

Prospectus Stichting Administratiekantoor Aandelen Triodos Bank

STICHTING ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR AANDELEN TRIODOS BANK

(established in the Netherlands as a foundation, having its corporate seat in Zeist, the Netherlands)

Offering of up to 4,000,000 new depository receipts for ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 50 each in

Triodos Bank N.V.

(incorporated in the Netherlands as a public company with limited liability, having its corporate seat in Zeist, the Netherlands).

Triodos Bank N.V. (the **Bank**) is offering through Stichting Administratiekantoor Aandelen Triodos Bank (the **Issuer**) up to 4,000,000 depository receipts in registered form (the **Depository Receipts**) in respect of ordinary shares in registered form with a nominal value of EUR 50 each (the **Shares**) in the capital of the Bank (the **Offering**). The Offering consists of a public offering being made to the general public in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. This document (the **Prospectus**) constitutes a prospectus for the purposes of Article 5.3 of the Directive 2003/71/EC as amended by Directive 2010/73/EC (**Prospectus Directive**) and has been prepared in accordance with Article 5:9 of the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*, the **FSA**) and the rules thereunder. This Prospectus has been approved by and filed with the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten*, the **AFM**). Triodos Bank N.V. has requested that the AFM provide a certificate of approval and a copy of this document to the relevant competent authority in each of Belgium, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom.

The Depository Receipts have not been, and will not be, listed on any stock exchange. The Issuer will however, maintain a market for the Depository Receipts. The Depository Receipts are being offered only in those jurisdictions in which, and only to those persons to whom, offers and sales of the Depository Receipts may lawfully be made.

For a description of restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of the Shares and the distribution of this Prospectus in other jurisdictions, see *Selling and transfer restrictions* beginning on page 37.

The Depository Receipts and underlying Shares will be issued continuously, under exclusion of the pre-emptive rights of the holders of Depository Receipts (**Depository Receipt Holders**) at the time of the Offering. The existing Depository Receipt Holders will be diluted proportionate to the new issues.

The issue price of the Depository Receipts (**the Issue Price**) will be determined daily by the Bank on the basis of the most recently calculated net asset value of the Bank divided by the number of issued Depository Receipts (**NAV per Depository Receipt**) and knowledge of current results held by the board of directors of the Bank (the **Board of Directors**). The current results which arise after the last net asset value calculation will be determined on the basis of the financial administration. The Issue Price per Depository Receipt will be rounded to whole euros, whereby values of 0.5 euros or more are rounded up. During certain periods, the Issue Price may be fixed for campaigning purposes. The applicable Issue Price can be requested from the Bank daily and is also published on its local websites. In Belgium this is www.triodos.be, in Germany this is www.triodos.de, in the Netherlands this is www.triodos.nl, In Spain this is www.triodos.es, in the United Kingdom this is www.triodos.co.uk.

A transaction fee of 0.5% will be charged for the issue of Depository Receipts (with a minimum fee of EUR 5 for subscriptions made through the Spanish and UK branches). These transaction costs are calculated over the total price of the transaction, i.e. the Issue Price times the number of Depository Receipts.

Discounts on the purchase price or the transaction fee can be available to certain investors in certain periods. These discounts will be made public on the local websites of the Bank.

Allocations will be made by the Board of Directors on behalf of the Issuer. The allocation policy will take into account the importance of a balanced spread of the holdings of Depository Receipts. Furthermore, the number of Depository

Receipts held directly or indirectly by any one Depository Receipt Holder will be limited to a maximum of just under 10% of the total number of issued Depository Receipts. The Board of Directors is authorised on behalf of the Issuer to refuse subscriptions on Depository Receipts or to only allocate a limited number. In addition, the Board of Directors can resolve at any time to limit, suspend or exclude the issue of Depository Receipts. Any resolution to close the issue will be announced on the Bank's local websites.

The Depository Receipts are registered and will be recorded in the register of Depository Receipt Holders (the **Register**), which is managed by the Bank. After allocation the subscriber will receive proof of registration in the Register.

The rights attached to the Depository Receipts included in this issue vest as per the date that the Issue Price has been paid into the equity of the Bank and the Depository Receipts are delivered to the Depository Receipt Holder by registration in the Register.

The date of this Prospectus is 25 July 2011. This Prospectus replaces the prospectus in respect of depository receipts of the Bank dated 18 May 2011, and will be valid until 25 July 2012, unless prior to that date a new prospectus in respect of depository receipts of the Bank is published which will replace the current Prospectus.

Table of contents

Summary	3
Risk factors	6
Certain notices to investors	10
Documents incorporated by reference	12
Use of proceeds	13
Description of the Issuer	14
Description of the Bank.	17
Supervision and regulation	31
Characteristics of the Depository Receipts and underlying Shares	32
The Offering.	35
Selling and transfer restrictions	37
Final statements.	39
Addresses.	40
Annex I	41

Summary

This section constitutes a summary (the **Summary**) of the essential characteristics and risks associated with the Issuer, the Bank, the Depositary Receipts and of the Offering. This Summary should be read as an introduction to this Prospectus and any decision to invest in any Depositary Receipts should be based on a consideration of this Prospectus as a whole, including but not limited to, the information in the section “Risk Factors”. Civil liability will attach to the Issuer in any state party to the European Economic Area (an **EEA State**) in respect of this Summary, including any translation hereof, only if this Summary is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of this Prospectus. Where a claim relating to information contained in this Prospectus is brought before a court, the plaintiff investor may, under the national legislation of the Member States, have to bear the costs of translating the Prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated.

Applicable law

Dutch law will apply to the Offering.

Rights attached to the Depositary Receipts

The rights attached to the Depositary Receipts include those related to the dividends made payable on the Depositary Receipts, and the right to attend a general meeting of shareholders of the Bank (a **General Meeting**) and to speak at such meeting. However, Depositary Receipts do not give the right to vote at a General Meeting. The voting rights attached to the Shares belong to the shareholder, i.e. the Issuer. The Bank seeks to protect its own identity and working method with this structure.

In exercising its voting rights, the Issuer will be guided by the interests of the Depositary Receipt Holders, the interests of the Bank and the basic principles expressed in the objects of the Bank. The meeting of Depositary Receipt Holders appoints the board members of the Issuer on the basis of recommendations presented by the board of the Issuer. The recommendation requires the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

In a meeting of Depositary Receipt Holders, each Depositary Receipt Holder has as many votes as he or she has Depositary Receipts, with a maximum of 1,000 votes.

Rights attached to the Shares

The rights attached to the Shares include the right to receive dividends made payable on the Shares, and liquidation payments. In addition, each Share gives the right to cast one vote in the General Meeting.

Trading on a net asset value basis

The Depositary Receipts are not listed on a stock exchange but may be traded. The Bank maintains a market in Depositary Receipts, whereby the price is determined on the basis of the net asset value. During certain periods, the price of the Depositary Receipts may be fixed for campaigning purposes. This will be posted on the local websites. The transfer of Depositary Receipts is subject to restrictions. These restrictions relate in particular to situations in which, as a result of a transfer, the buyer of the Depositary Receipts would directly or indirectly hold 10% or more of the total number of Depositary Receipts issued. Trading takes place on normal business days.

The underlying Shares cannot be transferred freely. The Shares are only transferred between the Bank and the Issuer in the context of the issue of Depositary Receipts in accordance with the administrative conditions of the Issuer (the **Administrative Conditions**).

Maximum number of Depositary Receipts available for issue

On the date of this Prospectus, the authorised capital of the Bank amounted to EUR 1,000,000,000, divided into 20,000,000 Shares with a nominal value of EUR 50 each. On the date of this prospectus 4,000,000 Shares were available for issue, with an aggregate nominal value of EUR 200,000,000. As one Depositary Receipt is issued for one Share, the maximum number of Depositary Receipts that could be issued on this date was also 4,000,000.

The Depositary Receipts and underlying Shares will be issued continuously, under exclusion of the pre-emptive rights of the existing Depositary Receipt Holders. The existing number of Depositary Receipt Holders will be diluted proportionate to the new issues.

Issue Price – normal procedure

The Bank will on a daily basis determine the Issue Price of the Depositary Receipts, on the basis of the most recently calculated NAV per Depositary Receipt and the Board of Directors knowledge of current results. The current results

which arise after the last net asset value calculation will be determined on the basis of the financial administration. The Issue Price per Depository Receipt will be rounded to whole euros, whereby values of 0.5 euros or more are rounded up. During certain periods, the Issue Price may be fixed for campaigning purposes. This will be posted on the local websites.

The applicable Issue Price can be requested from the Bank daily and is also published on its local websites.

Discounts on the purchase price or the transaction fee can be available to certain investors in certain periods. These discounts will be made public on the local websites of the Bank.

Transaction Fee

A transaction fee of 0.5% will be charged for the issue of Depository Receipts (with a minimum fee of EUR 5 for subscriptions made through the Spanish and UK branches). This transaction fee is calculated over the total price of the transaction, i.e. the Issue Price times the number of Depository Receipts.

The transaction fee will first be paid out of the total amount received upon issue of a Depository Receipt. EUR 50 will then be paid up as the nominal value of the underlying Share. The remaining amount will be booked as premium. The premium forms part of the Bank's equity and is taken into account when determining the net asset value.

Subscription

Subscriptions will be received by the offices of the Bank in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Allocation

Allocations will be made by the Board of Directors on behalf of the Issuer. The allocation policy will take into account the importance of a balanced spread of the holdings of Depository Receipts. In this respect, the Board of Directors will be guided by the provisions of Article 4 Paragraph 3 of the Administrative Conditions. This means that it will limit the number of Depository Receipts held directly or indirectly by any one Depository Receipt Holder to a maximum of just under 10% of the total number of issued Depository Receipts. The Board of Directors is authorised on behalf of the Issuer to refuse subscriptions on Depository Receipts or to only allocate a limited number. In addition, the Board of Directors can resolve at any time to limit, suspend or exclude the issue of Depository Receipts. Any resolution to close the issue will be announced on the Bank's local websites.

Register

The Depository Receipts are registered and will be recorded in the Register, which is maintained by the Bank. After allocation the subscriber will receive proof of registration in the Register.

Use of proceeds

The Issuer intends to use the net proceeds from the Offering of the Depository Receipts entirely for the purchase of Shares in the Bank.

The Bank uses the proceeds of the sale of Shares to the Issuer for matching the growth of its activities to finance companies, institutions and projects that add cultural value and benefit people and the environment, with the support of depositors and investors who want to encourage the development of socially responsible and innovative business. The mission of the Bank is to help achieve a healthier society and enhance people's quality of life, to enable individuals, institutions and businesses to use money more consciously in ways that benefit people and the environment, and promote sustainable development and to offer customers sustainable financial products and high quality service.

Withholding tax

Dividends with respect to the Depository Receipts generally will be subject to Dutch withholding tax at a rate of 15%.

Vesting date

The rights attached to the Depository Receipts included in this issue vest as per the date that the Issue Price has been paid into the equity of the Bank.

No listing

No listing on any stock exchange will be requested for the Depository Receipts.

Prospectus

This Prospectus replaces the prospectus in respect of depository receipts of the Bank dated 18 May 2011, and will be valid until 25 July 2012, unless prior to that date a new prospectus in respect of depository receipts of the Bank is published, which will replace the current Prospectus.

Summary of essential risks

The following is a summary of what the Issuer believes are the essential risks associated with the Issuer, the Bank, the Depository Receipts and the Offering. It should be noted that this is not a summary of all the risks associated with the Issuer, the Bank, the Depository Receipts, and the Offering. A more detailed discussion can be found in the section titled "Risk factors".

Risks associated with the Bank

A downturn in the markets in which the Bank operates could adversely affect its business.

The Bank can be obliged to contribute to the deposit guarantee system under Dutch law.

The Bank faces substantial competitive pressures in a mature market.

Volatility in interest rates may negatively affect the Bank's net interest income and may have other adverse consequences.

Volatility in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the Bank's net income.

As with the banking sector in general, the Bank's liabilities to its clients exceed its liquid assets. In particular, the Bank is dependent on client deposits and savings accounts, and a sudden shortage of these funds could increase its cost of funding.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk and risk of non-recovery.

The Bank is exposed to the risk of ineffective systems and processes, and interruption, failure or breach thereof.

The Bank operates in an industry that is highly regulated. There could be an adverse change or increase in the financial services laws and/or regulations governing the Bank's business.

The Bank is exposed to legal risks that may arise in the conduct of the Bank's business and the outcome of related legal claims may be difficult to predict.

The Bank is exposed to risks of employee misconduct.

A significant portion of the Bank's business relates to the Bank's dealings with third parties.

The Bank may be exposed to failures in its risk management systems.

The Bank is exposed to the risk of a loss of the Bank's management team and key employees.

Risks associated with the Depository Receipts and the Offering

The Depository Receipts are not listed on a stock exchange. Therefore trading in the Depository Receipts is only possible on a limited basis and accordingly investors may have to wait before they can sell their Depository Receipts or may not be able to sell the Depository Receipts at or above the price paid for them

The Bank may not be able to pay dividends in the future.

UK Depository Receipt holders are affected by exchange rate risk, because the Offering is made in pounds sterling but the price of the Depository Receipts for shares is denominated in euros. In addition, dividend payments to UK residents will be converted into pounds sterling.

Risk factors

Before investing in the Depository Receipts, prospective investors should consider carefully the following risks and uncertainties in addition to the other information presented in this Prospectus. The Issuer believes that the following risk factors are specific to the industry in which the Bank operates, to the Bank or to the Bank's business, as well as to the Depository Receipts. If any of the following risks actually occurs, the Bank's business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In that event, the value of the Depository Receipts could decline, and an investor might lose part or all of the investor's investment. In addition, prospective investors should realise that in the event two or more risks and/or uncertainties materialise simultaneously or accumulate, the Bank's business, results of operations or financial condition could be even more adversely affected and the value of the Depository Receipts could further decline. Although the Issuer believes that the risks and uncertainties described below are the Bank's material risks and uncertainties, they are not the only ones the Bank faces. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Issuer or that the Issuer currently does not deem material may also have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations or financial condition and could negatively affect the price of the Depository Receipts.

Prospective investors should read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Prospectus and should reach their own views before making an investment decision with respect to any Depository Receipts. Furthermore, before making an investment decision with respect to any Depository Receipts, prospective investors should consult their own stockbroker, bank manager, lawyer, auditor or other financial, legal and tax advisers and carefully review the risks associated with an investment in the Depository Receipts and consider such an investment decision in light of the prospective investor's personal circumstances.

For a more detailed discussion of the business of the Bank and the industry in which it operates, see "Description of the Bank" and "Supervision and regulation".

Risks relating to the Bank and the industry in which it operates

Risks relating to the markets in which the Bank operates

A downturn in the markets in which the Bank operates (as well as other markets around the world) could adversely affect the Bank's business. As a private bank, the Bank's business is materially affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions generally, both in the Bank's home markets of the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom as well as elsewhere around the world. In the event of a prolonged market downturn, the Bank's business could be adversely affected. Depending on the Bank's ability to reduce expenses at the same pace, the Bank's profit margin could erode and the Bank's profitability could be damaged. Also, the Bank's financial condition and cash flow could be affected and the rates of loan defaults may become higher.

The Bank can be obliged to contribute to the deposit guarantee system under Dutch law

The Bank falls within the scope of the deposit guarantee system under Dutch law. This means that the Bank can be obliged to contribute substantial sums of money in case of bankruptcy of another bank, that falls within the scope of the Dutch deposit guarantee system.

The Bank faces substantial competitive pressures in a mature market

There is substantial competition on the Bank's home markets for the types of banking and other products and services which the Bank provides. Competition in the financial services industry, especially in the banking sector, is increased by the high level of consolidation in these countries and the relatively mature nature of the markets in which the Bank operates. The Bank faces competition from various national and international financial institutions which are also active in the financial services industry. The Bank is a medium sized financial services provider and some of its competitors are larger in size. If the Bank is unable to offer competing, attractive, and innovative products and services that are also profitable, if it does not choose the right strategy or if it does not implement a strategy successfully, the Bank could lose market share and/or incur losses on some or all of its activities and/or experience slower growth. Consumer demand, technological changes, regulatory changes and actions and other factors also affect competition. Competitive pressures could result in increased pricing pressures.

Volatility in interest rates may negatively affect the Bank's net interest income and may have other adverse consequences.

For the year ended 31 December 2010, 65% of the Bank's total income consisted of interest income. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond the Bank's control, including monetary policies and domestic and international economic and political conditions. As with any bank, changes in market interest rates could affect the interest rates the Bank charges on the Bank's interest-earning assets differently than the interest rates the Bank pays on the Bank's interest-bearing liabilities. This difference could result in a reduction in the Bank's net interest

income. Further, an increase in interest rates may reduce the demand for loans and mortgages and also the Bank's ability to originate loans and mortgages. A decrease in the general level of interest rates may affect the Bank through, amongst other things, increased pre-payments on the Bank's loan and mortgage portfolio and increased competition for deposits. This may have an adverse effect on the Bank's net interest income, the Bank's financial condition and/or the Bank's results of operations.

Volatility in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the Bank's net income

The Bank does financial transactions in currencies other than the euro. Also the UK branch of the Bank does its business in pound sterling. Although the Bank has a policy to hedge and mitigate any positions in currencies other than the euro, volatility in currency exchange rates may result in losses on positions the Bank holds and negatively affect the Bank's net income.

As with the banking sector in general, the Bank's liabilities to its clients exceed the Bank's liquid assets. In particular, the Bank is dependent on client deposits and savings accounts, and a sudden shortage of these funds could increase the Bank's cost of funding

Historically, the Bank's principal sources of funds have been client deposits and savings accounts and the Bank aims to maintain this situation. However, a sudden shortfall of these savings accounts might lead to a gap in the Bank's funding. The Bank can fill this possible gap with alternative funding including bond issues and other products. The Bank can also borrow money in the money markets. These alternative sources of funding in many cases prove to be more expensive or in other ways less advantageous than client deposits. Thus, increased reliance on these sources could negatively impact the Bank's financial condition and/or results of operations. Also, insufficient availability of cash flows would mean that the Bank may not be able to meet all of the Bank's short-term financial commitments.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk and risk of non-recovery

As a credit institution, the Bank is exposed to the creditworthiness of third parties. The Bank is exposed to the risk that third parties owing it money, securities or other assets will not perform their obligations. In the Bank's case, these parties include the Bank's trading counter parties, clients, exchanges, clearing houses and other financial institutions. These parties may default on their obligations to the Bank due to lack of liquidity, operational failure, bankruptcy or for other reasons. This risk arises in a variety of contexts, including in connection with derivative contracts.

Despite the Bank's conservative approach in assessing the necessary provisions for possible bad and doubtful debts, the Bank cannot assure that the Bank's level of provisions will be adequate or that the Bank will not have to make significant additional provisions for possible bad and doubtful debts in future periods.

The Bank is exposed to the risk of ineffective systems and processes, and interruption, failure or breach thereof

In the conduct of the Bank's business, the Bank relies heavily on its operational processes, and communication and information systems. The Bank cannot ensure that interruptions, failures or breaches in security of the extensive back-up recovery systems and contingency plans that the Bank has in place will not occur. Similarly, the Bank cannot guarantee that if any of these do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. Any such interruptions, failures or breaches, even for a limited period of time, could result in, for example:

- interruptions in the services offered or information provided to customers, or inability to serve customers' needs in a timely fashion
- interruptions or errors in the Bank's management information and/or information reported to supervisory authorities
- the Bank being unable to report accurate information in a timely manner and thus being in violation of applicable regulations
- inability to identify in time or at all, inadequate, fraudulent, negligent and/or unauthorised dealings by the Bank's employees or third parties, or telecommunication connection failures or hacking of the Bank's website portal
- considerable costs in terms of, for example, information retrieval and verification

The Bank's business operations are also vulnerable to interruption from fire, flood, bomb threats, explosions or other forms of terrorist activity and natural and man-made disasters. The same may apply for third parties on which the Bank depends. Furthermore, the Bank cannot assure that interruptions, failures or breaches of the Bank's communication and information systems as a result of external fraud will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed.

The Bank operates in an industry that is highly regulated. There could be an adverse change or increase in the financial services laws and/or regulations governing the Bank's business.

The Bank's business is regulated and supervised by several supervisory authorities in its home markets. Laws and regulations applied at national level generally grant supervisory authorities broad administrative discretion over the

Bank's activities, including the power to limit or restrict business activities. It is possible that laws and regulations governing the Bank's business or particular products and services could be amended or interpreted in a manner that is adverse to the Bank, for example, to the extent that existing laws and regulations are amended or future laws and regulations are adopted that (i) reduce or restrict the sale of the products and services the Bank offers, whether existing or new, or (ii) negatively affect the performance of the products and services the Bank offers, whether existing or new. The Bank's revenues and costs, profitability and available or required regulatory capital could also be affected by an increase or change in the degree of regulation in any of the markets in which the Bank operates, whether existing or new. Due to the complexity of the regulatory environment in which the Bank operates, it will entail more costs to ensure that the Bank is, and will continue to be, in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations at all times, to the extent that the volume of regulation increases and the scope of the activities changes.

If the Bank would be in breach of any existing or new laws or regulations now or in the future, the Bank is exposed to the risk of intervention by regulatory authorities, including investigation and surveillance, and judicial or administrative proceedings. In addition, the Bank's reputation could suffer and the Bank could be fined or prohibited from engaging in some of its business activities or be sued by customers if it does not comply with applicable laws or regulations.

The Bank is exposed to legal risks that may arise in the conduct of the Bank's business and the outcome of related legal claims may be difficult to predict

The Bank faces significant legal risks in the conduct of its business. These legal risks could potentially involve, but are not limited to, disputes over the terms of transactions in which the Bank acts as principal, intermediary or otherwise, disputes concerning the adequacy or enforceability of documents relating to the Bank's products or services or transactions entered into by the Bank, disputes regarding the terms and conditions of complex arrangements and products, disputes regarding the independence of the Bank's research, and irregularities with regard to the sale of structured products and services. The Bank faces risks relating to investment suitability determinations, disclosure obligations, performance expectations, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations with respect to the products and services it provides, which could lead to significant losses or reputational damage. Companies in the Bank's industry are increasingly exposed to collective claims (with or without merit) from groups of customers or consumer organisations seeking damages of unspecified or indeterminate amounts or involving novel legal claims. These risks are often difficult to assess or quantify and their existence and magnitude often remain unknown for substantial periods of time. It is inherently difficult to predict the outcome of many of the future claims, regulatory proceedings and other adversarial proceedings involving the Bank.

The Bank is exposed to risks of employee misconduct

The Bank, as a financial institution, handles large amounts of money, customer data and privileged information and is therefore highly dependent on the honesty and integrity of its employees. In addition, regulation relating to financial abuse, including money laundering and funding of activities that could be considered to be terrorist activities, has become considerably stricter in many jurisdictions, with effects that are increasingly severe for financial institutions. As a consequence, it is becoming increasingly important that the Bank's employees adhere to the policies it imposes as a result of these regulations. The Bank faces a risk of loss due to errors, negligent behaviour, lack of knowledge or wilful violation of rules and regulations by its employees. Misconduct by employees could include binding the Bank to transactions that exceed authorised limits or present unacceptable risks, or hiding from it unauthorised or unsuccessful activities, which, in either case, could result in unknown and unmanaged risks and losses. Employee misconduct could also involve the improper use or disclosure of confidential information, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious financial losses. Employee misconduct in any form could also result in significant damage to the Bank's reputation, which could in turn hinder the Bank's ability to retain existing customers or compete for new business. It is not always possible to deter and detect employee misconduct, and the precautions the Bank takes to prevent and detect this activity (such as pre- and in-employment screening) may not be effective in all cases.

A significant portion of the Bank's business relates to the Bank's dealings with third parties

A significant portion of the Bank's business relates to products and services which the Bank offers in co-operation with third parties or in relation to which the Bank depends on third parties, for example for the distribution of such products and services. The Bank cannot guarantee that these third parties will continue their co-operation with the Bank or that the relationships with these third parties will continue to be beneficial. Negative publicity about these third parties, whether or not founded, could also harm the Bank's reputation.

The Bank may be exposed to failures in its risk management systems

The Bank invests substantial time and effort in its strategies and procedures for managing not only credit risk, but also other risks, such as strategic risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and conduct of business risk. These strategies and procedures could nonetheless fail or not be fully effective under some circumstances, particularly if the Bank is confronted with risks that it has not fully or adequately identified or anticipated. Some of

the Bank's methods for managing risk are based upon observations of historical market behaviour. Quantifications of some of the Bank's risk exposures are arrived at by the Bank through the application of statistical techniques to these observations. These statistical methods may not accurately quantify the Bank's risk exposure if circumstances arise which were not observed in the Bank's historical data. For example, as the Bank offers new products or services, the historical data may be incomplete or not accurate for such new products or services. As the Bank gains more experience it may need to make additional provisions.

If circumstances arise that the Bank did not identify, anticipate or correctly evaluate in developing its statistical models, the Bank's losses could be greater than the maximum losses envisaged by the Bank. Furthermore, the quantifications do not take all risks or market conditions into account. If the measures used to assess and mitigate risk prove insufficient, the Bank may experience unanticipated losses.

The Bank is exposed to the risk of a loss of the Bank's management team and key employees

The Bank's future success depends in part on having a capable management team. Losing the services of one or more members of the management team could adversely affect the Bank. The implementation and execution of the Bank's strategic plans depend in part on the continued availability of key qualified personnel, throughout the Bank. No assurance can be given that the Bank will be successful in the future in attracting and retaining, on acceptable terms, such personnel.

Risks relating to the Depository Receipts and the Offering

Trading in the Depository Receipts is only possible on a limited basis and accordingly investors may have to wait before they can sell their Depository Receipts or may not be able to sell the Depository Receipts at or above the price paid for them

The Depository Receipts have not, and will not, be listed on a stock exchange. The Bank maintains a market in Depository Receipts, whereby the price is determined on the basis of the net asset value. Such an illiquid market for the Depository Receipts could mean that the Depository Receipts cannot be sold for a long period of time, which could adversely affect the value of an investor's investment.

Furthermore, in the event that the net asset value falls, the market value of the Depository Receipts fall below the price paid by the investor for the Depository Receipts.

The Bank may not be able to pay dividends in the future

The Bank's results could fluctuate and the Bank's ability to pay dividends may be dependent on the Bank achieving sufficient profits. The Bank may not pay dividends if it believes that this would cause the Bank to be less than adequately capitalised. The payment of dividends is further subject to regulatory, legal and financial restrictions. If dividends are not paid in the future, capital appreciation, if any, of the Depository Receipts would be the investor's sole source of gains.

Currency Risk in the United Kingdom

The Offering is made in pounds sterling but the price of the Depository Receipts for shares is denominated in euros. As a result Depository Receipt holders are affected by exchange rate risk. This may adversely affect the sterling value of any investment in the Bank or the amount of dividends you receive. In particular, you should note that dividend payments made to UK residents are converted into pounds sterling from euros at the exchange rate on the dividend payment date. In addition when selling some or all of the Depository Receipts, conversion from euros to sterling takes place at the time of the sale.

Certain notices to investors

Responsibility

The Bank accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus excluding the section *Description of the Issuer*. The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in the sections *Use of Proceeds* and *Description of the Issuer*. Each of the Issuer and the Bank declares that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this Prospectus for which it is responsible is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

No person is or has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation in connection with the offering or sale of the Depositary Receipts, other than as contained in this Prospectus, and, if given or made, any other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or the Bank.

Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Depositary Receipts shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained herein concerning the Issuer is correct at any time subsequent to the date hereof or that any other information supplied in connection with the issue of the Depositary Receipts is correct as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same. Investors should review, inter alia, the most recent financial statements of the Bank when deciding whether or not to purchase any Depositary Receipts.

Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the issue of the Depositary Receipts should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer that any recipient of this Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the issue of the Depositary Receipts should purchase any Depositary Receipts. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Depositary Receipts should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer. Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the issue of the Depositary Receipts constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Depositary Receipts in jurisdictions where it is unlawful to make such offer or invitation.

This Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see *Documents Incorporated by Reference*). This Prospectus shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated in and form part of this Prospectus.

Presentation of financial and other information

The financial statements of the Bank for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands as applied by the Bank (Dutch GAAP) and have been audited by KPMG Accountants N.V., independent auditors.

In making an investment decision, investors should rely upon their own examination of the Bank and its subsidiaries, the terms of the Offering and the financial information provided herein.

Forward-looking statements

This Prospectus contains unaudited forward-looking statements, including statements about the Issuer's and the Bank's beliefs, expectations, and targets. In particular the words "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "may", "should", "believe", "intend", "plan", "aim", "could", "will", "potential", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties and speak only as of the date they are made. The Bank and the Issuer undertake no duty to and will not necessarily update any of them in light of new information or future events, except to the extent required by applicable law. The Issuer and the Bank caution investors that a number of important factors could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. These factors are discussed under "Risk factors".

Offering Restrictions

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Depositary Receipts in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used for purposes of, an offer, invitation or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such offer, invitation or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer, invitation or solicitation.

The Depositary Receipts have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time to time (the Securities Act) and are Depositary Receipts in bearer form that are subject to U.S. tax law

requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Depositary Receipts may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to U.S. persons. For a further description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of Depositary Receipts and on distribution of this Prospectus, see *Selling and transfer restrictions*.

Miscellaneous

All references in this Prospectus to “euro”, “EUR” or “€” are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, as amended by the Treaty on the EU.

Documents incorporated by reference

The following documents, which have previously been published or are published simultaneously with this Prospectus and will be filed with the AFM, shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Prospectus:

- (i) the articles of association of the Issuer and the Bank;
- (ii) the Administrative Conditions of the Issuer;
- (iii) the audited annual accounts stated in the annual reports for the financial years ended 31 December 2008, 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010 of the Bank, including the auditor's reports in respect of such financial statements;
- (iv) the key figures of the Bank for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 (included in the Bank's annual reports, see table below);
- (v) the Board of Management Annual Report 2008, the Executive Board Annual Report 2009 and the Executive Board report 2010 (included in the Bank's annual reports, see table below).

Specific information	Can be found on the pages of the annual report		
	2010	2009	2008
Financial statements and historical financial information	33 to 117	83 to 148	71 to 119
Key figures	4 to 9 and 70 to 73	Inside front cover and 114 to 117	Inside front cover and 62 to 65
Cashflow statements	40 and 44	88 and 92	75 and 79
Executive Board report 2010	11 to 23		
Executive Board Annual Report 2009		9 to 17	
Board of Management Annual Report 2008			9 to 17
Changes in financial condition and results of operation	Executive Board report (11 to 23) and more specific in the heading "Results" (15 to 16)	Executive Board Annual Report (9 to 17), more specific in the heading "Results" (12 to 14)	Board of Management Annual Report (9 to 17), more specific in the heading "Results" (11 to 13)
Breakdown of total revenues by category of activity and geographic market	70 to 73	114 to 117	62 to 65
Related party transactions	68 and 69	113	106 and 107
Auditor's report	117	148	119
Information on leased properties	57 and 58	105	91

The annual reports 2008, 2009 and 2010 of the Bank and of the Issuer are not incorporated in full. The parts of these reports that are not incorporated are either not relevant for investors or are covered elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Bank will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Prospectus has been delivered, upon the oral or written request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents which are incorporated herein by reference and any further prospectus or prospectus supplement prepared by the Bank for the purpose of updating or amending any information contained herein or therein and, where appropriate, English translations of any or all such documents. These documents are also available on the local websites of the Bank.

Written or oral requests for such documents should be directed to the Bank at its registered office set out at the end of this Prospectus.

Use of proceeds

The Issuer intends to use the net proceeds from the Offering of the Depository Receipts entirely for the purchase of Shares in the Bank. The total amount of the proceeds depends on the number of Depository Receipts sold. The maximum total net proceeds will be approximately EUR 292,000,000. The maximum costs involved with the issue of the Depository Receipts will be approximately EUR 300,000.

The Offering is intended to support the Bank's growth in financing sustainable business by providing sufficient capital to meet the Bank's own solvency requirement. This will reinforce the Bank's profile and further strengthen the Bank's brand names.

The Bank uses the proceeds of the sale of Shares to the Issuer for financing companies, institutions and projects that add cultural value and benefit people and the environment, with the support of depositors and investors who want to encourage the development of socially responsible and innovative business. The mission of the Bank is to help achieve a healthier society and enhance people's quality of life, to enable individuals, institutions and businesses to use money more consciously in ways that benefit people and the environment, and promote sustainable development and to offer customers sustainable financial products and high quality service.

The Issuer and the Bank would like to draw special attention to the fact that the Bank maintains a market in Depository Receipts. If and when Depository Receipts are offered for sale the Bank will, when trading, execute subscriptions against these sale orders. As a result thereof it is possible that no new Depository Receipts will be issued for certain subscriptions. Accordingly, if and to the extent that subscriptions for Depository Receipts are executed against such sale orders the Issuer does not receive net proceeds and the Issuer does not purchase (additional) Shares in the Bank.

Description of the issuer

General

Stichting Administratiekantoor Aandelen Triodos Bank (the **Issuer**), a foundation under Dutch law, was established and operates under Dutch law by deed of 30 June 1980, executed before civil-law notary A.G. van Solinge of Amsterdam. The Issuer's registered office is in Zeist. The articles of association of the Issuer were most recently amended by deed of 8 April 2003, executed before civil-law notary C.P. Boodt of Amsterdam. The Administrative Conditions were most recently altered by deed of 23 June 2011, executed before civil-law notary M.D.P. Anker of Amsterdam. Stichting Administratiekantoor Aandelen Triodos Bank is registered in the Trade Register with the Chamber of Commerce of Utrecht, the Netherlands under number 41179632. The registered office of the Issuer is located at the office of the Bank in Zeist, the Netherlands. The address is Nieuweroordweg 1, 3704 EC, Zeist, the Netherlands and the telephone number is +31 (0)30 693 6500.

All Shares of the Bank are issued to the Issuer, which issues one Depository Receipt for one Share. The Issuer holds the voting rights on the Shares, in order to protect the identity and working method of the Bank. As regards voting rights, there are no differences between the Shares.

In the exercise of its rights, the Issuer is guided by the interests of the Depository Receipt Holders and of the Bank, and by the basic principles expressed in the Bank's objects.

Purpose

The objects of the articles of association (Article 2) of the Issuer read as follows:

The objects of the foundation are:

- a. to acquire shares in the capital of Triodos Bank N.V., a limited liability company having its corporate seat in Zeist - hereinafter referred to as: the "Bank" - for administration purposes to what end which shares will be transferred to the foundation in return of non-convertible depository receipts, on the terms of administration to be established by notarial deed;
- b. to exercise the rights which are attached to the shares;
- c. to do anything which is, in the widest sense of the word, connected with or may be conducive to the attainment of the objects as mentioned under a. and b. above, provided that any act that could entail a commercial risk for the foundation is excluded.

The board of the Issuer holds at least one yearly meeting of Depository Receipts Holders. The meeting is held in the Netherlands and is called no later than 15 days before the meeting is held. Each holder of Depository Receipts has the right to attend the meeting. Each Depository Receipt Holder has as many voting right as he holds Depository Receipts, with a maximum of 1,000 votes.

Members of the board of the Issuer are appointed by the Meeting of Depository Receipts Holders, on the recommendation of the board of the Issuer. The Board of Directors must approve the recommendation of the members of the board of the Issuer.

The Administrative Conditions can be altered by the Issuer. The meeting of Depository Receipt Holders must approve this alteration.

Members of the board of the Issuer

Ms. M.E. van Boeschoten (1946)

- Former member of the Supervisory Board of the Bank
- First appointment in 2009. Term of appointment: until 2012
- Nationality: British
- Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 1

Mr. F. de Clerck (1945)

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Stichting Triodos Holding
- Former member of the Executive Board of the Bank
- First appointment in 2010. Term of appointment: until 2013
- Nationality: Belgian
- Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 6

Mr. L.A. Espiga (1950)

- Director of Triform & Associates
- First appointed in 2007. Term of appointment: until 2013
- Nationality: Spanish
- Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 44

Mr. J.T.M. Nijenhof (1945)

- Substitute judge in the court of justice in Haarlem
- Member of the Higher Education Appeals Court
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Stichting Triodos Holding.
- Former coordinating vice president of the Haarlem court of justice
- First appointed in 2005. Term of appointment: until 2014
- Nationality: Dutch
- Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

Mr. L.M. Rutgers van Rozenburg (1947)

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Stichting Triodos Holding
- First appointed in 1998. Term of appointment: until 2013
- Nationality: Dutch
- Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 346

Ms. J.G.J.M. de Zwaan (1963)

- Arbitrator for the Arbitration Tribunal Foundation for Health Care and member of the Governance Committee of the Arbitration Board for Health Care
- Former member of the partnership (CMS) Derks Star Busmann
- First appointed in 2010. Term of appointment: until 2013
- Nationality: Dutch
- Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

In relation to the members of the board, the Issuer is not aware of (i) any convictions in relation to fraudulent offences in the last five years; (ii) any bankruptcies, receiverships or liquidations of any entities to which they were associated in the last five years; (iii) any official public incrimination and/or sanctions of such person by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies) or disqualification by a court from acting as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any issuer in the last five years.

Remuneration

Members of the board of the Issuer receive remuneration for their activities of EUR 4,350 per annum. The chairman receives a remuneration of EUR 6,700 per annum. Members of the board living outside of the Netherlands receive an additional remuneration of EUR 500 per meeting, for a maximum of 10 meetings.

The remuneration paid to the members of the board is as follows (amounts in EUR):

	2009	2010
Mr. J.C. van Apeldoorn	2,813	1,187
Ms. M.E. van Boeschoten	3,875	5,000
Mr. F. de Clerck	—	3,813
Mr. L.A. Espiga	5,313	5,000
Ms. Maryns-van Autreve	5,313	2,187
Mr. J.T.M. Nijenhof	4,625	5,000
Mr. L.M. Rutgers van Rozenburg	2,813	3,000
Ms. J.G.J.M. de Zwaan	—	1,813

Services contracts

There are no service contracts between the members of the board of the Issuer providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Potential conflicts of interest

The Issuer is not aware of any potential conflicts between any duties of the board of the Issuer and their private interest and/or other duties.

Description of the Bank

Structure

Triodos Bank N.V. was founded as a public limited company under Dutch law by deed of 30 June 1980, executed before civil-law notary A.G. van Solinge of Amsterdam. The Bank's commercial name is Triodos Bank. The Bank has no other trade names. The Bank operates under Dutch law.

The Bank's registered office is in Zeist, the Netherlands. The address is Nieuweroordweg 1, 3704 EC, Zeist, the Netherlands and the telephone number is +31 (0)30 693 6500. The articles of association of the Bank were most recently amended by deed dated 21 May 2010, executed before civil-law notary M.D.P. Anker of Amsterdam. The most recently obtained ministerial declaration of no objection issued in respect of the articles of association is dated 27 April 2010. The Bank is registered in the Trade Register with the Chamber of Commerce of Utrecht under number 30062415, in the Legal Entities Register in Brussels under company number 0450 507 887, in the register of The Companies House in Bristol (UK) under number BR 3012, in the Trade Register of Madrid (ES) Tomo 19.798, Libro o, Folio 180, Sección 8, Hoja M-348646 and in the Trade Register of Frankfurt (DE) HRB 85826.

The Bank has offices in the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Spain and in Germany. The Bank's registered office in the Netherlands has been in Zeist since its foundation in 1980. The Bank has been based in Belgium since May 1993. In the United Kingdom, the Bank has been based in Bristol since 1995. In Spain, the Bank has been based in Madrid since 2004. In Germany the bank has been based in Frankfurt since 2009.

Purpose

The objects of the articles of association (Article 2) of the Bank read as follows:

1. The object of the company is the exercising of banking business in the widest sense, including brokerage in insurance. Participation in, cooperation with and management of other companies or institutions shall also be within the objective of the company.
2. With the exercising of banking business, the company aims to contribute to social renewal, based on the principle that every human being should be able to develop in freedom, has equal rights and is responsible for the consequences of his economic actions for fellow human beings and for the earth. All in the widest sense of the word.

The Bank is a two-tier company and has a Board of Directors and a supervisory board (the **Supervisory Board**). The Board of Directors consists of the statutory directors of the Bank. The statutory directors are appointed and dismissed by the Supervisory Board. Members of the Supervisory Board are appointed and dismissed by the general meeting of shareholders (**General Meeting**). The Supervisory Board shall notify the General Meeting of a proposal to appoint a statutory director.

The daily management of the Bank lies with the Executive Board (the **Executive Board**). The Executive Board consists of the Board of Directors and other members. These other members of the Executive Board are appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Board is tasked with supervising the policy of the Board of Directors and the general state of affairs within the company and the associated business. The Supervisory Board supports the Board of Directors with advice. In fulfilling their task, the Supervisory Board members act according to the interests of the company and the associated business.

Subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors is authorised to issue Shares. The Shares shall be registered and shall only be issued if fully paid up. The Board of Directors shall maintain a register containing the names and addresses of all shareholders, stating the amount paid on each share. The register shall be regularly updated.

The articles of association of the Bank can be amended by the General Meeting on the proposal of the Supervisory Board. The General Meeting is called annually by an invitation letter sent to the shareholders and all Depository Receipt Holders. The General Meeting is public. Depository Receipt Holders have the right to speak at the General Meeting.

The General Meeting shall be held in the Netherlands in Amersfoort, Amsterdam, The Hague, Driebergen, Rotterdam, Utrecht, or Zeist, as often as summoned by the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors. General Meetings must be held when one or more shareholders and/or Depository Receipt holders, jointly representing at least one-tenth of the issued capital so request the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, stating the subjects to be discussed.

Capitalisation

The Bank is characterised by a high degree of liquidity and is funded entirely by deposits from private customers and small and medium sized enterprises. As a result, the Bank does not rely on funding from the wholesale market. As at 31 December 2010, the balance sheet totals EUR 3,495 million, consisting of equity (EUR 362 million (10.4% of total funding)) and liabilities (EUR 3,133 million (89.6% of total funding)). Equity consists of EUR 249 million of share capital, EUR 57 million of share premium reserve, EUR 8 million of statutory reserve, EUR 36 million of other reserves and EUR 12 million of retained earnings. As at 31 December 2009, equity and liabilities were respectively 10.6% and 89.4% of the balance sheet total.

Regarding the share capital, the authorised capital of the Bank amounts to EUR 1 billion, divided into 20 million shares, each having a nominal value of EUR 50. On 31 December 2010, the number of shares issued to and fully paid up by the Issuer is 4,987,038. This number of shares consists of 4,420,588 shares as of 1 January 2010, an increase with 483,814 shares and stock dividend of 82,636 shares. The Issuer had issued 4,987,038 depository receipts, each of EUR 50. Share premium reserve includes deposits, exceeding the nominal capital, after reduction of capital transfer tax. Statutory reserves include development costs and conversion differences.

Since the founding of the Bank, it has increased its capital base by issuing depository receipts to the public, using its own customer base and general marketing efforts. The Bank plans to continue this policy as, until now, this method proved to provide for sufficient growth of the capital.

As at 31 December 2010, the Bank did not hold any Depository Receipts.

There are no restrictions on the use of capital resources that have materially affected, or could materially affect, directly or indirectly, the operations of the Bank.

Besides this capital base, the Bank is funded by a subordinated loan (with a nominal value of EUR 23 million) and by customers that have funds entrusted in various types of bank accounts (EUR 3,039 million). EUR 279 million of the funds entrusted can be classified with a maturity of longer than one year.

The solvency (BIS) ratio is 14.7% (the Bank aims to keep a solvency ratio of at least 12%).

Cash inflow is mainly caused by an increase in funds entrusted (mainly savings accounts) of EUR 454 million and an increase in equity of EUR 34 million. Cash outflow mainly consists of an increase in loans of EUR 477 million.

In 2010, the loan portfolio grew by 28% to EUR 2,128 million (2009: EUR 1,661 million). The loan portfolio as a percentage of the total amount of funds entrusted grew from 64% to 70% at 31 December 2010 (2010: EUR 3,039 million and 2009: EUR 2,585 million). The Bank met its 2010 goal to lend 70% of its funds entrusted. It is the Bank's policy to lend up to a maximum of 75% of the funds entrusted. The remainder of the assets is mainly in banks (EUR 596 million) and interest-bearing securities (EUR 587 million, of which 71% is in government bonds).

In 2010 two new liquidity ratios have been announced in the light of the new Basel III requirements: the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). Although these ratios will be made compulsory by supervisors as of 2015 respectively 2018, the Bank already meets both ratios. The LCR is negative (a net cash outflow of EUR -/- 2 million), indicating that the total cash outflow is already covered by the total cash inflow, taking into account the risk weights. The NSFR is 119% (which is more than the required 100%, indicating that the available stable funding covers the required stable funding).

Regarding foreign exchange risk, the Bank aims to avoid net currency positions, with the exception of those arising from strategic investments. The term positions in foreign currencies reflect mainly the currency derivatives for Triodos Investment Funds which are nearly fully hedged.

Business

The Bank's principal activities since its date of incorporation are the activities of a bank. The Bank wants to connect money with people's quality of life, in its broadest sense, in a positive and enterprising way. For many, socially responsible enterprise lies at the heart of this effort. And sustainable banking reflects this spirit of enterprise and positive change in the banking industry.

The Bank is a powerful example of sustainable banking in practice. It uses money and banking expertise to create positive solutions to social problems. The Bank wants to further involve its customers, shareholders and other social organisations in delivering genuine, lasting change. As well as offering them access to a sustainable bank, the Bank wants to supply both information and a compelling way to take positive action to address the social and environmental issues that face us and the planet upon which we depend. This inclusive approach creates a broad basis of support for the social and environmental renewal at the heart of the Bank's mission, and helps bridge the gap between economic developments on the one hand and the interests of people and the environment on the other. Money has a central role to play, backed by understanding, entrepreneurship and transparency. The Bank is well-

equipped to continue to meet this challenge.

Since its founding date, the Bank has experienced substantial growth. Over the past 4 years, the balance sheet total grew by an average of some 23% per year. Further growth is likely, in view of the interest for green, social and sustainable banking in the countries where the Bank operates. With this issue, the Bank aims to further increase its capital in order to create a basis for the expected further growth of its loan portfolio. In addition to this equity, the Bank has no further funding requirements.

Market and our core activities

The Bank wants to achieve its mission as a sustainable bank in three different ways:

1. As a sustainable service provider

The Bank wants to be an effective, sustainable bank for its customers. Modern customers not only want products and services that clearly support sustainable development, but also competitive prices and a professional service. The Bank wants its customers to enjoy all these things in a simple, seamless and straightforward way. In practice, the Bank is continuing to develop a package of banking services that meets as many customer-banking needs as possible. Saving, investing, asset management and private banking, payment services, lending and insurance are services that the Bank already offers in different ways in various countries. Given their differing markets and stages of development, there are considerable differences between the packages of services across the countries where the Bank operates. The Bank's aim is to create its own, broad customer base - a powerful community of private individuals and businesses that have made a conscious decision to bank with the Bank and use their money to make the world more like it could be, and less like it is.

2. As a product innovator

The Bank wants to develop innovative products and supply them using third-party distribution channels. These products are designed to reflect the social value at the heart of the Bank's work. The Dutch branch has taken this development the furthest as its Triodos Green Fund, Triodos Culture Fund and Triodos Real Estate Fund are distributed via other banks. Much of the growth in these funds results from third-party distribution. By doing so, the Bank becomes more visible to a wider audience. Indeed, some investors will become savers as well, but in most cases customers are content to simply switch their investments to sustainable alternatives. Inevitably this is easier to do if the product is available through a customer's existing bank.

3. As an opinion leader

The Bank is increasingly engaged in public debate about the benefits and challenges of socially responsible business and sustainable banking. With over 30 years of experience, the Bank strives to drive this agenda forward - from pioneering renewable energy finance to the development of inclusive financial sectors through micro finance in the fight against mounting poverty. The consequences of this public debate extend well beyond the activities of the Bank itself. The Bank is now recognised abroad too, thanks to its own vision and approach, both in the countries in which it has set up a branch and beyond. The Bank aims to create partnerships with other businesses and organisations that maintain a commitment to social renewal within their activities.

The three strategic goals above are closely connected. The Bank's active participation in social debate means that people can see what the Bank's goals are and what it stands for. The Bank's identity is crucial in this respect, strengthening and deepening its name and reputation with its existing and potential customers as well as the wider public.

Because the Bank develops its own products and distributes them via third parties, its influence extends beyond its own community of customers. As a result the Bank's ideas about financial responsibility need to be communicated to a wider audience. Reaching a broader group supports both the Bank's mission to make a positive contribution to sustainable development, and contributes to the financial return it generates.

The Bank seeks to strengthen and increase its independence by broadening its customer base. Importantly, by continuing to speak directly with its existing customers, the Bank can continue to understand and respond to its longer standing customers' needs and wishes. Being a Bank's customer means more than just choosing financial products and services that benefit people and the environment. It also means becoming part of a community of individuals and organisations that share similar values. As such, the Bank becomes a hub to help individuals enjoy a more rewarding and authentic quality of life.

International markets

The Bank is an international bank with branches in the Netherlands (since 1980), Belgium (since 1993), the United Kingdom (since 1995), Spain (since 2004) and Germany (since 2009). The key aspects of the Bank's marketing activities are the same in each of these countries.

In many European countries, there is a growing public demand for a bank with the mission, experience and products and services that the Bank can offer. As a result, the Bank continues to consider opportunities to open new branches

in European Union countries. In addition to opening official bank branches, the Bank is also looking at other ways in which it can be active in countries where people and businesses are interested in its approach.

Recent developments

Banking Activities

The Bank's balance sheet total grew in 2010 by 17% to EUR 3.5 billion. Growth between 15% to 20% was expected. The total amount of funds entrusted to the Bank grew in 2010 by EUR 454 million, or 18%, against expected growth between 15 to 20%. Savers continued to respond to the financial crisis and wider discontent about the way banks have handled their responsibilities and rewarded their employees by turning to Triodos Bank as a positive alternative. This resulted in higher growth than expected, in The Netherlands and Belgium. This was due in part to a growing profile, and account opening processes that are more efficient and tailored for local audiences.

Growth of the loan portfolio amounted in 2010 to EUR 467 million, or 28%. Expected growth was between 35 and 40%. Early in the year projections were refined, given the economic climate.

The Bank's total number of customers increased in 2010 by 18%. Expected growth was between 15% and 20%. By the end of 2010, the Bank had a total of 285,000 customers.

The net profit for 2010 was EUR 11.5 million, 20% above 2009.

2010 was a turbulent year for banking, the wider economy and millions of individuals and businesses across Europe. An acute economic downturn prompted widespread government austerity measures in general, and rethinking around sustainability policy in particular. This was felt powerfully in all the European countries where the Bank works.

Growth continued despite, and sometimes as a continuing result of the crisis and the fall-out from it. Triodos Bank in the Netherlands continued to expand rapidly, growing by more than 2,000 customers per month, and made secure purchases online possible via the Bank. The Spanish branch also grew in all areas, implementing a new ICT platform, and successfully positioned itself as a "first bank" for Spanish clients. The German branch, in its first full year of operation, attracted around 1,000 customers.

Lending was up in all branches, with particularly growth in Belgium, the UK and Spain in 2010. In the United Kingdom lending was up by 25%, to over GBP 300 million. In Belgium the branch financed its 150th wind turbine during the year. At the same time the German branch made approximately EUR 24 million in new loans.

The financial crisis also prompted many people to reassess their banks and their finances. Some looked for a different approach, and found Triodos Bank as a credible, transparent and increasingly logical place to put their money. In the Dutch branch, funds entrusted were up by EUR 228 million, exceeding expectations of EUR 125 million. In Belgium they grew by 12% up by EUR 86 million, while the Belgian Private Banking activities grew by 28% up to EUR 49 million.

Triodos Investment Management

Triodos Investment Management is responsible for 20 funds, totalling EUR 1.8 billion assets under management. Total growth of the investment funds was EUR 166 million, up 10%, against a target of between 25 and 30%. The impact of uncertainty around tax benefits for the Triodos Groenfonds and Triodos Cultuurfonds was responsible, in part, for lower growth than expected.

Triodos Private Banking

Private Banking increased its entrusted funds by 37% to EUR 606 million, exceeding a target of between 20 and 25% (EUR 249 million of these funds are accounted for on the balance sheet of the Dutch branch).

Historical information on Financial Condition and Operating Results

Historical information on the Bank's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations for the financial years 2009 and 2008 can be found in the Executive Board Annual Report 2009 and Board of Management Annual Report 2008, which are part of the annual reports 2009 and 2008 incorporated by reference in this Prospectus (see the table on page 12 for more details). The abovementioned sections within the annual reports provide information on significant factors, including unusual or infrequent events or new developments, materially affecting the Bank's income from operations, indicating the extent to which income was so affected; material changes in net sales or revenues, including a discussion on the reasons for such changes, and any governmental, economic, fiscal, monetary or political policies or factors that have materially affected, or could materially affect, directly or indirectly, the Bank's operations.

Outlook

The Bank's medium-term objective is to grow the return on equity to 7% of its equity in normal economic conditions.

This target was not projected for 2010 per se, but should be seen as a realistic, long term average for the type of banking activity that Triodos Bank engages in. The mature branches (the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom) have proven that they can achieve this level of profitability. As a consequence of a troubled economic and financial climate, leading to above average provisions in the loan portfolio, new investments such as a new branch in Germany, and growth in the number of savings customers in particular, the profit remained below 7% in 2010, as expected.

The time frame within which the Bank realises this 7% profit objective depends on the opportunities it chooses to, and can, take advantage of in a market where 'sustainable development' will be highlighted in the coming years. In the current market, delivering this profit objective is subject to considerable uncertainty.

Excluding unforeseen circumstances, the Bank expects to achieve a positive result for 2011. At the same time the Bank recognises that the economic downturn, that has resulted from the financial crisis, will continue in 2011 and presents continuing challenges for sustainable entrepreneurs and businesses active in the real economy.

There are no trends in production, sales and inventory, and costs and selling prices since the end of 2010 to the date of this Prospectus that are significant or relevant for the Bank.

A separate statement setting out the principal assumptions upon which the Bank has based its profit forecast, as well as an assurance report on the profit forecast prepared by KPMG Accountants N.V., independent auditors, is provided in Annex I to this Prospectus (as of page 41).

Recent and future investments

IT banking system

The Bank has invested in its own banking ICT system (Triton) and continues to do so. This system became fully operational in 2006 and is upgraded on a regular basis. The investments in Triton in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were respectively EUR 2.9 million, EUR 3.4 million and EUR 2.5 million.

Real Estate

The Bank has invested in new office buildings in Zeist, the Netherlands and in an office building in Madrid, Spain for its own use. The investments in real estate in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were respectively EUR 7.5 million, EUR 1.7 million and EUR 0.6 million.

In 2010 the Bank signed a joint operating agreement with a real estate developer. The objective of this agreement is to realise a new office building for the Bank before the first quarter of 2015. The total investment is expected to amount to approximately EUR 30 million.

Strategic participations in foreign banks

The Bank has invested strategically in three foreign Banks with a similar mission to the Bank's. These banks are:

- New Resource Bank, San Francisco; Investment in 2006 EUR 1.0 million and in 2008 EUR 1.9 million. As at 31 December 2010 the Bank holds 9.7% in New Resource Bank.
- Merkur Bank, Copenhagen; investment in 2008 EUR 1.0 million. As at 31 December 2010 the Bank holds 4.8% in the share capital of Merkur Bank.
- Cultura Bank, Oslo; investment in 2010 EUR 0.08 million. As at 31 December 2010 the Bank holds 1.35% in Cultura Bank.

At the moment no other major investments are planned or in progress.

The Bank's own funds will be used to finance recent and future investments as described in this paragraph.

Recent new products and services

The Bank introduced in 2008 a new on line current account in the Netherlands and an internet savings account in the United Kingdom. It launched the Triodos Sustainable Trade Fund successfully in 2008. Through this fund the Bank wants to supply trade finance to fair trade and organic producers.

In 2009 and 2010 no new products and services were introduced.

Material property

The Bank currently owns real estate in the Netherlands and Spain. There are no major encumbrances.

The real estate in the Netherlands is used as an office for the Bank itself. The book value at the end of 2010 was EUR 13.9 million. The real estate in Spain is also used as an office for the Bank itself. The book value at the end of 2010 was EUR 8.8 million.

For an overview of leased properties we refer to pages 57 and 58 of the annual accounts of the Bank.

Stakeholders

The Bank defines stakeholders as all people, groups and organisations with which it has a business or other relationship. The Bank encourages an active dialogue with its stakeholders. A transparent approach to its activities is central to this dialogue.

Organisation and co-workers

The Bank could not achieve its mission without the support, effort and commitment of its co-workers. Its reputation as a pioneering force in sustainable banking depends on co-workers who are genuinely able to identify with, and make a real contribution towards, the Bank's mission. To this end, co-workers are not only closely involved in the development of new products and services for customers but also in the financial, social and environmental performance of Triodos itself.

Corporate Governance

The Dutch Corporate Governance Code (the Code) does not apply directly to the Bank, as the Depository Receipts are not listed on any regulated market. Nevertheless, the Bank endorses the basic principles of the Dutch Corporate Governance and complies with the principles and best practices of the Code. However, it has also made a well-considered decision to deviate from specific points. The first deviation relates to voting rights on shares. To protect the Bank's mission and objectives as much as possible, depository receipt holders are not allowed to exercise voting rights on the underlying shares, which are instead exercised by the Issuer. Also, Depository Receipt holders cannot make recommendations for appointments of members of the board of the Issuer. The second deviation relates to the term of office of the Board of Directors of the Bank. This term is not limited to a period of four years, as the Bank feels that this would not serve the long term development of the company. The third deviation relates to the fact that the Supervisory Board of the Bank has an integrated Nomination and Compensation Committee and thus does not provide for a separate nomination committee and remuneration committee. Further, the Bank deviates from the Code's best practice to submit all proposals to the General Meeting of Shareholders for material amendments to the articles of association as separate agenda items. The reason for this deviation is that the Bank wishes to retain the possibility, to be exercised at the discretion of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, to submit a proposal for multiple amendments to the articles of association as a single agenda item if there is a strong degree of interrelatedness between these proposed amendments. Finally, a number of provisions of the Code regarding executive remuneration do not apply to the Bank, as it does not have any share plans or option schemes. The total costs for executive remuneration, which consist of simple wages and pension elements only, is shown in the annual reports.

Dutch Banking Code

In response to the financial crisis, the Netherlands Bankers Association (NVB) drew up the Dutch Banking Code (Banking Code) in 2009. The aim of the Banking Code is to restore damaged consumer confidence in the financial sector. It consists of a number of recommendations and principles aimed at ensuring the very best performance by banks. The Banking Code came into effect on 1 January 2010. The Bank, as a financial institution based in the Netherlands, has signed up to the Banking Code, and implemented it during 2010. The Bank will monitor, identify and address any occasions when it does not comply with the Banking Code on an ongoing basis.

Legal structure and ownership

All Shares are issued to the Issuer, which issues one Depository Receipt for one Share. The Issuer holds the voting rights on the Shares, in order to protect the identity and working method of the Bank. As regards voting rights, there are no differences between the Shares. In the exercise of its rights, the Issuer is guided by the interests of the Depository Receipt Holders and of the Bank, and by the basic principles expressed in the Bank's objectives. At the end of 2010, there were 16,991 Depository Receipt holders, with 41.9% of the Depository Receipts held by 12 financial institutions and pension funds. No Depository Receipt holder may hold 10% or more of the Bank's issued capital. The Depository Receipts are not listed on any stock exchange. Instead, the Bank maintains an internal market for the non-exchangeable Depository Receipts for registered shares.

Information on subsidiaries

Triodos Investment Management BV (100%)

Triodos Investment Management BV, incorporated in the Netherlands, manages several Triodos investment funds, both retail and institutional.

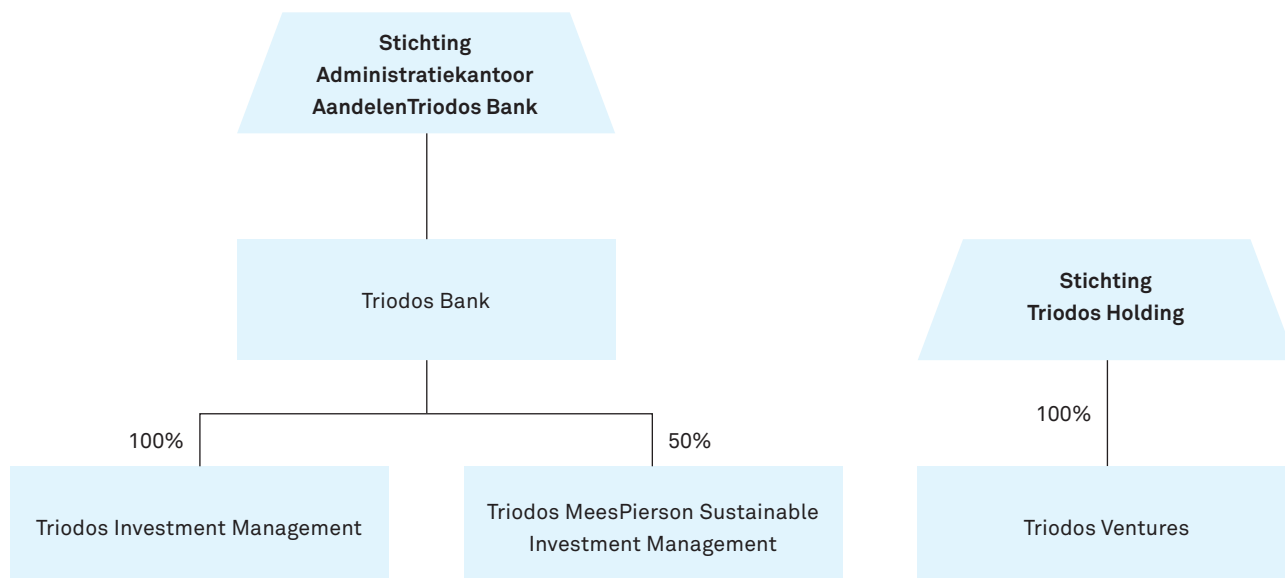
Triodos MeesPierson Sustainable Investment Management BV (50%)

Triodos MeesPierson Sustainable Investment Management BV, incorporated in the Netherlands, provides asset management services in cooperation with MeesPierson. The Bank holds 50% of the shares. The other 50% is held by

ABN AMRO MeesPierson.

Triodos Ventures

Triodos Ventures, incorporated in the Netherlands, is part of Triodos Group. It is legally independent of the Bank and plays a role in the development and finance of new projects that, in many cases, represent high-risk investments. These include venture capital activities, project development and charitable funds. The directors of Triodos Ventures and of Stichting Triodos Holding are the same persons as the Board of Directors of the Bank. Stichting Triodos Holding has a Supervisory Board that consists of three members of the Board of the Issuer (Mr. F. De Clerck, Mr. J.T.M Nijenhof



and Mr. L.M. Rutgers van Rozenburg).

Significant Depository Receipt Holders	2009	2010
Delta Lloyd Levensverzekeringen NV	7.3	6.7
Stichting Grafische Bedrijfspensioenfondsen	5.4	5.1
Nagron Nationaal Grondbezit	4.5	4.0
Friesland Bank NV	5.1	4.6
Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank BA	5.3	4.8
PGGM Pensioenfonds Z&W	3.5	3.1
Beheersmaatschappij Breesaap	3.5	3.2
Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP	5.1	4.7

The voting rights of the significant Depository Receipt Holders do not differ from other Depository Receipt Holders.

The Bank is not aware of any persons, other than the members of the Executive Board, who directly or indirectly have an interest notifiable under Dutch law in the Bank's capital or voting rights.

The Bank is not aware of any persons, who directly or indirectly own or control the Bank's business.

Share Capital

The number of Shares and Depository Receipts as per the end of the book year:

2008	2,921,508 Shares and Depository Receipts
2009	4,420,588 Shares and Depository Receipts
2010	4,987,038 Shares and Depository Receipts

The number of shares have grown in these years due to an ongoing issue of new shares and due to stock dividends.

Employees

In 2010, the number of co-workers employed at the Bank rose by 10% from 577 to 636. This increase is mainly due to the expansion of Triodos' international department, further growth at the Dutch branch and consolidation at the Spanish branch. At the end of 2010, the number of co-workers employed in the countries and business units was as follows:

	Number of co-workers		Full-time equivalent (FTE) basis	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Bank branches				
- The Netherlands	133	143	112.5	122.6
- Belgium	68	77	63.6	72.9
- United Kingdom	77	74	73.2	69.9
- Spain	78	97	76.8	94.3
- Germany	22	30	20.6	25.7
Triodos Investment Management (only NL)	88	93	78.4	82.5
Head Office (only NL)	111	122	99.5	109.4
Total	577	636	524.5	577.2

The Board of Directors and other members of the Executive Board

The members of the Board of Directors of Triodos Bank N.V. are:

Mr. P. Aeby (1956), CFO

1980 - 1981	Banque Européenne de Crédit S.A. - Brussels - Legal Advisor
1982 - 1983	Advocate trainee at Brussels bar
1983 - 1984	Benelux Bank S.A. - Brussels - account manager international loans
1984 - 1998	Generale Bank S.A./ N.V. (presently BNP Paribas/Fortis) - Brussels
84-86	Loan Manager - International Credits Department
86-92	Senior Area Manager North Africa, Middle East & South Asia - International Commercial Banking Department
93-96	Senior Corporate Officer - Brussels Corporate Banking Department
96-98	Head of Corporate Risks and member of the Daily Central Credit Committee - Head Quarters Central Credit Department.
1998 - present	Triodos Bank N.V.
98-03	Branch Belgium - Brussels, managing director
03-present	Chief Financial Officer and member of the Executive Board

Other current positions:

- Director of Triodos Ventures BV
- Director of Stichting Triodos Holding
- Board member of Stichting Hivos Triodos Fonds
- Board member of Stichting Triodos Doen
- Member of the supervisory board of Triodos Fair Share Fund
- Member of the supervisory board of Stichting Triodos Fair Trade Fund
- Director of Triodos Fonds Vzw
- Board member of Triodos SICAV I
- Board member of Triodos SICAV II
- Board member of Triodos Invest CVBA

Other former positions:

- Member of the supervisory board of Triodos Meerwaardefonds

Appointed as statutory director in 2000. Terms of appointment: indefinite period

Nationality: Belgian

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 21

Mr. P. Blom (1956), CEO and Chairman

1980-1988 Senior account manager business banking for Triodos Bank.

1988-1997 Joint Managing Director of Triodos Bank.

1997 - present Chief Executive Officer of Triodos Bank.

Co-founder and Chairman of the International Association of Investors in the Social Economy (INAISE) in 1988.

Co-founder of the Social Venture Network Europe.

Other current positions:

- Board member of the Dutch Banking Association (NVB)
- Director of Triodos Ventures
- Director of Stichting Triodos Holding
- Member of the supervisory board of Triodos Venture Capital Fonds
- Member of the supervisory board of Triodos Groenfond
- Member of the supervisory board of Triodos Vastgoedfond
- Member of the supervisory board of Triodos Cultuurfond
- Board member of Stichting Hivos Triodos Fonds
- Board member of Stichting Triodos Doen
- Member of the supervisory board of Triodos MeesPierson Sustainable Investment Management
- Chairman of the Board of Stichting Triodos Foundation
- Board member of Stichting Face
- Board member of Stichting Natuurcollege
- Board member of Stichting Nationaal Restauratiefond
- Co-founder and Chairman of the Stichting Global Alliance for Banking on Values
- General member of the Club of Rome
- Vice-Chair of the Taskforce Multifunctional Agriculture (installed by the Dutch Minister for Agriculture)
- Member of the Scientific Advisory Council for integrated sustainable agriculture and food

Other former positions:

- Member of the supervisory board of Rhea Holding

Appointed as statutory director in 1989. Terms of appointment: indefinite period

Nationality: Dutch

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 1

The other member of the Executive Board is:

Mr. M. Jongeneel (1973), COO

1999 - 2000 Consultant at Accenture.

2001 - 2007 Senior manager at McKinsey & Company.

2007 - present Chief Operating Officer of Triodos Bank.

Other current positions:

- Board member of Stichting Triodos Beleggersgiro
- Member of Worldconnectors
- Member of CIO platform NL
- Chairman of the board of Laluz Foundation

First appointed as director in 2007. Terms of appointment: indefinite period

Fully authorized representative Triodos Bank

Nationality: Dutch

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 1

Remuneration paid to the Executive Board

The Supervisory Board determines the remuneration and other employment conditions of each of the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, taking account of the remuneration policy to be determined by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors determines the remuneration and other employment conditions of the other members of the Executive Board.

The remuneration paid to the Executive Board is as follows (amounts in thousands of EUR):

	2009	2010
Salary expenses	631	649
Pension expenses	127	141
Social expenses	26	27
Total	784	817

The salary expenses of the Executive Board may be broken down as follows (amounts in thousands of EUR):

	2009	2010
Mr. P.H. Aeby	200	206
Mr. P. Blom	251	258
Mr. M. Jongeneel	180	185
Total	631	649

In relation to the members of the Executive Board, the Bank is not aware of (i) any convictions in relation to fraudulent offences in the last five years; (ii) any bankruptcies, receiverships or liquidations of any entities to which they were associated in the last five years; (iii) any official public incrimination and/or sanctions of such person by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies) or disqualification by a court from acting as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any issuer in the last five years.

The Supervisory Board

The members of the Supervisory Board of Triodos Bank N.V. are:

Mr. D. Carrington (1946)

Independent consultant, specialised in philanthropy and social finance

Current positions:

- Director of Alliance Publishing Trust
- Director of Bridges Charitable Trust
- Director of GULAN
- Director of SOFII Foundation

Former positions:

- Director of Allavida UK and of Allavida Kenya

- Director of Engage
- Director of Kenya Social Investment Exchange
- Director of The Media Trust
- Director of London South Bank University
- Director of National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain
- Director of National Foundation for Youth Music

First appointment in 2009. Term of appointment: until 2013

Nationality: British

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

Mr. M. Eguiguren (1959)

Current positions:

- Partner and Board member of Grupo Empresarial Inmark
- Board member of Adalid Inmark
- Board member Inmark E-learning
- CEO of Sol i Llar Inmobiliaria
- CEO of Ixum Servicios e Inversiones
- Independent PSC representative of the city council of Montgat
- Member of the Supervisory Board of IRIF S.L.

Former positions:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Proyecto Trust

First appointment in 2008. Term of appointment: until 2012

Nationality: Spanish

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 194

Mr. M.M. Frank (1947)

Current positions:

- Management Consultant and Executive Coach
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Seyster Veste
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Triodos Cultuurbank
- Member of the board of trustees of Hofpoort Holding (Van der Wal Transport)
- Member of the board of De Woudkapel

Former positions:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Centrum Maliebaan

First appointed in 2005. Term of appointment: until 2013

Nationality: Dutch

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

Mr. M.J.M. van den Hoogenband (1944)

Current positions:

- Member of the shareholders council of Rhea Holding
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Triodos Cultuurbank
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Stichting Widar
- Member of the advisory council of the medical faculty of the UNI Witten/Herdecke

Former positions:

- Director, C.E.O. of Weleda AG, Switzerland

First appointed in 2007. Term of appointment: until 2015

Nationality: Dutch

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 883

Mr. J.H.G.G. Lamers

Current positions:

- Chairman of CultuurNet Vlaanderen
- CEO of Wereldmediahuis
- CEO of Huize de Sterrewijzer
- Member of the Supervisory Board of I-Propeller

Former positions:

- CEO of Uitgeversbedrijf De Tijd

First appointed in 2002. Terms of appointment: until 2014

Nationality: Belgian.

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

Ms. M.A. Scheltema

Current positions:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Triodos Cultuurbank
- Member of the Supervisory Board of ASR Insurance Netherlands
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Schiphol
- Member of the Supervisory Board of TNT Express
- Member of the audit committee of Algemeen Burgerlijk Pensioenfonds
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

Former positions:

- Financial Director of Shell Nederland BV

First appointed in 2006. Terms of appointment: until 2014

Nationality: Dutch

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

Mr. H. Voortman, Chairman

Current positions:

- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Ark Nature Development (ARK Natuurontwikkeling)
- Board member of Pan Parks
- Board member of Blijddorp Thandiza Fonds

Former positions:

- Director of MeesPierson
- CEO of WWF - Netherlands (Wereld Natuurfonds Nederland)

First appointed in 2001. Terms of appointment: until 2013

Nationality: Dutch

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

Ms. C.J. van der Weerd

Current positions:

- Director of Accent Organisatie Advies
- Director of Accent Finance & Accountancy
- Member of the Supervisory Board and Chairman of the audit committee of Saxion Hogescholen

Former positions:

- CFO/CRO of Global Transaction Banking in ABN AMRO Bank NV

First appointed in 2010. Terms of appointment: until 2014

Nationality: Dutch

Number of Triodos Bank Depository Receipts: 0

In relation to the members of the supervisory board, the Bank is not aware of (i) any convictions in relation to fraudulent offences in the last five years; (ii) any bankruptcies, receiverships or liquidations of any entities to which they were associated in the last five years; (iii) any official public incrimination and/or sanctions of such person by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies) or disqualification by a court from acting as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any issuer in the last five years.

Remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board

Members of the supervisory board receive remuneration for their activities of EUR 12,500 per annum. The chairman receives a remuneration of EUR 18,500 per annum. Members of the supervisory board living outside of the Netherlands receive an additional remuneration of EUR 500 per meeting, with a maximum of EUR 10,000 per year.

Members of the audit & risk committee receive an additional remuneration of EUR 4,000 per annum. The chairman of the audit & risk committee receives an additional remuneration of EUR 5,000 per annum.

Members of the nomination and compensation committee receive an additional remuneration of EUR 3,000 per annum. The chairman of the nomination and compensation committee receives an additional remuneration of EUR 4,250 per annum.

The remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board is as follows (amounts in EUR):

	2009	2010
Ms. T. Bahlmann	3,750	—
Ms. M.E. van Boeschoten	5,625	—
Mr. D. Carrington	8,250	13,500
Mr. M. Eguiguren	16,250	16,604
Mr. M.M. Frank	11,063	12,302
Mr. M.J.M. van den Hoogenband	10,687	10,000
Mr. J.H.G.G. Lamers	15,125	16,604
Ms. M.A. Scheltema	12,250	14,208
Mr. H. Voortman	15,688	17,000
Ms. C.J. van der Weerd	—	6,042

The audit- & risk committee of the Supervisory Board consists of Mr. M. Eguiguren, Ms. M.A. Scheltema and Ms C.J. van der Weerd.

The audit & risk committee prepares the briefing material for decision-making by the Supervisory Board in relation to (i) operation of the risk management and internal control systems; (ii) provision of financial information by the Bank; (iii) compliance with recommendations of actuaries and auditors; (iv) the Bank's policy on tax planning; (v) the Bank's financing; and (vi) control of risks in relation to the applications of information and communication technology. The audit & risk committee assists the Supervisory Board, but does not supervise the Supervisory Board.

The nomination and compensation committee of the Supervisory Board consists of Mr. H. Voortman and Mr. M.M. Frank.

The Nomination and Compensation Committee (i) drafts a proposal to the Supervisory Board for the remuneration policy to be pursued, (ii) prepares a proposal for the Supervisory Board concerning the remuneration policies for the Board of Directors, (iii) prepares a proposal concerning the individual remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and (iv) prepares on an annual basis the Supervisory Board's remuneration report on the remuneration policies for the Board of Directors.

Address of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board

All members of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board have their business address at Nieuweroordweg 1, 3704 EC Zeist, the Netherlands.

Services contracts

There are no service contracts between the members of the Executive Board, members of the Supervisory Board and the Issuer, the Bank or any of its subsidiaries providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Potential conflicts of interest

There is a potential conflict of interest between the Bank and Triodos Ventures and/or Stichting Triodos Holding. This concerns the Board of Directors of the Bank (P.H. Aeby and P. Blom), as they are also the Board of Directors of Triodos Ventures and Stichting Triodos Holding. This also concerns three members of the Board of the Issuer (Mr. F. De Clerck, Mr. J.T.M. Nijenhof and Mr. L.M. Rutgers van Rozenburg), as they are also members of the supervisory board of Stichting Triodos Holding. If such a conflict of interest does exist, extra governance measures are taken based on a conflict of interest policy in order to safeguard interests of the separate legal entities. There are no other potential conflicts between any duties of the members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board to the Bank and their private interest and/or other duties. There is no arrangement or understanding with major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any person was selected as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or senior management.

Financial Information

Audited Annual Financial Statements

As set forth under “Documents incorporated by reference”, the audited annual financial statements for the financial years ended 31 December 2008, 2009 and 2010 of the Bank and the Issuer are deemed to be incorporated in, and form part of, this Prospectus.

Auditor’s Report

The auditors, KPMG Accountants N.V., issued unqualified auditors’ reports on the financial statements of the Bank and the Issuer for the years ended 31 December 2008, 2009 and 2010 on 25 February 2009, 24 February 2010 and 24 February 2011 respectively. For a better understanding of the Bank’s financial position and results and of the scope of the audit, the annual financial statements and the auditor’s reports on these financial statements should be read.

Age of Latest Financial Information

The latest audited financial information is dated 31 December 2010.

Supervision and regulation

Introduction

This section constitutes a summary of the supervision and regulation framework relevant to the Bank. The information in this section is by no means, nor is it intended to be, an exhaustive discussion of the subject matter thereof. As a financial service provider offering banking services, the Bank is primarily subject to supervision and regulation of the banking industry.

National regulation

The activities carried out by the Bank are subject to supervision exercised by the Dutch Central Bank (De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., the DNB) and by the Autoriteit Financiële Markten (the AFM), the two Dutch supervisory authorities for the financial markets. The supervision by the DNB of the Bank's banking services is mainly exercised pursuant to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht, the FSA), which implements European banking supervision legislation as further discussed below. The supervision by the AFM of the Bank's securities and investment business is exercised pursuant to the FSA as well, which also implements various European legislation with respect to the activities of investment firms (securities intermediaries and portfolio managers).

The DNB exercises supervision with respect to the solvency of credit institutions, the structure of credit institutions and the group to which they belong, and the administrative organisation of credit institutions. In addition, it exercises liquidity supervision with respect to certain issues that are specific for credit institutions. Securities institutions are subject to supervision by the AFM pursuant to the FSA and require a licence from the AFM to undertake their activities in the Netherlands. The FSA allows the AFM and DNB to control and verify whether the (legal) persons subject to their supervision comply with the applicable regulations. In addition to their supervisory powers, the AFM and the DNB have various powers to enforce compliance if they determine a violation.

Duty of care (know your customer)

Pursuant to the conduct of business supervision, a financial service provider must determine a customer's financial situation, experience, knowledge and intentions, to the extent relevant for the activities it will perform for such customer. This is known as the "know your customer" principle.

Integrity

The conduct of business supervision rules provide, inter alia, for the requirement to have insider trading regulations, regulations in relation to private investment transactions by the financial service provider's employees and requirements in relation to the hiring of new personnel.

Transparency

Pursuant to the FSA, financial services providers and intermediaries must comply with disclosure and transparency requirements with respect to (i) identity, (ii) cost of services, and (iii) services and products offered. In addition, financial services providers and intermediaries will be required to be transparent in respect of costs and commissions.

Regulations applicable to the Issuer

Currently, the Issuer itself is not regulated directly, but as the holding company of a licensed credit institution, it is subject to indirect supervision which the DNB and the AFM exercise on a consolidated level.

Characteristics of the depository receipts and underlying shares

Rights attached to the Depository Receipts

The Depository Receipts have been created under Dutch law, are denominated in Euro's and will be issued under Dutch law with the cooperation of the Bank. The Issuer issues one Depository Receipt for each Share. Depository Receipt Holders have the rights, which Dutch law attributes to the fact that the Depository Receipts have been issued with the cooperation of the Bank. The rights attached to the Depository Receipts relate to, inter alia, the dividends and liquidation payments made payable on the Depository Receipts and the right to attend the General Meetings and speak at such meetings. Depository Receipts do not have the right to vote at the General Meetings. For a more comprehensive description of the rights attached to the Depository Receipts, reference is made to the articles of association of the Bank, the articles of association of the Issuer and the Administrative Conditions.

Depository Receipts Holders have a pre-emption right proportionate to their share that can be limited or excluded by the Board of Directors.

The Depository Receipts are non-convertible. Non-convertible means that a Depository Receipt cannot be converted into a share. The Depository Receipts are registered in the Register and are registered in the name of the Depository Receipt Holder. There are no costs attached to registration. The Bank does charge a 0.5% transaction fee for the execution of buy and sell orders relating to Depository Receipts.

Meeting of Depository Receipt Holders

In a number of situations, the articles of association of the Issuer and the Administrative Conditions require decision-making by the meeting of Depository Receipt Holders. For example, amendment by the Issuer of its articles of association and Administration Conditions is only possible subject to approval of the meeting of Depository Receipt Holders and the approval of the Bank. Furthermore, the meeting of Depository Receipt Holders appoints the members of the board of the Issuer, on the basis of recommendations of the board of the Issuer. The Bank must approve the recommendation of the members of the management board of the Issuer.

In a meeting of Depository Receipt Holders, each Depository Receipt Holder has as many votes as they have Depository Receipts, with a maximum of 1,000 votes.

For a more comprehensive description of the articles of association in which decision-making is required by the meeting of Depository Receipt Holders, reference is made to the articles of association of the Issuer and the Administrative Conditions.

Characteristics of the Shares

The underlying Shares have been created in accordance with the laws of the Netherlands and are denominated in euros. The Shares are registered shares and the register is kept at the head office of the Bank at Nieuweroordweg 1, 3704 EC, Zeist, the Netherlands. The Bank is in charge of keeping the records of the Shares in the register. The Shares are not freely transferable. The Shares will only be transferred between the Bank and the Issuer in the context of the issue of Depository Receipts in accordance with the Administration Conditions.

Rights attached to the Shares

The Shares give the right, inter alia, to the dividends made payable on the Shares, and to liquidation payments. In addition, each Share gives the right to cast one vote at the General Meeting.

Share Holders have a pre-emption right proportionate to their share holding. On 21 May 2010 the general meeting of shareholders of the Bank has given the authority to the Board of Directors for a period of 18 months to limit or exclude this pre-emption right.

There are no special procedures for exercising the rights attached to the Shares.

Meeting of Shareholders

At least one General Meeting will be held annually in accordance with Article 14 of the Bank's articles of association. The Bank has only one Shareholder: the Issuer. In the exercise of its voting rights, the Issuer will be guided by the interests of the Depository Receipt Holder, the interests of the Bank and the basic principles expressed in the objects of the Bank.

Trading and transfers

The Depositary Receipts are not listed on the stock exchange but may be traded. The Bank maintains a market in Depositary Receipts, whereby the price is determined on the basis of the net asset value as described under the heading "The Offering - Issue Price". During certain periods, the price of the Depositary Receipts may be fixed for campaigning purposes. This will be posted on the local websites. For the execution of buy and sell orders relating to Depositary Receipts, a transaction fee of 0.5% is charged (with a minimum fee of EUR 5 for subscriptions made through the Spanish and UK branches). These transaction fees are charged over the total price of the transaction, i.e. the price per Depositary Receipt times the number of Depositary Receipts.

Discounts on the purchase price or the transaction fee can be available to certain investors in certain periods. These discounts will be made public on the local websites of the Bank.

If Depositary Receipts are offered for sale, the Bank will give priority to these Depositary Receipts when trading. The Bank will only issue new Depositary Receipts if no Depositary Receipts have been offered for sale at that time.

In principle the transfer of Depositary Receipts is not allowed if and insofar as the acquiring party alone, or together with one or more group companies, or on the basis of an arrangement to cooperate together with one or more others, directly or indirectly, is a holder or will become a holder as a result of the transfer, of a nominal amount of Depositary Receipts jointly corresponding with ten percent (10%) or more of the total issued capital of the Bank. At variance with the above provisions, Depositary Receipts may only be acquired by a Depositary Receipt Holder who alone or jointly with others is the holder of Shares or Depositary Receipts jointly corresponding with ten percent (10%) or more of the issued capital of the Bank, exclusively upon issue and at most up to such number that, after issue, the percentage of the corresponding issued capital of the Bank which said Depositary Receipt Holders holds alone or jointly with others by means of their Depositary Receipts, is no more than the percentage held before the issue.

For a more comprehensive description of trading and transferring Depositary Receipts, reference is made to Article 4 of the Administrative Conditions.

Dividend policy

The Board of Directors will make a proposal for the profit distribution. As a rule, part of the profit will be used for reserves and the other part will be paid out as dividend. The intention of the Board of Directors is to have a stable dividend distribution per Depositary Receipt. During the financial years 2008, 2009 and 2010 the dividend paid out per Depositary Receipt was EUR 1.95. Pursuant to Article 16, Paragraph 5 of the articles of association and Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the Administration Conditions, it is possible to make dividends available in cash or in whole or in part in the form of Shares and for the Depositary Receipt Holder in the form of Depositary Receipts. All dividend payments are of a non-cumulative nature.

Payment of dividends and withholding tax

Dividends on the Shares are payable at the latest four weeks after the annual accounts have been adopted. Triodos Bank will withhold 15% (2011) Dutch dividend tax on the dividend. After receipt of the net dividend (after withholding tax), the Issuer will make the net dividend payable to the Depositary Receipt Holders at the latest eight days after receipt.

The Issuer will transfer the net dividend free of charge to a bank account specified by the Depositary Receipt Holder or by cheque. There are no dividend restrictions and procedures for non-resident holders.

Dividends that have not been claimed within five years after they have been made payable will go to the Bank.

Prospectus

This Prospectus replaces the prospectus in respect of depositary receipts of the Bank dated 18 May 2011, and will be valid until 25 July 2012, unless prior to that date a new prospectus in respect of depositary receipts of the Bank is published, which will replace the current Prospectus.

Subscription for Depository Receipt Holders

The way to subscribe to Depository Receipt Holders differs per country.

Belgium

In order to subscribe for Depository Receipts a subscriber needs a securities account with Triodos Bank in Brussels. Account opening forms can be obtained at the office of Triodos Bank in Brussels and are available on the local website www.triodos.be.

Once a subscriber has a securities account it is sufficient to transfer the subscription monies (total price) to his account with the reference "111/1111/11170". The "total price" is equal to the number of Depository Receipts times the Issue Price, increased with the costs.

Germany

Subscriptions will be received by the office of the Bank in Frankfurt. A subscription requires that a subscription form will be completed and sent, with transfer of the total price to the respective bank account number at Triodos Bank, with the reference "Depository Receipts Subscription, respective investment account number". The total price is equal to the number of Depository Receipts times the Issue Price, increased with the costs. Details of the subscription process are provided at the German website of Triodos Bank: www.triodos.de.

Netherlands

Subscriptions will be received by the office of the Bank in Zeist. A subscription can be done via Internet Banking or via mail. A subscription via mail requires a signed and completed subscription form being sent to Triodos Bank. A subscription via Internet Banking can be done directly if the client already has an investment account; in other cases the client can open an investment account via the website and immediately afterwards place the order. The total price is equal to the number of Depository Receipts times the Issue Price, increased with the costs. The total price will be directly debited from a current account with a Dutch bank that has been given by the subscriber.

Spain

Subscriptions will be received by the office of the Bank in Madrid at Calle José Echegaray 5, 28230 Las Rozas, Madrid. A subscription requires that a subscription form will be completed and sent. The total price is equal to the number of Depository Receipts times the Issue Price, increased with the costs. The total price will be directly debited from a current account with a bank that has been given by the subscriber.

United Kingdom

Application by cheque

Subscribers should send a signed and completed application form together with a cheque to the Triodos Bank UK registered office. You can find the address on our website www.triodos.co.uk. Cheques should be made payable to Triodos Bank NV, Depository Receipts issue.

Application by direct transfer

Subscribers should send a signed and completed application form to the Triodos Bank UK registered office. You can find the address on our website www.triodos.co.uk. The direct transfer must then be transferred electronically from the nominated account to Triodos Bank DR subscription, account number 20222815 sort code 16-58-10. If the Bank does not receive the opening deposit from the nominated account within 5 working days of receipt of the application, the application will not be processed.

No person receiving a copy of this document in any territory other than the UK may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him/her, nor should she/he in any event make any application for Depository Receipts. Any application by any person not resident in the United Kingdom will be rejected.

Currency Risk in the United Kingdom

The Offering is made in pounds sterling but the price of the Depository Receipts for shares is denominated in euros. As a result Depository Receipt holders are affected by exchange rate risk. This may adversely affect the sterling value of any investment in the Bank or the amount of dividends you receive. In particular, you should note that dividend payments made to UK residents are converted into pounds sterling from euros at the exchange rate on the dividend payment date. In addition when selling some or all of the Depository Receipts, conversion from euros to sterling takes place at the time of the sale.

The Offering

Maximum number of Depositary Receipts available for issue

On the date of this Prospectus, the authorised capital amounted to EUR 1,000,000,000, divided into 20,000,000 Shares with a nominal value of EUR 50 each. On the date of this Prospectus, 4,000,000 Shares are available for issue, with an aggregate nominal value of EUR 200,000,000. As one Depositary Receipt is issued for one Share, the maximum number of Depositary Receipts that could be issued on this date was also 4,000,000. With reference to Section 2:97 of the Netherlands Civil Code, it is hereby expressly announced that if it is only possible to issue a lower number of Shares than the maximum number of Shares, and by the same token, Depositary Receipts, such lower number will be issued.

The Depositary Receipts and underlying Shares will be issued continuously, under exclusion of the pre-emptive rights of the existing Depositary Receipt Holders. The existing Depositary Receipt Holders will be diluted proportionate to the new issues. In the event of issues up to the maximum issue, the dilution will be 44%.

Issue Price

The Bank will on a daily basis determine the Issue Price of the Depositary Receipts, on the basis of the most recently calculated NAV per Depositary Receipt and the Board of Director's knowledge of current results. The NAV per Depositary Receipt is calculated by dividing the net asset value of the Bank by the number of Depositary Receipts issued. The current results which arise after the last net asset value calculation will be determined on the basis of the financial administration. The Issue Price per Depositary Receipt will be rounded to whole euros, whereby values of 0.5 euros or more are rounded up. During certain periods, the Issue Price may be fixed for campaigning purposes. This will be posted on the local websites.

The applicable Issue Price can be requested from the Bank daily and is also published on its local websites.

Discounts on the purchase price or the transaction fee can be available to certain investors in certain periods. These discounts will be made public on the local websites of the Bank.

Transaction fee

A transaction fee of 0.5% will be charged for the issue of Depositary Receipts, (with a minimum fee of EUR 5 for subscriptions made through the Spanish and UK branches). These transaction costs are calculated over the total price of the transaction, i.e. the Issue Price times the number of Depositary Receipts.

The transaction fee will first be paid out of the total amount received upon issue of a Depositary Receipt. EUR 50 will then be paid up as the nominal value of the underlying Share. The remaining amount will be booked as premium. The premium forms part of the Bank's equity and is taken into account when determining the net asset value. The premium can be used to effect a dividend to the Depositary Receipt Holders in Depositary Receipts (stock dividend).

Allocation to the subscribers

Allocations will be made by the Board of Directors on behalf of the Issuer. The allocation policy will take into account the importance of a balanced spread of the holdings of Depositary Receipts. In this respect, the Board of Directors will be guided by the provisions of Article 4 Paragraph 3 of the Administrative Conditions. This means that it will limit the number of Depositary Receipts held directly or indirectly by any one Depositary Receipt Holder to a maximum of just under 10% of the total number of issued Depositary Receipts. The Board of Directors is authorised on behalf of the Issuer to refuse subscriptions on Depositary Receipts or to only allocate a limited number. In addition, the Board of Directors can resolve at any time to limit, suspend or exclude the issue of Depositary Receipts. Any resolution to close the issue will be announced on the Bank's website, www.triados.com and on the local websites.

Register

The Depositary Receipts are delivered to the subscriber by registration in the Register, which is maintained by the Bank. The Bank records the registration of the Depositary Receipts in the Register. After allocation the subscriber will receive proof of registration in the Register. By registering, the subscriber confirms that he or she is a party to the deed effecting the transfer of the Depositary Receipt. No costs are attached to furnishing the proof of registration.

The Depositary Receipts are not delivered by means of a deed executed in the presence of a civil-law notary.

Repayments

Any excess funds which the Bank has received in relation to a limitation or exclusion of allocation will be repaid to the account from which these funds were received. Repayments will not include interest.

Vesting date

The rights attached to the Depository Receipts included in this issue vest as per the date that the Issue Price has been paid into the equity of the Bank. As of that moment the subscription can no longer be revoked.

No listing

No listing on any stock exchange will be requested for the Depository Receipts.

Intentions to subscribe

So far as the Bank and the Issuer are aware, no members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies intend to subscribe in the offer.

Prospectus

This Prospectus replaces the prospectus in respect of depository receipts of the Bank dated 18 May 2011, and will be valid until 25 July 2012, unless prior to that date a new prospectus in respect of depository receipts of the Bank is published, which will replace the current Prospectus.

Availability

Copies of the Prospectus (including all documents incorporated by reference) can be requested, free of charge, by e-mail (at: info@triodos.nl) or by telephone (+31 30 693 6511). The Prospectus, including all documents incorporated by reference, is also available on our local websites:

- <http://www.triodos.nl/nl/particulieren/beleggen/beleggen-overview/certificaten-aandelen-triodos-bank/downloads/>
- <http://www.triodos.es/es/particulares/ahorro/certificados-deposito/precio-rentabilidad-certificados-pf/>
- <http://www.triodos.be/fr/particuliers/placements/certificats-d-actions/concernant-le-certificat/?setDefault=true>
- <http://www.triodos.be/nl/particulieren/beleggen/certificaten-van-aandelen/over-certificaten/>
- www.triodos.co.uk/dr2011
- http://www.triodos.de/ueber_triodos/triodosinsight0/unternehmen.html

No material interest

So far as the Bank and the Issuer are aware, no person involved in the issue of the Depository Receipts has an interest material to the offer.

Selling and transfer restrictions

General

The offer of Depositary Receipts to persons resident in, or who are citizens of, a particular jurisdiction may be affected by the laws of that jurisdiction. You should consult your professional advisers as to whether you require any governmental or other consents or need to observe any other formalities to enable you to purchase the Depositary Receipts.

Neither the Issuer nor the Bank is taking any action to permit a public offering of the Depositary Receipts in any jurisdiction. Receipt of this Prospectus will not constitute an offer in those jurisdictions in which it would be illegal to make an offer and, in those circumstances, this Prospectus will be sent for information purposes only and should not be copied or redistributed. Except as otherwise disclosed in this Prospectus, if you receive a copy of this Prospectus, you may not treat this Prospectus as constituting an invitation or offer to you of the Depositary Receipts being offered in the Offering, unless, in the relevant jurisdiction, such an offer could lawfully be made to you, or the Depositary Receipts could lawfully be dealt in without contravention of any unfulfilled registration or other legal requirements.

Accordingly, if you receive a copy of this Prospectus or any other offering materials or advertisements you should not distribute or send the same, to any person, in or into any jurisdiction where to do so would or might contravene local securities laws or regulations. If you forward this Prospectus or any other offering materials or advertisements into any such territories (whether under a contractual or legal obligation or otherwise) you should draw the recipient's attention to the contents of this section.

Subject to the specific restrictions described below, if you (including, without limitation, your nominees and trustees) wish to subscribe for the Depositary Receipts being offered in the Offering, you must satisfy yourself as to full observance of the applicable laws of any relevant territory including obtaining any requisite governmental or other consents, observing any other requisite formalities and paying any issue, transfer or other taxes due in such territories.

The information set out in this section is intended as a general guideline only. If you are in any doubt as to whether you are eligible to subscribe for the Depositary Receipts being offered in the Offering, you should consult your professional adviser without delay.

United States

The Shares and Depositary Receipts offered hereby are being offered in accordance with Regulation S under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**). Terms used in this section that are defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act are used herein as defined therein. The Shares and Depositary Receipts have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction within the United States and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to or for the account of any U.S. person except in accordance with applicable laws.

Each purchaser of the Depositary Receipts offered hereby will be deemed to have represented and agreed as follows:

The purchaser understands that the Depositary Receipts have not, and will not, be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States and may not be reoffered, resold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (i) in an "offshore transaction" complying with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S (and not in a pre-arranged transaction resulting in the resale of such Depositary Receipts into the United States) or (ii) pursuant to a registration statement which has been declared effective under the Securities Act, in each case, in accordance with all applicable securities laws of any state or territory of the United States and of any other jurisdiction.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a **Relevant Member State**) an offer to the public of any depositary receipts which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Prospectus (the **Depositary Receipts**) may not be made in that Relevant Member State other than the offers contemplated in the Prospectus in the Netherlands, once the Prospectus has been approved by the competent authority in such Member State and published and passported in accordance with the Prospectus Directive as implemented in Belgium, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of any Depositary Receipts may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive, if they have been implemented in that Relevant Member State:

- a. at any time to legal entities which are qualified investors as defined under the Prospectus Directive; or
- b. by the Bank to fewer than 100, or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provisions of

the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the Bank for any such offer;

c. at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Depositary Receipts shall result in a requirement for the Issuer or the Bank to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purpose of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to any Depositary Receipts in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any Depositary Receipts to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase any Depositary Receipts, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State, the expression **Prospectus Directive** means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State and the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EC.

Final statements

Resolution to Issue

The issue of the Depository Receipts has been authorised in terms of the following resolutions: (i) a resolution of the Issuer in its capacity as shareholder of the Bank dated 21 May 2010, (ii) a resolution of the Board of Directors dated 7 April 2011 and (iii) a resolution of the Supervisory Board dated 7 April 2011, approving the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Litigation

There are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer or the Bank or the group are aware) in the 12 months preceding the date of this document which may have or have had in the recent past significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer and/or the Bank and/or the group of which the Issuer and the Bank are part as meant in article 24b of book II of the Dutch civil code.

Significant or material change

Since 31 December 2010 there has been no significant or material change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer and/or the Bank and/or the group of which the Issuer and the Bank are part as meant in article 24b of book II of the Dutch civil code.

Independent auditors

KPMG Accountants N.V., independent auditors, have audited, and rendered unqualified auditor's reports on, the Bank's financial statements for each of the financial years ended 31 December 2008, 2009 and 2010. The address of KPMG is Laan van Langerhuize 1, 1186 DS Amstelveen, the Netherlands. Each partner of KPMG is a member of the Royal NIVRA (Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor Registeraccountants), the Dutch accountants board. KPMG Accountants N.V. also audited and rendered unqualified auditor's reports on the Issuer's financial statements for each of the financial years ended 31 December 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Documents available

From the date of this Prospectus and for the life thereof, copies of the following documents may be physically inspected at the registered office of the Issuer during normal business hours and copies of such documents in Dutch and in English will, when published, be available free of charge from such office during normal business hours:

- (i) the articles of association of the Issuer and the Bank;
- (ii) the administrative conditions of the Issuer;
- (iii) the audited annual financial statements stated in the annual reports for the financial years ended 31 December 2008, 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010 of the Bank, including the auditor's reports in respect of such financial statements;
- (iv) the key figures of the Bank for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010;
- (v) the Board of Management Report 2008, the Executive Board Annual Report 2009 and the Executive Board Report 2010

Registered office of the issuer

Stichting Administratiekantoor Aandelen Triodos Bank
Utrechtseweg 60
3704 HE Zeist
The Netherlands

Registered office of the Bank

Triodos Bank N.V.
Nieuweroordweg 1
3704 EC Zeist
The Netherlands

Auditor

KPMG Accountants N.V.
Laan van Langerhuize 1
1186 DS Amstelveen
The Netherlands

Annex I

Profit Forecast 2011

In the annual report 2010 and in this Prospectus it is mentioned that, excluding unforeseen circumstances, the Bank expects to achieve a net profit for 2011. This expectation is based on the principal assumptions described below. These assumptions concern both factors which the Bank can influence and factors outside the Banks' influence.

Factors the Bank can influence are the volume of funds entrusted, loan volume and equity. For funds entrusted and for loans the Bank can also influence the interest revenues and expenses. The interest rates are however partly outside the Bank's influence as these are also based on market interest rates. In addition, the Bank is able to influence the volume of funds under management and its return.

The profit forecast for 2011 is prepared in accordance with the accounting principles as described in the 2010 financial statements of the Bank and takes into account the following assumptions:

- Given the growth of the Bank in recent years and the current market circumstances where the Bank still recognises a growing need for sustainable banking, the Bank foresees the following developments:
 - The offering of new Depository Receipts in 2011 will be successful and will result in an equity increase of around 25%;
 - The funds entrusted will increase further with around 17% on the back of growth of the client base and growth of the average balance entrusted per client. The increased funds entrusted and equity will be used to enlarge the loan portfolio with approximately 26%. Market expectations and previous experiences show that there is sufficient room for enlargement of the loan portfolio;
 - The funds under management will grow with around 1%.
- The interest and commission rates used to calculate the result are mainly based on internal and market rates known at the time of calculation.
- The growth of the Bank as well as (limited) indexation of staff and other administrative expenses will result in higher operating expenses. This increase is however tempered as the Bank expects to be able to increase efficiency. Consequently, it is expected that the expenses will increase with approximately 19%.
- The growth of the Bank as well as the current market situation will result in further bad debt provisions. For 2011 these provisions are estimated to amount around EUR 9 million based on the long term loss rates within the Bank and assessment of potential risks in the loan book.
- Tax rates used are the rates known at the moment of calculation.

Principal uncertain factors recognised are the value adjustments for bad debts and developments in market interest rates.

These assumptions result in the following forecast of the income and net profit over the financial year 2011:

Income	EUR 122 million	(2010: EUR 103 million)
Net profit	EUR 15 million	(2010: EUR 11.5 million)

It should be noted that there will usually be differences between the forecasted and actual results because events and circumstances, especially those beyond the influence of the Bank, frequently do not occur as expected, and those differences may be material.

Sensitivity

The Bank notes that a decrease in market interest rates of 100 basis points or a 0.10% increase in loan loss rates would negatively impact the forecasted net profit with respectively EUR 3 million and EUR 2 million. However, in those circumstances the Bank would still be profitable in 2011.

Assurance report on a profit forecast in connection with a prospectus

To the Board of Directors of Triodos Bank N.V.

Assurance report

Introduction

We have examined the compilation of the profit forecast comprising 2011 income and net profit (the Profit Forecast) of Triodos Bank N.V. (the Company). The Profit Forecast has been prepared on the basis stated in the section “Profit forecast 2011” in Annex I to the Company’s prospectus dated 25 July 2011 and is based on the audited 2010 financial results and a forecast to 31 December 2011. The Profit Forecast is required to be presented on a basis consistent with the accounting policies of the Company.

Management is responsible to develop material assumptions and to compile the Profit Forecast in accordance with the requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004. It is our responsibility to provide a conclusion required by item 13.2 of Annex X of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004 as to the proper compilation of the profit forecast and the consistency of accounting policies. In providing this conclusion we are not responsible for updating or refreshing any reports or opinions previously issued by us on any financial information used in the compilation of the Profit Forecast, nor do we accept responsibility for such reports or opinions beyond that owed to those to whom those reports or opinions were addressed by us at the dates of their issue and nor does the aforementioned conclusion require an audit of historical financial information on the assumptions summarized in the accompanying notes.

Scope

We conducted our examination in accordance with Dutch Law, including Standard 3850N “Assurance and other engagements in connection with prospectuses”. The work that we performed for the purpose of making this report, which involved no independent examination of any of the underlying financial information, consisted primarily of an evaluation of the procedures undertaken by the directors of the Company in compiling the Profit Forecast and the consistency of the Profit Forecast with the accounting policies normally adopted by the Company. Our work does not include evaluating the support for the assumptions underlying the Profit Forecast. There will usually be differences between the forecasted and actual results because events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected, and those differences may be material. We planned and performed our work so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the Profit Forecast has been properly compiled on the basis stated and that such basis is consistent with the accounting policies of the Company.

Conclusion

Based on our examination, we conclude:

- a. The Profit Forecast has been properly compiled on the basis stated in the Profit Forecast; and
- b. The basis of accounting used is consistent with the accounting policies of the Company.

Other matters

1. Achievability of the results indicated

Actual results are likely to be different from the forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected and the deviation may be material.

2. Restriction of use

This report is required by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004 and is given for the purpose of complying with that Regulation and for no other purpose.

Amstelveen, 25 July 2011

KPMG ACCOUNTANTS N.V.
P.A.M. de Wit RA