INTERIM REPORT
2019

CARE AND LIVE

SECOND QUARTER

Interim Report on IFRS

Fresenius Medical Care AG & Co. KGaA,
Hof an der Saale, Germany

FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE

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CONTENT

Interim management report

In this report, "FMC-AG & Co. KGaA," or the "Company," "we," "us," or "our" refers to the Company or the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, as the context requires. You should read the following discussion and analysis of the results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this report and our disclosures and discussions in our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 are prepared in accordance with sections 315 and 315e of the German Commercial Code ("HGB") as well as the German Accounting Standards Numbers 17 and 20, contained in the Company's Annual Report 2018. The information within this interim management report is unaudited. The term "North America Segment" refers to our North America operating segment; the term "EMEA Segment" refers to the Europe, Middle East and Africa operating segment, the term "Asia-Pacific Segment" refers to our Asia-Pacific operating segment, and the term "Latin America Segment" refers to our Latin America operating segment. The term "Corporate" includes certain headquarters' overhead charges, including accounting and finance, centrally managed production, asset management, quality management, procurement and research and development. The term "Constant Currency" or at "Constant Exchange Rates" means that we have translated local currency revenue, operating income, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA and other items for the current reporting period into euro using the prior year exchange rates to provide a comparable analysis without effect from exchange rate fluctuations on translation, as described below under Section II ."Discussion of measures – Non-IFRS measures – Constant currency information" in the chapter "Economic report".

Forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. When used in this report, the words "outlook," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates" and similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which cannot be predicted with accuracy and some of which might not even be anticipated, and future events and actual results, financial and otherwise, could differ materially from those set forth in or contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained elsewhere in this report. We have based these forward-looking statements on current estimates and assumptions made to the best of our knowledge. By their nature, such forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results, including our financial condition and profitability, to differ materially, positively or negatively, relative to the results expressly or implicitly described in or suggested by these statements. Moreover, forward-looking estimates or predictions derived from third parties' studies or information may prove to be inaccurate. Consequently, we cannot give any assurance regarding the future accuracy of the opinions set forth in this report or the actual occurrence of the projected developments described herein. In addition, even if our future results meet the expectations expressed here, those results may not be indicative of our performance in future periods.

These risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors, including associated costs, could cause actual results to differ from our projected results and include, among others, the following:

- changes in governmental and commercial insurer reimbursement for our complete products and services portfolio, including the United States ("U.S.") Medicare reimbursement system for dialysis and other health care services, including potentially significant changes that could be enacted due to the announced intention of the Trump administration to continue its efforts to repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act ("ACA");
- the outcome of government and internal investigations as well as litigation;
- risks relating to compliance with current and future government regulations applicable to our business including, in the U.S., the Anti-Kickback Statute, the False Claims Act, the Stark Law, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and outside the U.S., the European Union ("EU") Medical Device Directive, the EU General Data Protection Regulation, the two invoice policy and the Tendering and Bidding Law in China and other related local legislation as well as other comparable regulatory regimes in many of the countries where we supply health care services and/or products;
- possible future disruptions in federal government agencies' operations and funding that could negatively impact regulatory approvals for our pharmaceutical products, medical devices and regulatory guidance;
- the influence of commercial insurers and integrated care organizations, including efforts by these organizations to manage costs by limiting healthcare benefits, reducing provider reimbursement and/or restricting options for patient funding of health insurance premiums;
- the impact of health care, tax and trade law reforms and regulation, including those proposed and enacted by the Trump administration in the U.S.;
- product liability risks;
- risks relating to our ability to continue to make acquisitions;
- risks relating to our ability to attract and retain skilled employees, including shortages of skilled clinical personnel;
- the impact of currency fluctuations;
- potential impairment loss on assets in the Latin America Segment due to decreases in the recoverable amount of those assets relative to their book value;
- our ability to protect our information technology systems against cyber security attacks or prevent other data privacy or security breaches;
- changes in our costs of purchasing and utilization patterns for pharmaceuticals;
- introduction of generic or new pharmaceuticals and medical devices that compete with our products or services or the development of pharmaceuticals that greatly reduce the progression of chronic kidney disease;
- launch of new technology, advances in medical therapies, or new market entrants that compete with our medical businesses;
- changes in raw material and energy costs or the inability to procure raw materials;
- collectability of our receivables, which depends primarily on the efficacy of our billing practices and the financial stability and liquidity of our governmental and commercial payors;

- our ability to achieve cost savings in various health care risk management programs in which we participate or intend to participate; and
- the greater size, market power, experience and product offerings of certain competitors in certain geographic regions and business lines.

Important factors that could contribute to such differences are noted in the chapter "Economic report", section I. "Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment" below, in note 12 in this report and in note 22 of the notes to consolidated financial statements as well as chapter "Risks and opportunities report", section "Risks" in the group management report of the Annual Report 2018.

Our business is also subject to other risks and uncertainties that we describe from time to time in our public filings. Developments in any of these areas could cause our results to differ materially from the results that we or others have projected or may project.

Our reported financial condition and results of operations are sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that are the basis of our financial statements. The actual accounting policies, the judgments made in the selection and application of these policies as well as the sensitivities of reported results to changes in accounting policies, assumptions and estimates are factors to be considered along with our financial statements and the discussion under "Results of operations, financial position and net assets" below.

IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") replaces the straight-line operating lease expense for former leases under IAS 17, Leases ("IAS 17") with a depreciation charge for the lease asset and an interest expense on the lease liability as well as the classification of certain IAS 17 leases (such effects being, collectively "IFRS 16 Implementation"). As a result of the IFRS 16 Implementation, we have updated our accounting policies accordingly. Please refer to note 1 of the notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited) included in this report for further details on the updated policies. Excluding the policy update for IFRS 16, there have been no significant changes during the six months ended June 30, 2019 to the items disclosed within the critical accounting policies and estimates in notes 1 and 2 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report 2018.

Rounding adjustments applied to individual numbers and percentages shown in this and other reports may result in these figures differing immaterially from their absolute values.

Economic Report

I. Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment

Overview

We are the world's largest kidney dialysis company, based on publicly reported sales and number of patients treated. We provide dialysis care and related services to persons who suffer from end stage renal disease ("ESRD") as well as other health care services. We develop and manufacture a wide variety of health care products, which includes both dialysis and non-dialysis products. Our dialysis products include dialysis machines, water treatment systems and disposable products while our non-dialysis products include acute cardiopulmonary and apheresis products. We sell our health care products to customers in around 150 countries and we also use them in our own health care service operations. Our dialysis business is therefore vertically integrated. We describe certain other health care services that we provide in our North America Segment and our Asia-Pacific Segment as "Care Coordination." Care Coordination currently includes, but is not limited to, coordinated delivery of pharmacy services, vascular, cardiovascular and endovascular specialty services as well as ambulatory surgery center services, physician nephrology services, health plan services, urgent care services and ambulant treatment services. Until June 28, 2018, Care Coordination also included the coordinated delivery of emergency, intensivist and hospitalist physician services as well as transitional care which we refer to as "hospital related physician services" (see note 2 (b) in this report). All of these Care Coordination services together with dialysis care and related services represent our health care services. We estimated the volume of the global dialysis market was approximately €71 billion in 2018. Due to the complexity and evolving nature of Care Coordination services, we are currently unable to estimate the global volume of this market. Dialysis patient growth results from factors such as the aging population and increased life expectancies; shortage of donor organs for kidney transplants; increasing incidence of kidney disease and better treatment of and survival of patients with diabetes, hypertension and other illnesses, which frequently lead to the onset of chronic kidney disease; improvements in treatment quality, new pharmaceuticals and product technologies, which prolong patient life; and improving standards of living in developing countries, which make life-saving dialysis treatment available. We are also engaged in different areas of health care research.

As a global company delivering health care services and products, we face the challenge of addressing the needs of a wide variety of stakeholders, such as patients, customers, payors, regulators and legislators in many different economic environments and health care systems. In general, government-funded programs (in some countries in coordination with private insurers) pay for certain health care items and services provided to their citizens. Not all health care systems provide for dialysis treatment. Therefore, the reimbursement systems and ancillary services utilization environment in various countries significantly influence our business.

Premium assistance programs

On August 18, 2016, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") issued a request for information ("RFI") seeking public comment about providers' alleged steering of patients inappropriately to individual plans offered on the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act individual health insurance market. Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc. ("FMCH") and other dialysis providers, commercial insurers and other industry participants responded to the RFI, and in that response, we reported that we do not engage in such steering. On December 14, 2016, CMS published an Interim Final Rule ("IFR") titled "Medicare Program; Conditions for Coverage for End-Stage Renal Disease Facilities-Third Party Payment" that would amend the Conditions for Coverage for dialysis providers, like FMCH. The IFR would have effectively enabled insurers to reject premium payments made by patients who received grants for individual market coverage from the American Kidney Fund ("AKF") and, therefore, could have resulted in those patients losing their individual market health insurance coverage. The loss of individual market coverage for these patients would have had a material and adverse impact on our operating results. On January 25, 2017, a federal district court in Texas, responsible for litigation initiated by a patient advocacy group and dialysis providers including FMCH, preliminarily enjoined CMS from implementing the IFR (Dialysis Patient Citizens v. Burwell (E.D. Texas, Sherman Div.)). The preliminary injunction was based on CMS' failure to follow appropriate notice-and-comment procedures in adopting the IFR. The injunction remains in place and the court retains jurisdiction over the dispute. On June 22, 2017, CMS requested a stay of proceedings in the litigation pending further rulemaking concerning the IFR. CMS stated, in support of its request that it expects to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register and otherwise pursue a notice-and-comment process in the fall of 2017 which they ultimately did not publish. Plaintiffs in the litigation, including FMCH, consented to the stay, which was granted by the court.

Separately, the United States Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") announced in its fall 2018 semi-annual review of agency actions, or "unified agenda," that it was considering the publication of a new proposed rule, ostensibly consistent with the

Court's order on the IFR, that would establish requirements for ESRD facilities treating patients that accept financial assistance from third parties for premiums to enroll in coverage provided by an individual market plan (RIN 0938-AT11). On June 6, 2019, CMS sent a proposed rule modifying the ESRD conditions for Coverage and addressing Third Party Premium Payments to the Office of Management and Budget for review.

The operation of charitable assistance programs like that of the AKF is also receiving increased attention by state insurance regulators and legislators. The result may be a regulatory framework that differs from state to state. Even in the absence of the IFR or similar administrative actions, insurers are likely to continue efforts to thwart charitable premium assistance to our patients for individual market plans and other insurance coverages. If successful, these efforts would have a material adverse impact on our operating results.

On January 3, 2017, FMCH received a subpoena from the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts inquiring into its interactions and relationships with AKF, including its charitable contributions to the Fund and the Fund's financial assistance to patients for insurance premiums. FMCH is cooperating with the investigation.

For further information on these and other legal proceedings, please see note 12 in this report.

U.S. ballot initiatives and other legislation

Further federal or state legislation or regulations may be enacted in the future through legislative and public referendum processes that could substantially modify or reduce the amounts paid for services and products offered by us and our subsidiaries and/or mandate new or alternative operating models and payment models that could present more risk to our healthcare service operations. Ballot initiatives that are successfully introduced at the state level in the United States require the vote of state citizens to directly adopt or reject proposed new legislation. These ballot initiatives require a material expenditure of resources by us to participate in public discourse regarding the proposed new legislation underlying the initiatives, which if passed, could further regulate multiple aspects of our operations including, for instance, clinic staffing requirements, state inspection requirements and profit margins on commercial business. Efforts to enact new state laws regarding our operations are continuing. State regulation at this level would introduce an unprecedented level of oversight and additional expense at the clinic level which could have a material adverse effect on our business in the impacted states. It is also possible that statutes may be adopted or regulations may be promulgated in the future that impose additional eligibility requirements for participation in the federal and state healthcare programs. Such new legislation or regulations could, depending upon the detail of the provisions, have positive or adverse effects, possibly material, on our businesses and results of operations.

Significant U.S. reimbursement developments

The majority of health care services we provide are paid for by governmental institutions. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, approximately 33% of our consolidated revenue is attributable to U.S. federally-funded health care benefit programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement, under which reimbursement rates are set by CMS. Legislative changes could affect Medicare reimbursement rates for a significant portion of the services we provide. To date, the stability of reimbursement in the U.S. has been affected by (i) the implementation of the ESRD prospective payment system ("ESRD PPS") in January 2011, (ii) the U.S. federal government across the board spending cuts in payments to Medicare providers commonly referred to as "U.S. Sequestration," (iii) the reduction to the ESRD PPS rate to account for the decline in utilization of certain drugs and biologicals associated with dialysis pursuant to the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 ("ATRA") as subsequently modified under the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 ("PAMA") and

(iv) CMS' 2017 final rule on the Physician Fee Schedule, which partially corrected reimbursement for certain procedures that were materially undervalued in 2016. Please see the detailed discussions on these and further legislative developments below:

- Under the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 ("MIPPA"), for patients with Medicare coverage, all ESRD payments for dialysis treatments are made under a single bundled payment rate which provides a fixed payment rate, the ESRD PPS, to encompass substantially all goods and services provided during the dialysis treatment. MIPPA further created the ESRD quality incentive program ("QIP") which provides that dialysis facilities that fail to achieve quality standards established by CMS could have payments reduced, determined on an annual basis, by up to 2%.
- MIPPA also includes a provision for an annual adjustment to the ESRD PPS base rate based on changes in the costs of a "market basket" of certain healthcare items and services, less a productivity adjustment.
- Additionally, as a result of the Budget Control Act of 2011 ("BCA") and subsequent activity in Congress, U.S. Sequestration ($1.2 trillion in across-the-board spending cuts in discretionary programs) took effect on March 1, 2013 and is expected to continue through mid-2024. In particular, a 2% reduction to Medicare payments took effect on April 1, 2013 and continues in force. Spending cuts pursuant to U.S. Sequestration have adversely affected and will continue to adversely affect our operating results.
- In 2014, as mandated by ATRA, CMS issued a final rule for the ESRD PPS, which phased in payment reductions to account for changes in utilization of certain drugs and biologicals that are included in the ESRD PPS, which were subsequently modified by PAMA. These reductions reduced our market basket inflation adjustment by 1.25% in 2016 and 2017, and reduced our inflation adjustment by 1% in 2018.
- On July 29th, 2019 CMS issued the proposed rule and updated the ESRD PPS rate for 2020. CMS estimates that FMC and other large dialysis organizations will experience a 1.5% increase in payments under this proposed rule. The base rate per treatment is $240.27 which represents a 2% increase from the 2019 base rate including the adjustment for the wage index budget-neutrality factor and a productivity-adjusted market basket increase of 1.7%. CMS updated the acute kidney injury dialysis payment rate for calendar year ("CY") 2020 to $240.27, which is the same as the base rate finalized under the ESRD PPS for CY 2020. CMS proposes to extend TDAPA for calcimimetics for a third year in CY 2020 to collect sufficient claims data for rate setting analysis. However, CMS proposes to reduce the basis of payment for the TDAPA for calcimimetics for CY 2020 from ASP+6 to ASP+0. CMS will also narrow eligibility for TDAPA for certain drugs that fall within an existing functional category by revising the definition of a new renal dialysis drug or biological product. CMS proposes to pay a transitional add-on payment adjustment for certain new and innovative renal dialysis equipment or supplies approved after January 1, 2020 and furnished by ESRD facilities. Under the proposal, new equipment and supplies must meet the substantial clinical improvement criteria similar to that specified in the Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) regulations at 42 CFR 412.87(b)(1).
- The CY 2020 ESRD PPS proposed rule, released on July 29, 2019, also updated the ESRD Quality Incentive Program (QIP), for payment years (PY) 2022 and 2023, under which payments made to dialysis facilities are subject to reduction based on clinical measures. For PY 2022, based on performance period CY 2020, the ESRD QIP measure set will contain 14 measures including the two measures beginning with payment year 2022 (the Percentage of Prevalent Patients Waitlisted (PPPW) clinical measure and the Medication Reconciliation for Patients Receiving Care at Dialysis Facilities (MedRec) reporting measure), which were finalized in the CY 2019 ESRD PPS rule. For PY 2022, CMS proposes to convert the Standardized Transfusion Ratio (STrR) measure from a clinical measure to a reporting measure, which reflects stakeholder concerns regarding the measure's validity. This means facilities will now receive a score on the STrR reporting measure based on the successful reporting of

data, not on the values actually reported. CMS also proposes to update the scoring methodology for the National Healthcare Safety Network's (NHSN) Dialysis Event reporting measure by removing the measure's exclusion of facilities with fewer than 12 eligible reporting months. Beginning with the payment year 2022, CMS proposes to assess successful reporting based on the number of months facilities are eligible to report the measure. CMS also proposes to add new regulation text that would codify automatic adoption of the baseline period and performance period for each payment year; data submission requirements for calculating measure scores; and requirements for the Extraordinary Circumstances Exception (ECE) process. Finally, CMS is not proposing to adopt any new measures beginning with the PY 2023 ESRD QIP.

- On July 29, 2019, CMS issued the CY 2020 proposed rule for hospital outpatient and ambulatory surgery center payment systems. For CY 2020, CMS will continue to pay certain dialysis vascular access codes at the Ambulatory Surgical Center ("ASC") rate. We continue to evaluate the implications of the proposed rule.

Presently, there is considerable uncertainty regarding possible future changes in health care regulation, including the regulation of reimbursement for dialysis services. See "Chapter "Risks and opportunities" section "Health care reforms" in the group management report which is included in our Annual Report 2018.

In a final rule published on November 6, 2015, CMS provided for implementation of the PAMA oral-only provision. CMS clarified that once any non-oral ESRD-related drug in a category previously considered oral only is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), such category of drugs will cease to be considered oral only. However, for at least two years, CMS will pay for both oral and non-oral versions of the drug using a TDAPA. During this transition period, CMS will not pay outlier payments for these drugs, but the agency will collect data reflecting utilization of both the oral and injectable or intravenous forms of the drugs, as well as payment patterns, in order to help determine how to appropriately adjust the ESRD PPS payment rate as these drugs are included in the payment bundle. At the end of this transition period, CMS will incorporate payment for the oral and non-oral versions of the drug in the ESRD PPS payment rates, utilizing a public rulemaking process.

The introduction of Parsabiv™ an intravenous calcimimetic, will also result in changes in how some payors, other than Medicare, arrange for the provision of calcimimetics for their patients. While some patients will continue to receive calcimimetics from their pharmacies as a pharmacy benefit, other patients may receive calcimimetics from their dialysis providers, as a medical benefit. While we anticipate receiving additional reimbursement from payors when these drugs are provided by our clinics, this type of transition from an oral-only drug has not occurred previously and the reimbursement landscape for non-Medicare payors is still being developed.

Several generic calcimimetic products have been approved by the FDA. Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc., "FMCH") has been able to purchase certain of these generic calcimemetic products at rates that are lower than the rate paid for the brand name calcimemetic, Sensipar. As a result, FMCH has been able to realize a savings in cost. Amgen, Inc. ("Amgen"), the manufacturer of Sensipar, has taken steps to prevent the continued sale of the generic products through settlement and legal action. If Amgen is successful in preventing the continued sale of generic calcimemetics, FMCH might not be able to purchase a lower priced alternative and continue to realize cost savings, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to secure and maintain appropriate reimbursement arrangements for calcimimetics when provided by our dialysis clinics, we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See chapter "Risks and opportunities report" on pages 63-75 in the Group Management Report of the Annual Report 2018.

Participation in new Medicare payment arrangements

Under CMS' Comprehensive ESRD Care Model (the "Model"), dialysis providers and physicians can form entities known as ESRD Seamless Care Organizations, or "ESCOs," as part of a new payment and care delivery model that seeks to deliver better health outcomes for Medicare ESRD patients while lowering CMS' costs. Following our initial participation in six ESCOs, we are presently participating in the Model through 24 ESCOs formed at our dialysis facilities. ESCOs that achieve the program's minimum quality thresholds and generate reductions in CMS' cost of care above certain thresholds for the ESRD patients covered by the ESCO will receive a share of the cost savings, which is adjusted based on the ESCO's performance on certain quality metrics. ESCOs that include dialysis chains with more than 200 facilities are required to share in the risk of cost increases and to reimburse CMS a share of any such increases if actual costs rise above set thresholds. The number of patients participating in our ESCOs increased from approximately 46,000 as of January 1, 2019 to approximately 48,000 as of June 30, 2019.

In November 2017, we announced the results from the first performance year from our ESCOs. The results, which cover the period from October 2015 through December 2016, show improved health outcomes for patients receiving coordinated care through the ESCOs. This success was validated by an independent report, which showed a nearly 9% decrease in hospitalization rates for these patients during the same time. As a result, the Company's ESCOs together generated more than $43 M in gross savings, an average 5.47% reduction in expenditures per patient, with all six of its first-year ESCOs exceeding the shared savings benchmark. Final performance year settlement reports have not yet been provided by CMS to finalize ESCO performance results for 2017. Preliminary reports received during 2019 for PY2 and PY3, indicate that our ESCO program has experienced a reduction in patient attribution as well as a lower savings rate than data had previously indicated. Based upon these 2019 preliminary reports, we recorded a reduction of revenue and operating income of approximately €41 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019. We will continue to evaluate the changing ESCO rate environment.

As of January 1, 2019, we no longer provide any Medicare Advantage ESRD Chronic Conditions Special Needs Plan ("MA-CSNP") products.

We have also entered into sub-capitation and other risk-based and value-based arrangements with certain payors to provide care to commercial, including Medicare Advantage, ESRD patients. Under these arrangements, a baseline per patient per month amount is established. If the cost of complete care is less than the baseline, we retain the difference. If the cost of complete care exceeds the baseline, we may owe the payor the difference.

Executive order-based models

On July 10, 2019, President Trump signed an Executive Order on advancing kidney health. Among other things, the order instructs the Secretary of HHS to develop new Medicare payment models that will encourage identification and treatment earlier in kidney disease progression as well as increase home dialysis and transplant. One of those models, the ESRD Treatment Choices ("ETC") model, is a mandatory model that will create financial incentives for home treatment and transplant. This model proposes to apply a positive payment adjustment to claims submitted by physicians and dialysis facilities for home dialysis patients for 3 years. This model also proposes a payment adjustment based on performance. The performance-based adjustment will be based on home dialysis and transplant rates and will range from (8%) to 5% in the first payment year to (13%) and 10% percent in the final payment year. The ETC model proposes a start date of January 2020 and would end in 2026. Participants in this model will be selected randomly. Per the Executive Order, the Secretary also announced voluntary payment models, Kidney Care First ("KCF") and Comprehensive Kidney Care Contracting ("CKCC") (graduated, professional and global), which aims to build on the existing Comprehensive End Stage Renal Disease Care model. The voluntary models create financial incentives for health care providers to manage care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic kidney disease stages 4 and 5 and with ESRD to delay the start of dialysis and to incentivize kidney transplant. The voluntary models allow health care providers to take on various amounts of risk. One model, the CKCC global model, allows participating organizations to assume risk for 100 percent of the total cost of care for all Medicare Part A and B services for aligned beneficiaries. The KCF model limits participation to nephrologists while the CKCC model requires both nephrologists or nephrology practices and transplant providers. Dialysis providers and other suppliers may participate. The voluntary models are expected to begin in January 2020 and end in 2023. It is too soon to predict the effects of the ETC payment model and the voluntary payment models.

Company structure

Our operating segments are the North America Segment, the EMEA Segment, the Asia-Pacific Segment and the Latin America Segment. The operating segments are determined based upon how we manage our businesses with geographical responsibilities. All segments are primarily engaged in providing health care services and the distribution of products and equipment for the treatment of ESRD and other extracorporeal therapies. Management evaluates each segment using measures that reflect all of the segment's controllable revenues and expenses. With respect to the performance of business operations, management believes that the most appropriate IFRS measures are revenue, operating income and operating income margin. We do not include income taxes as we believe this is outside the segments' control. Financing is a corporate function which our segments do not control. Therefore, we do not include interest expense relating to financing as a segment measurement. Similarly, we do not allocate certain costs which relate primarily to certain headquarters' overhead charges, including accounting and finance, because we believe that these costs are also not within the control of the individual segments. Production of products, production asset management, quality and supply chain management as well as procurement related to production are centrally managed at Corporate. Global research and development is also centrally managed at Corporate. These corporate activities do not fulfill the definition of a segment according to IFRS 8. Products are transferred to the segments at cost; therefore, no internal profit is generated. The associated internal revenue for the product transfers and their elimination are recorded as corporate activities (see note 14 in this report). Capital expenditures for production are based on the expected demand of the segments and consolidated profitability considerations. In addition, certain revenues, investments and intangible assets, as well as any related expenses, are not allocated to a segment but accounted for as Corporate. Accordingly, all of these items are excluded from our analysis of segment results and are discussed below in the discussion of our consolidated results of operations.

II. Discussion of measures

Non-IFRS measures

Certain of the following key performance indicators and other financial information as well as discussions and analyses set out in this report include measures that are not defined by IFRS ("Non-IFRS Measure"). We believe this information, along with comparable IFRS measurements, is useful to our investors as it provides a basis for assessing our performance, payment obligations related to performance-based compensation as well as our compliance with financial covenants. Non-IFRS financial measures should not be viewed or interpreted as a substitute for financial information presented in accordance with IFRS.

Delivered EBIT (Non-IFRS Measure)

As a result of the significance of noncontrolling interest holders in our operations, we believe a measure that is meaningful to investors is operating income less noncontrolling interests ("Delivered EBIT"). Delivered EBIT approximates the operating income attributable to the shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA. As such, we believe that operating income, or EBIT, is the closest comparable IFRS measure. Delivered EBIT is also benchmarked based on movement at constant exchange rates. See "Constant currency information" below.

Below is a table showing the reconciliation of operating income to Delivered EBIT on a consolidated basis and for our reporting segments:

Delivered EBIT reconciliation

in € M

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Total				
Operating income (EBIT)	521	1,401	1,058	1,898
less noncontrolling interests	(61)	(61)	(118)	(112)
Delivered EBIT	460	1,340	940	1,786
North America				
Operating income (EBIT)	429	1,286	801	1,648
less noncontrolling interests	(57)	(58)	(111)	(106)
Delivered EBIT	372	1,228	690	1,542
Dialysis				
Operating income (EBIT)	428	417	760	766
less noncontrolling interests	(55)	(52)	(103)	(97)
Delivered EBIT	373	365	657	669
Care Coordination				
Operating income (EBIT)	1	869	41	882
less noncontrolling interests	(2)	(6)	(8)	(9)
Delivered EBIT	(1)	863	33	873
EMEA				
Operating income (EBIT)	96	105	235	214
less noncontrolling interests	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)
Delivered EBIT	94	104	232	212
Asia-Pacific				
Operating income (EBIT)	69	78	164	152
less noncontrolling interests	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)
Delivered EBIT	67	76	160	148
Dialysis				
Operating income (EBIT)	64	72	154	140
less noncontrolling interests	(1)	(2)	(4)	(3)
Delivered EBIT	63	70	150	137
Care Coordination				
Operating income (EBIT)	5	6	10	12
less noncontrolling interests	(1)	-	-	(1)
Delivered EBIT	4	6	10	11
Latin America				
Operating income (EBIT)	6	11	17	25
less noncontrolling interests	0	0	0	0
Delivered EBIT	6	11	17	25

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities in % of revenue

Our consolidated statement of cash flows indicates how we generated and used cash and cash equivalents. In conjunction with our other primary financial statements, it provides information that helps us evaluate changes to our net assets and our financial structure (including liquidity and solvency). Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities is applied to assess whether a business can generate the cash required to make the necessary replacement and expansion of investments. This indicator is impacted by the profitability of our business and the development of working capital, mainly receivables. Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities in percent of revenue shows the percentage of our revenue that is available in terms of financial resources. It is an indicator of our operating financial strength.

Free cash flow in % of revenue (Non-IFRS Measure)

Free cash flow (net cash provided by (used in) operating activities after capital expenditures, before acquisitions and investments) refers to the cash flow we have at our disposal. This indicator shows the percentage of revenue available for acquisitions and investments, dividends to shareholders, reducing debt financing or for repurchasing shares.

The following table shows the cash flow key performance indicators for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 and reconciles free cash flow and free cash flow in percent of revenue to Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities and Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities in percent of revenue, respectively:

Cash flow measures

in € M, except where otherwise specified

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2019	**2018**
Revenue	8,478	8,189
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	928	611
Capital expenditures	(497)	(466)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	20
Capital expenditures, net	(493)	(446)
Free cash flow	435	165
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities in % of revenue	10.9%	7.5%
Free cash flow in % of revenue	5.1%	2.0%

Net leverage ratio (Non-IFRS Measure)

The net leverage ratio is a key performance indicator used for internal management. To determine the net leverage ratio, debt less cash and cash equivalents (net debt) is compared to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) (adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures made for the last twelve months with a purchase price above a €50 M threshold as defined in our Amended 2012 Credit Agreement and non-cash charges). The ratio is an indicator of the length of time the Company needs to service the net debt out of its own resources. We believe that the net leverage ratio provides alternative information that management believes to be useful in assessing our ability to meet our payment obligations in addition to considering the absolute amount of our debt. We have a strong market position in a growing, global and mainly non-cyclical market. Furthermore, most of our customers have a high credit rating as the dialysis industry is characterized by stable and sustained cash flows. We believe this enables us to work with a relatively large share of debt capital compared with companies in other industries. The following table shows the reconciliation of net leverage ratio as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Reconciliation of net leverage ratio
in € M, except where otherwise specified

		Adjusted for IFRS 16	
	June 30, 2019	**June 30, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
Debt	13,410	8,846	7,546
Cash and cash equivalents	922	922	2,146
Net debt	12,488	7,924	5,400
Operating Income(1),(2),(3)	2,653	2,178	2,215
Depreciation and amortization(1),(2)	1,141	802	716
Non-cash charges(2)	45	45	45
EBITDA(1),(2),(3)	3,839	3,025	2,976
Net leverage ratio(1),(3)	3.3	2.6	1.8

(1) Including adjustments for acquisitions and divestitures made for the last twelve months with a purchase price above a €50 M threshold as defined in the Amended 2012 Credit Agreement.
(2) Last 12 months.
(3) Excluding the loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities (see note 2 (b) in this report) and excluding NxStage related transaction costs.

Return on invested capital ("ROIC") (Non-IFRS Measure)

ROIC is the ratio of operating income, for the last twelve months, after tax ("net operating profit after tax" or "NOPAT") to the average invested capital of the last five quarter closing dates and expresses how efficiently we allocate the capital under our control or how well we employ our capital with regard to a specific investment project. The following table shows the reconciliation of average invested capital to total assets, which we believe to be the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, and how ROIC is calculated:

Reconciliation of average invested capital and ROIC

in € M, except where otherwise specified

2019	**June 30, 2019**(1)	**March 31, 2019** (1)	**December 31, 2018** (2)	**September 30, 2018** (2)	**June 30, 2018** (2)
Total assets	27,784	28,125	28,200	27,524	26,968
Plus: Cumulative goodwill amortization	416	419	413	407	405
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents	(922)	(959)	(2,187)	(1,795)	(1,698)
Minus: Loans to related parties	(62)	(81)	(81)	(112)	(118)
Minus: Deferred tax assets	(324)	(303)	(346)	(328)	(334)
Minus: Accounts payable	(680)	(708)	(658)	(628)	(576)
Minus: Accounts payable to related parties	(156)	(210)	(154)	(194)	(183)
Minus: Provisions and other current liabilities (3)	(2,662)	(2,748)	(2,774)	(2,794)	(2,735)
Minus: Income tax payable	(176)	(162)	(165)	(209)	(329)
Invested capital	23,218	23,373	22,248	21,871	21,400
Average invested capital as of June 30, 2019	22,422				
Operating income(1), (2), (4)	2,067				
Income tax expense(1), (2), (4), (5)	(551)				
NOPAT(4)	1,516				
ROIC in %	6.8%				

2018	**December 31, 2018**	**September 30, 2018**(2)	**June 30, 2018**(2)	**March 31, 2018**(2)	**December 31, 2017**(2)
Total assets	26,242	25,587	25,045	23,091	22,930
Plus: Cumulative goodwill amortization	413	407	405	385	395
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents	(2,146)	(1,754)	(1,657)	(800)	(931)
Minus: Loans to related parties	(81)	(112)	(118)	(109)	(92)
Minus: Deferred tax assets	(345)	(328)	(334)	(325)	(315)
Minus: Accounts payable	(641)	(611)	(559)	(496)	(577)
Minus: Accounts payable to related parties	(154)	(194)	(183)	(236)	(147)
Minus: Provisions and other current liabilities (3)	(2,728)	(2,748)	(2,689)	(2,406)	(2,565)
Minus: Income tax payable	(165)	(209)	(330)	(239)	(194)
Invested capital	20,395	20,038	19,580	18,865	18,504
Average invested capital as of December 31, 2018	19,476				
Operating income(2)	3,024				
Income tax expense(2), (5)	(617)				
NOPAT	2,407				
ROIC in %	12.4%				

(1) Adjusted for the impact of the IFRS 16 implementation.

(2) Including adjustments for acquisitions and divestitures made for the last twelve months with a purchase price above a € 50 M threshold as defined in the Amended 2012 Credit Agreement.

(3) Including non-current provisions, non-current labor expenses and variable payments outstanding for acquisitions and excluding pension liabilities and noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions.

(4) Last 12 months.

(5) Adjusted for noncontrolling partnership interests.

Constant currency information (Non-IFRS)

Some key performance indicators and other financial measures used in this report such as changes in revenue, operating income and net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA include the impact of translating local currencies to our reporting currency for financial reporting purposes. We calculate these Non-IFRS financial measures at constant exchange rates in our filings to show changes in our revenue, operating income, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA and other items without giving effect to period-to-period currency fluctuations. Under IFRS, amounts received in local (non-euro) currency are translated into euro at the average exchange rate for the period presented. Once we translate the local currency for the constant currency, we then calculate the change, as a percentage, of the current period calculated using the prior period exchange rates versus the prior period. This resulting percentage is a Non-IFRS Measure referring to a change as a percentage at constant currency. These currency-adjusted financial measures are identifiable by the designated terms "Constant Exchange Rates" or "Constant Currency."

We believe that the measures at Constant Currency (Non-IFRS Measure) are useful to investors, lenders and other creditors because such information enables them to gauge the impact of currency fluctuations on our revenue, operating income, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA and other items from period to period. However, we limit our use of Constant Currency period-over-period changes to a measure for the impact of currency fluctuations on the translation of local currency into euro. We do not evaluate our results and performance without considering both Constant Currency period-over-period changes in Non-IFRS revenue, operating income, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA and other items and changes in revenue, operating income, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA and other items prepared in accordance with IFRS. We caution the readers of this report to follow a similar approach by considering data on Constant Currency period-over-period changes only in addition to, and not as a substitute for or superior to, changes in revenue, operating income, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA and other items prepared in accordance with IFRS. We present the growth rate derived from IFRS measures next to the growth rate derived from Non-IFRS measures such as revenue, operating income, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA and other items. As the reconciliation is inherent in the disclosure, we believe that a separate reconciliation would not provide any additional benefit.

Business metrics for Care Coordination

The measures for the North America Segment and the Asia-Pacific Segment discussed below include prior programs in which we participated and current and future programs that we will be participating in and will be reflected in the discussion of our business. Currently, in our North America Segment, sub-capitation, BPCI (until June 28, 2018 - see note 2 in this report), ESCO programs, MA-CSNPs (until December 31, 2018) and other shared savings programs are included within the Member Months and Medical Cost Under Management calculations below. In the future, other programs may be included in the metrics below. Note that due to the timing required by CMS to review the BPCI and ESCO program data that we provide, estimates have been used to report these metrics in a timely manner. The Asia-Pacific Segment Care Coordination metric currently used for discussion purposes is patient encounters. These metrics may be developed further in future periods. These metrics are neither IFRS measures nor non-IFRS measures and are therefore not accompanied by or reconciled to IFRS measures.

Member months under medical cost management

In our North America Segment, member months under medical cost management is calculated by multiplying the number of members included in value-based reimbursement programs, such as Medicare Advantage plans or other value-based programs in the U.S., by the corresponding number of months these members participate in those programs ("Member Months"). In the aforementioned programs, we assume the risk of generating savings. The financial results are recorded in earnings as our performance is determined. The membership offerings within Care Coordination are sub-capitation arrangements, MA-CSNPs (until December 31, 2018), ESCO and BPCI (until June 28, 2018 - see note 2 in this report) programs as well as other shared savings programs. An increase in patient membership may indicate future earnings or losses as our performance is determined through these managed care programs.

Medical cost under management

In our North America Segment, medical cost under management represents the management of medical costs associated with our patient membership in value-based programs. For ESCO, BPCI (until June 28, 2018 - see note 2 in this report) and other shared savings programs, this is calculated by multiplying the Member Months in each program by the benchmark of expected medical costs per member per month. The sub-capitation and MA-CSNPs calculation multiplies the premium per member of the program per month by the number of Member Months associated with the plan, as noted above.

Care Coordination patient encounters

In the North America Segment and the Asia-Pacific Segment, Care Coordination patient encounters represents the total patient encounters and procedures conducted by certain of our Care Coordination activities and, we believe, is an indicator of the revenue generated. Care Coordination patient encounters in the North America Segment is the sum of all encounters and procedures completed during the period by Sound Inpatient Physicians, Inc. ("Sound") until June 28, 2018 (see note 2 in this report), MedSpring Urgent Care Centers, Azura Vascular Care, and National Cardiovascular Partners, the trade name of Laurus Healthcare L.P., as well as patients in our Fresenius Medical Care Rx Bone Mineral Metabolism ("Rx BMM") program. Care Coordination patient encounters in the Asia-Pacific Segment is the sum of all encounters for the following services: ambulant treatment services in day care hospitals, comprehensive and specialized health check-ups, inpatient and outpatient services, vascular access and other chronic treatment services.

III. Results of operations, financial position and net assets

The following sections summarize our results of operations, financial position and net assets as well as key performance indicators by reporting segment, as well as Corporate, for the periods indicated. We prepared the information using a management approach, consistent with the manner in which management internally disaggregates financial information to assist in making operating decisions and evaluating management performance.

Results of operations

Segment data (including Corporate)

in € M

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Total revenue				
North America	3,061	2,971	5,948	5,746
EMEA	648	652	1,301	1,288
Asia-Pacific	458	422	886	814
Latin America	172	164	334	334
Corporate	6	5	9	7
Total	4,345	4,214	8,478	8,189
Operating income				
North America	429	1,286	801	1,648
EMEA	96	105	235	214
Asia-Pacific	69	78	164	152
Latin America	6	11	17	25
Corporate	(79)	(79)	(159)	(141)
Total	521	1,401	1,058	1,898
Interest income	(2)	(3)	26	22
Interest expense	(112)	(82)	(248)	(190)
Income tax expense	(92)	(261)	(193)	(345)
Net income	315	1,055	643	1,385
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(61)	(61)	(118)	(112)
Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA	254	994	525	1,273

Revenue and operating income generated in countries outside the eurozone are subject to currency fluctuations. The three and six months ended June 30, 2019 were positively impacted by the development of the euro against the U.S. dollar whereas the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 were negatively impacted by the development of the euro against the U.S. dollar. For the three- and six-month ended June 30, 2019, approximately 70% and 70% of revenue and approximately 82% and 76% of operating income were generated in U.S. dollars.

Three months ended June 30, 2019 compared to three months ended June 30, 2018

Consolidated financials

Key indicators for the consolidated financial statements

	For the three months ended June 30		Change in %	
	2019	**2018**	**As reported**	**Constant Currency (1)**
Revenue in € M	4,345	4,214	3%	0%
Health care services	3,455	3,385	2%	(2%)
Health care products	890	829	7%	6%
Number of dialysis treatments	12,958,732	12,410,835	4%	
Same market treatment growth in %	3.7%	2.8%		
Gross profit as a % of revenue	30.6%	31.0%		
Selling, general and administrative costs as a % of revenue	18.5%	17.0%		
Operating income in € M	521	1,401	(63%)	(65%)
Operating income margin in %	12.0%	33.3%		
Delivered EBIT (2) in € M	460	1,340	(66%)	(67%)
Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA in € M	254	994	(74%)	(76%)
Basic earnings per share in €	0.84	3.24	(74%)	(76%)

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.

Health care services revenue increased by 2% including a 4% positive impact from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care services revenue decreased by 2% largely due to decreases attributable to prior year revenue associated with the divested Sound activities as well as the effect of closed or sold clinics (9%), partially offset by growth in same market treatments (4%), contributions from acquisitions (2%) and increases in organic revenue per treatment (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 4% as a result of growth in same market treatments (4%) and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%).

At June 30, 2019, we owned, operated or managed (excluding those managed but not consolidated in the U.S.) 3,996 dialysis clinics compared to 3,815 dialysis clinics at June 30, 2018. During the three months ended June 30, 2019, we acquired 7 dialysis clinics, opened 39 dialysis clinics and combined or closed 21 clinics. The number of patients treated in dialysis clinics that we own, operate or manage (excluding patients of dialysis clinics managed but not consolidated in the U.S.) increased by 4% to 339,550 at June 30, 2019 from 325,188 at June 30, 2018.

Health care product revenue increased by 7% including a 1% positive impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 6%. Dialysis product revenue increased by 8%, including a 2% positive impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis product revenue increased by 6% driven by higher sales of home hemodialysis products (largely as a result of the acquisition of NxStage Medical Inc. ("NxStage")), products for acute care treatments, peritoneal dialysis products, and renal pharmaceuticals, partially offset by lower sales of machines as a result of changes in the accounting treatment for sale-leaseback transactions due to the IFRS 16 Implementation and lower sales of dialyzers. Non-dialysis product revenue decreased by 8% to €17 M from €18 M with no foreign currency translation effects.

The decrease period over period in the gross profit margin was 0.4 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point positive impact in the current period. The decrease primarily reflects decreases in the EMEA Segment, partially offset by an increase in the North America Segment. The decrease in the EMEA Segment was mainly driven by an unfavorable impact from an inventory revaluation, the impact from lower product sales, higher personnel expense in certain countries, unfavorable foreign currency transaction effects as well as other smaller cost increases, partially offset by a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation (see note 1 in this report). The increase in the North America Segment was mainly attributable to the positive current year effect from the divestiture of Sound which operated at lower margins, higher utilization of oral based ancillaries with favorable margins, a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation and the impact from the acquisition of NxStage, partially offset by higher personnel expense and the effect of a reduction in patient attribution and a decreasing savings rate for ESCOs based on recent reports for prior plan years (“ESCO effect”).

The increase period over period in selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses as a percentage of revenue was 1.5 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point positive effect in the current period. The increase was primarily driven by increases in the North America Segment, the Asia Pacific Segment, the Latin America Segment as well as an unfavorable impact of varying margins across the four operating segments, partially offset by decreases in the EMEA Segment and at Corporate. The increase in the North America Segment was due to the integration and operational costs associated with NxStage, the negative impact from income attributable to a consent agreement on certain pharmaceuticals in 2018, the negative impact from the prior year gain from sale of fixed assets and higher personnel expense. The increase in the Asia-Pacific Segment was due to growth in lower margin businesses and unfavorable foreign currency transaction effects. The increase in the Latin America Segment was driven by an unfavorable impact from inflation and higher bad debt expense, partially offset by favorable impacts from foreign currency transaction effects and acquisitions, as well as a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation. The decrease in the EMEA Segment was due to higher other income related to a favorable outcome in a legal proceeding, a positive impact from acquisitions and lower personnel expense, partially offset by the impact from lower revenue. The favorable impact at Corporate was mainly driven by lower project costs.

The gain related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities was €11 M in the three months ended June 30, 2019, as compared to €833 M in the comparable period of 2018 due to the divestiture of Sound in 2018.

Research and development expenses increased by 9% to €41 M from €38 M. Research and development expenses, as a percentage of revenue, remained stable at 0.9 percentage points.

Income from equity method investees increased by 36% to €22 M from €17 M. The increase was primarily driven by higher income from Vifor Fresenius Medical Care Renal Pharma Ltd., an entity in which we have ownership of 45%, mainly due to higher sales of renal pharmaceuticals.

The decrease period over period in the operating income margin was 21.3 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.2 percentage point positive effect in the current period. The decrease in the current period was largely driven by the lower gain related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities, an increase in SG&A expenses and the decrease in the gross profit margin, as discussed above.

Delivered EBIT decreased by 66% including a 1% positive impact from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, Delivered EBIT decreased by 67% largely driven by decreased operating income.

Net interest expense increased by 35% to €114 M from €85 M, including a 5% negative impact from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, net interest expense increased by 30%, primarily due to the IFRS 16 Implementation and a higher debt level, partially offset by the replacement of high interest bearing senior notes repaid in 2018 by debt instruments at lower interest rates.

Income tax expense decreased by 65% to €92 M from €261 M. The effective tax rate increased to 22.7% from 19.8% for the same period of 2018 largely driven by the prior year impacts in 2018 from the gain related to the divestiture of Care Coordination activities.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased by 1%, including a 5% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased by 6% driven by lower earnings from Care Coordination in the United States.

Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA decreased by 74% to €254 M from €994 M including a 2% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA decreased by 76% due to the combined effects of the items discussed above.

Basic earnings per share decreased by 74%, including a 2% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, basic earnings per share decreased by 76%. The average weighted number of shares outstanding for the period was approximately 303.5 M in 2019 (306.4 M in 2018).

We employed 119,631 people (full-time equivalents) as of June 30, 2019 compared to 111,263 as of June 30, 2018, an increase of 8%, primarily due to the NxStage acquisition.

Consolidated operating performance on an adjusted basis

Management believes that there are certain distinct transactions or events for which the operating results should be adjusted to enhance transparency and comparability. We believe the following results (adjusted to exclude these items) should be analyzed in connection with the results presented above. For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we have identified the following transactions that, when excluded from the results disclosed above, may provide a reader with further useful information in assessing our performance:

- IFRS 16 Implementation
- an adjustment to remove the contribution of NxStage to conform to the 2018 presentation ("NxStage Operations")
- the integration costs related to the acquisition of NxStage on February 21, 2019 ("NxStage Costs")
- costs associated with the sustainable improvement of our cost base ("Cost Optimization Costs")
- an adjustment to remove the contribution of Sound to conform to the 2019 presentation ("Sound")
- the gain related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities (see note 2 (b) in this report) ("(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities")

The following table reconciles the key indicators for the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS to the key indicators adjusted for the items described above as the adjustments allow for a better comparison of these key indicators to our Outlook presented in this report. While we believe these adjustments provide additional clarity to the discussion of our operating results, the following table should only be viewed as a supplement to our results disclosed in accordance with IFRS above.

Consolidated operating performance on an adjusted basis

in € M, except where otherwise specified

								Change in % as adjusted	
	Results 2019	IFRS 16 Implemen-tation	NxStage operations	NxStage costs	Cost optimiza-tion costs	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	**Results 2019 Adjusted**	Current rate	Constant Currency (1)
Three months ended June 30									
Total revenue	4,345	18	(79)	-	-	-	**4,284**	8%	5%
Health Care Services	3,455	-	(4)	-	-	-	**3,451**	10%	6%
Health Care Products	890	18	(75)	-	-	-	**833**	0%	0%
Total operating income (EBIT)	521	(30)	4	4	3	(11)	**491**	(12%)	(17%)
Operating income (EBIT) Margin	12.0%						**11.5%**		
Interest expense, net	114	(43)	(21)	-	-	-	**50**	(33%)	(35%)
Income tax expense	92	3	6	1	1	(2)	**101**	(11%)	(16%)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	61	-	-	-	-	-	**61**	(1%)	(7%)
Net income (2)	254	10	19	3	2	(9)	**279**	(9%)	(14%)
Basic earnings per share	0.84	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.01	(0.03)	**0.92**	(9%)	(14%)

Consolidated operating performance on an adjusted basis

	Results 2018	Sound (3)	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	**Results 2018 Adjusted**
Three months ended June 30				
Total revenue	4,214	(258)	-	**3,956**
Health Care Services	3,385	(258)	-	**3,127**
Health Care Products	829	-	-	**829**
Total operating income (EBIT)	1,401	(10)	(833)	**558**
Operating income (EBIT) Margin	33.3%			**14.1%**
Interest expense, net	85	(11)	-	**74**
Income tax expense	261	1	(147)	**115**
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	61	0	-	**61**
Net income (2)	994	0	(686)	**308**
Basic earnings per share	3.24	0.01	(2.24)	**1.01**

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures - Non-IFRS measures - Constant currency information" above.
(2) Attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA.
(3) Contribution of Sound Physicians.

The following discussions pertain to the North America Segment, the EMEA Segment, the Asia-Pacific Segment and the Latin America Segment and the measures we use to manage these segments.

North America Segment

Key indicators and business metrics for the North America Segment

	For the three months ended June 30		Change in %	
	2019	2018	As Reported	Constant Currency (1)
Total North America Segment				
Revenue in € M	3,061	2,971	3%	(3%)
Health care services	2,789	2,761	1%	(5%)
Health care products	272	210	29%	21%
Operating income in € M	429	1,286	(67%)	(68%)
Operating income margin in %	14.0%	43.3%		
Delivered EBIT (2) in € M	372	1,228	(70%)	(71%)
Dialysis				
Revenue in € M	2,783	2,442	14%	7%
Number of dialysis treatments	7,991,032	7,660,624	4%	
Same market treatment growth in %	3.6%	2.3%		
Operating income in € M	428	417	3%	(3%)
Operating income margin in %	15.4%	17.1%		
Delivered EBIT (2) in € M	373	365	2%	(4%)
Care Coordination				
Revenue in € M	278	529	(47%)	(50%)
Operating income in € M	1	869	(100%)	(100%)
Operating income margin in %	0.3%	164.1%		
Delivered EBIT (2) in € M	(1)	863	n.a	n.a
Member months under medical cost management (3), (4)	165,353	171,828	(4%)	
Medical cost under management (3), (4)	1,103	1,244	(11%)	(16%)
Care Coordination patient encounters (3),(4)	277,880	1,956,331	(86%)	

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.
(3) For further information on these metrics, please refer to the discussion above of our Care Coordination measures under "Business metrics for Care Coordination."
(4) The metrics may be understated due to a physician mapping issue related to the BPCI program within a CMS system which has not yet been resolved. Additionally, data presented for the BPCI and ESCO metrics are subject to finalization by CMS, which may result in changes from previously reported metrics.

Dialysis

Revenue

Dialysis revenue increased by 14% including a 7% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis revenue increased by 7%. Dialysis revenue is comprised of dialysis care revenue and health care product revenue.

Dialysis care revenue increased by 13% to €2,511 M from €2,232 M, including a 7% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis care revenue increased by 6% mainly due to increases in growth in same market treatments (4%), increases in organic revenue per treatment (1%), and contributions from acquisitions (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 4% largely due to growth in same market treatments (4%) and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%). At June 30, 2019, 208,019 patients (4% increase from June 30, 2018) were being treated in the 2,583 dialysis clinics that we own or operate in the North America Segment, compared to 199,527 patients treated in 2,439 dialysis clinics at June 30, 2018.

In the U.S., the average revenue per treatment increased to $358 (€300 at Constant Exchange Rates) from $354 (€296). The development was mainly attributable to higher utilization of oral based ancillaries and the impact from an increase in the ESRD PPS base rate, partially offset by lower revenue from commercial payors.

Cost per treatment in the U.S., adjusted for the effects from the IFRS 16 Implementation, increased to $297 (€249 at Constant Exchange Rates) from $289 (€242). This increase was largely driven by higher personnel expense as well as increased costs for occupancy and health care supplies.

Health care product revenue increased by 29% including an 8% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 21% driven by higher sales of home hemodialysis products largely as a result of the NxStage acquisition, renal pharmaceuticals, and peritoneal dialysis products, partially offset by lower sales of machines as a result of changes in the accounting treatment for sale-leaseback transactions due to the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the dialysis operating income margin was 1.7 percentage points with virtually no foreign currency translation effects in the current period. At Constant Exchange Rates, the decrease was due to higher personnel expense, the integration and operational costs associated with NxStage and the negative impact from income attributable to a consent agreement on certain pharmaceuticals in the prior year, partially offset by higher utilization of oral based ancillaries with favorable margins and a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Delivered EBIT

Dialysis Delivered EBIT increased by 2%, including a 6% positive impact from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis Delivered EBIT decreased by 4% mainly as a result of decreased operating income (at Constant Exchange Rates).

Care Coordination

Revenue

Care Coordination revenue decreased by 47%, including a 3% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination revenue decreased by 50% driven by decreases attributable to prior year revenue associated with the divested Sound activities (46%) and a decrease in organic revenue growth (7%), partially offset by contributions from acquisitions (3%).

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the Care Coordination operating income margin was 163.8 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point decrease in the current period. The decrease at Constant Exchange Rates was mainly due to lower gains related to divestiture of Care Coordination activities, the ESCO effect and unfavorable margins for oral based ancillaries.

Delivered EBIT

Care Coordination Delivered EBIT decreased to a loss of €1 M for the three months ended June 30, 2019 as compared to €863 M in the comparative period of 2018 mainly as the result of decreased operating income.

Care Coordination business metrics

Member months under medical cost management decreased by 4% primarily due to the divestment of our controlling interest in Sound on June 28, 2018 and, as a result, the conclusion of our participation in BPCI, offset by the expansion of our existing ESCOs through the addition of new physician practice partners and dialysis facilities. See note 2 (b) in this report and note 4 to the table “Key indicators and business metrics for the North America Segment,” above.

Care Coordination’s medical cost under management decreased by 11%, including a 5% positive impact from foreign currency translation in the current period. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination’s medical cost under management decreased by 16% due to the divestment of our controlling interest in Sound on June 28, 2018 (see note 2 (b) in this report) and, as a result, the conclusion of our participation in BPCI. This decrease was partially offset by our expansion of our existing ESCOs through the addition of new physician practice partners and dialysis facilities. See note 4 to the table “Key indicators and business metrics for the North America Segment” above.

The decrease in patient encounters was primarily driven by decreased encounters for hospital related physician services as a result of our divesting our controlling interest in Sound on June 28, 2018. See note 2 (b) in this report and note 4 to the table “Key indicators and business metrics for the North America Segment” above.

North America Segment operating performance on an adjusted basis

Management believes that there are certain distinct transactions or events for which the operating results should be adjusted to enhance transparency and comparability. We believe the following results (adjusted to exclude these items) should be analyzed in connection with the results presented above. For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we have identified the following transactions that, when excluded from the results disclosed above, may provide a reader with further useful information in assessing our performance:

- IFRS 16 Implementation
- NxStage Operations
- NxStage Costs
- Cost Optimization Costs
- Sound
- (Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities

The following table reconciles the key indicators for the North America Segment in accordance with IFRS to the key indicators adjusted for the items described above as the adjustments allow for a better comparison of these key indicators to our Outlook presented in this report. While we believe these adjustments provide additional clarity to the discussion of our operating results, the following table should only be viewed as a supplement to our results disclosed in accordance with IFRS above.

North America Segment operating performance on an adjusted basis

in € M, except where otherwise specified

	Results 2019	IFRS 16 Imple-mentation	NxStage operations	NxStage costs	Cost optimiza-tion costs	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	**Results 2019 Adjusted**	Change in % as adjusted: Current rate	Change in % as adjusted: Constant Currency (1)
Three months ended June 30									
Revenue	3,061	18	(79)	-	-	-	**3,000**	11%	4%
Health Care Services	2,789	-	(4)	-	-	-	**2,785**	11%	5%
thereof Dialysis Care	2,511	-	(4)	-	-	-	**2,507**	12%	6%
thereof Care Coordination	278	-	-	-	-	-	**278**	2%	(3%)
Health Care Products	272	18	(75)	-	-	-	**215**	2%	(4%)
Operating income (EBIT)	429	(27)	6	4	3	(11)	**404**	(9%)	(14%)
Operating income margin (EBIT)	14.0%						**13.5%**		
Dialysis	428	(25)	6	4	3	-	**416**	0%	(6%)
Dialysis operating income margin (EBIT)	15.4%						**15.3%**		
Care Coordination	1	(2)	-	-	-	(11)	**(12)**	n.a	n.a
Care Coordination operating income margin (EBIT)	0.3%						**(4.2%)**		

North America Segment operating performance on an adjusted basis

	Results 2018	Sound (2)	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordinatio n activities	**Results 2018 Adjuste d**
Three months ended June 30				
Revenue	2,971	(258)	-	**2,713**
Health Care Services	2,761	(258)	-	**2,503**
thereof Dialysis Care	2,232	-	-	**2,232**
thereof Care Coordination	529	(258)	-	**271**
Health Care Products	210	-	-	**210**
Operating income (EBIT)	1,286	(10)	(833)	**443**
North America operating income margin (EBIT)	43.3%			**16.3%**
Dialysis	417	-	-	**417**
Dialysis operating income margin (EBIT)	17.1%			**17.1%**
Care Coordination	869	(10)	(833)	**26**
Care Coordination operating income margin (EBIT)	164.1%			**9.7%**

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures - Non-IFRS measures - Constant currency information" above.
(2) Contribution of Sound Physicians.

EMEA Segment

Key indicators for the EMEA Segment

	For the three months ended June 30, 2019	For the three months ended June 30, 2018	Change in % As Reported	Change in % Constant Currency[1]
Revenue in € M	648	652	(1%)	0%
Health care services	335	315	6%	7%
Health care products	313	337	(7%)	(7%)
Number of dialysis treatments	2,500,323	2,407,433	4%	
Same market treatment growth in %	3.2%	3.1%		
Operating income in € M	96	105	(8%)	(8%)
Operating income margin in %	14.9%	16.1%		
Delivered EBIT [2] in € M	94	104	(8%)	(8%)

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.

Revenue

Health care service revenue increased by 6%, including a 1% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care service revenue increased by 7% as a result of growth in same market treatments (3%), contributions from acquisitions (3%), and increases in organic revenue per treatment (2%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 4% mainly due to growth in same market treatments (3%) and contributions from acquisitions (2%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%). As of June 30, 2019, we had 65,871 patients (4% increase from June 30, 2018) being treated at the 783 dialysis clinics that we own, operate or manage in the EMEA Segment compared to 63,589 patients treated at 758 clinics at June 30, 2018.

Health care product revenue decreased by 7%, with virtually no effect from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue decreased by 7%. Dialysis product revenue decreased by 7% with virtually no impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, the decrease of 7% in dialysis product revenue was due to lower sales of dialyzers, bloodlines, hemodialysis solutions and concentrates, and machines mainly in North Africa and the Middle East. Non-Dialysis product revenue decreased by 8% to €17 M from €18 M with virtually no impact from foreign currency translation effects.

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the operating income margin was 1.2 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point increase in the operating income margin. At Constant Exchange Rates, operating income margin decreased due to the impact from lower product sales, an unfavorable impact from an inventory revaluation, higher personnel expense in certain countries and unfavorable foreign currency transaction effects, partially offset by a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation, higher other income related to a favorable outcome in a legal proceeding and a favorable impact from acquisitions.

Delivered EBIT

Delivered EBIT decreased by 8%, with virtually no impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, the Delivered EBIT decreased by 8% primarily due to decreased operating income.

Asia-Pacific Segment

Key indicators for the Asia-Pacific Segment

	For the three months ended June 30,		Change in %	
	2019	2018	As Reported	Constant Currency[1]
Total Asia-Pacific Segment				
Revenue in € M	458	422	8%	7%
Health care services	210	191	10%	7%
Health care products	248	231	7%	7%
Operating income in € M	69	78	(11%)	(12%)
Operating income margin in %	15.1%	18.4%		
Delivered EBIT [2] in € M	67	76	(11%)	(12%)
Dialysis				
Revenue in € M	401	373	7%	6%
Number of dialysis treatments	1,138,226	1,082,945	5%	
Same market treatment growth in %	7.2%	7.1%		
Operating income in € M	64	72	(10%)	(12%)
Operating income margin in %	16.1%	19.3%		
Delivered EBIT [2] in € M	63	70	(10%)	(12%)
Care Coordination				
Revenue in € M	57	49	16%	15%
Operating income in € M	5	6	(20%)	(16%)
Operating income margin in %	8.1%	11.8%		
Delivered EBIT [2] in € M	4	6	(22%)	(18%)
Care Coordination patient encounters [3]	248,260	234,514	6%	

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.
(3) For further information on patient encounters, please refer to the discussion above of our Care Coordination measures under "Business metrics for Care Coordination."

Dialysis

Revenue

Dialysis revenue increased by 7% including a 1% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis revenue increased by 6%. Dialysis revenue is comprised of dialysis care revenue and health care product revenue.

Dialysis care revenue increased by 8% to €153 M from €142 M including a 4% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis care revenue increased by 4% as a result of growth in same market treatments (7%), and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (3%) and a decrease in organic revenue per treatment (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 5% mainly due to growth in same market treatments (7%), and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (3%). As of June 30, 2019, we had 31,845 patients (4% increase from June 30, 2018) being treated at the 399 dialysis clinics that we own, operate or manage in the Asia-Pacific Segment compared to 30,578 patients treated at 385 clinics at June 30, 2018. Health care product revenue increased by 7% with virtually no impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 7% as a result of increased sales of dialyzers, products for acute care treatments, bloodlines, hemodialysis solutions and concentrates and machines.

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the operating income margin was 3.2 percentage points with virtually no effect from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, the operating income margin decreased due to an unfavorable impact from growth in lower margin businesses and unfavorable foreign currency transaction effects, partially offset by a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Delivered EBIT

Delivered EBIT decreased by 10%, including a 2% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Delivered EBIT decreased by 12% mainly due to decreased operating income.

Care Coordination

Revenue

Care Coordination revenue increased by 16%, including a 1% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination revenue increased by 15% driven by contributions from acquisitions (8%) and organic revenue growth (7%).

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the Care Coordination operating income margin was 3.7 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.5 percentage point decrease in the operating income margin. At Constant Exchange Rates, the operating income margin decrease was driven by higher start-up and operating costs, partially offset by a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Delivered EBIT

Care Coordination Delivered EBIT decreased by 22%, including a 4% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination Delivered EBIT decreased by 18% mainly as the result of decreased operating income.

Care Coordination business metrics

The number of patient encounters increased due to increased encounters for comprehensive and specialized health check-ups as well as ambulant treatment services, inpatient and outpatient services, vascular access and other chronic treatment services.

Latin America Segment

Key indicators for the Latin America Segment

	For the three months ended June 30, 2019	For the three months ended June 30, 2018	Change in % As Reported	Change in % Constant Currency(1)
Revenue in € M	172	164	5%	26%
Health care services	121	118	2%	28%
Health care products	51	46	14%	20%
Number of dialysis treatments	1,329,151	1,259,833	6%	
Same market treatment growth in %	2.2%	1.1%		
Operating income in € M	6	11	(47%)	(81%)
Operating income margin in %	3.4%	6.8%		
Delivered EBIT (2) in € M	6	11	(47%)	(81%)

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.

Revenue

Health care service revenue increased by 2%, including a 26% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care service revenue increased by 28% as a result of increases in organic revenue per treatment (23%), contributions from acquisitions (4%) and growth in same market treatments (2%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 6% mainly due to contributions from acquisitions (4%) and growth in same market treatments (2%). As of June 30, 2019, we had 33,815 patients (a 7% increase from June 30, 2018) being treated at the 231 dialysis clinics that we own, operate or manage in the Latin America Segment compared to 31,494 patients treated at 233 clinics at June 30, 2018.

Health care product revenue increased by 14%, including a 6% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 20% as a result of increased sales of machines, peritoneal dialysis products, hemodialysis solutions and concentrates, products for acute care treatments and dialyzers.

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the operating income margin was 3.4 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 2.4 percentage point increase in the operating income margin. At Constant Exchange Rates, the operating income margin decreased mainly due to the impact from hyperinflation in Argentina and higher bad debt expense, partially offset by a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation and favorable foreign currency transaction effects.

Delivered EBIT

Delivered EBIT decreased by 47% including a 34% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Delivered EBIT decreased by 81% mainly due to decreased operating income.

Six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to six months ended June 30, 2018

Consolidated financials

Key indicators for consolidated financial statements

	For the six months ended June 30		Change in %	
	2019	2018	As reported	Constant Currency(1)
Revenue in € M	8,478	8,189	4%	(1%)
Health care services	6,773	6,594	3%	(2%)
Health care products	1,705	1,595	7%	5%
Number of dialysis treatments	25,520,263	24,564,999	4%	
Same market treatment growth in %	3.7%	2.5%		
Gross profit as a % of revenue	30.6%	30.6%		
Selling, general and administrative costs as a % of revenue	17.9%	17.0%		
Operating income in € M	1,058	1,898	(44%)	(47%)
Operating income margin in %	12.5%	23.2%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	940	1,786	(47%)	(50%)
Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA	525	1,273	(59%)	(61%)
Basic earnings per share in €	1.72	4.15	(59%)	(61%)

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.

Health care services revenue increased by 3%, including a 5% positive impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care services revenue decreased by 2% largely due to decreases attributable to prior year revenue associated with the divested Sound activities as well as the effect of closed or sold clinics (9%), partially offset by growth in same market treatments (4%), increases in organic revenue per treatment (2%) and contributions from acquisitions (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 4% as a result of growth in same market treatments (4%) and contributions from acquisitions (2%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%) and a decrease in dialysis days (1%).

Health care product revenue increased by 7% including a 2% positive impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 5%. Dialysis product revenue increased by 7%, including a 2% positive impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis product revenues increased by 5% driven by higher sales of home hemodialysis products (largely as a result of the acquisition of NxStage), peritoneal dialysis products, products for acute care treatments, hemodialysis solutions and concentrates, partially offset by lower sales of machines as a result of changes in the accounting treatment for sale-leaseback transactions due to the IFRS 16 Implementation. Non-dialysis product revenue decreased by 6% to €36 M from €38 M with virtually no foreign currency translation effects.

The gross profit margin remained stable period over period. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point increase in the current period. The decrease primarily reflects decreases in the EMEA Segment and the Latin America Segment, partially offset by an increase in the North America Segment. The decrease in the EMEA Segment was mainly driven by higher personnel expense in certain countries, an unfavorable impact from an inventory revaluation, foreign currency transaction effects, the impact from lower product sales, and other smaller cost increases, partially offset by a favorable effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation (see note 1 in this report). The decrease in the Latin America Segment was due to the impact from hyperinflation, partially offset by a favorable effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation. The increase in the North America Segment was mainly attributable to the positive current year effect from the divestiture of Sound which operated at lower margins, a favorable effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation, higher utilization of oral based ancillaries with favorable margins, and a positive impact from manufacturing, partially offset by higher personnel expense and the ESCO effect.

The increase period over period in the selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses as a percentage of revenue was 0.9 percentage points with virtually no foreign currency translation effects in the current period. The increase was primarily driven by increases in the North America Segment, Corporate, the Latin America Segment as well as an unfavorable impact of varying margins across the four operating segments, partially offset by a decrease in the EMEA Segment. The increase in the North America Segment was due to the integration and operational costs associated with NxStage, higher personnel expense, an unfavorable impact from legal settlements and the impact from the prior year gain from the sale of fixed assets, partially offset by the positive impact from income attributable to consent agreements on certain pharmaceuticals. The increase at Corporate was mainly driven by higher project costs. The increase in the Latin America Segment was largely due to an unfavorable impact from inflation and higher bad debt expense, partially offset by favorable foreign currency transaction effects and a positive impact from acquisitions. The decrease in the EMEA Segment was due to a reduction of a contingent consideration liability related to Xenios AG ("Xenios"), favorable foreign currency transaction effects, higher other income related to a favorable outcome in a legal proceeding and a positive impact from acquisitions, partially offset by higher bad debt expense.

The gain related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities decreased to €11 M from €820 M primarily due to the divestiture of Sound Inpatient Physicians Holdings, LLC in 2018.

Research and development expenses increased by 7% to €75 M from €70 M. The increase period over period, as a percentage of revenue, was 0.1 percentage points.

Income from equity method investees increased by 23% to €43 M from €34 M. The increase was primarily driven by higher income from Vifor Fresenius Medical Care Renal Pharma Ltd., an entity in which we have ownership of 45%, mainly due to higher sales of renal pharmaceuticals.

The decrease period over period in the operating income margin was 10.7 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point increase in the current period. The decrease in the current period was largely driven by the lower gain related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities and an increase in SG&A expenses, as discussed above.

Delivered EBIT decreased by 47% including a 3% positive impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, the decrease of 50% was largely driven by decreased operating income coupled with an increase in income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Net interest expense increased by 33% to €222 M from €168 M including a 6% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, net interest expense increased by 27% primarily due the IFRS 16 Implementation and a higher debt level, partially offset by the replacement of high interest bearing senior notes repaid in 2018 by debt instruments at lower interest rates.

Income tax expense decreased by 44% to €193 M from €345 M. The effective tax rate increased to 23,1% from 20,0% for the same period of 2018 largely driven by the prior year impacts in 2018 from the gain related to the divestiture of Care Coordination activities as well as favorable implications of the US tax reform.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased by 5% to €118 M from €112 M. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 7% negative impact. At Constant Exchange Rates, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased by 2% driven by lower performance in Care Coordination entities in which we have less than 100% ownership in the US.

Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA decreased by 59% to €525 M from €1,273 M, including a 2% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, the decrease of 61% was driven by the combined effects of the items discussed above.

Basic earnings per share decreased by 59%. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 2% positive impact on the decrease. At Constant Exchange Rates, basic earnings per share decreased by 61% primarily due to the decrease in net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA described above. The average weighted number of shares outstanding for the period was approximately 305.0 M in 2019 (306.4 M in 2018).

Consolidated operating performance on an adjusted basis

Management believes that there are certain distinct transactions or events for which the operating results should be adjusted to enhance transparency and comparability. We believe the following results (adjusted to exclude these items) should be analyzed in connection with the results presented above. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we have identified the following transactions that, when excluded from the results disclosed above, may provide a reader with further useful information in assessing our performance:

- IFRS 16 Implementation
- NxStage Operations
- NxStage Costs
- Cost Optimization Costs
- Sound
- (Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities

The following table reconciles the key indicators for the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS to the key indicators adjusted for the items described above as the adjustments allow for a better comparison of these key indicators to our Outlook presented in this report. While we believe these adjustments provide additional clarity to the discussion of our operating results, the following table should only be viewed as a supplement to our results disclosed in accordance with IFRS above.

Consolidated operating performance on an adjusted basis

in € M, except where otherwise specified

	Results 2019	IFRS 16 Implementation	NxStage operations	NxStage costs	Cost optimization costs	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	**Results 2019 Adjusted**	Change in % as adjusted: Current rate	Change in % as adjusted: Constant Currency (1)
Six months ended June 30									
Total revenue	8,478	40	(109)	-	-	-	**8,409**	9%	5%
Health Care Services	6,773	-	(6)	-	-	-	**6,767**	11%	6%
Health Care Products	1,705	40	(103)	-	-	-	**1,642**	3%	2%
Total operating income (EBIT)	1,058	(48)	16	20	7	(11)	**1,042**	(2%)	(7%)
Operating income (EBIT) Margin	12.5%						**12.4%**		
Interest expense, net	222	(85)	(29)	-	-	-	**108**	(26%)	(29%)
Income tax expense	193	9	12	5	2	(2)	**219**	9%	4%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	118	-	-	-	-	-	**118**	4%	(2%)
Net income(2)	525	28	33	15	5	(9)	**597**	(1%)	(6%)
Basic earnings per share	1.72	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.02	(0.03)	**1.96**	(1%)	(5%)

Consolidated operating performance on an adjusted basis

	Results 2018	Sound (3)	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	**Results 2018 Adjusted**
Six months ended June 30				
Total revenue	8,189	(509)	-	**7,680**
Health Care Services	6,594	(509)	-	**6,085**
Health Care Products	1,595	-	-	**1,595**
Total operating income (EBIT)	1,898	(14)	(820)	**1,064**
Operating income (EBIT) Margin	23.2%			**13.9%**
Interest expense, net	168	(21)	-	**147**
Income tax expense	345	1	(146)	**200**
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	112	1	-	**113**
Net income(2)	1,273	5	(674)	**604**
Basic earnings per share	4.15	0.01	(2.19)	**1.97**

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures - Non-IFRS measures - Constant currency information" above.
(2) Attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA.
(3) Contribution of Sound Physicians.

The following discussions pertain to the North America Segment, the EMEA Segment, the Asia-Pacific Segment and the Latin America Segment and the measures we use to manage these segments.

North America Segment

Key indicators and business metrics for North America Segment

	For the six months ended June 30		Change in %	
	2019	2018	As Reported	Constant Currency(1)
Total North America Segment				
Revenue in € M	5,948	5,746	4%	(3%)
Health care services	5,469	5,351	2%	(5%)
Health care products	479	395	21%	13%
Operating income in € M	801	1,648	(51%)	(54%)
Operating income margin in %	13.5%	28.7%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	690	1,542	(55%)	(58%)
Dialysis				
Revenue in € M	5,362	4,701	14%	6%
Number of dialysis treatments	15,698,880	15,134,388	4%	
Same market treatment growth in %	3.6%	2.3%		
Operating income in € M	760	766	(1%)	(6%)
Operating income margin in %	14.2%	16.3%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	657	669	(2%)	(7%)
Care Coordination				
Revenue in € M	586	1,045	(44%)	(48%)
Operating income in € M	41	882	(95%)	(96%)
Operating income margin in %	6.9%	84.5%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	33	873	(96%)	(96%)
Member months under medical cost management(3),(4)	336,256	337,625	(0%)	
Medical cost under management(3),(4)	2,174	2,433	(11%)	(17%)
Care coordination patient encounters(3),(4)	550,233	3,914,025	(86%)	

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.
(3) For further information on these metrics, please refer to the discussion above of our Care Coordination measures under "Business metrics for Care Coordination."
(4) The metrics may be understated due to a physician mapping issue related to the BPCI program within a CMS system which has not yet been resolved. Additionally, data presented for the BPCI and ESCO metrics are subject to finalization by CMS, which may result in changes from previously reported metrics.

Dialysis

Revenue

Dialysis revenue increased by 14% including an 8% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis revenue increased by 6%. Dialysis revenue is comprised of dialysis care revenue and health care product revenue.

Dialysis care revenue increased by 13% to €4,883 M from €4,306 M. Foreign currency translation represented a 7% positive impact in the current period. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis care revenue increased by 6% mainly due to growth in same market treatments (4%) increases in organic revenue per treatment (2%), and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by a decrease in dialysis days (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 4% largely due to growth in same market treatments (4%) and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by a decrease in dialysis days (1%).

In the U.S., the average revenue per treatment increased to $357 (€295 at Constant Exchange Rates) from $351 (€290). The development was mainly attributable to higher utilization of oral based ancillaries and the impact from an increase in the ESRD PPS base rate, partially offset by lower revenue from commercial payors.

Cost per treatment in the U.S., adjusted for the effects from the IFRS 16 Implementation, increased to $299 (€247 at Constant Exchange Rates) from $289 (€239). This increase was largely driven by higher personnel expense, increased utilization of oral based ancillaries and higher occupancy related costs.

Health care product revenue increased by 21%, including an 8% positive impact from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 13% driven by higher sales of home hemodialysis products, peritoneal dialysis products, and renal pharmaceuticals, partially offset by lower sales of machines as a result of changes in the accounting treatment for sale-leaseback transactions due to the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the dialysis operating income margin was 2.1 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point decrease in the current period. The decrease was due to higher personnel expense, the integration and operational costs associated with NxStage and an unfavorable impact from legal settlements, partially offset by the higher utilization of oral based ancillaries with favorable margins, a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation, and a favorable impact from income attributable to a consent agreement on certain pharmaceuticals.

Delivered EBIT

Dialysis Delivered EBIT decreased by 2%, including a 5% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis Delivered EBIT decreased by 7% mainly as a result of decreased operating income coupled with an increase in income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Care Coordination

Revenue

Care Coordination revenue decreased by 44% including a 4% positive impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination revenue decreased by 48% largely driven by decreases attributable to prior year revenue associated with the divested Sound activities (50%), partially offset by contributions from acquisitions (2%).

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the Care Coordination operating income margin was 77.6 percentage points with virtually no foreign currency translation effects in the current period. The decrease was mainly due to lower gains related to divestiture of Care Coordination activities, the ESCO effect and unfavorable margins for oral based ancillaries, partially offset by a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Delivered EBIT

Care Coordination Delivered EBIT decreased by 96% with virtually no impact from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination delivered EBIT decreased by 96% mainly as the result of decreased operating income.

Care Coordination business metrics

Member months under medical cost management remained relatively stable as the divestment of our controlling interest in Sound on June 28, 2018 and, as a result, the conclusion of our participation in BPCI was mostly offset by the expansion of our existing ESCOs through the addition of new physician practice partners and dialysis facilities. See note 2 (b) in this report and note 4 to the table "Key indicators and business metrics for the North America Segment," above.

Care Coordination's medical cost under management decreased by 11%, including a 6% positive impact from foreign currency translation in the current period. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination's medical cost under management decreased by 17% due to the divestment of our controlling interest in Sound on June 28, 2018 (see note 2 (b) in this report) and, as a result, the conclusion of our participation in BPCI. This decrease was partially offset by our expansion of our existing ESCOs through the addition of new physician practice partners and dialysis facilities. See note 4 to the table "Key indicators and business metrics for the North America Segment" above.

The decrease in patient encounters was primarily driven by decreased encounters for hospital related physician services as a result of our divesting our controlling interest in Sound on June 28, 2018. See note 2 (b) in this report and note 4 to the table "Key indicators and business metrics for the North America Segment" above.

North America Segment operating performance on an adjusted basis

Management believes that there are certain distinct transactions or events for which the operating results should be adjusted to enhance transparency and comparability. We believe the following results (adjusted to exclude these items) should be analyzed in connection with the results presented above. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we have identified the following transactions that, when excluded from the results disclosed above, may provide a reader with further useful information in assessing our performance:

- IFRS 16 Implementation
- NxStage Operations
- NxStage Costs
- Cost Optimization Costs
- Sound
- (Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities

The following table reconciles the key indicators for the North America Segment in accordance with IFRS to the key indicators adjusted for the items described above as the adjustments allow for a better comparison of these key indicators to our Outlook presented in this report. While we believe these adjustments provide additional clarity to the discussion of our operating results, the following table should only be viewed as a supplement to our results disclosed in accordance with IFRS above.

North America Segment operating performance on an adjusted basis

in € M, except where otherwise specified

	Results 2019	IFRS 16 Implementation	NxStage operations	NxStage costs	Cost optimization costs	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	**Results 2019 Adjusted**	Change in % as adjusted: Current rate	Change in % as adjusted: Constant Currency [1]
Six months ended June 30									
Revenue	5,948	40	(109)	-	-	-	5,879	12%	5%
Health Care Services	5,469	-	(6)	-	-	-	5,463	13%	5%
thereof Dialysis Care	4,883	-	(6)	-	-	-	4,877	13%	6%
thereof Care Coordination	586	-	-	-	-	-	586	9%	2%
Health Care Products	479	40	(103)	-	-	-	416	5%	(2%)
Operating income (EBIT)	801	(39)	17	20	7	(11)	795	(2%)	(8%)
Operating income margin (EBIT)	13.5%						**13.5%**		
Dialysis	760	(36)	17	20	7	-	768	0%	(5%)
Dialysis operating income margin (EBIT)	14.2%						**14.5%**		
Care Coordination	41	(3)	-	-	-	(11)	27	(45%)	(49%)
Care Coordination operating income margin (EBIT)	6.9%						**4.5%**		

North America Segment operating performance on an adjusted basis

	Results 2018	Sound [2]	(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	**Results 2018 Adjusted**
Six months ended June 30				
Revenue	5,746	(509)	-	5,237
Health Care Services	5,351	(509)	-	4,842
thereof Dialysis Care	4,306	-	-	4,306
thereof Care Coordination	1,045	(509)	-	536
Health Care Products	395	-	-	395
Operating income (EBIT)	1,648	(14)	(820)	814
North America operating income margin (EBIT)	28.7%			**15.6%**
Dialysis	766	-	-	766
Dialysis operating income margin (EBIT)	16.3%			**16.3%**
Care Coordination	882	(14)	(820)	48
Care Coordination operating income margin (EBIT)	84.5%			**9.0%**

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures - Non-IFRS measures - Constant currency information" above.

(2) Contribution of Sound Physicians.

EMEA Segment

Key indicators for EMEA Segment

	For the six months ended June 30		Change in %	
	2019	**2018**	**As Reported**	**Constant Currency(1)**
Revenue in € M	1,301	1,288	1%	2%
Health care services	659	629	5%	6%
Health care products	642	659	(3%)	(2%)
Number of dialysis treatments	4,976,025	4,794,593	4%	
Same market treatment growth in %	3.6%	2.8%		
Operating income in € M	235	214	9%	10%
Operating income margin in %	18.0%	16.6%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	232	212	9%	10%

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.

Revenue

Health care service revenue increased by 5%, including a 1% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care service revenue increased by 6% as a result of growth in same market treatments (4%), contributions from acquisitions (3%), and increases in organic revenue per treatment (1%), partially offset by a decrease in dialysis days (1%), and the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 4% mainly due to growth in same market treatments (4%) and contributions from acquisitions (2%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%) and a decrease in dialysis days (1%).

Health care product revenue decreased by 3%, including a 1% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue decreased by 2%. Dialysis product revenue decreased by 2%, with virtually no impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, the decrease of 2% in dialysis product revenue was due to lower sales of dialyzers, partially offset by higher sales of machines. Non-Dialysis product revenue decreased by 6% to €36 M from €38 M including a 1% negative impact from foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, Non-Dialysis product revenue decreased by 5%.

Operating income margin

The increase period over period in the operating income margin was 1.4 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.1 percentage point increase in the operating income margin. The increase at Constant Exchange Rates was mainly due to a reduction of a contingent consideration liability related to Xenios, higher other income related to a favorable outcome in a legal proceeding, a positive impact from acquisitions, and a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation, partially offset by higher personnel expense in certain countries, the impact from lower product sales, an unfavorable impact from an inventory revaluation and higher bad debt expense.

Delivered EBIT

Delivered EBIT increased by 9%, including a 1% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Delivered EBIT increased by 10% primarily due to increased operating income.

Asia-Pacific Segment

Key indicators for Asia-Pacific Segment

	For the six months ended June 30		Change in %	
	2019	2018	As Reported	Constant Currency(1)
Total Asia-Pacific Segment				
Revenue in € M	886	814	9%	6%
Health care services	409	375	9%	5%
Health care products	477	439	9%	7%
Operating income in € M	164	152	8%	6%
Operating income margin in %	18.5%	18.7%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	160	148	8%	6%
Dialysis				
Revenue in € M	777	720	8%	6%
Number of dialysis treatments	2,237,630	2,143,059	4%	
Same market treatment growth in %	7.2%	5.0%		
Operating income in € M	154	140	10%	7%
Operating income margin in %	19.8%	19.5%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	150	137	10%	8%
Care Coordination				
Revenue in € M	109	94	15%	14%
Operating income in € M	10	12	(13%)	(10%)
Operating income margin in %	9.6%	12.7%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	10	11	(12%)	(10%)
Care Coordination patient encounters(3)	464,580	434,652	7%	

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.
(3) For further information on patient encounters, please refer to the discussion above of our Care Coordination measures under "Business metrics for Care Coordination."

Dialysis

Revenue

Dialysis revenue increased by 8% including a 2% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis revenue increased by 6%. Dialysis revenue is comprised of dialysis care revenue and health care product revenue.

Dialysis care service revenue increased by 7% to €300 M from €281 M, including a 4% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, dialysis care service revenue increased by 3% as a result of growth in same market treatments (7%), and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (3%) and a decrease in organic revenue per treatment (2%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 4% mainly due to growth in same market treatments (7%), and contributions from acquisitions (1%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (3%) and a decrease in dialysis days (1%).

Health care product revenue increased by 9% including a 2% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 7% as a result of increased sales of dialyzers, products for acute care treatments, bloodlines, machines and hemodialysis solutions and concentrates.

Operating income margin

The increase period over period in the operating income margin was 0.3 percentage points with virtually no foreign currency translation effects. At Constant Exchange Rates, the operating income margin increased primarily due to favorable foreign currency transaction effects.

Delivered EBIT

Delivered EBIT increased by 10%, including a 2% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Delivered EBIT increased by 8% mainly due to increased operating income.

Care Coordination

Revenue

Care Coordination revenue increased by 15%, including a 1% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination revenue increased by 14% driven by contributions from acquisitions (8%) and organic revenue growth (6%).

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the Care Coordination operating income margin was 3.1 percentage points. Foreign currency translation effects represented a 0.4 percentage point decrease in the operating income margin. The decrease was driven by higher start-up and operating costs as well as an unfavorable mix effect from acquisitions with lower margins, partially offset by a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Delivered EBIT

Care Coordination Delivered EBIT decreased by 12%, including a 2% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Care Coordination Delivered EBIT decreased by 10% mainly as the result of decreased operating income.

Care Coordination business metrics

The number of patient encounters increased due to increased encounters for comprehensive and specialized health check-ups as well as ambulant treatment services, inpatient and outpatient services, vascular access and other chronic treatment services.

Latin America Segment

Key indicators for Latin America Segment

	For the six months ended June 30		Change in %	
	2019	**2018**	**As Reported**	**Constant Currency(1)**
Revenue in € M	334	334	(0%)	20%
Health care services	236	239	(2%)	24%
Health care products	98	95	4%	10%
Number of dialysis treatments	2,607,728	2,492,959	5%	
Same market treatment growth in %	1.5%	1.1%		
Operating income in € M	17	25	(32%)	(49%)
Operating income margin in %	5.2%	7.6%		
Delivered EBIT(2) in € M	17	25	(33%)	(50%)

(1) For further information on Constant Exchange Rates, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Constant currency information" above.
(2) For further information on Delivered EBIT, including a reconciliation of Delivered EBIT to operating income on a consolidated basis and for each of our operating segments, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Delivered EBIT" above.

Revenue

Health care service revenue decreased by 2%, including a 26% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care service revenue increased by 24% as a result of increases in organic revenue per treatment (19%), contributions from acquisitions (5%) and growth in same market treatments (2%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%), and a decrease in dialysis days (1%).

Dialysis treatments increased by 5% mainly due to contributions from acquisitions (5%) and growth in same market treatments (2%), partially offset by the effect of closed or sold clinics (1%) and a decrease in dialysis days (1%).

Health care product revenue increased by 4%, including a 6% negative impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, health care product revenue increased by 10% was due to higher sales of machines, hemodialysis solutions and concentrates as well as peritoneal dialysis products, partially offset by lower sales of dialyzers.

Operating income margin

The decrease period over period in the operating income margin was 2.4 percentage points, including a positive foreign currency translation effect of 2.0 percentage points in the current period. The decrease at Constant Exchange Rates was mainly due to the impact from hyperinflation in Argentina and an increase in bad debt, partially offset by favorable foreign currency transaction effects and a positive effect from the IFRS 16 Implementation.

Delivered EBIT

Delivered EBIT decreased by 33%, including a 17% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation. At Constant Exchange Rates, Delivered EBIT decreased by 50% due to decreased operating income at Constant Currency.

Financial position

Sources of liquidity

Our primary sources of liquidity are typically cash provided by operating activities, cash provided by short-term debt from third parties and related parties, as well as proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt (including the issuance of bonds under our debt issuance program or other bonds) as well as divestitures. We require this capital primarily to finance working capital needs, fund acquisitions and clinic operations, develop free-standing renal dialysis clinics and other health care facilities, purchase equipment for existing or new renal dialysis clinics and production sites, repay debt, pay dividends and repurchase shares, (see "Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities" and "Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities" below).

In our long-term financial planning, we focus primarily on the net leverage ratio, a Non-IFRS measure, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Net leverage ratio (Non-IFRS Measure)" above. At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the net leverage ratio was 3.3 and 1.8, respectively. Adjusted for IFRS 16, the net leverage ratio was 2.6 at June 30, 2019.

At June 30, 2019, we had cash and cash equivalents of €922 M compared to €2,146 M at December 31, 2018.

Free cash flow (net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, after capital expenditures, before acquisitions and investments) amounted to €435 M and €165 M for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively. Free cash flow is a Non-IFRS measure reconciled to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, see "II. Discussion of measures – Non–IFRS measures – Cash flow measures" above. Free cash flow in percent of revenue was 5.1% and 2.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities

In the first six months of 2019, net cash provided by operating activities was €928 M as compared to net cash provided by operating activities of €611 M in the first six months of 2018. Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities in percent of revenue increased to 11% for the first six months of 2019 as compared to 7% for 2018. Cash provided by (used in) operating activities is impacted by the profitability of our business, the development of our working capital, principally inventories, receivables and cash outflows that occur due to a number of specific items as discussed below. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities was largely driven by the IFRS 16 Implementation leading to a reclassification of the repayment portion of rent to financing activities.

The profitability of our business depends significantly on reimbursement rates for our services. Approximately 80% of our revenue is generated by providing health care services, a major portion of which is reimbursed by either public health care organizations or private insurers. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, approximately 33% of our consolidated revenue was attributable to reimbursements from U.S. federal health care benefit programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Legislative changes could affect Medicare reimbursement rates for a significant portion of the services we provide as well as the scope of Medicare coverage. A decrease in reimbursement rates or the scope of coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and thus on our capacity to generate cash flow. See "I. Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment," above.

We intend to continue to address our current cash and financing requirements using cash provided by operating activities, our existing and future credit agreements, issuances under our commercial paper program (see note 8 in this report) as well as utilization of our Accounts Receivable Facility. In addition, when funds are required for acquisitions or to meet other needs, we expect to successfully complete long-term financing arrangements, such as the issuance of bonds. We aim to preserve financial resources with a minimum of €500 M of committed and unutilized credit facilities.

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities depends on the collection of accounts receivable. Commercial customers and governments generally have different payment cycles. Lengthening their payment cycles could have a material adverse effect on our capacity to generate cash flow. In addition, we could face difficulties in enforcing and collecting accounts receivable under some countries' legal systems and due to the economic conditions in some countries. Accounts receivable balances, net of valuation allowances, represented Days Sales Outstanding ("DSO") of 77 days at June 30, 2019, an increase as compared to 75 days at December 31, 2018.

DSO by segment is calculated by dividing the segment's accounts and other receivable and contract liabilities, converted to euro using the average exchange rate for the period presented, less any sales or value added tax included in the receivables, by the average daily sales for the last twelve months of that segment, converted to euro using the average exchange rate for the period. Receivables and sales are adjusted for amounts related to acquisitions and divestitures made within the reporting period with a purchase price above a €50 M threshold as defined in the Amended 2012 Credit Agreement. The development of DSO by reporting segment is shown in the table below:

DSO by reporting segment

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
North America Segment	63	60
EMEA Segment	101	98
Asia-Pacific Segment	122	116
Latin America Segment	116	119
FMC-AG & Co. KGaA average days sales outstanding	**77**	**75**

The DSO increase in the North America Segment was largely due to disputed receivables. The DSO increase in the EMEA Segment primarily reflects periodic fluctuations in payment of public health care organizations in certain countries. The Asia-Pacific Segment's DSO increase primarily reflects delays in payment collections in China. The decrease in the Latin America Segment reflects accelerated payments from health care organizations and reimbursement sources.

Due to the fact that a large portion of our reimbursement is provided by public health care organizations and private insurers, we expect that most of our accounts receivable will be collectible.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

In the first six months of 2019, net cash used in investing activities was €2,392 M as compared to net cash provided by investing activities of €871 M in the comparable period of 2018. The following table shows our capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment, net of proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment as well as acquisitions, investments and purchases of intangible assets for first six months of 2019 and 2018:

Capital expenditures (net), acquisitions, investments and purchases of intangible assets

in € M

	Capital expenditures, net		Acquisitions, investments and purchases of intangible assets	
	For the six months ended June 30			
	2019	2018	2019	2018
North America Segment	262	259	1,861	303
Thereof investments in debt	-	-	9	148
EMEA Segment	56	62	21	23
Asia-Pacific Segment	26	20	4	3
Latin America Segment	10	9	28	9
Corporate	139	96	9	8
Total	**493**	**446**	**1,923**	**346**

The majority of our capital expenditures in the first six months of 2019 was used for maintaining existing clinics, equipping new clinics, maintaining and expanding production facilities (primarily in the North America Segment, Germany and France), capitalization of machines provided to our customers and for Care Coordination as well as capitalization of certain development costs. Capital expenditures increased to approximately 6% of total revenue in the first six months of 2019 as compared to 5% of total revenue during the same period in 2018.

Acquisitions in the first six months of 2019 were primarily driven by the acquisition of NxStage on February 21, 2019 as well as dialysis clinics.

Investments in the first six months of 2019 were primarily comprised of debt securities. In the first six months of 2019, we received €23 M from divestitures. These divestitures were mainly related to the divestment of a California based cardiovascular business, sales of debt securities as well as B.Braun Medical Inc.'s purchase of our bloodlines business in connection with our acquisition of NxStage.

Investments in the first six months of 2018 were primarily comprised of purchases of debt securities and an equity investment in Humacyte, a medical research, discovery and development company, to acquire a 19% fully diluted ownership stake as well as related exclusive global distribution rights to Humacyte's bioengineered human acellular vessels within the North America Segment. The remaining investments in the North America Segment, the EMEA Segment and the Latin America Segment were largely comprised of acquisitions of dialysis clinics. In the first six months of 2018, we received €1,662 M from divestitures mainly related to the divestment of Sound on June 28, 2018.

We anticipate capital expenditures of €1.0 to €1.2 billion and expect to make acquisitions and investments, excluding investments in securities, of approximately €400 to €600 M in 2019 as described in the "Outlook" below.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities

In the first six months of 2019 and 2018, net cash provided by financing activities was €223 M as compared to net cash used in financing activities of €785 M, respectively.

In the first six months of 2019, cash was mainly provided by proceeds from long-term debt (including additional drawings under euro revolving credit facility of the Amended 2012 Credit Agreement and the issuance of bonds with a volume of $500 M) and short-term debt as well as the utilization of the accounts receivable facility, partially offset by the payment of dividends, repayment of lease liabilities, shares repurchased as part of a share buy-back program, repayments of long-term and short-term debt as well as repayments of short-term debt from related parties.

In the first six months of 2018, cash was mainly used in the payment of dividends, a reduction in the accounts receivable facility, repayments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations and short-term debt as well as distributions to noncontrolling interests, partially offset by proceeds from short-term debt (including drawings under the Commercial Paper Program) as well as long-term debt and capital lease obligations.

On May 21, 2019, we paid a dividend with respect to 2018 of €1.17 per share (for 2017 paid in 2018 €1.06 per share). The total dividend payment was €355 M as compared to €325 M in the prior year.

Net Assets

Total assets as of June 30, 2019 increased by 22% to €32.0 billion from €26.2 billion as compared to December 31, 2018, including a 1% positive impact resulting from foreign currency translation, largely due to the implementation of the IFRS 16 in 2019. At Constant Exchange Rates, total assets increased by 21% to €31.8 billion from €26.2 billion.

Current assets as a percent of total assets decreased to 22% at June 30, 2019 as compared to 30% at December 31, 2018. The equity ratio, the ratio of our equity divided by total liabilities and shareholders' equity, decreased to 40% at June 30, 2019 as compared to 49% at December 31, 2018. ROIC decreased to 6.8% at June 30, 2019, adjusted for the implementation of IFRS 16, as compared to 12.4% at December 31, 2018.

Management's general assessment

We have delivered a sound second quarter with continued strong organic revenue growth. Net income in our underlying business developed in line with our expectations for the quarter and for the year and we expect that the second half will see our company make good progress toward achieving our full-year targets. Due to ongoing delays in reconciliation of generated savings in the value based ESCO pilot program and differing views in association with the applied measurement mechanisms, it is prudent to adjust the applied rate of savings we have delivered. In each of the applied scenarios we have realized savings in the ESCO pilot as well as other value-based arrangements. We moved quickly and maintained tremendous focus since 2014. We are years ahead in our ability to impact cost and quality of care in kidney disease. We remain committed to value-based care and to further developing our capabilities in this area in order to advance patient welfare.

Subsequent events

Refer to note 16 in this report for details on post-balance sheet date events.

Outlook

The Management Board oversees our Company by setting strategic and operational targets as well as measuring various financial key performance indicators used for internal management determined in euro based on IFRS (see chapter "Overview about the Group", section "performance management system" in the group management report of the Annual Report 2018. The following outlook for 2019 and 2020 is based on this data base and is calculated and presented at Constant Exchange Rates.

These targets as well as the 2018 base are and will be adjusted in order to make the business performance in the respective periods comparable for items such as: lower additions to provisions related to FCPA in 2018 ("FCPA Related Charges"), the IFRS 16 Implementation, the contributions from Sound in the first half year of 2018, the (gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities and expenses for the cost optimization program. All effects from the acquisition of NxStage Medical Inc. are excluded from the Outlook 2019 and 2020.

Outlook 2019 and 2020

	Outlook 2019 (at Constant Currency)(1)	Outlook 2020 (at Constant Currency)(1)
Revenue (2)	Growth 3 - 7%	mid to high single digit growth rate
Operating income (2)	Growth (1) - 3%	mid to high single digit growth rate
Delivered EBIT (2)	Growth (1) - 3%	mid to high single digit growth rate
Net income growth at Constant Currency (2), (3)	Growth (2) - 2%	mid to high single digit growth rate
Basic earnings per share growth at Constant Currency (2), (3)	assessed based on expected development of net income and shares outstanding	assessed based on expected development of net income and shares outstanding
Capital expenditures	€1.0 - €1.2 BN	n.a.
Acquisitions and investments (4)	€0.4 - €0.6 BN	n.a.
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities in % of revenue	> 10%	n.a.
Free cash flow in % of revenue	> 4%	n.a.
Net leverage ratio	< 2.5	n.a.
ROIC	≥ 8.0%	n.a.
Dividend per share	assessed based on expected development of net income and shares outstanding	n.a.
Employees (5)	> 117,000	n.a.
Research and development expenses	€160 - €170 M	n.a.

(1) Outlook 2019 and 2020 are and will be adjusted in order to make the business performance comparable to results 2018 adjusted for items such as: FCPA Related Charges, the IFRS 16 Implementation, the gain (loss) related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities and expenses for the cost optimization program. All effects from the acquisition of NxStage Medical Inc. are excluded from the Outlook 2019 and 2020.

(2) Results 2018 adjusted for the (gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities, the 2018 FCPA Related Charge and the contributions from Sound in the first half year of 2018.

(3) Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA.

(4) Excluding investments in securities.

(5) Full-time equivalents.

NxStage Estimate

Below is a table showing the estimated effects of the NxStage acquisition on our business in 2019 and 2020, excluding integration costs of approximately €50 M to €75 M over the three years following the closing of the transaction. These effects are determined in accordance with IFRS (excluding the effects of IFRS 16) and presented in euro (see chapter "Overview about the Group," section "performance management system" in the group management report of the Annual Report 2018. The estimates indicated for 2019 and 2020 are based on this data base and are calculated and presented at Constant Exchange Rates.

NxStage Estimate[1]

In € M

	Estimate 2019 (at Constant Currency)	Estimate 2020 (at Constant Currency)
Revenue	240 - 260	310 - 330
Operating income	(30) - (20)	20 - 30
Interest	(75) - (65)	(85) - (75)
Net income	(75) - (65)	(40) - (30)

(1) The numbers are excluding effects from the implementation of IFRS 16 and excluding integration costs. The 2019 estimates cover the period starting on February 21, 2019 (closing date) until year-end 2019.

Risks and opportunities report

a) Risks report

For information regarding our risks please refer to notes 12 and 13 and the chapter "Interim management Report", specifically the forward-looking statements and the Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment in this report. For additional information please see chapter "Risks and opportunities report" on pages 63-75 in the Group Management Report of the Annual Report 2018.

b) Opportunities report

In comparison to the information contained within the Annual Report 2018, there have been no material changes for the six months ended June 30, 2019. Please refer to chapter "Risks and opportunities report" on pages 75-78 in the Group Management Report of the Annual Report 2018.

FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE AG & Co. KGaA

Financial statements

Consolidated statements of income (unaudited)

Consolidated statements of income

in € THOUS, except per share data

	Note	For the three months ended June 30, 2019	For the three months ended June 30, 2018	For the six months ended June 30, 2019	For the six months ended June 30, 2018
Revenue:					
Health care services		3,455,197	3,384,807	6,772,505	6,593,602
Health care products		889,835	828,898	1,705,084	1,595,732
	2 a, 14	**4,345,032**	**4,213,705**	**8,477,589**	**8,189,334**
Costs of revenue:					
Health care services		2,605,732	2,530,570	5,111,155	4,964,894
Health care products		408,378	378,891	770,224	717,447
		3,014,110	**2,909,461**	**5,881,379**	**5,682,341**
Gross profit		**1,330,922**	**1,304,244**	**2,596,210**	**2,506,993**
Operating (income) expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative		802,526	715,177	1,517,683	1,393,954
(Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities	2 b	(11,400)	(833,157)	(11,400)	(820,054)
Research and development	2 c	41,020	37,648	74,634	69,545
Income from equity method investees	14	(22,481)	(16,523)	(42,514)	(34,427)
Operating income		**521,257**	**1,401,099**	**1,057,807**	**1,897,975**
Other (income) expense:					
Interest income	2 d	2,046	2,730	(25,898)	(22,106)
Interest expense		112,309	81,978	248,101	189,747
Income before income taxes		**406,902**	**1,316,391**	**835,604**	**1,730,334**
Income tax expense		92,265	261,232	193,209	345,466
Net income		**314,637**	**1,055,159**	**642,395**	**1,384,868**
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		**60,857**	**61,178**	**117,866**	**112,332**
Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA		**253,780**	**993,981**	**524,529**	**1,272,536**
Basic earnings per share	2 e	**0.84**	**3.24**	**1.72**	**4.15**
Fully diluted earnings per share	2 e	**0.84**	**3.23**	**1.72**	**4.14**

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE AG & Co. KGaA

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (unaudited)

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

in € THOUS

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Net income	**314,637**	**1,055,159**	**642,395**	**1,384,868**
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Components that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Gain (loss) related to foreign currency translation	(139,818)	394,286	129,923	129,245
Gain (loss) related to cash flow hedges (1)	(12,191)	5,186	(13,487)	13,020
Income tax (expense) benefit related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified	2,743	(1,496)	3,169	(3,714)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(149,266)	397,976	119,605	138,551
Total comprehensive income	**165,371**	**1,453,135**	**762,000**	**1,523,419**
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**45,552**	**112,958**	**123,556**	**138,734**
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA	**119,819**	**1,340,177**	**638,444**	**1,384,685**

(1) Including cost of hedging in the amount of €130 and €(762) respective €78 and €(552) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE AG & Co. KGaA

Consolidated balance sheets
(unaudited)

Consolidated balance sheets

in € THOUS, except share data

	Note	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	922,102	2,145,632
Trade accounts and other receivables	6	3,580,280	3,337,706
Accounts receivable from related parties	4	74,435	92,662
Inventories	7	1,687,492	1,466,803
Other current assets		902,768	804,083
Total current assets		**7,167,077**	**7,846,886**
Property, plant and equipment		3,974,608	3,836,010
Right-of-use assets	1	4,226,653	-
Intangible assets		1,443,819	681,331
Goodwill		13,498,623	12,209,606
Deferred taxes		328,570	345,686
Investment in equity method investees	14	654,122	649,780
Other non-current assets		662,529	672,969
Total non-current assets		**24,788,924**	**18,395,382**
Total assets		**31,956,001**	**26,242,268**
Liabilities			
Accounts payable		680,235	641,271
Accounts payable to related parties	4	155,999	153,781
Current provisions and other current liabilities		2,748,375	2,904,288
Short-term debt	8	1,358,131	1,205,294
Short-term debt from related parties	8	76,700	188,900
Current portion of long-term debt	9	1,508,584	1,106,519
Current portion of long-term lease liabilities	1	603,027	-
Current portion of long-term lease liabilities from related parties	1	16,483	-
Income tax payable		73,861	68,229
Total current liabilities		**7,221,395**	**6,268,282**
Long-term debt, less current portion	9	5,922,838	5,045,515
Long-term lease liabilities, less current portion	1	3,810,180	-
Long-term lease liabilities from related parties, less current portion	1	113,620	-
Non-current provisions and other non-current liabilities		717,870	750,738
Pension liabilities		572,163	551,930
Income tax payable		97,288	97,324
Deferred taxes		700,196	626,521
Total non-current liabilities		**11,934,155**	**7,072,028**
Total liabilities		**19,155,550**	**13,340,310**
Shareholders' equity:			
Ordinary shares, no par value, €1.00 nominal value, 374,165,226 shares authorized, 304,336,298 issued and 302,831,675 outstanding as of June 30, 2019 and 384,822,972 shares authorized, 307,878,652 issued and 306,878,701 outstanding as of December 31, 2018		304,336	307,879
Treasury stock, at cost	2e	(84,863)	(50,993)
Additional paid-in capital		3,614,814	3,873,345
Retained earnings		8,863,601	8,831,930
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(1,089,835)	(1,203,750)
Total FMC-AG & Co. KGaA shareholders' equity		**11,608,053**	**11,758,411**
Noncontrolling interests		1,192,398	1,143,547
Total equity		**12,800,451**	**12,901,958**
Total liabilities and equity		**31,956,001**	**26,242,268**

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE AG & Co. KGaA

Consolidated statements of cash flows (unaudited)

Consolidated statements of cash flows
in € THOUS

	Note	For the six months ended June 30, 2019	2018
Operating activities			
Net income		642,395	1,384,868
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	14	749,377	355,236
Change in deferred taxes, net		23,937	2,856
(Gain) loss on sale of fixed assets, right-of-use assets, investments and divestitures		(21,268)	(822,122)
Compensation expense related to share-based plans		2,640	7,883
Cash inflow (outflow) from hedging		(12,628)	-
Investments in equity method investees, net		(284)	6,857
Interest expense, net		222,203	167,641
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of amounts from businesses acquired:			
Trade accounts and other receivables		(193,930)	(403,354)
Inventories		(154,967)	(92,001)
Other current and non-current assets		(32,095)	(14,162)
Accounts receivable from related parties		18,295	(23,378)
Accounts payable to related parties		2,048	33,318
Accounts payable, provisions and other current and non-current liabilities		(108,790)	16,489
Paid interest		(230,576)	(155,192)
Received interest		21,975	16,304
Income tax payable		232,680	331,195
Paid income taxes		(233,210)	(201,602)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**927,802**	**610,836**
Investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(497,059)	(465,906)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		4,524	20,431
Acquisitions and investments, net of cash acquired, and purchases of intangible assets	15	(1,922,745)	(345,544)
Proceeds from divestitures	15	22,972	1,662,458
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**(2,392,308)**	**871,439**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term debt		285,302	274,020
Repayments of short-term debt		(134,216)	(162,061)
Proceeds from short-term debt from related parties		-	31,854
Repayments of short-term debt from related parties		(112,200)	(37,800)
Proceeds from long-term debt		1,273,770	111,184
Repayments of long-term debt		(292,437)	(250,904)
Repayments of lease liabilities		(319,927)	-
Repayments of lease liabilities from related parties		(8,232)	-
Increase (decrease) of accounts receivable securitization program		265,538	(291,639)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		10,586	5,839
Purchase of treasury stock	2e	(298,979)	(37,221)
Dividends paid		(354,636)	(324,838)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests		(123,235)	(118,513)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests		31,256	14,756
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**222,590**	**(785,323)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**18,386**	**(17,600)**
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,223,530)	679,352
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		2,145,632	978,109
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	5	**922,102**	**1,657,461**

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of shareholders´ equity
For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited)

Consolidated statements of shareholders´ equity
in € THOUS, except share data

		Ordinary shares		Treasury stock				Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)					
	Note	Number of shares	No par value	Number of shares	Amount	Additional paid in capital	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation	Cash flow hedges	Pensions	Total FMC-AG & Co. KGaA shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
Balance at December 31, 2017		**308,111,000**	**308,111**	**(1,659,951)**	**(108,931)**	**3,969,245**	**7,137,255**	**(1,203,904)**	**(18,336)**	**(263,338)**	**9,820,102**	**1,008,084**	**10,828,186**
Adjustment due to initial application of IFRS 9		-	-	-	-	-	(5,076)	-	-	-	(5,076)	-	(5,076)
Adjusted Balance at December 31, 2017		**308,111,000**	**308,111**	**(1,659,951)**	**(108,931)**	**3,969,245**	**7,132,179**	**(1,203,904)**	**(18,336)**	**(263,338)**	**9,815,026**	**1,008,084**	**10,823,110**
Proceeds from exercise of options and related tax effects		104,905	105	-	-	5,393	-	-	-	-	5,498	-	5,498
Compensation expense related to stock options		-	-	-	-	3,949	-	-	-	-	3,949	-	3,949
Purchase of treasury stock	2e	-	-	(431,000)	(37,221)	-	-	-	-	-	(37,221)	-	(37,221)
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	(324,838)	-	-	-	(324,838)	-	(324,838)
Purchase/ sale of noncontrolling interests		-	-	-	-	(18,372)	-	-	-	-	(18,372)	19,254	882
Contributions from/ to noncontrolling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(83,311)	(83,311)
Noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions	13	-	-	-	-	-	66,807	-	-	-	66,807	-	66,807
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	1,272,536	-	-	-	1,272,536	112,332	1,384,868
Other comprehensive income (loss) related to:													
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	-	-	-	107,129	(15)	(4,271)	102,843	26,402	129,245
Cash flow hedges, net of related tax effects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,306	-	9,306	-	9,306
Comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,685	138,734	1,523,419
Balance at June 30, 2018		**308,215,905**	**308,216**	**(2,090,951)**	**(146,152)**	**3,960,215**	**8,146,684**	**(1,096,775)**	**(9,045)**	**(267,609)**	**10,895,534**	**1,082,761**	**11,978,295**
Balance at December 31, 2018		**307,878,652**	**307,879**	**(999,951)**	**(50,993)**	**3,873,345**	**8,831,930**	**(911,473)**	**(1,528)**	**(290,749)**	**11,758,411**	**1,143,547**	**12,901,958**
Adjustment due to initial application of IFRS 16		-	-	-	-	-	(120,320)	-	-	-	(120,320)	(15,508)	(135,828)
Adjusted balance at December 31, 2018		**307,878,652**	**307,879**	**(999,951)**	**(50,993)**	**3,873,345**	**8,711,610**	**(911,473)**	**(1,528)**	**(290,749)**	**11,638,091**	**1,128,039**	**12,766,130**
Proceeds from exercise of options and related tax effects		228,418	228	-	-	11,407	-	-	-	-	11,635	-	11,635
Compensation expense related to stock options		-	-	-	-	2,640	-	-	-	-	2,640	-	2,640
Purchase of treasury stock	2e	-	-	(4,275,444)	(303,666)	-	-	-	-	-	(303,666)	-	(303,666)
Withdrawal of treasury stock	2e	(3,770,772)	(3,771)	3,770,772	269,796	(266,025)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	(354,636)	-	-	-	(354,636)	-	(354,636)
Purchase/ sale of noncontrolling interests		-	-	-	-	(6,553)	-	-	-	-	(6,553)	36,172	29,619
Contributions from/ to noncontrolling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95,369)	(95,369)
Noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions	13	-	-	-	-	-	(17,902)	-	-	-	(17,902)	-	(17,902)
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	524,529	-	-	-	524,529	117,866	642,395
Other comprehensive income (loss) related to:													
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	-	-	-	125,124	68	(959)	124,233	5,690	129,923
Cash flow hedges, net of related tax effects		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,318)	-	(10,318)	-	(10,318)
Comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638,444	123,556	762,000
Balance at June 30, 2019		**304,336,298**	**304,336**	**(1,504,623)**	**(84,863)**	**3,614,814**	**8,863,601**	**(786,349)**	**(11,778)**	**(291,708)**	**11,608,053**	**1,192,398**	**12,800,451**

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

1. The Company and basis of presentation

The Company

Fresenius Medical Care AG & Co. KGaA ("FMC-AG & Co. KGaA" or the "Company"), a German partnership limited by shares (Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien) registered in the commercial registry of Hof an der Saale under HRB 4019, with its business address at Else-Kröner-Str. 1, 61352 Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, is the world's largest kidney dialysis company, based on publicly reported sales and number of patients treated. The Company provides dialysis treatment and related dialysis care services to persons who suffer from end-stage renal disease ("ESRD"), as well as other health care services. The Company also develops and manufactures a wide variety of health care products, which includes dialysis and non-dialysis products. The Company's dialysis products include hemodialysis machines, peritoneal cyclers, dialyzers, peritoneal solutions, hemodialysis concentrates, solutions and granulates, bloodlines, renal pharmaceuticals and systems for water treatment. The Company's non-dialysis products include acute cardiopulmonary and apheresis products. The Company supplies dialysis clinics it owns, operates or manages with a broad range of products and also sells dialysis products to other dialysis service providers. The Company describes certain of its other health care services as "Care Coordination." Care Coordination currently includes, but is not limited to, the coordinated delivery of pharmacy services, vascular, cardiovascular and endovascular specialty services as well as ambulatory surgery center services, physician nephrology services, health plan services, urgent care services and ambulant treatment services. Until June 28, 2018, Care Coordination also included the coordinated delivery of emergency, intensivist and hospitalist physician services as well as transitional care which the Company refers to as "hospital related physician services." All of these Care Coordination services together with dialysis care and related services represent the Company's health care services.

In these unaudited consolidated financial statements, "FMC-AG & Co. KGaA," or the "Company" refers to the Company or the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, as the context requires. "Fresenius SE" and "Fresenius SE & Co. KGaA" refer to Fresenius SE & Co. KGaA. "Management AG" and the "General Partner" refer to Fresenius Medical Care Management AG which is FMC-AG & Co. KGaA's general partner and is wholly owned by Fresenius SE. "Management Board" refers to the members of the management board of Management AG and, except as otherwise specified, "Supervisory Board" refers to the supervisory board of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA. The term "North America Segment" refers to the North America operating segment, the term "EMEA Segment" refers to the Europe, Middle East and Africa operating segment, the term "Asia-Pacific Segment" refers to the Asia-Pacific operating segment, and the term "Latin America Segment" refers to the Latin America operating segment. For further discussion of the Company's operating segments, see note 14.

Basis of presentation

The Company, as a stock exchange listed company in a member state of the European Union ("EU"), fulfills its obligation to prepare and publish the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as adopted in the EU, applying section 315e of the German Commercial Code ("HGB"). The accompanying condensed Interim Financial Statements comply with the International Accounting Standard IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. They have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS in force on the reporting date and adopted by the EU.

Furthermore, the Company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which is filed on Form 6-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). At June 30, 2019, there were no IFRS or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations as endorsed by the EU relevant for interim reporting that differed from IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2019 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 contained in this report are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018 in accordance with IFRS, applying Section 315e HGB, contained in the Company's Annual Report 2018. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Such financial statements reflect all adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

Starting on July 1, 2018, the Company's subsidiaries in Argentina applied IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, due to the inflation in Argentina. Pursuant to IAS 29, the Company recorded a loss on its net monetary position of €11,103 for the six months ended June 30, 2019. The Company calculated the loss with the use of the Consumer Price Index (Índice de precios al consumidor) as published by the Argentine Statistics and Census Institute for the first six months ended June 30, 2019, which lists the level at 225.5 index points, a 22% increase since January 1, 2019.

As a result of the implementation of IFRS 16, Leases, the Company updated its accounting policies. Refer to "Recently implemented accounting pronouncements" below for further details on the updated policies. Excluding the policies update for IFRS 16, the accounting policies applied in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018, "Property, plant and equipment" included leased fixed assets of €36,402 recognized in accordance with IAS 17, Leases. These are transferred to the line item "Right-of-use assets" as of the beginning of fiscal year 2019.

As of December 31, 2018, "Current portion of long-term debt" included current lease liabilities from capital leases in accordance with IAS 17 of €9,387. From 2019, these are included in the balance sheet item "Current portion of long-term lease liabilities."

As of December 31, 2018, "Long-term debt, less current portion" included non-current lease liabilities from capital leases in accordance with IAS 17 of €26,757. From 2019, these are included in the balance sheet item "Long-term lease liabilities, less current portion."

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, in the comparative information for the period from January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018, the line item "Repayments of long-term debt" included repayments of lease liabilities from capital leases in accordance with IAS 17 of €5,379. In the previous periods this line item was labeled as "Repayments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations." From 2019, these repayments are included in the line item "Repayments of lease liabilities" in accordance with IFRS 16.

Based on the IFRIC agenda decision relating to the applicability of IAS 12, Income Taxes, to the accounting for interest and penalties related to income taxes and an interpretation issued by the Accounting Standards Committee of Germany approved in September 2018, interest and penalties related to income taxes have been reclassified from income tax expense to interest expense, net in the amount of €411 and €3,368 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the year ending December 31, 2019.

New accounting pronouncements

Recently implemented accounting pronouncements

The Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements at and for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 in conformity with IFRS in force for the interim periods on January 1, 2019. In the first quarter of 2019, the Company applied the following new standard relevant for its business for the first time:

IFRS 16

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, which supersedes the current standard on lease-accounting, IAS 17, as well as the interpretations IFRIC 4, Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease, Standard Interpretations Committee ("SIC")-15, Operating leases - incentives and SIC-27, Evaluating the substance of transactions in the legal form of a lease.

IFRS 16 significantly changes lessee accounting. For almost all leases, a lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Leases with a total maximum term of twelve months (short-term leases) and leases for underlying assets of low-value may be exempt from balance sheet recognition by applying an accounting policy choice. Depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability must be recognized in the income statement for every on-balance lease contract. Therefore, straight-line rental expenses will no longer be shown for the vast majority of the leases. The lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17 are substantially carried forward.

The Company applies the modified retrospective method in accordance with IFRS 16 as the transition method. Accordingly, the cumulative effect from first-time application is recognized in the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2019 without adjustments to the comparative information of the previous period. In the application of the modified retrospective method, the carrying amount of the lease liability at the date of the initial application is determined by discounting the remaining lease payments of lease agreements that were classified as operating leases under IAS 17 using the term-, country-, and currency-specific incremental borrowing rate at date of initial application. Furthermore, right-of-use assets are to be recognized. In the application of the modified retrospective method, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset equals the carrying amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments. For a part of the existing contracts, the Company recognizes the right-of-use asset with its carrying amount assuming the new standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease discounted using its term-, country-, and currency-specific incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

Regarding the options and exemptions available upon the initial application of IFRS 16, the Company adopted the following approach:

- IFRS 16 is only applied to contracts that were previously identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.
- Recognition, valuation and disclosure principles of IFRS 16 are not applied to lease contracts with a lease term ending in less than 12 months from the date of the initial application. The respective lease contracts are accounted for as if they were short term leases and recognized as an expense accordingly.
- Material initial direct costs are included in the measurement of a right-of-use asset with the carrying amount assuming the new standard was applied since the commencement date of the lease.
- Upon initial recognition no impairment review is performed. The right-of-use assets are adjusted for onerous contract provisions, recognized on the consolidated balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

Right-of-use assets from lease contracts are classified in accordance with the Company's classification of property, plant and equipment:

- Right-of-use assets: Land
- Right-of-use assets: Buildings and improvements
- Right-of-use assets: Machinery and equipment

In addition to the right-of-use asset categories above, prepayments on right-of-use assets are presented separately. Right-of-use assets from lease contracts and lease obligations are presented separately from property, plant and equipment and other financial debt in the consolidated balance sheet.

For lease contracts that include both lease and non-lease components that are not separable from lease components, no allocation is performed. Each lease component and any associated non-lease components are accounted for as a single lease.

Upon the initial application of IFRS 16 as of January 1, 2019, the Company recognized right-of-use assets of €4,266,753 and lease liabilities from third and related parties of €4,547,534. The cumulative effect from the first-time application is recognized in the opening balance of retained earnings (€120,320) as well as in non-controlling interests (€15,508) as of January 1, 2019.

The following table shows a reconciliation of the future minimum rental payments as of December 31, 2018 to the lease liabilities as of January 1, 2019:

Reconciliation of lease liabilities upon the initial application of IFRS 16	
in € THOUS	
Future minimum rental payments as of December 31, 2018 (IAS 17)	5,527,638
less short-term leases	(21,936)
less leases of low-value assets	(34,145)
other	(30,066)
Gross lease liabilities as of January 1, 2019	**5,441,491**
Discounting	(893,957)
Lease liabilities as a result of the initial application of IFRS 16 as of January 1, 2019	**4,547,534**
Lease liabilities from capital leases as of December 31, 2018 (IAS 17)	36,144
Lease liabilities as of January 1, 2019	**4,583,678**

The lease liabilities were discounted using the term-, country-, and currency-specific incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019. The weighted average discount rate was 3.69%.

Leasing in the consolidated statements of income

The Company decided not to apply the guidance within IFRS 16 to short-term leases as well as leases for underlying assets of low-value. These lease payments will be recognized as expenses over the respective lease terms.

The following table shows the effects from lease agreements on the consolidated statements of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019:

Leasing in the consolidated statements of income

in € THOUS

	For the three months ended June 30, 2019	For the six months ended June 30, 2019
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	173,996	342,889
Expenses relating to short-term leases	10,282	22,493
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	5,668	11,807
Expenses relating to variable lease payments	2,934	9,614
Interest expense on lease liabilities	43,944	85,050

Leasing in the consolidated balance sheets

At June 30, 2019, the book values of right-of-use assets consisted of the following:

Right-of-use assets

in € THOUS

	June 30, 2019
Right-of-use assets: Land	28,263
Right-of-use assets: Buildings and improvements	3,824,670
Right-of-use assets: Machinery and equipment	373,624
Right-of-use assets: Advanced Payments	96
Right-of-use assets	**4,226,653**

In the first six months of fiscal year 2019, additions to right-of-use assets were €255,235.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

The IASB issued the following new standard which is relevant for the Company:

IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure related to the issuance of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts, which was brought in as an interim standard in 2004. IFRS 4 permitted the use of national accounting standards for the accounting of insurance contracts under IFRS. As a result of the varied application for insurance contracts there was a lack of comparability among peer groups. IFRS 17 eliminates this diversity in practice by requiring all insurance contracts to be accounted for using current values. The frequent updates to the insurance values are expected to provide more useful information to users of financial statements. IFRS 17 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Earlier adoption is permitted for entities that have also adopted IFRS 9, Financial Instruments and IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Company is evaluating the impact of IFRS 17 on the consolidated financial statements.

The EU Commission’s endorsements of IFRS 17 is still outstanding.
In the Company’s view, all other pronouncements issued by the IASB do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2. Notes to the consolidated statements of income

a) Revenue

The Company has recognized the following revenue in the consolidated statement of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

Revenue
in € THOUS

	For the three months ended June 30,					
	2019			2018		
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other revenue	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other revenue	Total
Health care services						
Dialysis services	3,120,267	-	3,120,267	2,806,544	-	2,806,544
Care Coordination	278,937	55,993	334,930	528,226	50,037	578,263
	3,399,204	55,993	3,455,197	3,334,770	50,037	3,384,807
Health care products						
Dialysis products	839,369	33,097	872,466	782,304	27,696	810,000
Non-dialysis products	17,369	-	17,369	18,898	-	18,898
	856,738	33,097	889,835	801,202	27,696	828,898
Total	**4,255,942**	**89,090**	**4,345,032**	**4,135,972**	**77,733**	**4,213,705**

	For the six months ended June 30,					
	2019			2018		
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other revenue	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other revenue	Total
Health care services						
Dialysis services	6,077,648	-	6,077,648	5,454,837	-	5,454,837
Care Coordination	578,481	116,376	694,857	1,035,470	103,295	1,138,765
	6,656,129	116,376	6,772,505	6,490,307	103,295	6,593,602
Health care products						
Dialysis products	1,602,254	66,887	1,669,141	1,512,260	45,432	1,557,692
Non-dialysis products	35,943	-	35,943	38,040	-	38,040
	1,638,197	66,887	1,705,084	1,550,300	45,432	1,595,732
Total	**8,294,326**	**183,263**	**8,477,589**	**8,040,607**	**148,727**	**8,189,334**

b) (Gain) loss related to divestitures of Care Coordination activities

On June 28, 2018, the Company divested its controlling interest in Sound Inpatient Physicians, Inc. ("Sound") to an investment consortium led by Summit Partners, L.P., ("Summit Consortium"). The total transaction proceeds were $1,770,516 (€1,531,109), net of related tax payments. For the six months ended June 30, 2018, the pre-tax gain related to divestitures for Care Coordination activities was €820.054, which primarily related to this divestiture, the effect of the six-month impact from the increase in valuation of Sound's share-based payment program, incentive compensation expense and other costs caused by the divestiture of Sound. Sound was included in Care Coordination within the North America Segment. The Company's history with Sound, prior to divestment, includes the following milestones:

- In July 2014, the Company made an investment for a majority interest in Sound, a physician services organization focused on hospitalist, emergency, intensivist and post-acute care services, expanding the health care services we offer.
- In November 2014, Sound acquired Cogent Healthcare, expanding Sound to serve over 180 hospitals in 35 states with more than 1,750 providers.
- In 2017, the Company increased its interest in Sound raising the Company majority interest to almost 100% during the first half of 2017.

c) Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses of €74.634 for the six months ended June 30, 2019 (for the six months ended June 30, 2018: €69.545) include expenditures for research and non-capitalizable development costs as well as depreciation and amortization expenses related to capitalized development costs of €369 (for the six months ended June 30, 2018: €161).

d) Interest income

In 2014, the Company issued equity-neutral convertible bonds (the "Convertible Bonds"). Since November 2017, bond holders can exercise their conversion rights embedded in the bonds at certain dates ("Embedded Derivatives"). To fully offset the economic exposure from the conversion feature, the Company purchased call options on its shares ("Share Options"). Interest income is recognized either for the increase in the fair value of the conversion feature or the Share Options, dependent upon which is applicable in the year to date period under review.

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the fair value of the Share Options increased and, as such, the increase is shown as interest income. However, the increase in the fair value of the Share Options for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 was lower than for the three months ended March 31, 2019, which leads to the presentation of negative interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2019.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the fair value of the Embedded Derivatives increased and, as such, the increase is shown as interest income. However, the increase in the fair value of the Embedded Derivatives for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 was lower than for the three months ended March 31, 2018, which leads to the presentation of negative interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018.

e) Earnings per share

The following table contains reconciliations of the numerators and denominators of the basic and fully diluted earnings per share computations for 2019 and 2018:

Reconciliation of basic and diluted earnings per share

in € THOUS, except share and per share data

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA	253,780	993,981	524,529	1,272,536
Denominators:				
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	303,456,178	306,355,571	305,048,922	306,404,051
Potentially dilutive shares	107,755	927,226	118,134	946,366
Basic earnings per share	0.84	3.24	1.72	4.15
Fully diluted earnings per share	0.84	3.23	1.72	4.14

Share buy-back program

In 2019, the Company will continue to utilize the authorization granted by the Company's Annual General Meeting on May 12, 2016 to conduct a share buy-back program. The current share buy-back program, announced on June 14, 2019 allows for repurchase of a maximum of 12,000,000 shares at a total purchase price, excluding ancillary transaction costs, of up to €660,000 between June 17, 2019 and June 17, 2020. The prior buy-back program expired on May 10, 2019 and the repurchased shares were retired. The following tabular disclosure provides the number of shares acquired in the context of the share buy-back programs as well as the retired treasury stock:

As of June 30, 2019, the Company holds 1.504.623 treasury shares. These shares will be used solely to reduce the registered share capital of the Company by cancellation of the acquired shares.

Treasury Stock

Period	Average price per share	Total number of shares purchased and retired as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Total value of shares (1)
	in €		in € THOUS
December 31, 2017	**65.63**	**1,659,951**	**108,931**
Purchase of Treasury Stock			
May 2018	86.69	173,274	15,020
June 2018	86.14	257,726	22,201
Repurchased Treasury Stock	**86.37**	**431,000**	**37,221**
Retirement of repurchased Treasury Stock			
December 2018	87.23	1,091,000	95,159
December 31, 2018	**51.00**	**999,951**	**50,993**
Purchase of Treasury Stock			
March 2019	69.86	1,629,240	113,816
April 2019	72.83	1,993,974	145,214
May 2019	72.97	147,558	10,766
Repurchased Treasury Stock	**71.55**	**3,770,772**	**269,796**
Retirement of repurchased Treasury Stock			
June 2019	**71.55**	**3,770,772**	**269,796**
Purchase of Treasury Stock			
June 2019 (2)	67.11	504,672	33,870
Total	**56.40**	**1,504,623**	**84,863**

(1) The value of shares repurchased in 2018 and 2019 is inclusive of fees (net of taxes) paid in the amount of approximately €8 and €11, respectively, for services rendered.
(2) At June 30, 2019, the maximum number of shares that may be purchased pursuant to the buy-back program expiring on June 17, 2020 is 11,495,328.

3. Acquisition of NxStage Medical, Inc.

On February 21, 2019, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of NxStage Medical, Inc. ("NxStage") for $30.00 per common share. The total acquisition value of this business combination, net of cash acquired, is $1,976,235 (€1,740,563 at date of closing). NxStage is a leading medical technology company that develops, produces and markets an innovative product portfolio of medical devices for use in home dialysis and in the critical care setting. This acquisition is part of the Company's stated strategy to expand and complement its existing business through acquisitions. Generally, these acquisitions do not change the Company's business model and can be integrated without disruption to its existing business, requiring little or no realignment of its structures. The NxStage acquisition is consistent in this regard as it supplements the Company's existing business.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values, as of the date of acquisition based upon information available, as of June 30, 2019, of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of the acquisition. Any adjustments to acquisition accounting, net of related income tax effects, will be recorded with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill:

Estimated Fair Values of Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed - Preliminary

in $ THOUS	in USD
Cash and cash equivalents	47,203
Trade accounts and other receivables	34,062
Inventories	64,895
Other current assets	18,681
Property, plant and equipment	95,762
Right-of-use assets	21,603
Intangible assets and other assets	826,750
Goodwill	1,160,438
Accounts payable, current provisions and other current liabilities	(72,446)
Deferred taxes	(121,139)
Lease liabilities	(22,065)
Other liabilities	(26,243)
Noncontrolling interests	(4,063)
Total acquisition cost	**2,023,438**
Less:	
Cash acquired	(47,203)
Net Cash paid	**1,976,235**

As of the acquisition date, it is estimated that amortizable intangible assets acquired in this acquisition will have weighted average useful lives of 13 years.

Goodwill in the amount of $1,160,438 was acquired as part of the NxStage acquisition and is allocated to the North America Segment.

NxStage's results have been included in the Company's consolidated statement of income since February 21, 2019. Specifically, NxStage has contributed revenue and an operating loss in the amount of $123,276 (€109,115) and $28,159 (€24,924) respectively, to the Company's consolidated operating income. This operating loss amount does not include synergies which may have resulted at consolidated entities outside NxStage since the acquisition closed.

Pro forma financial information

The following financial information, on a pro forma basis, reflects the consolidated results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 as if the NxStage acquisition had been consummated on January 1, 2019 and excludes related transaction costs. The pro-forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations as it would have been had the transactions been consummated on January 1, 2019.

Pro forma financial Information
in € THOUS, except per share data

	For the three months ended June 30, 2019	For the six months ended June 30, 2019
	in EUR	in EUR
Pro forma revenue	4,345,267	8,522,057
Pro forma net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA	256,296	508,618
Basic earnings per share	0.84	1.67
Fully diluted earnings per share	0.84	1.67

4. Related party transactions

Fresenius SE is the Company's largest shareholder and owns 31.17% of the Company's outstanding shares, excluding treasury shares held by the Company, at June 30, 2019. The Company has entered into certain arrangements for services and products with Fresenius SE or its subsidiaries and with certain of the Company's equity method investees as described in item a) below. The arrangements for leases with Fresenius SE or its subsidiaries are described in item b) below. The Company's terms related to the receivables or payables for these services, leases and products are generally consistent with the normal terms of the Company's ordinary course of business transactions with unrelated parties and the Company believes that these arrangements reflect fair market terms. The Company utilizes various methods to verify the commercial reasonableness of its related party arrangements. Financing arrangements as described in item c) below have agreed upon terms which are determined at the time such financing transactions occur and reflect market rates at the time of the transaction. The relationship between the Company and its key management personnel who are considered to be related parties is described in item d) below. Our related party transactions are settled through Fresenius SE's cash management system where appropriate.

a) Service agreements and products

The Company is party to service agreements with Fresenius SE and certain of its affiliates (collectively the "Fresenius SE Companies") to receive services, including, but not limited to: administrative services, management information services, employee benefit administration, insurance, information technology services, tax services and treasury management services. The Company also provides central purchasing services to the Fresenius SE Companies. These related party agreements generally have a duration of 1 to 5 years and are renegotiated on an as needed basis when the agreement comes due. The Company provides administrative services to one of its equity method investees.

The Company sold products to the Fresenius SE Companies and made purchases from the Fresenius SE Companies and equity method investees. In addition, Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc. ("FMCH") purchases heparin supplied by Fresenius Kabi USA, Inc. ("Kabi USA"), through an independent group purchasing organization ("GPO"). Kabi USA is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Fresenius SE. The Company has no direct supply agreement with Kabi USA and does not submit purchase orders directly to Kabi USA. FMCH acquires heparin from Kabi USA, through the GPO contract, which was negotiated by the GPO at arm's length on behalf of all members of the GPO.

The Company entered into a ten year agreement with a Fresenius SE Company for the manufacturing of infusion bags. In order to establish the new production line, the Company purchased machinery from the Fresenius SE company in the amount of €516 during the six months ended June 30, 2019 and €3,274 during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

In December 2010, the Company and Galenica Ltd. (now known as Vifor Pharma Ltd.) formed the renal pharmaceutical company Vifor Fresenius Medical Care Renal Pharma Ltd., ("VFMCRP"), an equity method investee of which the Company owns 45%. The Company has entered into exclusive supply agreements to purchase certain pharmaceuticals from VFMCRP.

Below is a summary, including the Company's receivables from and payables to the indicated parties resulting from the above described transactions with related parties.

Service agreements and products with related parties
in € THOUS

	For the six months ended June 30, 2019		For the six months ended June 30, 2018		June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Sales of goods and services	Purchases of goods and services	Sales of goods and services	Purchases of goods and services	Accounts receivable	Accounts payable	Accounts receivable	Accounts payable
Service agreements(1)								
Fresenius SE	77	11,972	308	10,772	402	4,032	378	4,019
Fresenius SE affiliates	1,651	47,651	1,671	46,510	938	5,139	681	8,470
Equity method investees	1,426	-	9,024	-	92	-	2,449	-
Total	3,154	59,623	11,003	57,282	1,432	9,171	3,508	12,489
Products								
Fresenius SE affiliates	21,655	17,559	17,289	18,652	11,647	4,331	8,750	3,658
Equity method investees	-	256,362	-	196,976	-	80,810	-	57,975
Total	21,655	273,921	17,289	215,628	11,647	85,141	8,750	61,633

(1) In addition to the above shown accounts payable, accrued expenses for service agreements with related parties amounted to €5,984 and €9,376 at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

b) Lease agreements

In addition to the above-mentioned product and service agreements, the Company is a party to real estate lease agreements with the Fresenius SE Companies, which mainly include leases for the Company's corporate headquarters in Bad Homburg, Germany and production sites in Schweinfurt and St. Wendel, Germany. The majority of the leases expire at the end of 2026.

Below is a summary resulting from the above described lease agreements with related parties. For information on the implementation of IFRS 16, see note 1.

Lease agreements with related parties
in € THOUS

	For the six months ended June 30, 2019			For the six months ended June 30, 2018		June 30, 2019	
	Depreciation	Interest expense	Lease expense (1)	Lease income	Lease expense	Right-of-use asset	Lease liability
Fresenius SE	2,524	250	1,955	-	4,274	33,220	33,431
Fresenius SE affiliates	6,299	715	275	-	7,318	96,385	96,672
Total	8,823	965	2,230	-	11,592	129,605	130,103

(1) Short-term leases and expenses relating to variable lease payments are exempted from balance sheet recognition.

c) Financing

The Company receives short-term financing from and provides short-term financing to Fresenius SE. The Company also utilizes Fresenius SE's cash management system for the settlement of certain intercompany receivables and payables with its subsidiaries and other related parties. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had accounts receivable from Fresenius SE related to short-term financing in the amount of €61,139 and €80,228, respectively. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had accounts payable to Fresenius SE related to short-term financing in the amount of €52,926 and €32,454, respectively. The interest rates for these cash management arrangements are set on a daily basis and are based on the then-prevailing overnight reference rate, with a floor of zero, for the respective currencies.

On August 19, 2009, the Company borrowed €1,500 from the General Partner on an unsecured basis at 1.335%. The loan repayment has been extended periodically and is currently due August 22, 2019 with an interest rate of 0.825%. On November 28, 2013, the Company borrowed an additional €1,500 with an interest rate of 1.875% from the General Partner. The loan repayment has been extended periodically and is currently due on November 23, 2019 with an interest rate of 0.825%.

At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, a subsidiary of Fresenius SE held unsecured bonds issued by the Company in the amount of €5,000 and €6,000, respectively. The bonds were issued in 2011 and 2012, mature in 2021 and 2019, respectively, and each has a coupon rate of 5.25% with interest payable semiannually.

At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company borrowed from Fresenius SE in the amount of €73,700 on an unsecured basis at an interest rate of 0.825% and €185,900 on an unsecured basis at an interest rate of 0.825%, respectively. For further information on this loan agreement, see note 8.

d) Key management personnel

Due to the Company's legal form of a German partnership limited by shares, the General Partner holds a key management position within the Company. In addition, as key management personnel, members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, as well as their close relatives, are considered related parties.

The Company's Articles of Association provide that the General Partner shall be reimbursed for any and all expenses in connection with management of the Company's business, including remuneration of the members of the General Partner's supervisory board and the members of the Management Board. The aggregate amount reimbursed to the General Partner was €13,029 and €9,414, respectively, for its management services during the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had accounts receivable from the General Partner in the amount of €217 and €176, respectively. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had accounts payable to the General Partner in the amount of €8,761 and €47,205, respectively.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents

in € THOUS

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash	776,682	831,885
Securities and time deposits	145,420	1,313,747
Cash and cash equivalents	**922,102**	**2,145,632**

The cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the table above, and in the consolidated statements of cash flows, include at June 30, 2019 an amount of €6,213 (December 31, 2018: €5,002) from collateral requirements towards an insurance company in North America that are not available for use.

6. Trade accounts and other receivables

As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, trade accounts and other receivables are as follows:

Trade accounts and other receivables

in € THOUS

	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		thereof credit-impaired		thereof credit-impaired
Trade accounts and other receivables, gross	3,710,930	440,568	3,455,721	325,240
thereof finance lease receivables	50,391	-	28,726	-
less allowances	(130,650)	(94,503)	(118,015)	(85,775)
Trade accounts and other receivables	**3,580,280**	**346,065**	**3,337,706**	**239,465**

The other receivables in the amount of €95,726 include receivables from finance leases, operating leases and insurance contracts (December 31, 2018: €66,496).

All trade accounts and other receivables are due within one year. A small portion of the trade account receivables are subject to factoring agreements.

Trade accounts receivables and finance lease receivables with a term of more than one year in the amount of €122,734 (December 31, 2018: €120,668) are included in the balance sheet item "Other non-current assets."

7. Inventories

At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, inventories consisted of the following:

Inventories
in € THOUS

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Finished goods	908,679	774,133
Health care supplies	436,294	391,593
Raw materials and purchased components	241,239	224,054
Work in process	101,280	77,023
Inventories	**1,687,492**	**1,466,803**

8. Short-term debt and short-term debt from related parties

At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, short-term debt and short-term debt from related parties consisted of the following:

Short-term debt and short-term debt from related parties
in € THOUS

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Commercial paper program	989,916	999,873
Borrowings under lines of credit	368,143	204,491
Other	72	930
Short-term debt	1,358,131	1,205,294
Short-term debt from related parties (see note 4 c)	76,700	188,900
Short-term debt and short-term debt from related parties	**1,434,831**	**1,394,194**

The Company and certain consolidated entities operate a multi-currency notional pooling cash management system. The Company met the conditions to offset balances within this cash pool for reporting purposes. At June 30, 2019, cash and borrowings under lines of credit in the amount of €436,598 (December 31, 2018: €122,256) were offset under this cash management system.

Commercial paper program

The Company maintains a commercial paper program under which short-term notes of up to €1,000,000 can be issued. At June 30, 2019, the outstanding commercial paper amounted to €990,000 (December 31, 2018: €1,000,000).

Other

At June 30, 2019, the Company had €72 (December 31, 2018: €930) of other debt outstanding related to fixed payments outstanding for acquisitions.

Short-term debt from related parties

The Company is party to an unsecured loan agreement with Fresenius SE under which the Company or FMCH may request and receive one or more short-term advances up to an aggregate amount of $400,000 until maturity on July 31, 2022. For further information on short-term debt from related parties, see note 4 c).

9. Long-term debt

As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, long-term debt consisted of the following:

Long-term debt
in € THOUS

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Amended 2012 Credit Agreement	2,429,198	1,887,357
Bonds	4,150,072	3,700,446
Convertible Bonds	396,356	393,232
Accounts Receivable Facility	262,817	-
Capital lease obligations(1)	-	36,144
Other	192,979	134,855
Long-term debt(2)	7,431,422	6,152,034
Less current portion	(1,508,584)	(1,106,519)
Long-term debt, less current portion(2)	**5,922,838**	**5,045,515**

(1) As of December 31, 2018, this line item included lease liabilities from capital leases in accordance with IAS 17. From 2019, these are transferred to balance sheet items "Current portion of long-term lease liabilities" and "Long-term lease liabilities, less current portion" (see note 1).

(2) Labeled as "Long-term debt and capital lease obligations" as of December 31, 2018, this line item included lease liabilities from capital leases in accordance with IAS 17. From 2019, these are transferred to balance sheet item "Long-term lease liabilities, less current portion" (see note 1).

On June 20, 2019, Fresenius Medical Care US Finance III, Inc. issued bonds with a volume of $500,000. The bonds have a maturity of 10 years and a coupon of 3.75%. The bonds were issued at a price of 98.461%. The proceeds were used for general corporate purposes and the refinancing of maturing liabilities.

Amended 2012 Credit Agreement

The following table shows the available and outstanding amounts under the Amended 2012 Credit Agreement at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Amended 2012 Credit Agreement - maximum amount available and balance outstanding

in THOUS

	Maximum amount available June 30, 2019				Balance outstanding June 30, 2019 (1)			
Revolving credit USD 2017 / 2022	$	900,000	€	790,861	$	-	€	-
Revolving credit EUR 2017 / 2022	€	600,000	€	600,000	€	600,000	€	600,000
USD term loan 2017 / 2022	$	1,290,000	€	1,133,568	$	1,290,000	€	1,133,568
EUR term loan 2017 / 2022	€	301,000	€	301,000	€	301,000	€	301,000
EUR term loan 2017 / 2020	€	400,000	€	400,000	€	400,000	€	400,000
			€	**3,225,429**			**€**	**2,434,568**

	Maximum amount available December 31, 2018				Balance outstanding December 31, 2018 (1)			
Revolving credit USD 2017 / 2022	$	900,000	€	786,026	$	-	€	-
Revolving credit EUR 2017 / 2022	€	600,000	€	600,000	€	-	€	-
USD term loan 2017 / 2022	$	1,350,000	€	1,179,039	$	1,350,000	€	1,179,039
EUR term loan 2017 / 2022	€	315,000	€	315,000	€	315,000	€	315,000
EUR term loan 2017 / 2020	€	400,000	€	400,000	€	400,000	€	400,000
			€	**3,280,065**			**€**	**1,894,039**

(1) Amounts shown are excluding debt issuance costs.

Accounts Receivable Facility

The following table shows the available and outstanding amounts under the Accounts Receivable Facility at June 30, 2019 and at December 31, 2018:

Accounts Receivable Facility - maximum amount available and balance outstanding

in THOUS

	Maximum amount available June 30, 2019 (1)				Balance outstanding June 30, 2019 (2)			
Accounts Receivable Facility	$	900,000	€	790,861	$	300,000	€	263,620

	Maximum amount available December 31, 2018 (1)				Balance outstanding December 31, 2018 (2)			
Accounts Receivable Facility	$	900,000	€	786,026	$	-	€	-

(1) Subject to availability of sufficient accounts receivable meeting funding criteria.
(2) Amounts shown are excluding debt issuance costs.

The Company also had letters of credit outstanding under the Accounts Receivable Facility in the amount of $26,631 and $26,631 (€23,402 and €23,259) at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. These letters of credit are not included above as part of the balance outstanding at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018; however, they reduce available borrowings under the Accounts Receivable Facility.

10. Supplementary information on capital management

As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 the total equity in percent of total assets was 40.1% and 49.2%, respectively, and the debt in percent of total assets was 42.0% and 28.8%, respectively.

The net leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of net debt/EBITDA, is a key performance indicator used for internal management at Group level. To determine the net leverage ratio, debt less cash and cash equivalents (net debt) is compared to EBITDA (adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures made during the last twelve months with a purchase price above a €50,000 threshold as defined in the Amended 2012 Credit Agreement and non-cash charges). At June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the net debt/EBITDA ratio, was 3,3 and 1,8, respectively. Adjusted for IFRS 16, the net leverage ratio was 2,6 at June 30, 2019 Further information on the Company's capital management is available in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018 in accordance with IFRS, applying section 315e HGB, contained in the Annual Report 2018.

The Company's financing structure and business model are reflected in the investment grade ratings. The Company is covered by the three leading rating agencies, Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch:

Rating (1)

	Standard & Poor´s	Moody´s	Fitch
Corporate Credit Rating	BBB	Baa3	BBB-
Outlook	stable	stable	stable

(1) A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities of the Company, and may be subject to suspension, change or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

11. Employee benefit plans

The Company currently has five principal pension plans, one for German employees, three for French employees and the other covering employees in the United States, the last of which was curtailed in 2002. Plan benefits are generally based on years of service and final salary. As there is no legal requirement in Germany to fund defined benefit plans, the Company's pension obligations in Germany are unfunded. Each year FMCH contributes to the plan covering United States employees at least the minimum required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. In 2019, FMCH did not have a minimum funding requirement. For the first six months of 2019, the Company voluntarily provided €575 to the defined benefit plan. For the remaining period of 2019, the Company expects further voluntarily contributions of €517.

The following table provides the calculations of net periodic benefit cost for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Net periodic benefit cost
in € THOUS

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current service cost	7,460	6,838	14,904	13,632
Net interest cost	3,463	3,240	6,917	6,448
Net periodic benefit costs	**10,923**	**10,078**	**21,821**	**20,080**

12. Commitments and contingencies

Legal and regulatory matters

The Company is routinely involved in claims, lawsuits, regulatory and tax audits, investigations and other legal matters arising, for the most part, in the ordinary course of its business of providing health care services and products. Legal matters that the Company currently deems to be material or noteworthy are described below. The Company records its litigation reserves for certain legal proceedings and regulatory matters to the extent that the Company determines an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. For the other matters described below, the Company believes that the loss probability is remote and/or the loss or range of possible losses cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The outcome of litigation and other legal matters is always difficult to predict accurately and outcomes that are not consistent with the Company's view of the merits can occur. The Company believes that it has valid defenses to the legal matters pending against it and is defending itself vigorously. Nevertheless, it is possible that the resolution of one or more of the legal matters currently pending or threatened could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

On February 15, 2011, a whistleblower (relator) action under the False Claims Act against FMCH was unsealed by order of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and served by the relator. United States ex rel. Chris Drennen v. Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc., 2009 Civ. 10179 (D. Mass.). The relator's complaint, which was first filed under seal in February 2009, alleged that FMCH sought and received reimbursement from government payors for serum ferritin and multiple forms of hepatitis B laboratory tests that were medically unnecessary or not properly ordered by a physician. Discovery on the relator's complaint closed in May 2015. Although the United States initially declined to intervene in the case, the government subsequently changed position. On April 3, 2017, the court allowed the government to intervene with respect only to certain hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed prior to 2011, when Medicare reimbursement rules for such tests changed. The court has subsequently rejected government requests to conduct new discovery and to add counts to its complaint-in-intervention that would expand upon the relator's complaint but has allowed FMCH to take discovery against the government as if the government had intervened at the outset. On June 14, 2019, the United States and FMCH reached agreement in principle on the financial term of a settlement that would result in dismissal with prejudice of all claims in the case, including the relator's complaint. FMCH also joined the United States in requesting a stay of litigation activity while they discuss other unresolved but necessary terms. There is no assurance that any final agreement will be reached with the United States and continued litigation remains a possibility. The settlement under discussion with the United States would leave unresolved a claim for attorney's fees by the relator Drennen. FMCH believes that, if settlement can be reached with the United States that is predicated on the tentatively agreed financial term, the entire matter will be resolved within the amount previously reserved by FMCH.

Beginning in 2012, the Company received certain communications alleging conduct in countries outside the United States that might violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or other anti-bribery laws. The Company conducted investigations with the assistance of outside counsel and, in a continuing dialogue, advised the Securities and Exchange Commission and the United States Department of Justice (collectively and interchangeably the "government") about these investigations. The government also conducted its own investigations, in which the Company cooperated.

In the course of this dialogue, the Company identified and reported to the government, and took remedial actions including employee disciplinary actions with respect to, conduct that resulted in the government seeking monetary penalties including disgorgement of profits and other remedies. This conduct revolved principally around the Company's products business in countries outside the United States.

The Company recorded charges of €200,000 in 2017 and €77,200 in 2018 encompassing estimates for the government's claims for profit disgorgement, penalties, certain legal expenses, and other related costs or asset impairments believed likely to be necessary for full and final resolution, by litigation or settlement, of the claims and issues arising from the investigation. The increase recorded in 2018 took into consideration preliminary understandings with the government on the financial terms of a potential settlement. Following this increase, which takes into account incurred and anticipated legal expenses, impairments and other costs, the provision totals €223,980 as of December 31, 2018.

On March 29, 2019, the Company entered into a non-prosecution agreement with the DOJ and a separate agreement with the SEC intended to resolve fully and finally the government's claims against the Company arising from the investigations. The Company agreed to pay a combined total in penalties and disgorgement of approximately $231,700 to the government in connection with these agreements. As part of the settlement, the Company further agreed to retain an independent compliance monitor for a period of two years and to an additional year of self-reporting. The Company continues to cooperate with government authorities in Germany in their review of the issues resolved in the U.S. settlement.

The Company continues to implement enhancements to its anti-corruption compliance program, including internal controls related to compliance with international anti-bribery laws. The Company continues to be fully committed to compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other applicable anti-bribery laws.

Personal injury litigation involving the FMCH's acid concentrate product, labeled as Granuflo® or Naturalyte®, first arose in 2012 and was substantially resolved by settlement agreed in principle in February 2016 and consummated in November 2017. Remaining individual personal injury cases do not present material risk.

FMCH's affected insurers agreed to the settlement of the acid concentrate personal injury litigation and funded $220,000 of the settlement fund under a reciprocal reservation of rights encompassing certain coverage issues raised by insurers and the FMCH's claims for indemnification of defense costs. The Company accrued a net expense of $60,000 in connection with the settlement, including legal fees and other anticipated costs. Following entry into the settlement, FMCH's insurers in the AIG group and FMCH each initiated litigation against the other relating to the AIG group's coverage obligations under applicable policies. In the coverage litigation, the AIG group seeks to be indemnified by FMCH for a portion of its $220,000 outlay; FMCH seeks to confirm the AIG group's $220,000 funding obligation, to recover defense costs already incurred by FMCH, and to compel the AIG group to honor defense and indemnification obligations required for resolution of cases not participating in the settlement. As a result of decisions on issues of venue, the coverage litigation is proceeding in the New York state trial court for Manhattan. (National Union Fire Insurance v. Fresenius Medical Care, 2016 Index No. 653108 (Supreme Court of New York for New York County)).

Four institutional plaintiffs filed complaints against FMCH or its affiliates under state deceptive practices statutes resting on certain background allegations common to the GranuFlo®/NaturaLyte® personal injury litigation but seeking as a remedy the repayment of sums paid to FMCH that are attributable to the GranuFlo®/NaturaLyte® products. These cases implicate different legal standards, theories of liability and forms of potential recovery from those in the personal injury litigation and their claims were not extinguished by the personal injury litigation settlement described above. All of the institutional cases have been resolved by settlement except for the claims by the State of Louisiana through its Attorney General and Blue Cross Blue Shield Louisiana, which remain active in the combined proceeding. State of Louisiana ex re. Caldwell and Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company v. Fresenius Medical Care Airline, et al 2016 Civ. 11035 (U.S.D.C. D. Mass.). The Caldwell and Blue Cross Louisiana cases remain unresolved and are proceeding together in federal court in Boston but are subject to undecided motions for severance and remand. There is no trial date in either case. FMCH has increased its litigation reserves to account for anticipated resolution of these claims. However, at the present time there are no agreements in principle for resolving either case and litigation through final adjudication may be required in them.

On September 6, 2018, a special-purpose entity organized under Delaware law for the purpose of pursuing litigation filed a Pure Bill of Discovery in a Florida county court seeking discovery from FMCH related to the personal injury settlement, but no other relief. MSP Recovery Claims Series LLC v. Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, No. 2018-030366-CA-01 (11th Judicial Circuit, Dade County, Florida). The Pure Bill was thereafter removed to federal court and transferred into the multidistrict Fresenius Granuflo/Naturalyte Dialysate Products Liability Litigation in Boston. No.1:13-MD-02428-DPW (D. Mass. 2013). On March 12, 2019, plaintiff amended its Pure Bill by filing a complaint claiming rights to recover monetary damages on behalf of various persons and entities who are alleged to have assigned to plaintiff their rights to recover monetary damages arising from their having provided or paid for medical services for dialysis patients receiving treatments using FMCH's acid concentrate product. FMCH is responding to the amended complaint.

In August 2014, FMCH received a subpoena from the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland inquiring into FMCH's contractual arrangements with hospitals and physicians involving contracts relating to the management of in-patient acute dialysis services. FMCH has cooperated in the investigation.

In July 2015, the Attorney General for Hawaii issued a civil complaint under the Hawaii False Claims Act alleging a conspiracy pursuant to which certain Liberty Dialysis subsidiaries of FMCH overbilled Hawaii Medicaid for Liberty's Epogen® administrations to Hawaii Medicaid patients during the period from 2006 through 2010, prior to the time of FMCH's acquisition of Liberty. Hawaii v. Liberty Dialysis—Hawaii, LLC et al., Case No. 15-1-1357-07 (Hawaii 1st Circuit). The State alleges that Liberty acted unlawfully by relying on incorrect and unauthorized billing guidance provided to Liberty by Xerox State Healthcare LLC, which acted as Hawaii's contracted administrator for its Medicaid program reimbursement operations during the relevant period. The amount of the overpayment claimed by the State is approximately $8,000, but the State seeks civil remedies, interest, fines, and penalties against Liberty and FMCH under the Hawaii False Claims Act substantially in excess of the overpayment. After prevailing on motions by Xerox to preclude it from doing so, FMCH is pursuing third-party claims for contribution and indemnification against Xerox. The State's False Claims Act complaint was filed after Liberty initiated an administrative action challenging the State's recoupment of alleged overpayments from sums currently owed to Liberty. The civil litigation and administrative action are proceeding in parallel. Trial in the civil litigation is scheduled for April 2020.

On August 31, 2015, FMCH received a subpoena under the False Claims Act from the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado (Denver) inquiring into FMCH's participation in and management of dialysis facility joint ventures in which physicians are partners. FMCH continues to cooperate in the Denver United States Attorney's Office ("USAO") investigation, which has come to focus on purchases and sales of minority interests in ongoing outpatient facilities between FMCH and physician groups.

On November 25, 2015, FMCH received a subpoena under the False Claims Act from the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn) also inquiring into FMCH's involvement in certain dialysis facility joint ventures in New York. On September 26, 2018, the Brooklyn USAO declined to intervene on the qui tam complaint filed under seal in 2014 that gave rise to this investigation. CKD Project LLC v. Fresenius Medical Care, 2014 Civ. 6646 (E.D.N.Y. November 12, 2014). The court unsealed the complaint, allowing the relator to serve and proceed on its own. The relator—a special-purpose entity formed by law firms to pursue qui tam proceedings—has served its complaint and litigation is proceeding.

Beginning October 6, 2015, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn) has led an investigation, through subpoenas issued under the False Claims Act, utilization and invoicing by FMCH's subsidiary Azura Vascular Care for a period beginning after FMCH's acquisition of American Access Care LLC ("AAC") in October 2011. FMCH is cooperating in the Brooklyn USAO investigation. Allegations against AAC arising in districts in Connecticut, Florida and Rhode Island relating to utilization and invoicing were settled in 2015.

On June 30, 2016, FMCH received a subpoena from the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas (Dallas) seeking information under the False Claims Act about the use and management of pharmaceuticals including Velphoro®. The investigation encompasses DaVita, Amgen, Sanofi, and other pharmaceutical manufacturers and includes inquiries into whether certain compensation transfers between manufacturers and pharmacy vendors constituted unlawful kickbacks. FMCH understands that this investigation is substantively independent of the $63,700 settlement by DaVita Rx announced on December 14, 2017 in the matter styled United States ex rel. Gallian v. DaVita Rx, 2016 Civ. 0943 (N.D. Tex.). FMCH has cooperated in the investigation.

On November 18, 2016, FMCH received a subpoena under the False Claims Act from the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn) seeking documents and information relating to the operations of Shiel Medical Laboratory, Inc., which FMCH acquired in October 2013. In the course of cooperating in the investigation and preparing to respond to the subpoena, FMCH identified falsifications and misrepresentations in documents submitted by a Shiel salesperson that relate to the integrity of certain invoices submitted by Shiel for laboratory testing for patients in long term care facilities. On February 21, 2017, FMCH terminated the employee and notified the United States Attorney of the termination and its circumstances. The terminated employee's conduct is expected to result in demands for FMCH to refund overpayments and to pay related penalties under applicable laws, but the monetary value of such payment demands cannot yet be reasonably estimated. FMCH contends that, under the asset sale provisions of its 2013 Shiel acquisition, it is not responsible for misconduct by the terminated employee or other Shiel employees prior to the date of the acquisition. The Brooklyn USAO continues to investigate a range of issues involving Shiel, including allegations of improper compensation (kickbacks) to physicians, and has disclosed that multiple sealed qui tam complaints underlie the investigation.

On December 12, 2017, FMCH sold to Quest Diagnostics certain Shiel operations that are the subject of this Brooklyn subpoena, including the misconduct reported to the United States Attorney. Under the Quest Diagnostics sale agreement, FMCH retains responsibility for responding to the Brooklyn investigation and for liabilities arising from conduct occurring after its 2013 acquisition of Shiel and prior to its sale of Shiel to Quest Diagnostics. FMCH is cooperating in the investigation.

On December 14, 2016, the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services ("CMS"), which administers the federal Medicare program, published an Interim Final Rule ("IFR") titled "Medicare Program; Conditions for Coverage for End-Stage Renal Disease Facilities-Third Party Payment." The IFR would have amended the Conditions for Coverage for dialysis providers, like FMCH and would have effectively enabled insurers to reject premium payments made by or on behalf of patients who received grants for individual market coverage from the American Kidney Fund ("AKF" or "the Fund"). The IFR could thus have resulted in those patients losing individual insurance market coverage. The loss of coverage for these patients would have had a material and adverse impact on the operating results of FMCH.

On January 25, 2017, a federal district court in Texas responsible for litigation initiated by a patient advocacy group and dialysis providers including FMCH preliminarily enjoined CMS from implementing the IFR. Dialysis Patient Citizens v. Burwell, 2017 Civ. 0016 (E.D. Texas, Sherman Div.). The preliminary injunction was based on CMS' failure to follow appropriate notice-and-comment procedures in adopting the IFR. The injunction remains in place and the court retains jurisdiction over the dispute.

On June 22, 2017, CMS requested a stay of proceedings in the litigation pending further rulemaking concerning the IFR. CMS stated, in support of its request, that it expects to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register and otherwise pursue a notice-and-comment process. Plaintiffs in the litigation, including FMCH, consented to the stay, which was granted by the court on June 27, 2017.

On January 3, 2017, FMCH received a subpoena from the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts under the False Claims Act inquiring into FMCH's interactions and relationships with the AKF, including FMCH's charitable contributions to the Fund and the Fund's financial assistance to patients for insurance premiums. FMCH is cooperating in the investigation, which is part of a broader investigation into charitable contributions in the medical industry. FMCH believes that the investigation revolves around conduct alleged to be unlawful in United Healthcare v. American Renal Associates, 2018 Civ. 10622 (D. Mass.), but believes that such unlawful conduct was not undertaken by FMCH. On July 2, 2018, American Renal Associates announced that it had reached a settlement in principle of the United Healthcare litigation. FMCH lacks information necessary to assess how the American Renal Associates settlement may impact the United States Attorney's investigation.

On April 8, 2019, United Healthcare served a demand for arbitration against FMCH. The demand asserts that FMCH unlawfully "steered" patients by waiving co-payments and other means away from coverage under government-funded insurance plans including Medicare into United Healthcare's commercial plans, including Affordable Care Act exchange plans. FMCH is contesting United Healthcare's claims and demands. A final hearing date has been scheduled in the arbitration for September 2020.

In early May 2017, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee (Nashville) issued identical subpoenas to FMCH and two subsidiaries under the False Claims

Act concerning FMCH's retail pharmaceutical business. The investigation is exploring allegations related to improper inducements to dialysis patients to fill oral prescriptions through FMCH's pharmacy service, improper billing for returned pharmacy products and other allegations similar to those underlying the $63,700 settlement by DaVita Rx in Texas announced on December 14, 2017. United States ex rel. Gallian, 2016 Civ. 0943 (N.D. Tex.). FMCH is cooperating in the investigation.

On March 12, 2018, Vifor Fresenius Medical Care Renal Pharma Ltd. and Vifor Fresenius Medical Care Renal Pharma France S.A.S. (collectively, "VFMCRP") (the joint venture between Vifor Pharma and FMC-AG & Co. KGaA), filed a complaint for patent infringement against Lupin Atlantis Holdings SA and Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. (collectively, "Lupin"), and Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. ("Teva") in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (Case 1:18-cv-00390-LPS). The patent infringement action is in response to Lupin and Teva's filings of Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDA) with the FDA for generic versions of Velphoro®. Velphoro® is protected by patents listed in the FDA's Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations, also known as the Orange Book. The complaint was filed within the 45-day period provided for under the Hatch-Waxman legislation, and triggered a stay of FDA approval of the ANDAs for 30 months (2.5 years) (specifically, up to July 29, 2020 for Lupin's ANDA; and August 6, 2020 for Teva's ANDA), or a shorter time if a decision in the infringement suit is reached that the patents-at-issue are invalid or not infringed. Recently, in response to another ANDA being filed for a generic Velphoro®, VFMCRP filed a complaint for patent infringement against Annora Pharma Private Ltd., and Hetero Labs Ltd. (collectively, "Annora"), in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware on December 17, 2018. A 30-month stay of FDA approval of Annora's ANDA will run through to May 30, 2021.

On December 17, 2018, FMCH was served with a subpoena under the False Claims Act from the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado (Denver) as part of an investigation of allegations against DaVita, Inc. involving transactions between FMCH and DaVita. The subject transactions include sales and purchases of dialysis facilities, dialysis-related products and pharmaceuticals, including dialysis machines and dialyzers, and contracts for certain administrative services. FMCH is cooperating in the investigation.

On June 28, 2019, certain FMCH subsidiaries filed a complaint against the United States seeking to recover monies owed to them by the United States Department of Defense under the Tricare program, and to preclude Tricare from recouping monies previously paid. Bio-Medical Applications of Georgia, Inc., et al. v. United States, CA 19-947, United States Court of Federal Claims. Tricare provides reimbursement for dialysis treatments and other medical care provided to members of the military services, their dependents and retirees. The litigation challenges unpublished administrative actions by Tricare administrators reducing the rate of compensation paid for dialysis treatments provided to Tricare beneficiaries based on a recasting or "crosswalking" of codes used and followed in invoicing without objection for many years. Tricare administrators have acknowledged the unpublished administrative action and declined to change or abandon it but have not articulated a defense of the action. The United States has not yet been required to respond to the complaint and will not be required to do so before August 27, 2019. FMCH has imposed a constraint on revenue otherwise recognized from the Tricare program that it believes, in consideration of facts currently known, sufficient to account for the possibility of not prevailing in the litigation.

From time to time, the Company is a party to or may be threatened with other litigation or arbitration, claims or assessments arising in the ordinary course of its business. Management regularly analyzes current information including, as applicable, the Company's defenses and insurance coverage and, as necessary, provides accruals for probable liabilities for the eventual disposition of these matters.

The Company, like other healthcare providers, insurance plans and suppliers, conducts its operations under intense government regulation and scrutiny. It must comply with regulations which relate to or govern the safety and efficacy of medical products and supplies, the marketing and distribution of such products, the operation of manufacturing facilities, laboratories, dialysis clinics and other health care facilities, and environmental and occupational health and safety. With respect to its development, manufacture, marketing and distribution of medical products, if such compliance is not maintained, the Company could be subject to significant adverse regulatory actions by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and comparable regulatory authorities outside the U.S. These regulatory actions could include warning letters or other enforcement notices from the FDA, and/or comparable foreign regulatory authority which may require the Company to expend significant time and resources in order to implement appropriate corrective actions. If the Company does not address matters raised in warning letters or other enforcement notices to the satisfaction of the FDA and/or comparable regulatory authorities outside the U.S., these regulatory authorities could take additional actions, including product recalls, injunctions against the distribution of products or operation of manufacturing plants, civil penalties, seizures of the Company's products and/or criminal prosecution. FMCH is currently engaged in remediation efforts with respect to one pending FDA warning letter. The Company must also comply with the laws of the United States, including the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, the federal False Claims Act, the federal Stark Law, the federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law and the federal Foreign Corrupt Practices Act as well as other federal and state fraud and abuse laws. Applicable laws or regulations may be amended, or enforcement agencies or courts may make interpretations that differ from the Company's interpretations or the manner in which it conducts its business. Enforcement has become a high priority for the federal government and some states. In addition, the provisions of the False Claims Act authorizing payment of a portion of any recovery to the party bringing the suit encourage private plaintiffs to commence whistleblower actions. By virtue of this regulatory environment, the Company's business activities and practices are subject to extensive review by regulatory authorities and private parties, and continuing audits, subpoenas, other inquiries, claims and litigation relating to the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Company may not always be aware that an inquiry or action has begun, particularly in the case of whistleblower actions, which are initially filed under court seal.

The Company operates many facilities and handles the personal data ("PD") of its patients and beneficiaries throughout the United States and other parts of the world, and engages with other business associates to help it carry out its health care activities. In such a decentralized system, it is often difficult to maintain the desired level of oversight and control over the thousands of individuals employed by many affiliated companies and its business associates. On occasion, the Company or its business associates may experience a breach under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act Privacy Rule and Security Rules, the EU's General Data Protection Regulation and or other similar laws ("Data Protection Laws") when there has been impermissible use, access, or disclosure of unsecured PD or when the Company or its business associates neglect to implement the required administrative, technical and physical safeguards of its electronic systems and devices, or a data breach that results in impermissible use, access or disclosure of personal identifying information of its employees, patients and beneficiaries. On those occasions, the Company must comply with applicable breach notification requirements.

The Company relies upon its management structure, regulatory and legal resources, and the effective operation of its compliance program to direct, manage and monitor the activities of its employees. On occasion, the Company may identify instances where employees or other agents deliberately, recklessly or inadvertently contravene the Company's policies or violate applicable law. The actions of such persons may subject the

Company and its subsidiaries to liability under the Anti-Kickback Statute, the Stark Law, the False Claims Act, Data Protection Laws, the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, among other laws and comparable state laws or laws of other countries.

Physicians, hospitals and other participants in the healthcare industry are also subject to a large number of lawsuits alleging professional negligence, malpractice, product liability, worker's compensation or related claims, many of which involve large claims and significant defense costs. The Company has been and is currently subject to these suits due to the nature of its business and expects that those types of lawsuits may continue. Although the Company maintains insurance at a level which it believes to be prudent, it cannot assure that the coverage limits will be adequate or that insurance will cover all asserted claims. A successful claim against the Company or any of its subsidiaries in excess of insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect upon it and the results of its operations. Any claims, regardless of their merit or eventual outcome, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation and business.

The Company has also had claims asserted against it and has had lawsuits filed against it relating to alleged patent infringements or businesses that it has acquired or divested. These claims and suits relate both to operation of the businesses and to the acquisition and divestiture transactions. The Company has, when appropriate, asserted its own claims, and claims for indemnification. A successful claim against the Company or any of its subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect upon its business, financial condition, and the results of its operations. Any claims, regardless of their merit or eventual outcome, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation and business.

In Germany, the tax audits for the years 2006 through 2009 have been substantially completed. The German tax authorities have indicated a re-qualification of dividends received in connection with intercompany mandatorily redeemable preferred shares into fully taxable interest payments for these and subsequent years until 2013. The Company has defended its position and will avail itself of appropriate remedies. An adverse determination with respect to fully taxable interest payments related to intercompany mandatorily redeemable preferred shares and the disallowance of certain other tax deductions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is also subject to ongoing and future tax audits in the U.S., Germany and other jurisdictions in the ordinary course of business. Tax authorities routinely pursue adjustments to the Company's tax returns and disallowances of claimed tax deductions. When appropriate, the Company defends these adjustments and disallowances and asserts its own claims. A successful tax related claim against the Company or any of its subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect upon its business, financial condition and results of operations. Any claims, regardless of their merit or eventual outcome, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation and business.

Other than those individual contingent liabilities mentioned above, the current estimated amount of the Company's other known individual contingent liabilities is immaterial.

13. Financial instruments

The following tables show the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company’s financial instruments at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

in € THOUS

June 30, 2019	Carrying amount					Fair value		
	Amortized cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Not classified	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	776,682	145,420	-	-	922,102	-	145,420	-
Trade accounts and other receivables	3,509,902	-	-	70,378	3,580,280	-	-	-
Accounts receivable from related parties	74,435	-	-	-	74,435	-	-	-
Derivatives - cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	799	799	-	799	-
Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	-	18,150	-	-	18,150	-	18,150	-
Equity investments	-	112,420	32,273	-	144,693	11,747	132,946	-
Debt securities	-	96,823	266,809	-	363,632	359,225	4,407	-
Other financial assets	119,286	-	-	106,227	225,513	-	-	-
Other current and non-current assets	119,286	227,393	299,082	107,026	752,787	-	-	-
Financial assets	**4,480,305**	**372,813**	**299,082**	**177,404**	**5,329,604**	-	-	-
Accounts payable	680,235	-	-	-	680,235	-	-	-
Accounts payable to related parties	155,999	-	-	-	155,999	-	-	-
Short-term debt and short-term debt from related parties	1,434,831	-	-	-	1,434,831	-	-	-
Long-term debt	7,431,422	-	-	-	7,431,422	4,747,246	2,894,738	-
Long-term lease liabilities and long-term lease liabilities from related parties	-	-	-	4,543,310	4,543,310	-	-	-
Derivatives - cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	4,045	4,045	-	4,045	-
Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	-	19,694	-	-	19,694	-	19,694	-
Variable payments outstanding for acquisitions	-	121,266	-	-	121,266	-	-	121,266
Noncontrolling interest subject to put provisions	-	-	-	841,002	841,002	-	-	841,002
Other financial liabilities	1,455,998	-	-	-	1,455,998	-	-	-
Other current and non-current liabilities	1,455,998	140,960	-	845,047	2,442,005	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	**11,158,485**	**140,960**	**-**	**5,388,357**	**16,687,802**	-	-	-

(1) Highly liquid short-term investments are categorized in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Other cash and cash equivalents is not categorized.

Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

in € THOUS

December 31, 2018	Carrying amount					Fair value		
	Amortized cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Not classified	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	831,885	1,313,747	-	-	2,145,632	-	1,313,747	-
Trade accounts and other receivables	3,288,258	-	-	49,448	3,337,706	-	-	-
Accounts receivable from related parties	92,662	-	-	-	92,662	-	-	-
Derivatives - cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	1,492	1,492	-	1,492	-
Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	-	18,222	-	-	18,222	-	18,222	-
Equity investments	-	106,350	34,377	-	140,727	13,869	126,858	-
Debt securities	-	83,213	250,822	-	334,035	329,821	4,214	-
Other financial assets	144,838	-	-	107,125	251,963	-	-	-
Other current and non-current assets	144,838	207,785	285,199	108,617	746,439	-	-	-
Financial assets	**4,357,643**	**1,521,532**	**285,199**	**158,065**	**6,322,439**	-	-	-
						-	-	-
Accounts payable	641,271	-	-	-	641,271	-	-	-
Accounts payable to related parties	153,781	-	-	-	153,781	-	-	-
Short-term debt and short-term debt from related parties	1,394,194	-	-	-	1,394,194	-	-	-
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	6,115,890	-	-	36,144	6,152,034	4,227,684	2,022,057	-
Derivatives - cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	1,125	1,125	-	1,125	-
Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	-	18,911	-	-	18,911	-	18,911	-
Variable payments outstanding for acquisitions	-	172,278	-	-	172,278	-	-	172,278
Noncontrolling interest subject to put provisions	-	-	-	818,871	818,871	-	-	818,871
Other financial liabilities	1,467,767	-	-	-	1,467,767	-	-	-
Other current and non-current liabilities	1,467,767	191,189	-	819,996	2,478,952	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	**9,772,903**	**191,189**	**-**	**856,140**	**10,820,232**	-	-	-

(1) Highly liquid short-term investments are categorized in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Other cash and cash equivalents is not categorized.

Derivative and non-derivative financial instruments are categorised in the following three-tier fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs in making the measurements. Level 1 is defined as observable inputs, such as quoted prices in active markets. Level 2 is defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are directly or indirectly observable. Level 3 is defined as unobservable inputs for which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring the Company to develop its own assumptions.

Fair value information is not provided for lease liabilities and for financial instruments, if the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the relatively short period of maturity of these instruments. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy have not occurred as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The Company accounts for possible transfers at the end of the reporting period.

Derivative financial instruments

In order to manage the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations and interest rate fluctuations, the Company enters into various hedging transactions by means of derivative instruments with highly rated financial institutions. The Company primarily enters into foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps. Derivative contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting are utilized for economic purposes. The Company does not use financial instruments for trading purposes. Additionally the Company purchased share options in connection with the issuance of the Convertible Bonds. Any change in the Company's share price above the conversion price would be offset by a corresponding value change in the share options.

Non-derivative financial instruments

The significant methods and assumptions used for the classification and measurement of non-derivative financial instruments are as follows:

The Company assessed its business models and the cash flow characteristics of its financial assets. The vast majority of the non-derivative financial assets are held in order to collect the contractual cash flows. The contractual terms of the financial assets allow the conclusion that the cash flows represent payment of principle and interest only. Trade accounts and other receivables, Accounts receivable from related parties and Other financial assets are consequently measured at amortized cost.

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash funds and other short-term investments. Cash funds are measured at amortized cost. Short-term investments are highly liquid and readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Short-term investments are measured at FVPL. The risk of changes in fair value is insignificant.

Equity investments are not held for trading. At initial recognition the Company elected, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to represent subsequent changes in the fair value of individual strategic investments in OCI. If equity instruments are quoted in an active market, the fair value is based on price quotations at the period-end-date.

The majority of the debt securities are held within a business model whose objective is achieving both contractual cash flows and sell the securities. The standard coupon bonds give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount. Subsequently these financial assets have been classified as FVOCI. The smaller part of debt securities do not give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest. Consequently, these securities are measured at FVPL. In general most of the debt securities are quoted in an active market.

Long-term debt is recognized at its carrying amount. The fair values of major long-term debt are calculated on the basis of market information. Liabilities for which market quotes are available are measured using these quotes. The fair values of the other long-term debt are calculated at the present value of the respective future cash flows. To determine these present values, the prevailing interest rates and credit spreads for the Company as of the balance sheet date are used.

Variable payments outstanding for acquisitions are recognized at their fair value. The estimation of the individual fair values is based on the key inputs of the arrangement that determine the future contingent payment as well as the Company's expectation of these factors. The Company assesses the likelihood and timing of achieving the relevant objectives. The underlying assumptions are reviewed regularly.

Noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions are recognized at their fair value. The methodology the Company uses to estimate the fair values assumes the greater of net book value or a multiple of earnings, based on historical earnings, development stage of the underlying business and other factors. From time to time the Company engages external valuation firms for the valuation of the put provisions. The external valuation estimates the fair values using a combination of discounted cash flows and a multiple of earnings and/or revenue. When applicable, the obligations are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The estimated fair values of the noncontrolling interests subject to these put provisions can also fluctuate, and the discounted cash flows as well as the implicit multiple of earnings and/or revenue at which these noncontrolling interest obligations may ultimately be settled could vary significantly from the Company's current estimates depending upon market conditions.

Following is a roll forward of variable payments outstanding for acquisitions and noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Reconciliation from beginning to ending balance of level 3 financial instruments

in € THOUS

	2019		2018	
	Variable payments outstanding for acquisitions	Noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions	Variable payments outstanding for acquisitions	Noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions
Beginning balance at January 1,	172,278	818,871	205,792	830,773
Increase	2,931	37,598	19,051	53,731
Decrease	(20,549)	(10,385)	(15,734)	(50,706)
(Gain) loss recognized in profit or loss	(34,673)	71,803	(36,327)	142,279
(Gain) loss recognized in equity	-	(23,547)	-	(50,612)
Dividends	-	(62,962)	-	(139,742)
Foreign currency translation and other changes	1,279	9,624	(504)	33,148
Ending balance at June 30, and December 31,	121,266	841,002	172,278	818,871

14. Segment and corporate information

The Company's operating segments are the North America Segment, the EMEA Segment, the Asia-Pacific Segment and the Latin America Segment. The operating segments are determined based upon how the Company manages its businesses with geographical responsibilities. All segments are primarily engaged in providing health care services and the distribution of products and equipment for the treatment of ESRD and other extracorporeal therapies.

Management evaluates each segment using measures that reflect all of the segment's controllable revenues and expenses. With respect to the performance of business operations, management believes that the most appropriate measures are revenue, operating income and operating income margin. The Company does not include income taxes as it believes this is outside the segments' control. Financing is a corporate function, which the Company's segments do not control. Therefore, the Company does not include interest expense relating to financing as a segment measurement. Similarly, the Company does not allocate certain costs, which relate primarily to certain headquarters' overhead charges, including accounting and finance, because the Company believes that these costs are also not within the control of the individual segments. Production of products, production asset management, quality and supply chain management as well as procurement related to production are centrally managed at Corporate. The Company's global research and development is also centrally managed at Corporate. These corporate activities do not fulfill the definition of a segment according to IFRS 8, Operating Segments. Products are transferred to the segments at cost; therefore, no internal profit is generated. The associated internal revenue for the product transfers and their elimination are recorded as corporate activities. Capital expenditures for production are based on the expected demand of the segments and consolidated profitability considerations. In addition, certain revenues, investments and intangible assets, as well as any related expenses, are not allocated to a segment but are accounted for as Corporate.

Information pertaining to the Company's segment and Corporate activities for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is set forth below:

Segment and corporate information
in € THOUS

	North America Segment	EMEA Segment	Asia-Pacific Segment	Latin America Segment	Segment Total	Corporate	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2019							
Revenue from contracts with customers	3,000,624	639,324	439,091	171,511	4,250,550	5,392	4,255,942
Other revenue external customers	60,470	8,856	18,907	857	89,090	-	89,090
Revenue external customers	3,061,094	648,180	457,998	172,368	4,339,640	5,392	4,345,032
Inter-segment revenue	399	(1)	222	17	637	(637)	-
Revenue	3,061,493	648,179	458,220	172,385	4,340,277	4,755	4,345,032
Operating income	428,880	96,389	69,357	5,887	600,513	(79,256)	521,257
Interest							114,355
Income before income taxes							406,902
Depreciation and amortization	(249,451)	(47,372)	(22,829)	(7,668)	(327,320)	(59,681)	(387,001)
Income (loss) from equity method investees	24,467	(3,204)	856	362	22,481	-	22,481
Additions of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets	302,901	38,030	32,175	14,023	387,129	80,078	467,207
Three months ended June 30, 2018							
Revenue from contracts with customers	2,919,567	643,992	405,391	162,914	4,131,864	4,108	4,135,972
Other revenue external customers	51,733	8,320	16,828	852	77,733	-	77,733
Revenue external customers	2,971,300	652,312	422,219	163,766	4,209,597	4,108	4,213,705
Inter-segment revenue	830	-	131	12	973	(973)	-
Revenue	2,972,130	652,312	422,350	163,778	4,210,570	3,135	4,213,705
Operating income	1,285,973	104,923	77,851	11,169	1,479,916	(78,817)	1,401,099
Interest							(84,708)
Income before income taxes							1,316,391
Depreciation and amortization	(94,992)	(28,417)	(10,987)	(5,849)	(140,245)	(39,997)	(180,242)
Income (loss) from equity method investees	18,860	(3,381)	759	285	16,523	-	16,523
Additions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	172,838	35,571	13,382	7,632	229,423	53,387	282,810
Six months ended June 30, 2019							
Revenue from contracts with customers	5,826,836	1,275,124	850,694	332,112	8,284,766	9,560	8,294,326
Other revenue external customers	121,034	25,669	34,878	1,682	183,263	-	183,263
Revenue external customers	5,947,870	1,300,793	885,572	333,794	8,468,029	9,560	8,477,589
Inter-segment revenue	975	-	456	82	1,513	(1,513)	-
Revenue	5,948,845	1,300,793	886,028	333,876	8,469,542	8,047	8,477,589
Operating income	801,274	234,165	164,059	17,282	1,216,780	(158,973)	1,057,807
Interest							222,203
Income before income taxes							835,604
Depreciation and amortization	(478,186)	(94,345)	(45,430)	(16,031)	(633,992)	(115,385)	(749,377)
Income (loss) from equity method	45,829	(4,521)	562	644	42,514	-	42,514
Total assets	21,436,56	4,240,496	2,688,054	870,927	29,236,03	2,719,964	31,956,00
thereof investments in equity method	357,756	174,557	97,487	24,322	654,122	-	654,122
Additions of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets	491,051	85,144	45,918	28,806	650,919	153,565	804,484
Six months ended June 30, 2018							
Revenue from contracts with customers	5,639,194	1,275,216	786,192	332,254	8,032,856	7,751	8,040,607
Other revenue external customers	106,568	12,904	27,489	1,766	148,727	-	148,727
Revenue external customers	5,745,762	1,288,120	813,681	334,020	8,181,583	7,751	8,189,334
Inter-segment revenue	1,230	303	318	51	1,902	(1,902)	-
Revenue	5,746,992	1,288,423	813,999	334,071	8,183,485	5,849	8,189,334
Operating income	1,648,181	213,857	152,071	25,283	2,039,392	(141,417)	1,897,975
Interest							(167,641)
Income before income taxes							1,730,334
Depreciation and amortization	(185,647)	(57,278)	(22,146)	(10,429)	(275,500)	(79,736)	(355,236)
Income (loss) from equity method	37,661	(4,715)	1,094	387	34,427	-	34,427
Total assets	16,542,75	3,677,443	2,189,363	684,928	23,094,49	1,950,435	25,044,92
thereof investments in equity method	313,190	178,568	97,718	24,194	613,670	-	613,670
Additions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	314,659	65,976	23,416	11,428	415,479	98,501	513,980

15. Supplementary cash flow information

The following additional information is provided with respect to net cash provided by (used in) investing activities:

Details for net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

in € THOUS

	For the six months ended June 30, 2019	For the six months ended June 30, 2018
Details for acquisitions		
Assets acquired	(2,224,752)	(116,628)
Liabilities assumed	232,886	5,541
Noncontrolling interests subject to put provisions	18,148	-
Noncontrolling interests	30,427	43,526
Non-cash consideration	15,342	5,814
Cash paid	(1,927,949)	(61,747)
Less cash acquired	44,158	2,002
Net cash paid for acquisitions	**(1,883,791)**	**(59,745)**
Cash paid for investments	**(14,793)**	**(245,006)**
Cash paid for intangible assets	**(24,161)**	**(40,793)**
Total cash paid for acquisitions and investments, net of cash acquired, and purchases of intangible assets	**(1,922,745)**	**(345,544)**
Details for divestitures		
Cash received from sale of subsidiaries or other businesses, less cash disposed	17,299	1,662,298
Cash received from divestitures of securities	5,673	83
Cash received from repayment of loans	-	77
Proceeds from divestitures	**22,972**	**1,662,458**

Acquisitions of the last twelve months decreased net income (net income attributable to shareholders of FMC-AG & Co. KGaA) for the six months ended June 30, 2019 by €47,180 (excluding the costs of the acquisitions).

16. Events occurring after the balance sheet date

No significant activities have taken place subsequent to the balance sheet date June 30, 2019 that have a material impact on the key figures and earnings presented. Currently, there are no other significant changes in the Company’s structure, management, legal form or personnel

Corporate governance

The Management Board of the General Partner, represented by Fresenius Medical Care Management AG, and the Supervisory Board of Fresenius Medical Care AG & Co. KGaA issued a compliance declaration pursuant to Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG). The Company has frequently made this declaration available to the public by publishing it on its website:

https://www.freseniusmedicalcare.com/en/investors/corporate-governance/declaration-of-compliance/.

Auditor's report review

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the period ended June 30, 2019 and the interim management report for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 were not audited nor reviewed.

FRESENIUS MEDICAL CARE AG & Co. KGaA

Responsibility Statement

"To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles for interim financial reporting, the interim consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the results of operations, financial position and net assets of the Fresenius Medical Care-Group, and the interim management report of the group includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the group for the remaining months of the financial year."

Hof an der Saale, July 30, 2019

Fresenius Medical Care AG & Co. KGaA

Represented by the General Partner
Fresenius Medical Care Management AG

Management Board

R. Powell	M. Brosnan		Dr. K. Mazur-Hofsäß
Dr. O. Schermeier	W. Valle	K. Wanzek	H. de Wit

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