# Conservative Growth Portfolio

The Timothy Plan offers diversification across 4 asset categories, 8 investment styles, 11 funds, 8 management firms, over 762 portfolio holdings and 43 fund managers.

## Institutional quality portfolio solution

At The Timothy Plan, we believe following "Kingdom Class" practices is essential in every aspect of our funds. Through a multi-faceted process, each manager is carefully assessed by Timothy Partners, Ltd, our Board of Trustees, and by a team of professional subadviser analysts, to ensure they are a good fit, especially considering the implementation of our biblical screens. As a result, we believe our funds give investors access to some of the industry's best of class money managers.

| 4 asset categories | 8 investment styles | 11 Timothy Plan funds | 8 management firms | 767 portfolio holdings | 44 fund managers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31% US Equity | Value | Small Cap Value 3% | Westwood | 51 Holdings | William Costello, Lisa Dong, Matthew Lockridge, Frederic Rowsey |
| 31% US Equity | Value | Large/Mid Cap Value 4% | Westwood | 37 Holdings | Scott Lawson, Lisa Dong, Mark Freeman, Matthew Lockridge, Varun Singh |
| 31% US Equity | Growth | Large/Mid Cap Growth 4% | Chartwell | 71 Holdings | Peter Schofield, Ed Antoian, John Heffern |
| 31% US Equity | Growth | Aggressive Growth 5% | Chartwell | 103 Holdings | Ed Antoian, John Heffern, Peter Schofield |
| 31% US Equity | Income | Growth & Income 15% | James | 45 Holdings | Frank James, Brian Culpepper, Trent Dysert, Barry James, David James, Thomas Mangan, Ann Shaw, Brian Shepardson, Matthew Watson |
| 29% Fixed Income | Corporate | Fixed Income 25% | Barrow Hanley | 28 Holdings | John Williams, David Hardin, Erik Olson, Mark Luchsinger, Scott McDonald, Deborah Petruzzelli |
| 29% Fixed Income | Hybrid | High Yield Bond 4% | Barrow Hanley | 95 Holdings | John Williams, David Hardin, Erik Olson, Mark Luchsinger, Scott McDonald, Deborah Petruzzelli |
| 13% Non US Equity | International | International 8% | Eagle Global | 44 Holdings | John Gualy, Edward Allen III, Thomas Hunt III, Steven Russo |
| 13% Non US Equity | International | Emerging Markets 2% | Brandes | 65 Holdings | Louis Lau, Douglas Edman, Christopher Garrett, Greg Rippel, Gerardo Zamorano |
| 13% Non US Equity | Israel | Israel Common Values 3% | Eagle Global | 42 Holdings | John Gualy, Edward Allen III, Thomas Hunt III, Steven Russo |
| 18% Inflation Sensitive Assets | Multi-Managed | Defensive Strategies 18% | CoreCommodity COMMODITY SLEEVE | 118 Holdings | Adam DeChiara, Bob Hyman |
| 18% Inflation Sensitive Assets | Multi-Managed | Defensive Strategies 18% | Delaware REIT SLEEVE | 42 Holdings | Babak "Bob" Zenouzi, Damon Andres, Scott Hastings |
| 18% Inflation Sensitive Assets | Multi-Managed | Defensive Strategies 18% | BarrowHanley DEBT INSTRUMENT SLEEVE | 21 Holdings | John Williams, David Hardin, Mark Luchsinger, Scott McDonald, Erik Olson |

3 "Kingdom Class" investment processes

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES
- TIMOTHY PLAN'S BIBLICAL SCREENS
- A TEAM OF PROFESSIONAL SUBADVISOR ANALYSTS


TIMOTHY PLAN

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*Investing in a mutual fund may result in a loss of principal. Carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses before investing. A prospectus is available from the fund or your financial professional that contains this, and other more complete, important information. Please read it carefully before investing or sending money. Distributed by Timothy Partners, Ltd. Member FINRA.*

This sample allocation represents The Timothy Plan's Conservative Growth Portfolio target allocation of The Timothy Plan funds; the allocation may fluctuate with market conditions.
*Growth & Income fund commenced October 1, 2013.

Money managers and portfolio holdings listed are current as of 9/30/2016. Cash holdings which are not listed in chart above make up 12.5% of the portfolio. Timothy Plan has the right to alter the allocation of the portfolio without a shareholder vote. Investments in the Funds are not deposits with or other liabilities of any of the money managers and are subject to investment risk, including loss of income and principal invested and possible delays in payment of redemption proceeds. The money managers do not guarantee the performance of any Fund or any particular rate of return.

# Conservative Growth Portfolio

*The Fund's investment objective is to generate moderate levels of long-term capital growth. The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by normally investing at least 75% of its total assets in the following Traditional Funds according to the following approximate range of percentages:*

| TIMOTHY PLAN TRADITIONAL FUND | % OF FUND'S NET ASSETS INVESTED IN TRADITIONAL FUND |
|---|---|
| Small Cap Value Fund | 2 - 10% |
| Large/Mid Cap Value Fund | 5 - 15% |
| Large/Mid Cap Growth Fund | 5 - 15% |
| Aggressive Growth Fund | 2 - 5% |
| Growth & Income Fund | 5 - 20% |
| High Yield Bond Fund | 5 - 15% |
| Fixed Income Fund | 20 - 40% |
| International Fund | 0 - 10% |
| Israel Common Values Fund | 0 - 10% |
| Emerging Markets Fund | 0 - 10% |
| Defensive Strategies Fund | 10 - 30% |

Timothy Partners, Ltd. ("TPL") will determine the specific asset allocation program on a continuous basis, based on its forecast of the overall market. On each day that the Fund is open for business, TPL will review the asset allocation program and reallocate, as necessary, for any new funds invested in the Fund. The Advisor also will reallocate the Fund's investments in the Traditional Funds at the end of each fiscal quarter to maintain the asset allocation program.

DIVERSIFICATION AND ASSET ALLOCATION DO NOT ASSURE PROFIT OR PROTECT AGAINST LOSS IN DECLINING MARKETS.

THE FUND IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL RISKS:

1. General Risk | As with most other mutual funds, you can lose money by investing in these Funds. Share prices fluctuate from day to day, and when you sell your shares, they may be worth less than you paid for them.
2. Portfolio Risks | The Fund is indirectly subject to the following risks that are inherent in the Traditional Funds in which the Fund invests:

Commodities-based Exchange Traded Funds Risk: Commodity ETFs invest in Physical Commodities and/or Commodity Futures Contracts, which Contracts are highly leveraged investment vehicles, and therefore generally considered to be high risk. By investing in Commodity ETFs, the Fund assumes portions of that risk. ETFs may only purchase commodities futures contracts (the buy side), therefore the Fund's risk includes missing opportunities to realize gains by shorting futures contracts (the sell side) in deflationary economic periods. It is possible the Fund's entire ETF investment could be lost.

Commodities-based Exchange Traded Funds Risk: Commodity ETFs invest in Physical Commodities and/or Commodity Futures Contracts which Contracts are highly leveraged investment vehicles, and therefore generally considered to be high risk. By investing in underlying funds holding Commodity ETFs, the Fund assumes portions of that risk. ETFs may only purchase commodities futures contracts (the buy side), therefore the risks include missing opportunities to realize gains by shorting futures contracts (the sell side) in deflationary economic periods. It is possible an underlying Fund's entire ETF investment could be lost. Also, ETF's have expenses associated with them, and although indirect, these expenses may cause the Fund's return to be lower.

Country-Specific Risk: One underlying fund invests in Israeli securities, and Israel is subject to unique political and economic risks. As a result, Israeli securities can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The investments in the securities of Israel may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than funds with investments solely in securities of U.S. companies or funds that invest across a larger spectrum of the foreign market. This is because the securities market in Israel is relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a smaller number of industries. Israeli issuers are not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Also, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation or political changes could adversely affect the Fund's investments in a foreign country.

Credit Risk: If investment grade bonds are downgraded in credit rating or go into default, the result could be a loss of value, and the Fund could lose money. The degree of risk for a particular security may or may not be reflected in its credit rating. Bonds that are unrated, or rated BBB by Standard & Poor's at the time of purchase, are subject to greater market risk and credit risk, or loss of principal and interest, than higher-rated securities. High yield securities ("junk" bonds) are subject to greater risk of loss than investment grade securities. Unrated bonds or bonds rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's at the time of purchase, ("junk" bonds) are subject to greater market risk and credit risk, or loss of principal and interest, than higher-rated securities.

Currency Risk: Securities represented by ADRs are foreign stocks denominated in non-U.S. currency, and there is a risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of the investments in foreign securities. For securities that are foreign stocks denominated in non-U.S. currency, there is a risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of the investments in foreign securities.

Emerging Market Risk: Investments in the securities of emerging countries may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments solely in securities of U.S. companies and investments in a larger spectrum of the foreign market. This is because the securities markets in some emerging countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a smaller number of industries. Issuers in emerging countries are frequently not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Also, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation or political changes could adversely affect investments in emerging foreign countries.

Equity Market Risk: Overall, stock market risks may affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities markets. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Exchange Traded Fund Risk: An ETF may trade at a discount to its net asset value. Investors indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. There are also brokerage costs incurred when purchasing ETFs. In addition, losses of the underlying ETF and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of an underlying ETF may impact returns.

Excluded Security Risk: Because the underlying Funds do not invest in Excluded Securities (including certain REITs) , and will divest themselves of securities that are subsequently discovered to be ineligible, the Fund may be riskier than similar funds that invest in underlying funds that invest in broader arrays of securities.

Fixed Income Risk: Fixed income securities will increase or decrease in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, fixed income securities generally will decline, and those securities with longer terms generally will decline more. Your investment will decline in value if the value of fixed income securities decrease. There is a risk that issuers and counterparties will not make payments on fixed income securities and repurchase agreements. Such defaults could result in losses to the Fund.

Foreign Investment Risk: Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments solely in securities of U.S. companies. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values as well as adverse political, social and economic developments affecting a foreign country. In addition, foreign investing involves less publicly available information, and more volatile or less liquid securities markets. Investments in foreign countries could be affected by factors not present in the U.S., such as restrictions on receiving the investment proceeds from a foreign country, foreign tax laws, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Foreign accounting may be less transparent than U.S. accounting practices and foreign regulation may be inadequate or irregular. Underlying Funds owning foreign securities could cause the Fund's performance to fluctuate more than if it held only U.S. securities.

General Risk: As with most other mutual funds, you can lose money by investing in this Fund. Share prices fluctuate from day to day, and when you sell your shares, they may be worth less than you paid for them.

Growth Risk: Some underlying Funds invest in companies after assessing their growth potential. Securities of growth companies may be more volatile than other stocks. If a portfolio manager's perception of a company's growth potential is not realized, the securities purchased may not perform as expected, reducing the Fund's return. In addition, because different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, "growth" stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of securities.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk: Higher portfolio turnover rates may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

High Yield Security Risk: Investments in fixed-income securities that are rated below investment grade ("high yield securities") by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) may be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than investments in higher-rated fixed-income securities. High yield securities are also generally considered to be subject to greater market risk than higher-rated securities. The capacity of issuers of high yield securities to pay interest and repay principal is more likely to weaken than is that of issuers of higher-rated securities in times of deteriorating economic conditions or rising interest rates. In addition, high yield securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic conditions than higher-rated securities. The market for high yield securities may be less liquid than the market for higher-rated securities. This can adversely affect an underlying Fund's ability to buy or sell optimal quantities of high yield securities at desired prices.

Interest Rate Risk: When interest rates rise, bond prices fall; the higher an underlying Fund's duration (a calculation reflecting time risk, taking into account both the average maturity of the Fund's portfolio and its average coupon return), the more sensitive the underlying Fund is to interest rate risk.

Investing In Other Funds Risk: The Fund invests in the securities of other investment companies. To the extent that the Fund invests in other mutual funds, exchange traded funds and other commingled funds, it will indirectly bear the expenses of those funds, which will cause the Fund's return to be lower.

Issuer-Specific Risk: The value of an individual security or a particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Larger Company Investing Risk: Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, larger companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Management Risk: An Advisor's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular asset class or individual security in which an underlying Fund invests may prove to be incorrect. The Fund may experience losses regardless of the overall performance of the market.

Mid-Sized Company Investing Risk: Investing in mid-sized companies often involves greater risk than investing in larger companies. Mid-sized companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. The securities of mid-sized companies, therefore, tend to be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies. Mid-sized company stocks tend to be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks. Because of this, if a fund wants to sell a large quantity of a mid-sized company's stock, it may have to sell at a lower price than would otherwise be indicated, or it may have to sell in smaller than desired quantities over an increased time period.

Municipal Securities Risk: The power or ability of an issuer to make principal and interest payments on municipal securities may be materially adversely affected by economic conditions, litigation or other factors. An underlying Fund's right to receive principal and interest payments may be subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, as wells as laws, if any, which may be enacted by Congress or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal and/or interest or imposing other constraints upon the enforcement of such obligations. In addition, substantial changes in federal income tax laws could cause municipal security prices to decline because the demand for municipal securities is strongly influenced by the value of tax exempt income to investors.

Non-Diversification Risk: Because the underlying Funds may invest in a smaller number of securities, adverse changes to a single security might have a more pronounced negative effect on a Fund than if the Fund's investments were more widely distributed.

Real Estate Investment Trust Risk: To the extent underlying Funds invest in real estate investment trusts, the Fund is subject to risks experienced in real estate ownership, real estate financing, or both. As the economy is subjected to a period of economic deflation or interest rate increases, the demand for real estate may fall, causing a decline in the value of real estate owned. Also, as interest rates increase, the values of existing mortgages fall. The higher the duration (a calculation reflecting time risk, taking into account the average maturity of the mortgages) of the mortgages held in REITs owned by underlying Funds, the more sensitive the Fund is to interest rate risks. The underlying Funds are also subject to credit risk; the Fund could lose money if mortgagors default on mortgages held in the REITs.

Sector Risk: If certain industry sectors or types of securities don't perform as well as the managers of the underlying Funds expect, the Fund's performance could suffer.

Small Cap Company Risk: Smaller capitalization companies may experience higher failure rates than do larger capitalization companies. In addition, smaller companies may be more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term. Such companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. The trading volume of securities of smaller capitalization companies is normally less than that of larger capitalization companies, and therefore may disproportionately affect their market price, tending to make them fall more in response to selling pressure than is the case with larger capitalization companies. Some small capitalization stocks may be illiquid. These risks may be enhanced for micro-cap securities. Many micro-cap companies tend to be new and have no proven track record. Some of these companies have no assets or operations, while others have products and services that are still in development or have yet to be tested in the market. Because micro-cap stocks trade in low volumes, any size of trade can have a large percentage impact on the price of the stock.

Sovereign Debt Risk: The underlying Funds may invest in sovereign debt obligations. Investment in sovereign debt obligations involves special risks not present in corporate debt obligations. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt, and the underlying Funds' net asset values, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations.

Stock Market Risk: The Fund is an equity fund, so it is subject to the risks inherent in the stock market in general. The stock market is cyclical, with prices generally rising and falling over periods of time. Some of these price cycles can be pronounced and last for a long time.

Treasury-Inflation Protected Securities Risk: Because the real rate of return offered by TIPS, which represents the growth of purchasing power, is guaranteed by the Federal Government, TIPS may offer a lower return than other fixed income instruments that do not have such guarantees. Other conventional bond issues may offer higher yields.

Value Investing Risk: Because different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, "value" stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time. It is also possible that a value stock may never appreciate to the extent expected.