Day.

Payment of the subscription monies must be received by the Depositary in the relevant Reference Currency of a Class, within two Business Days after the relevant

Valuation Day. In the event of a late payment, the investor may be charged with an interest.

10. Redemptions

All redemption requests must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemption proceeds shall be paid in the relevant Reference Currency usually within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption proceeds may be converted into any freely convertible currency on a Shareholder's request and at his own expense.

11. Conversions

Shares of the Sub-Fund may be converted into Shares of other Sub-Funds within the same Class of Shares, as further described under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus. If appropriate, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund subject to the requirements and procedure set forth under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus.

12. Charges and expenses

See section "Charges and expenses" of the general part of this Prospectus.

The maximum formation expenses for the launching of the Sub-Fund may not exceed EUR 40,000. In accordance with the Section "Charges and expenses" of the Prospectus, these expenses are borne by the Sub-Fund and, where applicable, will be written off in proportion to its Net Assets over a period not exceeding five year.

Class of Shares	Management Fee¹	Service Fee	ISIN Code
British Pound-denominated Class P-Capitalisation	Not launched yet		
British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail-Capitalisation	0.50%	0.20%	LU2113918556
British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail-Distribution	0.50%	0.20%	LU2113918630
British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional-Capitalisation	0.40%	0.15%	LU2113918713
British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional-Distribution	0.40%	0.15%	LU2113918804

¹ The Management Company has waived its Management Fee for all the Classes of Shares launched in this Sub-fund as of the day of the launching of the Sub-Fund (i.e. 30 October 2020) until 31 January 2021.

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Defensive.

The information contained in this Supplement must be read in conjunction with the complete text of the Prospectus.

1. Profile of the typical investors

The typical investor in the Sub-Fund would be a natural person or an Institutional Investor, who wants to invest in shares of listed companies and (i) Corporate Bonds, (ii) Sovereign Bonds (iii) Sub Sovereign Bonds and (iv) Impact Bonds that combine good financial results with a good performance on environmental, social and governance issues.

The typical investor can handle the risk of losing (part of or all) their investment. The Sub-Fund is designed for the investment objective of long-term capital growth.

2. Investment policy

The Sub-Fund primarily invests in shares of large cap companies that are listed on the worldwide markets, and in Euro-denominated Corporate Bonds, Impact Bonds, Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds which comply with the sustainable investment strategy described in the general part of the Prospectus, in the section "Sustainability assessment", and offer good investment prospects.

These investments will have the same characteristics as the investments described in the investment policy of Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund and Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs which offer the possibility to enhance the sustainable profile of the Sub-Fund. Investments in units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs may be allowed up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's Net Assets. The selected UCITS and/or UCIs shall provide for sufficient liquidity.

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Defensive adjusts the allocation between shares and bonds in order to take advantage of market developments, within the following ranges:

Shares minimum 20% - maximum 30%
Bonds minimum 60% - maximum 80%

Up to 20% of the Net Assets may be held in cash.

Under exceptional circumstances such as substantial uncertainties in the financial markets this percentage may be exceeded for a short period of time.

In accordance with the "Investment restrictions" section of the general part of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Assets in Target Sub-Funds, subject to the compliance with the rules laid down in the "Investment restrictions" section. In such a case no

subscription fee and no redemption fee shall be levied and the Management Company will levy no additional management fee.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure.

3. Return

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Defensive invests worldwide in shares, Impact Bonds and bonds issued by listed companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. By entering into a dialogue with these companies, the Sub-Fund aims to further advance the sustainability agenda. In addition to Impact Bonds and Corporate Bonds, the Sub-Fund also invests in Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds for liquidity and risk management purposes. In principle 25% of the portfolio is invested in shares and 75% is invested in bonds. Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Defensive is actively managed. It aims to achieve financial returns that are in line with the market. The Sub-Fund compares its returns with the MSCI World Index in EUR (converted to GBP with the London 16:00 exchange rates, depending on the share class) (25%), the iBoxx Euro Non-sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (45%) and the iBoxx Euro Sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (30%). These are generally accepted indices for (non-sustainable) worldwide diversified equity and bond funds. The investment policy that is pursued by Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Defensive is not aimed at replicating or outperforming the benchmark. The Sub-Fund may deviate from the benchmark because it only invests in equity and bonds that meet strict sustainability criteria. The Sub-Fund believes that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund therefore tends to invest in companies, Impact Bonds, Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds on the basis of a long-term investment horizon.

4. Special risk consideration

The Triodos investment universe does not represent regular country or sector indices. The performance of the Sub-Fund can temporarily differ from these indices both in a positive and in a negative way.

5. Protection of Shareholders

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in CSSF circular 02/77 of 27 November 2002 as amended or restated from time to time and the tolerance threshold applicable for the Net Asset Value calculation error will be 0.5%.

	Minimum Holding Investment	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class "P" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "R" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "Z" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "I" Shares	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	No minimum
Class "I-II" Shares	EUR 25,000,000	EUR 25,000,000	No minimum

6. Reference currency

The Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is the Euro.

7. Minimum investment requirements

The table above shows the Minimum Holding Investment, the Minimum Initial Investment and the Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements for each Class of Shares.

All Minimum Investment Requirements are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to accept lesser amounts.

8. Frequency of the Net Asset Value calculation and valuation day

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated on each Business Day (the "Valuation Day").

9. Subscriptions

Subscriptions during the Initial Offering Period of Shares

The Initial Offering Period for the Euro-denominated Classes "Z" Shares – Capitalisation and "I" Shares – Distribution was between 15 May 2019 and 21 June 2019 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) at the Initial Subscription Price of EUR 25. In case no subscription is received in the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received.

Euro-denominated Class "I-II" Shares is not launched for the time being. The Prospectus will be updated upon decision of the Board of Directors to open such Class to subscription.

Subscriptions after the Initial Offering Period of Shares

After the relevant Initial Offering Period, Shares may be offered for subscription to any investors without reserving the existing Shareholders a pre-emptive right to subscription.

All applications must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Any application received after the time aforesaid shall be deemed to be made in respect of the Valuation Day next following such relevant Valuation Day.

Payment of the subscription monies must be received by the Depositary in the relevant Reference Currency of a Class, within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. In the event of a late payment, the investor may be charged with an interest.

10. Redemptions

All redemption requests must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemption proceeds shall be paid in the relevant Reference Currency usually within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption proceeds may be converted into any freely convertible currency on a Shareholder's request and at his own expense.

11. Conversions

Shares of the Sub-Fund may be converted into Shares of other Sub-Funds within the same Class of Shares, as further described under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus. If appropriate, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund subject to the requirements and procedure set forth under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus.

12. Charges and expenses

See section "Charges and expenses" of the general part of this Prospectus.

The maximum formation expenses for the launching of the Sub-Fund may not exceed EUR 15,000. In accordance with the Section "Charges and expenses" of the Prospectus, these expenses are borne by the Sub-Fund and, where applicable, will be written off in proportion to its Net Assets over a period not exceeding five year.

Class of Shares	Management Fee	Service Fee	ISIN Code
Euro-denominated Class P-Capitalisation	to be determined upon launch		
Euro-denominated Class R-Capitalisation	1.00%	0.20%	LU1956010893
Euro-denominated Class R-Distribution	1.00%	0.20%	LU1956010976
Euro-denominated Class Z-Capitalisation	0.60%	0.20%	LU1956011354
Euro-denominated Class Z-Distribution	0.60%	0.20%	LU1956011438
Euro-denominated Class I-Capitalisation	0.45%	0.15%	LU1956011198
Euro-denominated Class I-Distribution	0.45%	0.15%	LU1956011271
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Capitalisation	to be determined upon launch		
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Distribution	to be determined upon launch		

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Neutral.

The information contained in this Supplement must be read in conjunction with the complete text of the Prospectus.

1. Profile of the typical investors

The typical investor in the Sub-Fund would be a natural person or an Institutional Investor, who wants to invest in shares of listed companies and (i) Corporate Bonds, (ii) Sovereign Bonds (iii) Sub Sovereign Bonds and (iv) Impact Bonds that combine good financial results with a good performance on environmental, social and governance issues.

The typical investor can handle the risk of losing (part of or all) their investment. The Sub-Fund is designed for the investment objective of long-term capital growth.

2. Investment policy

The Sub-Fund primarily invests in shares of large cap companies that are listed on the worldwide markets, and in Euro-denominated Corporate Bonds, Impact Bonds, Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds which comply with the sustainable investment strategy described in the general part of the Prospectus, in the section “Sustainability assessment”, and offer good investment prospects.

These investments will have the same characteristics as the investments described in the investment policy of Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund and Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs which offer the possibility to enhance the sustainable profile of the Sub-Fund. Investments in units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs may be allowed up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Assets. The selected UCITS and/or UCIs shall provide for sufficient liquidity.

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Neutral adjusts the allocation between shares and bonds in order to take advantage of market developments, within the following ranges:

Shares minimum 40% - maximum 60%
Bonds minimum 40% - maximum 60%

Up to 20% of the Net Assets may be held in cash. Under exceptional circumstances such as substantial uncertainties in the financial markets this percentage may be exceeded for a short period of time.

In accordance with the “Investment restrictions” section of the general part of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Assets in Target Sub-Funds, subject to the compliance with the rules laid down in

the “Investment restrictions” section. In such a case no subscription fee and no redemption fee shall be levied and the Management Company will levy no additional management fee.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure.

3. Return

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Neutral invests worldwide in shares, Impact Bonds and bonds issued by listed companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. By entering into a dialogue with these companies, the Sub-Fund aims to further advance the sustainability agenda. In addition to Impact Bonds and Corporate Bonds, the Sub-Fund also invests in Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds for liquidity and risk management purposes. In principle 50% of the portfolio is invested in shares and 50% is invested in bonds. Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Neutral is actively managed. It aims to achieve financial returns that are in line with the market. The Sub-Fund compares its returns with the MSCI World Index in EUR (converted to GBP with the London 16:00 exchange rates, depending on the share class) (50%), the iBoxx Euro Non-sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (30%) and the iBoxx Euro Sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (20%). These are generally accepted indices for (non-sustainable) worldwide diversified equity and bond funds. The investment policy that is pursued by Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Neutral is not aimed at replicating or outperforming the benchmark. The Sub-Fund may deviate from the benchmark because it only invests in equity and bonds that meet strict sustainability criteria. The Sub-Fund believes that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund therefore tends to invest in companies, Impact Bonds, Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds on the basis of a long-term investment horizon.

4. Special risk consideration

The Triodos investment universe does not represent regular country or sector indices. The performance of the Sub-Fund can temporarily differ from these indices both in a positive and in a negative way.

5. Protection of Shareholders

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in CSSF circular 02/77 of 27 November 2002 as amended or restated from time to time and the tolerance threshold applicable for the Net Asset Value calculation error will be 0.5%.

	Minimum Holding Investment	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class "P" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "R" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "Z" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "I" Shares	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	No minimum
Class "I-II" Shares	EUR 25,000,000	EUR 25,000,000	No minimum

6. Reference currency

The Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is the Euro.

7. Minimum investment requirements

The table above shows the Minimum Holding Investment, the Minimum Initial Investment and the Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements for each Class of Shares.

All Minimum Investment Requirements are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to accept lesser amounts.

8. Frequency of the Net Asset Value calculation and valuation day

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated on each Business Day (the "Valuation Day").

9. Subscriptions

Subscriptions during the Initial Offering Period of Shares

The Initial Offering Period for the Euro-denominated Class "I-II" Shares – Capitalisation and Distribution was 3 April 2018 at the Initial Subscription Price of EUR 25. In case no subscription is received in the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received.

Subscriptions after the Initial Offering Period of Shares

After the relevant Initial Offering Period, Shares may be offered for subscription to any investors without reserving the existing Shareholders a pre-emptive right to subscription.

All applications must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Any application received after the time aforesaid shall be deemed to be made in respect of the Valuation Day next following such relevant Valuation Day.

Payment of the subscription monies must be received by the Depositary in the relevant Reference Currency of a Class, within two Business Days after the relevant

Valuation Day. In the event of a late payment, the investor may be charged with an interest.

10. Redemptions

All redemption requests must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemption proceeds shall be paid in the relevant Reference Currency usually within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption proceeds may be converted into any freely convertible currency on a Shareholder's request and at his own expense.

11. Conversions

Shares of the Sub-Fund may be converted into Shares of other Sub-Funds within the same Class of Shares, as further described under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus. If appropriate, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund subject to the requirements and procedure set forth under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus.

12. Charges and expenses

See section "Charges and expenses" of the general part of this Prospectus.

Class of Shares	Management Fee	Service Fee	ISIN Code
Euro-denominated Class P-Capitalisation	Not launched yet		
Euro-denominated Class R-Capitalisation	1.10%	0.20%	LU0504302356
Euro-denominated Class R-Distribution	1.10%	0.20%	LU0504302604
Euro-denominated Class Z-Capitalisation	0.65%	0.20%	LU0785618231
Euro-denominated Class Z-Distribution	0.65%	0.20%	LU0785618405
Euro-denominated Class I-Capitalisation	0.50%	0.15%	LU0504302943
Euro-denominated Class I-Distribution	0.50%	0.15%	LU0504303081
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Capitalisation	0.40%	0.15%	LU1782629635
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Distribution	0.40%	0.15%	LU1782629718

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Offensive.

The information contained in this Supplement must be read in conjunction with the complete text of the Prospectus.

1. Profile of the typical investors

The typical investor in the Sub-Fund would be a natural person or an Institutional Investor, who wants to invest in shares of listed companies and (i) Corporate Bonds, (ii) Sovereign Bonds (iii) Sub Sovereign Bonds and (iv) Impact Bonds that combine good financial results with a good performance on environmental, social and governance issues.

The typical investor can handle the risk of losing (part of or all) their investment. The Sub-Fund is designed for the investment objective of long-term capital growth.

2. Investment policy

The Sub-Fund primarily invests in shares of large cap companies that are listed on the worldwide markets, and in Euro-denominated Corporate Bonds, Impact Bonds, Sovereign Bonds and Sub Sovereign Bonds which comply with the sustainable investment strategy described in the general part of the Prospectus, in the section "Sustainability assessment", and offer good investment prospects.

These investments will have the same characteristics as the investments described in the investment policy of Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund and Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs which offer the possibility to enhance the sustainable profile of the Sub-Fund. Investments in units or shares of UCITS and/or UCIs may be allowed up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's Net Assets. The selected UCITS and/or UCIs shall provide for sufficient liquidity.

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Offensive adjusts the allocation between shares and bonds in order to take advantage of market developments, within the following ranges:

Shares minimum 60% - maximum 80%
Bonds minimum 20% - maximum 30%

Up to 20% of the Net Assets may be held in cash.

Under exceptional circumstances such as substantial uncertainties in the financial markets this percentage may be exceeded for a short period of time.

In accordance with the "Investment restrictions" section of the general part of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset in Target Sub-Funds, subject to the compliance with the rules laid down in the "Investment restrictions" section. In such a case no

subscription fee and no redemption fee shall be levied and the Management Company will levy no additional management fee.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure.

3. Return

Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Offensive invests worldwide in shares, Impact Bonds and bonds issued by listed companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. By entering into a dialogue with these companies, the Sub-Fund aims to further advance the sustainability agenda. In addition to Impact Bonds and Corporate Bonds, the Sub-Fund also invests in Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds for liquidity and risk management purposes. In principle 75% of the portfolio is invested in shares and 25% is invested in bonds. Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Offensive is actively managed. It aims to achieve financial returns that are in line with the market. The Sub-Fund compares its returns with the MSCI World Index in EUR (converted to GBP with the London 16:00 exchange rates, depending on the share class) (75%), the iBoxx Euro Non-sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (15%) and the iBoxx Euro Sovereigns Eurozone Net Total Return (10%). These are generally accepted indices for (non-sustainable) worldwide diversified equity and bond funds. The investment policy that is pursued by Triodos Impact Mixed Fund - Offensive is not aimed at replicating or outperforming the benchmark. The Sub-Fund may deviate from the benchmark because it only invests in equity and bonds that meet strict sustainability criteria. The Sub-Fund believes that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund therefore tends to invest in companies, Impact Bonds, Sovereign and Sub Sovereign Bonds on the basis of a long-term investment horizon.

4. Special risk consideration

The Triodos investment universe does not represent regular country or sector indices. The performance of the Sub-Fund can temporarily differ from these indices both in a positive and in a negative way.

5. Protection of Shareholders

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in CSSF circular 02/77 of 27 November 2002 as amended or restated from time to time and the tolerance threshold applicable for the Net Asset Value calculation error will be 1%.

	Minimum Holding Investment	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class "P" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "R" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "Z" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "I" Shares	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	No minimum
Class "I-II" Shares	EUR 25,000,000	EUR 25,000,000	No minimum

6. Reference currency

The Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is the Euro.

7. Minimum investment requirements

The table above shows the Minimum Holding Investment, the Minimum Initial Investment and the Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements for each Class of Shares.

All Minimum Investment Requirements are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to accept lesser amounts.

8. Frequency of the Net Asset Value calculation and valuation day

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated on each Business Day (the "Valuation Day").

9. Subscriptions

Subscriptions during the Initial Offering Period of Shares

The Initial Offering Period for the Euro-denominated Classes "Z" Shares – Capitalisation and "I" Shares – Distribution was between 15 May 2019 and 21 June 2019 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) at the Initial Subscription Price of EUR 25. In case no subscription is received in the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received.

Euro-denominated Class "I-II" Shares is not launched for the time being. The Prospectus will be updated upon decision of the Board of Directors to open such Class to subscription.

Subscriptions after the Initial Offering Period of Shares

After the relevant Initial Offering Period, Shares may be offered for subscription to any investors without reserving the existing Shareholders a pre-emptive right to subscription.

All applications must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Any application received after the time aforesaid shall be deemed to be made in respect of the Valuation Day next following such relevant Valuation Day.

Payment of the subscription monies must be received by the Depositary in the relevant Reference Currency of a Class, within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. In the event of a late payment, the investor may be charged with an interest.

10. Redemptions

All redemption requests must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemption proceeds shall be paid in the relevant Reference Currency usually within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption proceeds may be converted into any freely convertible currency on a Shareholder's request and at his own expense.

11. Conversions

Shares of the Sub-Fund may be converted into Shares of other Sub-Funds within the same Class of Shares, as further described under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus. If appropriate, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund subject to the requirements and procedure set forth under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus.

12. Charges and expenses

See section "Charges and expenses" of the general part of this Prospectus.

The maximum formation expenses for the launching of the Sub-Fund may not exceed EUR 15,000. In accordance with the Section "Charges and expenses" of the Prospectus, these expenses are borne by the Sub-Fund and, where applicable, will be written off in proportion to its Net Assets over a period not exceeding five year.

Class of Shares	Management Fee	Service Fee	ISIN Code
Euro-denominated Class P-Capitalisation	to be determined upon launch		
Euro-denominated Class R-Capitalisation	1.20%	0.20%	LU1956011511
Euro-denominated Class R-Distribution	1.20%	0.20%	LU1956011602
Euro-denominated Class Z-Capitalisation	0.70%	0.20%	LU1956011941
Euro-denominated Class Z-Distribution	0.70%	0.20%	LU1956012089
Euro-denominated Class I-Capitalisation	0.55%	0.15%	LU1956011784
Euro-denominated Class I-Distribution	0.55%	0.15%	LU1956011867
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Capitalisation	to be determined upon launch		
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Distribution	to be determined upon launch		

Triodos Pioneer Impact Fund.

The information contained in this Supplement must be read in conjunction with the complete text of the Prospectus.

1. Profile of the typical investors

The typical investor in the Sub-Fund would be a natural person or an Institutional Investor, who wants to invest globally in shares of listed companies of primarily small and midcap size that combine good financial results with proven leadership in their contribution to sustainable development. This leadership is proven by an excellent performance on social and environmental issues if a company provides regular products and services, or by the provision of sustainable products and services.

The typical investor can handle the risk of losing (part of or all) their investment. The Sub-Fund is designed for the investment objective of long-term capital growth through a concentrated and focused investment portfolio that is typically suited for investors with a higher risk tolerance.

2. Investment policy

The Sub-Fund invests at least 67% of its Net Assets in shares of small and midcap companies that are listed on the worldwide markets, that comply with the sustainable investment strategy described in the general part of the Prospectus, in the section "Sustainability assessment", and that offer good investment prospects. Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's Net Assets may be held in large cap companies. The definition of market capitalisation of small, mid and large cap companies is dynamic and is based on the index methodology used by MSCI. The Management Company will update the market capitalisation thresholds for small, mid and large cap companies at least once a year.

Through the Sub-Fund the investor will invest in shares of global small and mid-sized companies that are active on the forefront of innovative and ground-breaking developments in the field of sustainability. The Sub-Fund focuses on a sustainable future for People and Planet through investments in companies that are leading in sustainable products and technologies and that provide solutions addressing the seven identified sustainability themes.

Up to 10% of the Net Assets may be held in cash. Under exceptional circumstances such as substantial uncertainties in the financial markets this percentage may be exceeded for a short period of time.

In accordance with the "Investment restrictions" section of the general part of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Assets in Target Sub-Funds, subject to the compliance with the rules laid down in the "Investment restrictions" section. In such a case no

subscription fee and no redemption fee shall be levied and the Management Company will levy no additional management fee.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its Net Assets in shares or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure.

3. Return

Triodos Pioneer Impact Fund invests worldwide in shares of listed companies that meet strict sustainability criteria and are frontrunners in sustainability. By entering into a dialogue with these companies, the Sub-Fund aims to further advance the sustainability agenda. Triodos Pioneer Impact Fund is actively managed. It aims to achieve financial returns that are in line with the market. The Sub-Fund compares its returns with the MSCI World Small & Mid Cap Index in EUR (converted to GBP with the London 16:00 exchange rates, depending on the share class) as a generally accepted benchmark for global equity funds that invest in small and midcap companies. The investment policy that is pursued by Triodos Pioneer Impact Fund is not aimed at replicating or outperforming the benchmark. The Sub-Fund may deviate from the benchmark because it only invests in companies that meet strict sustainability criteria. The Sub-Fund believes that in the long term, sustainable investments offer more stable and higher risk-adjusted financial returns than non-sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund therefore tends to invest in companies on the basis of a long-term investment horizon.

4. Special risk consideration

The Triodos investment universe does not represent regular country or sector indices. The positioning and performance of the Sub-Fund can and will (temporarily) differ from these indices both in a positive and in a negative way. The Sub-Fund aims to diversify its investments across and within investment themes. In addition, by its very nature of concentrating in small and mid-sized companies and focusing on companies pioneering in sustainable activities, the Sub-Fund may invest a significant proportion of its assets in a limited number of sectors. As mentioned in the "Risk factors" section of the general part of this Prospectus, some markets and sectors will have greater exposure to sustainability risks than others. Even though it is not anticipated that any single sustainability risk will drive a material negative financial impact on the value of the Sub-Fund (as a result of the positive screening and the application of strict Minimum Standards), the Management Company recognises that the Sub-Fund has

some overexposures which could lead to specific risks, notably due to its exposure to:

- Renewable energy companies: These companies might be adversely impacted by government regulation and (removal of) subsidy schemes in countries of operation and activity.
- Healthcare companies: These might be adversely impacted by government regulation, consumer confidence or reimbursement schemes in the country of operations and activity.
- Small-caps: Smaller companies are typically less transparent and deliver less robust disclosures (financial or CSR reporting) compared to larger companies. The information scarcity results in a more challenging task for the Management Company to identify and assess the materiality of eventual sustainability risks. Through engagement with the management of these companies, the Management Company aims at improving disclosure practices and enhancing non-financial reporting as well.
- The Industrial sector: Many of these companies are often material or manufacturing intense, which heightens the probability of incidents relating to labour laws, diversity & inclusion, accidents and pollution or spills, workplace incidents in the occupational health & safety sphere along with impacts of supply chain disruptions, geopolitical issues such as trade wars, and meteorological issues such as earthquakes etc. – all impacting a company's profitability, and sometimes reputation or license to operate.

As a result, both the return of the Sub-Fund and its volatility can and will differ significantly from regular country and sector indices as well as from other small and midcap funds.

5. Protection of Shareholders

With respect to the protection of Shareholders in case of Net Asset Value calculation error, the Company complies with the principles and rules set out in CSSF circular 02/77 of 27 November 2002 as amended or restated from

time to time and the tolerance threshold applicable for the Net Asset Value calculation error will be 1.0%.

6. Reference currency

The Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund is the Euro.

7. Minimum investment requirements

The table below shows the Minimum Holding Investment, the Minimum Initial Investment and the Minimum Subsequent Investment requirements for each Class of Shares.

All Minimum Investment Requirements are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to accept lesser amounts.

8. Frequency of the Net Asset Value calculation and valuation day

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated on each Business Day (the "Valuation Day").

9. Subscriptions

Subscriptions during the Initial Offering Period of Shares

The Initial Offering Period for the Euro-denominated Class Z Shares – Distribution was 17 February 2017 at the Initial Subscription Price of EUR 25. In case no subscription is received in the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received.

The Initial Offering Period for the British Pound-denominated Class "K-Institutional" Shares – Capitalisation and Distribution was 17 February 2017 at the Initial Subscription Price of GBP 20. In case no subscription is received in the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received. The Initial Offering Period for the Euro-denominated Class "I-II" Shares – Capitalisation and Distribution was 3 April 2018 at the Initial Subscription Price of EUR 25. In case no subscription is received in the

	Minimum Holding Investment	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class "P" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "R" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "Z" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "I" Shares	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	No minimum
Class "I-II" Shares	EUR 25,000,000	EUR 25,000,000	No minimum
Class "K-Retail" Shares	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Class "K-Institutional" Shares	GBP 800,000	GBP 800,000	No minimum

Initial Offering Period, the Initial Subscription Price shall remain the same until a first subscription in the relevant Class of Shares is received.

Subscriptions after the Initial Offering Period of Shares

After the relevant Initial Offering Period, Shares may be offered for subscription to any investors without reserving the existing Shareholders a pre-emptive right to subscription.

All applications must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Any application received after the time aforesaid shall be deemed to be made in respect of the Valuation Day next following such relevant Valuation Day.

Payment of the subscription monies must be received by the Depositary in the relevant Reference Currency of a Class, within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. In the event of a late payment, the investor may be charged with an interest.

10. Redemptions

All redemption requests must be received in good order by the Registrar Agent prior to 2.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Business Day preceding the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemption proceeds shall be paid in the relevant Reference Currency usually within two Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption proceeds may be converted into any freely convertible currency on a Shareholder's request and at his own expense.

11. Conversions

Shares of the Sub-Fund may be converted into Shares of other Sub-Funds within the same Class of Shares, as further described under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus. If appropriate, Shareholders may also have the right to convert their Shares from one Class to Shares of another Class within the same or another Sub-Fund subject to the requirements and procedure set forth under Section "Conversion of shares" of the Prospectus.

If Shares are converted for Shares of another Sub-Fund or Class of Shares having a higher sales charge, the Company retains the right to charge a fee equal to the difference in percentage of the sales charges of the relevant Shares.

No conversion fee shall apply.

12. Charges and expenses

See section "Charges and expenses" of the general part of this Prospectus.

Class of Shares	Management Fee	Service Fee	ISIN Code
Euro-denominated Class P-Capitalisation	0.70%	0.15%	LU0278275606
Euro-denominated Class R-Capitalisation	1.60%	0.20%	LU0278272843
Euro-denominated Class R-Distribution	1.60%	0.20%	LU0278272926
Euro-denominated Class Z-Capitalisation	0.85%	0.20%	LU0785618744
Euro-denominated Class Z-Distribution	0.85%	0.20%	LU0785618827
Euro-denominated Class I-Capitalisation	0.70%	0.15%	LU0309382678
Euro-denominated Class I-Distribution	0.70%	0.15%	LU0309383726
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Capitalisation	0.55%	0.15%	LU1782629809
Euro-denominated Class I-II-Distribution	0.55%	0.15%	LU1782630054
British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail-Capitalisation	0.85%	0.20%	LU0785618587
British Pound-denominated Class K-Retail-Distribution	0.85%	0.20%	LU0785618660
British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional-Capitalisation	0.70%	0.15%	LU1092521233
British Pound-denominated Class K-Institutional-Distribution	0.70%	0.15%	LU1092521407

Appendix I

Particulars.

Board of Directors

G.R. Pieters

Chair

Partner of the Directors' Office Luxembourg

Garry Pieters is an ILA (Institut Luxembourgeois des Administrateurs)-certified director. He oversees the handling of complaints for the Company. In addition, Garry Pieters is a Board Member of several other Luxembourg investment entities, including Sustainability Finance Real Economies fund (SFRE, initiated by the Global Alliance for Banking on Values). He has over 30 years of experience in the field of finance, in particular with ING Group N.V. He was fund manager for a number of ING Group's Luxembourg money market and fixed income funds and was Chief Executive Officer of NN Investment Partners in Luxembourg and of its Singapore joint venture, as well as Senior Executive of its Korean joint venture. He is also Chair of the Board of Triodos SICAV II.

M.D. Bachner

Independent, Founder of Bachner Legal

Monique Bachner is a lawyer and an ILA-certified director. She started her legal career in London, at Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, and later moved to Debevoise & Plimpton. She currently has her own law firm, Bachner Legal. Monique Bachner focuses her practice on corporate and funds laws, as well as on corporate governance advisory services for Boards of Directors. She has served as Member of the Board of several investment funds and non-profit organisations, including the Board of ILA. Monique Bachner is also a Member of the Board of Triodos SICAV II.

D.J. van Ommeren

Managing Director of Triodos Investment Management

Dick van Ommeren is Director at Triodos Investment Management. He has a long-standing experience in the financial sector. He previously worked at ABN AMRO MeesPierson, where he was Managing Director Marketing & Products and member of the management group of ABN AMRO Bank. Furthermore, he is Chair of the Board of Directors of Dutch Fund and Asset Management Association (DUFAS). Dick van Ommeren is also a Member of the Board of Triodos SICAV II.

J.C. Smakman

Director Retail Banking of Triodos Bank

Jeroen Smakman is director Retail Banking for Triodos Bank N.V. at its head office, and in that role responsible for the strategy, support and coordination of all retail activities within Triodos Bank N.V. and its branches. He has a long-standing experience in the financial sector. Jeroen Smakman previously worked at ING Group N.V. in product management, marketing and HR. He has held several management positions in the Netherlands, Italy, Canada and the Czech Republic. In Italy, Jeroen Smakman held responsibility for the Investment Products business line and later for Risk Management & Compliance of the local bank branch of ING Direct. Also, he acted as a board member of the ING Direct SICAV Luxembourg. For ING in Canada he acted as the Vice-President of ING Direct Funds Ltd., a registered mutual funds dealer. Jeroen Smakman is also a Member of the Board of Triodos SICAV II.

Supplement to the Prospectus for investors in the United Kingdom (“UK”)

If you are in doubt about the contents of this Supplement to the Prospectus you should consult a person authorised for purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “Act”) who specializes in advising on the acquisition of shares and units in collective investment schemes.

This Supplement to the Prospectus has been issued by Triodos SICAV I (the “Company”). The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in the Board of Directors section of the Prospectus, are the persons responsible for this Supplement to the Prospectus. To the best of their knowledge the information provided is in accordance with the facts and makes no omission likely to affect the importance of such information. This Supplement to the Prospectus forms part of and should be read in the context of, and in conjunction with the Prospectus. It is authorised for distribution only when accompanied by the Prospectus. Unless otherwise stated, terms in this Supplement to the Prospectus shall have the same meaning as in the Prospectus. The term “Prospectus” used in this document includes any supplements to that Prospectus.

The Company is an open-ended investment company with a designated Management Company, incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a *société d’investissement à capital variable* (“SICAV”) under the form of a *société anonyme*. The Company is registered with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* with the District Court of Luxembourg under the number B 119.549. The Sub-Funds are sub-funds of the Company.

The attention of potential investors in the UK is drawn to the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus and also to the Key Investor Information Documents of the Sub-Funds (the “KIIDs”) before investing in the Company.

The Company is regulated by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (“CSSF”). The Company is authorised by the CSSF under Part I Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment and qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (“UCITS”) under Article 1(2) of the Directive 2009/65/CE of 13 July 2009, as amended, and the Supplement to the Prospectus and the Prospectus may be distributed in the UK without restriction. Copies of this Supplement to the Prospectus and the Prospectus have been delivered to the Financial Conduct Authority as required under the Act. This Supplement to the Prospectus provides for the recognition of the Company in accordance with section 264 of the Act.

Although the Company is recognised by the Financial Conduct Authority in the manner described above, potential investors in the UK are advised that the rules made by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Act do not in general apply to the Company in relation to its investment businesses. In particular the rules made under the Act for the protection of investors (for example, those conferring rights to cancel or withdraw from an application to acquire shares in the Company) do not apply in connection with an investment in the Company. In addition, the protections available under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme and the Financial Ombudsman Service will not be available in connection with an investment in the Company.

Facilities and Information in the UK

The Company is required under the Financial Conduct Authority’s rules to maintain certain facilities at a UK address in the interests of Shareholders in the UK.

Triodos Bank UK Limited (“UK Representative”) will maintain the relevant facilities at its registered office, the address of which is: Triodos Bank, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AS.

Documentation

Persons in the UK may, during normal business hours, inspect and obtain copies of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company (as amended) the latest Prospectus, KIIDs, the latest annual and half-yearly reports in English relating to the Company at the registered office of the UK Representative. Copies of the Prospectus, annual and half-yearly reports and KIIDs are available free of charge. The UK Representative may charge a reasonable fee for copies of further additional fund documents requested.

Information can be obtained there either orally or in writing about the latest sale and purchase prices of Shares (which are also available on the website www.triodos-im.com) and Shareholders may apply there to redeem their Shares to obtain payment of the redemption price. Particulars of the procedure to be followed in connection with the purchase and sale of Shares are set out in the Prospectus.

Complaints concerning the Company may be lodged with the UK Representative, at the address set out above, for transmission to the Company.

The laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will apply to the establishment of relations with any potential investor as well as to any contract entered into by an investor with the Company. The courts of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg have jurisdiction in respect of any claim arising between an investor and the Company.

UK investors are only permitted to invest certain types of share classes and certain Sub-Funds, the details of which can be found in the Prospectus. Bearer shares are not permitted for UK investors.

UK Tax Summary

The following information is general in nature only and is based on the Company's understanding of certain aspects of the laws and practice in force in the UK as of the date of this Prospectus. The tax treatment depends on the individual circumstance of each investor and may be subject to change in the future. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that might be relevant to an investment decision. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. It is a description of the material UK tax consequences with respect to the Shares and may not include all tax considerations relevant to all Shareholders.

This summary is based on the laws in force in the UK and current HM Revenue and Customs practice on the date of this Prospectus and is subject to any change in law or practice that may take effect after such date. This summary does not take account of particular investors' individual circumstances, does not address the tax consequences for investors who may be subject to taxation or exchange control in a jurisdiction other than the UK and does not address investors falling into particular categories which may be subject to special rules. The summary only addresses the tax consequences for UK investors who hold Shares as an investment and not as trading stock or for any other purpose. It does not deal with the position of individuals who are UK resident but non-domiciled. Prospective Shareholders should consult their professional advisors with respect to particular circumstances, the effects of state, local or foreign laws to which they may be subject and as to their tax position.

A. Taxation of the Company

The Directors intend to conduct the affairs of the Company so that (i) it does not become resident in the UK for taxation purposes and (ii) it does not carry on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK. Accordingly, the Company should not be subject to UK corporation tax nor to UK capital gains tax. It may be subject to UK income tax and /or withholding tax on certain UK source income.

The Directors and the Investment Manager each intend that the respective affairs of the Company and the Investment Manager are conducted so that these requirements are met insofar as this is within their respective control. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the necessary conditions will at all times be satisfied.

B. Taxation of the Shareholders under the offshore fund rules

The Company falls within the offshore fund rules for the purpose of UK taxation. Each share class in the Company is treated as a separate offshore fund (an “Offshore Fund”) for the purposes of this Prospectus.

Under the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 the taxation of Offshore Funds operates by reference to whether a share class opts into the reporting fund regime (a “Reporting Fund”) or not (a “Non-Reporting Fund”). Some of the share classes of the Company are Reporting Funds and some are not. It is the investor’s responsibility to understand which share class they are invested in and whether the share classes are reporting or non-reporting funds.

Details of which share classes have UK Reporting Fund status can be found on the HM Revenue & Customs’ website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

The intention is that a Report providing details on the excess reportable income for the Reporting Funds will be made available to Shareholders within six months, or shortly thereafter, of the end of each reporting period from the UK Representative. Shareholders may, if they so require, request a hard copy of the Reporting Fund data for any given year. Such requests must be made in writing to the UK Representative. Each such request must be received within three months of the end of the reporting period. Unless the UK Representative is notified to the contrary in the manner described above, it is understood that Shareholders do not require their report to be made available other than by accessing the appropriate website.

The Directors will take all steps that are practicable and consistent both with the laws and regulatory requirements of Luxembourg and the UK and with the investment objectives and policies of the Fund, to ensure that, in respect of each Reporting Fund share class, UK reporting fund status is obtained and retained in respect of each of its accounting periods. It must be appreciated, however, that no assurance can be given as to whether such approval will, in practice, be granted in the first instance, and retained in respect of any particular accounting period. The exact conditions that must be fulfilled for the Fund to obtain reporting fund status for each share class may be affected by changes in HMRC practice or by subsequent changes to the relevant provisions of UK tax legislation.

If reporting fund status is revoked by HMRC for any Reporting Fund share class, that Reporting Fund share class will be unable to regain reporting fund status and will thereafter be permanently outside the reporting fund regime. Where, however, reporting fund status is voluntarily withdrawn under Regulation 116 of the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009, the Fund may make a subsequent application for reporting fund status to apply in the future, should the Directors wish to do so.

a) Treatment of income

A UK resident Shareholder in a Reporting Fund will be subject to tax each year on the share of the Reporting Fund’s income attributable to their holding in the Fund, whether or not that income is distributed to the Shareholder. Any deemed distribution is known as excess reportable income (reportable income in excess of cash distributions paid).

i. UK resident individuals

Dividends or other income distributions received by a UK resident individual, and excess reportable income, will be subject to UK income tax at the appropriate rate for dividends or interest. A UK resident taxpayer is currently entitled to a £2,000 exemption on dividend income with dividends received in excess of this amount taxed at rates of 7.5% for basic rate tax payers, 32.5% for higher rate and 38.1% for additional rate tax payers.

The attention of individual Shareholders subject to United Kingdom income tax is drawn to section 378A of Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 which provides that certain distributions, which includes actual distributions as well as excess reportable income, from offshore funds that are economically similar to payments of yearly interest will be chargeable to tax as if they were yearly interest where the Fund fails to meet the 'Qualifying Investment' test. The 'Qualifying Investments' test states that a fund fails to meet the test where its holdings of Qualifying Investments exceeds 60% of the market value of all of the assets of the Fund. For the purposes of the test, 'Qualifying Investments' are government and corporate debt securities or cash on deposit or certain derivative contracts or holdings in other collective investment schemes. As such, where the offshore fund fails to satisfy this test at any point in the relevant period, then any distribution will be treated as interest for income tax purposes and the United Kingdom investors will be subject to income tax on such distributions at their appropriate marginal rate. In such case the applicable rates of UK tax would be 20% for basic rate tax payers, 40% for higher rate and 45% for additional rate tax payers.

Whether any Sub-Fund of the Company is treated as a 'Bond Fund' would need to be formally confirmed on an annual basis by review of the proportional weighting of the 'Qualifying Investments' to total assets throughout that period.

Individual Shareholders who are resident but not domiciled in the United Kingdom for tax purposes should note that, if they are applying for Shares, they may be required to make payment directly into a United Kingdom bank account. Where such an individual Shareholder intends to meet subscription proceeds from funds sourced outside the United Kingdom, such a payment may give rise to a taxable remittance for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation, depending upon the particular circumstances of that individual. Accordingly, it is recommended that such individual Shareholders seek independent tax advice in this respect before making a subscription for Shares from such funds.

ii. UK resident companies

Dividend distributions or deemed distributions including excess reportable income received by UK resident corporates are generally exempt from UK corporation tax (including distributions from non-UK companies) as long as they fall within an exempt class of distribution, subject to certain exclusions and specific anti-avoidance rules. In addition, distributions to non-UK companies carrying on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK may also fall within the exemption from UK corporation tax on dividends to the extent that the shares held by that company are used by, or held for, that permanent establishment. Corporate investors receiving such dividends from Funds not treated as 'bond funds' should satisfy themselves as to whether distributions would fall within an exempt class of distribution.

Shareholders within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax should be aware that Part VI of the Corporation Tax Act 2009 (the "Loan Relationships regime") provides that, if at any time in an accounting period such a person holds an "interest" in an offshore fund, and there is a time in that period when that Sub-Fund fails to satisfy the 'Qualifying Investments' test, the interest held by such a person will be treated for that accounting period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the Loan Relationships regime. In that eventuality, the relevant interest will be treated for corporation tax purposes as within the Loan Relationships regime with the result that all returns on that interest in respect of such a person's accounting period (including

gains, profits and losses) will be taxed or relieved as a Loan Relationship debit or credit on a "fair value accounting" basis.

Special rules may apply to certain classes of investor within the charge to UK corporation tax, such as authorised unit trusts, open-ended investment companies, investment trusts, life insurance companies. Such investors should seek their own professional advice in relation to the tax consequences of an investment in a Sub-Fund.

iii. UK exempt investors and other investors

Some investors (e.g. approved pension funds) may be exempt from tax. Different rules may also apply in the case of certain non-residents. Again, it is recommended that these investors seek their own professional tax advice.

b) Disposal of interest in Reporting Funds – Individual Investors

Any gain accruing to an Individual Shareholder upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of their interest in a Reporting Fund should be subsequently taxed as a capital gain, but any undistributed or reinvested income relating to that holding that has been subject to income tax, such as excess reportable income, may be treated as capital expenditure for the purpose of computing the amount of the capital gain.

Capital gains are generally taxed at 10% for basic rate UK individual taxpayers and at 20% for individual taxpayers paying tax at the higher or additional rate of tax. Any capital gains arising may be offset by capital losses and the annual exemption of the taxpayer.

c) Treatment of interest in Reporting Funds – Corporate Investors

If a Reporting Fund is not treated as a 'Bond Fund', UK corporate investors would be charged to corporation tax on chargeable gains on disposal at a rate of 19% (or 25% for UK Corporate Investors with profits over £250,000 from 1 April 2023; the rate is 19% for profits below £50,000, with a tapered tax rate in between these limits; close investment holding companies will become liable to UK corporation tax at 25% from 1 April 2023 regardless of their profits). Any gains arising to corporate investors may be reduced by capital losses.

Where a UK corporate Shareholder has an interest in a Bond Fund (regardless of whether it is a Reporting Fund or not), under the rules for the taxation of corporate debt, corporate Shareholders will be taxed to income on all profits and gains arising from any fluctuations in the fair value of their interest, calculated at the end of each accounting period and at the date of disposal of their interest. Accordingly, a UK corporate investor in such a Sub-Fund may, depending on its own circumstances, incur a charge to UK corporation tax on an unrealised increase in the value of its holdings of shares (and, likewise, obtain relief against UK corporation tax for an unrealised reduction in the value of its holding of shares) on an annual basis.

d) Disposal of interests in Non-Reporting Funds

A UK resident Shareholder who realises a gain on the disposal of his/her investment in a Non-Reporting Fund will normally be charged to UK income tax (or corporation tax in the case of corporate Shareholders) at their marginal rate on the 'offshore income gain', rather than to UK capital gains tax or corporation tax on chargeable gains in the case of corporate Shareholders. These gains are still subject to the rules for 'Bond Funds' for corporate investors as outlined above. It should be noted that a "disposal" for UK tax purposes might in some circumstances also include a switching of interests between classes in the Company.

Other United Kingdom Considerations

a) Stamp Duty

The following comments are intended as a guide to the general United Kingdom Stamp Duty and SDRT position and do not relate to persons such as market makers, brokers, dealers, intermediaries and persons connected with depository arrangements or clearance services, to whom special rules apply. Advice should be sought from professional advisors regarding the application and calculation of Stamp Duty or SDRT.

No United Kingdom Stamp Duty, or SDRT, is payable on the issue of the Shares. No United Kingdom Stamp Duty will be payable on the transfer of Shares provided that any instrument of transfer is not executed in the United Kingdom and does not relate to any property situated, or to any matter or things done or to be done, in the United Kingdom. Otherwise, if the instrument of transfer is executed within the United Kingdom and the transfer is more than £1,000, it will be liable to United Kingdom ad valorem Stamp Duty at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the consideration paid rounded up to the nearest £5.

b) Inheritance Tax

An individual Shareholder domiciled or deemed to be domiciled in the United Kingdom for inheritance tax purposes may be liable to UK inheritance tax on their Shares in the event of death or on making certain categories of lifetime transfers. Investors should seek their own professional advice in this respect.