

Carlyle Group L.P.
Form 10-Q
May 01, 2019

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____
Commission File Number: 001-35538

The Carlyle Group L.P.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 45-2832612
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C., 20004-2505
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(202) 729-5626
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common units representing limited partner interests	CG	The Nasdaq Global Select Market
5.875% Series A Preferred Units	TCGP	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

The number of the registrant’s common units representing limited partner interests outstanding as of April 26, 2019 was 110,105,553.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements related to our expectations regarding the performance of our business, our financial results, our liquidity and capital resources, contingencies, our distribution policy, and other non-historical statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of words such as “outlook,” “believes,” “expects,” “potential,” “continues,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “approximately,” “predicts,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates,” “anticipates” or the negative version of these words and other comparable words. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause actual outcomes or results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements including, but not limited to, those described under the section entitled “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on February 13, 2019, as such factors may be updated from time to time in our periodic filings with the SEC, which are accessible on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this report and in our other periodic filings with the SEC. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Website and Social Media Disclosure

We use our website (www.carlyle.com), our corporate Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/onecarlyle/>) and our corporate Twitter account (@OneCarlyle) as channels of distribution of material company information. For example, financial and other material information regarding our company is routinely posted on and accessible at www.carlyle.com. Accordingly, investors should monitor these channels, in addition to following our press releases, SEC filings and public conference calls and webcasts. In addition, you may automatically receive email alerts and other information about Carlyle when you enroll your email address by visiting the “Email Alert Subscription” section at <http://ir.carlyle.com/alerts.cfm>. The contents of our website and social media channels are not, however, a part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are not incorporated by reference herein.

Unless the context suggests otherwise, references in this report to “Carlyle,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to The Carlyle Group L.P. and its consolidated subsidiaries. When we refer to the “partners of The Carlyle Group L.P.,” we are referring specifically to the common unitholders and our general partner and any others who may from time to time be partners of that specific Delaware limited partnership. When we refer to our “senior Carlyle professionals,” we are referring to the partner-level personnel of our firm. References in this report to the ownership of the senior Carlyle professionals include the ownership of personal planning vehicles of these individuals. When we refer to the “Carlyle Holdings partnerships” or “Carlyle Holdings”, we are referring to Carlyle Holdings I L.P., Carlyle Holdings II L.P., and Carlyle Holdings III L.P.

“Carlyle funds,” “our funds” and “our investment funds” refer to the investment funds and vehicles advised by Carlyle.

“Carry funds” generally refers to closed-end investment vehicles, in which commitments are drawn down over a specified investment period, and in which the general partner receives a special residual allocation of income from limited partners, which we refer to as carried interest, in the event that specified investment returns are achieved by the fund. Disclosures referring to carry funds will also include the impact of certain commitments which do not earn carried interest, but are either part of, or associated with our carry funds. The rate of carried interest, as well as the share of carried interest allocated to Carlyle, may vary across the carry fund platform. Carry funds generally include the following investment vehicles across our four business segments:

Corporate Private Equity: Buyout, middle market and growth capital funds advised by Carlyle

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Real Assets: Real estate, power, infrastructure and energy funds advised by Carlyle, as well as certain energy funds advised by our strategic partner NGP Energy Capital Management (“NGP”) in which Carlyle is entitled to receive a share of carried interest (“NGP Carry Funds”)

Global Credit: Distressed credit, energy credit, opportunistic credit, corporate mezzanine funds, aircraft financing and servicing, and other closed-end credit funds advised by Carlyle

Investment Solutions: Funds and vehicles advised by AlpInvest Partners B.V. (“AlpInvest”) and Metropolitan Real Estate Equity Management, LLC (“Metropolitan”), which include primary fund, secondary and co-investment strategies

Carry funds specifically exclude certain funds advised by NGP in which Carlyle is not entitled to receive a share of carried interest (or “NGP Predecessor Funds”), collateralized loan obligation vehicles (“CLOs”), business development companies, and our former hedge fund platform.

For an explanation of the fund acronyms used throughout this Quarterly Report, refer to “Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation - Our Family of Funds.”

“Fee-earning assets under management” or “Fee-earning AUM” refers to the assets we manage or advise from which we derive recurring fund management fees. Our Fee-earning AUM is generally based on one of the following, once fees have been activated:

- (a) the amount of limited partner capital commitments, generally for carry funds where the original investment period has not expired, for AlpInvest carry funds during the commitment fee period and for Metropolitan carry funds during the weighted-average investment period of the underlying funds;
- (b) the remaining amount of limited partner invested capital at cost, generally for carry funds and certain co-investment vehicles where the original investment period has expired, Metropolitan carry funds after the expiration of the weighted-average investment period of the underlying funds, and one of our business development companies;
- (c) the amount of aggregate fee-earning collateral balance at par of our CLOs and other securitization vehicles, as defined in the fund indentures (typically exclusive of equities and defaulted positions) as of the quarterly cut-off date;
- (d) the external investor portion of the net asset value of our hedge fund and fund of hedge funds vehicles (pre redemptions and subscriptions), as well as certain carry funds;
- (e) the gross assets (including assets acquired with leverage), excluding cash and cash equivalents, of one of our business development companies and certain carry funds; or
- (f) the lower of cost or fair value of invested capital, generally for AlpInvest carry funds where the commitment fee period has expired and certain carry funds where the investment period has expired.

“Assets under management” or “AUM” refers to the assets we manage or advise. Our AUM equals the sum of the following:

- (a) the aggregate fair value of our carry funds and related co-investment vehicles, NGP Predecessor Funds and separately managed accounts, plus the capital that Carlyle is entitled to call from investors in those funds and vehicles (including Carlyle commitments to those funds and vehicles and those of senior Carlyle professionals and employees) pursuant to the terms of their capital commitments to those funds and vehicles;
- (b) the amount of aggregate collateral balance and principal cash at par or aggregate principal amount of the notes of our CLOs and other structured products (inclusive of all positions);
- (c) the net asset value (pre-redemptions and subscriptions) of our long/short credit, emerging markets, multi-product macroeconomic, fund of hedge funds vehicles, mutual fund and other hedge funds; and
- (d) the gross assets (including assets acquired with leverage) of our business development companies, plus the capital that Carlyle is entitled to call from investors in those vehicles pursuant to the terms of their capital commitments to those vehicles.

We include in our calculation of AUM and Fee-earning AUM certain energy and renewable resources funds that we jointly advise with Riverstone Holdings L.L.C. (“Riverstone”) and the NGP Predecessor Funds and NGP Carry Funds (collectively, the “NGP Energy Funds”) that are advised by NGP.

For most of our carry funds, total AUM includes the fair value of the capital invested, whereas Fee-earning AUM includes the amount of capital commitments or the remaining amount of invested capital, depending on whether the original investment period for the fund has expired. As such, Fee-earning AUM may be greater than total AUM when the aggregate fair value of the remaining investments is less than the cost of those investments.

Our calculations of AUM and Fee-earning AUM may differ from the calculations of other asset managers. As a result, these measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other asset managers. In addition, our calculation of AUM (but not Fee-earning AUM) includes uncalled commitments to, and the fair value of invested capital in, our investment

funds from Carlyle and our personnel, regardless of whether such commitments or invested capital are subject to management fees, incentive fees or performance allocations. Our calculations of AUM or Fee-earning AUM are not based on any definition of AUM or Fee-earning AUM that is set forth in the agreements governing the investment funds that we manage or advise.

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The Carlyle Group L.P.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in millions)

	March 31, 2019 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2018
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 723.0	\$ 629.6
Cash and cash equivalents held at Consolidated Funds	213.9	247.5
Restricted cash	5.1	8.7
Corporate treasury investments	28.4	51.7
Investments, including accrued performance allocations of \$3,705.8 million and \$3,480.0 million as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	6,236.5	5,697.5
Investments of Consolidated Funds	4,031.0	5,286.6
Due from affiliates and other receivables, net	300.9	441.1
Due from affiliates and other receivables of Consolidated Funds, net	45.3	135.4
Fixed assets, net	99.8	95.1
Lease right-of-use assets, net	247.4	—
Deposits and other	57.4	49.3
Intangible assets, net	74.0	77.3
Deferred tax assets	180.1	194.4
Total assets	\$ 12,242.8	\$ 12,914.2
Liabilities and partners' capital		
Debt obligations	\$ 1,537.2	\$ 1,550.4
Loans payable of Consolidated Funds	3,750.0	4,840.1
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	308.3	442.2
Accrued compensation and benefits	2,202.9	2,222.3
Due to affiliates	180.8	174.0
Deferred revenue	307.7	111.3
Deferred tax liabilities	64.3	64.3
Other liabilities of Consolidated Funds	372.1	610.1
Lease liabilities	320.5	—
Accrued giveback obligations	63.2	63.2
Total liabilities	9,107.0	10,077.9
Commitments and contingencies		
Series A preferred units (16,000,000 units issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively)	387.5	387.5
Partners' capital (common units 110,105,553 and 107,746,443 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively)	779.2	673.4
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(81.5	) (83.3
Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	290.0	324.2
Non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	1,760.6	1,534.5
Total partners' capital	3,135.8	2,836.3
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 12,242.8	\$ 12,914.2
See accompanying notes.		

The Carlyle Group L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions, except unit and per unit data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenues		
Fund management fees	\$353.4	\$ 264.5
Incentive fees	8.1	6.3
Investment income (loss)		
Performance allocations	349.1	308.1
Principal investment income	301.8	54.1
Total investment income	650.9	362.2
Interest and other income	22.2	22.5
Interest and other income of Consolidated Funds	52.4	47.3
Total revenues	1,087.0	702.8
Expenses		
Compensation and benefits		
Cash-based compensation and benefits	210.5	187.3
Equity-based compensation	36.0	84.9
Performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation	185.4	158.0
Total compensation and benefits	431.9	430.2
General, administrative and other expenses	112.5	95.0
Interest	19.7	17.9
Interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds	38.1	35.9
Other non-operating expenses	0.3	0.3
Total expenses	602.5	579.3
Other income		
Net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds	(14.2)	2.0
Income before provision for income taxes	470.3	125.5
Provision for income taxes	24.0	7.8
Net income	446.3	117.7
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	(4.5)	11.0
Net income attributable to Carlyle Holdings	450.8	106.7
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	307.9	67.0
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P.	142.9	39.7
Net income attributable to Series A Preferred Unitholders	5.9	5.9
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. Common Unitholders	\$137.0	\$ 33.8
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. per common unit (see Note 11)		
Basic	\$1.25	\$ 0.34
Diluted	\$1.18	\$ 0.30
Weighted-average common units		
Basic	109,210,460	732,493
Diluted	115,818,538	303,988

Substantially all revenue is earned from affiliates of the Partnership. See accompanying notes.

The Carlyle Group L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income	\$446.3	\$117.7
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1.9	30.6
Unrealized gains on Fortitude Re available-for-sale securities	5.6	—
Defined benefit plans		
Unrealized gain (loss) for the period	1.7	(1.0)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gain during the period, included in cash-based compensation and benefits expense	0.3	0.2
Other comprehensive income	9.5	29.8
Comprehensive income	455.8	147.5
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	4.2	(22.3)
Comprehensive income attributable to Carlyle Holdings	460.0	125.2
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	(314.0)	(79.8)
Comprehensive income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P.	\$146.0	\$45.4
See accompanying notes.		

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The Carlyle Group L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Partners' Capital
(Unaudited)
(Dollars and units in millions)

	Common Units	Preferred Equity	Partners' Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non- controlling Interests in Consolidated Entities	Non- controlling Interests in Carlyle Holdings	Total Partners' Capital
Balance at December 31, 2018	107.7	\$387.5	\$673.4	\$ (83.3)	\$ 324.2	\$1,534.5	\$2,836.3
Reallocation of ownership interests in Carlyle Holdings	—	—	13.3	(1.1)	—	(12.2)	—
Exchange of Carlyle Holdings units for common units	0.2	—	1.4	(0.2)	—	(1.2)	—
Units repurchased	(0.6)	—	(10.4)	—	—	—	(10.4)
Deferred tax effects resulting from acquisition of interests in Carlyle Holdings	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Equity-based compensation	—	—	12.0	—	—	25.4	37.4
Issuances of common units for equity-based awards	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	2.2
Distributions	—	(5.9)	(47.4)	—	(32.2)	(99.4)	(184.9)
Net income (loss)	—	5.9	137.0	—	(4.5)	307.9	446.3
Cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption of ASU 2016-2	—	—	(0.2)	—	—	(0.5)	(0.7)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.9
Unrealized gains on Fortitude Re available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	1.8	—	3.8	5.6
Defined benefit plans, net	—	—	—	0.6	—	1.4	2.0
Balance at March 31, 2019	110.1	\$387.5	\$779.2	\$ (81.5)	\$ 290.0	\$1,760.6	\$3,135.8
	Common Units	Preferred Equity	Partners' Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non- controlling Interests in Consolidated Entities	Non- controlling Interests in Carlyle Holdings	Total Partners' Capital
Balance at December 31, 2017	100.1	\$387.5	\$701.8	\$ (72.7)	\$ 404.7	\$1,527.7	\$2,949.0
Reallocation of ownership interests in Carlyle Holdings	—	—	(0.1)	(0.2)	—	0.3	—
Exchange of Carlyle Holdings units for common units	0.9	—	6.6	(0.7)	—	(5.9)	—
Deferred tax effects resulting from acquisition of interests in Carlyle Holdings	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.4
Equity-based compensation	—	—	22.0	—	—	63.3	85.3
Issuances of common units for equity-based awards	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—	3.4	—	3.4
Distributions	—	(5.9)	(33.2)	—	(21.1)	(77.5)	(137.7)

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Net income	—	5.9	33.8	—	11.0	67.0	117.7
Cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption of ASU 2016-16	—	—	(1.2)	—	—	(2.9)	(4.1)
Cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption of ASU 2014-09	—	—	(0.3)	—	—	(0.5)	(0.8)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	5.9	11.3	13.4	30.6
Defined benefit plans, net	—	—	—	(0.2)	—	(0.6)	(0.8)
Balance at March 31, 2018	101.4	\$ 387.5	\$ 729.8	\$ (67.9)	\$ 409.3	\$ 1,584.3	\$ 3,043.0

The Carlyle Group L.P.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$446.3	\$117.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	14.8	10.7
Equity-based compensation	36.0	84.9
Non-cash performance allocations and incentive fees	(167.8)	(71.9)
Other non-cash amounts	11.1	6.9
Consolidated Funds related:		
Realized/unrealized (gain) loss on investments of Consolidated Funds	(1.1)	15.4
Realized/unrealized (gain) loss from loans payable of Consolidated Funds	15.3	(17.4)
Purchases of investments by Consolidated Funds	(310.4)	(911.1)
Proceeds from sale and settlements of investments by Consolidated Funds	598.8	529.9
Non-cash interest income, net	(0.8)	(0.9)
Change in cash and cash equivalents held at Consolidated Funds	14.1	311.6
Change in other receivables held at Consolidated Funds	88.1	(128.7)
Change in other liabilities held at Consolidated Funds	(225.2)	(3.9)
Principal investment income	(299.7)	(53.8)
Purchases of investments	(67.4)	(100.7)
Purchase of investment in Fortitude Re	(3.9)	—
Proceeds from the sale of investments	138.7	225.2
Payments of contingent consideration	—	(37.5)
Changes in deferred taxes, net	14.7	(2.8)
Change in due from affiliates and other receivables	59.9	5.1
Change in deposits and other	(8.4)	(12.1)
Change in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(68.9)	(38.3)
Change in accrued compensation and benefits	(137.6)	(82.9)
Change in due to affiliates	(2.2)	(15.5)
Change in lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	(1.1)	—
Change in deferred revenue	197.7	147.5
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	341.0	(22.6)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of fixed assets, net	(7.1)	(4.7)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7.1)	(4.7)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of term loan	(25.0)	—
Payments on debt obligations	(6.8)	(6.8)
Proceeds from debt obligations, net of financing costs	20.5	34.5
Net borrowings (payments) on loans payable of Consolidated Funds	(157.1)	180.6
Distributions to common unitholders	(47.4)	(33.2)
Distributions to preferred unitholders	(5.9)	(5.9)
Distributions to non-controlling interest holders in Carlyle Holdings	(99.4)	(77.5)

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Contributions from non-controlling interest holders	2.2	3.4
Distributions to non-controlling interest holders	(9.8)	(21.1)
Common units repurchased	(10.4)	—
Change in due to/from affiliates financing activities	87.3	(19.2)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(251.8)	54.8
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	7.7	21.7
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	89.8	49.2
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	638.3	1,028.8
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$728.1	\$1,078.0
Supplemental non-cash disclosures		
Net increase (decrease) in partners' capital and accumulated other comprehensive income related to reallocation of ownership interest in Carlyle Holdings	\$12.2	\$(0.3)
Non-cash distributions to non-controlling interest holders	\$(22.4)	\$—
Net asset impact of deconsolidation of Consolidated Funds	\$(13.1)	\$—
Tax effect from acquisition of Carlyle Holdings partnership units:		
Deferred tax asset	\$0.6	\$1.9
Tax receivable agreement liability	\$0.5	\$1.5
Total partners' capital	\$0.1	\$0.4
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$723.0	\$1,068.2
Restricted cash	5.1	9.8
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$728.1	\$1,078.0
Cash and cash equivalents held at Consolidated Funds	\$213.9	\$355.9
See accompanying notes.		

The Carlyle Group L.P.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

The Carlyle Group L.P., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, is one of the world's largest global investment firms that originates, structures and acts as lead equity investor in management-led buyouts, strategic minority equity investments, equity private placements, consolidations and buildups, growth capital financings, real estate opportunities, bank loans, high-yield debt, distressed assets, mezzanine debt and other investment opportunities. The Carlyle Group L.P. is a Delaware limited partnership formed on July 18, 2011, which is managed and operated by its general partner, Carlyle Group Management L.L.C., which is in turn wholly-owned and controlled by Carlyle's founders and other senior Carlyle professionals. Except as otherwise indicated by the context, references to the "Partnership" or "Carlyle" refer to The Carlyle Group L.P., together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

Carlyle provides investment management services to, and has transactions with, various private equity funds, real estate funds, private credit funds, collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), and other investment products sponsored by the Partnership for the investment of client assets in the normal course of business. Carlyle typically serves as the general partner, investment manager or collateral manager, making day-to-day investment decisions concerning the assets of these products. Carlyle operates its business through four reportable segments: Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets, Global Credit, and Investment Solutions (see Note 14).

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries. In addition, certain Carlyle-affiliated funds, related co-investment entities, certain CLOs managed by the Partnership (collectively the "Consolidated Funds") have been consolidated in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements pursuant to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), as described in Note 2. The consolidation of the Consolidated Funds generally has a gross-up effect on assets, liabilities and cash flows, and generally has no effect on the net income attributable to the Partnership. The economic ownership interests of the other investors in the Consolidated Funds are reflected as non-controlling interests in consolidated entities in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements (see Note 2). The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP for interim financial information. These statements, including notes, have not been audited, exclude some of the disclosures required for annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The operating results presented for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the entire year. In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, which are necessary for the fair presentation of the financial condition and results of operations for the interim periods presented.

To simplify the statement of operations, the Partnership condensed the presentation of performance allocations, principal investment income and performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation effective with the three months ended December 31, 2018, and no longer presents the realized and unrealized components of these line items. The accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 has been recast to reflect this presentation change. The realized and unrealized components of performance allocations and principal investment income are included in Note 4. The realized and unrealized components of performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation are included in Note 6.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The Partnership consolidates all entities that it controls either through a majority voting interest or as the primary beneficiary of variable interest entities (“VIEs”).

The Partnership evaluates (1) whether it holds a variable interest in an entity, (2) whether the entity is a VIE, and (3) whether the Partnership's involvement would make it the primary beneficiary. In evaluating whether the Partnership holds a variable interest, fees (including management fees, incentive fees and performance allocations) that are customary and commensurate with the level of services provided, and where the Partnership does not hold other economic interests in the entity that would absorb more than an insignificant amount of the expected losses or returns of the entity, are not considered

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variable interests. The Partnership considers all economic interests, including indirect interests, to determine if a fee is considered a variable interest.

For those entities where the Partnership holds a variable interest, the Partnership determines whether each of these entities qualifies as a VIE and, if so, whether or not the Partnership is the primary beneficiary. The assessment of whether the entity is a VIE is generally performed qualitatively, which requires judgment. These judgments include: (a) determining whether the equity investment at risk is sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, (b) evaluating whether the equity holders, as a group, can make decisions that have a significant effect on the economic performance of the entity, (c) determining whether two or more parties' equity interests should be aggregated, and (d) determining whether the equity investors have proportionate voting rights to their obligations to absorb losses or rights to receive returns from an entity.

For entities that are determined to be VIEs, the Partnership consolidates those entities where it has concluded it is the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is defined as the variable interest holder with (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. In evaluating whether the Partnership is the primary beneficiary, the Partnership evaluates its economic interests in the entity held either directly or indirectly by the Partnership.

As of March 31, 2019, assets and liabilities of the consolidated VIEs reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets were \$4.3 billion and \$4.2 billion, respectively. Except to the extent of the consolidated assets of the VIEs, the holders of the consolidated VIEs' liabilities generally do not have recourse to the Partnership. Substantially all of the Partnership's Consolidated Funds are CLOs, which are VIEs that issue loans payable that are backed by diversified collateral asset portfolios consisting primarily of loans or structured debt. In exchange for managing the collateral for the CLOs, the Partnership earns investment management fees, including in some cases subordinated management fees and contingent incentive fees. In cases where the Partnership consolidates the CLOs (primarily because of a retained interest that is significant to the CLO), those management fees have been eliminated as intercompany transactions. As of March 31, 2019, the Partnership held \$163.4 million of investments in these CLOs which represents its maximum risk of loss. The Partnership's investments in these CLOs are generally subordinated to other interests in the entities and entitle the Partnership to receive a pro rata portion of the residual cash flows, if any, from the entities. Investors in the CLOs have no recourse against the Partnership for any losses sustained in the CLO structure.

Entities that do not qualify as VIEs are generally assessed for consolidation as voting interest entities. Under the voting interest entity model, the Partnership consolidates those entities it controls through a majority voting interest. All significant inter-entity transactions and balances of entities consolidated have been eliminated.

Investments in Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Partnership holds variable interests in certain VIEs that are not consolidated because the Partnership is not the primary beneficiary, including its investments in certain CLOs and strategic investment in NGP Management Company, L.L.C. ("NGP Management" and, together with its affiliates, "NGP"). Refer to Note 4 for information on the strategic investment in NGP. The Partnership's involvement with such entities is in the form of direct equity interests and fee arrangements. The maximum exposure to loss represents the loss of assets recognized by the Partnership relating to its variable interests in these unconsolidated entities. The Partnership's maximum exposure to loss relates to the Partnership's investments in the unconsolidated VIEs and was \$1,181.1 million as of March 31, 2019 and \$1,152.4 million as of December 31, 2018.

Additionally, as of March 31, 2019, the Partnership had \$131.3 million and \$17.2 million recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheet related to performance allocation and management fee arrangements, respectively, related to the unconsolidated VIEs.

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Management has determined that the Partnership's Funds are investment companies under U.S. GAAP for the purposes of financial reporting. U.S. GAAP for an investment company requires investments to be recorded at estimated fair value and the unrealized gains and/or losses in an investment's fair value are recognized on a current basis in the statements of operations. Additionally, the Funds do not consolidate their majority-owned and controlled investments (the "Portfolio Companies"). In the preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, the Partnership has retained the specialized accounting for the Funds.

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All of the investments held and notes issued by the Consolidated Funds are presented at their estimated fair values in the Partnership's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Interest and other income of the Consolidated Funds as well as interest expense and other expenses of the Consolidated Funds are included in the Partnership's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management's estimates are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Partnership's accounting policies. Assumptions and estimates regarding the valuation of investments and their resulting impact on performance allocations involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity and these assumptions and estimates may be significant to the consolidated financial statements and the resulting impact on performance allocations and incentive fees. Actual results could differ from these estimates and such differences could be material.

Business Combinations

The Partnership accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting, under which the purchase price of the acquisition is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using the fair values determined by management as of the acquisition date. Contingent consideration obligations that are elements of consideration transferred are recognized as of the acquisition date as part of the fair value transferred in exchange for the acquired business. Acquisition-related costs incurred in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Revenue Recognition

The Partnership recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Revenue is recognized when the Partnership transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Partnership expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. ASC 606 includes a five-step framework that requires an entity to: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Partnership accounts for performance allocations that represent a performance-based capital allocation from fund limited partners to the Partnership (commonly known as "carried interest", which comprises substantially all of the Partnership's previously reported performance fee revenues) as earnings from financial assets within the scope of ASC 323, Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures, and therefore are not in the scope of ASC 606. In accordance with ASC 323, the Partnership records equity method income (losses) as a component of investment income based on the change in its proportionate claim on net assets of the investment fund, including performance allocations, assuming the investment fund was liquidated as of each reporting date pursuant to each fund's governing agreements. See Note 4 for additional information on the components of investments and investment income. Performance fees that do not meet the definition of performance-based capital allocations are in the scope of ASC 606 and are included in incentive fees in the consolidated statements of operations.

While the determination of who is the customer in a contractual arrangement will be made on a contract-by-contract basis, the customer will generally be the investment fund for the Partnership's significant management and advisory contracts. The customer determination impacts the Partnership's analysis of the accounting for contract costs. Also, the recovery of certain costs incurred on behalf of Carlyle funds, primarily travel and entertainment costs, are presented gross in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, as the Partnership controls the inputs to its investment management performance obligation.

Fund Management Fees

The Partnership provides management services to funds in which it holds a general partner interest or has a management agreement. The Partnership considers the performance obligations in its contracts with its funds to be the promise to provide (or to arrange for third parties to provide) investment management services related to the management, policies and operations of the funds.

As it relates to the Partnership's performance obligation to provide investment management services, the Partnership typically satisfies this performance obligation over time as the services are rendered, since the funds simultaneously receive and

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consume the benefits provided as the Partnership performs the service. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Partnership expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised services to the funds. Management fees earned from each investment management contract over the contract life represent variable consideration because the consideration the Partnership is entitled to varies based on fluctuations in the basis for the management fee, for example fund net asset value (“NAV”) or AUM. Given that the management fee basis is susceptible to market factors outside of the Partnership’s influence, management fees are constrained and, therefore, estimates of future period management fees are generally not included in the transaction price. Revenue recognized for the investment management services provided is generally the amount determined at the end of the period because that is when the uncertainty for that period is resolved.

For closed-end carry funds in the Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets and Global Credit segments, management fees generally range from 1.0% to 2.0% of commitments during the fund's investment period based on limited partners' capital commitments to the funds. Following the expiration or termination of the investment period, management fees generally are based on the lower of cost or fair value of invested capital and the rate charged may also be reduced to between 0.6% and 2.0%. For certain separately managed accounts and longer-dated carry funds, with expected terms greater than ten years, management fees generally range from 0.2% to 1.0% based on contributions for unrealized investments or the current value of the investment. The Partnership will receive management fees during a specified period of time, which is generally ten years from the initial closing date, or, in some instances, from the final closing date, but such termination date may be earlier in certain limited circumstances or later if extended for successive one-year periods, typically up to a maximum of two years. Depending upon the contracted terms of investment advisory or investment management and related agreements, these fees are generally called semi-annually in advance and are recognized as earned over the subsequent six month period. For certain longer-dated carry funds, management fees are called quarterly over the life of the funds.

Within the Global Credit segment, for CLOs and other structured products, management fees generally range from 0.4% to 0.5% based on the total par amounts of assets or the aggregate principal amount of the notes in the CLO and are due quarterly or semi-annually based on the terms and recognized over the respective period. Management fees for the CLOs and other structured products are governed by indentures and collateral management agreements. The Partnership will receive management fees for the CLOs until redemption of the securities issued by the CLOs, which is generally five to ten years after issuance. Management fees for the business development companies are due quarterly in arrears at annual rates that range from 1.25% of invested capital to 1.5% of gross assets, excluding cash and cash equivalents.

Management fees for the Partnership’s private equity and real estate carry fund vehicles in the Investment Solutions segment generally range from 0.25% to 1.0% of the vehicle’s capital commitments during the commitment fee period of the relevant fund or the weighted-average investment period of the underlying funds. Following the expiration of the commitment fee period or weighted-average investment period of such funds, the management fees generally range from 0.25% to 1.0% on (i) the lower of cost or fair value of the capital invested, (ii) the net asset value for unrealized investments, or (iii) the contributions for unrealized investments; however, certain separately managed accounts earn management fees at all times on contributions for unrealized investments or on the initial commitment amount. Management fees for the Investment Solutions carry fund vehicles are generally due quarterly and recognized over the related quarter.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, management fee receivables were \$69.0 million and \$76.2 million, respectively, and are included in due from affiliates and other receivables, net, in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Partnership also provides transaction advisory and portfolio advisory services to the portfolio companies, and where covered by separate contractual agreements, recognizes fees for these services when the performance obligation has been satisfied and collection is reasonably assured. Transaction fees also include underwriting fees from the

Partnership's loan syndication and capital markets business, Carlyle Capital Solutions ("CCS"). Fund management fees includes transaction and portfolio advisory fees of \$8.8 million and \$6.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, net of any offsets as defined in the respective partnership agreements.

Fund management fees exclude the reimbursement of any partnership expenses paid by the Partnership on behalf of the Carlyle funds pursuant to the limited partnership agreements, including amounts related to the pursuit of actual, proposed, or un consummated investments, professional fees, expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of investments, and other fund administrative expenses. For the professional fees that the Partnership arranges for the investment funds, the Partnership concluded that the nature of its promise is to arrange for the services to be provided and it does not control the services provided by third parties before they are transferred to the customer. Therefore, the Partnership concluded it is acting in the capacity of an agent. Accordingly, the reimbursement for these professional fees paid on behalf of the investment funds is presented on a net basis in general, administrative and other expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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The Partnership also incurs certain costs, primarily employee travel and entertainment costs, employee compensation and systems costs, for which it receives reimbursement from the investment funds in connection with its performance obligation to provide investment and management services. For reimbursable travel, compensation and systems costs, the Partnership concluded it controls the services provided by its employees and the resources used to develop applicable systems before they are transferred to the customer and therefore is a principal. Accordingly, the reimbursement for these costs incurred by the Partnership to manage the fund limited partnerships are presented on a gross basis in interest and other income in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and the expense in general, administrative and other expenses or cash-based compensation and benefits expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Incentive Fees

In connection with management contracts from certain of its Global Credit funds, the Partnership is also entitled to receive performance-based incentive fees when the return on assets under management exceeds certain benchmark returns or other performance targets. In such arrangements, incentive fees are recognized when the performance benchmark has been achieved. Incentive fees are variable consideration because they are contingent upon the investment vehicle achieving stipulated investment return hurdles. Investment returns are highly susceptible to market factors outside of the Partnership's influence. Accordingly, incentive fees are constrained until the uncertainty is resolved. Estimates of future period incentive fees are generally not included in the transaction price because these estimates are constrained. The transaction price for incentive fees is generally the amount determined at the end of each accounting period to which they relate because that is when the uncertainty for that period is resolved, as these fees are not subject to clawback.

Investment Income (Loss), including Performance Allocations

Investment income (loss) represents the unrealized and realized gains and losses resulting from the Partnership's equity method investments, including any associated general partner performance allocations, and other principal investments, including CLOs.

General partner performance allocations consist of the allocation of profits from certain of the funds to which the Partnership is entitled (commonly known as carried interest).

For closed-end carry funds in the Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets and Global Credit segments, the Partnership is generally entitled to a 20% allocation (or 10% to 20% on certain longer-dated carry funds, certain credit funds, and external co-investment vehicles, or approximately 2% to 10% for most of the Investment Solutions segment carry fund vehicles) of the net realized income or gain as a carried interest after returning the invested capital, the allocation of preferred returns of generally 7% to 9% (or 4% to 7% for certain longer-dated carry funds) and return of certain fund costs (generally subject to catch-up provisions as set forth in the fund limited partnership agreement). Carried interest is recognized upon appreciation of the funds' investment values above certain return hurdles set forth in each respective partnership agreement. The Partnership recognizes revenues attributable to performance allocations based upon the amount that would be due pursuant to the fund partnership agreement at each period end as if the funds were terminated at that date. Accordingly, the amount recognized as investment income for performance allocations reflects the Partnership's share of the gains and losses of the associated funds' underlying investments measured at their then-current fair values relative to the fair values as of the end of the prior period. Because of the inherent uncertainty, these estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed, and it is reasonably possible that the difference could be material.

Carried interest is ultimately realized when: (i) an underlying investment is profitably disposed of, (ii) certain costs borne by the limited partner investors have been reimbursed, (iii) the fund's cumulative returns are in excess of the preferred return and (iv) the Partnership has decided to collect carry rather than return additional capital to limited partner investors. Realized carried interest may be required to be returned by the Partnership in future periods if the funds' investment values decline below certain levels. When the fair value of a fund's investments remains constant or

falls below certain return hurdles, previously recognized performance allocations are reversed. In all cases, each fund is considered separately in this regard, and for a given fund, performance allocations can never be negative over the life of a fund. If upon a hypothetical liquidation of a fund's investments at their then-current fair values, previously recognized and distributed carried interest would be required to be returned, a liability is established for the potential giveback obligation.

Principal investment income (loss) is realized when the Partnership redeems all or a portion of its investment or when the Partnership receives or is due cash income, such as dividends or distributions. Principal investment income (loss) also includes the Partnership's allocation of earnings from its investments in Fortitude Re and, as it relates to the Partnership's investments in NGP (see Note 4), the related amortization of the basis difference between the Partnership's carrying value of its investment and the Partnership's share of underlying net assets of the investee, as well as the compensation expense associated with

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compensatory arrangements provided by the Partnership to employees of its equity method investee. Unrealized principal investment income (loss) results from changes in the fair value of the underlying investment as well as the reversal of unrealized gain (loss) at the time an investment is realized.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized when earned. For debt securities representing non-investment grade beneficial interests in securitizations, the effective yield is determined based on the estimated cash flows of the security. Changes in the effective yield of these securities due to changes in estimated cash flows are recognized on a prospective basis as adjustments to interest income in future periods. Interest income earned by the Partnership is included in interest and other income in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. Interest income of the Consolidated Funds was \$51.0 million and \$46.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is included in interest and other income of Consolidated Funds in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Compensation and Benefits

Cash-based Compensation and Benefits – Cash-based compensation and benefits includes salaries, bonuses (discretionary awards and guaranteed amounts), performance payment arrangements and benefits paid and payable to Carlyle employees. Bonuses are accrued over the service period to which they relate.

Equity-Based Compensation – Compensation expense relating to the issuance of equity-based awards to Carlyle employees is measured at fair value on the grant date. In June 2018, the Partnership adopted ASU 2018-7, Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which aligned the accounting for non-employee equity-based awards with the accounting for employee equity-based awards, retroactive to January 1, 2018. The compensation expense for awards that vest over a future service period is recognized over the relevant service period on a straight-line basis. The compensation expense for awards that do not require future service is recognized immediately. Cash settled equity-based awards are classified as liabilities and are re-measured at the end of each reporting period. The compensation expense for awards that contain performance conditions is recognized when it is probable that the performance conditions will be achieved; in certain instances, such compensation expense may be recognized prior to the grant date of the award. The compensation expense for awards that contain market conditions is based on a grant-date fair value that factors in the probability that the market conditions will be achieved and is recognized over the derived service period on a straight-line basis.

Equity-based awards issued to non-employees are generally recognized as general, administrative and other expenses, except to the extent they are recognized as part of the Partnership's equity method earnings because they are issued to employees of equity method investees.

The Partnership recognizes equity-based award forfeitures in the period they occur as a reversal of previously recognized compensation expense. The reduction in compensation expense is determined based on the specific awards forfeited during that period. Furthermore, the Partnership recognizes all excess tax benefits and deficiencies as income tax benefit or expense in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations.

Performance Allocations and Incentive Fee Related Compensation – A portion of the performance allocations and incentive fees earned is due to employees and advisors of the Partnership. These amounts are accounted for as compensation expense in conjunction with the recognition of the related performance allocations and incentive fee revenue and, until paid, are recognized as a component of the accrued compensation and benefits liability.

Accordingly, upon a reversal of performance allocations or incentive fee revenue, the related compensation expense, if any, is also reversed. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Partnership had recorded a liability of \$1.9 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, related to the portion of accrued performance allocations and incentive fees due to employees and advisors, respectively, which was included in accrued compensation and benefits in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Income Taxes

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Certain of the wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Partnership and the Carlyle Holdings partnerships are subject to federal, state, local and foreign corporate income taxes at the entity level and the related tax provision attributable to the Partnership's share of this income is reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Based on applicable federal, foreign, state and local tax laws, the Partnership records a provision for income taxes for certain entities. Tax positions taken by the Partnership are subject to periodic audit by U.S. federal, state, local and foreign taxing authorities.

The Partnership accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or

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tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement reporting and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the period in which the difference is expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the period of the change in the provision for income taxes. Further, deferred tax assets are recognized for the expected realization of available net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. A valuation allowance is recorded on the Partnership's gross deferred tax assets when it is "more likely than not" that such asset will not be realized. When evaluating the realizability of the Partnership's deferred tax assets, all evidence, both positive and negative, is evaluated. Items considered in this analysis include the ability to carry back losses, the reversal of temporary differences, tax planning strategies, and expectations of future earnings.

Under U.S. GAAP for income taxes, the amount of tax benefit to be recognized is the amount of benefit that is "more likely than not" to be sustained upon examination. The Partnership analyzes its tax filing positions in all of the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as for all open tax years in these jurisdictions. If, based on this analysis, the Partnership determines that uncertainties in tax positions exist, a liability is established, which is included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The Partnership recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions in the provision for income taxes. If recognized, the entire amount of unrecognized tax positions would be recorded as a reduction in the provision for income taxes.

Tax Receivable Agreement

Exchanges of Carlyle Holdings partnership units for the Partnership's common units that are executed by the limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships result in transfers of and increases in the tax basis of the tangible and intangible assets of Carlyle Holdings, primarily attributable to a portion of the goodwill inherent in the business. These transfers and increases in tax basis will increase (for tax purposes) depreciation and amortization and therefore reduce the amount of tax that certain of the Partnership's subsidiaries, including Carlyle Holdings I GP Inc., which are referred to as the "corporate taxpayers," would otherwise be required to pay in the future. This increase in tax basis may also decrease gain (or increase loss) on future dispositions of certain capital assets to the extent tax basis is allocated to those capital assets. The Partnership has entered into a tax receivable agreement with the limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships whereby the corporate taxpayers have agreed to pay to the limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships involved in any exchange transaction 85% of the amount of cash tax savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or foreign or franchise tax that the corporate taxpayers realize as a result of these increases in tax basis and, in limited cases, transfers or prior increases in tax basis. The corporate taxpayers expect to benefit from the remaining 15% of cash tax savings, if any, in income tax they realize. Payments under the tax receivable agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions that the Partnership will determine. The corporate taxpayers will not be reimbursed for any payments previously made under the tax receivable agreement if a tax basis increase is successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Partnership records an increase in deferred tax assets for the estimated income tax effects of the increases in tax basis based on enacted federal and state tax rates at the date of the exchange. To the extent that the Partnership estimates that the corporate taxpayers will not realize the full benefit represented by the deferred tax asset, based on an analysis that will consider, among other things, its expectation of future earnings, the Partnership will reduce the deferred tax asset with a valuation allowance and will assess the probability that the related liability owed under the tax receivable agreement will be paid. The Partnership records 85% of the estimated realizable tax benefit (which is the recorded deferred tax asset less any recorded valuation allowance) as an increase to the liability due under the tax receivable agreement, which is included in due to affiliates in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The remaining 15% of the estimated realizable tax benefit is initially recorded as an increase to the Partnership's partners' capital.

All of the effects to the deferred tax asset of changes in any of the Partnership's estimates after the tax year of the exchange will be reflected in the provision for income taxes. Similarly, the effect of subsequent changes in the enacted tax rates will be reflected in the provision for income taxes.

Non-controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities represent the component of equity in consolidated entities held by third-party investors. These interests are adjusted for general partner allocations which occur during the reporting period. Any change in ownership of a subsidiary while the controlling financial interest is retained is accounted for as an equity transaction between the controlling and non-controlling interests. Transaction costs incurred in connection with such changes in ownership of a subsidiary are recorded as a direct charge to partners' capital.

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Non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings relate to the ownership interests of the other limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships. The Partnership, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, is the sole general partner of Carlyle Holdings. Accordingly, the Partnership consolidates Carlyle Holdings into its consolidated financial statements, and the other ownership interests in Carlyle Holdings are reflected as non-controlling interests in the Partnership's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Any change to the Partnership's ownership interest in Carlyle Holdings while it retains the controlling financial interest in Carlyle Holdings is accounted for as a transaction within partners' capital as a reallocation of ownership interests in Carlyle Holdings.

Earnings Per Common Unit

The Partnership computes earnings per common unit in accordance with ASC 260, Earnings Per Share ("ASC 260"). Basic earnings per common unit is calculated by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the common units of the Partnership by the weighted-average number of common units outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per common unit reflects the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities. Net income (loss) attributable to the common units excludes net income (loss) and dividends attributable to any participating securities under the two-class method of ASC 260.

Investments

Investments include (i) the Partnership's ownership interests (typically general partner interests) in the Funds, (ii) strategic investments made by the Partnership (both of which are accounted for as equity method investments), (iii) the investments held by the Consolidated Funds (which are presented at fair value in the Partnership's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements), and (iv) certain credit-oriented investments, including investments in the CLOs (which are accounted for as trading securities).

The valuation procedures utilized for investments of the Funds vary depending on the nature of the investment. The fair value of investments in publicly-traded securities is based on the closing price of the security with adjustments to reflect appropriate discounts if the securities are subject to restrictions.

The fair value of non-equity securities or other investments, which may include instruments that are not listed on an exchange, considers, among other factors, external pricing sources, such as dealer quotes or independent pricing services, recent trading activity or other information that, in the opinion of the Partnership, may not have been reflected in pricing obtained from external sources.

When valuing private securities or assets without readily determinable market prices, the Partnership gives consideration to operating results, financial condition, economic and/or market events, recent sales prices and other pertinent information. These valuation procedures may vary by investment, but include such techniques as comparable public market valuation, comparable acquisition valuation and discounted cash flow analysis. Because of the inherent uncertainty, these estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed, and it is reasonably possible that the difference could be material. Furthermore, there is no assurance that, upon liquidation, the Partnership will realize the values presented herein.

Upon the sale of a security or other investment, the realized net gain or loss is computed on a weighted average cost basis, with the exception of the investments held by the CLOs, which compute the realized net gain or loss on a first in, first out basis. Securities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis.

Principal Equity Method Investments

The Partnership accounts for all investments in which it has or is otherwise presumed to have significant influence, including investments in the unconsolidated Funds and strategic investments, using the equity method of accounting. The carrying value of equity method investments is determined based on amounts invested by the Partnership, adjusted for the equity in earnings or losses of the investee (including performance allocations) allocated based on the respective partnership agreement, less distributions received. The Partnership evaluates its equity method investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such investments may not be recoverable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held at banks and cash held for distributions, including investments with original maturities of less than three months when purchased.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents Held at Consolidated Funds

Cash and cash equivalents held at Consolidated Funds consists of cash and cash equivalents held by the Consolidated Funds, which, although not legally restricted, is not available to fund the general liquidity needs of the Partnership.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash primarily represents cash held by the Partnership's foreign subsidiaries due to certain government regulatory capital requirements as well as certain amounts held on behalf of Carlyle funds.

Corporate Treasury Investments

Corporate treasury investments represent investments in U.S. Treasury and government agency obligations, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, other investment grade securities and other investments with original maturities of greater than three months when purchased. These investments are accounted for as trading securities in which changes in the fair value of each investment are recorded through investment income (loss). Any interest earned on debt investments is recorded through interest and other income.

Derivative Instruments

The Partnership uses derivative instruments primarily to reduce its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Derivative instruments are recognized at fair value in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets with changes in fair value recognized in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations for all derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

As it relates to certain European CLOs sponsored by the Partnership, securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions. The Partnership provides securities to counterparties to collateralize amounts borrowed under repurchase agreements on terms that permit the counterparties to repledge or resell the securities to others. As of March 31, 2019, \$20.8 million of securities were transferred to counterparties under repurchase agreements and are included within investments in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Cash received under repurchase agreements is recognized as a liability within debt obligations in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Interest expense is recognized on an effective yield basis and is included within interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. See Note 5 for additional information.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consist of furniture, fixtures and equipment, leasehold improvements, and computer hardware and software and are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives, which for leasehold improvements are the lesser of the lease terms or the life of the asset, and three to seven years for other fixed assets. Fixed assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Leases

On January 1, 2019, the Partnership adopted ASU 2016-2, Leases (Topic 842) under the modified retrospective method. ASU 2016-2, and related amendments, requires lessees to recognize virtually all of their leases on the balance sheet by recording right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The lease liability is measured at the present value of lease payments and the right-of-use asset is based on the lease liability value, subject to adjustments for deferred rent, lease incentives, unamortized initial direct costs, or impairment. As of December 31, 2018, there was \$65.2 million of deferred rent and lease incentives that was reclassified from accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities into right-of-use assets upon the adoption of ASU 2016-2. Leases can be classified as either operating leases or finance leases. Operating leases will result in straight-line lease expense, while finance leases will result in front-loaded expense. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on operating results. The Partnership elected the transition option provided by the FASB, which allows entities to not apply ASC 842 in the

comparative periods presented in the financial statements in the year of adoption. The Partnership also elected to use the practical expedients available under the transition provisions under which the Partnership did not need to reassess whether an arrangement is or contains a lease, lease classification, and the accounting for initial direct costs.

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The Partnership recognizes a lease liability and right-of-use asset in the condensed consolidated balance sheet for contracts that it determines are leases or contain a lease. The Partnership's leases primarily consist of operating leases for office space in various countries around the world. The Partnership also has operating leases for office equipment and vehicles, which are not significant. The Partnership does not separate non-lease components from lease components for its office space and equipment operating leases and instead accounts for each separate lease component and its associated non-lease component as a single lease component. Right-of-use assets represent the Partnership's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Partnership's obligation to make lease payments arising from the leases. The Partnership's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at lease commencement based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Lease right-of-use assets include initial direct costs incurred by the Partnership and are presented net of deferred rent and lease incentives. Absent an implicit interest rate in the lease, the Partnership uses its incremental borrowing rate, adjusted for the effects of collateralization, based on the information available at commencement in determining the present value of lease payments. The Partnership's lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Partnership will exercise those options. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Partnership does not recognize a lease liability or right-of-use asset on the balance sheet for short-term leases. Instead, the Partnership recognizes short-term lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. A short-term lease is defined as a lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not include an option to purchase the underlying asset that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise. When determining whether a lease qualifies as a short-term lease, the Partnership evaluates the lease term and the purchase option in the same manner as all other leases.

Intangible Assets and Goodwill

The Partnership's intangible assets consist of acquired contractual rights to earn future fee income, including management and advisory fees, customer relationships, and acquired trademarks. Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, which range from four to ten years, and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Intangible asset amortization expense was \$3.9 million and \$2.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is included in general, administrative, and other expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the identifiable net assets of businesses acquired and is recorded in the functional currency of the acquired entity. Goodwill is recognized as an asset and is reviewed for impairment annually as of October 1st and between annual tests when events and circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents management fees and other revenue received prior to the balance sheet date, which has not yet been earned. The increase in the deferred revenue balance for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was primarily driven by cash payments received in advance of the Partnership satisfying its performance obligations, partially offset by revenues recognized that were included in the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the period.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Partnership's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of foreign currency translation adjustments and gains and losses on defined benefit plans sponsored by AlpInvest. The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

As of

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	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Currency translation adjustments	\$(80.3)	\$(79.7)
Unrealized losses on defined benefit plans	(3.0)	(4.6)
Fortitude Re available-for-sale securities	1.8	1.0
Total	\$(81.5)	\$(83.3)

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Foreign Currency Translation

Non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities are translated at period-end rates of exchange, and the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations are translated at rates of exchange in effect throughout the period. Foreign currency losses resulting from transactions outside of the functional currency of an entity of \$12.7 million and \$6.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, are included in general, administrative and other expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2018, the SEC adopted amendments to certain disclosure requirements in Securities Act Release No. 33-10532, Disclosure Update and Simplification. The amendments became effective on November 5, 2018. Among the amendments is the requirement to present the changes in shareholders' equity in the interim financial statements (either in a separate statement or footnote) in quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. The Partnership included a separate statement of changes in partners' capital in these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Adopted as of January 1, 2019

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-2, Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. ASU 2018-2 allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to partners' capital for stranded effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The guidance was effective for the Partnership on January 1, 2019 and the Partnership adopted this guidance on that date. The impact of this guidance was not material to the Partnership.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) - Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities. ASU 2017-12, among other things, permits hedge accounting for risk components in hedging relationships to now involve nonfinancial risk components and requires an entity to present the earnings effect of the hedging instrument in the same income statement line item in which the earnings effect of the hedge item is reported. The guidance was effective for the Partnership on January 1, 2019 and requires cash flow hedges and net investment hedges existing at the date of adoption to apply a cumulative effect adjustment to eliminate the measurement of ineffectiveness to accumulated other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of partners' capital as of the beginning of the fiscal year that an entity adopts the guidance. The amended presentation and disclosure guidance is required only prospectively. The Partnership adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019 and the impact was not material.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Effective on January 1, 2020

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) - Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. ASU 2018-13 eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. This guidance is effective for the Partnership on January 1, 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The Partnership is currently assessing the potential impact of this guidance to the fair value disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-4, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) - Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. ASU 2017-04 simplifies an entity's annual goodwill test for impairment by eliminating the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill, and instead an entity should compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The impairment charge will then be the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. An entity would still have the option to perform a qualitative assessment for a reporting unit to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. The guidance is effective for the Partnership on January 1, 2020 and requires the guidance to be applied using a prospective transition method. Early adoption is permitted. The Partnership does not expect the impact of this guidance to be material.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Accounting for Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326). ASU 2016-13 requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Currently, GAAP

requires an "incurred loss" methodology that delays recognition until it is probable a loss has been incurred. Under the new standard, the allowance for credit losses must be deducted from the amortized cost of the financial asset to present the net amount expected to be collected. The income statement will reflect the measurement of credit losses for newly recognized financial assets as well as the expected increases or decreases of expected credit losses that have taken place during the period. This provision of the guidance requires a modified retrospective transition method and will result in a cumulative-effect adjustment in retained earnings upon adoption. This guidance is effective for the Partnership on January 1, 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The Partnership is currently assessing the potential impact of this guidance.

3. Fair Value Measurement

The fair value measurement accounting guidance establishes a hierarchical disclosure framework which ranks the observability of market price inputs used in measuring financial instruments at fair value. The observability of inputs is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, the characteristics specific to the financial instrument and the state of the marketplace, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Financial instruments with readily available quoted prices, or for which fair value can be measured from quoted prices in active markets, will generally have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment applied in determining fair value.

Financial instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed based on the observability of inputs used in the determination of fair values, as follows:

Level I – inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date. The types of financial instruments in this category include unrestricted securities, such as equities and

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derivatives, listed in active markets. The Partnership does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments, even in situations where the Partnership holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Level II – inputs to the valuation methodology are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. The types of financial instruments in this category include less liquid and restricted securities listed in active markets, securities traded in other than active markets, government and agency securities, and certain over-the-counter derivatives where the fair value is based on observable inputs.

Level III – inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to overall fair value measurement. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. The types of financial instruments in this category include investments in privately-held entities, non-investment grade residual interests in securitizations, collateralized loan obligations, and certain over-the-counter derivatives where fair value is based on unobservable inputs.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the determination of which category within the fair value hierarchy is appropriate for any given financial instrument is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Partnership's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the financial instrument.

In certain cases, debt and equity securities are valued on the basis of prices from an orderly transaction between market participants provided by reputable dealers or pricing services. In determining the value of a particular investment, pricing services may use certain information with respect to transactions in such investments, quotations from dealers, pricing matrices, market transactions in comparable investments and various relationships between investments.

The following table summarizes the Partnership's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by the above fair value hierarchy levels as of March 31, 2019:

(Dollars in millions)	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Assets				
Investments of Consolidated Funds:				
Bonds	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 653.4	\$ 653.4
Loans	—	—	3,377.6	3,377.6
	—	—	4,031.0	4,031.0
Investments in CLOs and other	—	—	472.3	472.3
Corporate treasury investments				
Bonds	—	10.9	—	10.9
Commercial paper and other	—	17.5	—	17.5
	—	28.4	—	28.4
Foreign currency forward contracts	—	1.9	—	1.9
Total	\$ —	—\$30.3	\$4,503.3	\$4,533.6
Liabilities				
Loans payable of Consolidated Funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,750.0	\$ 3,750.0
Foreign currency forward contracts	—	1.3	—	1.3
Total	\$ —	—\$1.3	\$3,750.0	\$3,751.3

(1) Senior and subordinated notes issued by CLO vehicles are classified based on the more observable fair value of the CLO financial assets, less (i) the fair value of any beneficial interests held by the Partnership and (ii) the carrying

value of any beneficial interests that represent compensation for services.

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The following table summarizes the Partnership's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by the above fair value hierarchy levels as of December 31, 2018:

(Dollars in millions)	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Assets				
Investments of Consolidated Funds:				
Bonds	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 690.1	\$ 690.1
Loans	—	—	4,596.5	4,596.5
	—	—	5,286.6	5,286.6
Investments in CLOs and other	—	—	446.4	446.4
Corporate treasury investments				
Bonds	—	29.2	—	29.2
Commercial paper and other	—	22.5	—	22.5
Total	\$ —	\$ —51.7	\$ 5,733.0	\$ 5,784.7
Liabilities				
Loans payable of Consolidated Funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,840.1	\$ 4,840.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	—	1.4	—	1.4
Total	\$ —	\$ —1.4	\$ 4,840.1	\$ 4,841.5

Senior and subordinated notes issued by CLO vehicles are classified based on the more observable fair value of the (1)CLO financial assets, less (i) the fair value of any beneficial interests held by the Partnership and (ii) the carrying value of any beneficial interests that represent compensation for services.

There were no transfers from Level II to Level I during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

Investment professionals with responsibility for the underlying investments are responsible for preparing the investment valuations pursuant to the policies, methodologies and templates prepared by the Partnership's valuation group, which is a team made up of dedicated valuation professionals reporting to the Partnership's chief accounting officer. The valuation group is responsible for maintaining the Partnership's valuation policy and related guidance, templates and systems that are designed to be consistent with the guidance found in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. These valuations, inputs and preliminary conclusions are reviewed by the fund accounting teams. The valuations are then reviewed and approved by the respective fund valuation subcommittees, which include the respective fund head(s), segment head, chief financial officer and chief accounting officer, as well as members of the valuation group. The valuation group compiles the aggregate results and significant matters and presents them for review and approval by the global valuation committee, which includes the Partnership's co-executive chairmen of the board, chairman emeritus, co-chief executive officers, chief risk officer, chief financial officer, chief accounting officer, co-chief investment officer and the business segment heads, and observed by the chief compliance officer, the director of internal audit, the Partnership's audit committee and others. Additionally, each quarter a sample of valuations is reviewed by external valuation firms.

In the absence of observable market prices, the Partnership values its investments using valuation methodologies applied on a consistent basis. For some investments little market activity may exist. Management's determination of fair value is then based on the best information available in the circumstances and may incorporate management's own assumptions and involve a significant degree of judgment, taking into consideration a combination of internal and external factors, including the appropriate risk adjustments for non-performance and liquidity risks. Investments for

which market prices are not observable include private investments in the equity of operating companies and real estate properties, and certain debt positions. The valuation technique for each of these investments is described below: Private Equity and Real Estate Investments – The fair values of private equity investments are determined by reference to projected net earnings, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”), the discounted cash flow method, public market or private transactions, valuations for comparable companies or sales of comparable assets, and other measures which, in many cases, are unaudited at the time received. The methods used to estimate the fair value of real estate investments include the discounted cash flow method and/or capitalization rate (“cap rate”) analysis. Valuations may be derived by reference to observable valuation measures for comparable companies or transactions (e.g.,

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applying a key performance metric of the investment such as EBITDA or net operating income to a relevant valuation multiple or cap rate observed in the range of comparable companies or transactions), adjusted by management for differences between the investment and the referenced comparables, and in some instances by reference to option pricing models or other similar models. Adjustments to observable valuation measures are frequently made upon the initial investment to calibrate the initial investment valuation to industry observable inputs. Such adjustments are made to align the investment to observable industry inputs for differences in size, profitability, projected growth rates, geography and capital structure if applicable. The adjustments are reviewed with each subsequent valuation to assess how the investment has evolved relative to the observable inputs. Additionally, the investment may be subject to certain specific risks and/or development milestones which are also taken into account in the valuation assessment. Option pricing models and similar tools do not currently drive a significant portion of private equity or real estate valuations and are used primarily to value warrants, derivatives, certain restrictions and other atypical investment instruments.

Credit-Oriented Investments – The fair values of credit-oriented investments (including corporate treasury investments) are generally determined on the basis of prices between market participants provided by reputable dealers or pricing services. In determining the value of a particular investment, pricing services may use certain information with respect to transactions in such investments, quotations from dealers, pricing matrices, market transactions in comparable investments and various relationships between investments. Specifically, for investments in distressed debt and corporate loans and bonds, the fair values are generally determined by valuations of comparable investments. In some instances, the Partnership may utilize other valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow method.

CLO Investments and CLO Loans Payable – The Partnership measures the financial liabilities of its consolidated CLOs based on the fair value of the financial assets of its consolidated CLOs, as the Partnership believes the fair value of the financial assets are more observable. The fair values of the CLO loan and bond assets are primarily based on quotations from reputable dealers or relevant pricing services. In situations where valuation quotations are unavailable, the assets are valued based on similar securities, market index changes, and other factors. The Partnership performs certain procedures to ensure the reliability of the quotations from pricing services. Generally, the loan and bond assets of the CLOs are not publicly traded and are classified as Level III. The fair values of the CLO structured asset positions are determined based on both discounted cash flow analyses and third party quotes. Those analyses consider the position size, liquidity, current financial condition of the CLOs, the third party financing environment, reinvestment rates, recovery lags, discount rates and default forecasts and are compared to broker quotations from market makers and third party dealers.

The Partnership measures the CLO loans payable held by third party beneficial interest holders on the basis of the fair value of the financial assets of the CLO and the beneficial interests held by the Partnership. The Partnership continues to measure the CLO loans payable that it holds at fair value based on both discounted cash flow analyses and third-party quotes, as described above.

Fund Investments – The Partnership's investments in external funds are valued based on its proportionate share of the net assets provided by the third party general partners of the underlying fund partnerships based on the most recent available information which typically has a lag of up to 90 days. The terms of the investments generally preclude the ability to redeem the investment. Distributions from these investments will be received as the underlying assets in the funds are liquidated, the timing of which cannot be readily determined.

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The changes in financial instruments measured at fair value for which the Partnership has used Level III inputs to determine fair value are as follows (Dollars in millions):

	Financial Assets Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Investments of Consolidated Funds			
	Bonds	Loans	Investments in CLOs and other	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$690.1	\$4,596.5	\$ 446.4	\$5,733.0
Deconsolidation of funds ⁽¹⁾	—	(883.7)	1.7	(882.0)
Purchases	69.5	240.9	29.7	340.1
Sales and distributions	(100.3)	(368.2)	(4.0)	(472.5)
Settlements	—	(130.3)	—	(130.3)
Realized and unrealized gains (losses), net Included in earnings	7.6	(5.8)	(4.1)	(2.3)
Included in other comprehensive income	(13.5)	(71.8)	2.6	(82.7)
Balance, end of period	\$653.4	\$3,377.6	\$ 472.3	\$4,503.3
Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings related to financial assets still held at the reporting date	\$6.5	\$(16.1)	\$(4.1)	\$(13.7)

(1) As a result of the deconsolidation of two CLOs during the three months ended March 31, 2019, the investments that the Partnership held in those CLOs are no longer eliminated in consolidation and are now included in investments in CLOs and other.

	Financial Assets Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 Investments of Consolidated Funds					
	Equity securities	Bonds	Loans	Other	Investments in CLOs and other	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$7.9	\$413.4	\$4,112.7	\$ 0.3	\$ 405.4	\$4,939.7
Purchases	—	124.5	786.7	—	45.0	956.2
Sales and distributions	—	(55.4)	(239.8)	—	(3.0)	(298.2)
Settlements	—	—	(234.8)	—	—	(234.8)
Realized and unrealized gains (losses), net Included in earnings	2.7	(6.8)	(8.4)	—	2.1	(10.4)
Included in other comprehensive income	0.2	10.5	82.2	—	4.8	97.7
Balance, end of period	\$10.8	\$486.2	\$4,498.6	\$ 0.3	\$ 454.3	\$5,450.2
Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings related to financial assets still held at the reporting date	\$2.7	\$(6.2)	\$(8.8)	\$—	\$ 2.1	\$(10.2)

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	Financial Liabilities Loans Payable of Consolidated Funds Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$4,840.1	\$4,303.8
Deconsolidation of funds	(870.6)	—
Borrowings	142.4	751.4
Paydowns	(299.5)	(570.8)
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses, net		
Included in earnings	15.2	(17.5)
Included in other comprehensive income	(77.6)	87.6
Balance, end of period	\$3,750.0	\$4,554.5
Changes in unrealized (gains) losses included in earnings related to financial liabilities still held at the reporting date	\$2.7	\$(24.5)

Realized and unrealized gains and losses included in earnings for Level III investments for investments in CLOs and other investments are included in investment income (loss), and such gains and losses for investments of Consolidated Funds and loans payable of Consolidated Funds are included in net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Gains and losses included in other comprehensive income for all Level III financial asset and liabilities are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, non-controlling interests in consolidated entities and non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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The following table summarizes quantitative information about the Partnership's Level III inputs as of March 31, 2019:

(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value at March 31, 2019	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets				
Investments of Consolidated Funds:				
Bonds	653.4	Consensus Pricing	Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	30 - 106 (94)
Loans	3,377.6	Consensus Pricing	Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	75 - 101 (98)
	4,031.0			
Investments in CLOs and other:				
Senior secured notes	408.7	Discounted Cash Flow with Consensus Pricing	Discount Margins (% of Par) Default Rates Recovery Rates Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	35 - 1,150 (192) 1% - 3% (2%) 45% - 70% (57%) 84 - 100 (99)
Subordinated notes and preferred shares	63.6	Discounted Cash Flow with Consensus Pricing	Discount Rates Default Rates Recovery Rates Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	9% - 13% (11%) 1% - 3% (2%) 45% - 70% (56%) 47 - 97 (72)
Total	\$4,503.3			
Liabilities				
Loans payable of Consolidated Funds:				
Senior secured notes	\$3,601.2	Other	N/A	N/A
Subordinated notes and preferred shares	148.8	Discounted Cash Flow with Consensus Pricing	Discount Rates Default Rates Recovery Rates Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	9% - 13% (11%) 1% - 3% (2%) 50% - 70% (60%) 63 - 90 (77)
Total	\$3,750.0			

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The following table summarizes quantitative information about the Partnership's Level III inputs as of December 31, 2018:

(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value at December 31, 2018	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets				
Investments of Consolidated Funds:				
Bonds	\$ 690.1	Consensus Pricing	Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	50 - 104 (94)
Loans	4,596.5	Consensus Pricing	Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	73 - 102 (98)
	5,286.6			
Investments in CLOs and other				
Senior secured notes	392.8	Discounted Cash Flow with Consensus Pricing	Discount Margins (% of Par) Default Rates Recovery Rates	70 - 1,100 (182) 1% - 3% (2%) 45% - 73% (57%)
			Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	86 - 101 (99)
Subordinated notes and preferred shares	53.6	Discounted Cash Flow with Consensus Pricing	Discount Rate Default Rates Recovery Rates	10% - 12% (11%) 1% - 3% (2%) 45% - 73% (56%)
			Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	45 - 106 (75)
Total	\$ 5,733.0			
Liabilities				
Loans payable of Consolidated Funds:				
Senior secured notes	\$ 4,607.2	Other	N/A	N/A
Subordinated notes and preferred shares	232.9	Discounted Cash Flow with Consensus Pricing	Discount Rates Default Rates Recovery Rates	10% - 12% (11%) 1% - 3% (2%) 45% - 73% (60%)
			Indicative Quotes (% of Par)	68 - 94 (81)
Total	\$ 4,840.1			

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Partnership's investments in bonds and loans are indicative quotes. Significant decreases in indicative quotes in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Partnership's investments in CLOs and other investments include discount margins, discount rates, default rates, recovery rates and indicative quotes.

Significant decreases in recovery rates or indicative quotes in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement. Significant increases in discount margins, discount rates or default rates in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Partnership's loans payable of Consolidated Funds are discount rates, default rates, recovery rates and indicative quotes. Significant increases in discount rates or default rates in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement. Significant decreases in recovery rates or indicative quotes in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement.

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4. Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	As of	
	March	December
	31, 2019	31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Accrued performance allocations	\$3,705.8	\$3,480.0
Principal equity method investments, excluding performance allocations	2,050.9	1,765.8
Principal investments in CLOs and other	479.8	451.7
Total investments	\$6,236.5	\$5,697.5

Accrued Performance Allocations

The components of accrued performance allocations are as follows:

	As of	
	March	December
	31, 2019	31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity	\$2,068.7	\$1,990.2
Real Assets	749.7	654.2
Global Credit	128.8	99.3
Investment Solutions	758.6	736.3
Total	\$3,705.8	\$3,480.0

Approximately 25% and 24% of accrued performance allocations at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, are related to Carlyle Partners VI, L.P., one of the Partnership's Corporate Private Equity funds.

Accrued performance allocations are shown gross of the Partnership's accrued performance allocations and incentive fee-related compensation (see Note 6), and accrued giveback obligations, which are separately presented in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. The components of the accrued giveback obligations are as follows:

	As of	
	March	December
	31,	31, 2018
	2019	
	(Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity	\$(5.0)	\$(5.0)
Real Assets	(58.2)	(58.2)
Total	\$(63.2)	\$(63.2)

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Principal Equity Method Investments, Excluding Performance Allocations

The Partnership's principal equity method investments (excluding performance allocations) include its fund investments in Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets, Global Credit, and Investment Solutions, typically as general partner interests, and its strategic investments in Fortitude (included within Global Credit) and NGP (included within Real Assets), which are not consolidated. Principal investments are related to the following segments:

	As of	
	March	December
	31, 2019	31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity	\$395.5	\$374.7
Real Assets	762.2	770.0
Global Credit	812.0	545.0
Investment Solutions	81.2	76.1
Total	\$2,050.9	\$1,765.8

Strategic Investment in Fortitude Re (f/k/a DSA Re)

On November 13, 2018, the Partnership acquired a 19.9% interest in Fortitude Holdings, LLC ("Fortitude Holdings"), a wholly owned subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. ("AIG") ("the Transaction"). Fortitude Holdings owns 100% of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd., a Bermuda domiciled reinsurer ("Fortitude Re", f/k/a "DSA Re") established to reinsure a portfolio of AIG's legacy life, annuity and property and casualty liabilities. Fortitude Re has approximately \$35 billion in reserves as of December 31, 2018.

Pursuant to the Membership Interest Purchase Agreement, the Partnership entered into a strategic asset management relationship with Fortitude Re pursuant to which Fortitude Re, together with certain AIG-affiliated ceding companies it has reinsured, committed to allocate assets in asset management strategies and vehicles of the Partnership and its affiliates. If Fortitude Re, together with AIG and its affiliates, fails to allocate an agreed upon amount of assets to the Partnership's asset management strategies and vehicles within 30 to 36 months of the closing of the transaction, the Partnership may be entitled to certain payments from AIG based on the commitment shortfall and assumed customary fee rates.

The Partnership paid \$381 million in cash at closing (the "Initial Purchase Price") and expects to pay up to \$95 million in additional deferred consideration following December 31, 2023. If Fortitude Re is unable to distribute a planned non-pro rata dividend to AIG within 18 months following closing, then the Initial Purchase Price may be adjusted upward by up to \$100 million to account for the increased value of Fortitude Re's equity. AIG has also agreed to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay affiliates of the Partnership in respect of certain adverse reserve development in Fortitude Re's property and casualty insurance business, based on an agreed methodology, that occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to the value of the Partnership's investment. The Partnership incurred approximately \$17.9 million in transaction costs, which are included in the carrying value of the investment.

In connection with the Transaction, the Partnership also entered into an operating agreement that governs its rights and obligations as an equity holder of Fortitude Re and entitles the Partnership to customary minority protections contingent upon the Partnership maintaining agreed ownership percentages of Fortitude Re.

The Partnership's investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting and the investment is included in the Global Credit segment. Separately, income from the assets to be managed by the Partnership is included in the segment of the relevant investment fund. The Partnership's net investment earnings (loss) from its investment are included in principal investment income in the consolidated statements of operations.

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As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Partnership's investment in Fortitude Re is \$721.9 million and \$460.2 million, respectively. The Partnership's earnings from its investment for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$256.3 million, inclusive of \$229.3 million of unrealized gains related to the change in fair value of embedded derivatives related to certain reinsurance contracts included in Fortitude Re's U.S. GAAP financial statements. Modified coinsurance is subject to the general accounting principles for hedging, specifically the guidance originally issued as Derivatives Implementation Group Issue No. B36: Embedded Derivatives: Modified Coinsurance Agreements and Debt Instruments That Incorporate Credit Risk Exposures That Are Unrelated or Only Partially Related to the Creditworthiness of the Obligor under Those Instruments ("DIG B36").

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Estimated summarized financial information of Fortitude Re is presented below:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 (Dollars in millions)
Revenues	\$ 594.0
Expenses	440.0
Operating income	154.0
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1,489.0
Income tax expense	345.0
Net income	\$ 1,298.0

Strategic Investment in NGP

The Partnership has equity interests in NGP Management Company, L.L.C. (“NGP Management”), the general partners of certain carry funds advised by NGP, and principal investments in certain NGP funds. The Partnership accounts for its investments in NGP under the equity method of accounting, and includes these investments in the Real Assets segment. These interests entitle the Partnership to an allocation of income equal to 55.0% of the management fee-related revenues of NGP Management which serves as the investment advisor to certain NGP funds as well as 47.5% of the performance allocations received by certain current and future NGP fund general partners.

The Partnership's investments in NGP as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Investment in NGP Management	\$388.5	\$ 394.6
Investments in NGP general partners - accrued performance allocations	155.7	151.0
Principal investments in NGP funds	75.7	77.6
Total investments in NGP	\$619.9	\$ 623.2

Investment in NGP Management. The Partnership's equity interests in NGP Management entitle the Partnership to an allocation of income equal to 55.0% of the management fee-related revenues of NGP Management, which serves as the investment advisor to the NGP Energy Funds. Management fees are generally calculated as 1.0% to 2.0% of the limited partners' commitments during the fund's investment period, and 0.6% to 2.0% based on the lower of cost or fair market value of invested capital following the expiration or termination of the investment period. Management fee-related revenues from NGP Management are primarily driven by NGP XI, NGP XII and NGP X during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Partnership records investment income (loss) for its equity income allocation from NGP management fee-related revenues and also records its share of any allocated expenses from NGP Management, expenses associated with the compensatory elements of the strategic investment, and the amortization of the basis differences related to the definitive-lived identifiable intangible assets of NGP Management. The net investment income (loss) recognized in the Partnership's condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and

2018 were as follows:

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		2018	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Management fee-related revenues from NGP	\$	25.2	\$	18.9
Management Expenses related to the investment in NGP	(2.5	)	(2.9)
Amortization of basis differences from the investment in NGP	(1.4	)	(1.8)
Management Net investment income from NGP	\$	21.3	\$	14.2

The difference between the Partnership's remaining carrying value of its investment and its share of the underlying net assets of the investee was \$12.8 million and \$14.2 million as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively; these differences are amortized over a period of 10 years from the initial investment date.

Investment in the General Partners of NGP Carry Funds. The Partnership's investment in the general partners of the NGP Carry Funds entitle it to 47.5% of the performance allocations received by certain current and future NGP fund general partners. The Partnership records investment income for its equity income allocation from these performance allocations. The Partnership recognized net investment earnings related to these performance allocations in its consolidated statements of operations of \$4.7 million and \$12.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Principal Investments in NGP Funds. The Partnership also holds principal investments in the NGP Carry Funds. The Partnership recognized net investment earnings (loss) related to principal investment income in its consolidated statements of operations of \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Principal Investments in CLOs and Other Investments

Principal investments in CLOs and other investments as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 primarily consisted of \$479.8 million and \$451.7 million, respectively, of investments in CLO senior and subordinated notes and derivative instruments.

Investment Income (Loss)

The components of investment income (loss) are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		2018	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Performance allocations				
Realized	\$29.8		\$220.6	

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Unrealized	319.3	87.5
	349.1	308.1
Principal investment income from equity method investments (excluding performance allocations)		
Realized	31.3	27.1
Unrealized	271.3	26.0
	302.6	53.1
Principal investment income (loss) from investments in CLOs and other investments		
Realized	0.9	0.4
Unrealized	(1.7)	0.6
	(0.8)	1.0
Total	\$650.9	\$362.2

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The performance allocations included in revenues are derived from the following segments:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity	\$132.8	\$257.9
Real Assets	109.4	(3.3)
Global Credit	29.6	2.6
Investment Solutions	77.3	50.9
Total	\$349.1	\$308.1

Approximately 56%, or \$194.1 million, of performance allocations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 are related to the following funds along with total revenue recognized (total revenue includes performance allocations, fund management fees, and principal investment income):

- Carlyle Partners VI, L.P. (Corporate Private Equity segment) - \$109.7 million,
- Carlyle Realty Partners V, L.P. (Real Assets segment) - \$62.2 million, and
- AlpInvest Co- & Secondary Investments 2006-2008 (Investment Solutions segment) - \$47.4 million.

Approximately 47%, or \$143.9 million, of performance allocations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 are related to the following funds along with total revenue recognized (total revenue includes performance allocations, fund management fees, and principal investment income):

- Carlyle Partners V, L.P. (Corporate Private Equity segment) - \$41.2 million,
- Carlyle Partners VI, L.P. (Corporate Private Equity segment) - \$86.2 million,
- Carlyle Europe Partners IV, L.P. (Corporate Private Equity segment) - \$90.0 million,
- Carlyle Realty Partners VII, L.P. (Real Assets segment) - \$48.6 million, and
- Carlyle Realty Partners V, L.P. (Real Assets segment) - \$(43.2) million.

Carlyle's income (loss) from its principal investments consists of:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity	\$8.2	\$16.2
Real Assets	33.5	32.7
Global Credit	256.9	0.3
Investment Solutions	4.0	3.9
Total	\$302.6	\$53.1

Investments of Consolidated Funds

The Partnership consolidates the financial positions and results of operations of certain CLOs in which it is the primary beneficiary. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Partnership formed two new CLOs for which the Partnership is not the primary beneficiary. Furthermore, during the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Partnership deconsolidated two CLOs as a result of a decrease in the Partnership's direct interest in the CLOs.

There were no individual investments with a fair value greater than five percent of the Partnership's total assets for any period presented.

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Interest and Other Income of Consolidated Funds

The components of interest and other income of Consolidated Funds are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Interest income from investments	\$51.0	\$46.0
Other income	1.4	1.3
Total	\$52.4	\$47.3

Net Investment Gains (Losses) of Consolidated Funds

Net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds include net realized gains (losses) from sales of investments and unrealized gains (losses) resulting from changes in fair value of the Consolidated Funds' investments. The components of net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Gains (losses) from investments of Consolidated Funds	\$1.1	\$(15.4)
Gains (losses) from liabilities of CLOs	(15.3)	17.4
Total	\$(14.2)	\$2.0

The following table presents realized and unrealized gains (losses) earned from investments of the Consolidated Funds:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Realized losses	\$(8.0)	\$(2.7)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	9.1	(12.7)
Total	\$1.1	\$(15.4)

5. Borrowings

The Partnership borrows and enters into credit agreements for its general operating and investment purposes. The Partnership's debt obligations consist of the following (Dollars in millions):

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
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	Borrowing Outstanding	Carrying Value	Borrowing Outstanding	Carrying Value
Senior Credit Facility Term Loan Due 2/11/2024	\$—	\$—	\$25.0	\$24.9
CLO Borrowings (See below)	328.2	328.2	309.9	309.9
3.875% Senior Notes Due 2/01/2023	250.0	249.1	250.0	249.0
5.625% Senior Notes Due 3/30/2043	600.0	600.7	600.0	600.7
5.650% Senior Notes Due 9/15/2048	350.0	345.7	350.0	345.7
Promissory Notes Due 7/15/2019	13.5	13.5	20.2	20.2
Total debt obligations	\$1,541.7	\$1,537.2	\$1,555.1	\$1,550.4

Senior Credit Facility

On February 11, 2019, the Partnership entered into an amendment and restatement of its senior credit facility. In connection with this amendment and restatement, the capacity under the revolving credit facility was increased to \$775.0 million from \$750.0 million, the term was extended to February 11, 2024, and the \$25.0 million term loan was repaid. Principal amounts outstanding under the amended and restated revolving credit facility accrue interest, at the option of the borrowers, either (a) at an alternate base rate plus an applicable margin not to exceed 0.50% per annum, or (b) at LIBOR plus an applicable margin not to exceed 1.50% per annum (at March 31, 2019, the interest rate was 3.75%). There was no amount outstanding

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under the revolving credit facility at March 31, 2019. Interest expense under the senior credit facility was not significant for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The fair value of the outstanding balances of the term loan and revolving credit facility at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 approximated par value based on current market rates for similar debt instruments and are classified as Level III within the fair value hierarchy.

Global Credit Revolving Credit Facility

On December 17, 2018, certain subsidiaries of the Partnership established a \$250.0 million revolving line of credit, primarily intended to support certain lending activities within the Global Credit segment. The credit facility includes a \$125.0 million line of credit with a one-year term, and a \$125.0 million line of credit with a three-year term. Principal amounts outstanding under the facility accrued interest, at the option of the borrowers, either (a) at an alternate base rate plus an applicable margin not to exceed 1.00%, or (b) at the Eurocurrency rate plus an applicable margin, not to exceed 2.00% (at March 31, 2019, the interest rate was 3.98%).

The Partnership has made no borrowings under the facility and there was no amount outstanding under the facility as of March 31, 2019. In April 2019, the Partnership borrowed and repaid \$17.0 million under this facility.

CLO Borrowings

For certain of the Partnership's CLOs, the Partnership finances a portion of its investment in the CLOs through the proceeds received from term loans and other financing arrangements with financial institutions. The Partnership's outstanding CLO borrowings consist of the following (Dollars in millions):

Formation Date	Borrowing Outstanding March 31, 2019	Borrowing Outstanding December 31, 2018	Maturity Date (1)	Interest Rate as of March 31, 2019	
February 28, 2017	\$ 75.4	\$ 77.0	November 17, 2031	2.33%	(2)
April 19, 2017	22.8	22.9	April 22, 2031	4.69%	(3) (15)
June 28, 2017	22.9	23.0	July 22, 2031	4.68%	(4) (15)
July 20, 2017	24.4	24.4	April 21, 2027	4.30%	(5) (15)
August 2, 2017	22.8	22.8	July 23, 2029	4.57%	(6) (15)
August 2, 2017	19.5	19.9	August 3, 2022	1.75%	(7)
August 14, 2017	22.5	22.5	August 15, 2030	4.54%	(8) (15)
November 30, 2017	22.6	22.7	January 16, 2030	4.52%	(9) (15)
December 6, 2017	19.1	19.1	October 16, 2030	4.43%	(10) (15)
December 7, 2017	20.9	21.1	January 19, 2029	4.15%	(11) (15)
January 30, 2018	19.2	19.2	January 22, 2030	4.39%	(12) (15)
March 1, 2018	15.3	15.3	January 15, 2031	4.34%	(13) (15)
March 15, 2019	20.8	—	March 15, 2032	2.56%	(14)
	\$ 328.2	\$ 309.9			

(1) Maturity date is earlier of date indicated or the date that the CLO is dissolved.

(2) Outstanding borrowing of €67.2 million; incurs interest at EURIBOR plus applicable margins as defined in the agreement.

(3) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.932%.

(4) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.923%.

(5) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.536%.

(6) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.808%.

(7)

Original borrowing of €17.4 million; incurs interest at EURIBOR plus 1.75% and has full recourse to the Partnership.

(8) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.848%.

(9) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.7312%.

(10) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.647%.

(11) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.365%.

(12) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.624%.

(13) Incurs interest at LIBOR plus 1.552%.

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(14) Incurs interest at the average effective interest rate of each class of purchased securities plus 0.50% spread percentage and 0.08% class A-1 periodic adjustment rate up to €54,120.

(15) Term loan issued under master credit agreement.

The CLO term loans are secured by the Partnership's investments in the respective CLO, have a general unsecured interest in the Carlyle entity that manages the CLO, and generally do not have recourse to any other Carlyle entity. Interest expense on these term loans was not significant for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The fair value of the outstanding balance of the CLO term loans at March 31, 2019 approximated par value based on current market rates for similar debt instruments. These CLO term loans are classified as Level III within the fair value hierarchy.

European CLO Financing - February 28, 2017

On February 28, 2017, a subsidiary of the Partnership entered into a financing agreement with several financial institutions under which these financial institutions have provided a €67.2 million term loan (\$75.4 million at March 31, 2019) to the Partnership. This term loan is secured by the Partnership's investments in the retained notes in certain European CLOs that were formed in 2014 and 2015. This term loan will mature on the earlier of November 17, 2031 or the date that the certain European CLO retained notes have been redeemed. The Partnership may prepay the term loan in whole or in part at any time after the third anniversary of the date of issuance without penalty.

Prepayment of the term loan within the first three years will incur a penalty based on the prepayment amount. Interest on this term loan accrues at EURIBOR plus applicable margins (2.33% at March 31, 2019).

Master Credit Agreement - Term Loans

In January 2017, the Partnership entered into a master credit agreement with a financial institution under which the financial institution expects to provide term loans to the Partnership for the purchase of eligible interests in CLOs. This agreement will terminate in January 2020. Any term loan to be issued under this master credit agreement will be secured by the Partnership's investment in the respective CLO as well as any senior management fee and subordinated management fee payable by each CLO. Any term loan bears interest at LIBOR plus a weighted average spread over LIBOR on the CLO notes and an applicable margin. Interest is due quarterly.

CLO Repurchase Agreements

On February 5, 2019, the Partnership entered into a €100.0 million master credit facility agreement (the "CLO Financing Facility") to finance a portion of the risk retention investments in certain European CLOs managed by the Partnership. Subject to the terms and conditions of the CLO Financing Facility, the Partnership and the counterparty may enter into repurchase agreements on such terms agreed upon by the parties. Each transaction entered into under the CLO Financing Facility will bear interest at a rate based on the weighted average effective interest rate of each class of securities that have been sold plus a spread to be agreed upon by the parties. As of March 31, 2019, €81.5 million of the CLO Financing Facility remained available.

Each transaction entered into under the CLO Financing Facility provides for payment netting and, in the case of a default or similar event with respect to the counterparty to the CLO Financing Facility, provides for netting across transactions. Generally, upon a counterparty default, the Partnership can terminate all transactions under the CLO Financing Facility and offset amounts it owes in respect of any one transaction against collateral, if any, or other amounts it has received in respect of any other transactions under the CLO Financing Facility; provided, however, that in the case of certain defaults, the Partnership may only be able to terminate and offset solely with respect to the transaction affected by the default. During the term of a transaction entered into under the CLO Financing Facility, the Partnership will deliver cash or additional securities acceptable to the counterparty if the securities sold are in default. Upon termination of a transaction, the Partnership will repurchase the previously sold securities from the counterparty

at a previously determined repurchase price. The CLO Financing Facility may be terminated at any time upon certain defaults or circumstances agreed upon by the parties.

The repurchase agreements may result in credit exposure in the event the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. The Partnership minimizes the credit risk associated with these activities by monitoring counterparty credit exposure and collateral values. Other than margin requirements, the Partnership is not subject to additional terms or contingencies which would expose the Partnership to additional obligations based upon the performance of the securities pledged as collateral.

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3.875% Senior Notes

In January 2013, an indirect finance subsidiary of the Partnership issued \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.875% senior notes due February 1, 2023 at 99.966% of par. Interest is payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1, beginning August 1, 2013. This subsidiary may redeem the senior notes in whole at any time or in part from time to time at a price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed and the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on any notes being redeemed discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the Treasury rate plus 30 basis points plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amounts being redeemed to the redemption date.

In September 2018, the Partnership completed a tender offer to re-purchase \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its 3.875% Senior Notes due 2023. As a result of this repurchase, the Partnership recognized \$6.9 million of costs in interest expense and \$0.9 million of costs in general, administrative and other expenses upon early extinguishment of the debt.

Interest expense was \$2.4 million and \$5.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. At March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the fair value of the notes, including accrued interest, was approximately \$255.2 million and \$255.5 million, respectively, based on indicative quotes. The notes are classified as Level II within the fair value hierarchy.

5.625% Senior Notes

In March 2013, an indirect finance subsidiary of the Partnership issued \$400.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.625% senior notes due March 30, 2043 at 99.583% of par. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 30 and September 30, beginning September 30, 2013. This subsidiary may redeem the senior notes in whole at any time or in part from time to time at a price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed and the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on any notes being redeemed discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the Treasury rate plus 40 basis points plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amounts being redeemed to the redemption date.

In March 2014, an indirect finance subsidiary of the Partnership issued \$200.0 million of 5.625% Senior Notes due March 30, 2043 at 104.315% of par. These notes were issued as additional 5.625% Senior Notes and are treated as a single class with the already outstanding \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of these senior notes.

Interest expense on the notes was \$8.4 million for both the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. At March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the fair value of the notes, including accrued interest, was approximately \$592.0 million and \$604.1 million, respectively, based on indicative quotes. The notes are classified as Level II within the fair value hierarchy.

5.650% Senior Notes

In September 2018, an indirect finance subsidiary of the Partnership issued \$350.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.650% senior notes due September 15, 2048 at 99.914% of par. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15, beginning March 15, 2019. This subsidiary may redeem the senior notes in whole at any time or in part, from time to time, at a price equal to the accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amounts being redeemed to the redemption date and the greater of 100% of (1) the principal amount of the notes being redeemed and (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on any notes being redeemed, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the Treasury rate plus 40 basis points.

Interest expense on the notes was \$5.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. At March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the fair value of the notes, including accrued interest, was approximately \$351.9 million and \$354.4 million, respectively, based on indicative quotes. The notes are classified as Level II within the fair value hierarchy.

Promissory Notes

Promissory Note Due January 1, 2022

On January 1, 2016, the Partnership issued a \$120.0 million promissory note to Barclays Natural Resource Investments, a division of Barclays Bank PLC (“BNRI”) as part of the Partnership's strategic investment in NGP. Interest on the promissory note accrued at the three month LIBOR plus 2.50%. In September 2018, the Partnership prepaid the \$108.8 million outstanding

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promissory note, plus \$1.2 million of accrued and unpaid interest. Interest expense on the promissory note was not significant for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Promissory Notes Due July 15, 2019

In June 2017, as part of the settlement with investors in two commodities investment vehicles managed by an affiliate of the Partnership (disclosed in Note 7), the Partnership issued a series of promissory notes, aggregating to \$53.9 million, to the investors of these commodities investment vehicles. Interest on these promissory notes accrues at the three month LIBOR plus 2% (4.79% at March 31, 2019). The Partnership may prepay these promissory notes in whole or in part at any time without penalty. Through March 31, 2019, the Partnership repaid \$40.4 million of these promissory notes. Accordingly, \$13.5 million of these promissory notes are outstanding at March 31, 2019. These promissory notes are scheduled to mature on July 15, 2019. Interest expense on these promissory notes was not significant for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The fair value of the outstanding balance of these promissory notes at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 approximated par value based on current market rates for similar debt instruments and is classified as Level III within the fair value hierarchy.

Debt Covenants

The Partnership is subject to various financial covenants under its loan agreements including, among other items, maintenance of a minimum amount of management fee-earning assets. The Partnership is also subject to various non-financial covenants under its loan agreements and the indentures governing its senior notes. The Partnership was in compliance with all financial and non-financial covenants under its various loan agreements as of March 31, 2019.

Loans Payable of Consolidated Funds

Loans payable of Consolidated Funds primarily represent amounts due to holders of debt securities issued by the CLOs. Several of the CLOs issued preferred shares representing the most subordinated interest, however these tranches are mandatorily redeemable upon the maturity dates of the senior secured loans payable, and as a result have been classified as liabilities and are included in loans payable of Consolidated Funds in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the following borrowings were outstanding, which includes preferred shares classified as liabilities (Dollars in millions):

	As of March 31, 2019				
	Borrowing Outstanding	Fair Value	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Weighted Average Remaining Maturity in Years
Senior secured notes	\$3,687.6	\$ 3,601.2	1.57	%	11.30
Subordinated notes, preferred shares and other	110.2	148.8	N/A	(1)	11.27
Total	\$3,797.8	\$ 3,750.0			
	As of December 31, 2018				
	Borrowing Outstanding	Fair Value	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Weighted Average Remaining Maturity in Years
Senior secured notes	\$4,723.4	\$ 4,607.2	1.94	%	10.70

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Subordinated notes, preferred shares and other	178.5	232.9	N/A	(1) 9.95
Total	\$4,901.9	\$ 4,840.1		

(1) The subordinated notes and preferred shares do not have contractual interest rates, but instead receive distributions from the excess cash flows of the CLOs.

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Loans payable of the CLOs are collateralized by the assets held by the CLOs and the assets of one CLO may not be used to satisfy the liabilities of another. This collateral consisted of cash and cash equivalents, corporate loans, corporate bonds and other securities. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the fair value of the CLO assets was \$4.2 billion and \$5.5 billion, respectively.

6. Accrued Compensation and Benefits

Accrued compensation and benefits consist of the following:

	As of	
	March	December
	31, 2019	31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Accrued performance allocations and incentive fee-related compensation	\$1,947.0	\$1,843.6
Accrued bonuses	125.2	246.8
Employment-based contingent cash consideration	7.6	0.8
Other	123.1	131.1
Total	\$2,202.9	\$2,222.3

The following table presents realized and unrealized performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation:

	Three Months	
	Ended March	
	31,	
	2019	2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Realized	\$44.2	\$108.4
Unrealized	141.2	49.6
Total	\$185.4	\$158.0

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Capital Commitments

The Partnership and its unconsolidated affiliates have unfunded commitments to entities within the following segments as of March 31, 2019 (Dollars in millions):

	Unfunded
	Commitments
Corporate Private Equity	\$ 2,504.6
Real Assets	983.4
Global Credit	435.5
Investment Solutions	130.8
Total	\$ 4,054.3

Of the \$4.1 billion of unfunded commitments, approximately \$3.5 billion is subscribed individually by senior Carlyle professionals, advisors and other professionals, with the balance funded directly by the Partnership. In addition to these unfunded commitments, the Partnership may from time to time exercise its right to purchase additional interests in its investment funds that become available in the ordinary course of their operations.

Guaranteed Loans

On August 4, 2001, the Partnership entered into an agreement with a financial institution pursuant to which the Partnership is the guarantor on a credit facility for eligible employees investing in Carlyle sponsored funds. This credit facility

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renews on an annual basis, allowing for annual incremental borrowings up to an aggregate of \$11.3 million, and accrues interest at the lower of the prime rate, as defined, or three-month LIBOR plus 3%, reset quarterly (5.80% weighted-average rate at March 31, 2019). As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, approximately \$10.0 million and \$10.3 million, respectively, were outstanding under the credit facility and payable by the employees. The amount funded by the Partnership under this guarantee as of March 31, 2019 was not material. The Partnership believes the likelihood of any material funding under this guarantee to be remote. The fair value of this guarantee is not significant to the consolidated financial statements.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries of the Partnership are the guarantor of revolving credit facilities for certain funds in the Investment Solutions segment. The guarantee is limited to the lesser of the total amount drawn under the credit facilities or the net asset value of the guarantor subsidiaries, which is approximately \$15.1 million as of March 31, 2019. The outstanding balances are secured by uncalled capital commitments from the underlying funds and the Partnership believes the likelihood of any material funding under this guarantee to be remote.

Contingent Obligations (Giveback)

A liability for potential repayment of previously received performance allocations of \$63.2 million at March 31, 2019, is shown as accrued giveback obligations in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets, representing the giveback obligation that would need to be paid if the funds were liquidated at their current fair values at March 31, 2019. However, the ultimate giveback obligation, if any, generally is not paid until the end of a fund's life or earlier if the giveback becomes fixed and early payment is agreed upon by the fund's partners (see Note 2). The Partnership has recorded \$1.5 million and \$1.4 million of unbilled receivables from former and current employees and senior Carlyle professionals as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, related to giveback obligations, which are included in due from affiliates and other receivables, net in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. The receivables are collateralized by investments made by individual senior Carlyle professionals and employees in Carlyle-sponsored funds. In addition, \$167.8 million and \$176.1 million have been withheld from distributions of carried interest to senior Carlyle professionals and employees for potential giveback obligations as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. Such amounts are held on behalf of the respective current and former Carlyle employees to satisfy any givebacks they may owe and are held by entities not included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. Current and former senior Carlyle professionals and employees are personally responsible for their giveback obligations. As of March 31, 2019, approximately \$36.0 million of the Partnership's accrued giveback obligation is the responsibility of various current and former senior Carlyle professionals and other limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships, and the net accrued giveback obligation attributable to Carlyle Holdings is \$27.2 million.

If, at March 31, 2019, all of the investments held by the Partnership's Funds were deemed worthless, a possibility that management views as remote, the amount of realized and distributed carried interest subject to potential giveback would be \$0.5 billion, on an after-tax basis where applicable.

Leases

The Partnership's leases primarily consist of operating leases for office space in various countries around the world, including its headquarters in Washington, D.C. These leases have remaining lease terms of 1 year to 15 years, some of which include options to extend for up to 5 years and some of which include an option to terminate the leases within 1 year. The Partnership also has operating leases for office equipment and vehicles, which are not significant. In June 2018, the Partnership entered into an amended non-cancelable lease agreement expiring on March 31, 2030 for its Washington, D.C. office. In connection with the amended lease, the Partnership exercised an option to terminate its office lease in Arlington, Virginia at the end of 2019. The Partnership will be relocating one of its New York City offices in late 2020 to new office space in Midtown New York. The new lease was signed in July 2018 and expires in 2036. In connection with this new lease, the Partnership incurred a charge of \$63.5 million (including transaction costs) during the third quarter of 2018 related to the assignment of an existing office lease in New York

City. The charge is expected to be paid over approximately 15 years beginning in 2021. This charge was accounted for as a lease incentive, and is included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets, since the lease has not yet commenced.

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The following table summarizes the Partnership's lease cost, cash flows and other supplemental information related to its operating leases (Dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Operating lease cost	\$ 11.5
Sublease income	(0.3)
Total operating lease cost	\$ 11.2

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities \$ 13.3

Weighted-average remaining lease term	9.9 Years
Weighted-average discount rate	5.3 %

Maturities of lease liabilities related to operating leases were as follows (Dollars in millions):

Year ending December 31,

2019 (excluding the three months ended March 31, 2019)	\$ 47.6
2020	54.8
2021	40.5
2022	52.3
2023	48.6
Thereafter	455.6
Total lease payments	\$ 699.4
Less payments for leases that have not yet commenced	(281.3)
Less imputed interest	(97.6)
Total lease liabilities	\$ 320.5

Legal Matters

In the ordinary course of business, the Partnership is a party to litigation, investigations, inquiries, employment-related matters, disputes and other potential claims. Certain of these matters are described below. The Partnership is not currently able to estimate the reasonably possible amount of loss or range of loss, in excess of amounts accrued, for the matters that have not been resolved. The Partnership does not believe it is probable that the outcome of any existing litigation, investigations, disputes or other potential claims will materially affect the Partnership or these financial statements in excess of amounts accrued. The Partnership believes that the matters described below are without merit.

Along with many other companies and individuals in the financial sector, the Partnership and Carlyle Mezzanine Partners, L.P. ("CMP") are named as defendants in *Foy v. Austin Capital*, a case filed in June 2009 in state court in New Mexico, which purports to be a qui tam suit on behalf of the State of New Mexico under the state Fraud Against Taxpayers Act ("FATA"). The suit alleges that investment decisions by New Mexico public investment funds were improperly influenced by campaign contributions and payments to politically connected placement agents. The plaintiffs seek, among other things, actual damages for lost income, rescission of the investment transactions described in the complaint and disgorgement of all fees received. In September 2017, the Court dismissed the lawsuit and the plaintiffs then filed an appeal seeking to reverse that decision. That appeal is pending. The Attorney General

may also separately pursue its own recovery from defendants in the action.

Carlyle Capital Corporation Limited (“CCC”) was a fund sponsored by the Partnership that invested in AAA-rated residential mortgage backed securities on a highly leveraged basis. In March of 2008, amidst turmoil throughout the mortgage markets and money markets, CCC filed for insolvency protection in Guernsey. The Guernsey liquidators who took control of CCC in March 2008 filed a suit on July 7, 2010 against the Partnership, certain of its affiliates and the former directors of CCC

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in the Royal Court of Guernsey seeking more than \$1.0 billion in damages in a case styled Carlyle Capital Corporation Limited v. Conway et al. On September 4, 2017, the Royal Court of Guernsey ruled that the Partnership and Directors of CCC acted reasonably and appropriately in the management and governance of CCC and that none of the Partnership, its affiliates or former directors of CCC had any liability. In December 2017, the plaintiff filed a notice of appeal of the trial court decision. A hearing before the Guernsey appellate court took place from October 8 through October 18, 2018. On April 12, 2019 the Guernsey Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal and affirmed the trial court's decision. It is possible the plaintiff will appeal the Guernsey Court of Appeals decision to the Privy Council. In December 2017, the Partnership received approximately \$29.8 million from the plaintiff as a deposit towards its obligations to reimburse the Partnership for legal fees and expenses incurred to defend against the claims. The Partnership has not recognized income in respect of the reimbursement as of March 31, 2019, as such amount is subject to adjustment pending a final determination of the correct reimbursement amount.

A Luxembourg subsidiary of CEREP I, a real estate fund, has been involved since 2010 in a tax dispute with the French authorities relating to whether gain from the sale of an investment was taxable in France. In April 2015, the French tax court issued an opinion in this matter adverse to CEREP I, holding the Luxembourg subsidiary of CEREP I liable for approximately €105 million (including interest accrued since the beginning of the tax dispute). CEREP I paid approximately €30 million of the tax obligations and the Partnership paid the remaining approximately €75 million in its capacity as a guarantor. The Partnership appealed the decision of the French tax court. In December 2017, the French appellate court reversed the earlier tax court opinion and awarded the Partnership a refund of the full €105 million of tax and penalties (inclusive of amounts paid by CEREP I) and awarded interest on the refund of €12.5 million, before tax. On February 22, 2018 the French tax authorities appealed the appellate court decision and on October 2, 2018, CEREP I filed its appellate brief. The parties are awaiting a hearing on the appeal. The Partnership has not recognized income in respect of the refund as of March 31, 2019, pending a final determination on the current appeal. The full amount of the refund is held at CEREP I and its subsidiaries. As CEREP I is a consolidated fund, the refund of €117.5 million is recorded in assets and liabilities of consolidated funds as of March 31, 2019.

The Partnership currently is and expects to continue to be, from time to time, subject to examinations, formal and informal inquiries and investigations by various U.S. and non-U.S. governmental and regulatory agencies, including but not limited to, the SEC, Department of Justice, state attorneys general, FINRA, National Futures Association and the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority. The Partnership routinely cooperates with such examinations, inquiries and investigations, and they may result in the commencement of civil, criminal, or administrative or other proceedings against the Partnership or its personnel. For example, among various other requests for information, the SEC has requested information about: (i) the Partnership's historical practices relating to the acceleration of monitoring fees received from certain of the Partnership's funds' portfolio companies, and (ii) the Partnership's relationship with a third-party investment advisor to a registered investment company that has invested in various investment funds sponsored by the Partnership. The Partnership is cooperating fully with the SEC's inquiries.

During 2017, the Partnership entered into settlement and purchase agreements with investors in a hedge fund and two structured finance vehicles managed by Vermillion related to investments of approximately \$400 million in petroleum commodities that the Partnership believes were misappropriated by third parties outside the U.S. In total, the Partnership paid \$265 million (\$165 million of which was paid in 2017 with the remaining \$100 million paid in 2016) to fully resolve all claims related to these matters, and issued promissory notes in aggregate amount of \$54 million to repurchase the investors' interests in the two structured finance vehicles. In connection with these settlements, the Partnership acquired certain rights to recoveries from certain marine cargo insurance policies and is continuing to undertake efforts to obtain reimbursement for the misappropriation of petroleum. There is no assurance that the Partnership will be successful in any of its ongoing recovery efforts and the Partnership will not recognize any amounts in respect of such recoveries until such amounts are probable of payment. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Partnership reached an agreement with the primary underwriters in the marine cargo insurance policies for \$55

million, of which the Partnership recognized approximately \$32 million in insurance proceeds during the year ended December 31, 2018, with the remaining proceeds to be distributed to former investors. Although additional recovery efforts continue, there is no assurance that the Partnership will be successful in any of these efforts and the Partnership will not recognize any amounts in respect of such recoveries until such amounts are probable of payment.

It is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of all pending investigations and legal proceedings and employment-related matters, and some of the matters discussed above involve claims for potentially large and/or indeterminate amounts of damages. Based on information known by management, management does not believe that as of the date of this filing the final resolutions of the matters above will have a material effect upon the Partnership's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. However, given the potentially large and/or indeterminate amounts of damages sought in certain of these matters

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and the inherent unpredictability of investigations and litigations, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain matters could, from time to time, have a material effect on the Partnership's financial results in any particular period. The Partnership accrues an estimated loss contingency liability when it is probable that such a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. As of March 31, 2019, the Partnership had recorded liabilities aggregating to approximately \$35 million for litigation-related contingencies, regulatory examinations and inquiries, and other matters. The Partnership evaluates its outstanding legal and regulatory proceedings and other matters each quarter to assess its loss contingency accruals, and makes adjustments in such accruals, upward or downward, as appropriate, based on management's best judgment after consultation with counsel. There is no assurance that the Partnership's accruals for loss contingencies will not need to be adjusted in the future or that, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters, the ultimate resolution of these matters will not significantly exceed the accruals that the Partnership has recorded.

Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Partnership and its subsidiaries enter into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties and provide general indemnifications. The Partnership's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Partnership that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the Partnership believes the risk of material loss to be remote.

Risks and Uncertainties

Carlyle's funds seek investment opportunities that offer the possibility of attaining substantial capital appreciation. Certain events particular to each industry in which the underlying investees conduct their operations, as well as general economic conditions, may have a significant negative impact on the Partnership's investments and profitability. Such events are beyond the Partnership's control, and the likelihood that they may occur and the effect on the Partnership cannot be predicted.

Furthermore, certain of the funds' investments are made in private companies and there are generally no public markets for the underlying securities at the current time. The funds' ability to liquidate their publicly-traded investments are often subject to limitations, including discounts that may be required to be taken on quoted prices due to the number of shares being sold. The funds' ability to liquidate their investments and realize value is subject to significant limitations and uncertainties, including among others currency fluctuations and natural disasters.

The Partnership and the funds make investments outside of the United States. Investments outside the United States may be subject to less developed bankruptcy, corporate, partnership and other laws (which may have the effect of disregarding or otherwise circumventing the limited liability structures potentially causing the actions or liabilities of one fund or a portfolio company to adversely impact the Partnership or an unrelated fund or portfolio company).

Non-U.S. investments are subject to the same risks associated with the Partnership's U.S. investments as well as additional risks, such as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, heightened risk of political and economic instability, difficulties in managing non-U.S. investments, potentially adverse tax consequences and the burden of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws.

Furthermore, Carlyle is exposed to economic risk concentrations related to certain large investments as well as concentrations of investments in certain industries and geographies.

Additionally, the Partnership encounters credit risk. Credit risk is the risk of default by a counterparty in the Partnership's investments in debt securities, loans, leases and derivatives that result from a borrower's, lessee's or derivative counterparty's inability or unwillingness to make required or expected payments.

The Partnership considers cash, cash equivalents, securities, receivables, equity method investments, accounts payable, accrued expenses, other liabilities, loans, senior notes, assets and liabilities of Consolidated Funds and contingent and other consideration for acquisitions to be its financial instruments. Except for the senior notes, the carrying amounts reported in the condensed consolidated balance sheets for these financial instruments equal or closely approximate their fair values. The fair value of the senior notes is disclosed in Note 5.

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8. Related Party Transactions

Due from Affiliates and Other Receivables, Net

The Partnership had the following due from affiliates and other receivables at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	As of March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Accrued incentive fees	\$7.3	\$ 7.1
Unbilled receivable for giveback obligations from current and former employees	1.5	1.4
Notes receivable and accrued interest from affiliates	21.9	14.4
Management fee, reimbursable expenses and other receivables from unconsolidated funds and affiliates, net	270.2	418.2
Total	\$300.9	\$ 441.1

Notes receivable represent loans that the Partnership has provided to certain unconsolidated funds to meet short-term obligations to purchase investments. Reimbursable expenses and other receivables from certain of the unconsolidated funds and portfolio companies relate to management fees receivable from limited partners, advisory fees receivable and expenses paid on behalf of these entities. These costs represent costs related to the pursuit of actual or proposed investments, professional fees and expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of the investments. The affiliates are obligated at the discretion of the Partnership to reimburse the expenses. Based on management's determination, the Partnership accrues and charges interest on amounts due from affiliate accounts at interest rates ranging up to 7.55% as of March 31, 2019. The accrued and charged interest to the affiliates was not significant for any period presented.

These receivables are assessed regularly for collectability and amounts determined to be uncollectible are charged directly to general, administrative and other expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. A corresponding allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded and such amounts were not significant for any period presented.

Due to Affiliates

The Partnership had the following due to affiliates balances at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	As of March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Due to non-consolidated affiliates	\$28.1	\$ 27.6
Amounts owed under the tax receivable agreement	102.4	101.9
Other	50.3	44.5
Total	\$180.8	\$ 174.0

The Partnership has recorded obligations for amounts due to certain of its affiliates. The Partnership periodically offsets expenses it has paid on behalf of its affiliates against these obligations. The amount owed under the tax receivable agreement is related primarily to the acquisition by the Partnership of Carlyle Holdings partnership units in June 2015 and March 2014, respectively, the exchange in May 2012 by CalPERS of its Carlyle Holdings partnership

units for Partnership common units, as well as certain unit exchanges by senior Carlyle professionals which began in the second quarter of 2017 (see Note 12).

Other Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Partnership has made use of aircraft owned by entities controlled by senior Carlyle professionals. The senior Carlyle professionals paid for their purchases of aircraft and bear all operating, personnel and maintenance costs associated with their operation for personal use. Payment by the Partnership for the business use of these aircraft by senior Carlyle professionals and other employees, which is made at market rates, totaled \$0.7 million and \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These fees are included in general, administrative, and other expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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Senior Carlyle professionals and employees are permitted to participate in co-investment entities that invest in Carlyle funds or alongside Carlyle funds. In many cases, participation is limited by law to individuals who qualify under applicable legal requirements. These co-investment entities generally do not require senior Carlyle professionals and employees to pay management fees or performance allocations, however, Carlyle professionals and employees are required to pay their portion of partnership expenses.

Carried interest income from the funds can be distributed to senior Carlyle professionals and employees on a current basis, but is subject to repayment by the subsidiary of the Partnership that acts as general partner of the fund in the event that certain specified return thresholds are not ultimately achieved. The senior Carlyle professionals and certain other investment professionals have personally guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, the obligation of these subsidiaries in respect of this general partner obligation. Such guarantees are several and not joint and are limited to a particular individual's distributions received.

The Partnership does business with some of its portfolio companies; all such arrangements are on a negotiated basis. Substantially all revenue is earned from affiliates of Carlyle.

9. Income Taxes

The Partnership is generally organized as a series of pass through entities pursuant to the United States Internal Revenue Code. As such, the Partnership is not responsible for the tax liability due on certain income earned during the year. Such income is taxed at the unitholder and non-controlling interest holder level, and any income tax is the responsibility of the unitholders and is paid at that level. For income taxes on income earned for which the Partnership is responsible for the tax liability, the Partnership's income tax expense was \$24.0 million and \$7.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In the normal course of business, the Partnership is subject to examination by federal and certain state, local and foreign tax regulators. With a few exceptions, as of March 31, 2019, the Partnership's U.S. federal income tax returns for the years 2015 through 2017 are open under the normal three-year statute of limitations and therefore subject to examination. State and local tax returns are generally subject to audit from 2014 to 2017. Foreign tax returns are generally subject to audit from 2011 to 2017. Certain of the Partnership's affiliates are currently under audit by federal, state and foreign tax authorities.

The Partnership does not believe that the outcome of these audits will require it to record reserves for uncertain tax positions or that the outcome will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Partnership does not believe that it has any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months.

10. Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Entities

The components of the Partnership's non-controlling interests in consolidated entities are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Non-Carlyle interests in Consolidated Funds	\$1.2	\$ 1.2
Non-Carlyle interests in majority-owned subsidiaries	300.6	337.1
Non-controlling interest in carried interest, giveback obligations and cash held for carried interest distributions	(11.8)	(14.1)
Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	\$290.0	\$ 324.2

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The components of the Partnership's non-controlling interests in income of consolidated entities are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		2018	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Non-Carlyle interests in Consolidated Funds	\$—		\$(0.9)	
Non-Carlyle interests in majority-owned subsidiaries	(7.2)		8.4	
Non-controlling interest in carried interest, giveback obligations and cash held for carried interest distributions	2.7		3.5	
Non-controlling interests in income (loss) of consolidated entities			\$(4.5)	\$11.0

11. Earnings Per Common Unit

Basic and diluted net income per common unit are calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net income attributable to common units	\$137,000,000	\$137,000,000	\$33,800,000	\$33,800,000
Weighted-average common units outstanding	109,210,460	115,818,538	100,732,493	111,303,988
Net income per common unit	\$1.25	\$1.18	\$0.34	\$0.30

The weighted-average common units outstanding, basic and diluted, are calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
The Carlyle Group L.P. weighted-average common units outstanding	109,210,460	109,210,460	100,732,493	100,732,493
Unvested deferred restricted common units	—	5,659,577	—	10,170,967
Issuable Carlyle Group L.P. common units	—	948,501	—	400,528
Weighted-average common units outstanding	109,210,460	115,818,538	100,732,493	111,303,988

The Carlyle Group L.P. weighted-average common units outstanding includes vested deferred restricted common units and common units associated with acquisitions that have been earned for which issuance of the related common units is deferred until future periods.

The Partnership applies the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive weighted-average common units represented by the unvested deferred restricted common units. Also included in the determination of dilutive weighted-average common units are issuable and contingently issuable Carlyle Holdings partnership units and common units associated with the Partnership's acquisitions, strategic investments in NGP and performance-vesting deferred restricted common units.

The Partnership applies the "if-converted" method to the vested Carlyle Holdings partnership units to determine the dilutive weighted-average common units outstanding. The Partnership applies the treasury stock method to the unvested Carlyle Holdings partnership units and the "if-converted" method on the resulting number of additional Carlyle Holdings partnership units to determine the dilutive weighted-average common units represented by the unvested Carlyle Holdings partnership units.

In computing the dilutive effect that the exchange of Carlyle Holdings partnership units would have on earnings per common unit, the Partnership considered that net income available to holders of common units would increase due to the elimination of non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings (including any tax impact). Based on these calculations, 230,889,295 of vested Carlyle Holdings partnership units for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were antidilutive, and therefore have been excluded. Further, based on these calculations, 226,590,279 of vested Carlyle Holdings partnership units and 6,034,039 of unvested Carlyle Holdings partnership units for the three months ended March 31, 2018 were antidilutive, and therefore have been excluded.

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12. Equity

Preferred Unit Issuance

On September 13, 2017, the Partnership issued 16,000,000 of 5.875% Series A Preferred Units (the “Preferred Units”) for gross proceeds of \$400.0 million, or \$387.5 million, net of issuance costs and expenses. The Partnership plans to use the net proceeds from the sale of the Preferred Units for general corporate purposes, including to fund investments.

Distributions on the Preferred Units will be payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of each year, beginning on December 15, 2017, when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors of the general partner of the Partnership, at a rate per annum of 5.875%. Distributions on the Preferred Units are discretionary and non-cumulative.

The Preferred Units are not convertible into common units or any other class or series of interests or any other security. Holders of the Preferred Units will generally have no voting rights and have none of the voting rights given to holders of the Partnership’s common units, except as otherwise provided in the Partnership’s limited partnership agreement.

Unit Repurchase Program

In December 2018, the Board of Directors of the general partner of the Partnership authorized the repurchase of up to \$200.0 million of common units and/or Carlyle Holdings units, inclusive of amounts remaining as originally authorized in February 2016. Under this new unit repurchase program, which became effective January 1, 2019, units may be repurchased from time to time in open market transactions, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. The Partnership expects that the majority of repurchases under this program will be done via open market and brokered transactions. The timing and actual number of common units and/or Carlyle Holdings units repurchased will depend on a variety of factors, including legal requirements, price and economic and market conditions. This unit repurchase program may be suspended or discontinued at any time and does not have a specified expiration date. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Partnership paid an aggregate of \$10.4 million to repurchase and retire approximately 0.6 million units respectively, with all of the repurchases done via open market and brokered transactions.

Quarterly Unit Exchange Program

Current and former senior Carlyle professionals are able to exchange their Carlyle Holdings partnership units for common units on a quarterly basis, subject to the terms of the Exchange Agreement. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, current and former senior Carlyle professionals exchanged 182,664 Carlyle Holdings partnership units for common units, resulting in a reallocation of capital of \$1.2 million from non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings to partners’ capital and accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Distributions

The table below presents information regarding the quarterly distributions on the common units, which were made at the sole discretion of the general partner of the Partnership. Because certain wholly owned subsidiaries of the Partnership must pay taxes and make payments under the tax receivable agreement, the amounts ultimately distributed to the common unitholders may be less, on a per unit basis, than the amounts distributed by the Carlyle Holdings partnerships to the other limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships in respect of their Carlyle Holdings partnership units.

Distribution Record Date	Distribution Payment Date	Distribution, per Common Unit (Dollars in millions, except	Distribution to Common Unitholders
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		per unit data)	
May 11, 2018	May 17, 2018	\$0.27	\$ 27.8
August 13, 2018	August 17, 2018	0.22	23.3
November 13, 2018	November 20, 2018	0.42	45.5
February 19, 2019	February 26, 2019	0.43	47.5
Total 2018 Distribution Year		\$1.34	\$ 144.1
May 13, 2019	May 20, 2019	\$0.19	\$ 21.0
Total 2019 Distribution Year (through Q1 2019)		\$0.19	\$ 21.0

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The general partner will take into account general economic and business conditions, as well as the Partnership's strategic plans and prospects, business and investment opportunities, financial condition and obligations, legal, tax and regulatory restrictions, other constraints on the payment of distributions by the Partnership to its common unitholders or by subsidiaries to the Partnership, and other such factors as the general partner may deem relevant.

Under the Delaware Limited Partnership Act, the Partnership may not make a distribution to a partner if after the distribution all of the Partnership's liabilities, other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interest and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of the partnership, would exceed the fair value of the Partnership's assets. If the Partnership were to make such an impermissible distribution, any limited partner who received a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution was in violation of the Delaware Limited Partnership Act would be liable to the Partnership for the amount of the distribution for three years. In addition, the terms of the Partnership's senior credit facility provide certain limits on its ability to make distributions.

13. Equity-Based Compensation

In May 2012, Carlyle Group Management L.L.C., the general partner of the Partnership, adopted the Equity Incentive Plan. The Equity Incentive Plan is a source of equity-based awards permitting the Partnership to grant to Carlyle employees, directors of the Partnership's general partner and consultants non-qualified options, unit appreciation rights, common units, restricted common units, deferred restricted common units, phantom restricted common units and other awards based on the Partnership's common units and Carlyle Holdings partnership units. The total number of the Partnership's common units and Carlyle Holdings partnership units which were initially available for grant under the Equity Incentive Plan was 30,450,000. The Equity Incentive Plan contains a provision which automatically increases the number of the Partnership's common units and Carlyle Holdings partnership units available for grant based on a pre-determined formula; this increase occurs annually on January 1. As of January 1, 2019, pursuant to the formula, the total number of the Partnership's common units and Carlyle Holdings partnership units available for grant under the Equity Incentive Plan was 33,872,427.

A summary of the status of the Partnership's non-vested equity-based awards as of March 31, 2019 and a summary of changes for the three months ended March 31, 2019, are presented below:

Unvested Units	Carlyle Holdings		The Carlyle Group L.P.	
	Weighted- Average Units	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Deferred Restricted Common Units	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance, December 31, 2018	9,387	\$ 28.26	19,123,700	\$ 18.73
Granted	—	\$ —	5,252,331	\$ 15.41
Vested	—	\$ —	2,744,494	\$ 21.84
Forfeited	—	\$ —	126,415	\$ 16.69
Balance, March 31, 2019	9,387	\$ 28.26	21,505,122	\$ 17.53

The Partnership recorded compensation expense for deferred restricted common units of \$35.9 million and \$44.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, with \$3.5 million and \$4.0 million of corresponding deferred tax benefits, respectively. As of March 31, 2019, the total unrecognized equity-based compensation expense related to unvested deferred restricted common units is \$270.6 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average term of 2.6 years.

14. Segment Reporting

Carlyle conducts its operations through four reportable segments:

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Corporate Private Equity – The Corporate Private Equity segment is comprised of the Partnership’s operations that advise a diverse group of funds that invest in buyout, middle market and growth capital transactions that focus on either a particular geography or a particular industry.

Real Assets – The Real Assets segment is comprised of the Partnership’s operations that advise U.S. and international funds focused on real estate, infrastructure, energy and renewable energy transactions.

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Global Credit – The Global Credit segment advises a group of funds that pursue investment opportunities across various types of credit, including loans & structured credit, direct lending, opportunistic credit, energy credit, distressed credit and aviation finance.

Investment Solutions – The Investment Solutions segment advises global private equity fund of funds programs and related co-investment and secondary activities through AlpInvest. This segment also includes Metropolitan, a global manager of real estate fund of funds and related co-investment and secondary activities.

The Partnership's reportable business segments are differentiated by their various investment focuses and strategies. Overhead costs are generally allocated based on cash-based compensation and benefits expense for each segment. The Partnership's earnings from its investment in NGP are presented in the respective operating captions within the Real Assets segment.

Distributable Earnings. Distributable Earnings, or "DE," is a key performance benchmark used in the Partnership's industry and is evaluated regularly by management in making resource deployment and compensation decisions and in assessing performance of the Partnership's four reportable segments. Management also uses DE in budgeting, forecasting, and the overall management of the Partnership's segments. Management believes that reporting DE is helpful to understanding the Partnership's business and that investors should review the same supplemental financial measure that management uses to analyze the Partnership's segment performance. DE is intended to show the amount of net realized earnings without the effects of consolidation of the Consolidated Funds. DE is derived from the Partnership's segment reported results and is used to assess performance and determine amounts potentially available for distribution from Carlyle Holdings to its unitholders.

Distributable Earnings differs from income (loss) before provision for income taxes computed in accordance with U.S. GAAP in that it includes certain tax expenses associated with performance revenues (comprised of performance allocations and incentive fees), and does not include unrealized performance allocations and related compensation expense, unrealized principal investment income, equity-based compensation expense, net income (loss) attributable to non-Carlyle interests in consolidated entities, or charges (credits) related to Carlyle corporate actions and non-recurring items. Charges (credits) related to Carlyle corporate actions and non-recurring items include: charges associated with acquisitions or strategic investments, changes in the tax receivable agreement liability, amortization and any impairment charges associated with acquired intangible assets, transaction costs associated with acquisitions, charges associated with earnouts and contingent consideration including gains and losses associated with the estimated fair value of contingent considerations issued in conjunction with acquisitions or strategic investments, impairment charges associated with lease right-of-use assets, gains and losses from the retirement of debt, charges associated with contract terminations and employee severance. Management believes the inclusion or exclusion of these items provides investors with a meaningful indication of the Partnership's core operating performance.

Fee Related Earnings. Fee Related Earnings, or "FRE," is used to assess the ability of the business to cover direct base compensation and operating expenses from total fee revenues. FRE differs from income (loss) before provision for income taxes computed in accordance with U.S. GAAP in that it adjusts for the items included in the calculation of DE and also adjusts DE to exclude net realized performance revenues, realized principal investment income, net interest (interest income less interest expense), and certain general, administrative and other expenses when the timing of any future payment is uncertain.

In connection with a change to the Partnership's chief operating decision makers, management has reevaluated the manner in which it makes operational and resource deployment decisions and assesses the overall performance of the Partnership's business. Effective with the three months ended December 31, 2018, DE and FRE are the performance measures for the Partnership's profitability used by management in making operational and resource deployment decision. Previously, Economic Income ("EI") was also a key performance measure. The key distinction between DE and EI is that DE reflects the earnings of the Partnership excluding unrealized performance revenues and related compensation expense, and unrealized principal investment income.

In connection with this modification, segment information as of March 31, 2018 has been presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to conform to the Partnership's current segment presentation for comparability purposes. Consequently, this information will be different from the historical segment financial results reported by the Partnership in its reports filed with the SEC.

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The following table presents the financial data for the Partnership's four reportable segments for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				Total
	Corporate Private Equity	Real Assets	Global Credit	Investment Solutions	
	(Dollars in millions)				
Segment Revenues					
Fund level fee revenues					
Fund management fees	\$190.0	\$77.4	\$74.8	\$39.4	\$381.6
Portfolio advisory fees, net and other	3.5	0.9	1.1	—	5.5
Transaction fees, net	0.3	2.4	1.8	—	4.5
Total fund level fee revenues	193.8	80.7	77.7	39.4	391.6
Realized performance revenues	23.4	4.9	—	20.9	49.2
Realized principal investment income (loss)	(2.3	) 1.6	4.6	0.2	4.1
Interest income	1.2	0.5	3.8	0.5	6.0
Total revenues	216.1	87.7	86.1	61.0	450.9
Segment Expenses					
Compensation and benefits					
Cash-based compensation and benefits	96.7	35.8	46.6	23.2	202.3
Realized performance revenues related compensation	10.4	12.0	—	19.8	42.2
Total compensation and benefits	107.1	47.8	46.6	43.0	244.5
General, administrative, and other indirect expenses	34.1	16.8	16.5	8.3	75.7
Depreciation and amortization expense	4.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	10.3
Interest expense	7.9	3.1	6.7	1.9	19.6
Total expenses	154.0	69.6	71.9	54.6	350.1
Distributable Earnings	\$62.1	\$18.1	\$14.2	\$6.4	\$100.8
(-) Realized Net Performance Revenues	13.0	(7.1	) —	1.1	7.0
(-) Realized Principal Investment Income (Loss)	(2.3	) 1.6	4.6	0.2	4.1
(+) Net Interest	6.7	2.6	2.9	1.4	13.6
(=) Fee Related Earnings	58.1	26.2	12.5	6.5	103.3
Segment assets as of March 31, 2019	\$3,202.9	\$1,824.6	\$2,005.6	\$1,088.3	\$8,121.4

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The following table presents the financial data for the Partnership's four reportable segments for the three months ended March 31, 2018:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018				Total
	Corporate Private Equity	Real Assets	Global Credit	Investment Solutions	
(Dollars in millions)					
Segment Revenues					
Fund level fee revenues					
Fund management fees	\$ 114.1	\$ 74.4	\$ 58.7	\$ 40.3	\$ 287.5
Portfolio advisory fees, net and other	6.3	1.5	1.7	0.2	9.7
Transaction fees, net	0.3	2.7	—	—	3.0
Total fund level fee revenues	120.7	78.6	60.4	40.5	300.2
Realized performance revenues	188.0	7.8	1.1	14.1	211.0
Realized principal investment income	7.9	8.2	2.5	0.1	18.7
Interest income	2.0	0.9	3.3	0.5	6.7
Total revenues	318.6	95.5	67.3	55.2	536.6
Segment Expenses					
Compensation and benefits					
Cash-based compensation and benefits	97.2	34.7	34.0	23.2	189.1
Realized performance revenues related compensation	90.7	4.0	0.6	12.6	107.9
Total compensation and benefits	187.9	38.7	34.6	35.8	297.0
General, administrative, and other indirect expenses	32.9	18.1	15.8	8.0	74.8
Depreciation and amortization expense	4.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	8.1
Interest expense	7.0	3.9	5.3	1.6	17.8
Total expenses	231.8	62.3	57.1	46.5	397.7
Distributable Earnings	\$86.8	\$ 33.2	\$ 10.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 138.9
(-) Realized Net Performance Revenues	97.3	3.8	0.5	1.5	103.1
(-) Realized Principal Investment Income	7.9	8.2	2.5	0.1	18.7
(+) Net Interest	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.1	11.1
(=) Fee Related Earnings	\$(13.4)	\$ 24.2	\$ 9.2	\$ 8.2	\$ 28.2

The following table reconciles the Total Segments to the Partnership's Income Before Provision for Taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, and Total Assets as of March 31, 2019.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019			Carlyle Consolidated
	Total Reportable Segments	Consolidated Funds	Reconciling Items	
(Dollars in millions)				
Revenues	\$ 450.9	\$ 52.4	\$ 583.7	(a) \$ 1,087.0
Expenses	\$ 350.1	\$ 43.7	\$ 208.7	(b) \$ 602.5
Other income	\$ —	\$ (14.2)	\$ —	(c) \$ (14.2)
Distributable earnings	\$ 100.8	\$ (5.5)	\$ 375.0	(d) \$ 470.3
Total assets	\$ 8,121.4	\$ 4,290.2	\$ (168.8)	(e) \$ 12,242.8

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018			
	Total Reportable Segments	Consolidated Funds	Reconciling Items	Carlyle Consolidated
	(Dollars in millions)			
Revenues	\$536.6	\$ 47.3	\$ 118.9	(a) \$ 702.8
Expenses	\$397.7	\$ 44.3	\$ 137.3	(b) \$ 579.3
Other income	\$—	\$ 2.0	\$ —	(c) \$ 2.0
Distributable earnings	\$138.9	\$ 5.0	\$ (18.4)	(d) \$ 125.5

The Revenues adjustment principally represents unrealized performance revenues, unrealized principal investment income, revenues earned from the Consolidated Funds which were eliminated in consolidation to arrive at the Partnership's total revenues, adjustments for amounts attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated (a) entities, adjustments related to expenses associated with the investments in NGP Management and its affiliates that are included in operating captions or are excluded from the segment results, adjustments to reflect the reimbursement of certain costs incurred on behalf of Carlyle funds on a net basis, and the inclusion of tax expenses associated with certain performance revenues, as detailed below (Dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Unrealized performance revenues	\$301.8	\$106.4
Unrealized principal investment income	238.6	10.9
Adjusted unrealized principal investment income from investment in Fortitude Re	27.0	—
Adjustments related to expenses associated with investments in NGP Management and its affiliates	(4.0)	(4.7)
Tax expense associated with performance revenues	—	0.5
Non-Carlyle economic interests in acquired businesses and other adjustments to present certain costs on a net basis	20.4	20.2
Elimination of expenses of Consolidated Funds	(0.1)	(14.4)
	\$583.7	\$118.9

The following table reconciles the total segments fund level fee revenue to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure, the Partnership's consolidated fund management fees, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Total Reportable Segments - Fund level fee revenues	\$391.6	\$300.2
Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(38.2)	(35.7)
Carlyle Consolidated - Fund management fees	\$353.4	\$264.5

(1) Adjustments represent the reclassification of NGP management fees from principal investment income, the reclassification of certain incentive fees from business development companies and other credit products, management

fees earned from consolidated CLOs which were eliminated in consolidation to arrive at the Partnership's fund management fees, and the reclassification of certain amounts included in portfolio advisory fees, net and other in the segment results that are included in interest and other income in the U.S. GAAP results.

The Expenses adjustment represents the elimination of intercompany expenses of the Consolidated Funds payable to the Partnership, the inclusion of equity-based compensation, certain tax expenses associated with realized performance revenues related compensation, and unrealized performance revenues related compensation, (b) adjustments related to expenses associated with the investment in NGP Management that are included in operating captions, adjustments to reflect the reimbursement of certain costs incurred on behalf of Carlyle funds on a net basis, changes in the tax

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receivable agreement liability, and charges and credits associated with Carlyle corporate actions and non-recurring items, as detailed below (Dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Unrealized performance revenues related compensation	\$146.0	\$49.5
Equity-based compensation	39.4	87.8
Acquisition related charges and amortization of intangibles and impairment	12.0	4.6
Other non-operating expense	0.3	0.3
Tax expense associated with performance revenues related compensation	(6.1)	(1.6)
Non-Carlyle economic interests in acquired businesses and other adjustments to present certain costs on a net basis	20.9	3.5
Debt extinguishment costs	0.1	—
Severance and other adjustments	1.7	1.6
Elimination of expenses of Consolidated Funds	(5.6)	(8.4)
	\$208.7	\$137.3

(c) The Other Income (Loss) adjustment results from the Consolidated Funds which were eliminated in consolidation to arrive at the Partnership's total Other Income (Loss).

(d) The following table is a reconciliation of Income Before Provision for Income Taxes to Distributable Earnings and to Fee Related Earnings (Dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Income before provision for income taxes	\$470.3	\$125.5
Adjustments:		
Net unrealized performance revenues	(155.8)	(56.9)
Unrealized principal investment income	(238.6)	(10.9)
Adjusted unrealized principal investment income from investment in Fortitude Re	(27.0)	—
Equity-based compensation	39.4	87.8
Acquisition related charges, including amortization of intangibles and impairment	12.0	4.6
Other non-operating expense	0.3	0.3
Tax expense associated with performance revenues	(6.1)	(2.1)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	4.5	(11.0)
Debt extinguishment costs	0.1	—
Severance and other adjustments	1.7	1.6
Distributable Earnings	\$100.8	\$138.9
Realized performance revenues, net of related compensation ⁽¹⁾	7.0	103.1
Realized principal investment income ⁽¹⁾	4.1	18.7
Net interest	13.6	11.1
Fee Related Earnings	103.3	28.2

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(1) See reconciliation to most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure below:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		
	Carlyle Consolidated	Adjustments ⁽²⁾	Total Reportable Segments
	(Dollars in millions)		
Performance revenues	\$349.1	\$ (299.9)	\$ 49.2
Performance revenues related compensation expense	185.4	(143.2)	42.2
Net performance revenues	\$163.7	\$ (156.7)	\$ 7.0
Principal investment income (loss)	\$301.8	\$ (297.7)	\$ 4.1
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	Carlyle Consolidated	Adjustments ⁽²⁾	Total Reportable Segments
	(Dollars in millions)		
Performance revenues	\$308.1	\$ (97.1)	\$ 211.0
Performance revenues related compensation expense	158.0	(50.1)	107.9
Net performance revenues	\$150.1	\$ (47.0)	\$ 103.1
Principal investment income (loss)	\$54.1	\$ (35.4)	\$ 18.7

(2) Adjustments to performance revenues and principal investment income (loss) relate to (i) unrealized performance allocations net of related compensation expense and unrealized principal investment income, which are excluded from the segment results, (ii) amounts earned from the Consolidated Funds, which were eliminated in the U.S. GAAP consolidation but were included in the segment results, (iii) amounts attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities, which were excluded from the segment results, (iv) the reclassification of NGP performance revenues, which are included in investment income in U.S. GAAP financial statements, (v) the reclassification of certain incentive fees from business development companies, which are included in fund management fees in the segment results, and (vi) the reclassification of certain tax expenses associated with performance revenues. Adjustments to principal investment income (loss) also include the reclassification of earnings for the investments in NGP Management and its affiliates to the appropriate operating captions for the segment results, and the exclusion of charges associated with the investment in NGP Management and its affiliates that are excluded from the segment results.

(e) The Total Assets adjustment represents the addition of the assets of the Consolidated Funds that were eliminated in consolidation to arrive at the Partnership's total assets.

15. Subsequent Events
Distributions

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In April 2019, the Board of Directors of the general partner of the Partnership declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.19 per common unit to common unitholders of record at the close of business on May 13, 2019, payable on May 21, 2019.

In April 2019, the Board of Directors of the general partner of the Partnership declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.367188 per Preferred Unit to preferred unitholders of record at the close of business on June 1, 2019, payable on June 17, 2019. See Note 12 for more information on the Preferred Units.

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16. Supplemental Financial Information

The following supplemental financial information illustrates the consolidating effects of the Consolidated Funds on the Partnership's financial position as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The supplemental statement of cash flows is presented without effects of the Consolidated Funds.

	As of March 31, 2019			
	Consolidated Operating Entities	Consolidated Funds	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(Dollars in millions)			
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$723.0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 723.0
Cash and cash equivalents held at Consolidated Funds	—	213.9	—	213.9
Restricted cash	5.1	—	—	5.1
Corporate treasury investments	28.4	—	—	28.4
Investments, including performance allocations of \$3,705.8 million	6,400.6	—	(164.1)	6,236.5
Investments of Consolidated Funds	—	4,031.0	—	4,031.0
Due from affiliates and other receivables, net	305.6	—	(4.7)	300.9
Due from affiliates and other receivables of Consolidated Funds, net	—	45.3	—	45.3
Fixed assets, net	99.8	—	—	99.8
Lease right-of-use assets, net	247.4	—	—	247.4
Deposits and other	57.4	—	—	57.4
Intangible assets, net	74.0	—	—	74.0
Deferred tax assets	180.1	—	—	180.1
Total assets	\$8,121.4	\$ 4,290.2	\$ (168.8)	\$ 12,242.8
Liabilities and partners' capital				
Debt obligations	\$1,537.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,537.2
Loans payable of Consolidated Funds	—	3,750.0	—	3,750.0
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	308.3	—	—	308.3
Accrued compensation and benefits	2,202.9	—	—	2,202.9
Due to affiliates	180.8	—	—	180.8
Deferred revenue	307.7	—	—	307.7
Deferred tax liabilities	64.3	—	—	64.3
Other liabilities of Consolidated Funds	—	372.1	—	372.1
Lease liabilities	320.5	—	—	320.5
Accrued giveback obligations	63.2	—	—	63.2
Total liabilities	4,984.9	4,122.1	—	9,107.0
Series A preferred units	387.5	—	—	387.5
Partners' capital	779.2	53.9	(53.9)	779.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(80.9)	—	(0.6)	(81.5)
Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	288.8	1.2	—	290.0
Non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	1,761.9	113.0	(114.3)	1,760.6
Total partners' capital	3,136.5	168.1	(168.8)	3,135.8

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Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$8,121.4	\$ 4,290.2	\$ (168.8)	\$ 12,242.8
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	As of December 31, 2018			
	Consolidated Operating Entities	Consolidated Funds	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(Dollars in millions)			
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$629.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 629.6
Cash and cash equivalents held at Consolidated Funds	—	247.5	—	247.5
Restricted cash	8.7	—	—	8.7
Corporate treasury investments	51.7	—	—	51.7
Investments, including performance allocations of \$3,480.0 million	5,917.8	—	(220.3)	5,697.5
Investments of Consolidated Funds	—	5,286.6	—	5,286.6
Due from affiliates and other receivables, net	446.8	—	(5.7)	441.1
Due from affiliates and other receivables of Consolidated Funds, net	—	135.4	—	135.4
Fixed assets, net	95.1	—	—	95.1
Deposits and other	49.3	—	—	49.3
Intangible assets, net	77.3	—	—	77.3
Deferred tax assets	194.4	—	—	194.4
Total assets	\$7,470.7	\$ 5,669.5	\$ (226.0)	\$ 12,914.2
Liabilities and partners' capital				
Loans payable	\$1,550.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,550.4
Loans payable of Consolidated Funds	—	4,840.1	—	4,840.1
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	442.2	—	—	442.2
Accrued compensation and benefits	2,222.3	—	—	2,222.3
Due to affiliates	174.0	—	—	174.0
Deferred revenue	111.3	—	—	111.3
Deferred tax liabilities	64.3	—	—	64.3
Other liabilities of Consolidated Funds	—	610.1	—	610.1
Accrued giveback obligations	63.2	—	—	63.2
Total liabilities	4,627.7	5,450.2	—	10,077.9
Series A preferred units	387.5	—	—	387.5
Partners' capital	673.4	68.2	(68.2)	673.4
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(80.7)	1.1	(3.7)	(83.3)
Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	323.0	1.2	—	324.2
Non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	1,539.8	148.8	(154.1)	1,534.5
Total partners' capital	2,843.0	219.3	(226.0)	2,836.3
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$7,470.7	\$ 5,669.5	\$ (226.0)	\$ 12,914.2

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019			
	Consolidated Operating Entities	Consolidated Funds	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(Dollars in millions)			
Revenues				
Fund management fees	\$358.7	\$ —	\$ (5.3)	\$ 353.4
Incentive fees	8.1	—	—	8.1
Investment income (loss)				
Performance allocations	349.1	—	—	349.1
Principal investment income	289.6	—	12.2	301.8
Total investment income	638.7	—	12.2	650.9
Interest and other income	29.2	—	(7.0)	22.2
Interest and other income of Consolidated Funds	—	52.4	—	52.4
Total revenues	1,034.7	52.4	(0.1)	1,087.0
Expenses				
Compensation and benefits				
Cash-based compensation and benefits	210.5	—	—	210.5
Equity-based compensation	36.0	—	—	36.0
Performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation	185.4	—	—	185.4
Total compensation and benefits	431.9	—	—	431.9
General, administrative and other expenses	112.5	—	—	112.5
Interest	19.7	—	—	19.7
Interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds	—	43.7	(5.6)	38.1
Other non-operating expenses	0.3	—	—	0.3
Total expenses	564.4	43.7	(5.6)	602.5
Other loss				
Net investment losses of Consolidated Funds	—	(14.2)	—	(14.2)
Income before provision for income taxes	470.3	(5.5)	5.5	470.3
Provision for income taxes	24.0	—	—	24.0
Net income	446.3	(5.5)	5.5	446.3
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	(4.5)	—	—	(4.5)
Net income attributable to Carlyle Holdings	450.8	(5.5)	5.5	450.8
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	307.9	—	—	307.9
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P.	142.9	(5.5)	5.5	142.9
Net income attributable to Series A Preferred Unitholders	5.9	—	—	5.9
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. Common Unitholders	\$137.0	\$ (5.5)	\$ 5.5	\$ 137.0

The Carlyle Group L.P.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2018			
	Consolidated Operating Entities (Dollars in millions)	Consolidated Funds	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues				
Fund management fees	\$ 270.3	\$ —	\$ (5.8)	\$ 264.5
Incentive fees	6.4	—	(0.1)	6.3
Investment income (loss)				
Performance allocations	308.1	—	—	308.1
Principal investment income	56.6	—	(2.5)	54.1
Total investment income	364.7	—	(2.5)	362.2
Interest and other income	28.5	—	(6.0)	22.5
Interest and other income of Consolidated Funds	—	47.3	—	47.3
Total revenues	669.9	47.3	(14.4)	702.8
Expenses				
Compensation and benefits				
Cash-based compensation and benefits	187.3	—	—	187.3
Equity-based compensation	84.9	—	—	84.9
Performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation	158.0	—	—	158.0
Total compensation and benefits	430.2	—	—	430.2
General, administrative and other expenses	95.0	—	—	95.0
Interest	17.9	—	—	17.9

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Interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds	—	44.3	(8.4)	35.9
Other non-operating expenses	0.3	—	—		0.3
Total expenses	543.4	44.3	(8.4	)	579.3
Other income					
Net investment gains of Consolidated Funds	—	2.0	—		2.0
Income before provision for income taxes	126.5	5.0	(6.0	)	125.5
Provision for income taxes	7.8	—	—		7.8
Net income	118.7	5.0	(6.0	)	117.7
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	12.0	—	(1.0	)	11.0
Net income attributable to Carlyle Holdings	106.7	5.0	(5.0	)	106.7
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	67.0	—	—		67.0
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P.	39.7	5.0	(5.0	)	39.7
Net income attributable to Series A Preferred Unitholders	\$ 5.9	\$	—	\$ —	\$ 5.9
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. Common Unitholders	33.8	5.0	(5.0	)	33.8

The Carlyle Group L.P.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$446.3	\$118.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	14.8	10.7
Equity-based compensation	36.0	84.9
Non-cash performance allocations and incentive fees	(167.8)	(71.8)
Other non-cash amounts	11.1	6.9
Principal investment income	(286.3)	(53.8)
Purchases of investments	(68.8)	(117.5)
Purchase of investment in Fortitude Re	(3.9)	—
Proceeds from the sale of investments	155.1	225.2
Payments of contingent consideration	—	(37.5)
Change in deferred taxes, net	14.7	(2.8)
Change in due from affiliates and other receivables	60.6	5.1
Change in deposits and other	(8.4)	(12.1)
Change in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(68.9)	(38.3)
Change in accrued compensation and benefits	(137.6)	(82.9)
Change in due to affiliates	(2.2)	(15.5)
Change in lease right-of-use asset and lease liability	(1.1)	—
Change in deferred revenue	197.7	147.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	191.3	166.8
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of fixed assets, net	(7.1)	(4.7)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7.1)	(4.7)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of term loan	(25.0)	—
Payments on debt obligations	(6.8)	(6.8)
Proceeds from debt obligations	20.5	34.5
Distributions to common unitholders	(47.4)	(33.2)
Distributions to preferred unitholders	(5.9)	(5.9)
Distributions to non-controlling interest holders in Carlyle Holdings	(99.4)	(77.5)
Contributions from non-controlling interest holders	2.2	3.4
Distributions to non-controlling interest holders	(9.8)	(21.1)
Common units repurchased	(10.4)	—
Change in due to/from affiliates financing activities	87.3	(19.2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(94.7)	(125.8)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	0.3	12.9
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	89.8	49.2
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	638.3	1,028.8
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$728.1	\$1,078.0

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Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 723.0	\$ 1,068.2
Restricted cash	5.1	9.8
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 728.1	\$ 1,078.0
Cash and cash equivalents held at Consolidated Funds	\$ 213.9	\$ 355.9

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion analyzes the financial condition and results of operations of The Carlyle Group L.P. (the "Partnership"). Such analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Overview

We conduct our operations through four reportable segments: Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets, Global Credit, and Investment Solutions.

Corporate Private Equity — Our Corporate Private Equity segment advises our 24 buyout and 11 middle market and growth capital funds, which seek a wide variety of investments of different sizes and growth potentials. As of March 31, 2019, our Corporate Private Equity segment had \$84 billion in AUM and \$62 billion in Fee-earning AUM.

Real Assets — Our Real Assets segment advises our ten U.S. and internationally focused real estate funds, our two infrastructure funds, our two power funds, our two international energy funds, as well as our three Legacy Energy funds (funds that we jointly advise with Riverstone). The segment also includes three NGP Predecessor Funds and four NGP Carry Funds advised by NGP. As of March 31, 2019, our Real Assets segment had \$46 billion in AUM and \$33 billion in Fee-earning AUM.

Global Credit — Our Global Credit segment advises a group of 60 funds that pursue investment strategies including loans and structured credit, direct lending, opportunistic credit, energy credit, distressed credit, and aircraft financing and servicing. As of March 31, 2019, our Global Credit segment had \$46 billion in AUM and \$37 billion in Fee-earning AUM.

Investment Solutions — Our Investment Solutions segment advises global private equity and real estate fund of funds programs and related co-investment and secondary activities across 239 fund vehicles. As of March 31, 2019, our Investment Solutions segment had \$45 billion in AUM and \$29 billion in Fee-earning AUM.

We earn management fees pursuant to contractual arrangements with the investment funds that we manage and fees for transaction advisory and oversight services provided to portfolio companies of these funds. We also typically receive from an investment fund either an incentive fee or a special residual allocation of income, which we refer to as a performance allocation, or carried interest, in the event that specified investment returns are achieved by the fund. Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"), we are required to consolidate some of the investment funds that we advise. However, for segment reporting purposes, we present revenues and expenses on a basis that deconsolidates these investment funds. Accordingly, our segment revenues primarily consist of fund management and related advisory fees, performance revenues (consisting of incentive fees and performance allocations), principal investment income, including realized and unrealized gains on our investments in our funds and other trading securities, as well as interest and other income. Our segment expenses primarily consist of compensation and benefits expenses, including salaries, bonuses, performance payment arrangements, and equity-based compensation excluding awards granted in our initial public offering or in connection with acquisitions and strategic investments, and general and administrative expenses. While our segment expenses include depreciation and interest expense, our segment expenses exclude acquisition-related charges and amortization of intangibles and impairment. Refer to Note 14 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more information on the differences between our financial results reported pursuant to U.S. GAAP and our financial results for segment reporting purposes.

Our Family of Funds

The following chart presents the name (acronym), total capital commitments (in the case of our carry funds, structured credit funds, and the NGP Predecessor Funds), assets under management (in the case of structured products), gross assets (in the case of our BDCs) and vintage year of the active funds in each of our segments, as of March 31, 2019. We present total capital commitments (as opposed to assets under management) for our closed-end investment funds because we believe this metric provides the most useful information regarding the relative size and scale of such

funds. In the case of our products which are open-ended and accordingly do not have permanent committed capital, we generally believe the most useful metric regarding relative size and scale is assets under management.

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Corporate Private Equity			Global Credit			Real Assets		
Buyout Carry Funds			Loans & Structured Credit			Real Estate Carry Funds		
Carlyle Partners (U.S.)			Cash CLO's			Carlyle Realty Partners (U.S.)		
CP VII	\$18.5 bn	2018	U.S.	\$17.6 bn	2012-2019	CRP VIII	\$5.5 bn	2017
CP VI	\$13.0 bn	2014	Europe	€6.4 bn	2013-2019	CRP VII	\$4.2 bn	2014
CP V	\$13.7 bn	2007	Structured Credit Carry Funds			CRP VI	\$2.3 bn	2011
CP IV	\$7.9 bn	2005	CSC	\$0.8 bn	2017	CRP V	\$3.0 bn	2006
Global Financial Services Partners			CASCOF			CRP IV	\$1.0 bn	2005
CGFSP III	\$1.0 bn	2018	Direct Lending			CRP III	\$0.6 bn	2001
CGFSP II	\$1.0 bn	2013	Business Development Companies ¹			Core Plus Real Estate (U.S.)		
CGFSP I	\$1.1 bn	2008	TCG BDC II, Inc.	\$1.5 bn	2017	CPI ²	\$2.3 bn	2016
Carlyle Europe Partners			TCG BDC, Inc.	\$2.2 bn	2013	International Real Estate		
CEP V	€6.2 bn	2018	Opportunistic Credit Carry Fund			CER	€0.5 bn	2017
CEP IV	€3.7 bn	2014	CCOF	\$1.4 bn	2017	CEREP III	€2.2 bn	2007
CEP III	€5.3 bn	2007	Energy Credit Carry Funds			Natural Resources Funds		
CEP II	€1.8 bn	2003	CEMOF II	\$2.8 bn	2015	NGP Energy Carry Funds		
Carlyle Asia Partners			CEMOF I	\$1.4 bn	2011	NGP XII	\$4.1 bn	2017
CAP V	\$6.6 bn	2018	Distressed Credit Carry Funds			NGP XI	\$5.3 bn	2014
CBPF II	RMB 1.5 bn	2017	CSP IV	\$2.5 bn	2016	NGP X	\$3.6 bn	2012
CAP IV	\$3.9 bn	2014	CSP III	\$0.7 bn	2011	NGP Agribusiness Carry Fund		
CAP III	\$2.6 bn	2008	CSP II	\$1.4 bn	2007	NGP GAP \$0.4 bn 2014		
CAP II	\$1.8 bn	2006	Carlyle Aviation Partners			NGP Predecessor Funds		
Carlyle Japan Partners			SASOF IV	\$1.0 bn	2018	Various ³	\$5.7 bn	2007-2008
CJP III	¥119.5 bn	2013	SASOF III	\$0.8 bn	2015	International Energy Carry Funds		
CJP II	¥165.6 bn	2006	SASOF II	\$0.6 bn	2012	CIEP II	\$1.5 bn	2019
Carlyle Global Partners			Securitization Vehicles ²	\$2.0 bn	Various	CIEP I	\$2.5 bn	2013
CGP II	\$1.0 bn	2019	Liquid Products ²	\$0.9 bn	Various	Infrastructure Carry Funds		
CGP I	\$3.6 bn	2015	Managed Accounts ²	\$1.4 bn	Various	CGI	\$1.4 bn	2019
Carlyle MENA Partners						CIP I	\$1.1 bn	2006
MENA I	\$0.5 bn	2008				Power Carry Funds		
Carlyle South American Buyout Fund			Investment Solutions			CPP II	\$1.5 bn	2014
CSABF I	\$0.8 bn	2009	AlpInvest			CPOCP	\$0.5 bn	2013
Carlyle Sub-Saharan Africa Fund			Fund of Private Equity Funds			Legacy Energy Carry Funds		
CSSAF I	\$0.7 bn	2012	83 vehicles	€43.2 bn	2000-2019	Carlyle/Riverstone Global Energy		
Carlyle Peru Fund			Secondary Investments			Energy IV	\$6.0 bn	2008
CPF I	\$0.3 bn	2012	60 vehicles	€15.7 bn	2002-2019	Energy III	\$3.8 bn	2005
Middle Market & Growth Carry Funds			Co-Investments			Carlyle/Riverstone Renewable Energy		
Carlyle U.S. Venture/Growth Partners			62 vehicles	€16.0 bn	2000-2019	Renew II	\$3.4 bn	2008
CEOF II	\$2.4 bn	2015	Metropolitan Real Estate					
CEOF I	\$1.1 bn	2011	Real Estate Fund of Funds					
CUSGF III	\$0.6 bn	2006	34 vehicles	\$4.8 bn	2002-2019			
CVP II	\$0.6 bn	2001						

Carlyle Europe Technology Partners		
CETP IV	€1.4 bn	2019
CETP III	€0.7 bn	2014
CETP II	€0.5 bn	2008
Carlyle Asia Venture/Growth Partners		
CAGP V	\$0.3 bn	2017
CAGP IV	\$1.0 bn	2008
CAGP III	\$0.7 bn	2005
Carlyle Cardinal Ireland		
CCI	€0.3 bn	2014

Note: All amounts shown represent total capital commitments as of March 31, 2019 unless otherwise noted. Certain of our recent vintage funds are currently in fundraising and total capital commitments are subject to change. In addition, certain carry funds included herein may be disclosed which are not included in fund performance if they have not made an initial capital call or commenced investment activity. We jointly advise the Legacy Energy funds with Riverstone Holdings L.L.C. The NGP funds are advised by NGP Energy Capital Management, LLC, a separately registered investment adviser, and we do not serve as an investment adviser to those funds.

(1) Amounts represent gross assets plus any available capital as of March 31, 2019.

(2) Amounts represent Total AUM as of March 31, 2019.

(3) Includes NGP M&R, NGP ETP II, and NGP IX, on which we are not entitled to a share of carried interest.

Trends Affecting our Business

Expectations for global economic growth have moderated significantly since the beginning of 2018. In its April 2019 World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund cut its forecast for global growth in 2019 to 3.3%, down 40 basis points from its previous estimate of 3.7%. In the U.S., the Commerce Department estimates that growth in the first quarter of 2019 rose at a robust 3.2% annual rate, but this was due largely to a sharp increase in net exports, private inventory accumulation, and rising state and local government spending that are not likely to be sustained. In contrast, nonresidential and residential construction activity as well as business spending growth were weaker than in 2018. Based on our proprietary portfolio data, we expect that the U.S. economy will slowly return to its pre-2018 annual growth rate of 1.5% to 2% as the year progresses.

Global trade volumes coupled with growth rates have had significant impact over recent quarters. Global trade volumes declined year over year in Q1 2019 for the first time since the Global Financial Crisis. While the sudden drop-off in volumes began in Q2 2018 following the intensification of the U.S.-China trade dispute, its effects have since been felt across the global economy. As growth in Europe is twice as dependent on exports and Emerging Market (EM) demand than the U.S., the weakness in Asia and slowing global trade volumes had a larger quantitative impact on European corporate revenues than those of their U.S. counterparts. Recent data appear to indicate that growth outside of the U.S. has stabilized and may increase as the year progresses. China, the first major economy to slow materially in 2018, has been the first to show signs of rebounding this year. Over the past four months, our proprietary portfolio company data in China have generally improved with stronger same-store sales of key consumer-facing businesses and an increase in demand for some categories of industrial materials. The Federal Reserve's announcement that it will not make further interest rate increases at this time has paved the way for central banks in India, South Africa, Brazil, Thailand and Indonesia to cut interest rates without risking a subsequent sell-off of their currencies, thereby easing financial conditions. As economic conditions in China and EM improve, Eurozone growth will likely rebound as well. Consumer sentiment already appears to be improving with our proprietary portfolio data pointing to a 2% annual growth rate in real retail sales across the Eurozone. Adding to improved European sentiment are indications made in March and April by the UK Parliament that it will not allow a disorderly exit from the European Union ("EU"). The EU recently announced that gross domestic product (GDP) across the Eurozone increased by 1.6% in the first quarter, with EU GDP advancing 2% in the same period.

In response to economic weakness and the absence of inflationary pressures at the beginning of 2019, major central banks moved policy in a more accommodative direction in Q1 2019. The Federal Reserve shifted rhetoric away from further rate hikes and forward expectations for short-term U.S. interest rates declined by 100 basis points relative to Q4 2018. The European Central Bank also eased policy, as the Governing Council announced that it would relaunch targeted longer-term refinancing operations with zero interest rate loans to euro area banks starting in September 2019. Data from China also signal a substantial easing of financial conditions thus far in 2019.

After a volatile fourth quarter, global stock markets have rallied in the first quarter of 2019, with the S&P 500 in particular experiencing its best first quarter since 1998. For the fourth quarter through the end of the first quarter, the S&P 500 was down 2.7%, the MSCI ACWI was down 3%, the EuroStoxx 600 was down 1.1% and the Shanghai Composite was up 9.5%. As of April 25, 2019 year to date, the S&P 500 was up 17%, the MSCI ACWI was up 16%, the EuroStoxx 600 was up 16% and Shanghai Composite was up 25%. Simultaneously, as central banks around the world shift to more accommodative policy stances, government bonds have continued to rally, particularly in the long-end. As of April 25, 2019, the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield was 2.54%, hovering near lows not seen since January 2018, and just 15 basis points above the 2-year yield.

Credit markets experienced a difficult fourth quarter of 2018 as broader volatility resulted in a significant widening of credit spreads. Our opportunistic credit strategies have been able to take advantage of this dislocation and closed on several investments at the end of 2018 and into the first quarter of 2019. In general, our Global Credit funds benefit from increases in volatility as banks pull back and corporate borrowers seek the speed of execution and price

assurance provided by alternative funding sources. The private nature of our portfolio also helps to shield our credit assets from the practical consequences of the volatility that lead to losses or even forced sales for other investors and vehicles. Since the end of the fourth quarter, credit markets stabilized during the first quarter of 2019. The sharp shift in Federal Reserve policy boosted high-yield bond markets in particular, which experienced \$14.3 billion of net inflows in Q1 2019, the second best quarterly net inflow ever. This is in sharp contrast to Q4 2018, when high-yield bond funds experienced net outflows of \$20.7 billion, the second worst quarterly net outflow ever. Leveraged loan funds, on the other hand, have struggled, with 20 consecutive weeks of outflows. Since leveraged loans have floating rates, static or falling interest rates are detrimental to their performance. Overall, the shift in rate expectations has reduced the availability of funding liquidity for leveraged loans for our portfolio.

Our carry portfolio continues to appreciate with our overall carry fund portfolio appreciating by 3% in the first quarter and 9% over the last twelve months. In the first quarter, our Corporate Private Equity funds appreciated by 3% and our Real

Assets funds appreciated by 3%. Our Real Estate funds appreciated by 5% in the first quarter, primarily due to an increase in the trading price of a large public position held by several of our U.S. opportunistic Real Estate funds. Our Global Credit carry funds appreciated by 5% in the quarter and our Investment Solutions funds appreciated by 3%. The downward movement in public equities and liquid securities in the fourth quarter of 2018 reversed itself during the first quarter of 2019. After decreasing 27% in the fourth quarter, our public portfolio (which represents approximately 8% of the remaining fair value across our Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets and Global Credit carry fund portfolio) increased 16% in the first quarter.

We raised \$6.9 billion of new capital in the first quarter and are now very close to achieving our multi-year \$100 billion fundraising target, which we expect to exceed during 2019. This fundraising success fuels our investment activities, de-risks our management fee streams going forward, and drives our Fee Related Earnings and margin expansion. While we expect additional funds to launch over the next several quarters, we also expect that our overall fundraising pace will decelerate given the mix of products in the market.

During the first quarter, our carry funds invested \$3.4 billion in new or follow-on transactions that we have been working on for several months and have invested approximately \$21.8 billion over the last twelve months. Overall, the investment environment remains challenging and competitive and high levels of dry powder in our industry combined with slowing global growth and volatile markets could affect both investment pace and realizations in 2019. In the first quarter, we realized proceeds from our carry funds of \$4.7 billion. As we transition from the older vintage of funds to the next generation of funds, the weighted average portfolio age is younger than at any point in the last few years. While our investment teams work to create value at our portfolio companies, we expect that net realized performance revenues will continue at lower levels in 2019. We continue to believe our portfolio is positioned to generate significant realized performance revenues in future years, with net accrued performance revenues increasing this quarter to \$1.8 billion and our in-carry ratio now at 64%.

Recent Transactions

Distributions

In April 2019, the Board of Directors of our general partner declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.19 per unit to common unitholders of record at the close of business on May 13, 2019, payable on May 20, 2019.

The Board of Directors of our general partner has declared a quarterly distribution of \$0.367188 per Preferred Unit to holders of record at the close of business on June 1, 2019, payable on June 17, 2019. Distributions on the Preferred Units are discretionary and non-cumulative. See Note 12 of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for more information on the Preferred Units.

Key Financial Measures

Our key financial measures are discussed in the following pages. Additional information regarding these key financial measures and our other significant accounting policies can be found in Note 2 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Revenues

Revenues primarily consist of fund management fees, incentive fees, investment income (including performance allocations), realized and unrealized gains of our investments in our funds and other principal investments, as well as interest and other income.

Fund Management Fees. Fund management fees include management fees and transaction and portfolio advisory fees. We earn management fees for advisory services we provide to funds in which we hold a general partner interest or with which we have an investment advisory or investment management agreement. Additionally, management fees include catch-up management fees, which are episodic in nature and represent management fees charged to fund investors in subsequent closings of a fund which apply to the time period between the fee initiation date and the subsequent closing date.

Management fees attributable to Carlyle Partners VII, L.P. ("CP VII"), our seventh U.S. buyout fund with approximately \$17.5 billion of Fee-earning AUM as of March 31, 2019 were approximately 17% of total management fees recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2019. Management fees attributable to Carlyle Partners VI,

L.P. (“CP VI”), our sixth U.S. buyout fund with approximately \$10.0 billion of Fee-earning AUM as of March 31, 2019 were approximately 15% of total management fees recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2018. No other fund generated over 10% of total management fees in the periods presented.

Fund management fees exclude the reimbursement of any partnership expenses paid the Partnership on behalf of the Carlyle funds pursuant to the limited partnership agreements, including amounts related to the pursuit of actual, proposed, or unconsummated investments, professional fees, expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of investments, and other fund administrative expenses.

Transaction and portfolio advisory fees include fees we receive for the transaction and portfolio advisory services we provide to our portfolio companies, as well as underwriting fees from our loan syndication and capital markets business, Carlyle Capital Solutions (“CCS”). When covered by separate contractual agreements, we recognize transaction and portfolio advisory fees for these services when the performance obligation has been satisfied and collection is reasonably assured. We are required to offset our fund management fees earned by a percentage of the transaction and advisory fees earned, which we refer to as the “rebate offsets.” Historically, such rebate offset percentages generally approximated 80% of the fund’s portion of the transaction and advisory fees earned. However, the percentage of transaction and portfolio advisory fees we share with our investors on our recent vintage funds has generally increased, and as such the rebate offset percentages generally range from 80% to 100% of the fund’s portion of the transaction and advisory fees earned. The recognition of portfolio advisory fees and transactions fees can be volatile as they are primarily generated by investment activity within our funds, and therefore are impacted by our investment pace. Underwriting fees include gains, losses and fees arising from securities offerings in which we participate in the underwriter syndicate.

Incentive Fees. Incentive fees consist of performance-based incentive arrangements pursuant to management contracts, primarily from certain of our Global Credit funds, when the return on assets under management exceeds certain benchmark returns or other performance targets. In such arrangements, incentive fees are recognized when the performance benchmark has been achieved.

Investment Income. Investment income consists of our performance allocations as well as the realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from our equity method investments and other principal investments.

Performance allocations consist principally of the performance-based capital allocation from fund limited partners to us, commonly referred to as carried interest, from certain of our investment funds, which we refer to as the “carry funds.” Carried interest revenue is recognized by Carlyle upon appreciation of the valuation of our funds’ investments above certain return hurdles as set forth in each respective partnership agreement and is based on the amount that would be due to us pursuant to the fund partnership agreement at each period end as if the funds were liquidated at such date. Accordingly, the amount of carried interest recognized as performance allocations reflects our share of the fair value gains and losses of the associated funds’ underlying investments measured at their then-current fair values relative to the fair values as of the end of the prior period. As a result, the performance allocations earned in an applicable reporting period are not indicative of any future period, as fair values are based on conditions prevalent as of the reporting date. Refer to “— Trends Affecting our Business” for further discussion.

In addition to the performance allocations from our Corporate Private Equity and Real Assets funds and closed-end carry funds in the Global Credit segment, we are also entitled to receive performance allocations from our Investment Solutions and NGP Carry Funds. The timing of performance allocations realizations for these funds is typically later than in our other carry funds based on the terms of such arrangements.

Our performance allocations are generated by a diverse set of funds with different vintages, geographic concentration, investment strategies and industry specialties. For an explanation of the fund acronyms used throughout this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section, refer to “— Our Family of Funds.”

Performance allocations in excess of 10% of the total for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were generated from the following funds:

Three Months Ended

March 31,

2019

2018

(Dollars in millions)

CP VI	\$86.0	CEP IV	\$72.0
CRP V	60.7	CP VI	44.3
Alpinvest Co- & Secondary Investments 2006-2008	47.4	CRP VII	37.5

CP V 35.1
CRP V (45.0)

No other fund generated over 10% of performance allocations in the periods presented above.

Under our arrangements with the historical owners and management team of AlpInvest, we generally do not retain any carried interest in respect of the historical investments and commitments to our fund vehicles that existed as of July 1, 2011 (including any options to increase any such commitments exercised after such date). We are entitled to 15% of the carried interest in respect of commitments from the historical owners of AlpInvest for the period between 2011 and 2020, except in certain instances, and 40% of the carried interest in respect of all other commitments (including all future commitments from third parties). In certain instances, carried interest associated with the AlpInvest fund vehicles is subject to entity level income taxes in the Netherlands.

Realized carried interest may be clawed back or given back to the fund if the fund's investment values decline below certain return hurdles, which vary from fund to fund. When the fair value of a fund's investments remains constant or falls below certain return hurdles, previously recognized performance allocations are reversed. In all cases, each investment fund is considered separately in evaluating carried interest and potential giveback obligations. For any given period, performance allocations revenue on our statement of operations may include reversals of previously recognized performance allocations due to a decrease in the value of a particular fund that results in a decrease of cumulative performance allocations earned to date. Since fund return hurdles are cumulative, previously recognized performance allocations also may be reversed in a period of appreciation that is lower than the particular fund's hurdle rate. For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the reversals of performance allocations were \$27.8 million and \$71.3 million, respectively. Additionally, unrealized performance allocations reverse when performance allocations are realized, and unrealized performance allocations can be negative if the amount of realized performance allocations exceed total performance allocations generated in the period.

As of March 31, 2019, accrued performance allocations and accrued giveback obligations were approximately \$3.7 billion and \$63.2 million, respectively. Each balance assumes a hypothetical liquidation of the funds' investments at March 31, 2019 at their then current fair values. These assets and liabilities will continue to fluctuate in accordance with the fair values of the fund investments until they are realized. As of March 31, 2019, approximately \$36.0 million of the accrued giveback obligation is the responsibility of various current and former senior Carlyle professionals and other limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships, and the net accrued giveback obligation attributable to Carlyle Holdings is \$27.2 million. The Partnership uses "net accrued performance revenues" to refer to the aggregation of the accrued performance allocations and incentive fees net of (i) accrued giveback obligations, (ii) accrued performance allocations and incentive fee-related compensation, (iii) performance allocations and incentive fee-related tax obligations, and (iv) accrued performance allocations and incentive fees attributable to non-controlling interests and excludes any net accrued performance allocations and incentive fees that have been realized but will be collected in subsequent periods. Net accrued performance revenues as of March 31, 2019 are \$1.8 billion.

In addition, realized performance allocations may be reversed in future periods to the extent that such amounts become subject to a giveback obligation. If, at March 31, 2019, all investments held by our carry funds were deemed worthless, the amount of realized and previously distributed performance allocations subject to potential giveback would be approximately \$0.5 billion on an after-tax basis where applicable. See the related discussion of "Contingent Obligations (Giveback)" within "— Liquidity and Capital Resources."

The following table summarizes the total amount of aggregate giveback obligations that we have realized since Carlyle's inception. Given various current and former senior Carlyle professionals and other limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships are responsible for paying the majority of the realized giveback obligation, the table below also summarizes the amount that is attributable to Carlyle Holdings (amounts in millions):

	Inception through March 31, 2019	Giveback Total	Attributable to Carlyle Holdings
Various Riverstone Funds	\$ 156.3	\$ 55.8	
All other Carlyle Funds	56.9	0.6	
Aggregate Giveback since Inception	\$ 213.2	\$ 56.4	

The amounts above include \$40.6 million attributable to Riverstone Legacy Energy Fund IV that was realized in the three months ended March 31, 2019, of which \$19.9 million was attributable to Carlyle Holdings.

The funding for employee obligations and givebacks related to carry realized pre-IPO is primarily through a collection of employee receivables related to giveback obligations and from non-controlling interests for their portion of the obligation. The realization of giveback obligations for the Partnership's portion of such obligations reduces Distributable Earnings in the period realized and negatively impacts earnings available for distributions to unitholders in the period realized. Further, each individual recipient of realized carried interest typically signs a guarantee agreement or partnership agreement that personally

obligates such person to return his/her pro rata share of any amounts of realized carried interest previously distributed that are later clawed back. Accordingly, carried interest as performance allocation compensation is subject to return to the Partnership in the event a giveback obligation is funded. Generally, the actual giveback liability, if any, does not become due until the end of a fund's life.

Each investment fund is considered separately in evaluating carried interest and potential giveback obligations. As a result, performance allocations within funds will continue to fluctuate primarily due to certain investments within each fund constituting a material portion of the carry in that fund. Additionally, the fair value of investments in our funds may have substantial fluctuations from period to period.

In addition, in our discussion of our non-GAAP results, we use the term “realized net performance revenues” to refer to realized performance allocations and incentive fees from our funds, net of the portion allocated to our investment professionals, if any, and certain tax expenses associated with carried interest attributable to certain partners and employees, which are reflected as realized performance allocations and incentive fees related compensation expense.

See “— Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for the amount of realized performance revenues recognized each period. See “— Segment Analysis” for the realized performance revenues by segment and related discussion for each period.

Investment income also represents the unrealized and realized gains and losses on our principal investments, including our investments in Carlyle funds that are not consolidated, as well as any interest and other income. Investment income (loss) also includes the related amortization of the basis difference between the carrying value of our investment and our share of the underlying net assets of the investee, as well as the compensation expense associated with compensatory arrangements provided by us to employees of our equity method investee, as it relates to our investments in NGP. Principal investment income also includes our share of earnings from our strategic investment in Fortitude Re. Realized principal investment income (loss) is recorded when we redeem all or a portion of our investment or when we receive or are due cash income, such as dividends or distributions. A realized principal investment loss is also recorded when an investment is deemed to be worthless. Unrealized principal investment income (loss) results from changes in the fair value of the underlying investment, as well as the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains (losses) at the time an investment is realized.

Fair Value Measurement. U.S. GAAP establishes a hierarchical disclosure framework which ranks the observability of market price inputs used in measuring financial instruments at fair value. The observability of inputs is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, the characteristics specific to the financial instrument and the state of the marketplace, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Financial instruments with readily available quoted prices, or for which fair value can be measured from quoted prices in active markets, will generally have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment applied in determining fair value.

The table below summarizes the valuation of investments and other financial instruments included within our AUM, by segment and fair value hierarchy levels, as of March 31, 2019 (amounts in millions):

	As of March 31, 2019				
	Corporate Private Equity	Real Assets	Global Credit	Investment Solutions	Total
Consolidated Results					
Level I	\$2,679	\$2,809	\$223	\$ 1,226	\$6,937
Level II	157	978	1,085	79	2,299
Level III	45,298	24,938	36,251	28,302	134,789
Fair Value of Investments	48,134	28,725	37,559	29,607	144,025
Available Capital	36,126	17,450	8,085	15,814	77,475
Total AUM	\$84,260	\$46,175	\$45,644	\$ 45,421	\$221,500

Interest and Other Income of Consolidated Funds. Interest and other income of Consolidated Funds primarily represents the interest earned on CLO assets. However, the Consolidated Funds are not the same entities in all periods presented. The Consolidated Funds in future periods may change due to changes in fund terms, formation of new funds, and terminations of funds.

Net Investment Gains of Consolidated Funds. Net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds measures the change in the difference in fair value between the assets and the liabilities of the Consolidated Funds. A gain (loss) indicates that the fair value of the assets of the Consolidated Funds appreciated more (less), or depreciated less (more), than the fair value of the liabilities of the Consolidated Funds. A gain or loss is not necessarily indicative of the investment performance of the Consolidated Funds and does not impact the management or incentive fees received by Carlyle for its management of the

Consolidated Funds. The portion of the net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds attributable to the limited partner investors is allocated to non-controlling interests. Therefore a gain or loss is not expected to have a material impact on the revenues or profitability of the Partnership. Moreover, although the assets of the Consolidated Funds are consolidated onto our balance sheet pursuant to U.S. GAAP, ultimately we do not have recourse to such assets and such liabilities are generally non-recourse to us. Therefore, a gain or loss from the Consolidated Funds generally does not impact the assets available to our equity holders.

Expenses

Compensation and Benefits. Compensation includes salaries, bonuses, equity-based compensation, and performance payment arrangements. Bonuses are accrued over the service period to which they relate.

We recognize as compensation expense the portion of performance allocations and incentive fees that are due to our employees, senior Carlyle professionals, advisors, and operating executives in a manner consistent with how we recognize the performance allocations and incentive fee revenue. These amounts are accounted for as compensation expense in conjunction with the related performance allocations and incentive fee revenue and, until paid, are recognized as a component of the accrued compensation and benefits liability. Compensation in respect of performance allocations and incentive fees is paid when the related performance allocations and incentive fees are realized, and not when such performance allocations and incentive fees are accrued. The funds do not have a uniform allocation of performance allocations and incentive fees to our employees, senior Carlyle professionals, advisors, and operating executives. Therefore, for any given period, the ratio of performance allocations and incentive fee compensation to performance allocations and incentive fee revenue may vary based on the funds generating the performance allocations and incentive fee revenue for that period and their particular allocation percentages. In addition, we have implemented various equity-based compensation arrangements that require senior Carlyle professionals and other employees to vest ownership of a portion of their equity interests over a service period of up to 60 months, which under U.S. GAAP will result in compensation charges over current and future periods. Further, in order to recruit and retain existing and future senior Carlyle professionals and other employees, we have implemented additional equity-based compensation programs that have resulted in increases to our equity-based compensation expenses in 2017 and 2018. However, we intend to grant fewer equity awards to employees than we have previously. For example, in February 2018 and 2019, we granted approximately 11.3 million and 5.3 million, respectively, deferred restricted common units across a significant number of our employees; these awards vest over a period of 12 to 60 months. Compensation charges associated with all equity-based compensation grants are excluded from Fee Related Earnings and Distributable Earnings.

We may hire additional individuals and overall compensation levels may correspondingly increase, which could result in an increase in compensation and benefits expense. As a result of acquisitions, we have charges associated with contingent consideration taking the form of earn-outs and profit participation, some of which are reflected as compensation expense.

General, Administrative and Other Expenses. General, administrative and other expenses include occupancy and equipment expenses and other expenses, which consist principally of professional fees, including those related to our global regulatory compliance program, external costs of fundraising, travel and related expenses, communications and information services, depreciation and amortization (including intangible asset amortization and impairment) and foreign currency transactions. We expect that general, administrative and other expenses will vary due to infrequently occurring or unusual items, such as impairment of intangible assets and expenses or insurance recoveries associated with litigation and contingencies. Also, in periods of significant fundraising, to the extent that we use third parties to assist in our fundraising efforts, our general, administrative and other expenses may increase accordingly.

Additionally, we anticipate that general, administrative and other expenses will fluctuate from period to period due to the impact of foreign exchange transactions.

Interest and Other Expenses of Consolidated Funds. The interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds consist primarily of interest expenses related primarily to our CLO loans, professional fees and other third-party expenses.

Income Taxes. The Carlyle Holdings partnerships and their subsidiaries primarily operate as pass-through entities for U.S. income tax purposes and record a provision for state and local income taxes for certain entities based on applicable laws and a provision for foreign income taxes for certain foreign entities. In addition, Carlyle Holdings I GP Inc. is subject to U.S. income taxes on only a portion of our income or loss. Depending on the sources of our

taxable income or loss, our income tax provision or benefit can vary significantly from period to period. Income taxes for foreign entities are accounted for using the asset and liability method of accounting. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis, using currently enacted tax rates. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period in which the change is enacted. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

In the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by federal and certain state, local and foreign tax regulators. With a few exceptions, as of March 31, 2019, our U.S. federal income tax returns for the years 2015 through 2017 are open under the normal three-year statute of limitations and therefore subject to examination. State and local tax returns are generally subject to audit from 2014 to 2017. Foreign tax returns are generally subject to audit from 2011 to 2017. Certain of our affiliates are currently under audit by federal, state and foreign tax authorities. We do not believe the outcome of any future audit will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Entities. Non-controlling interests in consolidated entities represent the component of equity in consolidated entities not held by us. These interests are adjusted for general partner allocations.

We record significant non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings relating to the ownership interests of the limited partners of the Carlyle Holdings partnerships. The Partnership, through wholly owned subsidiaries, is the sole general partner of Carlyle Holdings. Accordingly, the Partnership consolidates the financial position and results of operations of Carlyle Holdings into its financial statements, and the other ownership interests in Carlyle Holdings are reflected as a non-controlling interest in the Partnership's financial statements.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In connection with a change to the Partnership's chief operating decision makers, management has reevaluated the manner in which it makes operational and resource deployment decisions and assesses the overall performance of the Partnership's business. Effective with the three months ended December 31, 2018, Distributable Earnings and Fee Related Earnings are the performance measures for the Partnership's profitability used by management in making operational and resource deployment decisions. Previously, Economic Income was also a key performance measure. The key distinction between Distributable Earnings and Economic Income is that Distributable Earnings reflects the earnings of the Partnership excluding unrealized performance revenues and related compensation expense, and unrealized principal investment income.

In connection with this modification, segment information as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2018 has been presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to conform to the Partnership's current presentation of segment results for comparability purposes. Consequently, this information will be different from the historical segment financial results reporting by the Partnership in its reports filed with the SEC.

Distributable Earnings. Distributable Earnings, or "DE", is a key performance benchmark used in our industry and is evaluated regularly by management in making resource deployment and compensation decisions, and in assessing the performance of our four segments. We also use DE in our budgeting, forecasting, and the overall management of our segments. We believe that reporting DE is helpful to understanding our business and that investors should review the same supplemental financial measure that management uses to analyze our segment performance. DE is intended to show the amount of net realized earnings without the effects of consolidation of the Consolidated Funds. DE is derived from our segment reported results and is an additional measure to assess performance and determine amounts potentially available for distribution from Carlyle Holdings to its unitholders.

Distributable Earnings differs from income (loss) before provision for income taxes computed in accordance with U.S. GAAP in that it includes certain tax expenses associated with performance revenues (comprised of performance allocations and incentive fees), and does not include unrealized performance allocations and related compensation expense, unrealized principal investment income, equity-based compensation expense, net income (loss) attributable to non-Carlyle interest in consolidated entities, or charges (credits) related to Carlyle corporate actions and non-recurring items. Charges (credits) related to Carlyle corporate actions and non-recurring items include: charges associated with acquisitions or strategic investments, changes in the tax receivable agreement liability, amortization and any impairment charges associated with acquired intangible assets, transaction costs associated with acquisitions, charges associated with earnouts and contingent consideration including gains and losses associated with the estimated fair value of contingent consideration issued in conjunction with acquisitions or strategic investments, impairment charges associated with lease right-of-use assets, gains and losses from the retirement of debt, charges associated with contract terminations and employee severance. We believe the inclusion or exclusion of these items provides investors with a meaningful indication of our core operating performance. This measure supplements and should be considered in addition to and not in lieu of the results of operations discussed further under "Consolidated

Results of Operations” prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Fee Related Earnings. Fee Related Earnings, or “FRE”, is a component of DE and is used to assess the ability of the business to cover direct base compensation and operating expenses from total fee revenues. FRE differs from income (loss) before provision for income taxes computed in accordance with U.S. GAAP in that it adjusts for the items included in the calculation of DE and also adjusts DE to exclude net realized performance revenues, realized principal investment income from investments in Carlyle funds, net interest (interest income less interest expense), and certain general, administrative and other expenses when the timing of any future payment is uncertain.

Operating Metrics

We monitor certain operating metrics that are common to the asset management industry.

Fee-earning Assets under Management. Fee-earning assets under management or Fee-earning AUM refers to the assets we manage or advise from which we derive recurring fund management fees. Our Fee-earning AUM is generally based on one of the following, once fees have been activated:

- (a) the amount of limited partner capital commitments, generally for carry funds where the original investment period has not expired, for AlpInvest carry funds during the commitment fee period and for Metropolitan carry funds during the weighted-average investment period of the underlying funds (see “Fee-earning AUM based on capital commitments” in the table below for the amount of this component at each period);
- (b) the remaining amount of limited partner invested capital at cost, generally for carry funds and certain co-investment vehicles where the original investment period has expired, Metropolitan carry funds after the expiration of the weighted-average investment period of the underlying funds, and one of our business development companies (see “Fee-earning AUM based on invested capital” in the table below for the amount of this component at each period);
- (c) the amount of aggregate fee-earning collateral balance at par of our CLOs and other securitization vehicles, as defined in the fund indentures (typically exclusive of equities and defaulted positions) as of the quarterly cut-off date;
- (d) the external investor portion of the net asset value of our hedge fund and fund of hedge funds vehicles (pre redemptions and subscriptions), as well as certain carry funds (see “Fee-earning AUM based on net asset value” in the table below for the amount of this component at each period);
- (e) the gross assets (including assets acquired with leverage), excluding cash and cash equivalents, of one of our business development companies and certain carry funds (see “Fee-earning AUM based on lower of cost or fair value and other” in the table below for the amount of this component at each period); and
- (f) the lower of cost or fair value of invested capital, generally for AlpInvest carry funds where the commitment fee period has expired and certain carry funds where the investment period has expired, (see “Fee-earning AUM based on lower of cost or fair value and other” in the table below for the amount of this component at each period).

The table below details Fee-earning AUM by its respective components at each period.

	As of March 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Consolidated Results		
Components of Fee-earning AUM		
Fee-earning AUM based on capital commitments (1)	\$71,022	\$58,931
Fee-earning AUM based on invested capital (2)	42,652	23,602
Fee-earning AUM based on collateral balances, at par (3)	23,713	19,049
Fee-earning AUM based on net asset value (4)	3,555	2,052
Fee-earning AUM based on lower of cost or fair value and other (5)	19,081	22,137
Balance, End of Period (6) (7)	\$160,023	\$125,771

- (1) Reflects limited partner capital commitments where the original investment period, weighted-average investment period, or commitment fee period has not expired.
- (2) Reflects limited partner invested capital at cost and includes amounts committed to or reserved for investments for certain Real Assets and Investment Solutions funds.
- (3) Represents the amount of aggregate Fee-earning collateral balances and principal balances, at par, for our CLOs/structured products.
- (4) Reflects the net asset value (pre-redemptions and subscriptions) of our hedge funds, mutual funds and fund of hedge funds vehicles, as well as certain other carry funds.
- (5) Includes funds with fees based on gross asset value.
- (6) Energy III, Energy IV, and Renew II (collectively, the “Legacy Energy Funds”), are managed with Riverstone Holdings LLC and its affiliates. Affiliates of both Carlyle and Riverstone act as investment advisors to each of the Legacy Energy Funds. Carlyle has a minority representation on the management committees of Energy IV and

Renew II. Carlyle and Riverstone each hold half of the seats on the management committee of Energy III, but the investment period for this fund

has expired and the remaining investments in such fund are being disposed of in the ordinary course of business. As of March 31, 2019, the Legacy Energy Funds had, in the aggregate, approximately \$4.0 billion in AUM and \$3.1 billion in Fee-earning AUM. We are no longer raising capital for the Legacy Energy Funds and expect these balances to continue to decrease over time as the funds wind down.

(7) Ending balance excludes \$9 billion of pending Fee-earning AUM for which fees have not yet been activated.

The table below provides the period to period rollforward of Fee-earning AUM.

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Consolidated Results	(Dollars in millions)	
Fee-earning AUM Rollforward		
Balance, Beginning of Period	\$ 159,552	\$ 124,595
Inflows, including Commitments (1)	3,231	3,203
Outflows, including Distributions (2)	(2,268)	(2,842)
Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) (3)	(66)	(35)
Foreign Exchange and other (4)	(426)	850
Balance, End of Period	\$ 160,023	\$ 125,771

Inflows represents limited partner capital raised by our carry funds or separately managed accounts for which management fees based on commitments were activated during the period, the fee-earning commitments invested (1) in vehicles for which management fees are based on invested capital, as well as the fee-earning collateral balance of new CLO issuance. Inflows exclude fundraising amounts during the period for which fees have not yet been activated, which are referenced as Pending Fee-earning AUM.

Outflows represents the impact of limited partner distributions from vehicles with management fees based on remaining invested capital at cost or fair value, changes in basis for funds where the investment period, weighted-average investment period or commitment fee period has expired during the period, reductions for funds (2) that are no longer calling for fees, gross redemptions in our open-ended funds, and runoff of CLO collateral balances. Distributions for funds earning management fees based on commitments during the period do not affect Fee-earning AUM.

Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) represents realized and unrealized gains (losses) on portfolio investments in (3) our carry funds based on the lower of cost or fair value and net asset value.

Includes activity of funds with fees based on gross asset value. Represents the impact of foreign exchange rate (4) fluctuations on the translation of our non-U.S. dollar denominated funds. Activity during the period is translated at the average rate for the period. Ending balances are translated at the spot rate as of the period end.

Refer to “— Segment Analysis” for a detailed discussion by segment of the activity affecting Fee-earning AUM for each of the periods presented by segment.

Assets under Management. Assets under management or AUM refers to the assets we manage or advise. Our AUM equals the sum of the following:

(a) the aggregate fair value of our carry funds and related co-investment vehicles, NGP Predecessor Funds and separately managed accounts, plus the capital that Carlyle is entitled to call from investors in those funds and vehicles (including Carlyle commitments to those funds and vehicles and those of senior Carlyle professionals and employees) pursuant to the terms of their capital commitments to those funds and vehicles;

(b) the amount of aggregate collateral balance and principal cash at par or aggregate principal amount of the notes of our CLOs and other structured products (inclusive of all positions);

(c) the net asset value (pre-redemptions and subscriptions) of our long/short credit, emerging markets, multi-product macroeconomic, fund of hedge funds vehicles, mutual fund and other hedge funds; and

(d) the gross assets (including assets acquired with leverage) of our business development companies, plus the capital that Carlyle is entitled to call from investors in those vehicles pursuant to the terms of their capital commitments to

those vehicles.

We include in our calculation of AUM and Fee-earning AUM certain energy and renewable resources funds that we jointly advise with Riverstone and the NGP Energy Funds that are advised by NGP.

For most of our carry funds, total AUM includes the fair value of the capital invested, whereas Fee-earning AUM includes the amount of capital commitments or the remaining amount of invested capital, depending on whether the original investment period for the fund has expired. As such, Fee-earning AUM may be greater than total AUM when the aggregate fair value of the remaining investments is less than the cost of those investments.

Our calculations of Fee-earning AUM and AUM may differ from the calculations of other asset managers. As a result, these measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other asset managers. In addition, our calculation of AUM (but not Fee-earning AUM) includes uncalled commitments to, and the fair value of invested capital in, our investment funds from Carlyle and our personnel, regardless of whether such commitments or invested capital are subject to management fees or performance allocations. Our calculations of AUM or Fee-earning AUM are not based on any definition of AUM or Fee-earning AUM that is set forth in the agreements governing the investment funds that we manage or advise.

We generally use Fee-earning AUM as a metric to measure changes in the assets from which we earn recurring management fees. Total AUM tends to be a better measure of our investment and fundraising performance as it reflects investments at fair value plus available capital.

Available Capital. "Available Capital" refers to the amount of capital commitments available to be called for investments, which may be reduced for equity invested that is funded via a fund credit facility and expected to be called from investors at a later date, plus any additional assets/liabilities at the fund level other than active investments. Amounts previously called may be added back to available capital following certain distributions. "Expired Available Capital" occurs when a fund has passed the investment and follow-on periods and can no longer invest capital into new or existing deals. Any remaining Available Capital, typically a result of either recycled distributions or specific reserves established for the follow-on period that are not drawn, can only be called for fees and expenses and is therefore removed from the Total AUM calculation.

The table below provides the period to period rollforward of Total AUM.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 (Dollars in millions)
Consolidated Results	
Total AUM Rollforward	
Balance, Beginning of Period	\$216,470
New Commitments (1)	6,913
Outflows (2)	(3,852)
Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) (3)	3,361
Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss) (4)	(1,141)
Other (5)	(251)
Balance, End of Period	\$221,500

New Commitments reflects the impact of gross fundraising during the period. For funds or vehicles denominated in (1) foreign currencies, this reflects translation at the average quarterly rate, while the separately reported Fundraising metric is translated at the spot rate for each individual closing.

Outflows includes distributions in our carry funds, related co-investment vehicles, separately managed accounts (2) and the NGP Predecessor funds, gross redemptions in our open-ended funds, and runoff of CLO collateral balances.

(3) Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) generally represents realized and unrealized gains (losses) on portfolio investments in our carry funds and related co-investment vehicles, the NGP Predecessor Funds and separately

managed accounts.

Represents the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of our non-U.S. dollar denominated (4) funds. Activity during the period is translated at the average rate for the period. Ending balances are translated at the spot rate as of the period end.

(5) Includes expiring available capital, the impact of capital calls for fees and expenses, change in gross asset value for our business development companies and other changes in AUM.

Please refer to “— Segment Analysis” for a detailed discussion by segment of the activity affecting Total AUM for each of the periods presented.

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The table below presents the change in appreciation on portfolio investments of our carry funds. Please refer to “— Segment Analysis” for a detailed discussion by segment of the activity affecting Total AUM for each of the periods presented.

Carlyle Portfolio Appreciation^(1,2) vs. % Change in MSCI All Country World Index - All Cap

Over the last six months, public equity markets experienced exceptional volatility, with substantial declines in Q4 2018 and a strong recovery in Q1 2019. The additional table below extends the fund appreciation comparison to this six month period.

(1) Reflects carry funds only. Appreciation/Depreciation is fund only, and excludes the impact of external co-investment.

(2) For Carlyle returns, “Appreciation/Depreciation” represents realized and unrealized gain / loss for the period on a total return basis before fees and expenses. The percentage of return is calculated as the sum of ending remaining investment fair market value (“FMV”) and net investment outflow (sales proceeds less net purchases) less beginning remaining investment FMV divided by beginning remaining investment FMV.

(3) In the Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets, and Global Credit carry funds, public investments made up 8% of remaining fair value at March 31, 2019 and 14% of remaining fair value at March 31, 2018. For Q1 2019, public investments appreciated 16% while private investments appreciated 2%, compared to flat public appreciation and 4% private appreciation for Q1 2018. Public portfolio includes initial public offerings (“IPO”) that occurred in the quarter. Investments may be reported as private in quarters prior to the IPO quarter.

(4) The MSCI ACWI - All Cap Index represents the performance of the MSCI All Country World Index across all market capitalization sizes of the global equity market. There are significant differences between the types of securities and assets typically acquired by our carry funds and the investments covered by the MSCI All Country World Index. Specifically, our carry funds may make investments in securities and other assets that have a greater degree of risk and volatility, and less liquidity, than those securities included in the MSCI All Country World Index. Moreover, investors in the securities included in the MSCI All Country World Index may not be subject to the management fees, carried interest or expenses to which investors in our carry funds are typically subject.

Comparisons between the carry fund appreciation and the MSCI All Country World Index are included for informational purposes only.

Consolidation of Certain Carlyle Funds

The Partnership consolidates all entities that it controls either through a majority voting interest or as the primary beneficiary of variable interest entities. The entities we consolidate are referred to collectively as the Consolidated Funds in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. As of March 31, 2019, our Consolidated Funds represent approximately 2% of our AUM; 1% of our fund management fees and 2% of our investment income for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

We are not required under the consolidation guidance to consolidate in our financial statements most of the investment funds we advise. However, we consolidate certain CLOs that we advise. As of March 31, 2019, our consolidated CLOs held approximately \$4.2 billion of total assets and comprised substantially all of the assets and loans payable of the Consolidated Funds. The assets and liabilities of the Consolidated Funds are generally held within separate legal entities and, as a result, the liabilities of the Consolidated Funds are non-recourse to us.

Generally, the consolidation of the Consolidated Funds has a gross-up effect on our assets, liabilities and cash flows but has no net effect on the net income attributable to the Partnership and partners' capital. The majority of the net economic ownership interests of the Consolidated Funds are reflected as non-controlling interests in consolidated entities in the consolidated financial statements. Because only a small portion of our funds are consolidated, the performance of the Consolidated Funds is not necessarily consistent with or representative of the combined performance trends of all of our funds.

For further information on our consolidation policy and the consolidation of certain funds, see Note 2 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table and discussion sets forth information regarding our unaudited condensed consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on substantially the same basis for all historical periods presented; however, the consolidated funds are not the same entities in all periods shown due to changes in U.S. GAAP, changes in fund terms and the creation and termination of funds. As further described above, the consolidation of these funds primarily had the impact of increasing interest and other income of Consolidated Funds, interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds, and net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds in the year that the fund is initially consolidated. The consolidation of these funds had no effect on net income attributable to the Partnership for the periods presented.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Dollars in millions, except unit and per unit data)	
Revenues		
Fund management fees	\$353.4	\$ 264.5
Incentive fees	8.1	6.3
Investment income		
Performance allocations	349.1	308.1
Principal investment income	301.8	54.1
Total investment income	650.9	362.2
Interest and other income	22.2	22.5
Interest and other income of Consolidated Funds	52.4	47.3
Total revenues	1,087.0	702.8
Expenses		
Compensation and benefits		
Cash-based compensation and benefits	210.5	187.3
Equity-based compensation	36.0	84.9
Performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation	185.4	158.0
Total compensation and benefits	431.9	430.2
General, administrative and other expenses	112.5	95.0
Interest	19.7	17.9
Interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds	38.1	35.9
Other non-operating expenses	0.3	0.3
Total expenses	602.5	579.3
Other income		
Net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds	(14.2)	2.0
Income before provision for income taxes	470.3	125.5
Provision for income taxes	24.0	7.8
Net income	446.3	117.7
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	(4.5)	11.0
Net income attributable to Carlyle Holdings	450.8	106.7
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in Carlyle Holdings	307.9	67.0
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P.	142.9	39.7
Net income attributable to Series A Preferred Unitholders	5.9	5.9
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. common unitholders	\$137.0	\$ 33.8
Net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. per common unit		
Basic	\$1.25	\$ 0.34
Diluted	\$1.18	\$ 0.30
Weighted-average common units		
Basic	109,210,460	732,493
Diluted	115,818,538	303,988

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues

Total revenues increased \$384.2 million, or 55% for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The following table provides the components of the changes in total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 v. 2018 (Dollars in millions)
Total Revenues, March 31, 2018	\$702.8
Increases (Decreases):	
Increase in fund management fees	88.9
Increase in incentive fees	1.8
Increase in investment income, including performance allocations	288.7
Decrease in interest and other income	(0.3)
Increase in interest and other income of Consolidated Funds	5.1
Total increase	384.2
Total Revenues, March 31, 2019	\$1,087.0

Fund Management Fees. Fund management fees increased \$88.9 million, or 34%, to \$353.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 v. 2018 (Dollars in millions)
Higher management fees from the commencement of the investment period for certain newly raised funds	\$ 131.8
Lower management fees resulting from the change in basis for earning management fees from commitments to invested capital for certain funds and from distributions from funds whose management fees are based on invested capital	(44.7)
Decrease in catch-up management fees from subsequent closes of funds that are in the fundraising period	(0.5)
Higher transaction and portfolio advisory fees	2.2
All other changes	0.1
Total increase in fund management fees	\$ 88.9

Fund management fees include transaction and portfolio advisory fees, net of rebate offsets, of \$8.8 million and \$6.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The \$2.2 million increase in transaction and portfolio advisory fees for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March

31, 2018 resulted primarily from CCS underwriting fees in the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018.

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Investment Income. Investment income increased \$288.7 million to \$650.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 v. 2018 (Dollars in millions)
Increase in performance allocations, excluding NGP	\$ 41.0
Decrease in investment income from NGP, which includes performance allocations from the investments in NGP	(1.1)
Decrease in investment income from our buyout and growth funds	(5.3)
Increase in gains on foreign currency hedges	1.3
Increase in investment income from our real assets funds, excluding NGP	2.0
Decrease in investment income from our distressed debt funds and energy mezzanine funds	(1.2)
Decrease in investment income from CLOs	(1.8)
Investment income from Fortitude Re ⁽¹⁾	256.3
All other changes	(2.5)
Total increase in investment income	\$ 288.7

(1) The Partnership's earnings from its investment for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$256.3 million, inclusive of \$229.3 million of unrealized gains related to change in the fair value of embedded derivatives related to certain reinsurance contracts included in Fortitude Re's U.S. GAAP financial statements. Modified coinsurance is subject to the general accounting principles for hedging, specifically the guidance originally issued as Derivatives Implementation Group Issue No. B36: Embedded Derivatives: Modified Coinsurance Agreements and Debt Instruments That Incorporate Credit Risk Exposures That Are Unrelated or Only Partially Related to the Creditworthiness of the Obligor under Those Instruments ("DIG B36"). The significant increase in fair value on the embedded derivatives during the quarter is primarily a result of a narrowing of credit spreads during the period. Performance Allocations. Performance allocations increased \$41.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. Performance allocations by segment on a consolidated U.S. GAAP basis for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 comprised the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	2018 (Dollars in millions)
Corporate Private Equity	\$ 132.8	\$ 257.9
Real Assets	109.4	(3.3)
Global Credit	29.6	2.6
Investment Solutions	77.3	50.9
Total performance allocations	\$ 349.1	\$ 308.1

Total carry fund appreciation 3% 3%

Approximately \$194.1 million of our performance allocations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were related to CP VI, CRP V and Alpinvest Co- & Secondary Investments 2006-2008, while approximately \$143.9 million of our performance allocations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 were related to CEP IV, CP VI, CRP VII, CP V

and CRP V.

Expectations for global economic growth have moderated significantly since the beginning of 2018. In its April 2019 World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund cut its forecast for global growth in 2019 to 3.3%, down 40 basis points from its previous estimate of 3.7%. In the U.S., the Commerce Department estimates that growth in the first quarter of 2019 rose at a robust 3.2% annual rate, but this was due largely to a sharp increase in net exports, private inventory accumulation, and rising state and local government spending that are not likely to be sustained. In contrast, nonresidential and residential construction activity as well as business spending growth were weaker than in 2018. Based on our proprietary portfolio data, we expect that the U.S. economy will slowly return to its pre-2018 annual growth rate of 1.5% to 2% as the year

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progresses. Global trade volumes declined year over year in Q1 2019 for the first time since the Global Financial Crisis. While the sudden drop-off in volumes began in Q2 2018 following the intensification of the U.S.-China trade dispute, its effects have since been felt across the global economy. As growth in Europe is twice as dependent on exports and Emerging Market (EM) demand than the U.S., the weakness in Asia and slowing global trade volumes had a larger quantitative impact on European corporate revenues than those of their U.S. counterparts. Recent data appear to indicate that global growth has stabilized and may increase as the year progresses. China, the first major economy to slow materially in 2018, has been the first to show signs of rebounding this year. The Federal Reserve's announcement that it will not make further interest rate increases at this time has paved the way for central banks in India, South Africa, Brazil, Thailand and Indonesia to cut interest rates without risking a subsequent sell-off of their currencies, thereby easing financial conditions. As economic conditions in China and EM improve, Eurozone growth will likely rebound as well. Adding to improved European sentiment are indications made in March and April by the UK Parliament that it will not allow a disorderly exit from the European Union. In response to economic weakness and the absence of inflationary pressures at the beginning of 2019, major central banks moved policy in a more accommodative direction in Q1 2019. Credit markets experienced a difficult fourth quarter of 2018 as broader volatility resulted in a significant widening of credit spreads. Our opportunistic credit strategies have been able to take advantage of this dislocation and closed on several investments at the end of 2018 and into the first quarter of 2019. In general, our Global Credit funds benefit from increases in volatility as banks pull back and corporate borrowers seek the speed of execution and price assurance provided by alternative funding sources. Since the end of the fourth quarter, credit markets stabilized during the first quarter of 2019. Our carry portfolio continues to appreciate with our overall carry fund portfolio appreciating by 3% in the first quarter and 9% over the last twelve months. In the first quarter, our Corporate Private Equity funds appreciated by 3% and our Real Assets funds appreciated by 3%. Our Real Estate funds appreciated by 5% in the first quarter, primarily due to an increase in the trading price of a large public position held by several of our U.S. opportunistic Real Estate funds. Our Global Credit carry funds appreciated by 5% in the quarter and our Investment Solutions funds appreciated by 3%. The downward movement in public equities and liquid securities in the fourth quarter of 2018 reversed itself during the first quarter of 2019. After decreasing 27% in the fourth quarter, our public portfolio (which represents approximately 8% of the remaining fair value across our Corporate Private Equity, Real Assets and Global Credit carry fund portfolio) increased 15% in the first quarter.

Interest and Other Income. Interest and other income decreased \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 primarily as a result of decreased interest income related to corporate treasury investments, partially offset by the reimbursement of certain costs incurred on behalf of Carlyle funds.

Interest and Other Income of Consolidated Funds. Our CLOs generate interest income primarily from investments in bonds and loans inclusive of amortization of discounts and generate other income from consent and amendment fees. Substantially all interest and other income of the CLOs and other consolidated funds together with interest expense of our CLOs and net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds is attributable to the related funds' limited partners or CLO investors. Accordingly, such amounts have no material impact on net income attributable to the Partnership. Interest and other income of Consolidated Funds increased \$5.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. Substantially all of the increase in interest and other income of Consolidated Funds relates to increased interest income from CLOs.

Expenses

Total expenses increased \$23.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The following table provides the components of the changes in total expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

Three
Months
Ended
March
31,

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(Dollars
in
millions)

Total Expenses, March 31, 2018	\$ 579.3
Increases (Decreases):	
Increase in total compensation and benefits	1.7
Increase in general, administrative and other expenses	17.5
Increase in interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds	2.2
All other changes	1.8
Total increase	23.2
Total Expenses, March 31, 2019	\$ 602.5

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Total Compensation and Benefits. Total compensation and benefits increased \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, due to the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 v. 2018 (Dollars in millions)
Increase in cash-based compensation and benefits	\$ 23.2
Decrease in equity-based compensation	(48.9)
Increase in performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation	27.4
Total increase in total compensation and benefits	\$ 1.7

Cash-based Compensation and Benefits. Cash-based compensation and benefits increased \$23.2 million, or 12%, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 v. 2018 (Dollars in millions)
Increase in headcount and bonuses	\$ 10.5
Increases associated with the Carlyle Aviation Partners acquisition:	
Compensation and benefits	6.0
Contingent earnout	6.7
Total increase in cash-based compensation and benefits	\$ 23.2

Equity-based Compensation. Equity-based compensation decreased \$48.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease in equity-based compensation was primarily due to the timing of the last vesting of awards related to our initial public offering in 2012 in May 2018. This decrease is partially offset by the ongoing grants of deferred restricted common units to new and existing employees during 2018 and 2019.

Performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation expense. Performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation expense increased \$27.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. Performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation as a percentage of performance allocations and incentive fees was 53% for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 51% for the three months ended March 31, 2018. For our largest segment, Corporate Private Equity, our performance allocations and incentive fee related compensation expense as a percentage of performance allocations and incentive fees is generally around 45%. Performance allocations from our Investment Solutions segment pay a higher ratio of performance allocations and incentive fees as compensation. Conversely, performance allocations from the Legacy Energy funds in our Real Assets segment are primarily allocated to Carlyle because the investment teams for the Legacy Energy funds are employed by Riverstone and not Carlyle.

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General, Administrative and Other Expenses. General, administrative and other expenses increased \$17.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 v. 2018 (Dollars in millions)
Higher intangible asset amortization	1.2
Higher professional fees	12.0
Lower external fundraising costs	(5.2)
Foreign exchange and other changes	9.5
Total increase in general, administrative and other expenses	\$ 17.5

Interest and Other Expenses of Consolidated Funds. Interest and other expenses of Consolidated Funds increased \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase is primarily due to higher interest expense on the consolidated CLOs.

The CLOs incur interest expense on their loans payable and incur other expenses consisting of trustee fees, rating agency fees and professional fees. Substantially all interest and other income of our CLOs together with interest expense of our CLOs and net investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds is attributable to the related funds' limited partners or CLO investors. Accordingly, such amounts have no material impact on net income attributable to the Partnership.

Net Investment Gains of Consolidated Funds

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, net investment losses of Consolidated Funds were \$14.2 million as compared to net investment gains of \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. For both the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, net investment gains (losses) comprise the activity of the consolidated CLOs and certain other funds. For the consolidated CLOs, the amount reflects the net gain or loss on the fair value adjustment of both the assets and liabilities. The components of net investment gains of consolidated funds for the respective periods are:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Realized losses	\$(8.0)	\$(2.7)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	9.1	(12.7)
Total gains (losses)	1.1	(15.4)
Gains (Losses) from liabilities of CLOs	(15.3)	17.4
Total investment gains (losses) of Consolidated Funds	\$(14.2)	\$2.0

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Entities

Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities was \$4.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to net income attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities of \$11.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. These amounts are primarily attributable to the net earnings or losses of the Consolidated Funds for each period, which are substantially all allocated to the related funds' limited partners or CLO investors. This balance also includes the net income attributable to non-controlling interests in carried interest, giveback obligations, and cash held for carried interest distributions.

Net Income Attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. Common Unitholders

The net income attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. common unitholders was \$137.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$33.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The Partnership is allocated a portion of the net income (loss) attributable to Carlyle Holdings based on the Partnership's ownership in Carlyle Holdings (which was approximately 32% and 30% as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively). Net income or loss attributable to The Carlyle Group L.P. common unitholders also includes 100% of the net income (loss) attributable to the Partnership's wholly-owned taxable subsidiary, Carlyle Holdings I GP Inc., which was \$(9.9) million and \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As a result, the total net income or loss attributable to the Partnership will vary as a percentage of the net income or loss attributable to Carlyle Holdings.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The following tables set forth information in the format used by management when making resource deployment decisions and in assessing performance of our segments. These non-GAAP financial measures are presented for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Our Non-GAAP financial measures exclude the effects of unrealized performance allocations net of related compensation expense, unrealized principal investment income, consolidated funds, acquisition-related items including amortization and any impairment charges of acquired intangible assets and

contingent consideration taking the form of earn-outs, charges associated with equity-based compensation, changes in the tax receivable agreement liability, corporate actions and infrequently occurring or unusual events.

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The following table shows our total segment DE and FRE for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Total Segment Revenues	\$450.9	\$536.6
Total Segment Expenses	350.1	397.7
Distributable Earnings	\$100.8	\$138.9
(-) Realized Net Performance Revenues	7.0	103.1
(-) Realized Principal Investment Income	4.1	18.7
(+) Net Interest	13.6	11.1
(=) Fee Related Earnings	\$103.3	\$28.2

The following table sets forth our total segment revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Segment Revenues		
Fund level fee revenues		
Fund management fees	\$381.6	\$287.5
Portfolio advisory fees, net and other	5.5	9.7
Transaction fees, net	4.5	3.0
Total fund level fee revenues	391.6	300.2
Realized performance revenues	49.2	211.0
Realized principal investment income	4.1	18.7
Interest income	6.0	6.7
Total Segment Revenues	\$450.9	\$536.6

The following table sets forth our total segment expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Segment Expenses		
Compensation and benefits		
Cash-based compensation and benefits	\$202.3	\$189.1
Realized performance revenue related compensation	42.2	107.9
Total compensation and benefits	244.5	297.0
General, administrative, and other indirect expenses	75.7	74.8
Depreciation and amortization expense	10.3	8.1
Interest expense	19.6	17.8
Total Segment Expenses	\$350.1	\$397.7

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Income before provision for income taxes is the GAAP financial measure most comparable to distributable earnings and fee related earnings. The following table is a reconciliation of income before provision for income taxes to distributable earnings and to fee related earnings.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018 (Dollars in millions)	
Income before provision for income taxes	\$470.3	\$125.5
Adjustments:		
Net unrealized performance revenues	(155.8)	(56.9)
Unrealized principal investment income	(238.6)	(10.9)
Adjusted unrealized principal investment income from investment in Fortitude Re	(27.0)	—
Equity-based compensation	39.4	87.8
Acquisition related charges, including amortization of intangibles and impairment	12.0	4.6
Other non-operating expense	0.3	0.3
Tax expense associated with performance fee revenues	(6.1)	(2.1)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities	4.5	(11.0)
Debt extinguishment costs	0.1	—
Severance and other adjustments	1.7	1.6
(=) Distributable Earnings	\$100.8	\$138.9
(-) Realized net performance revenues ⁽¹⁾	7.0	103.1
(-) Realized principal investment income ⁽¹⁾	4.1	18.7
(+) Net Interest	13.6	11.1
(=) Fee Related Earnings	\$103.3	\$28.2

(1) See reconciliation to most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure below:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		
	Carlyle Consolidated	Adjustments ⁽²⁾	Total Reportable Segments
	(Dollars in millions)		
Performance revenues	\$349.1	\$ (299.9)	\$ 49.2
Performance revenues related compensation expense	185.4	(143.2)	42.2
Net performance revenues	\$163.7	\$ (156.7)	\$ 7.0
Principal investment income (loss)	\$301.8	\$ (297.7)	\$ 4.1
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	Carlyle Consolidated	Adjustments ⁽²⁾	Total Reportable Segments
	(Dollars in millions)		
Performance revenues	\$308.1	\$ (97.1)	\$ 211.0
Performance revenues related compensation expense	158.0	(50.1)	107.9
Net performance revenues	\$150.1	\$ (47.0)	\$ 103.1

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Principal investment income (loss) \$54.1 \$ (35.4) \$ 18.7

Adjustments to performance revenues and principal investment income (loss) relate to (i) unrealized performance allocations net of related compensation expense and unrealized principal investment income, which are excluded (2) from our Non-GAAP results, (ii) amounts earned from the Consolidated Funds, which were eliminated in the U.S. GAAP consolidation but were included in the Non-GAAP results, (iii) amounts attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated entities, which were excluded from the Non-GAAP

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results, (iv) the reclassification of NGP performance revenues, which are included in investment income in the U.S. GAAP financial statements, (v) the reclassification of certain incentive fees from business development companies, which are included in fund management fees in the segment results, and (vi) the reclassification of certain tax expenses associated with performance revenues. Adjustments to principal investment income (loss) also include the reclassification of earnings for the investment in NGP Management and its affiliates to the appropriate operating captions for the Non-GAAP results, the exclusion of charges associated with the investment in NGP Management and its affiliates that are excluded from the Non-GAAP results (see Note 4 to our consolidated financial statement).

DE for our reportable segments are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018	
	(Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity	\$62.1	\$86.8
Real Assets	18.1	33.2
Global Credit	14.2	10.2
Investment Solutions	6.4	8.7
Distributable Earnings	\$100.8	\$138.9

Segment Analysis

Discussed below is our DE and FRE for our segments for the periods presented. Our segment information is reflected in the manner used by our senior management to make operating and compensation decisions, assess performance and allocate resources.

For segment reporting purposes, revenues and expenses are presented on a basis that deconsolidates our Consolidated Funds. As a result, segment revenues from management fees, realized performance revenues and realized principal investment income (loss) are different than those presented on a consolidated U.S. GAAP basis because these revenues recognized in certain segments are received from Consolidated Funds and are eliminated in consolidation when presented on a consolidated U.S. GAAP basis. Furthermore, segment expenses are different than related amounts presented on a consolidated U.S. GAAP basis due to the exclusion of fund expenses that are paid by the Consolidated Funds.

Corporate Private Equity

The following table presents our results of operations for our Corporate Private Equity segment:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
	2019	2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Segment Revenues		
Fund level fee revenues		
Fund management fees	\$190.0	\$114.1
Portfolio advisory fees, net and other	3.5	6.3
Transaction fees, net	0.3	0.3
Total fund level fee revenues	193.8	120.7
Realized performance revenues	23.4	188.0
Realized principal investment income (loss)	(2.3)	7.9
Interest income	1.2	2.0
Total revenues	216.1	318.6
Segment Expenses		
Compensation and benefits		
Cash-based compensation and benefits	96.7	97.2
Realized performance revenues related compensation	10.4	90.7
Total compensation and benefits	107.1	187.9
General, administrative, and other indirect expenses	34.1	32.9
Depreciation and amortization expense	4.9	4.0
Interest expense	7.9	7.0
Total expenses	154.0	231.8
Distributable Earnings	\$62.1	\$86.8
(-) Realized Net Performance Revenues	13.0	97.3
(-) Realized Principal Investment Income (Loss)	(2.3)	7.9
(+) Net Interest	6.7	5.0
(=) Fee Related Earnings	\$58.1	\$(13.4)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Distributable Earnings

Distributable Earnings decreased \$24.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The following table provides the components of the changes in distributable earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

	Three Months Ended March 31, (Dollars in millions)
Distributable earnings, March 31, 2018	\$ 86.8
Increases (decreases):	
Increase in fee related earnings	71.5
Decrease in realized net performance revenues	(84.3)
Decrease in realized principal investment income	(10.2)
Increase in net interest	(1.7)
Total decrease	(24.7)
Distributable earnings, March 31, 2019	\$ 62.1

Realized Net Performance Revenues. Realized net performance revenues decreased \$84.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 primarily due to lower realizations in our Europe, Asia and U.S. financial services buyout funds. Realized net performance revenues were primarily generated by the following funds for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

Three Months Ended

March 31,

2019 2018

CAP III CEP III

CAP III

CAP II

CGFSP I & II

Realized Principal Investment Income (Loss). Realized principal investment loss was \$2.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to realized investment income of \$7.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease was primarily due to a realized loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019 from an investment in one of our Europe buyout funds and lower realized gains in our investments in U.S. financial services funds.

Fee Related Earnings

Fee related earnings increased \$71.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The following table provides the components of the changes in fee related earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

	Three Months Ended March 31, (Dollars in millions)
Fee related earnings, March 31, 2018	\$ (13.4)

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Increases (decreases):	
Increase in fee revenues	73.1
Decrease in cash-based compensation and benefits	0.5
Increase in general, administrative and other indirect expenses	(1.2)
All other changes	(0.9)
Total increase	71.5
Fee related earnings, March 31, 2019	\$ 58.1

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Fee Revenues. Total fee revenues increased \$73.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, due to the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 v. 2018 (Dollars in millions)
Higher fund management fees	\$ 75.9
Lower portfolio advisory fees, net and other	(2.8)
Total increase in fee revenues	\$ 73.1

The increase in fund management fees for both the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 was primarily due to the activation of management fees during the second quarter of 2018 on our seventh U.S. buyout fund (“CP VII”) and our fifth Asia buyout fund (“CAP V”), as well as activation of management fees during the fourth quarter of 2018 on our fifth Europe buyout fund (“CEP V”). These increases were partially offset by lower fee rates and a lower basis for CP VI, CEP IV and CAP IV as they have exited the investment period. The total weighted-average management fee rate decreased from 1.32% at March 31, 2018 to 1.22% at March 31, 2019. Fee-earning assets under management were \$61.9 billion and \$35.3 billion as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, reflecting an increase of \$26.6 billion.

Cash-based compensation and benefits expense. Cash-based compensation and benefits expense decreased \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018.

General, administrative and other indirect expenses. General, administrative and other indirect expenses increased \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to higher professional fees and higher external costs associated with fundraising activities, partially offset by lower negative foreign currency adjustments.

Fee-earning AUM as of and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

Fee-earning AUM is presented below for each period together with the components of change during each respective period.

The table below breaks out Fee-earning AUM by its respective components at each period.

	As of March 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity		
Components of Fee-earning AUM (1)		
Fee-earning AUM based on capital commitments	\$36,394	\$26,192
Fee-earning AUM based on invested capital	23,289	7,034
Fee-earning AUM based on lower of cost or fair value	2,218	2,067
Total Fee-earning AUM	\$61,901	\$35,293
Weighted Average Management Fee Rates (2)		
All Funds	1.22	% 1.32
Funds in Investment Period	1.46	% 1.44

(1) For additional information concerning the components of Fee-earning AUM, see “—Fee-earning Assets under Management.”

(2) Represents the aggregate effective management fee rate of each fund in the segment, weighted by each fund’s Fee-earning AUM, as of the end of each period presented.

The table below provides the period to period rollforward of Fee-earning AUM.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 2018	
	(Dollars in millions)	
Corporate Private Equity		
Fee-earning AUM Rollforward		
Balance, Beginning of Period	\$62,358	\$35,584
Inflows, including Fee-paying Commitments (1)	328	217
Outflows, including Distributions (2)	(525)	(770)
Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) (3)	(19)	30
Foreign Exchange and other (4)	(241)	232
Balance, End of Period	\$61,901	\$35,293

(1) Inflows represent limited partner capital raised and capital invested by carry funds outside the original investment period.

(2) Outflows represent distributions from funds outside the investment period and changes in fee basis for our carry funds where the original investment period has expired.

(3) Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) represents realized and unrealized gains (losses) on portfolio investments in our carry funds based on the lower of cost or fair value.

(4) Represents the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of our non-U.S. dollar denominated funds. Activity during the period is translated at the average rate for the period. Ending balances are translated at the spot rate as of period end.

Fee-earning AUM was \$61.9 billion at March 31, 2019, a decrease of \$0.5 billion, or approximately 0.8%, compared to \$62.4 billion at December 31, 2018. The decrease was driven by outflows of \$0.5 billion primarily from distributions in our Asia buyout and growth funds, as well as \$0.2 billion of foreign exchange losses primarily due to the translation of Fee-earning AUM in our Europe buyout and growth funds from EUR to USD. This was partially offset by inflows of \$0.3 billion from new fee-paying commitments raised in CEP V. Investment and distribution activity by funds still in the investment period does not impact Fee-earning AUM as these funds are based on commitments.

Fee-earning AUM was \$61.9 billion at March 31, 2019, an increase of \$26.6 billion, or approximately 75%, compared to \$35.3 billion at March 31, 2018. The increase was driven by inflows of \$31.6 billion primarily related to new fee-earning commitments in CP VII, CEP V, and CAP V. This was partially offset by outflows of \$4.2 billion primarily due to the step-down of fees in CP VI, CEP IV, and CAP IV, as well as dispositions in various funds which charge fees based on invested equity.

Fee-earning AUM was \$35.3 billion at March 31, 2018, a decrease of \$0.3 billion, or approximately 1%, compared to \$35.6 billion at December 31, 2017. The decrease was driven by outflows of \$0.8 billion primarily due to dispositions in CP V, CGP, and CGFSP II. This decrease was partially offset by inflows of \$0.2 billion from new fee-earning commitments in CGFSP III and foreign exchange gains of \$0.2 billion primarily due to the translation of Fee-earning AUM in our Europe buyout and growth funds from EUR to USD.

Total AUM as of and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

The table below provides the period to period rollforward of Total AUM.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 (Dollars in millions)
Corporate Private Equity	
Total AUM Rollforward	
Balance, Beginning of Period	\$ 80,759
New Commitments (1)	3,618
Outflows (2)	(789)
Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) (3)	1,199
Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss) (4)	(329)
Other (5)	(198)
Balance, End of Period	\$ 84,260

(1) New Commitments reflects the impact of gross fundraising during the period. For funds or vehicles denominated in foreign currencies, this reflects translation at the average quarterly rate, while the separately reported Fundraising metric is translated at the spot rate for each individual closing.

(2) Outflows includes distributions in our carry funds, related co-investment vehicles and separately managed accounts.

(3) Market Appreciation/(Depreciation) generally represents realized and unrealized gains (losses) on portfolio investments in our carry funds, related co-investment vehicles and separately managed accounts.

(4) Represents the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of our non-U.S. dollar denominated funds. Activity during the period is translated at the average rate for the period. Ending balances are translated at the spot rate as of the period end.

(5) Includes expiring available capital, the impact of capital calls for fees and expenses and other changes in AUM.

Total AUM was \$84.3 billion at March 31, 2019, an increase of \$3.5 billion, compared to \$80.8 billion as of December 31, 2018. The increase was driven by \$3.6 billion of new commitments raised primarily in CETP IV and CGP II. Also driving the increase was market appreciation of \$1.2 billion due to overall segment appreciation of 3% for the period. The carry funds driving appreciation for the period included \$0.5 billion attributable to CP VI, \$0.1 billion attributable to CP VII, and \$0.1 billion attributable to CEP IV. The increase was partially offset by outflows of \$0.8 billion primarily in our Asia, US, and Japan buyout funds, as well as foreign exchange losses primarily due to the translation of Total AUM in our Europe buyout and growth funds from EUR to USD.

Fund Performance Metrics

Fund performance information for our investment funds that generally have at least \$1.0 billion in capital commitments, cumulative equity invested or total value as of March 31, 2019, which we refer to as our “significant funds” is included throughout this discussion and analysis to facilitate an understanding of our results of operations for the periods presented. The fund return information reflected in this discussion and analysis is not indicative of the performance of The Carlyle Group L.P. and is also not necessarily indicative of the future performance of any particular fund. An investment in The Carlyle Group L.P. is not an investment in any of our funds. There can be no assurance that any of our funds or our other existing and future funds will achieve similar returns.

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The following tables reflect the performance of our significant funds in our Corporate Private Equity business. Please see “— Our Family of Funds” for a legend of the fund acronyms listed below.

Fund Vintage (1)	Committed Capital (2)	TOTAL INVESTMENTS As of March 31, 2019				MOIC(4)	GrossIRR (7)	NetIRR (12)	REALIZED/PARTIALLY REALIZED INVESTMENTS(5) As of March 31, 2019			
		Cumulative Invested Capital(2)	Total Fair Value(3)	MOIC(4)	GrossIRR (7)				Cumulative Invested Capital(2)	Total Fair Value(3)	MOIC (4)	Gross IRR(7)
Corporate Private Equity (Reported in Local Currency, in Millions)									(Reported in Local Currency, in Millions)			
Fully Invested/Committed Funds(6)												
CP II	1995	\$1,331.1	\$1,362.4	\$4,072.2	3.0x	34 %	25 %	\$1,362.4	\$4,072.2	3.0x	34 %	
CP III	2000	\$3,912.7	\$4,031.6	\$10,146.9	2.5x	27 %	21 %	\$4,031.6	\$10,146.9	2.5x	27 %	
CP IV	2005	\$7,850.0	\$7,612.6	\$17,974.5	2.4x	16 %	13 %	\$7,612.6	\$17,974.5	2.4x	16 %	
CP V	2007	\$13,719.7	\$13,190.9	\$27,763.8	2.1x	18 %	14 %	\$9,836.1	\$25,319.4	2.6x	25 %	
CP VI	2014	\$13,000.0	\$12,776.2	\$18,711.3	1.5x	16 %	11 %	\$1,972.9	\$4,908.1	2.5x	36 %	
CEP I	1998	€1,003.6	€981.6	€2,126.5	2.2x	18 %	11 %	€981.6	€2,126.5	2.2x	18 %	
CEP II	2003	€1,805.4	€2,048.4	€4,127.7	2.0x	36 %	20 %	€1,883.8	€4,106.8	2.2x	43 %	
CEP III	2007	€5,294.9	€5,155.5	€11,649.1	2.3x	19 %	14 %	€4,389.9	€11,252.6	2.6x	21 %	
CEP IV	2014	€3,669.5	€3,693.2	€4,892.8	1.3x	17 %	9 %	€570.2	€645.0	1.1x	7 %	
CAP I	1998	\$750.0	\$627.7	\$2,521.8	4.0x	25 %	18 %	\$627.7	\$2,521.8	4.0x	25 %	
CAP II	2006	\$1,810.0	\$1,628.2	\$3,081.4	1.9x	11 %	8 %	\$1,628.2	\$3,081.4	1.9x	11 %	
CAP III	2008	\$2,551.6	\$2,543.2	\$4,713.4	1.9x	17 %	11 %	\$2,071.8	\$4,344.3	2.1x	20 %	
CAP IV	2014	\$3,880.4	\$3,900.1	\$5,189.0	1.3x	13 %	8 %	\$469.1	\$896.0	1.9x	23 %	
CJP I	2001	¥50,000.0	¥47,291.4	¥138,902.1	2.9x	61 %	37 %	¥				