

Article 10 (SFDR) Website disclosures

Triodos Pioneer Impact Fund

A sub-fund of Triodos SICAV I
SFDR product category: Article 9

Version April 2026

This document constitutes the website product disclosure for financial products that have sustainable investments as their objective. Under the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), all article 9 SFDR funds are required to publish sustainability-related information document on their website.

Sustainability-related information is also available in the Sustainability Annex to the Prospectus and the Sustainability-related disclosures in the Annual report of Triodos SICAV I, which can be found on the website of Triodos Investment Management (triodos-im.com).

A. Summary

B) No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective: To select only those investments that do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, every (new) investment is assessed on its alignment with the Triodos Bank Minimum Standards (Minimum Standards). If an issuer is found to cause significant harm to any of those standards, it is excluded from investment. All applicable principal adverse impact indicators (PAIs) on sustainability factors are taken into account in the investment process. The Minimum Standards are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) exclusions (which also cover the Climate Transition Benchmark (CTB) exclusions). They also set out the minimum standards for employee relations, remuneration, taxes and other corporate governance topics that investees must meet in order to be eligible for investment.

C) Sustainable investment objective of the financial product: The sustainable investment objectives of the fund are to:

- Make money work for environmental and social change
- Contribute to the transition to an economy within planetary boundaries
- Contribute to the transition to an economy where all humans can enjoy a prosperous life

In order to realise these three objectives, the fund invests in listed equities that actively contribute to at least one Triodos transition. Each Triodos transition is linked to one or more UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- Resource transition: SDG 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
- Energy transition: SDG 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13
- Societal transition: SDG 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 16
- Wellbeing transition: SDG 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10
- Food transition: SDG 2, 12, 14 and 15

The fund contributes to climate change mitigation as set out in article 9 of the EU Taxonomy.

D) Investment strategy: Triodos Investment Management (Triodos IM) has defined four stages in the investment process in order to attain the sustainable objectives of the fund:

- **Contribution to transitions (positive screening):** Every (potential) investment is

assessed in-depth on its thematic fit with the Triodos transitions, and needs to actively contribute to at least one Triodos transition in order to be eligible for the Triodos investment universe.

- **Minimise adverse impact (negative screening):** In order to eliminate any significant negative impact, every (potential) investment goes through an exclusionary screening consisting of three steps: negative screening, check on controversies and ESG assessment. Every (potential) investment needs to align with the Minimum Standards. During this stage, all PAIs and good governance criteria are taken into account.
- **Integrated impact, risk and return analysis:** The research team considers the outcomes of all three stages and analyses the investment impact, risk and return, which then leads to the investment decision.
- **Engagement with investee companies to drive progress:** Whenever possible, the fund votes (by proxy) and attends shareholder meetings of the companies in which it invests. Additionally, Triodos IM frequently engages on environmental and social topics that are relevant to each company's individual business models, as well as on general corporate governance issues.

E) Proportion of investments: The fund invests at least 90% of its net asset value in sustainable investments. The remaining (maximum 10%) will be cash or cash equivalents held as ancillary liquidity. The fund can invest no more than 10% of assets in other UCITS or other UCIs. At least 50% of the investments of the fund will be sustainable investments that contribute to an environmental objective. At least 20% of the investments of the fund will be sustainable investments that contribute to a social objective. The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 12%. The Triodos transitions, which are used for the positive selection of the investments, encompass more environmentally sustainable economic activities than currently covered by the EU Taxonomy. This percentage is likely to increase over time as more economic activities are added to the Taxonomy. The minimum share of investments in transitional activities is 0%, while the minimum share of investments in enabling activities is 0%.

F) Monitoring of sustainable investment objective: The extent to which the sustainable investment objective has been achieved is

continuously monitored. Included in this assessment is the performance of the sustainability indicators in a quantitative and qualitative manner as well as against established targets. In order to monitor the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives, the fund measures its exposure to the Triodos transitions, its absolute and relative contribution to SDGs and its carbon footprint relative to its benchmark.

G) Methodologies: Triodos IM uses the Triodos Impact Management Cycle as an overarching tool to manage its impact. Impact management is about actively steering the means to optimise positive impact and minimise negative impact. In order to do so, Triodos IM develops a Theory of Change, which serves as a basis to set impact objectives and set and measure sustainability indicators. Triodos IM verifies that the outcomes meet the targets and expectations and if not, why not, and Triodos IM defines what actions should be taken (i.e. capital allocation decisions, engagement or thought leadership) to optimise the contribution to impact.

H) Data sources and processing: To determine whether a (potential) investment contributes to the sustainable investment objective, several data sources are used. Independent research provider ISS ESG is the source for the SDG Impact Rating Products and Services score. These scores assess the overall impact of a company's product portfolio on the achievement of the SDGs. Secondly, for every investee an investment analyst consults relevant public disclosures such as the annual report. Where no detailed information is available, own estimations are used.

I) Limitations to methodologies and data: The limitation of using percentage of net sales generated with relevant products/services to estimate attainment of the sustainability objective, is that sales are not always disclosed at a high level of detail. This analysis is often accompanied by a more qualitative assessment.

J) Due diligence: The due diligence carried out on the underlying assets consists of a positive screening, a negative impact assessment (consisting of three steps) and an integrated analysis. A Due Diligence policy and process is in place to ensure that all the necessary stages and steps of due diligence are followed before the decision to invest is taken.

K) Engagement policies: A focus on impact includes the careful selection of investees, as well as proactively supporting or advocating for investees to increase their positive and reduce or avoid negative impact. To do so, Triodos IM

frequently engages on environmental, social and governance topics that are relevant to each investee's business model, fund or sector context as well as on general corporate development and business strategy issues. This is done through 1) company engagement, 2) active ownership and 3) advocacy - influencing decisions within political, economic, and social institutions.

B. No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

To select only those investments that do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, every (new) investment is assessed on its alignment with the Minimum Standards. If an issuer is found to cause significant harm to any of those standards, it is excluded from investment. All applicable principal adverse impact indicators (PAIs) on sustainability factors are taken into account in the investment process. The Minimum Standards are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) exclusions (which also cover the Climate Transition Benchmark (CTB) exclusions). They also set out the minimum standards for employee relations, remuneration, taxes and other corporate governance topics that investees must meet in order to be eligible for investment.

Principal Adverse Impact indicators

What Triodos considers significant environmental and social harm is outlined in the Minimum Standards. For every (new) investment, alignment with the Minimum Standards is assessed. If an issuer is found to cause significant harm in relation to any of those standards, it is excluded from investment.

The PAIs are taken into account in the second phase of the investment process (negative impact, consisting of three steps), both as part of the initial screening and the continuous monitoring of investments:

- 1) **Negative screening:** Every (potential) investee is screened for involvement in controversial business activities. If an investee exceeds the threshold below, "high concern" is concluded, and the investee is excluded from investment.

Triodos controversial activity	SFDR PAI	Threshold
Controversial weapons	14 (Exposure to controversial weapons)	Any involvement
Fossil fuels	4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector)	GICS Energy Sector classification (i.e. companies active in the fossil fuel sector)
Hazardous substances	E9 (Investments in companies producing chemicals)	Pesticides – production, distribution (>5% revenue) Persistent Organic Pollutants – production, use (>0% revenue)

- 2) **Controversies:** Every (potential) investee is assessed on violations of UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on a case-by-case basis considering violations in the last three years. Per case, the verification of information, severity and company response are considered to conclude if a case is low, medium or high concern. In case a company is involved in severe and/or frequent violations without taking credible remediation measures, "high concern" is concluded, and the investee is excluded from investment.

Triodos assessment	SFDR PAI	Threshold
Controversies	10 (Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines) 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines) S7 (Incidents of discrimination) S14 (Number of severe human rights issues and incidents) S16 (Cases of insufficient action with breaches of anti-corruption) S17 (Convictions and fines for anti-corruption)	Significant violations of UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines within the last 3 years

- 3) **ESG assessment:** By combining Triodos IM's proprietary materiality map, highlighting material ESG issues per industry, with an understanding of the company's actual business activities, the risk that an investee inflicts negative impacts on these ESG issues is assessed. Based on the risk classification (low, medium or high risk), the company must meet additional requirements such as having sustainability programs, reporting, certifications, policies or practices in place. In case a company does not meet these requirements but is in transition, it is flagged for engagement. The PAI indicators are considered on an absolute basis, over time and compared to five peers (where relevant). Taking all of the above into consideration, a company's practices

are assessed as low, medium or high concern. If "high concern" is concluded, the investee is excluded from investment.

Triodos ESG issue		SFDR PAI	Threshold
Environmental	Climate change	1 (GHG emissions) 2 (Carbon footprint) 3 (GHG intensity) 5 (Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production) 6 (Energy consumption intensity) E4 (Companies without carbon reduction initiatives) E5 (Energy consumption per non-renewable energy source)	High risk for climate change without GHG emissions reporting and Paris- aligned reduction targets; Significant controversies
	Water	E6 (Water usage and recycling) E7 (Investments in companies without water management policies) E8 (Exposure to areas of high water stress)	High risk for water scarcity without activities to reduce freshwater use; Significant controversies
	Waste	E13 (Non-recycled waste ratio)	Significant controversies
	Pollution	8 (Emissions to water) 9 (Hazardous and radioactive waste ratio) E2 (Emissions of air pollutants)	Significant controversies
	Ecosystems	7 (Activities negatively affecting biodiversity) E11 (Companies without sustainable land/ agriculture practice) E12 (Companies without sustainable oceans/ seas practice) E15 (Deforestation)	High risk for biodiversity, deforestation, cotton, soy, palm oil or fishery without relevant policies, programs and measures promoting sustainable activities; Significant controversies
Social	Human rights & community	S9 (Lack of human rights policy) S10 (Lack of human rights due diligence)	High risk for human rights or conflict minerals without relevant policy and practices; Significant controversies
	Labour practices	S1 (Companies without workplace accident prevention policies) S2 (Rate of accidents) S3 (Numbers of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness) S4 (Lack of supplier code of conduct) 12 (Unadjusted gender pay gap) S5 (Lack of grievance/complaints mechanism for employee matters) S12 (Operations and suppliers at significant risk of child labour) S13 (Operations and suppliers	High risk for labour rights without relevant policies, targets and monitoring; Significant controversies

		at significant risk of forced labour)	
	Supply chain management	S12 (Operations and suppliers at significant risk of child labour) S13 (Operations and suppliers at significant risk of forced labour)	High risk for labour rights in the supply chain without relevant policies, targets and monitoring; Significant controversies
Governance	Corporate governance	13 (Board gender diversity) S8 (Excessive CEO pay ratio)	CEO pay ratio exceeding 100:1 and size-adjusted absolute CEO pay exceeding €2.5 mln in the last 5 years; Significant controversies
	Business ethics	S15 (Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies) S6 (Insufficient whistleblower protection)	Significant controversies

The PAI assessment is based on data provided by external parties (third-party ESG data provider, public information and/or investee company).

Alignment with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Prior to being selected for investment and for the entire duration of the investment, (potential) investees are screened for compliance with the Minimum Standards. The Minimum Standards are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.

Alignment with the Minimum Standards is assessed in the second phase of the investment process through the check on controversies and the ESG assessment, based on data from external sources and additional in-house desk research. In case of significant violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (i.e. having severe impact, recurrence of incidents, lack of risk management and inadequate remediation measures), the investee is excluded from investment.

C. Sustainable investment objective of the financial product

The sustainable investment objectives of the fund are to:

- Make money work for environmental and social change
- Contribute to the transition to an economy within planetary boundaries
- Contribute to the transition to an economy where all humans can enjoy a prosperous life.

In order to realise these three objectives, the fund invests in listed equities that actively contribute to at least one Triodos transition:

Theme	Description	Objective category
Resources	Transition from a wasteful "extract, use and dispose" linear economy to a circular economy in which resources are truly valued, used prudently and recycled.	Environmental
Energy	Transition from fossil fuel-based energy production to renewable energy generation and energy efficiency.	Environmental
Society	Transition from a society that incentivises competition and divisiveness to one that is rooted in solidarity and collaboration.	Social

Wellbeing	Transition from a narrow focus on material satisfaction to an economy that deeply values and nurtures broader individual wellbeing.	Social
Food	Transition from a predominantly extractive food system to regenerative agriculture, fair supply chains and healthy diets.	Environmental and social

Through investments that contribute to the resource and energy transition, the fund contributes to climate change mitigation as set out in article 9 of the EU Taxonomy. For further details on these transitions and the management company's impact investing vision, go to triodos-im.com/impact-investing/vision.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objectives.

D. Investment strategy

Triodos IM has defined four stages in the investment process in order to attain the sustainable objectives of the fund. Every potential investment that has passed the first three stages is included in the Triodos investment universe. This universe is the basis from which investments must be made; the fund is not allowed to invest outside the Triodos investment universe. The bottom-up approach used to build the Triodos investment universe leads to a reduction of 60 to 90% of the benchmark universe, on average.

- **Contribution to transitions (positive screening):** Every (potential) investment is assessed in-depth on its thematic fit with the Triodos transitions, and needs to actively contribute to at least one Triodos transition in order to be eligible for the Triodos investment universe. Impact indicators based on sources of revenue data are used to track companies' contribution towards the impact objectives formulated per transition. The analysis is further substantiated by examining companies' product offering and relevant impact indicators as well as other qualitative evidence of sustainable practices as stated by companies' policies and active programmes.
- **Minimise adverse impact (negative screening):** In order to eliminate any significant negative impact, every (potential) investment goes through an exclusionary screening consisting of three steps: negative screening, check on controversies and ESG assessment. During this stage, all PAIs and good governance criteria are taken into account. Every (potential) investment needs to align with the Minimum Standards in order to be eligible for the Triodos investment universe.
- **Integrated impact, risk and return analysis:** From the previous assessment of negative sustainability impact, Triodos IM selects those ESG factors that are expected to have a material financial impact on the investment. The research team considers the outcomes of all three stages and analyses the investment impact, risk and return, which then leads to the investment decision. The financial impact is qualitatively considered.
- **Engagement with investee companies to drive progress:** The fund (through the intermediary of the management 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. Therefore, whenever possible, the fund votes (by proxy) and attends shareholder meetings of the companies in which it invests. Additionally, the management company aims to accelerate and direct transitions through thought leadership, stakeholder dialogues, engagement and advocacy. As such, the management company frequently engages on environmental and social topics that are relevant to each company's individual business models, as well as on general corporate governance issues.

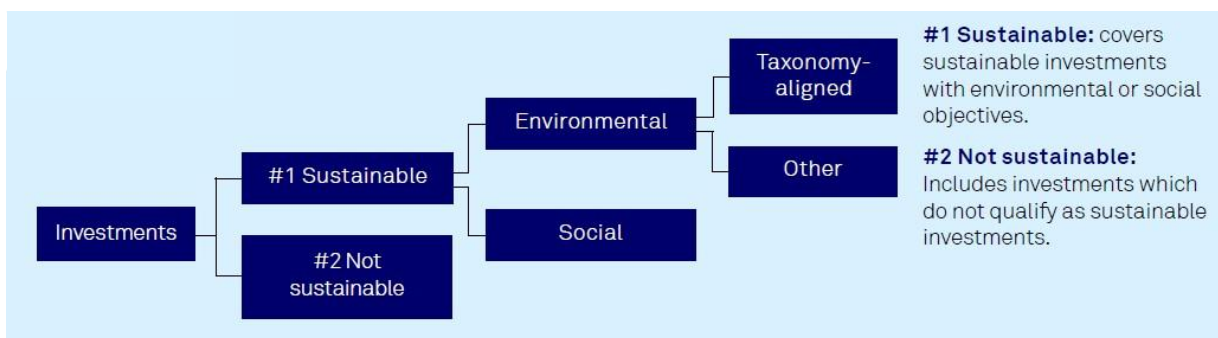
Once included in the Triodos investment universe, every eligible investment is continuously monitored to ensure it still meets the investment criteria. To do so, Triodos IM bases itself on the alerts it gets from external parties signaling any new development or controversy, and on its own research, which includes news feeds and analyst sector expertise.

In case Triodos IM finds that an (eligible) investment no longer meets the investment criteria, or is in danger of no longer meeting the criteria, it evaluates whether a dialogue with the issuer could be fruitful. If, due to the nature of the investment criteria violation, dialogue is not expected to lead to change or if there has been a dialogue with the issuer which has not led to the desired change, the eligible investment will be removed from the Triodos investment universe and the investment will be divested from all portfolios within a period of three months after removal from the Triodos investment universe.

Policy to assess good governance practices of investee companies

The Minimum Standards is used to assess good governance practices of investee companies. This policy describes Triodos’ minimum standards for employee relations, remuneration, taxes and other corporate governance topics. Additionally, the Triodos Position on Tax describes the five principles to ascertain good governance in relation to tax. The Minimum Standards and the Position on Tax are applied through internal policies and procedures. For listed equities, the Triodos Proxy Voting Guidelines are used to vote on governance practices put forward at shareholder meetings. Existing investments undergo periodic review and monitoring, which includes the review and monitoring of good governance practices.

E. Proportion of investments



The fund invests at least 90% of its net asset value in sustainable investments, which will be split between sustainable investments with an environmental objective (minimum 50%) and sustainable investments with a social objective (minimum 20%), with the remaining 20% floating between the two as either environmentally or socially sustainable as to allow for flexibility for proper portfolio management as fitting in the strategy of the fund. The remaining (maximum 10%) will be cash or cash equivalents held as ancillary liquidity. Due to the neutral nature of these investments, they will not qualify as sustainable investments. The fund can invest no more than 10% of assets in other UCITS or other UCIs.

The fund does not make use of derivatives to attain the sustainable investment objective.

Minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective

At least 50% of the investments of the fund will be sustainable investments that contribute to an environmental objective.

Minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective

At least 20% of the investments of the fund will be sustainable investments that contribute to a social objective.

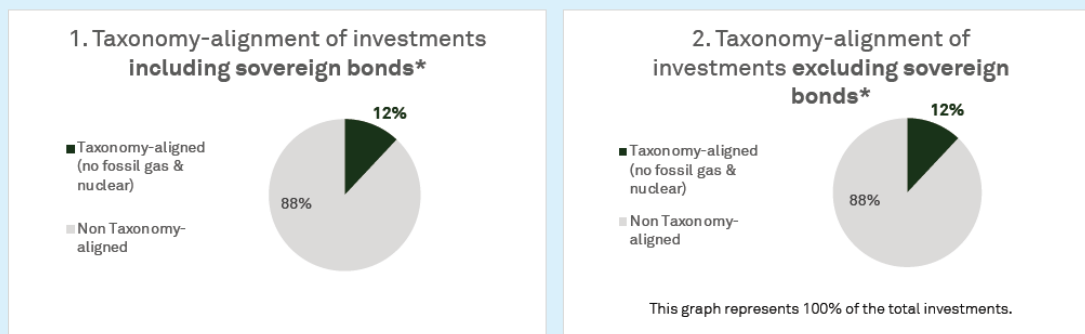
Sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with EU Taxonomy

Taxonomy-data is purchased from a third-party data provider that has a review process in place to verify and validate the data. The coverage of this third-party reviewed data includes equity and corporate bonds. Taxonomy-data related to bonds that are not covered by this data provider are obtained directly from investee companies. A distinction is made between Taxonomy-aligned data reported by investee companies and equivalent information collected or estimated by the data provider based on publicly available information. The Taxonomy-aligned economic activities are measured by turnover as this data is readily available and provides a good insight into the scope of sustainable activities of the investee companies. Also, turnover data is more stable than capital or operational expenditure figures which are highly variable from one year to another, resulting in an undesirable volatility in Taxonomy-alignment.

The fund does not have any sovereign exposures.

The Taxonomy minimum alignment percentages shown in the graphs below are not subject to an assurance by an auditor or a review by a third party.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities

The minimum share of investments in transitional activities is 0%, while the minimum share of investments in enabling activities is 0%.

Minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy

The fund commits to a minimum 30% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR. The Triodos transitions, which are used for the positive selection of the investments, encompass more environmentally sustainable economic activities than currently covered by the EU Taxonomy. Presently, the EU Taxonomy focuses on certain sectors only, whereas the Triodos transitions are sector-agnostic. The percentage of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is likely to decrease over time as more economic activities are added to the Taxonomy.

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Although the fund does not plan to have other investments than sustainable investments, it can hold cash and cash equivalents as ancillary liquidity.

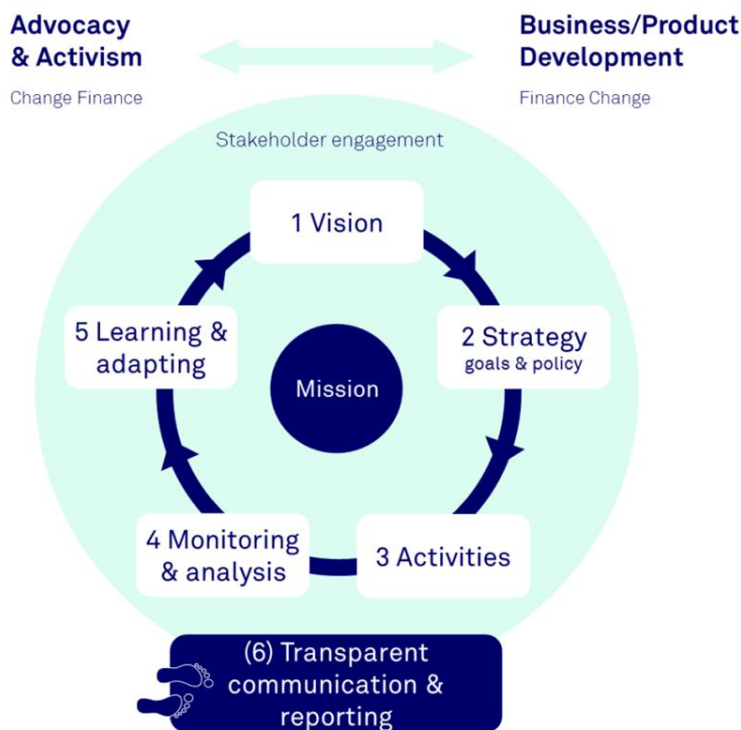
Cash and cash equivalents do not affect the delivery of the sustainable investment objectives of the fund on a continuous basis. Firstly, they are used - in limited proportion - to support the proper liquidity and risk management of the fund. Secondly, Triodos IM assesses on a regular basis whether counterparties for cash and cash equivalents comply with the four pillars of the UN Global Compact, using data from a third-party provider. These four pillars consist of 1) human rights, 2) labour rights 3) environment and 4) anti-corruption. Also, Triodos IM assesses its counterparties' policies and sustainability performance.

F. Monitoring of sustainable investment objective

Triodos IM continuously monitors the extent to which the sustainable investment objective has been achieved. Included in this assessment is the performance of the sustainability indicators in a quantitative and qualitative manner. The results of this assessment are used as input for the learning and adapting phase of the Impact Management Cycle (Section G). Furthermore, the investment monitoring process has been translated into controls on the most material operational and financial risks. These controls are assessed as part of the ISAE 3402 audit, as performed by an external auditor.

G. Methodologies

Triodos IM invests to generate social and environmental impact alongside a healthy financial return. Triodos IM uses the Triodos Impact Management Cycle as an overarching tool to manage its impact. Impact management is about actively steering the means to optimise positive impact and minimise negative impact.



The impact strategy of the fund is determined, taking into account factors such as the risk/return profile, asset class, availability of investment opportunities and regional focus. The fund determines this impact strategy, following from the vision. In order to do so, Triodos IM develops a Theory of Change as part of the strategy phase of its Impact Management Cycle. The Theory of Change serves as a basis to set impact objectives and sustainability indicators. In the monitoring phase Triodos IM measures the impact of its investment activities. In the subsequent learning and adapting phase Triodos IM verifies that the outcomes meet the targets and expectations and if not, why not, and Triodos IM defines what actions should be taken (i.e. capital allocation decisions, engagement or thought leadership) to optimise its contribution to impact. Learning and adapting takes place on four levels: the investment level, the fund level, Triodos IM level and increasingly on Triodos Group level. This cycle is repeated continuously as a way to steer on/manage the impact of Triodos IM's investments.

In order to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives, the fund measures its exposure to the Triodos transitions as a percentage of portfolio holdings that contribute to at least one transition and as a percentage of assets under management allocated to each transition.

Each Triodos transition is linked to one or more UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- Resource transition: SDG 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
- Energy transition: SDG 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13
- Societal transition: SDG 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 16
- Wellbeing transition: SDG 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10
- Food transition: SDG 2, 12, 14 and 15

Therefore, the fund also reports its absolute and relative contribution to environmental (SDGs 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15) or social (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 16) SDGs based on external data performing a comprehensive assessment of company products and services that affect SDGs.

Finally, the fund reports its carbon footprint relative to its benchmark.

H. Data sources and processing

In order to realise its sustainable investment objective, the fund invests in listed equities that actively contribute to at least one Triodos transition. To determine whether a (potential) investment does so, several data sources are used.

Firstly, independent research provider ISS ESG is the source for the SDG Impact Rating Products and Services score. These scores assess the overall impact of a company's product portfolio on the achievement of the SDGs. Scores are calculated by multiplying the (estimated) net sales shares generated with relevant products/services with the numeric scores assigned to them (-10, -5, 0, 5, 10). All scores range on a scale from -10 (i.e. 100% of net sales are generated with products/services classified as having a significant obstructing impact) to 10 (i.e. 100% of net sales are generated with products/services classified as having a significant contributing impact). The SDG Impact Rating Product and Services scores for corporate issuers are displayed as a single source of truth in the internal investment research platform Bipsync through a data feed.

Secondly, for every investee an investment analyst consults relevant public disclosures such as the annual report. The public disclosure serves as a data quality check for revenue derived from different products and services. The SDG scores and public disclosure are used to determine whether the corporate investee substantially contributes to one of the five Triodos transitions as also represented in the sustainability objective. The impact objectives and criteria of the five transitions are described in detail on the [Triodos IM website](#).

After the transition fit is decided, the analyst selects the relevant transition and writes the impact narrative in Bipsync, according to the four-eyes principle this is verified by a second analyst. This impact narrative is presented for approval in the investment case meeting with the Research team and fund managers. Final approval in the Bipsync system is completed by the Head of Research. The resulting whitelisting and transition fit are communicated to the Front Office Support team.

Every holding in the investment universe is continuously monitored using data from Sustainalytics, ISS ESG, Bloomberg and the company itself to ensure contribution to at least one Triodos transition. The Fund Data Reporting team performs a sanity check to ensure data quality and completeness before external communication. Where no detailed information is available, ISS ESG or own estimations are used to determine whether the investment substantially contributes to a transition. The proportion of the data that are estimated is not tracked per investment, but for every investee an impact narrative describes qualitatively how the alignment with the transition was determined.

I. Limitations to methodologies and data

The limitation of using percentage of net sales generated with relevant products/services to estimate attainment of the sustainability objective, is that sales are not always disclosed at a high level of detail. The percentages can be used to determine the materiality of products/services linked to a transition. This analysis is often accompanied by a more qualitative assessment. This limitation is addressed by continuous monitoring of controversies.

J. Due diligence

The due diligence carried out on the underlying assets consists of a positive screening, a negative impact assessment (consisting of three steps) and an integrated analysis. This is described in section D 'Investment strategy'. A Due Diligence policy and process is in place to ensure that all the necessary stages and steps of due diligence are followed before the decision to invest is taken. Furthermore the due diligence process has been translated into controls on the most material operational and financial risks. These controls are assessed as part of the ISAE 3402 audit, as performed by an external auditor.

K. Engagement policies

A focus on impact dictates which investees the fund finances and how. This includes the careful selection of investees, as well as proactively supporting or advocating for investees to increase their

positive and reduce or avoid negative impact. Types of engagement include requesting information and disclosure, investigating alleged shortcomings of a company's responsible management, sharing expertise, encouraging and tracking companies' performance towards pre-defined goals and voting (whenever possible). This is done with the aim to create long term value for the benefit of society and for the planet whilst enhancing the long-term value creation potential of the company.

As such, Triodos IM frequently engages on environmental, social and governance topics that are relevant to each investee's business model, fund or sector context as well as on general corporate development and business strategy issues. Triodos IM undertakes the following range of activities in its active investment approach, depending on the asset class.

1. Company engagement
2. Active ownership
3. Advocacy | Influencing decisions within policy-making, economic, and social institutions.

Engagement procedures

As the first step in the investment selection process is a screening on positive impact potential, followed by the strict Triodos Minimum Standards screening, significant harmful activities are excluded from the portfolios ex-ante. Key opportunities for improvement and for longer term value creation are identified and provide the basis for building trusting relationships with investees. The engagement agenda is prepared by a range of department representatives and approved in the Triodos Investment Management Impact Committee. Engagement activities are monitored on a quarterly basis in the Impact Financial Risk Committee and reported upon annually.

Sustainability-related controversies

In the case of (alleged) adverse impact, the company is contacted to clarify and investigate the allegations or information, and to assess the severity of the incident as well as the responsibility and accountability of the company. Involvement in a controversy with limited corporate responsibility would lead to expressing a concern and more scrutiny on the topic, while involvement in a severe controversy highlighting clear company shortcomings would lead to a major concern and divestment.