



TA ASSOCIATES (UK), LLP
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

TA Associates (UK), LLP (FRN: 583257) (the "**Firm**") is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "**FCA**"). The Firm is part of the TA group (the "**Group**"), which is an alternative asset management group specialising in private equity investments.

This document (the "**Disclosure Statement**") sets out the information the Firm is required to disclose annually under chapter 8 of the MIFIDPRU Sourcebook in the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance. All information is as at the date on page 1 unless otherwise indicated.

1.2 Scope

The information in this Disclosure Statement relates to the Firm on an individual basis, i.e. it does not concern any other entities in the Group.

The information contained in this Disclosure Statement has not been audited by the Firm's external auditors and does not constitute any form of financial statement and should not be relied upon in making any judgment on the Firm.

2. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

2.1 Role of the Management Body

The Firm is governed by its Management Body (the "**Management Body**"). The Firm is required to ensure that the Management Body defines, oversees and is accountable for the implementation of governance arrangements that ensure effective and prudent management of the Firm, including the segregation of duties in the Firm and the prevention of conflicts of interest, and in a manner that promotes the integrity of the market and the interests of clients.

The Firm seeks to achieve this through several means, including:

- through adopting an appropriate process for appointments to the Management Body;
- processes for the functioning of the Management Body, including reporting of management information on risks the Firm is or might be exposed to, or the Firm poses or might pose to others;
- obligations under the FCA Senior Managers and Certification Regime, as part of which certain senior members of staff ("**Senior Management Function-holders**") are required to be approved by the FCA and a number of other members of staff are required to be certified by the Firm as fit and proper to perform their roles;

- legal obligations applicable to members of the Management Body under the Limited Liability Partnership Regulations 2001 and fiduciary and agency law;
- policies and procedures, including in particular the Firm's compliance manual, conflicts of interest policy, remuneration policy, and its policies on personal account dealing and market conduct;
- its policy on the suitability of the Management Body, which seeks to ensure that:
 - individually, the members of the Management Body are of sufficiently good repute, possess sufficient knowledge and experience to perform their duties, commit sufficient time to the role and demonstrate honesty, integrity and independence of mind; and
 - the Management Body as a whole possesses adequate collective knowledge, skills and experience to understand the Firm's activities, including the main risks, and reflect an adequately broad range of experiences; and
- the appointment of legal and accounting advisers and compliance consultants and other advisers as required from time to time.

2.2 Composition of the Management Body

The members of the Firm's Management Body are set out in the following table, together with the number of additional directorships held by each member (beyond their roles on the Management Body), excluding directorships: (i) held in organisations which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives (e.g., charitable and non-profit boards); or (ii) in entities within the Group or in entities in which the Firm holds a qualifying holding.

Name	Number of additional directorships (executive and non-executive)
Birker Bahnsen	None
Max Cancre	None
Ajit Nedungadi	None
Christopher Parkin	None
Arthur Price	None
Patrick Sader	None
Joseph Seigler	None
Naveen Wadhera	None

2.3 Diversity of the Management Body

The Firm is committed to promoting diversity and equal opportunities for staff throughout the Firm, including on its Management Body. The Firm believes that diverse and inclusive teams make better decisions, and this informs the Firm's recruitment and retention strategies, both across the organisation as a whole and at the level of its Management Body.

All appointments are made on merit against objective criteria, and with regard to the individual's knowledge, skills and experience and the combined knowledge, skills, experience and diversity of the Management Body as a whole.

2.4 Risk governance

The Firm has well-established risk management policies in relation to the operational risks facing the business as well as those associated with the Firm's activities. The Management Body is ultimately responsible for the Firm's overall risk management and for maintaining an appropriate internal control framework.

The Firm is not required to maintain a Risk Committee.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

3.1 Potential for harm associated with the Firm's business strategy

The Firm considers that the potential for harm associated with its business strategy is low. Notably, the Firm does not engage in proprietary trading, underwriting, placing, clearing or settlement activities, hold significant on balance sheet exposures, have tied agents or provide custody services or services to retail clients.

The Firm's business strategy reflects its low risk appetite towards conduct risk; prudential risk; reputational risk; legal, compliance and regulatory risk; financial crime risk; data and cyber security risk; and sustainability risk.

The Firm is remunerated by an affiliated fund management entity on a cost-plus basis, i.e. the Firm receives sufficient revenues to cover the Firm's total costs plus a mark-up. TA's revenues derive from management fees calculated by reference to investor committed and/or invested capital. The Firm therefore considers that its revenues are a stable and predictable source of income. Furthermore, the investment strategies pursued by the Firm on behalf of clients do not employ the use of leverage on a substantial basis.

The level of detail of information in this Disclosure Statement is consistent with this proportionality assessment.

3.2 Strategies and processes used to manage risks addressed by own funds and liquid assets requirements

Basic Own Funds Requirement and Basic Liquid Assets Requirement

The Firm is subject to a Basic Own Funds Requirement and a Basic Liquid Assets Requirement.

The Firm's Basic Own Funds Requirement is the higher of (i) a permanent minimum own funds requirement, (ii) one quarter of its preceding year's fixed overheads (its fixed overheads requirement, or "**FOR**") and (iii) a 'K-factor' requirement ("**KFR**") (a percentage scalar applied to its assets under ongoing advice).

The Firm's Basic Liquid Assets Requirement is the sum of one third of its FOR and 1.6% of the total amount of any guarantees provided to clients.

However, between 2022-2026, the Firm is able to benefit from transitional relief under FCA rules, as follows:

Requirement	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 (no transitional)
Basic Own Funds Requirement – highest of						
Permanent Minimum Requirement	£50,000	£55,000	£60,000	£65,000	£70,000	£75,000
FOR		10% of FOR	25% of FOR	45% of FOR	70% of FOR	100% of FOR
KFR		10% of KFR	25% of KFR	45% of KFR	70% of KFR	100% of KFR
Basic Liquid Assets Requirement	£16,667	1/3 of 10% of FOR	1/3 of 25% of FOR	1/3 of 45% of FOR	1/3 of 70% of FOR	1/3 of 100% of FOR

Details of the Firm's own funds, i.e., broadly, its long-term subordinated capital, are set out at Schedule 1.

Details of the Firm's Basic Own Funds Requirement are set out at Schedule 2.

Overall Financial Adequacy Rule

The Firm must at all times comply with the overall financial adequacy rule (the "**OFAR**"). This requirement, which supplements the Firm's Basic Own Funds Requirement and Basic Liquid Assets Requirement, requires the Firm to hold sufficient own funds and liquid assets to:

- ensure it can remain viable throughout the economic cycle, with the ability to address any potential harm the Firm's ongoing activities might cause to its clients and counterparties, the markets in which it operates and the Firm itself; and
- allow its business to wind-down in an orderly way, minimising harm to clients and counterparties and to other market participants.

The Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment

The Firm uses an internal capital adequacy and risk assessment ("**ICARA**") process to identify whether it is complying with its OFAR and, if it is not, to identify what steps it should take to remedy this.

The focus of the ICARA process is on identifying and managing risks that may result in material harms to clients and counterparties, the markets in which the Firm operates and the Firm itself, measuring the effectiveness of the Firm's strategies to monitor and mitigate those harms, and determining whether additional own funds and/or liquid assets are required to mitigate any residual risks.

The FCA recognises that the risk of some material harms can be reduced through proportionate measures other than holding additional financial resources, for example implementing additional internal systems and controls, strengthening governance and oversight processes or changing the manner in which the Firm conducts certain business.

However, for other harms identified, it may be that the only realistic option to manage them and to comply with the OFAR is for the Firm to hold additional own funds and/or additional liquid assets above its Basic Own Funds Requirement and Basic Liquid Assets Requirement.

The Firm has therefore formed a judgment about what is appropriate and proportionate in its particular circumstances, informed by its risk appetite, which is set by the Management Body.

The Firm's ICARA document is updated annually (or more frequently, as required) by the Group's Finance, Legal and Compliance teams, with input from external advisers as required. The document and the key assumptions underlying it are then reviewed and approved by the Management Body.

Responsibilities of Senior Management Function-holders

The Firm has a Senior Management Function-holder whose responsibilities include own funds and liquid assets compliance.

All Senior Management Function-holders recognise that the ICARA process is a key requirement of the regulatory system for the Firm and is an essential part of the Firm's internal systems and procedures for ensuring that the Firm's business is run prudently.

3.3 Concentration risk

Concentration risk refers to the risks arising from the strength or extent of the Firm's relationships with, or direct exposure to, a single client or group of connected clients. The Firm has identified the following concentration risks and has put in place the following control strategies:

Earnings

This is the risk that the Firm has a significant amount of its revenue concentrated in a small number of clients, leaving it exposed if it loses one or more of those clients.

The Firm's revenue is derived entirely from an affiliate under a cost-plus arrangement. Whilst this technically creates a concentration risk, the Firm considers that any downside of this is more than offset by the stability of revenue that the arrangement creates.

Cash deposits

This is the risk that the Firm's cash deposits are held with a narrow range of credit institutions, leaving it exposed if one or more of them becomes insolvent.

The Firm maintains instant-access cash accounts with one major credit institution; however, such credit institution is a top tier credit institution, has a satisfactory credit rating according to industry standards (Moody's: Aa1, S&P: A+, and Fitch: AA+) and is reviewed periodically for credit concerns, which the Firm believes together, reduces its cash deposit risk to an acceptable level. The Firm keeps this under review.

4. REMUNERATION

4.1 Remuneration governance

The Management Body has overall responsibility for the Firm's remuneration policies and procedures, which have been adopted by the Management Body and are reviewed annually.

The Management Body has allocated responsibility for overseeing the implementation of aspects of the Firm's remuneration policy to the Firm's Remuneration Sub-Committee. The Firm's remuneration policies and practices are operated on a day-to-day basis by the Group Human Resources Department with support from the Compliance Department.

4.2 Material Risk Takers

The Firm's material risk takers ("**MRTs**") are those individuals whose professional activities have a material impact on the Firm's risk profile. The Firm's MRTs comprise:

- Members of the Management Body;
- The Firm's Compliance Oversight function-holder; and
- The Firm's Money Laundering Reporting Officer.

During the course of the year, the Firm identified 8 MRTs in total.

4.3 Remuneration structure

The Firm's remuneration arrangements are highly focussed on ensuring effective risk alignment between the Firm's staff, the Firm itself and the investors in the funds managed by the Firm's client.

The Firm awards both fixed remuneration (typically an annual salary or, where applicable, monthly drawings in anticipation of annual profits, together with fixed pension contributions and benefits such as private medical and dental insurance and income protection insurance) and variable remuneration (typically an annual discretionary bonus or, where applicable, discretionary profit distributions and the award of carried interest points).

Fixed remuneration is determined primarily by the market rate for the role performed, having regard to the skills, expertise and experience required to perform the role effectively and the skills, expertise and experience demonstrated by the particular individual.

Variable remuneration is determined based on the Firm's performance assessment criteria, having regard to the individual's performance against those criteria during the relevant performance period and over a multi-year framework. The returns from carried interest schemes are wholly variable and are determined by the underlying performance of the relevant fund.

Different categories of variable remuneration are available to different types of staff, for example staff who are members of the Firm are eligible to receive a variable annual discretionary profit distribution whilst staff who are not members of the Firm are typically eligible to receive an annual discretionary bonus. Eligibility for certain types of variable remuneration is also linked to positions held within the Firm.

The available profit pool from which discretionary profit distributions are made to members of the Firm is determined annually by the Firm's Managing Corporate Member by reference to the Firm's realised profits at year-end, taking into account any recommendations made by the Firm's Remuneration Sub-Committee and also the Firm's regulatory capital and liquidity requirements, future working capital needs and any reasonably foreseeable liabilities or obligations. The bonus pool available for remunerating the Firm's employees by way of annual bonus is determined by the Firm's Managing Corporate Member, in consultation with partners in other offices at a global level, having regard to any recommendations made by the Remuneration Sub-Committee and any other relevant factors, by reference to the Firm's realised profits at year-end, taking into account global compensation discussions within the Group, and also the Firm's regulatory capital and liquidity requirements, future working capital needs and any reasonably foreseeable liabilities or obligations.

Individual performance is assessed by reference to both financial and non-financial criteria, including whether an individual has adhered to the Firm's internal compliance policies and procedures and demonstrated behaviours consistent with the Firm's corporate values. The performance of individuals in control functions is assessed by reference to effective performance of those control functions.

The Firm does not typically offer non-standard forms of variable remuneration. The Firm hires individuals into roles conferring MRT status only rarely. In exceptional circumstances, the Firm may offer guaranteed variable remuneration to MRTs joining the Firm in the form of a 'lost opportunity bonus', provided the Firm's capital position is sufficiently sound at that time.

The Firm has obtained legal advice in relation to the requirements in SYSC 19G but does not use external consultants in the development of its remuneration policies and practices.

4.4 Risk adjustment

The Firm's variable remuneration arrangements are fully discretionary, and the Firm is able to apply in-year adjustments to reduce (including to zero) the amount of variable remuneration that would otherwise have been paid to any member of staff (including MRTs).

Variable remuneration awarded to MRTs is subject to additional adjustments. In specific circumstances where an MRT has (i) participated in or been responsible for conduct which has resulted in significant losses to the Firm and/or (ii) failed to meet appropriate standards of fitness and propriety, the Firm may take one or more additional measures including malus (reducing the amount of variable remuneration awarded to an MRT) and/or clawback (requiring the MRT to make a payment to the Firm equal to all or some variable remuneration received within a specified time period).

The Firm ensures that any payments to MRTs relating to the early termination of an employment contract reflect the individual's performance over time and do not reward failure or misconduct.

The Firm maintains policies and procedures governing its approach to risk adjustments and severance payments, including how the Firm takes into account current and future risks when adjusting remuneration.

4.5 Quantitative disclosures

Total remuneration to <u>all</u> staff		Severance payments made to MRTs		Guaranteed variable remuneration awarded to MRTs	
Total fixed remuneration	(GBP million)	Total payments made	(GBP million)	Total payments made	(GBP million)
Senior management	28	Senior management	0	Senior management	0
Other MRTs	0	Other MRTs	0	Other MRTs	0
Other staff	13	TOTAL	0	TOTAL	0
SUB-TOTAL	41	Amount of highest severance payment awarded	0		
Total variable remuneration	(GBP million)	Awards of severance payments made	No. of MRTs	Awards of guaranteed variable remuneration made	No. of MRTs
Senior management	72	Senior management	0	Senior management	0
Other MRTs	0	Other MRTs	0	Other MRTs	0
Other staff	12				
SUB-TOTAL	84				
GRAND TOTAL	125				

SCHEDULE 1 OWN FUNDS

Composition of regulatory own funds			
	Item	Amount (GBP thousands)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet in the audited financial statements
1	OWN FUNDS	3,350	Members' capital classified as equity
2	TIER 1 CAPITAL		
3	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL		
4	Fully paid up capital instruments	3,350	Members' capital classified as equity
5	Share premium	N/A	N/A
6	Retained earnings	N/A	N/A
7	Accumulated other comprehensive income	N/A	N/A
8	Other reserves	N/A	N/A
9	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters	N/A	N/A
10	Other funds	N/A	N/A
11	(-)TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM COMMON EQUITY TIER 1	N/A	N/A
19	CET1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	N/A	N/A
20	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL		
21	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	N/A	N/A
22	Share premium	N/A	N/A
23	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TIER 1	N/A	N/A
24	Additional Tier 1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	N/A	N/A
25	TIER 2 CAPITAL		
26	Fully paid up, directly issued capital instruments	N/A	N/A
27	Share premium	N/A	N/A
28	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIER 2	N/A	N/A
29	Tier 2: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	N/A	N/A

Own funds: reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

Flexible template - rows to be reported in line with the balance sheet included in the audited financial statements of the investment firm.

Columns should be kept fixed, unless the investment firm has the same accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation, in which case the volumes should be entered in column (a) only.

Figures should be given in GBP thousands unless noted otherwise.

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published/audited financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Cross-reference to template OF1
		As at period end	As at period end	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements				
1	Tangible assets	15,228	N/A	
2	Trade debtors	63,114	N/A	
3	Cash at bank and in hand	35,202	N/A	
	Total Assets	113,544		
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the audited financial Statements				
1	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9,771	N/A	
	Total Liabilities	9,771		
Shareholders' Equity				
1	Members' Capital	31,047	N/A	
2	Loans and other debts due to members	72,726	N/A	
	Total Shareholders' equity	103,773		

Own funds: main features of own instruments issued by the firm
<i>Free text.</i>
The Firm meets its own funds threshold requirement ("OFTR") through its fully paid up member capital contributions, the entirety of which have been contributed by the Firm's corporate member which is the Firm's immediate parent undertaking.

SCHEDULE 2 BASIC OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS

	Category of requirement	Amount (GBP thousands)
1	PERMANENT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT	65
2	FIXED OVERHEADS REQUIREMENT	3,528
3	K-FACTOR REQUIREMENT (K-AUM: ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT)	519
	BASIC OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENT (HIGHEST OF ROWS 1-3)	3,528