Triodos & Bank

Triodos Bank Who we are



- Europe's leading sustainable bank, with 40 years' experience
- We use money to tackle environmental and social issues

 from climate change to inequality
- We're 100% transparent, and publish every loan and investment that we make



Triodos Corporate Finance

WE HAVE COMPLETED

63

TRANSACTIONS

RAISING

£153m

OF RISK CAPITAL

FOR

40

DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS





Repayable finance: borrowing money now and repaying it later with interest

Risk finance motivated by a requirement for a financial and a social return



Social investment What is it?

Social investment comes in many forms and is described in many ways – important to focus on substance over form

Two key elements to consider:

- 1) the terms of the instrument
- 2) the expectations of investors

Bond, debt, loans, loan notes, social investment bonds, repayable finance, repayable grant, quasi-equity, revenue participation.



Social investment Some questions to ask

- What is the money for?
 - Does it generate more income or save costs?
- What impact do we create by doing this?
- How much debt can we afford?
 - Annual interest and capital repayment

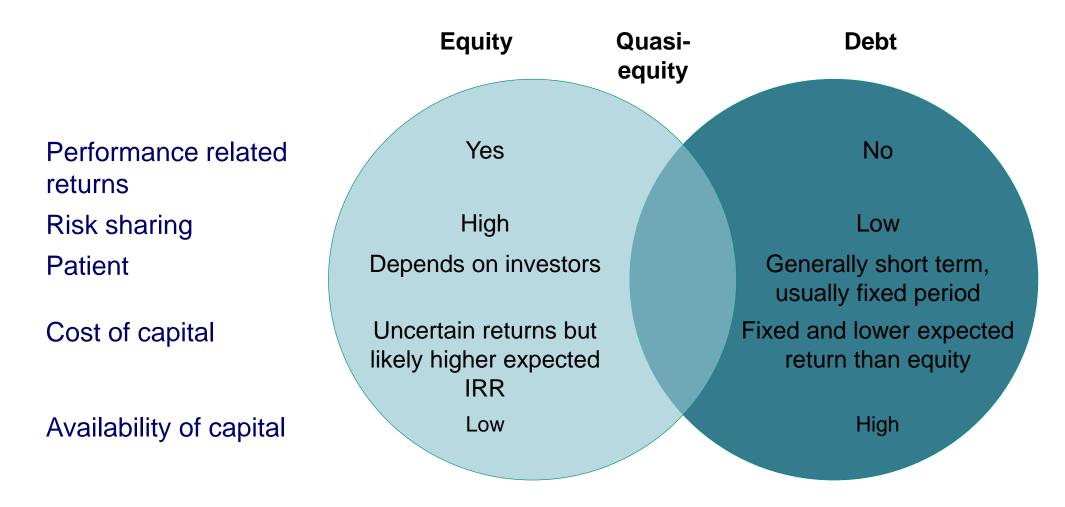
- How will we repay it?
 - Annual payments out of cashflow
 - The sale of an asset
 - Refinancing
- How much risk are we willing to take?
- How risky is what we are doing?
 - Is repayment based on the success of the new enterprise?

Try to create an understanding of what the ideal facility would be



Social investment

The terms - Characteristics of the investment:



Charity

- Wants to start a new high impact activity
- Requires £500k to set up and generate surplus
- Charity plus new service can repay debt in 5 years



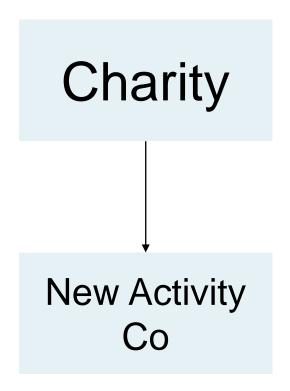
Charity

Option 1:

Charity starts the new activity in the main charity. Charity raises debt in the charity

- The charity as a whole has responsibility to repay that debt.
- If the new activity fails the charity will need to service the debt and repay the capital





Option 2:

Charity sets up a subsidiary and provides a portion of the capital in equity.

The subsidiary raises debt for the remaining money

- The subsidiary alone has responsibility to repay that debt.
- If the new activity fails the charity does not have a responsibility to repay the debt beyond what the subsidiary can

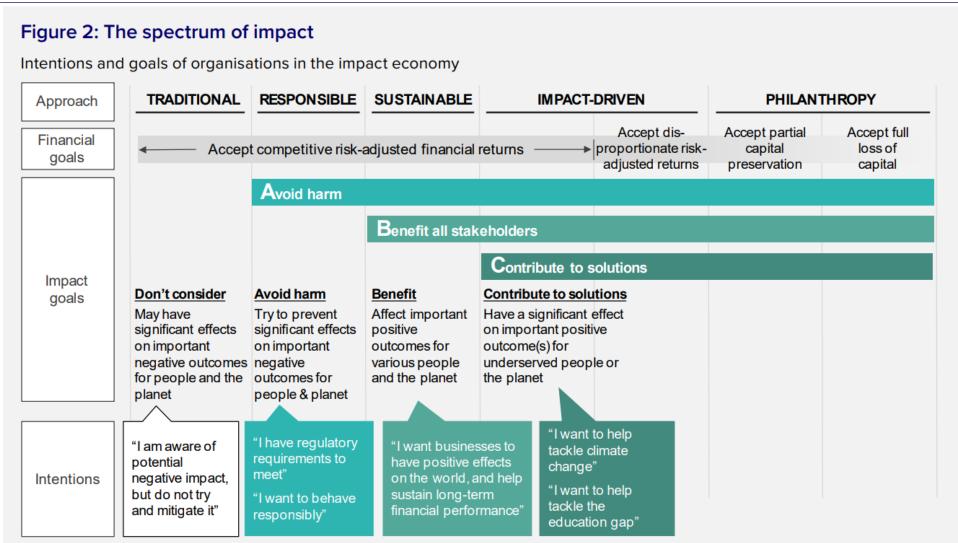


Social investment Where should the risk sit?

	Recourse	Risk ringfenced	Investors risk	Charity risk	Cost of capital
Option 1	Whole charity	No	Lower	Higher	Lower
Option 2	Subsidiary only	Yes	Higher	Lower	Higher



Social investment Expectations of investors



Social investment

Key takeaways

- Try to understand the risk you are taking
- Try to understand the risk you are asking inventors to take
- Think about the characteristics of the facility you need to match with your plans
- Consider what happens if things go wrong:
 - how flexible is the facility
 - How flexible is the lender
- How much is impact being considered?
- Articulate a clear plan which explains what you are doing, why you are doing it, how risky you think it is and what you want.



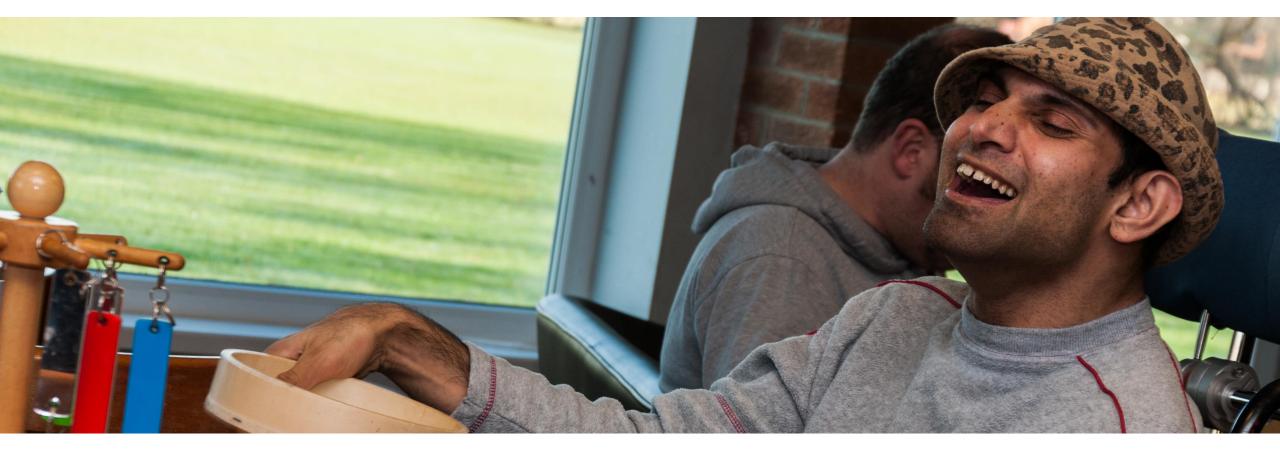
Case study Bristol Wood Recycling Project



- > Bristol-based social enterprise
- > £430k raised to enable purchase of freehold property out of which they operate
- > 6 year term; 4% per annum



Case study Thera Trust



- National learning disability charity
- > £5m raised in an unsecured bond to buy freehold properties and invest in systems and acquisitions
- > 6 year term; 5.5% per annum
- > 35% retail; 65% institutional investors



Case study BS3 Community



- > Bristol-based charity
- > Blended funding model (grant, charitable reserves, secured debt and unsecured bond, BSC match funding)
- > £280k raised in an unsecured bund to fund a nursery development
- > 7 year term; 4% per annum plus SITR
- > 100% retail investors



Contact us How to get in touch

Find out more at triodos.co.uk

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