

ITEM 1. COVER PAGE

# TA Associates Management, L.P.

PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM *BROCHURE*  
MARCH 30, 2016

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of TA Associates Management, L.P. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at [Compliance@ta.com](mailto:Compliance@ta.com) or (617) 574-6700. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about TA Associates Management, L.P. is also available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). Registration with the SEC as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

## **ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES**

The following material changes have been made to this Brochure since the date of the previous filing: updates to reflect terms applicable to newly raised funds, including fees, expenses, compensation and reimbursements, potential risks and considerations, and additional clarifying information about such terms and conflicts of interest.

Remainder of page intentionally left blank

### **ITEM 3. TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b><u>Item No.</u></b>	<b><u>Item</u></b>	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
1.	Cover Page	1
2.	Material Changes	2
3.	Table of Contents	3
4.	Advisory Business	4
5.	Fees and Compensation	5
6.	Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	11
7.	Types of Clients	11
8.	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	11
9.	Disciplinary Information	23
10.	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	23
11.	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	24
12.	Brokerage Practices	33
13.	Review of Accounts	34
14.	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	35
15.	Custody	35
16.	Investment Discretion	35
17.	Voting Client Securities	36
18.	Financial Information	36
19.	Requirements for State-Registered Advisers	36

## **ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS**

TA Associates Management, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, together where the context permits, with its affiliated general partners of the Funds (as defined below) and other affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive fees advisory fees from the Funds is herein referred to as the “Manager,” or “TA”. Such affiliates may or may not be under common control with TA Associates Management, L.P., but possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with TA Associates Management, L.P. These affiliates may be formed for tax, regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Funds, or may serve as general partners of the Funds.

The Manager provides investment advice to pooled investment vehicles (the “Funds,” or the “Clients” and individually a “Fund” or a “Client”) with respect to the acquisition, management and disposition of investments, which consist primarily of profitable, private middle-market growth companies globally. The Funds are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and the Funds’ securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”).

TA has been in the business of providing investment advice since 1968. TA Associates, L.P. is the general partner of the Manager and TA Associates US Holding Corp. is the general partner of TA Associates, L.P. TA Associates Management Holding, L.P. holds all of the limited partnership interests in the Manager and the Managing Directors, Senior Advisors and Advisors of the Manager hold the limited partnership interests in TA Associates Management Holding, L.P. No individual holds twenty-five percent or more of TA.

TA’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Funds, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. The Funds come in two varieties, both focusing on “growth private equity,” which seek out and originate investments generally in the technology, financial services, healthcare, business services and consumer industries. TA’s growth private equity investment strategy combines a focus on growth with a focus on the established business models and positive cash flow of the buyout business, resulting primarily in investments in middle-market growth private companies. The first variety of funds focuses on equity investments (the “Equity Funds” and individually, an “Equity Fund”) with separate funds primarily for US and non-US investors.

The second variety of funds focuses on subordinated debt investments (the “Sub Debt Funds” and individually, a “Sub Debt Fund”), which invest principally in profitable, private, growth companies in current yielding redeemable securities senior to the common equity and the sponsor’s preferred equity. At least 75% of such subordinated debt investments must be made alongside investments by the Equity Funds. Currently 100% of the subordinated debt investments are made alongside the Equity Funds.

While TA provides advice focused on growth private equity and subordinated debt investments, TA will from time-to-time recommend other types of investments as appropriate under the terms of the Fund limited partnership agreements such as advice related to hedging currencies.

The Manager provides investment supervisory services to each Fund in accordance with the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) of such Fund or pursuant to a separate investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreements” and individually, an “Advisory Agreement”) with the general partner of each of the Funds (the “Fund GPs” and individually, a “Fund GP”). The investment recommendations and advice provided with respect to a Fund is subject to the direction and control of the affiliated Fund GP of such Fund, and not individually to the limited partners in the Funds. Each Fund has specific investment criteria as well as investment restrictions and limitations, which are set forth in the organizational or offering documents of the applicable Fund, including but not limited to the limited partnership agreement, as amended from time-to-time, Advisory Agreements and/or side letter agreements negotiated with investors in the applicable Fund (such documents collectively, a Fund’s “Organizational Documents”).

TA has established certain special purpose funds that are used for the purpose of enabling its eligible investment professionals, partners, officers and employees, as well as employees of its affiliates (“Employees”) (the “Employee Funds” and individually, an “Employee Fund”) and certain friends of the firm, primarily senior management of the current and past portfolio companies (the “Strategic Partners Funds” and individually, a “Strategic Partners Fund”), to co-invest in the same investments made by other Funds directly or indirectly as a feeder fund. The obligation or right of the Employee Funds and/or the Strategic Partners Funds to co-invest and the amount of the co-investment are typically specified in the limited partnership agreement or other documents of the Fund with which they co-invest. For purposes of this brochure, the term “Funds” shall include the Equity Funds, the Sub Debt Funds, the Employee Funds and the Strategic Partners Funds unless otherwise noted.

As of December 31, 2015, the Manager manages approximately \$14,383,747,445 of client assets (regulatory assets under management), all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.

## **ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION**

Each Fund GP typically charges a Management Fee to the Fund it manages and also receives Carried Interest (each as defined below) from a Fund as described in Item 6 of this brochure. A Fund and/or its portfolio companies may also make other payments to the Fund GP, the Manager or its affiliates for services provided to the portfolio companies which, in most circumstances reduce the Management Fees of the Equity and Sub Debt Funds. Additionally, consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, the Fund typically bears certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Manager

in connection with the services provided to the Fund and/or the portfolio companies. Further details about certain fees and expenses are set forth below.

### **Management Fees**

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Fund GP typically receives from each such Fund a management fee (each, a “Management Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital, and for the Sub Debt Funds, based on committed capital and a percent of invested capital, with respect to such Fund. As described below, the Management Fee may be reduced or waived in some circumstances in connection with the receipt by the Manager or its related persons of various fees paid by actual or prospective portfolio companies or by certain organizational or other expenses borne by such Fund. Management Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Fund.

Management Fees are payable monthly in arrears. The amount and terms of payment of the Management Fees charged to each Fund (and the terms of the reimbursement of expenses) are determined through negotiations with investors in such Fund at such Fund’s inception and are set forth in the Organizational Documents of each such Fund. The Manager is compensated by the applicable Fund GP for performance of the services described in the investment advisory agreement on a cost plus basis. The fee structures described herein may be modified from time-to-time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as, in limited circumstances as allowed by a Fund’s Organizational Documents, among investors in the same Fund.

The Employee Funds are not charged Management Fees or Carried Interest and make investments by a formula approach without the advice of the Manager. Certain Strategic Partners Funds are typically charged lower Management Fees and Carried Interest than the Equity or Sub Debt Funds and certain Strategic Partners Funds that feed into the Equity Funds do not pay Management Fees and Carried Interest, but pay such fees indirectly as an investor in such Equity Fund. Notwithstanding that the Employee Funds will generally not pay Management Fees, such Employee Funds (or the Manager on its behalf) will pay its pro rata share of certain Fund expenses.

The Management Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by 100% of: (1) the amount of fees paid by such Fund to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors, (2) the fees incurred by the Manager and/or Fund GP in connection with the organization of such Fund that exceed a limit specified in such Fund’s Organizational Documents and/or (3) certain Other Fees (as defined below) received by the Manager or its affiliates. The Management Fees paid by certain Funds established prior to 2006 will generally be reduced by 80-90% of such fees. To the extent a Fund does not directly pay Management Fees (such as the Employee Funds and certain Strategic Partner Funds), such Funds do not receive the benefit of such fees, including Other Fees directly or through a Management Fee reduction. The manner and calculation of a Management Fee reduction, and the fees for which a reduction will occur, varies from Fund to Fund and is described in the applicable Fund’s Organizational Documents.

To the extent a reduction relates to more than one Fund, the Manager shall allocate the resulting Management Fee reduction among the applicable Funds in proportion to their interest (or prospective interest) in the portfolio company. To the extent a Fund does not directly pay Management Fees (such as the Employee Funds and certain Strategic Partners Funds) such Funds will not receive the benefit of such fees or reduction and the excess amounts applicable to such Funds will be allocated to the applicable Funds (and not to the Manager).

In addition, while it is not common, the Manager has in the past, and where such Fund's Organizational Documents allow, may in the future waive or reduce all or a portion of the Management Fee paid by a certain Fund in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of the Fund GP to invest in such Fund, which could result in acceleration of investor capital contributions.

Such reductions will be credited on a regular basis. To the extent any such credit would reduce the Management Fee for a given quarter below zero, such credit will be carried forward for future application. Due to waived or reduced Management Fees and/or the timing of receipt of compensation subject to a reduction, Fund investors may not receive the full benefit of reductions (e.g., during periods when the Manager no longer receives Management Fees and receives compensation that would otherwise be subject to a reduction, the Manager, depending on the Organizational Documents and certain elections that may be made by the investors, or the "advisory committee" established by such Fund's limited partners ("Advisory Committee") (e.g. during an extension of the term of the partnership) regarding fees, may be entitled to retain such compensation without remitting any such amounts to the applicable Fund or its investors).

### **Other Fees**

#### *Fees Payable by the Portfolio Companies*

The most common type of fee TA or its Employees receives from a portfolio company are fees or stock in connection with serving on the board of directors of a portfolio company ("Director Fees"), and primarily such fees are limited to public portfolio companies. In the event of such a distribution or receipt of stock, the recipients, or Manager, with respect to stock received, may continue to hold the stock for the benefit of the applicable Funds on a pro-rata basis. The Manager will typically hold, or direct the Employee to hold, such shares until all such Funds have fully exited the investment after which the Manager will typically endeavor to sell such shares at such time that it deems appropriate, in its discretion. Funds that receive these fees are typically Funds that reduce these fees by 100% unless otherwise discussed in such Funds Organizational Documents and above.

While it is not standard practice for TA, TA and its affiliates have in the past and may in the future receive "Monitoring Fees" in certain cases (e.g. where a co-investor receives such payments) pursuant to monitoring agreements with portfolio companies of the Funds governing the advice, consultation and other similar ongoing services provided by TA to such portfolio companies. Where such agreements allow for the acceleration

of payments, TA will use its best efforts to decline such payment, unless it is believed to be in the best interest of a Fund (e.g. where a co-investor receives such payments.) Funds that receive these fees are typically Funds that reduce these fees by 100% unless otherwise discussed in such Funds Organizational Documents and above.

While it is not common, TA and its affiliates have in the past and may in the future perform transaction-related, financial advisory and other services for, and receive fees from, the issuer, seller or purchaser of a portfolio company including fees in connection with investment banking, advisory, transaction or similar fee with respect to such portfolio companies (“Transaction Fees”). Funds that receive these fees are typically Funds that reduce these fees by 100% unless otherwise discussed in such Funds Organizational Documents and above.

In addition, TA and its affiliates from time-to-time may receive fees in connection with an unconsummated transaction such as broken deal, topped-bid or similar fees (“Break-Up Fees”) (such fees, together with Director Fees, Monitoring Fees and Transaction Fees, the “Other Fees”). The amount and timing of Break-Up Fees received by the Manager are generally negotiated at the time of the proposed investment and specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the transaction. Funds that receive these fees are typically Funds that reduce these fees by 100% unless otherwise discussed in such Funds Organizational Documents and above.

Certain Other Fees can be substantial and may be paid in cash, in securities of the portfolio companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise.

The payment of Other Fees by portfolio companies where a Fund does not receive 100% Management Fee reduction for such fees, will, in some, but not all, circumstances create a conflict of interest between the Manager and its affiliates and the Funds and their investors because the amounts of these Other Fees and reimbursements (see “Expense Reimbursement” below) can be substantial and such Funds and their investors generally do not have a full interest in these fees and reimbursements. The Manager negotiates the amount of these fees for the services provided and reimbursements in its own discretion, subject to agreements with sellers, buyers, and management teams, the board of directors of or lenders to portfolio companies, and/or third party co-investors in its transactions.

#### *Payments Made to Third Parties*

From time-to-time, the Manager may (in its sole discretion), agree to pay all or a portion of an Other Fee received from an actual or prospective portfolio company to a third party (“Third Party Fee”), such as a consultant, adviser, finder, broker and/or investment bank. In such event, the Third Party Fee is not a fee that the Manager is entitled to retain and therefore, the Manager is not required under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents to share such Third Party Fee with the Funds.

The Manager and its affiliates also engage and retain advisers, consultants, external executives, operating partners, and other similar professionals who are not Employees or affiliates of the Manager and who may, from time-to-time, receive payments from, or



allocations with respect to, portfolio companies and/or other entities. In such circumstances, the amounts of such fees or other compensation received by such persons may be retained by such persons and will not be deemed paid to or received by the Manager and its affiliates and such amounts will not be subject to the sharing arrangements described above and will not benefit the Fund or its investors. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the engagement of such persons, please see “*Providers of Operations Support*” in Item 11 below.

#### *Expense Reimbursement*

Additionally, some but not all portfolio companies reimburse the Manager for expenses, such as those related to board meetings (including without limitation travel expenses, which may include expenses for first class travel or in rare cases, all or a portion of a chartered flight, meals and entertainment and out-of-pocket expenses), indemnification expenses and certain legal expenses incurred by the Manager in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company; such reimbursed expenses are generally not subject to the sharing arrangements described above. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the receipt of such fees and reimbursements, please see “*Allocation of Expenses*” in Item 11 below.

### **Expenses**

#### *Manager Expenses*

To the extent provided in each such Fund’s Organizational Documents, TA will pay out of Management Fees certain operating expenses, including expenses on account of rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, routine bookkeeping, travel, entertainment, compensation of its Employees (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below) and other routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by TA to the Funds.

#### *Fund Expenses*

To the extent provided in each such Fund’s Organizational Documents, each Fund shall pay or shall reimburse the Fund GP for all fair and reasonable expenditures made on behalf of such Fund, including, without limitation, (i) all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the organization of such Fund (excluding placement fees, if any, incurred in connection with obtaining capital commitments for such Fund) and all reasonable fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the dissolution, liquidation and winding up of such Fund, (ii) all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with preparing any amendment, restatement or other modifications to certain Organizational Documents, including the solicitation of any consent, waiver or similar acknowledgment from the investors and/or any applicable Advisory Committee, (iii) all principal, interest and expenses relating to, or arising out of, borrowings by such Fund and all reasonable brokerage fees, commissions and discounts, (iv) all fees, compensation and expenses for outside legal, accounting, audit, tax advisory, custody, consulting services and other similar services with respect to such Fund and its investments, including the fees, expenses and other compensation of any operating partners retained to provide management, consulting or other business services to, or relating to, potential or current portfolio companies, (v) all costs and expenses incurred

in connection with the evaluation, purchase, retention or sale of securities (whether or not consummated), including, without limitation, loan fees, private placement fees, sales commissions, finder's fees, brokerage fees, auditing fees, underwriting commissions and discounts, investment banker fees, insurance costs, and all other expenses that are directly related to particular investments or proposed investments, whether or not actually consummated, (vi) all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with any meeting with any limited partner or partners and meetings of any such Advisory Committee, and the fees, costs and expenses of any independent counsel engaged by any such Advisory Committee, (vii) all fees, costs and expenses associated with the preparation and delivery of Fund financial statements, tax returns and Schedule K-1s, capital calls, distribution notices, other reports and notices and other required or requested information (including the fees, costs and expenses incurred to provide access to such reports or information (including through a website or other portal)), (viii) the Management Fee, (ix) all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the organization, management, operation, administration and dissolution, liquidation and winding up of any alternative investment vehicles and any entities through which such Fund makes investments (whether or not consummated) and (x) the reasonable costs of any litigation, D&O liability or other insurance, and any indemnification or extraordinary expense or liability relating to the affairs of such Fund.

#### *Limited Partner Co-Investment Vehicle Expenses*

In certain cases, a co-investment vehicle, or other similar vehicle established to facilitate the investment by limited partners to invest alongside the Fund may be formed in connection with the consummation of a transaction. In the event a co-investment vehicle is created, the investors in such co-investment vehicle will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle. The co-investment vehicle will generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in the making an investment whenever such agreement allows. For a discussion of material conflicts regarding limited partner allocation, please see *"Allocation of Limited Partner Co-investment Opportunities"* in Item 11 below.

#### *Allocation of Expenses*

TA utilizes written allocation formulas to minimize potential conflicts of interest from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities or fees and expenses among the Funds. To the extent not allocated to a portfolio company, the Manager will allocate fees and expenses incurred in the course of investment advice and investment supervisory services between Funds in accordance with each Fund's Organizational Documents, typically pro-rata based upon aggregate capital commitments. For a discussion of material conflicts regarding allocation, please see *"Allocation of Investment Opportunities among Funds"* in Item 11 below.

Additionally, please see Item 6 below regarding "Carried Interest" that Funds may pay and Item 12 regarding any brokerage fees that Funds may pay.

## **ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT**

Subject to the terms of a Fund's Organizational Documents, the Fund GP is allocated a portion of cumulative net profits from the investments of such Fund (customarily referred to as a "Carried Interest"). Each Fund GP is a related person of the Manager. Carried Interest paid by a Fund is indirectly borne by investors in such Fund. Carried Interest varies among the Funds and investors in such Funds (and may be eliminated or reduced in the case of the Employee Funds and Strategic Partners Funds as described in Item 5 above).

The payment of Carried Interest by some, but not all, Funds creates an incentive for the Manager to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest or Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. To mitigate this conflict of interest, as negotiated with investors at the time of investment, the Organizational Documents will typically provide written allocation formulas. For a discussion of material conflicts regarding allocation, please see "*Allocation of Investment Opportunities among Funds*" in Item 11 below.

## **ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS**

The Manager provides investment advice and/or recommendations to the Funds generally organized as limited partnerships in which an affiliate of the Manager serves as the Fund GP, subject to the discretion and control of the Fund GP, and not individually to the investors in such Funds. Investors in the Funds typically include public pension plans, fund of funds, corporate pension plans, university endowments, foundations, family offices, insurance companies, banks, other financial institutions and high net worth individuals.

There is typically a minimum dollar amount requirement for the creation of a new Fund, which is decided by the applicable Fund GP. This amount varies by Fund and is not a specified amount set by the Manager. Additionally, there is generally a minimum investment amount for the limited partners within each Fund discussed in the applicable Fund private placement memorandum. The applicable Fund GP reserves the right to, and periodically does, waive the minimum investment amount for the limited partners.

## **ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS**

### **Methods of Analysis & Investment Strategy**

The principal investment strategy of the Manager is to generate returns by providing strategic capital to profitable, private middle-market growth companies globally, primarily in opportunities originated and led by TA. As discussed in Item 4 “*Advisory Business*” above, TA maintains two varieties of investment vehicles, the Equity Funds and the Sub Debt Funds for which the methods of analysis are similar. In targeting and selecting its private equity and subordinated debt investment opportunities, the Manager focuses primarily on four areas: quality of management; market size and growth; product or service uniqueness/differentiation; and the ability to realize a gain. Generally, the company must have capable management, a growing, sizable market, a differentiated product or service and an understanding with management on avenues for eventual liquidity.

The Manager seeks to invest in specific company economic models that provide a sound combination of low capital risk and high returns. These characteristics include recurring revenues, reliance on intellectual capital, modest capital requirements and high profit margins. Furthermore, the Manager strives to identify leading, profitable growth companies, which generally do not need capital, and does not limit itself to buyouts or any other single type of private equity investment. Because these companies do not need capital, the Manager must have the flexibility to pursue a broad investment approach ranging from minority to control positions in unleveraged and leveraged transactions in order to create an investment opportunity. The Manager will also consider certain environmental, social, governance and other characteristics during due diligence. Additional information on the investment strategy of each Fund is included in the private placement memorandum of each such Fund.

### **Material Risks**

Although the Manager works hard to preserve and grow the assets of each Fund, investing in securities involves a substantial degree of risk. A Fund may lose money on or experience losses in all or a substantial portion of its investments and investors in Funds must be prepared to bear the risk of the possibility of a total or partial loss of their investments.

In addition, material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, and to the types of securities typically purchased by Funds in connection with those strategies and methods, are described in detail in each Funds’ private placement memorandum and summarized below. Changes in corporate regulations, taxation, technology, business continuity, cybersecurity and other risks inherent in any business are not discussed herein.

#### *No Assurance of Investment Return*

A Fund cannot provide assurance that it will be able to choose, make and realize investments in any particular company or portfolio. There is no assurance that a Fund will be able to generate returns for investors or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the type of companies described herein. The interests are not readily marketable and a Fund’s investments are generally illiquid. Partial or complete sales, transfers, or other dispositions of investments which may result in a

return of capital or the realization of gains, if any, are generally not expected to occur for a number of years after an investment is made. An investment in a Fund should only be considered by persons who can afford a loss of their entire investment. Past performance of investment entities associated with TA is not necessarily indicative of future results of a Fund, and there can be no assurance that projected or targeted returns for a Fund will be achieved.

#### *Unspecified Investments; Competition for Investments*

There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities or ever be fully invested if enough attractive investments are not identified. The business of identifying and structuring private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Some of TA's competitors may have more relevant experience, greater financial resources and more personnel than the Manager. To the extent that a Fund encounters competition for investments, and is not successful in acquiring attractive investments as a result of such competition or otherwise, returns to limited partners may decrease. A Fund has in the past and may in the future incur significant fees in identifying and structuring investments that such Fund does not acquire, including fees and expenses relating to due diligence.

#### *Reliance on General Partner and Management Teams*

The limited partners in a Fund will have no right or power to participate in the management of a Fund or to make investment decisions and thus must depend solely upon the ability of the Fund GP and the Manager to identify and consummate suitable investments and to dispose of investments of a Fund at a profit. The loss of the services of one or more of the partners of the Fund GP and/or the Manager could have an adverse impact on a Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. There can be no assurance that each Employee will continue to be associated with a Fund throughout its anticipated term.

Although the Fund GP will monitor the performance of each investment, each portfolio company's day-to-day operations will be the responsibility of such portfolio company's management team. Although the Fund GPs intend to invest in companies operated by strong management, there can be no assurance that any portfolio company's existing management team, or any successor, will be able to successfully operate such portfolio company.

#### *Middle-Market Companies*

Investments in middle-market companies such as those that a Fund generally intends to invest in may entail larger risks than are customarily associated with investments in large companies. Middle-market companies may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may be dependent on a smaller management group and on additional financing. As a result, such companies may be more vulnerable to general economic trends and to specific changes in markets and technology. Further, there is ordinarily a more limited marketplace for the sale of interests in smaller, private companies, which may make realizations of gains more difficult.

### *Industry Concentration; Investments in Regulated Industries; Investments in Technology Dependent Businesses*

Each Fund's capital is or is expected to be invested in only a handful of targeted industries (including the technology, financial services, business services, healthcare and consumer industries), several of which are highly regulated. As a result, any downturn or difficulties experienced by one or more of these industries, or an increase or change in the regulations they are subject to, could have a negative impact on such Fund's investments and the returns to limited partners. A portion of each Fund's capital is typically invested in companies involved in or reliant upon the technology and/or Internet industries, which markets are challenged by rapidly changing market conditions and/or participants, new competing products and services and improvements in existing products and services. In the event that the Internet industry, or the technology sector as a whole declines, returns to limited partners may decrease.

### *Use of Leverage*

The companies in which Funds invest typically will rely on the use of leverage, and to such extent a Fund's ability to achieve attractive rates of return on investments will depend on their ability to access sufficient sources of indebtedness at attractive rates. Indebtedness may constitute a significant portion of a portfolio company's total capitalization. An increase in either the general levels of interest rates or in the risk spread demanded by sources of debt financing could make it more difficult for a Fund to consummate investments that are dependent on a financial restructuring. Increases in interest rates could also make it more difficult to consummate investments because other potential buyers may have sources of equity capital or access to lower cost debt that would allow them to bid for assets at a higher price. Highly leveraged portfolio companies are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues, increases in expenses and interest rates and adverse economic, market and industry developments. As a result, the risk of loss associated with a leveraged portfolio company is generally greater than for a portfolio company with comparatively less debt. Certain Funds' targeted returns assume that they will be able to leverage their investments at interest rates and on terms acceptable to the applicable Fund GP. The inability to obtain debt on terms deemed appropriate by the applicable Fund GP could materially and negatively impact the applicable Fund's ability to implement its strategy and seek its targeted returns.

### *Recycling/Reinvestment*

Under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, proceeds from the partial or complete liquidation of any investment that constitute a return of capital contributions may be retained and reinvested by the applicable Fund GP. Accordingly, a limited partner may be required to fund for portfolio investments an aggregate amount in excess of its committed capital during the term of a Fund, and to the extent such recalled or retained amounts are reinvested in portfolio investments, a limited partner will remain subject to investment and other risks associated with such portfolio investments.

### *Dilution from Follow-In Investments*

Following its initial investment in a portfolio company, a Fund has in the past and may in the future decide to provide additional needed funds to such portfolio company or may have the opportunity to increase its investment in a successful portfolio company. There is no assurance that a Fund will make follow-on investments or that a Fund will have sufficient capital to make all or any of such investments and the amount of any follow-on investments after such Fund's investment period is subject to limitations in the limited partnership agreements. Any decision by a Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment or may result in a lost opportunity for the applicable Fund to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company. In the event a Fund does not participate in a follow-on investment opportunity and other investors provide the requested financing, the applicable Fund's investment in the portfolio company will likely be substantially diluted.

#### *Illiquid and Long-Term Investments; Investments Longer than Term*

It is anticipated that there will be a significant period of time before a new Fund will have completed its investments in portfolio companies. Such investments have in the past and may in the future take at least three to five years or more from the date of initial investment to reach a state of maturity when realization of the investment can be achieved. Disposition of a Fund's investments periodically require a lengthy time period or may result in distributions in-kind to investors. As such, a Fund may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution of the Fund.

#### *Contingent Liabilities Upon Disposition*

In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, a Fund has in the past and may in the future be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business and may be responsible for the content of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. It also may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents turn out to be inaccurate. Arrangements which result in contingent liabilities shall be borne by the applicable Fund.

#### *Control-Person Liability*

A Fund has in the past and may in the future have controlling interests in some of its portfolio companies. The exercise of such control may impose additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations (including securities laws), or other types of liability in which the limited liability generally characteristic of business ownership may be ignored. If these liabilities were to arise, a Fund might suffer a significant loss.

#### *Director Liability*

A Fund typically will have the right to appoint one or more representatives to the boards of directors (or comparable governing bodies) of portfolio companies. Serving on such boards will expose the Fund's representatives, and ultimately the Fund, to potential liability. Although portfolio companies often purchase insurance to protect

directors and officers from such liability, certain portfolio companies may not obtain such insurance and there can be no assurance that such insurance will prove sufficient even if obtained. In addition, representation of the Fund on a portfolio company's board of directors may also have the effect of impairing the ability of the Fund to sell its securities in that portfolio company at such times and upon such terms as it might otherwise desire. If the Fund is a significant shareholder with board representation, the Fund could be subject to legal claims it would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of the duty of loyalty, securities law claims and other board-related claims. The Fund will indemnify such representatives for claims arising from such board representation, subject to limited exceptions in the applicable limited partnership agreements.

#### *Third-Party Litigation Costs*

A Fund's investment activities subject it to the risk of becoming involved in litigation by third parties with respect to a portfolio company. This risk is somewhat greater if the Fund exercises control of, or significant influence on, a portfolio company's business operations. To the extent not covered by insurance, the expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would, absent certain conduct by the Employees of the applicable Fund GP or the Manager, be borne by the Fund, would reduce its net assets and could require investors to return to the Fund capital and earnings previously distributed by the Fund. The Manager, the applicable Fund GP and other related parties are entitled to indemnification by the Fund in connection with such litigation, subject to limited exceptions in the limited partnership agreements.

#### *Indemnification*

A Fund will be required to indemnify the Fund GP, certain Employees, their respective affiliates, and certain other "covered persons" for liabilities incurred in connection with the affairs of a Fund and as otherwise provided in the applicable limited partnership agreement. Such liabilities can be material and have an adverse effect on the returns to the limited partners. The indemnification obligation of a Fund would be payable from the assets of a Fund, including the unpaid capital commitments of the limited partners (or the return of distributions as described in the applicable Fund limited partnership agreement).

#### *Excuse from Fund Liabilities*

Certain limited partners in a Fund are prohibited or excused from directly or indirectly indemnifying third parties in certain circumstances. For example, U.S. state pension plans and other government plans may be prohibited by statute from entering into indemnification agreements where they would be obligated to indemnify against losses caused by particular events or circumstances or may be prohibited from entering into indemnification agreements that are not subject to a cap on liability. If a Fund incurs an indemnification obligation and a limited partner is prohibited or excused from satisfying all or a portion of its share of such obligation, then the other investors may bear a greater percentage of the costs of such obligation and/or be required to make additional capital contributions to replace such shortfall. Further, the applicable Fund



GP may be required to sell assets in order to satisfy the Fund's indemnification obligation.

*Minority Investments; Investments with Third Parties*

A Fund has in the past and may in the future invest in minority positions of companies and in companies for which a Fund has no right to appoint a director or otherwise exert significant influence or protect its position. A Fund has in the past and may in the future also co-invest with third parties, thereby acquiring non-controlling interests in certain investments. In such cases, the Fund will be reliant on the existing management and boards of directors of such companies, which may include representation of other financial investors with whom the Fund is not affiliated and whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Fund, and such third party co-investors, and such investments may involve risks not present in investments where the Fund holds a majority position or a third party is not involved.

*Non-U.S. Investments*

Many Funds invest a portion of their aggregate capital commitments outside of the United States. Such investments involve certain additional risks, including risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters; (ii) differences between the U.S. and foreign securities markets and governing laws; (iii) certain economic, social and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital; (iv) the possible imposition of foreign taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to such securities; and (v) the possibility that a limited partner will be required to file tax returns and pay tax in non-U.S. jurisdictions.

*Co-Investment with other Managed Funds and the Sub Debt Funds*

The Manager and its affiliates manage certain funds that co-invest with another Fund and, subject to the limitations on forming a follow-on fund that are described in the applicable Fund's limited partnership agreements, may form funds in the future that will co-invest with a current Fund. As a result, it is possible that conflicts of interest will arise in connection with making, managing or disposing of investments by a current Fund. The limited partnership agreements of the Funds, as well as certain policies and procedures of the Manager, address situations that can give rise to such conflicts of interest, but there can be no assurance that such policies and procedures will adequately address all situations that may arise.

*Co-Investments with Third Parties*

A Fund has in the past and may in the future acquire interests in certain portfolio companies in cooperation with others through co-investment arrangements. The applicable Fund's ability to exercise significant influence over management in these cooperative efforts will depend upon the nature of the co-investment arrangement. Such investments may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not otherwise present, including the possibility that the applicable Fund's co-investor may not be able to satisfy its financial obligations, that such co-investor might at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the applicable Fund, and that such co-investor may be in a position to take action contrary to the instructions or requests of the applicable Fund or contrary to the applicable

Fund's policies or objectives. In addition, such arrangements are likely to involve additional restrictions on the resale of the applicable Fund's interest in the portfolio company.

#### *Limitations on Transferability*

Interests in a Fund will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other securities laws applicable in any U.S. or non-U.S. jurisdiction and may not be transferred unless registered under applicable securities laws or unless an exemption from such laws is available. The Funds have no plans, and is under no obligation, to register such interests under such laws. No market exists for the interests in the Funds, and none is expected to develop.

#### *Return of Distribution*

An investor in a Fund that receives a distribution in violation of certain applicable laws, rules or regulations, will, under certain circumstances, be obligated to recontribute such distribution to the applicable Fund. The applicable limited partnership agreements also require investors in the applicable Fund to return to the applicable Fund distributions they previously received that represent a return to investors of their capital contributions and amounts necessary to satisfy claims against the applicable Fund, subject to certain limitations.

#### *Hedging Policies/Risks*

In connection with the financing of certain investments, a Fund has in the past and may in the future employ hedging techniques designed to reduce the risks of adverse movements in interest rates, securities prices and currency exchange; however, such transactions themselves may entail certain other risks.

#### *Tax Implications*

An investment in a Fund involves a number of complex tax considerations and no assurance can be given regarding the actual level of taxation that may be imposed upon a Fund, its investments or its limited partners with respect to their investments in a Fund. Based on the character of its income and the documentation provided by the partner, the Fund may be required to withhold on U.S. sourced income and/or related distributions.

#### *The Investment Advisers Act*

The Manager is currently registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). As a result, investors in the Funds receive the benefits of the regulatory safeguards to investors contained in the Advisers Act. However, the performance of the Funds' investment portfolio could be materially adversely affected due to the various costs, burdens and limitations associated with compliance therewith.

#### *Compliance with Changes in Applicable Laws*

A Fund and its investments will be required to comply with a variety of federal, state and local laws and regulations. If any of the laws and regulations currently in effect change or any new laws or regulations are enacted, the legal requirements to which a

Fund, a Fund's investors and a Fund's investments may be subject could differ materially from current requirements and may materially adversely affect a Fund.

#### *The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive*

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive 2011/61/EU (the "Directive" or "AIFMD") will likely have an adverse effect on the continued operation for certain Funds where interests in the Fund are offered to or placed with investors in any European Economic Area ("EEA") Member State where the Directive has been implemented, or where other such Funds invest alongside such Funds. The Directive applies to the Manager because it is considered an alternative investment fund manager (the "AIFM") for certain Funds which are alternative investment funds (for purposes of clarity, referred to as an "AIF" herein). The Directive and any amendments or interpretations thereof may have an adverse effect on the continued operation of AIFs in at least the following ways.

The Directive imposes certain requirements and restrictions on an AIF where the AIF acquires control of an EEA portfolio company and such restrictions discussed below can also impact other Funds investing alongside an AIF. The EEA portfolio company requirements include the requirement to make certain notifications and disclosures where an AIF acquires or disposes of shares in an EEA portfolio company. The restrictions include restrictions on the extent to which the AIF can bring about or support distributions, acquisition of shares or reductions in the capital of an EEA portfolio company. These requirements and restrictions can limit the use of certain investment and realization strategies, such as dividend recapitalization and reorganizations. These requirements and restrictions may also place the AIFM, or the Fund GP, acting on the AIFM's behalf, the AIF, and other Funds co-investing with an AIF at a disadvantage as against competitors that do not use a fund structure or whose fund(s) have not been marketed in any EEA Member State. In addition, compliance with these requirements and restrictions may result in additional costs to the AIF, reducing the returns for investors.

There is still some uncertainty as to the manner in and extent to which Directive is being implemented in various EEA Member States. This uncertainty increases the risk of a breach by the AIFM, an AIF, Fund or a Fund GP in an EEA Member State of the requirements imposed by the Directive. Such a breach may result in a regulatory authority or court in that or another EEA Member State requiring the AIFM, or the Fund GP to return any capital or other funds to investors or otherwise seeking to take other enforcement or remedial action against the AIFM, the Funds, or a Fund GP. This may result in a reduction in the overall amount of capital available to AIFs which limits, in turn, the range of investment strategies and investments that Funds are able to pursue and make or otherwise result in a loss to applicable Funds. Furthermore, there is a risk that the Directive will be interpreted differently by each EEA Member State. This may have an adverse effect on the marketing and /or operation of AIFs and may result in additional costs, reducing the returns for investors.

#### *Breaches of Confidentiality; Freedom of Information Disclosure*

Although the limited partners in a Fund are subject to confidentiality provisions, confidential information relating to a Fund, its portfolio companies and other limited partners may be inadvertently or intentionally disclosed, causing harm to such persons. Further, under “freedom of information” and similar laws, certain limited partners in a Fund has in the past and may in the future be required by law to disclose publicly information about the Fund and its portfolio companies. Such disclosure could have a material adverse effect on the applicable Fund, its portfolio companies and/or other limited partners, including causing competitive harm.

#### *Failure to Make Capital Contributions*

If a limited partner fails to pay, or is excused or excluded from paying, installments of its capital commitment or other amounts owed to a Fund, such Fund may be unable to pay its obligations when due. As a result, the applicable Fund may not be able to close transactions or pay its creditors, and may otherwise be subjected to significant penalties, damages and other negative consequences that could materially adversely affect the returns to the limited partners. In addition, if a limited partner defaults, it may be subject to various remedies as provided in the applicable Fund’s limited partnership agreements, including without limitation, reductions in its capital account balance and forfeiture of a portion of its interest.

#### *No Independent Counsel*

One law firm represents the Funds, the Fund GPs, the Manager and their respective affiliates. TA’s outside counsel does not represent any of the investors in a Fund in their capacity as an investor in the Fund.

#### *Enhanced Scrutiny and Potential Regulation of Private Investment Funds*

A Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives, as well as the ability of a Fund to conduct its operations, is based on laws and regulations that are subject to change through legislative, judicial or administrative action. Recently there has been significant discussion regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and/or increased regulation of the private equity industry. It is possible that such scrutiny or regulation could have an adverse impact on a Fund’s operations or its ability to achieve its investment objectives. The combination of recent scrutiny of private equity firms (along with other alternative asset managers) and their investments by various politicians, regulators and market commentators, and the public perception that certain alternative asset managers, including private equity firms, contributed to the most recent downturn in the U.S. and global financial markets, may complicate or prevent a Fund’s efforts to consummate investments, both in general and relative to competing bidders outside of the alternative asset space. As a result, a Fund may invest in fewer transactions or incur greater expenses or delays in completing investments than it otherwise would have. As a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act, the Manager is required to comply with a variety of periodic reporting and compliance-related obligations under applicable federal and state securities laws. Any increases in the regulations applicable to private investment funds generally and/or registered investment advisers in particular may result in increased expenses associated with a Fund’s activities and additional resources of the Manager being devoted to such regulatory reporting and compliance-related obligations, which may have an adverse

effect on the ability of a Fund to effectively achieve its investment objective.

#### *Receipt of Material, Non-Public Information*

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with a Fund and other activities, personnel of the Manager or a Fund GP may acquire confidential or material non-public information relating to portfolio companies or may be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. A Fund may not be free to act upon any such information. Due to restrictions with respect to publicly-traded securities, a Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction in the securities of a company that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment in a company that it otherwise might have sold if personnel of the Manager or a Fund GP have access to material non-public information relating to such company.

#### *Valuation of Assets.*

All portfolio investments are fairly valued in accordance with the procedures set forth in TA's Valuation Policy, a summary of which is provided to limited partners on a quarterly basis or otherwise available to limited partners upon request. Additionally, the Fund's independent auditors and, where applicable the Fund's Advisory Committee, review and approve such valuations annually. There is no actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Funds. When estimating fair value, the Manager will utilize a valuation approach with respect to each investment that is most likely to yield the value that TA believes in its best judgment could be obtained in an orderly arm's length transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. In this process, TA will take into account the facts and circumstances surrounding each investment, be guided by the principles of comparability and consistency and utilize significant judgment. Valuations determined in this manner are necessarily approximations of value that might be obtained in the open market and may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and will differ from the prices at which such securities may ultimately be sold. With respect to the Funds, the exercise of discretion in valuation by the Manager will give rise to conflicts of interest, as the performance allocation in certain Funds is calculated based, in part, on these valuations and such valuations affect performance calculations. Additionally, limited partner assignees may have access to such valuations which, if relied upon, could result in a limited partner paying a higher or lower amount for its limited partner interest in such Fund. TA has requested certain representations from limited partner transferees regarding reliance on such information in an assignment to mitigate such risk.

#### *Cybersecurity Risk.*

The Manager, the Funds' service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. TA has taken steps to evaluate and mitigate cybersecurity risks, but there can be no assurance that such steps and any policies or practices will adequately address or prevent all types of cybersecurity risks. Such systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Funds and their investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Manager,

the Funds' service providers, counterparties or data within these systems. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce Employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of the Manager's systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Manager's data or that of the Funds' investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the Manager's systems could result in the loss or theft of an investor's data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the Funds, the Manager or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which the Funds invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause the Funds' investments to lose value.

#### *Additional Risks Specific to the Equity Funds*

##### *Bridge Financings*

While rare, from time-to-time, an Equity Fund has in the past and may in the future loan money to a portfolio company on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities. Such bridge loans would typically be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always in an Equity Fund's control, such long-term securities may not be issued and such bridge loans may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate on such loans may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by an Equity Fund.

##### *Investment in Junior Securities*

Although an Equity Fund expects to invest principally in senior equity and equity-related securities, the securities in which an Equity Fund will invest has in the past and may in the future be among the most junior in a portfolio company's overall capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss.

#### *Additional Risks Specific to the Sub Debt Funds*

##### *Portfolio Companies and the Nature of Debt Securities*

The securities in which the Sub Debt Funds typically invest, by the nature of their issuers' leveraged capital structures, will involve a high degree of financial risk. These securities are often unsecured and subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. In addition, these securities may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness, may have limited liquidity and may not be rated by a credit rating agency.

##### *Reliance on or Unavailability of Contractual Covenants*

As the Sub Debt Funds generally hold a non-controlling interest in portfolio companies, they may have to rely solely on contractual covenants (which, as noted above, may not be available) to protect its position in such portfolio companies. The ability of the Sub

Debt Funds to influence a portfolio company's affairs, especially during periods of financial distress or following an insolvency, is likely to be substantially less than that of senior creditors and the Sub Debt Funds may not be able to take the steps necessary to protect its investments in a timely manner or at all.

#### *Default of Issuer*

Adverse changes in the financial condition of an issuer or in general economic conditions (or both) has in the past and may in the future impair the ability of such issuer to make payments on the subordinated securities and result in defaults on, and/or declines in the value of, such securities more quickly than in the case of the senior obligations of such issuer. The Sub Debt Funds may incur expenses if they are required to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting portfolio company. There can be no assurance that a portfolio company will generate sufficient cash necessary to service its debt obligations, and, in any such case, the Sub Debt Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of invested capital.

#### *Early Redemption*

The Sub Debt Fund's investments has in the past and may in the future be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, pre-payment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation held by the Sub Debt Funds earlier than expected. Early repayments of the Sub Debt Fund's investments may have a material adverse effect on the Sub Debt Fund's investment objectives and the rate of return on invested capital.

#### *Creditor Risks*

Debt securities are also subject to other creditor risks, including (a) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a "fraudulent conveyance" under relevant creditors' rights laws, (b) so-called "lender liability" claims by the issuer of the obligations and (c) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations.

For a discussion of material conflicts regarding allocation, please see "*Allocation of Investment Opportunities among Funds*" in Item 11 below.

## **ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION**

This item is not applicable to the Manager.

## **ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS**

### **Related General Partners**

The affiliated Fund GPs serve as general partners of the Funds, and TA Associates, L.P. or TA Associates Cayman, Ltd. is the general partner of each of the Fund GPs. The

investment committees of the Manager and the Fund GPs are comprised of investment staff of TA and are appointed for each investment. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among TA and the Fund GPs, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

### **Affiliated Advisers**

The Manager has a Services Agreement with TA Associates (UK), LLP (“TA UK”), which has its registered office in England and is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”). TA UK is a subsidiary of TA Associates UK Advisors Limited and TA Associates UK Holding, LLC which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Manager. TA UK is engaged to, among other things, identify prospective investment opportunities for the Manager, and to prepare information and analysis for the Manager.

The Manager has a Services Agreement with TA Associates Advisory (Mauritius) Ltd. (“TA Mauritius”), which has its principal place of business in Mauritius. TA Mauritius is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager and is engaged to, among other things, identify prospective investment opportunities for the Manager, and to prepare information and analysis for the Manager.

TA Mauritius has a Sub-Advisory Services Agreement with TA Associates Advisory Private Limited (“TA India”), which has its registered office in India and is regulated by the Securities Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”). TA India is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TA Mauritius and is engaged to, among other things, identify prospective investment opportunities for TA Mauritius, and to prepare information and analysis for TA Mauritius.

The Manager has a Services Agreement with TA Associates Asia Pacific Limited (“TA Asia”), which has its principal place of business in Hong Kong. TA Asia is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager and is engaged to, among other things, identify prospective investment opportunities for the Manager, and to prepare information and analysis for the Manager.

## **ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING**

### **Code of Ethics**

TA has adopted a Code of Ethics in accordance with Rule 204A-1 under Advisers Act that is applicable to all of its partners, officers and Employees, as well as employees of its affiliates and certain independent contractors (collectively, “Personnel”). The Code of Ethics contains provisions that remind Personnel of their obligations to TA’s clients and obligations to comply with federal securities laws, sets forth standards of conduct, restricts certain personal securities trading and requires reporting of personal securities transactions and holdings. Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to disciplinary or other action (including, without limitation, termination of



employment). Each Personnel is required to acknowledge that he or she received, read and understands the Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics, among other benefits, helps the Manager detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

The Code of Ethics is designed to prevent the personal securities transactions and interests of Personnel from interfering with (i) making decisions for Clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing Personnel to invest for their own accounts where appropriate. The Code of Ethics restricts trading in the securities of any issuer included on TA's restricted list and requires preapproval from Compliance before making a transaction in an initial public offering or limited offering. Under the Code of Ethics, Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports with TA's compliance personnel consistent with Rule 204A-1 under the Act. Such reporting and compliance review helps TA detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

TA will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any Client or prospective Client upon written request addressed to: ATTN: Chief Compliance Officer, TA Associates Management, L.P., 200 Clarendon Street, 56<sup>th</sup> Floor, Boston, MA 02116; email [Compliance@ta.com](mailto:Compliance@ta.com); or call 617-574-6700.

### **Participation or Interest in Client Transactions**

TA's Employee Funds co-invest in the same investments that are made by the Funds. The amount and certain other terms of such co-investments typically are agreed with the investors in the Equity Funds and Sub Debt Funds with which the Employee Funds co-invest and are described in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Funds. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see "Conflicts of Interest" immediately below.

Due in part to the fact that investors and potential investors in a Fund (including limited partner assignees) or a co-investors (see below) may ask different questions and request different information (for example in side letters), the Manager may provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it has not provided to all of the investors or prospective investors.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The Manager and its related entities focus on investments in growth private equity. In conjunction with such investments, TA provides investment advisory, transaction-related, management and other services to the Funds and portfolio companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund can conflict with the interests of the Manager, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a summary of how the TA addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

### *Resolution of Conflicts*

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Manager's determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using the Manager's best judgment, but in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, the Manager will typically consider various factors, including the interests of the applicable Funds with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer term courses of dealing. Certain practices for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. When conflicts arise, the following factors generally mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- (1) A Fund will not make an investment unless TA believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered solely from the viewpoint of such Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be disclosed in and resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the Organizational Documents for the Funds;
- (3) The Equity and Sub Debt Funds have established Advisory Committees, consisting of representatives of investors not affiliated with TA. The Advisory Committees meet as required to consult with TA for various topics, including as to certain potential conflicts of interest. Where no Advisory Committee or limited partner approval is required, TA will be guided by its good faith discretion; and
- (4) Where the Manager deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of a valuation specialist to opine as to the fairness of an equitable allocation of proceeds in distressed situations.

### *Conflicts*

The material conflicts of interest encountered by a Fund include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a Fund. Other conflicts are disclosed throughout this brochure and a Fund's Organizational Documents and the brochure and the applicable Fund's Organizational Documents should be read in their entirety for other conflicts.

### *Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients*

Investment opportunities available to a given Fund are often appropriate investments for one or more other Funds. TA seeks to reduce the risk of any inequitable allocation of investment opportunities by formulating investment sharing guidelines (including such "equity rights" available to the Sub Debt Funds) within the Organizational Documents of each Fund. However, the Manager may not anticipate all possible investment structures that may be required during the life of a Fund and certain investment structures may not be contemplated in such Organizational Documents (e.g. certain debt structures and rights in non-U.S. investments). In such cases, TA will seek to allocate such opportunities on an equitable basis using its best judgment based upon the Manager's perceived intent of applicable terms in the Organizational Documents.

#### *Allocation among the Equity Funds*

Generally, the Equity Funds co-invest directly or indirectly in portfolio companies on a side-by-side basis and allocations among the Equity Funds are pro-rata based upon aggregate capital commitments (and each investment by an Employee Fund is in the same securities and on the same terms and conditions as the Equity Funds' investment). However, an investment opportunity may be allocated on a non-pro-rata basis in the event that one or more of the Equity Funds that will be investing has called capital in an amount equal to a certain percentage of the aggregate capital commitments of such Equity Fund set in the Organizational Document. In addition, generally no Equity Fund will make an investment on any economic terms that are less favorable to such Fund than those on which any other Equity Fund participating in such investment makes such investment, subject to any specific investment limitations applicable to any participating Equity Fund and certain other factors as described in the Organizational Documents of the Funds.

#### *Allocation among the Sub Debt Funds*

Typically only one Sub Debt Fund invests in a particular portfolio company, though the Manager has in the past and may in the future allow certain Sub Debt Funds to co-invest in a portfolio company in certain circumstances. In such situations, TA seeks to reduce the risk of inequitable allocation of investment opportunities by formulating investment sharing guidelines in advance for investments made during this time period and not on a deal-by-deal basis. In such circumstances, generally no Sub Debt Fund will make an investment on any economic terms that are less favorable to such Fund than those on which any other Sub Debt Fund participating in such investment makes such investment, subject to any specific investment limitations applicable to any participating Sub Debt Fund and certain other factors as described in the Organizational Documents of the Funds.

TA utilizes the applicable Fund Advisory Committees to review certain allocation decisions outside of the scope or investment limitations of a Fund's Organizational Documents and TA will consult with such Funds' Advisory Committees regarding certain conflicts which arise in the allocation of investments between the Funds as outlined in each such Fund's applicable Organizational Documents.

#### *Allocation to the Employee Funds and Strategic Partner Funds*

Unless otherwise allowed in the Organizational Documents or prohibited by law or the insider trading, or other internal policies and procedures of a portfolio company, each Strategic Partners Fund (that is not a feeder fund) and each Employee Fund will invest or dispose of its pro-rata portion of any portfolio company investment at the same time and on the same terms and conditions as the other such Funds which have invested in such portfolio company.

#### *Conflicts of Interest between the Equity Funds and Sub Debt Funds*

Conflicts of interest can arise at the time of a portfolio company investment where the investment structure favors an Equity Fund or a Sub Debt Fund and the Manager must determine the best structure for the proposed investment. The Sub Debt Funds primarily make investments in connection with transactions in which an Equity Fund

currently has or concurrently will make an investment. TA negotiates the purchase price and type of capital with the management and/or seller of the portfolio company and makes an offer that TA believes can provide an attractive return. TA's investment proposal may include a number of alternative capital structures (e.g. no debt, senior debt, subordinated debt, senior/subordinated debt hybrid, etc.) that are appropriate for a portfolio company's specific financial situation and also take into account the preferences of the shareholders and management. If appropriate, a Sub Debt Fund may be included as one option assuming the Sub Debt Fund's return and other criteria are met. In most situations, it is up to the shareholders and/or management to decide and approve the final structure. In addition, a conflict arises in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Fund or a portfolio company of another Fund.

The Equity Funds and the Sub Debt Funds have different investment strategies; this can lead to possible conflicts of interests during the life of the investment. To mitigate the risk of such conflicts, the Organizational Document for the applicable Funds provide for Advisory Committee consultation or participation in the resolution of certain conflicts of interest between an Equity Fund and a Sub Debt Fund (such as uncured default and proposed in court or out of court restructuring of indebtedness). In such cases, in the event that the Fund GP and the Advisory Committee of the applicable Fund are unable to agree upon a course of action within a reasonable period of time, the Advisory Committee may consult with, or review and approve decisions of, an independent third party in accordance with the particular Funds' Organizational Documents. However, the Advisory Committee may be, but is typically not, consulted for changes outside those discussed in such Fund's Organizational Documents such as decisions regarding amendments to the terms of indebtedness, including, without limitation, changes to interest rates, permitting "payments-in-kind," subordinating the indebtedness to allow new debt that is senior to subordinated debt, extending the maturity date, or other concessions that may be given in a troubled situation. Such amendments and concessions may raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Funds that have invested in different securities of the same portfolio company. To resolve such conflicts, TA considers the facts and circumstances from the view point of each applicable Fund.

Conflicts of interest can arise at the time of a portfolio company divestment. For example, from time-to-time the Manager has in the past and may in the future, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Funds to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Funds. Additionally, from time-to-time the Manager has in the past and may in the future, in its discretion, advise one Fund to sell its pro-rata share of a portfolio company in advance of one or more Funds which are also invested in such portfolio company. Typically such sales are limited to occasions when a Fund is at or nearing its end of life. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Manager and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Manager. Although the Manager is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, it will first determine that such transaction is in the best interests of the applicable Funds, taking into account the sales price and the other terms and conditions of the transaction. There can be no assurance,

in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Fund(s). Any such transactions will comply with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Funds.

#### *Follow-on Investments*

A follow-on investment in an existing portfolio company could present a conflict of interest, such as with respect to a determination of terms or the allocation of the investment opportunity to different Funds (for example when the Organizational Documents of a Fund would not permit such follow-on investment). To mitigate such conflicts, where required by a Fund's Organizations Documents, such Funds' Advisory Committees, will be made aware of, or will approve, such conflicts. In addition, while not common, a Fund may from time-to-time participate in releveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which another Fund has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest arise, including determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

#### *Cross Transactions*

Occasionally, and under certain limited circumstances as described in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund, one or more of the Funds have in the past and may in the future engage in activities that may be considered internal cross-trading transactions. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Manager might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund.

The address these conflicts of interest, the Manager maintains policies and procedures regarding the disclosure and best execution requirements for such transactions. Additionally, the Manager does not receive any compensation in addition to its regular Management Fees, and is not deemed to be a broker for purposes of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act, in connection with such transfers and, therefore, such transfers are not agency cross-trading transactions. No internal cross-trading transactions will be conducted with a Fund that is a "plan assets vehicle" under ERISA.

#### *Principal Transaction*

It is the policy of the Manager to limit the number of principal transactions that a Fund enters into. In the rare event that a Fund enters into a principal transaction, it will only do so with the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer and in accordance with all of the requirements of the Advisers Act. The Manager has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable Fund(s) regarding any proposed principal transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received.

### *Management of the Funds*

Employees of the Manager responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by the Manager, including funds raised in the future. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services or functions of such Employees. To mitigate such conflicts, the Fund Organization Documents will typically limit and describe when the Manager can fundraise for a new fund.

### *Allocation of Limited Partner Co-investment Opportunities*

While not common, from time-to-time, TA may offer to limited partners the ability to co-invest in an investment consistent with TA's Limited Partner Co-investment Policy. Co-investment opportunities may arise due to size of an investment or desire for a co-investor based on strategic considerations including, but not limited to, relevant knowledge of an industry, geographic region or contacts with prospective managers, board members or advisors. TA shall consider whether offering a co-investment would pose a conflict with the Funds before making any investment available to such potential co-investors.

In the event the Manager determines to offer a co-investment investment opportunity to a limited partner, there can be no assurance that the Manager will be successful in offering such co-investment opportunity, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner or that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Fund. In the event that the Manager is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, the Fund may consequently hold a greater concentration than was initially intended, experience delays in the investment process, and/or lose, or cause the Funds to renegotiate, the investment opportunity, each of which could result in less favorable terms or economics for such Funds.

### *Conflicts Relating to the Fund GPs and the Manager*

The Manager has in the past and may in the future, in its discretion, utilize services of a current, past, or prospective portfolio company to perform services for the Manager in connection with its provision of services to the Funds. When engaging a related person to provide such services, the Manager has an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Manager, its affiliates, and Personnel have in the past, and may in limited circumstances in the future, buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Manager has reviewed and considered as a possible investment for a Fund where the Fund did not ultimately invest. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing affiliated person or entity will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Manager on behalf of the Fund. In such circumstances, the investing affiliated person or entity will not share or reimburse the relevant Funds and/or the Manager for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity. In addition, Personnel may also buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the

Funds. The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in TA's Code of Ethics and the Funds will not benefit from any such investments.

#### *Invested Capital Fee Structure*

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds will only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Management Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Sub Debt Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, such fee structure creates an incentive to deploy capital when the Manager would not otherwise have done so.

#### *Providers of Operations Support*

The Funds and the portfolio companies periodically engage advisers, consultants, external executives, operating partners, or other similar professionals ("Operations Support Providers") to provide operational support, specialized operations and consulting services and similar or related services to, or in connection with, one or more portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement (including, but not limited to, serving as temporary company management, developing financial controls and reporting, determining sales or marketing strategies, or recruiting human capital), and disposition of such portfolio companies ("Operations Support Services"). The nature of the relationship with each such Operations Support Provider, the time devotion requirements of each such Operations Support Provider and the fees and expenses ("Operations Expenses") for such services may vary significantly and will typically be negotiated by the Manager and/or the applicable portfolio company taking into account the particular Operations Support Services. These arrangements are typically memorialized in a formal written agreement but may be informal and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Operations Support Services to be provided. Operations Support Providers may negotiate to receive an annual fee or retainer, a discretionary bonus, a profits or equity interest in a portfolio company in which such Operations Support Provider is involved or participates in the management thereof, or other incentive-based compensation. Such Operations Support Providers may also be investors in a Fund. Operations Expenses will, from time-to-time also be incurred in respect of portfolio companies prior to the closing of the investment and may be paid by a Fund in relation to unconsummated transactions.

TA utilizes its Strategic Resource Group to help portfolio companies with various endeavors. Such persons are typically compensated, and expenses related to such persons, are typically paid by the Manager or its affiliated entities. However, while it is not currently a common practice for TA, a Fund's Organizational Documents may permit Operations Expenses of TA affiliates, including but not limited to, the Strategic Resource Group, to be paid by the Funds or the portfolio company rather than the Manager. Such Operations Expenses paid may not reduce the Management Fee or fees otherwise payable to the Manager or its affiliates. The Manager will determine whether it is appropriate to have a Fund or portfolio company reimburse the Manager for such Operations Expenses in its good faith determination.

### *Diverse Membership*

The limited partners in the Funds are expected to include U.S. taxable and tax-exempt entities, and institutions from jurisdictions outside of the United States. The general and limited partners may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund, which may relate or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Fund, the structuring (such as an A/B fund series, alternative investment vehicles or non-U.S. investment structures) or the acquisition of investments and the timing of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the decisions made by the Fund GP. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Fund, the Fund GP and the Manager will consider the investment and tax objectives of a Fund and its limited and general partners as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any limited partner individually.

### *Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors*

Given the collaborative nature of the Manager's business and the portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested, there are occasionally situations where the Manager is in the position of recommending portfolio company services to other portfolio companies of the Funds. The Manager will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Manager has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for the Funds, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by the Funds. The benefits received by a portfolio company providing a service may be greater than those received by the Fund(s) and its portfolio companies receiving the service.

In certain instances, a Fund's portfolio company may compete with another Fund's portfolio company. A conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the Manager to a portfolio company may have adverse consequences to a competitor portfolio company owned by another Fund.

Certain members of a Fund's Advisory Committee are, and in the future may be, officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in another Fund.

### *Positions with Portfolio Companies*

Employees of the Manager serve as directors of certain portfolio companies. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such Employee's fiduciary duties as a director conflicts with those of the Fund, it is expected that the interests will be aligned. Additionally, such Employees are required to remit any remuneration (such as Directors Fees discussed above) they may receive as directors for the benefit of the applicable Funds. In addition, while typically not the preference or at the request of TA, Employees of the Manager have in the past, and may in the future, on occasion leave the employment of the Manager or its affiliates and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company. Employees are prohibited from receiving consulting, management or other fees personally from portfolio companies.



#### *Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Committee Rights*

The Manager enters into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing, in certain cases, such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to information rights (such as an agreement to complete an investor's preferred disclosure for but not necessarily increased transparency), acknowledgement that an investor is interested in co-investments (such acknowledgement does not provide an investor with any specific co-investment rights or preferences), internal transfer rights (such as an agreement to make internal investor restructurings less burdensome for such investor), and in very limited circumstances a different fee structure, where specifically permitted by and disclosed in such Fund's Organizational Document. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Manager (or applicable Fund GP) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund.

Many of the Funds have established an Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of investors nominated by such Fund GP and approved by such Fund's limited partners. A conflict of interest may exist when the GP nominates only certain and not all limited partners who expressed interest in becoming a member of a Fund Advisory Committee. A Fund Advisory Committee may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Manager and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to investors, including those investors who expressed interest in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee but were not nominated by such Fund GP.

#### *Other Potential Conflicts*

The Manager and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be investors in a Fund, and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, the Manager and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Manager and its affiliates, or when applicable, by the Advisory Committee, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required.

## **ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES**

TA utilizes broker-dealers as necessary to sell a Fund's publicly-traded securities consistent with the disposition strategy of the investment committee for that particular investment. It is TA's policy to select brokers based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of transaction, the markets for securities to be purchased or sold, execution, efficiency, settlement capability, financial condition of the broker-dealer, the quality of the broker-dealer's portfolio execution on a continuing basis and reasonableness of brokerage commissions.

TA will always attempt to achieve the best overall price for the Funds, taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability of the executing broker-dealer, and will evaluate each transaction to ensure that the execution price is in line with, or exceeds, that of the current market. TA will generally use the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) as an indicator of the current market. The lowest possible commission cost is not necessarily sought in that it may not result in the best quality execution of transactions effected for the Funds.

A “soft dollar” arrangement is an arrangement whereby an investment adviser directs client brokerage, or pays higher commissions, to a particular broker-dealer in return for research or other services from such broker-dealer. It is TA’s policy to not enter into any soft dollar arrangements.

TA may, however, receive proprietary research and certain other limited benefits from broker-dealers as an incident of doing business with such broker-dealers, but only where (i) there is no arrangement to direct a specific amount of TA’s commission business to such broker-dealers in exchange for such items and (ii) TA does not “pay up” for such items in the form of higher commissions on client trades. TA does not have any formal or informal soft dollar arrangements by which it received research or brokerage products or services.

A “directed brokerage” arrangement is an arrangement whereby a client of an investment adviser instructs the adviser to direct a portion of its brokerage transactions to a particular broker-dealer. It is TA’s policy to not enter into directed brokerage arrangements or recommend a broker-dealer to any limited partner.

## **ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS**

### **Oversight and Monitoring**

Each Fund has specific investment criteria and limitations set forth in the Organizational Documents of the Fund. At the time of any investment by a Fund, members of TA’s investment committee with the assistance of certain legal and compliance personnel as necessary, evaluate whether the investment will satisfy the particular investment criteria and limitations applicable to such Fund. After an investment is made by a Fund, members of the investment committee responsible for that investment will continuously monitor the investment for the Fund.

TA generally enters into an investment with the expectation of being lead director and an active investor. As such, TA seeks to hold a board seat for each investment, or serve as a board observer whenever TA’s investment structure precludes it from having a board seat. Individual investments held within the Funds are also reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Portfolio Committee and on a periodic basis by the larger internal industry group as part of the portfolio monitoring process. Additionally TA’s Executive

Committee and/or the Core Investment Committee members will review investments in the aggregate on a periodic and on an as-needed basis.

### **Reporting**

Limited partners within the Funds receive an audited annual balance sheet and statement of results of operations for the year within 120 days after the fiscal year end. In addition, the limited partners are furnished with a quarterly report containing an unaudited balance sheet and statement of operations, valuations for each investment, detailed descriptions of new investments and comments on the portfolio and outlook. TA will from time-to-time, in its sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

## **ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose any economic benefits received for providing advice to a client from someone who is not a client and any compensation provided for client referrals to someone who is not a supervised person. For details regarding economic benefits provided to TA by non-clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above. In addition, TA and its affiliates, in certain instances, receive gifts from or discounts on products and services provided by portfolio companies of Funds (e.g. friends and family discounts or product samples).

During the raising of a new fund, while not a client solicitation arrangement, TA may enter into a third-party agreement pursuant to which it compensates a third party for identifying and marketing the Fund to potential limited partners. Such persons generally will receive a fee in an amount equal to a percentage of the capital commitments for interests made by certain potential investors to such Fund that are subsequently accepted. See Item 5 above for a discussion of fees and expenses related to such arrangements.

## **ITEM 15. CUSTODY**

TA complies with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2, the “Custody Rule” by obtaining an audit by an independent public accountant and delivering the financial statements within 120 days after the fiscal year end. As such, discussion of qualified custodian reporting under this item is not applicable to TA.

## **ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION**

The Manager provides investment advisory services to each of the Funds and their respective Fund GPs pursuant to investment advisory agreements. Investment recommendations and

advice are provided by the Manager directly to the Funds and Fund GPs, subject to the direction and control of the affiliated Fund GP of such Fund, and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Any restrictions on investment are established by the applicable Fund GP and are set forth in the Organizational Document of such Fund received by each limited partner prior to investment in such Fund.

## **ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES**

The Funds are often active investors in their portfolio companies. The Funds typically have a contractual right to have a representative at the board of directors of their private portfolio companies. It is common for these representatives to remain on the board for a period of time after the portfolio company goes public. In addition, the Funds stay closely involved with the investments as shareholders. It is TA's practice to review and vote on proxy and shareholder consent matters on a case-by-case basis. In furtherance of the foregoing, it is TA's policy to (i) stay apprised of developments that affect the portfolio companies in which the Funds invest, (ii) carefully review matters submitted to the Funds for a vote as holders of portfolio company securities and (iii) vote on those matters on a case-by-case basis in a manner that TA believes is in the best interests of the applicable Funds. In rare instances where a conflict of interest exists and is not able to be resolved, or for other appropriate reasons, TA may abstain from voting the proxy or shareholder consent. A member of the compliance team is involved in the proxy voting process to help evaluate and mitigate conflicts of interest.

The limited partners may obtain information about how a proxy was voted and/or obtain a copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures upon written request to: ATTN: Chief Compliance Officer, TA Associates Management, L.P., 200 Clarendon Street, 56<sup>th</sup> Floor, Boston, MA 02116; email [Compliance@ta.com](mailto:Compliance@ta.com); or call 617-574-6700.

## **ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

This item is not applicable to the Manager.

## **ITEM 19. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS**

This item is not applicable to the Manager.