

Item 1. Cover Page

PART 2A OF FORM ADV

FIRM BROCHURE

TSG Consumer Partners, LP

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of TSG Consumer Partners, LP (“TSG”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Jessica Duran, Chief Compliance Officer, at 415-217-2300 or by email at jduran@tsgconsumer.com. 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.

TSG is a registered investment adviser. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about TSG is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure, dated March 31, 2021 (the “Brochure”) serves as an update to the last brochure dated October 1, 2020 (the “Prior Brochure”). This Brochure contains updates to the Prior Brochure regarding enhanced language regarding fees and expenses, new risk factors and enhanced descriptions of certain conflicts of interest. In addition, TSG Consumer Partners, LP routinely makes updates throughout the Brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies, and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

TSG Consumer Partners, LP (including, where the context permits, its Affiliated General Partners (as defined below), “TSG”) is a private equity firm, which primarily provides investment advice on and manages investments in established companies in the consumer products industry. TSG was formed as a Delaware limited liability company in 2011 but is part of a private investment firm originally founded in 1987. TSG currently provides discretionary investment advisory services to a number of private investment funds (the “Funds”) that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

The principal owners of TSG are Charles H. Esserman, James L. O’Hara and M. Hadley Mullin, indirectly through TSG Advisor Midco LLC, TSG Advisor IntermediateCo LLC and TSG Advisor Topco LLC.

Affiliates of TSG serve as the general partners of the Funds (the “Affiliated General Partners”). Each of the Affiliated General Partners is a related person of TSG and is under common control with TSG. While each Affiliated General Partner retains management authority over the business and affairs, including investment decisions, of its respective Fund, TSG has been delegated the role of investment adviser. The Affiliated General Partners and their employees and personnel will be subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”) and rules thereunder, and to all of TSG’s compliance policies and procedures. Each of the personnel of the Affiliated General Partners will be deemed “persons associated with” TSG (as that term is defined in section 202(a)(17) of the Advisers Act).

As such, references to TSG in this Brochure should also be considered references to the Affiliated General Partners (and vice versa) in the appropriate context.

TSG generally has broad and flexible investment authority with respect to the Funds. Each Fund’s investment objectives and strategy is set forth in a confidential private placement memorandum (“PPM”) of such Fund. All investors in the Funds (“Investors”) are provided with a PPM prior to making an investment in such Fund and are urged to carefully review it.

In addition, each Fund is governed by a limited partnership agreement, advisory agreement or similar document that specifies the specific investment guidelines and investment restrictions applicable to the Fund (together with the PPM, the “Governing Documents”).

The Funds primarily make investments in equity, equity-related securities, senior preferred equity or debt securities. These investments are generally made in consumer industries. Investments may represent a controlling or non-controlling interest in portfolio companies (each, a “Portfolio Company” and each investment in a Portfolio Company, a “Portfolio Investment”). TSG’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.

As noted above, the clients of TSG are the Funds and the investment strategy of each Fund is

generally similar. TSG tailors its investment advice to each Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and strategy as set forth in the relevant Governing Documents. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the discretion and control of the applicable Affiliated General Partner, and not individually to the Investors. TSG typically does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of Investors and, except as noted below, does not accept any sort of investment restrictions from Investors as it relates to the Funds.

In certain cases, TSG and/or the Affiliated General Partners have entered into side letter agreements with certain Investors in a Fund establishing certain rights and privileges under, or supplementing or altering the terms of, the applicable Governing Documents. Such rights and privileges may not be available to other Investors (including without limitation, transparency rights, reporting rights, capacity rights, approval rights and certain other protections and the right to receive certain special allocations). Any rights or terms so established in a side letter with an Investor will govern solely with respect to such Investor (but not any of such Investor's assignees or transferees unless so specified in such side letter) and will not require the approval of any other Investor notwithstanding any other provision of the relevant Fund's Governing Documents.

Once invested in a Fund, Investors generally cannot impose additional investment guidelines or restrictions to such Fund.

As of December 31, 2020, TSG manages approximately \$11,216,832,396 of client assets on a discretionary basis. TSG does not currently manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

TSG and/or its affiliates typically receive compensation from fees based on a percentage of committed capital/assets under management, carried interest allocations and certain advisory fees or expenses from Portfolio Companies.

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, TSG receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital, or remaining invested capital, with respect to such Fund. Advisory Fees are typically reduced during the life of a Fund. As described below, Advisory Fees paid by a Fund are also reduced by other fees or compensation received by TSG or its affiliates that relate to such Fund’s activities and investments, or by certain excess organizational or other expenses borne by such Fund, as described in more detail below. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by the Investors.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund are established by the Adviser and are set forth in such Fund’s Governing Documents. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described herein are generally subject to modification, waiver or reduction by TSG in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected Investors via side letter and other arrangements, which are generally not disclosed to other Investors in the same Fund. The fee structures described herein may be modified from time to time. Fees differ from one Fund to another.

Advisory Fees billed to and received from the Funds vary Fund by Fund and are payable quarterly in advance with respect to certain Funds, or semi-annually in advance with respect to other Funds. Upon termination of an advisory agreement, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

Portfolio Company Fees

In addition to the Advisory Fees and Carried Interest (as defined below), TSG and its affiliates from time to time receive a variety of other fees relating to the investment activities of a Fund, its Portfolio Companies including monitoring fees and directors fees with respect to, the Portfolio Companies (collectively, “Portfolio Company Fees”) pursuant to agreements with Portfolio Companies of the Funds governing the advice and consultation, operational management and similar ongoing services provided by TSG to such Portfolio Companies. TSG or its affiliates receive monitoring fees pursuant to monitoring agreements with Portfolio Companies of the Funds governing the advice, consultation and other similar ongoing services provided by TSG to such Portfolio Companies. Generally, in the event of an initial public offering or other disposition, TSG ceases collection of monitoring fees.

The amount and timing of Portfolio Company Fees received by TSG or the Affiliated General Partners are generally specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the applicable transaction.

The payment of Portfolio Company Fees by Portfolio Companies will, in some, but not all, circumstances create a conflict of interest between TSG and the Affiliated General Partners, and the Funds and their Investors because the amounts of these Portfolio Company Fees and reimbursements are often substantial and the Funds and the Investors generally do not have a direct interest in these fees and reimbursements. TSG determines the amount of these Portfolio Company 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, and the amount of such fees and reimbursements often will not (except in connection with the reductions described herein) be disclosed to the Investors.

In many cases with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not an independent third party involved on behalf of the relevant Portfolio Company and therefore the fees are not subject to a market check. A conflict of interest exists in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the Portfolio Company by virtue of TSG acting on behalf of both parties.

TSG either voluntarily or under agreements with the Funds offset Advisory Fees by 100% of the Portfolio Company Fees received from the Portfolio Companies. TSG typically deducts Advisory Fees from the applicable Fund directly from the Fund's assets. Investors do not have the ability to choose to be billed directly for fees incurred.

Other Fees

Expense Reimbursement

A Portfolio Company will typically reimburse TSG for expenses, including without limitation, travel and travel-related expenses, meals and entertainment expenses (including, as applicable, closing dinners and mementos, cars and meals, social and entertainment events with Portfolio Company management, customers, clients, brokers and service providers, expenses relating to training programs, meetings or other events (to the extent such programs, meetings or events are attended by Portfolio Company personnel), expenses relating to hiring Portfolio Company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses (including legal costs associated with reviewing financing documents and agreements, whether on behalf of a portfolio company borrower or a lender) and similar out-of-pocket expenses, as well as consulting fees and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses, incurred by TSG in connection with its performance of services for such Portfolio Company. Such reimbursed expenses are generally not included in Governing Documents, and such reimbursements do not reduce the Advisory Fee. As used throughout this Brochure, "travel and "travel-related" expenses shall be deemed to include, without limitation, commercial and non-commercial transportation costs (including first class or business class travel and the cost of chartering private aircraft or other private air travel ((including from an affiliate of the Affiliated General Partner or its personnel) at a cost above the cost of first class commercial airfare)) and private car travel), lodging, meals, events, entertainment, and accommodations.

Expenses

Fund Expenses

Each Fund is responsible for all expenses related to its operations, to the extent not paid or reimbursed by such Fund's underlying Portfolio Companies. These fees typically include, but are not limited to, (i) all fees, costs and expenses, if any, incurred in sourcing, originating, developing, negotiating, consummating, monitoring, structuring, trading, settling, holding and disposing of portfolio investments, including without limitation any financing, legal, accounting, tax, loan administration, audit, appraisal, insurance, brokerage, due diligence (including expenses incurred in connection with hiring or consulting with subject and industry matter experts), administrative (including expenses incurred in connection with any reporting, projections or valuations and, if applicable, any translation services), tax structuring, litigation, indemnification, administrator, custody, advisory, consulting and other service provider and professional costs and expenses in connection therewith, including expenses which the Affiliated General Partner reasonably determines to be related to the investment of the Fund's assets (including, without limitation, travel (including the cost of chartering private aircraft or other private air travel (including from an affiliate of the Affiliated General Partner) at a cost above the cost of first class commercial airfare), accommodations, meals, industry conference costs (including the sponsorship and/or hosting thereof), and other incidentals of personnel attending) and any costs or expenses associated with, developing, negotiating, consummating, monitoring, structuring, trading, settling, holding or disposing of any non-U.S. or other portfolio investments of the Fund (whether incurred by TSG or its affiliates, including, without limitation, the allocable rent and/or compensation cost of personnel located in local non-U.S. offices who are involved in the business and affairs of the Fund, or by any other third party), (ii) all fees, costs and expenses incurred in developing, negotiating or structuring any investment in which the Fund does not actually invest, including, without limitation, any financing, legal, break-up fees, auditing, accounting, advisory, financing and consulting costs and expenses in connection therewith (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any costs or expenses described in clause (i) incurred in respect of such investment in which the Fund does not ultimately invest), (iii) brokerage commissions and expenses and other investment costs (including, but not limited to, intermediary fees and expenses, prime brokerage fees, consulting fees, finder's fees, agent bank and other bank service fees, custodial expenses, trustee, registrar fees and expenses, hedging, hedging costs with respect to currency exposure and other fees and expenses relating to bank or securities accounts), (iv) the costs of preparing reports, financial statements and providing related services (including the Fund's share of any compensation related to any internal accounting services provided by the Affiliated General Partner or its affiliates as determined in the Affiliated General Partner's sole discretion), tax returns, and Schedule K-1s for or meeting with the Investors, including all costs and expenses in connection with providing reports to the partners as described in the Governing Documents and investor servicing expenses (including expenses incurred in connection with providing Investors access to the Fund reporting site), (v) the costs and expenses of auditors, accountants, lawyers, transfer agents, administrators, registrars custodians, third party valuation agents, appraisers and pricing services and other outside advisors, AML officers, consultants and service providers, (vi) interest on, the principal of and fees, insurance and expenses arising out of and other amounts incurred in connection with borrowings (or the option to borrow including interest expenses and debt service attributable to borrowed money), financings, guarantees, hedging or derivative transactions made by the Fund,

including, but not limited to, the arranging, obtaining and maintaining thereof, (vii) any costs and expenses incurred related to legal and/or regulatory compliance-related matters and regulatory filings related to the Fund, the Affiliated General Partner, TSG or any of their affiliates, and/or the activities of any of the foregoing with U.S. federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other law and regulation (including, without limitation, costs and expenses relating to (A) any investigation or examination (including, without limitation, any investigation conducted by any U.S. federal, state, local or foreign regulatory body), settlement or review of the Fund; (B) the preparation and filing of Form PF, Form ADV and/or other regulatory filings of the Affiliated General Partner, TSG and their affiliates relating to the Fund's activities, as well as all filings with the Commodities Futures Exchange Commission (the "CFTC") and any costs and expenses relating to maintaining regulatory compliance with the CFTC, including but not limited to filings, finger printing and registration with the CFTC; (C) any other similar fees or expenses including its applicable portion of compliance consultant fees and/or legal consultant fees as determined in the Affiliated General Partner's sole discretion, as such fees relate to the review of documents and other materials, the investment of the Fund's assets and similar compliance matters; (D) obtaining exemptions, maintaining qualifications and satisfying any regulatory or other jurisdictional fees, such as filing, notice and registration fees; (E) the Fund's share of compliance and consultant fees as determined in the Affiliated General Partner's sole discretion, as such fees relate to the review of marketing materials; (F) registration or other compliance obligations related to, or arising as a result of, the offering and sale of interests in the Fund in any jurisdiction, including any such obligations arising under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (2011/61/EU) or the securities laws of any jurisdiction; and (G) any fees, costs and expenses relating to licensing, registering, qualifying or exempting the activities of the Affiliated General Partner within and outside the United States), (viii) all research, market analysis, data and related expenses, fees and costs incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund (or its applicable portion thereof as determined in the sole discretion of the Affiliated General Partner), (ix) any expenses associated with maintaining the Fund's information, maintenance of books and records (including, without limitation, internal expenses incurred in connection with producing any such books and records and any external expenses of a third party administrator maintaining or overseeing such books and records), other record keeping, communication and reporting costs and all expenses incurred in connection with the Fund's annual audit and any tax or regulatory audit, (x) all fees, costs and expenses associated with information technology (including, without limitation, the costs of acquiring, developing, implementing and maintaining computer software and hardware and other technological systems related to maintaining Portfolio Company or potential Portfolio Company data that is for the benefit of the Fund or its partners, data and information service subscriptions, data information technology systems and databases and related systems and services from data or other service providers), (xi) all fees, costs, expenses and disbursements related to legal counsel (including, but not limited to, amendments, consents and modifications, recording fees and expenses, jurisdictional filings and related expenses, regulatory fees and related expenses), (xii) any extraordinary administrative or operating fees or expenses, including, without limitation, any indemnity expenses and the costs of any litigation or arbitration (including the cost of any investigation, prosecution or defense of any claims) involving the Fund, the Affiliated General Partner, any person entitled to indemnification pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents or a Portfolio Company, and the amount of any judgments, settlements or payments paid in connection therewith or contribution payable to any person in connection therewith, directors and officers, liability or other insurance protecting the Fund or the Affiliated General Partner (including terrorism, errors and omissions, directors and

officers and other forms of liability insurance) and indemnification or extraordinary expense or liability relating to the affairs of the Fund or the Affiliated General Partner, (xiii) the Fund's share of any investment company professional and management liability insurance as determined by the Affiliated General Partner in its sole discretion, (xiv) the Advisory Fee paid by the Fund, (xv) the costs and expenses of the Advisory Board and any meetings of the Investors (and including set-up costs, speaker fees, honorarium, dining, entertainment, travel and travel-related expenses) as well as other Advisory Board expenses (including legal counsel, accountants, auditors, financial advisors or any other advisors or experts retained to assist the Advisory Board and other expenses incurred in connection with advisory board action), (xvi) any placement fees, (xvii) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against the Fund, any portfolio investment or the income thereof, together with interest and penalties with respect thereto and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of a Fund, expenses incurred in connection with tax preparation and filings, expenses relating to the preparing, printing and distributing investor reports physically or electronically (including software use to electronically distribute such reports), (xviii) costs and expenses (including without limitation compensation) relating to senior advisors, expert networks, internal accountants of the Affiliated General Partner, TSG or their affiliates, Operating Partners and other similar advisors (including without limitation the TSG Digital Operating Partner Team personnel) providing services to the Fund and or the Portfolio Companies, including without limitation, the cost of office space, facilities, supplies and necessary administrative and clerical functions, (xix) any costs and expenses (including any costs and expenses of lawyers or other outside advisors) incurred in connection with amending the Governing Documents, (xx) any costs and expenses incurred in connection with administering any side letters or provisions thereof, (xxi) any costs and expenses of dissolving and liquidating the Fund and the Affiliated General Partner (including any costs and expenses of lawyers, accountants, liquidating trustees and other outside advisors) and (xix) any costs and expenses associated with any other activities of the Affiliated General Partner, TSG or any affiliate thereof relating to or in connection with the Fund or its business operations or other activities.

Each Fund also typically bears legal and other offering and organizational expenses, including the out-of-pocket expenses of the relevant Affiliated General Partner, incurred in the formation of the Fund and all related entities as specified in each Fund's Governing Documents.

Co-Investment Vehicle Expenses

In certain cases, a Co-Invest Entity, or other similar vehicle established to facilitate the investment by Investors to invest alongside the Fund may be formed in connection with the consummation of a transaction. In the event a Co-Invest Entity 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-Invest Entity. The Co-Invest Entity will also generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in the making an investment.

If a proposed transaction is not consummated, no such co-investment vehicle generally will have been formed, and the full amount of any expenses relating to sourcing, evaluating, investigating, developing, and researching such proposed but not consummated transaction (including certain advisory, transaction, consulting and other similar fees paid to TSG or its affiliates, and legal expenses incurred in connection with claims or disputes related to unconsummated or proposed

investments) (“Dead Deal Costs”) would therefore be borne by the Fund or Funds selected by TSG as proposed investors for such proposed transaction. Furthermore, if a proposed transaction is not consummated and a co-investment vehicle has been formed for the purpose of making an investment in such proposed transaction (or co-investors have otherwise committed to invest in the proposed transactions), some or all of the Dead Deal Costs are generally borne solely by the Fund or Funds selected by TSG as proposed investors for such proposed transaction, but not to the co-investment vehicle or other co-investor(s) to which the co-investment opportunity was offered. Similarly, co-investment vehicles (and co-investors) are not typically allocated any share of break-up fees received in connection with such an unconsummated transaction. Each Affiliated General Partner structures a co-investment opportunity such that the share of Dead Deal Costs allocable to its participants are borne by a Fund. Each Fund will also bear the share of Dead Deal Costs which are allocable to any TSG co-investment person or Operating Partner (as defined in Item 8 below). Dead Deal Costs typically include, among other things, legal, accounting advisory, consulting or other third-party expenses, any travel and travel-related expenses, all fees, costs and expenses of lenders, investment banks and other financing sources in connection with arranging financing for a proposed investment (including commitment fees), any break-up fees, reverse termination fees, topping, termination or other similar fees, extraordinary expenses such as litigation costs and judgments and other expenses, and any deposits or down payments of cash or other property which are forfeited in connection with a proposed investment that is not consummated.

It is critical that Investors refer to the relevant Governing Documents for a complete understanding of expenses they may pay through an investment in the Funds. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such Governing Documents.

Carried Interest Payments

Please see Item 6 below regarding Carried Interest that Funds pay.

Brokerage Fees

Although TSG does not generally utilize the services of broker-dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the Funds, in the event that it chooses to use a broker-dealer for limited purposes relating to a particular Fund, such Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

With respect to each Fund a portion of the profits of each Fund is distributed to its Affiliated General Partners, if any, as “carried interest” (the “Carried Interest”). Each Affiliated General Partner of a Fund is a related person of TSG. Carried Interest paid by a Fund is borne by the Investors. Certain Funds and Investors in such Funds incur lower Carried Interest.

The payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) creates an incentive for TSG to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. TSG also has a potential conflict of interest in determining the amount of the investment to allocate to the Funds and any Co-Invest Entity, because TSG would have an incentive to favor Funds or Investors that pay performance-based compensation over those that do not. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Governing Documents of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated by (i) certain limitations on the ability of TSG to establish new investment funds, (ii) contractual provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously and/or (iii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements; and/or (iv) certain policies and procedures adopted by TSG to regularly review investment allocations among the Funds and Co-Invest Entities. Please refer to Item 8 for additional information relating to the factors TSG considers in making decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities, and the allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds and Co-Invest Entities.

The fact that the Affiliated General Partners are entitled to receive performance-based compensation in the form of Carried Interest creates a potential conflict of interest in that it creates an incentive for TSG or the Affiliated General Partners to make investments on behalf of the Funds that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such performance-based compensation arrangements. Investors are provided with clear disclosure as to how Carried Interest are calculated and charged with respect to each Fund and the risks and conflicts of interest associated with such Carried Interest prior to making an investment. However, the investment made by TSG or the Affiliated General Partners in a Fund, the clawback obligation of the Affiliated General Partner and the fact that the preferred return is calculated on an aggregate basis reduces the incentive to make speculative investments or otherwise time the sale of an investment in a manner motivated by the personal benefit of TSG’s personnel.

TSG typically does not charge Co-Invest Entities any Carried Interest or other performance-based compensation.

Item 7. Types of Clients

TSG currently provides investment supervisory services to the Funds. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds (subject to the direction and control of the general partner of each such Fund, if applicable) and not individually to Investors in such Fund.

Interests in the Funds are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. Investors in the Funds are generally “qualified purchasers” as defined in the 1940 Act, and may include, among others, high net worth individuals, banks, thrift institutions, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, university endowments, corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies or other entities.

TSG does not have a minimum size for a Fund, but minimum investment commitments may be established for Investors in the Funds. The Affiliated General Partner of each Fund may in its sole discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the Governing Documents of such Fund. Investors must execute a subscription agreement in which they make various representations, including representations regarding their eligibility to invest in each Fund.

In order to facilitate investment by certain categories of Investors, the Affiliated General Partners may create one or more parallel investment entities (“Parallel Funds”), the structure of which may differ from that of the Funds but which will invest proportionately in all transactions on effectively the same terms and conditions as the Funds, subject to applicable legal, tax, accounting, regulatory or other similar considerations. In addition, each Parallel Fund bears its pro rata share of all expenses related to such investments.

Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Investors should be prepared to bear. There can be no assurance that TSG and the Funds will achieve their investment objectives or that the investment strategies employed by TSG will be successful.

The Funds primarily make investments in equity, equity-related securities, senior preferred equity or debt securities. These investments are generally made in consumer industries. Investments may represent a controlling or non-controlling interest in Portfolio Companies.

TSG primarily targets companies of varied size with annual revenues ranging between \$15M and \$1.5B. TSG's investment strategy includes investments in private and publicly-traded companies, both domestic and abroad and includes both majority and minority equity and debt positions. TSG typically deploys capital for a variety of purposes, including internal growth and acquisitions, full or partial liquidity for entrepreneurs, family members or passive investors, management buyouts, purchases of corporate divestitures of subsidiaries, divisions and product lines, going private transactions or structured investments into public companies, and recapitalization transactions. TSG has a highly disciplined and selective approach to the investment making process, which includes: (i) sourcing; (ii) initial business evaluation; (iii) due diligence; (iv) transaction execution; (v) post-investment process; and (vi) realization.

The strategy TSG employs is based on its competitive strengths and is characterized by the following components:

- Investing in Consumer Companies: TSG focuses in select companies in consumer industries, which generally compete in a less-cyclical, well-established and stable markets.
- Investment Sourcing Capabilities: TSG utilizes an extensive network of relationships with consumer companies, industry managers, consultants, investment bankers, lawyers, accountants and other intermediaries, which have historically provided proprietary investment opportunities to TSG. Many of TSG's investments are negotiated outside of a broad auction process.
- Creating Value Through Active Participation: TSG actively participates in the management of its Portfolio Companies, harnessing the collective team's multi-faceted expertise to focus on expanding Portfolio Companies' sales quickly and across multiple distribution channels and new geographies as well as developing innovative product line extensions.
- Financial Leverage: TSG employs financial leverage to enable rapid and substantial investment in new product introductions, channel or geographic expansion, operations and/or increased sales and marketing activities.
- Exit to Buyers for Cash: TSG typically sells investments in its portfolio to buyers for cash, which preferred and historically consistent method of exit is not necessarily dependent upon the condition of the IPO market, although TSG may use a public offering as an exit strategy under certain circumstances.

An investment in the Funds involves a significant degree of risk. There can be no assurance that the Funds' targeted rate of return will be achieved or that there will be any return of capital. The

environment for private equity investments is increasingly competitive and an Investor should only invest in the Funds if the Investor can withstand the liquidity constraints of an investment in the Funds and a total loss of its investment.

No guarantee or representation is made that the Funds' investment program will be successful. The following is a summary of some of the risks that Investors should consider:

Business Risks. Each Fund's investment portfolio will include securities and/or other interests issued by privately-held companies and entities, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Each Fund's investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Risks in Effecting Operating Improvements. In some cases, the success of a Fund's investment strategy will depend, in part, on the ability of the Fund to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of a Portfolio Company. The activity of identifying and implementing potential operating improvements at Portfolio Companies entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to successfully identify and implement such improvements or that such improvements, if made, will result in improved financial performance.

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. Each Fund expects to encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives. Potential competitors include other investment partnerships and corporations, business development companies, governments, individuals, financial institutions, family offices, strategic industry acquirers and other financial investors, including hedge funds, investing directly or through affiliates. Further, over the past several years, an increasing number of private equity funds have been or are being formed (and many existing funds have grown in size). Additional funds with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. Some of these competitors may have more relevant experience, greater financial resources, a greater willingness to take on risk, and more personnel than the Funds, the Affiliated General Partners or their affiliates. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which may also require the Funds to participate in auctions, the outcome of which cannot be guaranteed, thus reducing the number of opportunities available to the Funds and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. Participating in auctions will also increase the pressure on the Funds with respect to pricing of a transaction. For example, given the increasingly competitive environment, TSG may find it more difficult to obtain buyer-favorable terms in a transaction, such as receiving an indemnification by the seller for a breach of representations or warranties, the ability to terminate a transaction if financing sources become unavailable or unwilling to fund, or the ability to terminate the transaction if there has been a material adverse change in the company's business prior to closing of the investment. In addition, TSG may find competitors for investment opportunities willing to offer seller-favorable terms in a transaction, such as providing a "reverse break-up fee" and fund level guarantees. In the event a financing-related closing condition is not available to a Fund or if a Fund is required to provide a reverse break-up fee or guarantee in connection with a potential investment, the Fund may become obligated to consummate a transaction on less favorable terms or may be required to fund the reverse break-up or similar fee in connection with a potential investment that is not made. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to identify or consummate investments satisfying its investment criteria or that such

investments will satisfy the Fund's rate of return objective. Likewise, there can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to realize upon the value of its investments or that it will be able to invest its committed capital. To the extent that a Fund encounters competition for investments, returns to Investors may decrease, including as a result of higher pricing, foregoing opportunities, or negotiating fewer transactional protections in order to remain competitive. Additionally, the Funds may incur bid, due diligence, negotiating, consulting or other costs on investments that may not be successful. As a result, the Funds may not recover all of such costs, which would adversely affect returns.

Industry Environment and Potential Changes. Each Fund principally intends to target investments in the consumer industry. Portfolio Companies in the consumer industry face significant competition and depend on their ability to differentiate themselves in an ever-changing market environment. The competitive environment for any Portfolio Company may intensify as (new) competitors enter its market (including, e.g., through online retail) or enter into business combinations or alliances. Competition is characterized by many factors, including assortment, advertising, price, quality, service, location, reputation and credit availability. Any failure by a Portfolio Company to compete effectively could negatively affect such business and results of operations.

As consumers continue to migrate online, companies in the consumer industry face pressures to not only compete from a price perspective with their competitors, some of whom sell the same products, but also must differentiate themselves to stay relevant in the industry. A Portfolio Company may have to invest significantly in its sales capabilities (including online) in order to provide a seamless shopping experience to customers. Insufficient, untimely or misguided investments in this area could negatively impact the Portfolio Company's ability to attract new customers as well as maintain its existing ones and thus negatively affect such Portfolio Company's profitability, growth and, ultimately, value.

Long-Term Nature of Portfolio Investments. Each Fund intends to seek a portfolio of longer duration investments that TSG believes have the ability to appreciate and/or generate attractive cash flow over extended periods of time. Therefore, a Fund may hold investments in Portfolio Companies for longer than the typical hold period for many private equity funds, and it may take longer for the Portfolio Companies to reach a state of maturity when an Affiliated General Partner and TSG determine that realization of the investment is desirable. Therefore, it is likely that no significant liquidity from the disposition of each Fund's investments will occur for a significant period of time after its initial closing.

Multi-Step Transactions. In the event that a Fund determines to effect an investment in a Portfolio Company by means of a multi-step transaction (e.g., a first-step cash tender offer, a stock purchase followed by a merger, or a simultaneous acquisition and concurrent merger of two separate companies), there can be no assurance that the remainder of such Portfolio Company can be successfully acquired. As a result, a Fund may acquire only partial control over such a Portfolio Company or partial access to its cash flows to service any debt incurred in connection with its acquisition.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which each Fund will invest may be among

the most junior in a Portfolio Company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect each Fund's investments once made.

Illiquid and Long-Term Investments. Investment in the Funds requires a long-term commitment with no certainty of return. Many of the investments will be highly illiquid and there can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to realize on such investments in a timely manner. Further, it is unlikely that there will be a public market for the securities held by the Funds at the time of their acquisition. The Funds generally will not be able to sell their securities publicly unless the issuer has gone public and such sale is registered under applicable securities laws or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available. In addition, in some cases the Funds may be prohibited by contract from selling certain securities for a period of time, and as a result may not be permitted to sell an investment at a time they might otherwise desire to do so.

Risks Related to the Consumer Sector. The Funds' investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the consumer or consumer-related sector, the Funds are subject to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the consumer sector. The consumer sector encompasses anything that touches the consumer including all retailers, wholesalers, gaming/lodging/leisure, restaurants, supermarkets and drugstores, homebuilders and building products, household and personal care products, food and agriculture, ecommerce and internet, education, media and technology, light industrials, automotive, and transportation. The prices of the securities of these companies may fluctuate widely due to consumer spending, which is affected by general economic conditions and consumer confidence levels. The industry is highly competitive, and a company's success is often tied to its ability to anticipate and react to changing consumer tastes. Many of these companies may be thinly capitalized, and are dependent upon a relatively few number of business days to achieve their overall results. In addition, the performance of some of these companies has historically been affected by interest rates, competition, the cost of real estate, commodity and labor costs, and relative levels of disposable household income and seasonal consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products in the marketplace.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a Portfolio Company, a Fund may determine to provide additional funds or otherwise increase its investment in such Portfolio Company (whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents or for other reasons). There can be no assurance that a Fund will make any follow on investments or that such Fund will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any determination by a Fund to not make a follow on investment or its inability to make a follow on investment may have a substantial negative effect on a Portfolio Company in need of such follow on investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made). Additionally, such determination or inability may result in a lost opportunity for a Fund to increase its participation in a successful Portfolio Company or the dilution of the Fund's ownership in a Portfolio Company to the extent that a third party invests in such Portfolio Company.

Leverage. Each Fund may make use of leverage by incurring or having a Portfolio Company incur debt to finance a portion of its investment in a given Portfolio Company, including in respect of

companies not rated by credit agencies. Each Fund may further directly or indirectly incur leverage with respect to one or more special purpose vehicles holding one or more investments or any other asset-level holding entity. Effective leverage may also take the form of direct borrowing, trading on margin, use of derivative instruments or other forms of direct and indirect borrowings. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage by a Fund will also result in interest expense and other costs to such Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to the Fund or appreciation of its investments. The use of leverage also typically imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and may impair its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The Funds' investments are expected to include Portfolio Companies whose capital structures may have significant leverage. While investments in a leveraged Portfolio Company offer the opportunity for capital appreciation and the Affiliated General Partners will seek to use leverage in a manner it believes to be prudent, the leveraged capital structure of a Portfolio Company will increase the exposure of the investments to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of such Portfolio Company or its industry. Such investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses. Moreover, rising interest rates may significantly increase a Portfolio Company's interest expense, causing losses and/or the inability to service debt levels. If a Portfolio Company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt obligations, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the Portfolio Company, which could adversely affect the returns of the Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a Portfolio Company, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the Portfolio Companies in which each Fund will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Each Fund may also borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a Portfolio Company's debt) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that each Fund would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. Funds have in the past and are likely in the future to further engage in financings where several investments (including investments held through one or more special purpose vehicles or other asset-level entities) are cross-collateralized, thereby subjecting multiple investments to the risk of loss. As a result, a Fund could lose its interests in performing investments in the event such investments are cross-collateralized with poorly performing or non-performing investments. Each Fund may incur leverage on a joint and several basis with one or more other investment funds and entities managed by its Affiliated General Partner or any of its affiliates, including any other Funds and Co-Invest Entities, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. The indebtedness incurred by a Fund and one or more other Funds and Co-Invest Entities, has in the past and may in the future be cross-collateralized. A Fund may be required to guarantee the indebtedness incurred by other Funds and Co-Invest Entities (and the other Funds and Co-Invest Entities may be required to guarantee the indebtedness of other Funds and Co-Invest Entities, respectively). Further, the Funds have and may continue to incur leverage for the benefit of any co-investors, including Co-Invest Partners and TSG co-investment persons, and may have a right of contribution or reimbursement from or against such persons or entities.

Fund Level Borrowing. The Funds may from time to time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses and liabilities, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from Investors), to make payments under hedging transactions and to cover any shortfall resulting from an Investor's default or exclusion. If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would be used for all Investors in the Fund on a pro-rata basis, including the Affiliated General Partner. The Funds have and may continue to utilize subscription facilities to make an investment and/or to pay related expenses and such borrowings have and may continue to benefit Co-Investment Partners and other TSG Personnel who co-invest alongside the Fund. Additionally, these subscription facilities may extend through the entire holding period of an investment. While TSG expects that all parties (including the Affiliated General Partner, TSG Personnel and any Co-Investment Partner) will guarantee their pro rata share of the interest expense and underlying principal (but not necessarily origination and other costs) allocable to the extension of credit, the Fund will bear a disproportionate amount of the credit risk in incurring the debt on behalf of the other parties if such parties fail to perform on their contribution obligations.

To the extent a Fund uses borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions, the Fund's Investors generally make correspondingly later capital contributions, but the Fund will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds. As a result, the Fund's use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure Investor cash flows) and make net IRR calculations higher than it otherwise would be without fund-level borrowing as these calculations generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions. It is expected that the interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a lower rate than any preferred return, which will begin accruing when capital contributions to fund such investments, or repay borrowings used to fund such investments, are actually made to the relevant Fund. While the Fund will bear the expense of borrowed funds, such borrowings can also increase the Carried Interest received by the Affiliated General Partner by decreasing the amount of distributions from the Fund that are required to be made to Investors in satisfaction of any preferred return. In addition, the ability to utilize borrowed funds in advance of capital contributions and to leave such amounts outstanding allows TSG and the Affiliated General Partner to defer Advisory Fee reductions until the quarter after such corresponding capital contribution is made. The Affiliated General Partner therefore has a conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because the Affiliated General Partner could receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings.

Borrowing by a Fund will generally be secured by capital commitments made by the Investors and/or by the Fund's assets, and documentation relating to such borrowing may provide that during the continuance of a default under such borrowing, the interests of the Investors may be subordinated to such Fund-level borrowing. Moreover, tax-exempt Investors should note that the use of borrowings by a Fund may cause the realization of UBTI. TSG, the Affiliated General Partners, their affiliates and any co-investors may also participate in, and receive the benefit of using the borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions. In such instances, while TSG, the Affiliated General Partners, their affiliates and any co-investors will be required to be interest related to such borrowed amounts, such persons will generally not be required to indemnify

the lender and such an obligation will lie solely with the applicable Fund.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, each Fund may lend to Portfolio Companies on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities or other refinancing or syndication. Such bridge loans would typically be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always within a 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 such Fund.

Debt Securities. While each Fund will invest primarily in equity securities, it may invest in debt securities of existing or new Portfolio Companies or other issuers in instances where its Affiliated General Partner believes it would be beneficial for the Fund to do so. Debt securities are subject to creditor risks, including the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a "fraudulent conveyance" under relevant creditors' rights laws and so-called lender liability claims by the issuer of the obligations. Further, the laws with respect to creditors and other investors in non-U.S. jurisdictions may not be as comprehensive or as well developed as in the United States, and the procedures for the judicial or other enforcement of such rights may not be as effective as in the United States, and conflicts of interest could arise in the event that a Fund and/or its affiliates own both debt and equity securities of the Portfolio Company. Additionally, adverse credit events with respect to any Portfolio Company, such as missed or delayed payment of interest and/or principal, bankruptcy, receivership, or distressed exchange, can significantly diminish the value of a Fund's investment in any such company. Each Fund's investments may 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 Fund earlier than expected. In addition, depending on fluctuations of the equity markets, warrants and other equity securities may become worthless. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that a Fund's rate of return objectives will be realized. Any secured debt is secured only to the extent of its lien and only to the extent of underlying assets or incremental proceeds on already secured assets. Moreover, underlying assets are subject to credit, liquidity, and interest rate risk. Although the amount and characteristics of underlying assets selected as collateral may allow a Fund to withstand certain assumed deficiencies in payments occasioned by an issuer's default, if any deficiencies exceed such assumed levels or if underlying assets are sold it is possible that the proceeds of such sale or disposition will not be equal to the amount of principal and interest owing to a Fund in respect to its investment. Any subordinated investments of a Fund will be subordinated to the senior obligations of an issuer. In addition, many of the remedies available to subordinated holders are available only after satisfaction of claims of senior creditors. Any such subordinated investments may be characterized by greater credit risks than those associated with the senior obligations of the same issuer. Adverse changes in the financial condition of an issuer or in general economic conditions (or both) may impair the ability of such issuer to make payments on the subordinated securities and result in defaults on and declines in the value of such securities more quickly than in the case of the senior obligations of such issuer.

Equitable Subordination. Under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender (i) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of an issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such issuer; (ii) engages in

other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors; (iii) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors; or (iv) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control an issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such issuer, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors (a remedy called “equitable subordination”). Due to the nature of debt obligations in which a Fund may invest, the Fund may be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that debt obligations of such obligor which are held by the Fund should be equitably subordinated. This equitable subordination risk may particularly result from a Fund making debt investments in Portfolio Companies owned and controlled by the Fund. Particularly, in a bankruptcy proceeding, a Fund’s debt investment in a Portfolio Company may be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected.

Public Company Holdings. Each Fund’s investment portfolio may contain securities and debt issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may subject a Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of a Fund to dispose of such securities and debt at certain times, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading allegations against such companies’ executives and board members, including the principal owners and/or the Fund, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Assumption of Contingent Liabilities. In connection with an investment, each Fund may assume, or acquire a Portfolio Company subject to, contingent liabilities. These liabilities may be material and may include liabilities associated with pending litigation, regulatory investigations, environmental actions, or payment of indebtedness among other things. To the extent these liabilities are realized, they may materially adversely affect the value of a Portfolio Company. In addition, if a Fund has assumed or guaranteed these liabilities, the obligation would be payable from the assets of such Fund, including the remaining commitments of Investors.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments. In connection with the disposition of an investment in a Portfolio Company, a Fund and its Affiliated General Partner may be required to make (and/or be responsible for another person’s or entity’s breach of) representations about the business and financial affairs of such the applicable Portfolio Company, the condition of its assets and the extent of its liabilities, in each case generally in the nature of representations and warranties typically made in connection with the sale of similar businesses, and may be responsible for the content of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. A Fund also may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such Portfolio Company or underwriters to the extent that any such representations, warranties or disclosure documents are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which a Fund may establish reserves or escrow accounts. In addition, Investors may be required to return amounts distributed to them to fund indemnity obligations.

Risk of Limited Number of Investments. Since the Funds may only make a limited number of investments and such investments generally will involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by even a single Portfolio Company could severely affect the total returns to Investors. Investors have no assurance as to the degree of diversification of investments, either by geographic region,

asset type or sector. A significant percentage of the aggregate amount of commitments to the Funds may be invested in any one investment at any one time. Additionally, the securities in which the Funds will invest may be among the most junior in a Portfolio Company's capital structure and thus may be subject to the greatest risk of loss.

Side Letters. Each Fund may enter into side letters or other writings with certain Investors in connection with their admission, without the approval of any other Investor, which has the effect of establishing rights under or altering or supplementing the terms of the Governing Documents of each Fund and the subscription agreement of such Fund. Any rights or terms so established in a side letter with an Investor will govern solely with respect to such Investor (but not any of such Investor's assignees or transferees unless so specified in such side letter). If an Affiliated General Partner and/or a Fund enter into a Side Letter entitling an Investor to opt out of a particular investment or withdraw from the Fund, any election to opt out or withdraw by such Investor may increase any other Investors' pro rata interest in that particular investment (in the case of an opt-out) or all future investments (in the case of a withdrawal).

Investments in Pass-Through Entities. As more and more businesses are organized as limited liability companies, it is likely that a Fund's investment portfolio may include one or more such entities, which may be treated as "pass-through entities" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A Fund's investment in an entity which is treated as a pass-through entity could result in: (a) the generation of taxable income for the Fund and its Investors, even though they will not necessarily receive the cash flow related to such taxable income, (b) the generation of UBTI for tax-exempt Investors, income that is ECI for non-U.S. Investors, and income that is CAI for non-U.S. Investors subject to Section 892 of the Code, and (c) the treatment of the Fund (and therefore its Investors, including non-U.S. Investors) as being engaged in the conduct of a United States trade or business.

Other Investment Activities. The Affiliated General Partners and their affiliates are investors in, and, from time to time, devote significant time in the future to the management of, investments made prior to the formation of the Funds and certain other investments not made by the Funds. The Funds will have no interest in such investments. The Affiliated General Partners and their affiliates have interests (direct or indirect through other investment or trading vehicles) in entities whose objectives conflict with those of the Funds. In such cases, the Funds may be precluded from pursuing an investment opportunity or engaging in a transaction in which the Affiliated General Partners or their affiliates' interests conflict with those of the Funds. In addition, it is expected that employees of TSG responsible for managing a Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees. TSG Personnel ((as defined below in Item 11 "Code of Ethics")) have an incentive to allocate more time, services or functions to Funds from which such personnel derive a higher economic benefit and/or better performing Funds.

Investment funds managed by Wafra Investment Advisory Group, Inc. (together with its affiliates, funds managed thereby and/or co-investors thereof, as the context so requires, "Wafra") and Dyal Capital Partners (together with its affiliates and funds managed thereby, as the context so requires, "Dyal"), respectively, each indirectly own (through separate, unrelated, transactions) minority ownership interests of (i) TSG and (ii) certain Affiliated General Partners. Each of Wafra and Dyal is contractually entitled to certain economic, governance, reporting and other rights. For instance,

each of Wafra and Dyal will receive a portion of the fees and distributions (including Carried Interest) payable to TSG and/or such Affiliated General Partners. Additionally, while Dyal does not have explicit co-investment rights, Dyal or its affiliates have in the past and may in the future be offered opportunities to co-invest alongside TSG Funds. Subject to the terms of their respective investor rights agreements with TSG or its affiliates, each of Wafra and Dyal will be required to fund its pro rata share of the commitments made to the applicable Funds by the Affiliated General Partners. In certain circumstances, Wafra participates in certain co-investment opportunities through its interest in certain Affiliated General Partners. Wafra and Dyal do not have any authority over the day-to-day operations or investment decisions of TSG nor such Affiliated General Partners as they relate to the Funds.

Wafra and Dyal, as a separate financial institution with their own respective businesses and activities, each may have interests that conflict with the interests of, TSG, the Affiliated General Partners, the Funds and/or the Investors. In addition, Wafra and Dyal are each a separate financial institution with affiliates, businesses and activities, certain of which have the potential to conflict with the interests of Funds and their Investors, and which group members may give advice or take action with respect to their clients or accounts that differs from advice given or actions taken by TSG or the Affiliated General Partners.

Management of the Funds. TSG manages a number of clients that have investment objectives similar to each other. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Funds could give rise to conflicts of interest. TSG may give advice or take actions with respect to, the investments of a Fund that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. In addition, a Fund may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Fund. These differences may result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

TSG may consider and reject an investment opportunity on behalf of a Fund and, TSG or an affiliate of TSG may subsequently determine to have another Fund make an investment in the same company. A conflict of interest arises because the other Fund will, in such circumstances, benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation and due diligence undertaken by TSG on behalf of the initial Fund. In such circumstances, the benefitting Fund will not be required to reimburse the Fund for expenses incurred in connection with researching such investment.

A Fund and another Fund or Funds may enter into borrowing arrangements that require them to be jointly and severally liable for the obligations. If one Fund defaults on such arrangement, the other Fund or Funds will be held responsible for the defaulted amount. Each Fund will only enter into such joint and several borrowing arrangement when TSG determines it is in the best interests of each Fund.

In addition, TSG receives and generates various kinds of Portfolio Company data and other information, including related to financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors and other metrics. This information in certain instances, include material non-public information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Fund's investment (or prospective investment) in a Portfolio Company. As a result, TSG is better

able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, and otherwise develop investment strategies. TSG has in the past and is likely in the future to enter into information sharing and confidentiality arrangements with Portfolio Companies and other sources of information that may limit the internal distribution and use of such data. TSG has already used and is likely in the future in certain instances to use this information in a manner that may provide a material benefit to TSG, its affiliates, or to certain other Funds without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Fund or Funds from which such information was obtained. In addition, TSG has an incentive to pursue investments in Portfolio Companies based on the data and information expected to be received or generated. TSG has in the past utilized and is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit TSG, its affiliates or certain Funds in a manner that may otherwise present a conflict of interest but does not intend to specifically disclose such conflicts to the relevant Funds.

TSG and its affiliates from time to time also enter into formal or informal arrangements with portfolio investments to facilitate the sharing of data and/or data analytics. Subject to applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements, these information sharing arrangements are designed to allow TSG, the Funds and the Funds' Portfolio Companies to better discern economic or other trends and developments. TSG believes that all Funds benefit from these arrangements in ways that would be impossible without the ability to aggregate data from across TSG's businesses and the Funds' Portfolio Companies. However, information sharing may involve conflicts of interest between the Funds and/or between the Funds and TSG. For example, data analytics based on inputs from one Portfolio Company may inform business decisions by other portfolio investments, or investment decisions by TSG and its affiliates, without the source of the data being directly compensated. It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure exactly the benefits any particular entity receives from these kinds of arrangements, or to provide specific and direct monetary compensation for such information. Therefore, TSG and its affiliates may utilize such data outside of Fund activities in a manner that may provide a material benefit to TSG, without directly compensating or otherwise benefitting the Funds. As a result, TSG may have an incentive to pursue investments (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Funds) based on the data that may be accessible as a result of owning such investments, and/or to utilize such data in a manner that benefits TSG and/or investments held by other Funds.

Fee Structure. TSG may waive or reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee paid by a Fund in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of TSG and certain employees and affiliates of TSG to invest in and alongside such Fund, which could result in acceleration of investor capital contributions. Waived or reduced Advisory Fees are not generally subject to various offsets or the reductions described above. Due to waived or reduced Advisory Fees and/or the timing of receipt of compensation subject to offsets, Fund investors may not receive the full benefit of reductions or offsets (e.g., during periods when TSG no longer receives Advisory Fees and receives compensation that would otherwise be subject to offset, TSG, depending on certain elections that may be made by Fund investors, may be entitled to retain such compensation without remitting any such amounts to the applicable Fund or its investments).

Effect of Carried Interest. The existence of each Affiliated General Partner's carried interest creates an incentive for each Affiliated General Partner to make riskier or more speculative investments on behalf of the Funds than would be the case in the absence of this arrangement. In addition, as certain Affiliated General Partners will be entitled to an additional Carried Interest

and/or a larger Carried Interest if a Fund meets or exceeds its performance benchmark, such Affiliated General Partner has an additional incentive to make riskier or more speculative investments on behalf of the Funds in order to meet such performance benchmark. Each Affiliated General Partner may be required to return excess amounts of carried interest as a “clawback”. This clawback obligation creates an incentive for each Affiliated General Partner to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the liquidation of a Fund if the disposition and/or liquidation would result in a realized loss to the Fund or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the Affiliated General Partner.

Diverse Investor Group. The Investors, from time to time, have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund and with respect to the interests of investors in other investment vehicles managed or advised by TSG that participate in the same portfolio investments as the Fund or invest during the commitment period of the Fund. The conflicting interests of individual Investors with respect to other Investors and investors in other investment vehicles may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Fund and such other investment vehicles, the structuring or the acquisition of investments, the allocation of investment opportunities, and the timing of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest arise in connection with decisions made by each Affiliated General Partner, including decisions regarding the nature or structuring of investments which may be more beneficial for one Investor than for another Investor, especially with respect to Investors’ individual tax situations. In addition, a Fund may make investments that may have a negative impact on related investments made by the Investors in separate transactions. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Fund, each Affiliated General Partner will consider the investment and tax objectives of such Fund and its partners as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any Investor individually. Additionally, an Affiliated General Partner may elect to exclude certain Investors from particular investments for legal or regulatory reasons applicable to any such investment, in which case non-excluded Investors shall be allocated a greater proportionate interest in such investment. In addition, certain Investors may also be limited partners in other investment funds sponsored or managed by TSG. It is also possible that a Fund or the Fund’s Portfolio Companies may be counterparties (such counterparties dealt with on an arm’s-length basis) or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with an Investor or an affiliate of an Investor. Such Investors described in the previous sentences often therefore have different information about TSG and the Fund than Investors not similarly positioned. Similarly, not all Investors monitor their investments in a Fund in the same manner. For example, certain Investors periodically request from the Affiliated General Partner information regarding a Fund and investments and/or Portfolio Companies that is not otherwise set forth in (or has yet to be set forth) in the reporting and other information required to be delivered to all Investors. In such circumstances, such Affiliated General Partner may provide such information to such Investor, but just because it has provided such information upon request by one or more Investors does not mean the Affiliated General Partner will be obligated to affirmatively provide such information to all Investors (although the Affiliated General Partner will generally provide the same information upon request and treat Investors equally in that regard). As a result, certain Investors have more information about a Fund than other Investors, and the Affiliated General Partner will have no duty to ensure all Investors seek, obtain or process the same information regarding the Fund and its investments and/or Portfolio Companies.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities with Other Vehicles and Conflicting Fiduciary Duties to Other Collective Investments Vehicles.

TSG, from time to time, encounters situations in which it must determine how to allocate investment opportunities, to the extent not addressed in such Funds' Governing Documents (in accordance with the following paragraphs), among various clients and other persons, which may include, but are not limited to: (i) the Funds; (ii) any co-investment vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with a Fund in all or particular transactions entered into by the Fund (including any Co-Invest Entity); (iii) Co-Investment Partners that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with a Fund in particular transactions entered into by the Fund; and (iv) Co-Investment Partners acting as "co-sponsors" with TSG with respect to a particular transaction. There may be circumstances where TSG determines, for strategic or other reasons, the amount that could have otherwise been invested by a particular Fund is instead allocated to one or more co-investors.

TSG must first determine which clients and/or other parties will participate in an investment opportunity. TSG assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a Fund based on the Fund's investment objectives, strategies and structure. Once TSG determines an investment opportunity is appropriate for a Fund and one or more other Funds, TSG, in its discretion, decides how to allocate such investment opportunity. In such circumstances, TSG will allocate such opportunities among a Fund and one or more other Funds on a basis that TSG reasonably determines in good faith to be fair and reasonable taking into account some or all of a wide range of factors, which include, but are not necessarily limited to, one or more of the following: the sourcing of the transaction; the nature of the investment objectives and investment focus of each such other Fund; liquidity and reserves of the Fund and each other such Fund; diversification, lender covenants and other limitations; any "ramp-up" period of the Fund or such other newly established Fund; the stage of each Fund's "investment period" and the amount of time left a Fund has to make new investments; the relative amounts of capital available for investment as well as projected future capacity for investment (including whether a Fund is able to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity); the size, liquidity and duration of the investment; the nature and extent of involvement in the transaction on the part of the respective teams of investment professionals; the stage of development of the prospective investment and anticipated holding period, composition of the Fund and such other Fund's portfolio; the suitability as a follow-on investment for a current Portfolio Company; the availability of other suitable investments; supply or demand of an investment opportunity at a given price level; risk considerations; cash flow considerations; asset class considerations; industry and other allocation targets; maximum and minimum investment size requirement; tax and accounting implications; legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; any requirements contained in the Governing Documents of such other Fund and other considerations deemed relevant by the Affiliated General Partner and TSG in good faith. TSG will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by a Fund or any such other Fund or (ii) the profitability of a Fund or any such other Fund.

Investments are made in accordance with the Funds' Governing Documents and TSG's Investment Allocation Guidelines. The allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds are not made on a pro-rata basis and as a result, allocation determinations will, from time to time, be more advantageous to one Fund relative to the other Funds. While each Affiliated General Partner will allocate investment opportunities in a way that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to a

Fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or terms on which the allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Affiliated General Partner may be subject did not exist and there can be no assurance that the application of the allocation requirements and factors set forth above will result in the Fund participating in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

A conflict also 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. In making such an allocation determination, TSG will consider some one or more of the factors set forth above and will make a determination in its good faith discretion.

Each Affiliated General Partner is permitted to allocate available investments among the Fund and any Co-Investment Partners in any manner as the Affiliated General Partner determines in its sole discretion. From time to time each Affiliated General Partner will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by a Fund, on the one hand, or the Affiliated General Partner on the other hand, and/or whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be allocated between or among a Fund and one or more other Funds and/or other parties. Each Affiliated General Partner is faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest when it determines allocations of various fees and expenses to a Fund. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among clients with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Affiliated General Partner has an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the clients from which the Affiliated General Partner derives, directly or indirectly, a higher fee, compensation or other benefit. Such allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process.

Each Affiliated General Partner, in its sole discretion, will allocate fees and expenses in accordance with the Governing Documents and in a manner that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to a Fund under the circumstances and considering such factors as it deems relevant. The allocations of such expenses are often not proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, e.g., in determining whether to allocate pro rata based on number of funds or Co-Investment Partners receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size. Each Affiliated General Partner will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines such corrections are necessary or advisable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by the Fund from that service in any particular instance.

Co-Investment Opportunities and Co-Invest Funds. In certain situations, if TSG determines that the purchase of an investment in its entirety would be too large or not appropriate for certain of the Funds, TSG may offer the opportunity to "co-invest" to certain Investors in the Funds and/or third parties (collectively "Co-Investment Partners"). These co

manner as the Affiliated General Partner determines in its sole discretion.

In general, (i) no Investor in a Fund has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity and investing in the Fund does not entitle any Investor to allocations of co-investment opportunities; (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities, as well as the applicable terms on which a co-investment is made, are made in the sole discretion of TSG or its related persons or other participants in the applicable transactions, such as co-sponsors; (iii) co-investment opportunities typically will, be offered to some and not other Investors, in the sole discretion of TSG or its related persons, and Investors may be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunities than originally requested, and an investor may be offered fewer co-investment opportunities than other investors in the same Fund, with the same, larger or smaller capital commitments to such Fund; and (iv) certain persons other than Investors in a Fund (e.g., other Funds managed by TSG, consultants, joint venture partners, persons associated with a Portfolio Company and other third parties, including persons who TSG believes will provide a benefit to a Fund and/or one or more portfolio companies or who provide a strategic sourcing or similar benefit to TSG, a Fund, and/or a portfolio company and one or more of their respective affiliates, due to industry or regulatory expertise or otherwise) rather than one or more Investors in the Fund will, from time to time be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of TSG or its related persons. In addition, Co-Investment Partners are not required to participate in co-investment opportunities offered by the Affiliated General Partner. Each Affiliated General Partner endeavors to keep itself informed regarding Investor interest in co-investment by maintaining records of those Investors who have expressed interest in co-investments. Each co-investment opportunity (should any exist) is likely to be different and allocation of each such opportunity will be dependent upon the facts and circumstances specific to that unique situation (e.g., timing, industry, size, geography, asset class, projected holding period, exit strategy and counterparty). Additionally, non-binding acknowledgements of interest in co-investment opportunities do not require TSG to notify the recipients of such acknowledgements if there is a co-investment opportunity. However, TSG from time to time agrees to give particular Investors, Funds, or other third parties priority access to co-investment opportunities and/or co-investment notification rights. The existence of such priority or other contractual co-investment access rights could affect TSG's decision to offer certain opportunities for co-investment and could limit the ability of Funds or their investors to be offered certain co-investment opportunities.

In exercising discretion to decide how to allocate co-investment opportunities among potential Co-Investment Partners, each Affiliated General Partner will consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The evaluation of the size and financial resources of the potential Co-Investment Partner and the perception of the ability of that person or entity (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise and other resources) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with a Fund without harming or otherwise prejudicing the Fund, in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case;
- Any confidentiality concerns that arise in connection with providing the potential Co-Investment Partner with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such person or entity to evaluate the investment opportunity;

- TSG’s past experiences and relationships with the potential Co-Investment Partner and its prior experiences in comparable co-investment situations, such as the willingness or ability of such person or entity to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities;
- TSG’s evaluation of whether the potential Co-Investment Partner has specific knowledge or relationships that would be helpful to TSG in its evaluation of the investment opportunity or its ability to successfully complete it;
- The character and nature of the co-investment opportunity (including potential co-investment amount, structure, geographic location, tax characteristics and relevant industry);
- Whether TSG believes that the potential Co-Investment Partner would be able to provide capital at other levels in the capital structure (for example, debt or mezzanine financing) that could be helpful in allowing TSG to successfully complete the investment opportunity;
- Whether the investment opportunity would subject the potential Co-Investment Partner to legal, tax, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the potential Co-Investment Partner would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- Level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity;
- The extent to which a potential Co-Investment Partner has been provided a greater amount of co-investment opportunities relative to others;
- Whether the potential Co-Investment Partner would require any governance rights that would complicate the transactions (or, alternatively, whether the potential Co-Investment Partner would be willing to defer to TSG and assume a passive role in governing a portfolio company);
- TSG’s evaluation of whether a particular potential Co-Investment Partner has provided value in the sourcing, establishing relationships, participating in diligence and/or negotiations for such potential transaction or is expected to provide value to the business or operations of a portfolio company post-closing;
- Whether the profile or characteristics of the potential Co-Investment Partner will have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of a Fund to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential Co-Investment Partner is involved in the same industry as a target company in which the Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential Co-Investment Partner, or the jurisdiction in which the potential Co-Investment Partner is based, would affect the likelihood of the Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- Whether TSG believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential Co-Investment Partner will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that could provide indirectly longer term benefits to the Fund or future funds advised by TSG and their underlying Portfolio Companies and/or TSG.

TSG’s exercise of its discretion in allocating co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including potential Co-Investment Partners, and in the manner discussed above may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations often will be more or less advantageous to some persons relative to other such persons. For example, TSG may be incentivized to offer such co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons (including,

for example, whether TSG and/or the Applicable General Partners are entitled, under arrangements made with certain potential co-investment parties, to additional Advisory Fees and/or Carried Interest based on the availability of co-investment opportunities offered to such parties).

There can be no assurance that TSG will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential Co-Investment Partner, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for a Fund or that expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial, and the Funds bear the risk that any or all excess portion of an investment is not sold or is sold on unattractive terms. As a consequence, the Fund may bear the entire portion of any fees, costs and expenses related to such investment including, but not limited to, break-up fees and hold a larger than expected portion of such investment. Further, it is possible that a potential Co-Investment Partner may experience financial, legal or regulatory difficulties and may, from time to time, have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Fund and as a result, may take a different view from TSG as to appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take a contrary action to the Fund's investment objective. In the event that TSG is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential Co-Investment Partners, in whole or in part, a Fund would consequently hold a greater concentration and have more exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto. An investment that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce a Fund's overall investment returns. Therefore, it is possible that a Fund that overcommits to an investment will bear a disproportionate allocation of the risks associated with the transaction without being compensated for assuming such risks.

In addition to the above (and not subject to the above allocation considerations), TSG has agreed to allow a certain individual to co-invest alongside investments made by certain Funds. TSG may agree (but is under no obligation) to allow additional individuals to do so in the future. Similarly, members, officers, principals and employees of TSG invest alongside the Funds (through co-investment vehicles or otherwise) in Fund investments, and are permitted to allow third-parties to participate in such investments.

Co-Investment Partners may have different interests in, and exposure to, the ultimate Portfolio Company (including that the investor may not have exposure to the debt incurred by the Fund, and the associated risk and expenses, while nevertheless receiving access to the Fund's investment in the Portfolio Company).

Secondary Transfers. To the extent TSG has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund or is asked to identify potential purchasers in a secondary transfer, TSG will do so in its sole discretion, generally taking into account the following factors:

- TSG's evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations;
- TSG's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen

and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future funds advised by TSG and/or TSG;

- A purchaser's potential investment in a Fund (including any commitment into a future fund);
- Whether the potential purchaser would subject an Affiliated General Partner, TSG or a Fund, or their affiliates to legal, tax, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens; and
- Such other factors as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

Impact of Investment in Different Levels of the Capital Structure of a Portfolio Company.

Conflicts arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds, or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Conflicts arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these clients invest in different types of securities in a single Portfolio Company. Questions arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, whether payments should be accelerated, or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, the terms of any work-out or restructuring or other concessions that may be given in such a situation raise conflicts of interest, particularly in clients that have invested in different securities within the same Portfolio Company, and TSG may be incentivized to choose a course of action that benefits one Fund to the detriment of another Fund.

A Fund may invest in indebtedness of Portfolio Companies in which another Fund may also hold equity securities, or vice versa. Equity holders and debt holders have different (and often competing) motives, incentives, liquidity goals and other interests with respect to a portfolio company. In the event that such investments are made by a Fund, the interests of the Fund will, at times, conflict with the interest of such other Fund, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. In such instances, it may be in the best interest of the Fund holding debt securities to declare a default, accelerate a loan or take other protective actions, while such actions would harm another Fund's equity investment in the portfolio company. The involvement of such Funds at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, a Fund may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. To the extent any such Portfolio Company triggers an event of default under the applicable credit (or other similar) agreement, each Affiliated General Partner expects to seek to manage the investment, including how to exercise its rights as a debtholder, in a manner that preserves the most value for the relevant Fund as a whole, after taking into account the Fund's equity position in such Portfolio Company.

If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties of a portfolio company, or to finance growth or other opportunities, each such Fund may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each such Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by TSG. In the event one Fund is unable to fund its share of additional capital (e.g.,

in the event such Fund does not have sufficient available capital), the other Fund may be obligated to fund more than its share of such amount. In such event, one Fund will gain greater exposure to such investment than may have been intended and the other Fund will be diluted in such investment. The returns of each Fund may be negatively impacted as a result of the foregoing. Investments by multiple Funds in a Portfolio Company also raises the risk of using assets of a Fund to support positions taken by such other Fund, or that a Fund would remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. TSG may also express inconsistent or contrary views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Conflicts Relating to Purchases and Sales. A Fund invests in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which another Fund has invested.

From time to time TSG may, in its discretion, enter into transactions with Investors in a Fund to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, TSG will consider some or all of the factors set forth above. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by TSG and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by TSG. Although TSG is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, which means TSG may not obtain the highest price for the transaction, it will first determine that such transaction is in the best interests of the Fund, 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 Fund.

Each Fund will, from time to time, enter into equity commitment arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, the Fund agrees that upon the closing of a transaction with respect to a potential Portfolio Company, it will purchase equity securities in a transaction. Furthermore, in certain instances each Fund will also enter into limited guarantee arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, the Fund agrees that if a transaction with respect to a potential Portfolio Company is not consummated, it will pay a percentage of the total value of the transaction as a “reverse termination fee” to the seller entity. While certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to a Fund (including co-investment vehicles through which employees of TSG participate) are generally obligated to pay their proportionate share of the equity purchase price and/or the reverse termination fee, such co-investment vehicles are generally not direct parties to the equity commitment arrangements or limited guarantees. Therefore, in the unlikely event that a co-investment vehicle defaults on an arrangement with the Fund to pay its proportionate share of the equity purchase price (if any) or such an arrangement does not exist, the Fund would be held responsible for the entire equity purchase price or other applicable obligations.

Each Fund will, from time to time, co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other similar entities or arrangements. These investments involve risks that would not otherwise

be present in investments where a third party is not involved. Such risks include, among other things, the possibility that the third party may have differing economic or business goals than those of the Fund, or that the third party may be in a position to take actions that are inconsistent with the investment objectives of the Fund. There may also be instances where a Fund will be liable for the actions of such third party Co-Investment Partners. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction with a third party would be equal to and not less than another fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Cross-Transactions. In certain cases, TSG may cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it may cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. 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 TSG might have an incentive to improve the performance of a Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, TSG, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) will, from time to time, have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in each Fund or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). TSG and its affiliates receive management or other fees in connection with their management of each Fund, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of each Fund. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, TSG will review such conflicts of interest with the Advisory Boards.

Principal Transactions. Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a “principal transaction”), the adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client’s consent to the transaction. In connection with TSG’s management of the Funds, TSG and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions, TSG 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 reviewed with the Advisory Boards.

Follow-On Investments. Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by a Fund in a Portfolio Company in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund may participate in re-leveraging 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.

Conflicts Relating to the Affiliated General Partners and TSG. TSG generally may, in its discretion, contract with any related person of TSG (including but not limited to a Portfolio

Company) to perform services for TSG in connection with its provision of services to the Funds. When engaging a related person to provide such services, TSG has an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

TSG generally may, in its discretion, recommend to the Funds or to a Portfolio Company thereof (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with (i) TSG or a related person of TSG (including but not limited to a Portfolio Company) or (ii) an entity with which TSG or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which TSG or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. Such relationships may influence decisions that TSG makes with respect to the Funds. When making such a recommendation, TSG, because of its financial or other business interest, has an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

TSG, its affiliates, and members, officers, principals and employees of TSG and its affiliates buy or sell securities or other instruments that TSG has recommended to the Funds. Officers, principals and employees of TSG also buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by a Fund. In such instances, a conflict of interest arises because such investing TSG personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by TSG on behalf of a Fund. In such circumstances, the investing TSG personnel may not share or reimburse such Fund and/or TSG for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity. In addition, TSG Personnel also buy securities and hold interests as passive investors in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of such Fund and/or which may invest in similar industries and sectors as the Funds. Such TSG Personnel have a conflict of interest with respect to their personal investment holdings. There could be situations in which such investment vehicles invest in the same portfolio companies as the Funds and there may be situations in which such investment vehicle purchases securities from, or sells securities to, a Fund. The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in TSG's Code of Ethics and Investors will not benefit from any such investments. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of each Fund. If TSG Personnel have made large capital investments in or alongside a Fund they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of TSG generally aligns with the interest of such persons with the Funds, such persons, from time to time, have differing interests from a Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

TSG Personnel have family members that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which the Funds invest or have business, personal, employment, financial or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including service providers described below) or other industries, which gives rise to conflicts of interest. For example, such family members might be officers, directors, personnel, employees, consultants, interns or owners of companies which are actual or potential investments of the Funds or other counterparties of the Funds and the portfolio companies. Moreover, in certain instances, the Funds or the portfolio companies may purchase or sell companies or assets from or to, or otherwise transact with companies that are owned by such

family members or in respect of which such family members have other involvement. In most such circumstances, the Funds' Governing Documents will not preclude Funds from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions. Any decision by a portfolio company to hire a family member of Adviser Personnel will generally be made by the management team of the portfolio company itself, but any such decision could benefit Adviser Personnel and their family members, and could be influenced by the Adviser's role as an investor in the portfolio company, or the service of one or more Adviser Personnel as directors of the portfolio company.

As noted above, members, officers, principals and employees of TSG also have, and are expected in the future to make, capital investments through co-investment vehicles or otherwise in Fund investments, and are subject to potentially conflicting interests in connection with these investments. Such persons are expected to use various forms of financing to facilitate capital contributions to such investments, including, from time to time, structuring or restructuring such contributions through investment vehicles utilizing third-party capital.

Because certain expenses are paid for by the Funds and/or Portfolio Companies or, if incurred by TSG, are reimbursed by the Funds and/or Portfolio Companies, TSG would not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing the Funds and/or Portfolio Companies to incur) such expenses.

Other Activities and Relationships. The principals will serve as members of the boards of directors of various companies and participate in other activities outside of the Affiliated General Partners and TSG. Conflicts arise as a result of such activities. The possibility exists that the companies with which one or more of the principals is involved could engage in transactions which would be suitable for a Fund, but in which such Fund might be unable to invest.

Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors. Given the collaborative nature of TSG's business, there are often situations where TSG is in the position of recommending the services of a Portfolio Company to other Portfolio Companies of a Fund, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments and/or discounts to TSG, an affiliate, or a Portfolio Company. TSG will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that TSG has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective Portfolio Companies for each Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Portfolio Companies held by a Fund. The benefits received by a Portfolio Company providing a service may be greater than those received by a Fund and its Portfolio Companies receiving the service.

TSG generally has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain Investors or prospective investors in the Funds, certain third parties, or their related businesses to the Funds or the Portfolio Companies for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Funds or the Portfolio Companies.

Portfolio Companies controlled by a Fund have in the past, and will from time to time in the future, provide goods and services to TSG, its affiliates, prospective Portfolio Companies, and certain Fund investors or prospective investors. This creates a conflict of interest, as TSG has an incentive to cause the Portfolio Company to favor itself, its affiliates potential Portfolio Companies, or those investors or prospective investors relative to other Portfolio Company clients or customers in terms

of pricing, discounts or otherwise, which could adversely affect the Portfolio Company's profitability to the Fund.

Current and former officers and executives of portfolio companies may also invest in a Fund. While TSG believes this aligns portfolio company management teams with the best interests of the Fund, TSG may, in certain circumstances, be incentivized to take (or refrain from taking) certain actions with respect to a portfolio company in order to maintain the goodwill with such portfolio company management team investor. In certain instances, a Fund's Portfolio Company competes with, is a customer of, or is a service provider to, another Fund's Portfolio Company. In providing advice to a Portfolio Company's business, TSG may consider the interests of one Portfolio Company or Fund and is not obligated to, and need not, take into consideration the interests of other relevant Portfolio Companies or Funds. As a result, a conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by TSG to a Portfolio Company may have adverse consequences to a separate Portfolio Company owned by another Fund. The performance and operations of a competitor, customer or service provider portfolio company could conflict with, and adversely affect the performance and operations of another portfolio company, or could adversely affect prices, business opportunities or potential acquisition opportunities. For instance, a Portfolio Company may seek to expand its market share at the expense of another Portfolio Company, withdraw business from another Portfolio Company in favor of another company offering the same product or service at a lower price, increase its own prices, purchase assets from, or sell assets to, another Portfolio Company, commence litigation against another Portfolio Company, or prevent one Portfolio Company from commencing litigation against another Portfolio Company.

In addition, certain Portfolio Companies of a Fund may, in the future engage in activities that could adversely affect another Fund and/or its Portfolio Company, including, for instance, as a result of laws and regulations or certain jurisdictions (such as bankruptcy, environmental, consumer protection and/or labor or union laws) that may not recognize or permit the segregation of assets and liabilities between separate entities. Such jurisdictions may also allow for recourse against assets that are under common control with, or part of the same economic group as the entity that has incurred the liability. This could result in the assets of a Fund and/or a Portfolio Company being used to satisfy the obligations or liabilities of another Fund or its Portfolio Company.

TSG and/or its affiliates may engage in business opportunities arising from a Fund's investment in a Portfolio Company (for example, without limitation, entering into a joint venture with a Portfolio Company or making a proprietary investment in a Portfolio Company). This creates a conflict of interest, as such interests are a benefit arising from a Fund's investment and may vary from the Fund's interest (e.g., whether to make a follow-on investment and, if so, how much should be allocated to the Fund).

Portfolio Companies may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with Portfolio Companies of Funds that, although TSG determines to be consistent with the requirements of the Governing Documents, would not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation with TSG, and which may provide economic or other benefits to affiliates of TSG that are not subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions described in the Governing Documents. For example, TSG may in the future cause Portfolio Companies to enter into

agreements regarding group procurement (which may depend on the volume of services purchased under these agreements and which may be pooled across multiple Portfolio Companies and discounted due to scale), benefits management, data management and/or mining, technology development, purchase or title and/or other insurance policy (which may be pooled across multiple Portfolio Companies and discounted to scale) and other similar operational initiatives that may result in fees, better pricing, rebates, commissions or similar payments and/or discounts being paid to TSG, its affiliates or a Portfolio Company, including related to a portion of the savings achieved by the Portfolio Company. While TSG has a conflict of interest because its economic benefit incentivizes TSG to maintain such arrangements, TSG believes that such agreements benefit the Portfolio Companies due to increased access to quality products and services at beneficial pricing and TSG's benefits from such arrangements are reduced because TSG only benefits on at the same rate as the Portfolio Companies. However, it should not be assumed that a company related to, or otherwise affiliated with TSG will only take actions that are beneficial to, or not opposed to, the interests of a Fund and its Portfolio Companies.

Additional Potential Conflicts. The officers, directors, members, managers, and employees of each Affiliated General Partner trade in securities for their own accounts, subject to restrictions and reporting requirements as may be required by law or otherwise determined from time to time by the Affiliated General Partner as applicable. In addition, Funds from time to time invest in securities of companies in which TSG Personnel and other related persons of TSG and its affiliates have previously invested for their own accounts. Furthermore, TSG Personnel and other related persons of TSG and its affiliates from time to time invest for their own accounts in securities of companies in which the Funds have previously invested. While the significant interests of the TSG Personnel generally align the interest of such persons with the Funds, such persons may have differing interests from the Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity), creating conflicts of interest. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflicts not existed.

Platform Companies. Each Fund may create a platform for acquiring companies in a particular industry for the purpose of creating synergies across, and adding value to, such companies (e.g., merging companies together to create economies of scale or running certain companies in a coordinated manner). In such instances, a holding company ("Holding Company") would be created that would acquire and manage the companies in the platform. The Holding Company would be staffed with personnel responsible for sourcing, acquiring and managing companies for the Holding Company. The Holding Company's costs and expenses (including compensation for its personnel, which compensation may include, among other things, the granting of profit participation in certain investments of Holding Company and/or a capital interest in such investments or the underlying assets) would be borne by the Holding Company (and, therefore, indirectly borne by the Fund). Such costs and expenses will not offset the Advisory Fee and are in addition to Advisory Fees and other compensation (e.g., carried interest) received by TSG. In addition, as TSG earns Advisory Fees and carried interest from the Fund, TSG will benefit from the assets, income and gains of Holding Company.

Service Providers. TSG and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other

advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there are conflicts of interest (e.g., cross transactions and other affiliated transactions). Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be Investors in the Funds, and may also represent one or more Portfolio Companies or Investors in the Funds. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between the Funds, TSG and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of TSG and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required. Additionally, certain advisors and other service providers, or their affiliates (including accountants, administrators, lenders, bankers, brokers, attorneys, consultants, and investment or commercial banking firms) to the Funds, TSG and/or certain entities in which a Fund has a Portfolio Investment may also provide goods or services to, or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with, TSG. Such advisors and service providers may be Investors in the Funds, affiliates of the Affiliated General Partners, sources of investment opportunities or co-investors or commercial counterparties. In addition, TSG, its personnel, the Funds and the Portfolio Companies of the Funds will, from time to time engage other common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to TSG, its personnel, the Funds, and/or the Portfolio Companies. As a result, TSG or its personnel from time to time receives a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than those payable by the Funds and/or the Portfolio Company, or from time to time receives a discount on services even though the Funds and/or the Portfolio Companies receive a lesser, or no, discount. These relationships influence an Affiliated General Partner in deciding whether to select or recommend such service providers to perform services for a Fund or a Portfolio Company (the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by such Fund or such entity, as applicable). This creates a conflict of interest between TSG and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Funds and/or Portfolio Companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that TSG will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it, or its personnel, receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds and/or the Portfolio Companies. Neither the Funds nor investors in the Funds will receive the benefit of any such favorable rate or discount provided to TSG, its personnel or its affiliates, and the Advisory Fee paid by any Fund will not be reduced in connection with such favorable rate or discount. Notwithstanding the foregoing, transactions relating to the Funds that require the use of a service provider will generally be allocated to service providers on the basis of best execution, the evaluation of which includes, among other considerations, such service provider's provision of certain investment-related services and research that the Affiliated General Partners believe to be of benefit to the Fund.

TSG and/or the Affiliated General Partners, from time to time, engage certain service providers to provide services to TSG, the Funds and/or the Portfolio Companies, including services during the due diligence and acquisition process. Such service providers or their affiliates are, in certain circumstances, Investors in a Fund or affiliates of such Investors and may include, for example, investment or commercial bankers, outside legal counsel pension consultants and/or other Investors who provide services (including mezzanine and/or other lending arrangements). The engagement of any such service provider may be concurrent with an Investor's admission to a Fund, or during the term of such Investor's investment in the Fund. This creates a conflict of interest, as TSG may give such Investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in the Fund, enhanced information or may have an incentive to offer such Investor co-

investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such Investor.

Additionally, TSG Personnel or the Affiliated General Partners, and/or their family members or relatives have ownership, employment, or other interests in such service providers. These relationships that TSG has with a service provider can influence TSG in determining whether to select, or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Fund or a Portfolio Company. TSG will have a conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Fund or a Portfolio Company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in the Fund or will provide TSG information about markets and industries in which TSG operates or is interested or will provide other services that are beneficial to TSG. Although TSG selects service providers that it believes will enhance Portfolio Company performance (and, in turn, the performance of the Funds), there is a possibility that TSG, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, will favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. While TSG often does not have visibility or influence regarding advantageous service rates or arrangements, there will be situations in which TSG receives more favorable service rates or arrangements than the Funds or the Portfolio Companies.

In certain circumstances, advisors and service providers, or their affiliates, may charge different rates or have different arrangements for services provided to TSG, the Affiliated General Partners, or their affiliates as compared to services provided to the Funds and their portfolio entities, which in certain circumstances result in more favorable rates or arrangements than those payable by the Funds or such portfolio entities. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by TSG or its affiliates differ from those required by the Funds and/or portfolio entities, TSG and its affiliates will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Funds and/or portfolio entities.

TSG has retained Bain & Company as an outside consultant and intends to use Bain & Company in connection with investments by the Funds, including by undertaking due diligence with respect to potential investments. Although TSG believes that the use of Bain & Company will enhance TSG's underwriting process and/or Portfolio Company performance (and, in turn, the performance of the applicable Fund), there is a possibility that TSG will favor Bain & Company over other outside consulting firms even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another outside consulting firm.

Advisory Board. Each Fund has established an advisory board ("Advisory Board"), consisting of representatives of Investors. A conflict of interest exists when some, but not all Investors are permitted to designate a member to an Advisory Board. The Advisory Boards also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to TSG and the Funds, which could be disadvantageous to the Investors, including those Investors who do not designate a member to the Advisory Board. Representative of each Advisory Board may have various business and other relationships with TSG and its partners, employees and affiliates. These relationships, at times, influence the decisions made by such members of such Advisory Board.

In addition, members of an Advisory Board are also members of another Fund's Advisory Board.

In such instances, a conflict of interest exists because the Funds on which such overlapping Advisory Board members have conflicting interests and such Advisory Board members may be requested to provide their consent with respect to such conflicts of interest and will not recuse themselves from any such vote.

Positions with Portfolio Companies. TSG Personnel serve as directors of, or observers on boards with respect to, certain Portfolio Companies. While conflicts of interest will arise in the event that such TSG Personnel's fiduciary duties as a director conflicts with those of the Funds, it is expected that the interests will be aligned. For instance, such positions could impair the ability of a Fund to sell the securities of an issuer in the event a director receives material non-public information by virtue of his or her role, which would have an adverse effect on the Fund. Furthermore, TSG Personnel serving as a director to a portfolio company owes a fiduciary duty to the portfolio company, on the one hand, and the relevant Fund, on the other hand, and such TSG Personnel may be in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interest of the Fund, or is not in the best interest of the portfolio company. Additionally, such employees are required to remit any remuneration they receive as directors to a Fund. In addition, employees of TSG have in the past, and may in the future, on occasion leave the employment of TSG 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.

Decisions made by a director may subject TSG, its affiliate or the Funds to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims.

Intangible Benefits. TSG and its personnel have in the past and may, from time to time in the future, receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Fund, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses may result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs to TSG and/or its personnel, and such benefits, rewards and/or amounts (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value), will exclusively benefit TSG and/or such personnel even though the cost of the underlying service is being borne by the Funds, its investors and/or the Portfolio Companies. Any such benefits, rewards and/or amounts will not be subject to the offset arrangements described above or otherwise shared with such Fund, its investors and/or the Portfolio Companies. In addition, airline travel incurred as a Fund expense for TSG personnel travelling for appropriate Fund-related purposes (including, without limitation, travel related to a Portfolio Company, a prospective Portfolio Company or other Fund-related matter) may benefit such TSG personnel to the extent the trip also serves a personal purpose.

Former Employees. TSG may, in its discretion, in the future have or cause a Fund and/or its Portfolio Companies to have, ongoing business dealings, arrangements or agreements with persons who are former employees or executives of TSG. In such situations, such Fund and/or its Portfolio Companies would bear, directly or indirectly, the costs of such dealings, arrangements or agreements. In such circumstances, there is a conflict of interest between TSG and the Fund (or its Portfolio Companies) in determining whether to engage in or to continue such dealings, arrangements or agreements, including the possibility that TSG would favor the engagement or

continued engagement of such persons even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Adequacy and Availability of Insurance. While a Fund may seek to make investments where insurance and other risk management products are, to the extent available on commercially reasonable terms, utilized to mitigate the potential loss resulting from catastrophic events and other risks customarily covered by insurance, such coverage may not always be practicable or feasible. Moreover, it will not be possible to insure against all such risks, and any insurance proceeds from covered risks may be inadequate to completely or even partially cover a loss of revenues, an increase in operating and maintenance expenses and/or any necessary replacement or rehabilitation, as applicable. Certain losses of a catastrophic nature (i.e., those caused by force majeure events) may be either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates as to adversely impact the Fund's profitability if such insurance were obtained.

Umbrella Insurance. TSG has in the past and may, from time to time in the future, cause a Fund to purchase, and/or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) for insurance to insure the Fund, the Affiliated General Partner, TSG and/or TSG Personnel and their respective agents, representatives, members of the Advisory Board and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with the activities of the Fund. This generally includes a portion of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses for one or more "umbrella" or other insurance policies maintained by TSG that cover the Fund and/or TSG (including TSG Personnel and their respective agents, representatives, members of the Advisory Board and other indemnified parties). TSG will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs and expenses for such "umbrella" or other insurance policies among the one or more Funds, and/or TSG on a fair and reasonable basis, and may make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would not result in a Fund bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies.

Distributions In Kind. The Governing Documents permit each Affiliated General Partner to distribute such Affiliated General Partner's share of securities resulting from an investment disposition by a Fund to such Affiliated General Partner or its affiliates (including managing directors and employees) in kind, while disposing of Investors' share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the Investors. This ability creates conflicts of interest between such Affiliated General Partners and the Investors, because the Affiliated General Partner has an incentive to cause the Fund to exit an investment at a time that may result in Investors receiving a lesser return on such investment than would be the case if the Affiliated General Partner was prohibited from receiving its proceeds from investments in kind (or was otherwise required to receive its share of investment proceeds in the same form as Investors). Furthermore, each Affiliated General Partner, or its affiliates, may receive distributions in kind from an investment disposition. In the event an Affiliated General Partner, or its affiliates, receive such a distribution, the Affiliated General Partner will generally act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities and may determine to sell the distributed securities (which could include selling its securities prior to the time at which the investor sells its distributed securities), or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as the Affiliated General Partner shall determine. The ability of an Affiliated General Partner to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed

shares creates a conflict of interest between the Affiliated General Partner or affiliate, as an adviser to a Fund, and the Fund. These conflicts may be exacerbated due to the enhanced knowledge and information the Affiliated General Partner has relative to the Investors with respect to such securities.

Withholding Information. The Governing Documents permit each Affiliated General Partner to withhold information from certain Investors in certain circumstances. For instance, information may be withheld from Investors that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. An Affiliated General Partner may elect to withhold certain information to such Investors for reasons relating to the Affiliated General Partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such Investors of receiving such information.

Policies Subject to Change. In certain cases the foregoing summarizes, as of the date of this Brochure, certain of TSG's policies; these are subject to change, and the information relating thereto may be qualified by subsequent disclosure to Investors, limited partner reporting, and any disclosure as otherwise permitted or required by the governing agreements of the Funds.

Cybersecurity Breaches and Identity Theft. Each Fund's service providers depend on information technology systems and, notwithstanding the diligence that each Fund may perform on its service providers, each Fund may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such information technology systems. Each Fund and its service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from both intentional cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users as well as unintentional damage or interruption that, in either case, can result in damage and disruption to hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data and/or misappropriation of confidential information. TSG's, each Fund's and its Portfolio Companies' information and technology systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although TSG has implemented, and its Portfolio Companies will likely implement, various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, TSG, a Fund and/or its Portfolio Companies may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in TSG's, a Fund's and/or its Portfolio Company's operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to Investors (and the beneficial owners of Investors). Such a failure could harm TSG's, a Fund's and/or its Portfolio Company's reputation, subject any such entity and their respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Such damage or interruptions to information technology systems may cause losses to a Fund or individual Investors by interfering with the operations of an Affiliated General Partner, a Fund and/or multiple Funds. A Fund may also incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach,

increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, adverse investor reaction, the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information and reputational damage. Any such breach could expose a Fund and an Affiliated General Partner (which in turn may be indemnified by such Fund) to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. In the event that a Fund incurs any liabilities as a result of a cybersecurity breach, including due to wire fraud, the Affiliated General Partner, TSG and their respective affiliates will not be liable to any Fund for such liabilities unless such cybersecurity breach, including due to wire fraud, is directly attributable to the gross negligence or willful conduct of the Affiliated General Partner, TSG, or the respective affiliate, as the case may be.

Advisors and TSG Operating Partners. TSG engages and retains strategic advisors, consultants (including specialized consultants, external executives and industry advisory roundtable members), including the TSG Digital Operating Partner Team personnel and other similar professionals who are not employees of TSG (such persons, “Operations Support Providers” or “Operating Partners”) and who, from time to time, receive payments from, or allocations with respect to, a Fund’s Portfolio Companies (as well as from TSG or such Fund). The Operations Support Providers are engaged 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 and disposition of such Portfolio Companies (“Operations Support Services”). These services may be high level insight or extensive day-to-day roles, and may include support to an Affiliated General Partner or Portfolio Companies regarding, among other things, the company’s management (including serving in management positions or participating in determining corporate strategy), the company’s supply chain, revenue and margin management (including determining sales/marketing strategy and retail strategy), data intelligence, finance (including generating metrics and reporting and business restructuring), human capital management (including recruiting personnel and determining executive/incentive compensation), information technology, corporate communications, customer service, sustainability (including, strategy, policy and reporting development), real estate matters and similar operational matters. The nature of the relationship with each of the Operations Support Providers and the amount of time devoted or required to be devoted by them varies considerably. In certain cases, they provide an Affiliated General Partner and/or TSG with industry-specific insights and feedback on investment themes, assist in transaction due diligence, make introductions to and provide reference checks on management teams. In other cases, they may take on more extensive roles and serve as executives or directors on the boards of Portfolio Companies or contribute to the origination of new investment opportunities. In certain instances TSG may have formal arrangements with these Operations Support Providers (which may or may not be terminable upon notice by any party), and in other cases the relationships may be more informal. In certain cases, Operations Support Providers have attributes of TSG Personnel (for instance, they may have dedicated office space, receive TSG administrative support services, participate in general meetings or events for TSG Personnel, have TSG e-mail address or business cards), even though they are not employees, affiliates or personnel of TSG. Certain Operations Support Providers may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Funds and/or the Portfolio Companies.

The compensation paid to Operating Support Providers, and fees and expenses associated with Operations Support Services (“Operations Expenses”) are paid and/or reimbursed by Portfolio

Companies and/or a Fund and are not borne by the Affiliated General Partners or TSG. In such circumstances, such payments from, or allocations with respect to, Portfolio Companies and/or a Fund will not be deemed paid to or received by an Affiliated General Partner or TSG and such amounts will not be subject to the offset provisions as described in the Governing Documents. Neither TSG nor any of its affiliates will be entitled to receive any fees from Portfolio Companies in respect of TSG Operating Partners. Operations Expenses are determined at the discretion of a Fund's Affiliated General Partner taking into account the particular Operations Support Services, often include one or more of the following: an annual fee or retainer, a discretionary bonus, a profits or equity interest in the Fund and/or Portfolio Company or other incentive-based compensation (e.g., Carried Interest) to the Operations Support Provider. The amount of such compensation will generally be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Operations Support Provider, a percentage of the value of the Portfolio Company, the invested capital exposed to such Portfolio Company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such companies.

Operations Support Providers and/or other professionals have the right or may be offered the ability to co-invest alongside a Fund, including in those investments in which they are involved, or otherwise participate in equity plans for management of any such Portfolio Company, and such co-investment and/or participation (which generally has the effect of reducing the amount invested by the Fund in any investment) will not be considered as part of TSG's side-by-side co-investment rights. Additionally, and notwithstanding the foregoing, Operations Support Providers and/or other professionals may be (or have the preferred right to be) Investors in Funds and be permitted to participate in TSG's side-by-side co-investment rights. There can be no assurance that any of the Operations Support Providers will continue to serve in such roles and/or continue their arrangements with TSG, the Funds and/or any Portfolio Companies throughout the term of any Fund.

Although the use of Operations Support Providers and allocation of Operations Expenses paid to them subject TSG and its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest, TSG believes any such potential conflicts of interest are mitigated by the expected savings to the Portfolio Companies (and, in turn, the Funds) that will be applied if the cost of the Operation Support Provider is lower than market rates for the services provided, or if the services provided by the Operations Support Providers are consistent with the business strategy TSG has for the relevant Portfolio Company.

Tax Reform Risk. President Trump signed into law a broad-based reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") on December 22, 2017 (the "Tax Act"). There are significant uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of the Tax Act. While additional guidance on the Tax Act is expected, the timing, scope and content of such guidance are not known. Changes to the Code made by the Tax Act and any further changes in tax laws or interpretation of such laws may be adverse to the Funds and their Investors. Changes to the Code made by the Tax Act include treating carried interest as short-term capital gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes if certain new holding period requirements are not met. These new holding period requirements could create a conflict of interest as the tax position of TSG may differ from the tax position of the Investors. The new requirements could affect decisions relating to investments and dispositions, including the structure of investments and the timing and structure

of dispositions by the Funds, which could adversely affect returns for Investors. In addition, these new holding period requirements could subject employees or other individuals who hold direct or indirect interests in TSG to higher rates of U.S. federal income tax on such carried interest than was the case under prior law. This could make it more difficult for TSG to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for the Funds.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters. While ESG is only one of the many factors TSG will consider in making an investment, there is no guarantee that TSG will successfully implement and make investments in companies that creates positive environmental, social or governance (“ESG”) impact while enhancing long-term shareholder value and achieving financial returns. To the extent that TSG engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, such engagements may not achieve the desired financial and social results, or the market or society may not view any such changes as desirable. Successful engagement efforts on the part of TSG will depend on TSG’s skill in properly identifying and analyzing material ESG and other factors, and there can be no assurance that the strategy or techniques employed will be successful. Considering ESG qualities when evaluating an investment may result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on TSG’s view of certain ESG-related and other factors, carries the risk that TSG may underperform funds that do not take ESG-related factors into account because the market may ultimately have a different view of a particular company’s performance than that anticipated by TSG.

Consideration of ESG factors may affect TSG’s exposure to certain companies, sectors, regions, countries or types of investments, which could negatively impact TSG’s performance depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. There is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by TSG or any judgment exercised by TSG will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. In evaluating a company, TSG is dependent upon information and data obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could cause TSG to incorrectly assess a company’s ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. ESG-related practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, and a company’s ESG-related practices or TSG’s assessment of such practices may change over time.

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers. Misconduct by employees of TSG, service providers to TSG or the Funds and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to such Funds. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Funds, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Funds and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to such Funds. TSG has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that TSG will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Coronavirus Outbreak Risks. The global outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”), together with resulting voluntary and U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. governmental

actions, including, without limitation, mandatory business closures, public gathering limitations, restrictions on travel and quarantines, has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. COVID-19 has and is expected to continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many, if not all, aspects of the regional, national and global economy. In particular, the COVID-19 outbreak has already, and will continue to, adversely affect the Fund's investments and the industries in which they operate. Furthermore, TSG's ability to operate effectively, including the ability of its personnel or its service providers and other contractors to function, communicate and travel to the extent necessary to carry out the Funds' investment strategies and objectives and TSG's business and to satisfy its obligations to the funds, their investors, and pursuant to applicable law, has been, and will continue to be, impaired. The spread of COVID-19 among TSG's personnel and its service providers would also significantly affect TSG's ability to properly oversee the affairs of the Funds (particularly to the extent such impacted personnel include key investment professionals or other members of senior management), which could result in a temporary or permanent suspension of a Fund's investment activities or operations. The full effects, duration and costs of the COVID-19 pandemic are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to evolve.

Public Health Risk. Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and most recently, the coronavirus. The outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy, and business activity in any of the countries in which the Fund may invest and thereby adversely affect the performance of the Funds' Investments.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to TSG.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

TSG is affiliated with TSG Consumer UK LLP (“TSG UK”), a United Kingdom limited liability partnership. TSG UK provides sub-advisory services exclusively to TSG. TSG UK is not required to be registered under the Advisers Act; however, it operates in compliance with certain related requirements and undertakings as prescribed by the SEC.

The Affiliated General Partners are related persons of TSG and serve as the general partners to the Funds and in connection therewith maintain investments in the Funds and are entitled to receive performance-based compensation from the Funds in the form of Carried Interest. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among TSG, the Affiliated General Partners and the Funds, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 6 and Item 8 above.

Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics

TSG has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that is designed to meet the requirements of Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act. The Code applies to TSG’s “Access Persons.” Access Persons include, generally, any member, principal, officer or director of TSG and any employee or other personnel of TSG and its affiliates and certain independent contractors (collectively “TSG Personnel”) who, in relation to the Funds (1) has access to non-public information regarding any purchase or sale of securities, or non-public information regarding securities holdings or (2) is involved in making securities recommendations, executing securities recommendations, or has access to such recommendations that are non-public. All TSG Personnel who have knowledge of the Funds’ operations or investments are deemed to be Access Persons. In addition, certain other individuals may also be deemed to be Access Persons.

The Code sets forth a standard of business conduct that takes into account TSG’s status as a fiduciary to the Funds and requires Access Persons to comply with applicable federal securities laws. The Code also sets forth certain personal trading procedures, including certain reporting and pre-clearance obligations. Access Persons and their families and households may purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for a Fund, subject to the terms of the Code. The Code also describes TSG’s duty to protect material non-public information about securities/investment recommendations provided to (or made on behalf of) the Funds.

Access Persons are required to promptly bring violations of the Code to the attention of TSG’s Chief Compliance Officer. All Access Persons are provided with a copy of the Code and are required to acknowledge receipt of the Code upon hire and on at least an annual basis thereafter.

Conflicts of Interest.

TSG and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund will, from time to time conflict with the interests of TSG, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how TSG addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

In the cases of all conflicts of interest, TSG’s determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using TSG’s best judgment, but in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, TSG will consider various factors, including the interests of the Funds with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer-term courses of dealing. If any matter arises that TSG and/or its affiliates determine in their good faith constitutes a conflict of interest, TSG and its affiliates will take such actions as they determine in good faith are necessary or appropriate to ameliorate the conflict (and upon taking such actions the Affiliated General Partners and/or its affiliates will be relieved of any liability for such conflict to the fullest extent

permitted by law and shall be deemed to have satisfied applicable fiduciary duties related thereto to the fullest extent permitted by law). These actions may include, by way of example and without limitation, (i) considering the appropriateness of an investment from the viewpoint of a Fund; (ii) disposing of the security giving rise to the conflict of interest; (iii) in connection with a matter giving rise to a conflict of interest, consulting with the Advisory Board regarding the conflict of interest and either obtaining a waiver or consent from the Advisory Board of the conflict of interest or acting in a manner, or pursuant to standards or procedures, approved by the Advisory Board with respect to such conflict of interest; (iv) disclosing the conflict to the Investors; (v) engaging an unaffiliated third party to resolve such conflict, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price, (vi) implementing certain policies and procedures designed to ameliorate such conflict of interest and (vii) ensuring that prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each Investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of such Fund. While TSG endeavors to resolve all conflicts in a fair and impartial manner, there can be no assurance that its own interests will not influence its conduct and decisions.

In addition, certain provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents are designed to protect the interests of Investors in situations where conflicts or potential conflicts exist, although these provisions do not eliminate such conflicts. There can be no assurance that TSG will identify all conflicts of interest and, in certain instances, some of such conflicts of interest may be resolved in a manner adverse to a Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objectives. By acquiring an interest in a Fund, each Investor will be deemed to have (x) acknowledged and consented to the existence or resolution of any such actual, apparent or potential conflicts of interest (including, without limitation, those described in this section) and the operation of the Fund subject to those conflicts and (y) waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest. The following briefly summarizes some of these conflicts, but is not intended to be an exclusive list of all such conflicts. Other conflicts are disclosed throughout this Brochure and the Brochure should be read in its entirety. Any references to the Affiliated General Partners and TSG in this section will be deemed to include their respective affiliates, partners, members, shareholders, officers, directors and employees.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

As explained in Item 4 above, TSG serves as the investment manager to the Funds. As described in Item 8 above, TSG Personnel also invest, directly and indirectly, in certain of the Funds' investments, through the Affiliated General Partners and/or other investment vehicles, and such investments generally are not subject to the management or performance-based fees described in Item 4 above.

The fact that TSG Personnel have financial ownership interests in the Funds and/or the Fund's investments creates a potential conflict in that it could cause TSG to make different investment decisions than if such parties did not have such financial ownership interests. Such ownership interests are authorized under the relevant Governing Documents and/or are subject to TSG's personal securities transaction pre-clearance and reporting requirements, as applicable.

TSG seeks to address these potential conflicts through regular monitoring of the Funds' portfolios for consistency with objectives, strategies, and investment guidelines. Further, the senior management of TSG carefully consider the risks involved in any investments and TSG provides extensive disclosure to Investors regarding the potential risks that come with an investment in the Funds. TSG manages the potential conflicts of interest inherent in Access Person personal trading by rigorous enforcement of its Code, which contains pre-clearance and reporting requirements for Access Persons.

TSG maintains a "Restricted List" with the names of issuers of securities about which TSG or its affiliates (including Access Persons) have learned material, non-public information. In order to minimize the risk of improper transactions all of the publicly-traded affiliates of such Portfolio Companies, will be placed on the Restricted List. Further Portfolio Companies may also be placed on the Restricted List as needed. Access Persons are strictly prohibited from trading securities on the Restricted List.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

TSG invests in private transactions that are not executed on an exchange and does not typically utilize brokers. Notwithstanding the above, in the past, TSG has and may in the future utilize brokers and investment banks in connection with the purchase and/or sale of Portfolio Companies. However, to meet its fiduciary duties to the Funds, TSG has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling publicly traded securities. Any such purchases or sales will be executed in accordance with best execution. “Best execution” means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer. Best execution is not limited solely to the consideration of the best available commission rate.

In determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular transaction, TSG takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker’s or dealer’s execution capability, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker or dealer, and the quality of service rendered by the broker or dealer in other transactions. In addition, TSG may consider the use of Electronic Communications Networks (“ECNs”) when placing trades on behalf of the Funds. When purchasing or selling over-the-counter securities with market makers, TSG generally seeks to select market makers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold.

In order to monitor best execution, TSG will periodically monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of TSG and each Fund.

TSG does not receive “soft dollars” in connection with its use of broker-dealers.

Aggregation of Trades

TSG invests in private transactions that are not executed on an exchange and does not typically utilize brokers. However, TSG and its affiliates may aggregate (or bunch) the orders of more than one Fund for the purchase or sale of the same publicly traded security. TSG would employ this practice because larger transactions may enable them to obtain better overall prices, including lower commission costs or mark-ups or mark-downs. TSG may combine orders on behalf of Funds with orders for other Funds for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, TSG and its affiliates generally aggregate trade orders for publicly traded securities so that each participating Fund will receive the average price for each execution of a transaction.

If an order for more than one Fund for a publicly traded security cannot be fully executed, allocation shall be made based upon TSG’s procedures for allocation of investment opportunities, as described in Item 8 above.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

TSG's Funds are under continuous review by the principals and the investment committee of TSG. Such reviews include a review of investment performance, the suitability of the investments used to meet policy and investment objectives. TSG considers, among other things, investment performance, each Portfolio Company's and the overall portfolio's sensitivity to economic and market changes, and whether anything has changed subsequent to an initial investment decision that impacts the risk or potential return.

Reporting

TSG will typically send all Investors within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year of the applicable Fund (subject to reasonable delays) the audited financial statements of the Fund, including a balance sheet and statements of income and Investors' capital. TSG also provides each Investor with annual tax information necessary for completion of its tax returns.

In addition, Investors receive unaudited financial statements and other information pertaining to the Funds on a quarterly basis. TSG and the applicable Affiliated General Partner, if any, will from time to time, in their 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

While not a client solicitation arrangement, TSG has in the past and may, from time to time in the future compensate certain third party placement agents for referring prospective investors during the capital raising periods for certain of the Funds. Such persons will generally receive a fee in an amount equal to a percentage of the capital commitments or interests made by such potential investors to such Fund that are subsequently accepted. TSG or the Affiliated General Partners will assume full economic responsibility (through an offset to the Advisory Fee) for all placement fees, if any, paid to third parties for referring prospective investors to TSG.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to TSG.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the applicable Governing Documents and subject to the direction and control of the Affiliated General Partner of each Fund, TSG has discretionary authority to manage the Funds. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, and not individually to the Investors. As explained in Item 4 above, each Fund's investment strategy is set forth in detail in such Fund's Governing Documents. Investors do not have the ability to impose limitations on TSG's discretionary authority. Further, prospective investors in the Funds are subject to a limited partnership agreement which includes a power of attorney.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

TSG understands and appreciates the importance of proxy voting. TSG has adopted proxy voting and procedures that are designed to ensure that when TSG votes proxies with respect to securities held on behalf of Funds, such proxies are voted in the Funds' best interests, in the judgment of TSG to the extent reasonably practicable. The procedures also require that TSG identify and address conflicts of interest between TSG, its related persons and its Funds.

Given TSG's business as a private equity fund manager, it is anticipated that it will be extremely rare that TSG will receive proxies with respect to securities held on behalf of Funds. To the extent that TSG controls a Portfolio Company, such voting will not be required. However, there are situations where private companies could have proxy issues (e.g. a private company needs approval of investors to make changes to board of directors, auditors, etc.). In such situations, TSG would have authority to vote proxies on behalf of Funds (assuming that TSG does not otherwise have control over the Portfolio Company and exercise such authority through control of the Portfolio Company's board of directors).

If a material conflict is identified, TSG will determine what course of action is in the best interests of the affected Investors (which may include utilizing an independent third party to vote such proxies, TSG voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the procedures in what it believes to be in the best interest of its Funds, or whether taking some other action may be more appropriate). Further, TSG will determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to affected Investors and give such Investors the opportunity to vote the proxies in question themselves.

The Chief Compliance Officer or his designee delivers proxies in accordance with instructions related to such proxy. TSG keeps a record of its proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy statements received, votes cast, all communications received and internal documents created that were material to voting decisions and each client request for proxy voting records and TSG's response for the previous five years.

Investors generally do not have the ability to direct proxy votes. Clients may obtain additional information regarding how TSG voted proxies and may obtain a copy of TSG's proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting TSG at jduran@tsgconsumer.com.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to TSG.