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

FORM 10-K

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003

Commission file number: 0-26038

RESMED INC
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

98-0152841
(IRS Employer Identification No)

14040 Danielson Street
Poway, CA 92064-6857
United States Of America
(Address of principal executive offices)

(858) 746-2400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class
Common Stock, $.004 Par Value
Rights to Purchase Series A Junior
Participating Preferred Stock

Name of each exchange upon which registered
New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act
None

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulations S-K (S 229.405 of this Chapter) is not contained herein and will not be contained to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of the Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes [x] No [ ]

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of registrant as of September 5, 2003, computed by reference to the closing sale price of such stock on the New York Stock Exchange, was approximately $1,372,490,000. (All directors, executive officers, and 10% stockholders of Registrant are considered affiliates.)

At September 5, 2003, registrant had 33,815,865 shares of Common Stock, $.004 par value, issued and outstanding. This number excludes 425,928 shares held by the registrant as treasury shares.

Portions of registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its November 13, 2003 meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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As used in this 10-K, the terms "we", "us", "our" and "the Company" refer to ResMed Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, unless otherwise stated.

PART I

ITEM 1 BUSINESS

General

We are a leading developer, manufacturer and distributor of medical equipment for treating, diagnosing, and managing sleep disordered breathing, or SDB. SDB includes obstructive sleep apnea, or OSA, and other respiratory disorders that occur during sleep. When we were formed in 1989, our primary purpose was to commercialize a treatment for OSA developed by Professor Colin Sullivan. This treatment, nasal Continuous Positive Airway Pressure, or CPAP, was the first successful noninvasive treatment for OSA. CPAP systems deliver pressurized air, typically through a nasal mask, to prevent collapse of the upper airway during sleep.

Since the development of nasal CPAP, we have developed a number of innovative products for SDB, including airflow generators, diagnostic products, mask systems, headgear and other accessories. Our growth has been fuelled by geographic expansion, increased awareness of SDB as a significant health concern among physicians and patients, and our research and product development effort.

We employ 1,464 people and sell our products in over 60 countries through a combination of wholly owned subsidiaries and independent distributors.

Our web site address is www.resmed.com. We make our periodic reports, together with any amendments, available on our web site, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish the reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Corporate History

ResMed Inc., a Delaware corporation, was formed in March 1994 as the ultimate holding company for our domestic, Australian and European operating subsidiaries. On June 1, 1995, we completed an initial public offering of common stock and on June 2, 1995 our common stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ National Market. On September 30, 1999 we transferred our principal public listing to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), trading under the ticker symbol RMD. On November 25, 1999, we established a secondary listing of our shares via Chess Depositary Instruments, or CDIs, on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX), also under the symbol RMD. Ten CDIs on the ASX represent one share of our common stock on the NYSE. On July 1, 2002, we converted our ASX listing status from a foreign exempt listing to a full listing.

Our Australian subsidiary, ResMed Holdings Limited, was originally organized in 1989 by Dr. Peter Farrell to acquire from Baxter Center for Medical Research Pty Limited, or Baxter, the rights to certain technology relating to CPAP treatment as well as Baxter's existing CPAP device business. Baxter had sold CPAP devices in Australia since 1988, having acquired the rights to the technology in 1987.

Since formation we have acquired a number of operating businesses including Servo Magnetics Inc, Labhardt AG, MAP Medizin Technologie GmbH, Dieter W. Priess Medtechnik, Premium Medical SARL, Innovmedics Pte Ltd and EINAR Egnell AB on May 14, 2002; November 15, 2001; February 16, 2001; February 7, 1996; June 12, 1996; November 1, 1997; and January 31, 2000 respectively. During the 1999 fiscal year we made an equity investment in Medcare Flaga hf (Medcare), based in Iceland. We now market Medcare's polysomnographic products under the Embla and Embletta label in selected countries.

The Market

Sleep is a complex neurological process that includes two distinct states: rapid eye movement, or REM, sleep and non-rapid eye movement, or non-REM, sleep. REM sleep, which is about 20-25% of total sleep experienced by adults, is characterized by a high level of brain activity, bursts of rapid eye movement, increased heart and respiration rates, and paralysis of many muscles. Non-REM sleep is subdivided into four stages that generally parallel sleep depth; stage 1 is the lightest and stage 4 is the deepest.

The upper airway has no rigid support and is held open by active contraction of upper airway muscles. Normally, during REM sleep and deeper levels of non-REM sleep, upper airway muscles relax and the airway narrows. Individuals with narrow upper airways or poor muscle tone are prone to temporary collapses of the upper airway during sleep, or apneas, or near closures of the upper airways, or hypopneas. These breathing irregularities result in a lowering of blood oxygen concentration, causing the central nervous system to react to the lack of oxygen or increased carbon dioxide and signaling the body to respond. Typically, the individual subconsciously arouses from sleep, causing the throat muscles to contract, opening the airway. After a few gasping breaths, blood oxygen levels increase and the individual can resume a deeper sleep until the cycle repeats itself. Sufferers of OSA typically experience ten or more such cycles per hour. While these awakenings greatly impair the quality of sleep, the individual is not normally aware of these disruptions. In addition, OSA has recently been recognized as a cause of hypertension and a significant co-morbidity for heart disease, stroke and diabetes. For example, one recent research study showed that 83% of an adult patient population with drug-resistant hypertension had OSA.

In its "Wake Up America" report to Congress in 1993, the National Commission on Sleep Disorders Research estimated that approximately 40 million individuals in the United States suffer from chronic disorders of sleep and wakefulness, such as sleep apnea, insomnia and narcolepsy. According to this report, sleep apnea is the most common sleep disorder, affecting approximately 20 million individuals in the United States. Despite the high prevalence of OSA, there is a general lack of awareness of OSA among both the medical community and the general public. It is estimated that 10% of those afflicted by OSA know the cause of their excessive daytime sleepiness or other symptoms. Many health care professionals are often unable to diagnose OSA because they are unaware that such non-specific symptoms as excessive daytime sleepiness, snoring, hypertension and irritability are characteristic of OSA.

While OSA has been diagnosed in a broad cross-section of the population, it is predominant among middle-aged men and those who are obese, smoke, consume alcohol in excess or use muscle-relaxing and pain-killing drugs. In addition, patients who are being treated for certain other conditions, including those undergoing dialysis treatment or suffering from diabetes, may have an increased incidence of OSA. Recent studies have also shown that SDB is present in 45% of hypertension patients (including 80% of patients with drug-resistant hypertension), 60% of stroke patients and 50% of patients with congestive heart failure.

Sleep-Disordered Breathing and Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Sleep disordered breathing, or SDB, encompasses all physiological processes that cause detrimental breathing patterns during sleep. Manifestations include Obstructive Sleep Apnea or OSA, central sleep apnea, or CSA, and hypoventilation syndromes that occur during sleep. Hypoventilation syndromes are generally associated with obesity, chronic obstructive lung disease and neuromuscular disease. OSA is the most common form of SDB.

Sleep fragmentation and the loss of the deeper levels of sleep caused by OSA can lead to excessive daytime sleepiness, reduced cognitive function, including memory loss and lack of concentration, depression and irritability. OSA sufferers also may experience an increase in heart rate and an elevation of blood pressure during the cycle of apneas. Several studies indicate that the oxygen desaturation, increased heart rate and elevated blood pressure caused by OSA may be associated with increased risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality due to angina, stroke and heart attack. Patients with OSA have been shown to have impaired daytime performance in a variety of cognitive functions including problem solving, response speed and visual motor coordination, and studies have linked OSA to increased occurrences of traffic and workplace accidents.

Generally, an individual seeking treatment for the symptoms of OSA is referred by a general practitioner to a specialist for further evaluation. The diagnosis of OSA typically requires monitoring the patient during sleep at either a sleep clinic or the patient's home. During overnight testing, respiratory parameters and sleep patterns are monitored along with other vital signs such as heart rate and blood oxygen levels. These tests allow sleep clinicians to detect any sleep disturbances such as apneas, hypopneas or subconscious awakenings. We estimate that there are currently more than 2,500 sleep clinics in the United States, a substantial portion of which are affiliated with hospitals. The number of sleep clinics has expanded significantly from approximately 100 such facilities in 1985.

Existing Therapies

Prior to 1981, the primary treatment for OSA was a tracheotomy, a surgical procedure to cut a hole in the patient’s windpipe to create a channel for airflow. Most recently, surgery has involved either uvulopalatopharyngoplasty ('UPPP'), in which surgery is performed on the upper airway to remove excess tissue and to streamline the shape of the airway, or mandibular advancement, in which the lower jaw is moved forward to widen the patient’s airway. UPPP alone has a poor success rate; however, when performed in conjunction with multi-stage upper airway surgical procedures, a greater success rate has been claimed. These combined procedures, performed by highly specialized surgeons, are expensive and involve prolonged and often painful recovery periods.

CPAP, by contrast, is a non-invasive means of treating OSA. CPAP was first used as a treatment for OSA in 1980 by Dr. Colin Sullivan, the past Chairman of our Medical Advisory Board. CPAP systems were commercialized for treatment of OSA in the United States in the mid 1980's. Today, use of nasal positive airway pressure is generally acknowledged as the most effective and least invasive therapy for managing OSA.

During CPAP treatment, a patient sleeps with a nasal mask connected to a small portable airflow generator that delivers room air at a positive pressure. The patient breathes in air from the flow generator and breathes out through an exhaust port in the mask. Continuous air pressure applied in this manner acts as a pneumatic splint to keep the upper airway open and unobstructed. Sometimes when a patient leaks air through their mouth, a full-face mask may need to be used.

CPAP is not a cure and therefore, must be used on a daily basis as long as treatment is required. Patient compliance has been a major factor in the efficacy of CPAP treatment. Early generations of CPAP units provided limited patient comfort and convenience. Patients experienced soreness from the repeated use of nasal masks and had difficulty falling asleep with the CPAP device operating at the prescribed pressure. In more recent years, product innovations to improve patient comfort and compliance have been developed. These include more comfortable mask systems; delay timers which gradually raise air pressure allowing the patient to fall asleep more easily; bilevel air flow generators, including VPAP systems, which provide different air pressures for inhalation and exhalation; heated humidification systems to make the airflow more comfortable; and auto titration devices which reduce the average pressure delivered during the night.

Business Strategy

We believe that the SDB market will continue to grow in the future due to a number of factors including increasing awareness of OSA, improved understanding of the role of SDB treatment in the management of cardiac, neurologic, metabolic and related disorders, and an increase in home-based diagnosis. Our strategy for expanding our business operations and capitalizing on the growth of the SDB market consists of the following key elements.

Continue Product Development and Innovation. We are committed to ongoing innovation in developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of SDB. We have been a leading innovator of products designed to more effectively treat SDB, increase patient comfort and encourage compliance with prescribed therapy. For example, in 1999 we introduced the Mirage Full Face Mask. This mask contains an inflatable air pocket, which conforms to the patient's facial contours, creating a more comfortable and better seal. Additionally, in 2002 we introduced the AutoSet Spirit flow generator, our second-generation autotitrating device that adapts to the patient's breathing patterns to more effectively treat OSA. We believe that continued product development and innovation are key factors to our ongoing success. Approximately 17% of our employees are devoted to research and development activities. In fiscal year 2003, we invested $20.5 million, or 7.5% of our revenues, in research and development.

Expand Geographic Presence. We market our products in over 60 countries to sleep clinics, home health care dealers and third party payers. We intend to increase our sales and marketing efforts in our principal markets, as well as expand the depth of our presence in other geographic regions.

Increase Public and Clinical Awareness. We intend to continue to expand our existing promotional activities to increase awareness of SDB and our treatment alternatives. These promotional activities target the population with predisposition to SDB as well as primary care physicians and specialists, such as cardiologists, neurologists and pulmonologists. In addition, we also target special interest groups, including the National Stroke Association, the American Heart Association and the National Sleep Foundation.

During fiscal 2002, we donated a total of $2.3 million to the ResMed Sleep Disordered Breathing Foundations in the United States and Australia to further enhance research and awareness of SDB. The Foundations' contributions represent ResMed's commitment to medical research into sleep-disordered breathing, particularly the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea.

Expand into New Clinical Applications. We continually seek to identify new applications of our technology for significant unmet medical needs. Recent studies have established a clinical association between OSA and both stroke and congestive heart failure, and have recognized SDB as a cause of hypertension or high blood pressure. We have developed a device, which has not been approved for sale in the United States, for the treatment of Cheyne-Stokes breathing in patients with congestive heart failure. Currently, 1,000 patients are being treated by this device in Europe with significant improvements in quality of life and heart function. In addition, we maintain close working relationships with a number of prominent physicians to explore new medical applications for our products and technology.

Leverage the Experience of our Management Team and Medical Advisory Board. Our senior management team has extensive experience in the medical device industry in general, and in the field of SDB in particular. Our Medical Advisory Board is comprised of experts in the field of SDB. We intend to continue to leverage the experience and expertise of these individuals to

maintain our innovative approach to the development of products and increase awareness of the serious medical problems caused by SDB.

Products

Our portfolio of products for the treatment of OSA and other forms of SDB includes airflow generators, diagnostic products, mask systems, headgear and other accessories.

Air Flow Generators

We produce CPAP, VPAP and AutoSet systems for the diagnosis, titration and treatment of SDB. The flow generator systems deliver positive airway pressure through a small nasal mask (or sometimes a full-face mask).

Our VPAP units deliver ultra-quiet, comfortable bilevel therapy. There are two preset pressures: a higher pressure as the patient breathes in, and a lower pressure as the patient breathes out. Breathing out against a lower pressure makes treatment more comfortable, particularly for patients who need high pressure levels or for those with impaired breathing ability.

AutoSet systems are based on a proprietary technology to monitor breathing and can also be used in the diagnosis, treatment and management of OSA. CPAP and VPAP air flow generators, together with our diagnostic products, accounted for approximately 54%, 58% and 57% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

AIR FLOW GENERATORS	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF COMMERCIAL INTRODUCTION
VPAP		
VPAP II	Bilevel portable device providing different pressure levels for inhalation and exhalation, improved pressure switching and reduced noise output and spontaneous breath triggering.	March 1996
COMFORT	Bilevel device with limited features.	March 1996
VPAP II ST	Bilevel portable device with spontaneous and spontaneous/timed breath triggering modes of operation.	April 1996
VPAP II ST A	Bilevel device with alarms.	August 1998
VPAP MAX+	Bilevel ventilatory support system for the treatment of adult patients with respiratory insufficiency or respiratory failure.	November 1998
Moritz S#	Bilevel portable device providing different pressure levels for inhalation and exhalation with integrated humidifier.	October 2001*
Moritz ST#	Bilevel ST device with spontaneous and spontaneous/timed breath triggering modes of operation, and with power failure alarms, system with integrated humidifier.	October 2001*
VPAP III	Updated Bilevel Portable device encompassing improved pressure synchronization, spontaneous breath triggering and reduced noise.	April 2003
VPAP III ST	Updated Bilevel ST Portable device encompassing improved pressure synchronization, spontaneous and spontaneous/timed breath triggering modes of operation and reduced noise	April 2003
AutoSet		
AutoSet CS#	Delivers varying degrees of ventilatory assistance to stabilize breathing and reduce Cheyne Stokes respiration in congestive heart failure patients.	December 1998
AutoSet T	Autotitrating device, which continually adjusts CPAP treatment pressure based on patient airway resistance.	March 1999
AutoSet Spirit	Modular, autotitrating device with optional integrated humidifier.	September 2001
Magellan#	Autotitrating device using airway resistance measurement.	March 2003*
CPAP		
Max II nCPAP#	Continuous Positive Pressure flow generator available with or without integrated humidifier. Features low noise and reduced pressure swings.	April 1997*
Minni Max nCPAP#	CPAP device with integrated and attachable humidifier and low noise levels.	March 2000*
ResMed S6 series	Quiet, compact CPAP device with various comfort features.	June 2000
ResMed S7 series	Continuous Positive Pressure flow generator with integrated humidifier.	July 2002

*MAP product, not approved for marketing in the United States.

+ Sold in USA only

Sold outside USA only

Mask Systems

Mask systems are one of the most important elements of SDB treatment systems. Masks are a primary determinant of patient comfort and as such may drive or impede patient compliance with therapy. We have been a consistent innovator in masks, improving patient comfort while minimizing size and weight. Masks, accessories and motors accounted for approximately 46%, 42% and 43% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

MASK PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF COMMERCIAL INTRODUCTION
Mirage Mask	Proprietary mask design with a contoured nasal cushion that adjusts to patient's facial contours. Quiet, light and low profile.	August 1997
Ultra Mirage Mask	Advanced version of the Mirage system with reduced noise characteristics and improved forehead bridge.	June 2000
Mirage Full Face Mask Series 2	Mirage-based full-face mask system. Provides an effective method of applying ventilatory assist Noninvasive Positive Pressure Ventilation therapy. Can be used to address mouth- breathing problems in conventional bilevel or CPAP therapy.	October 2001
Papillon Mask#	Nasal mask with only four major parts, allows simplified handling for patients and distributors.	April 2002*
Mirage Vista Mask	Small nasal mask without forehead supports.	November 2002

* MAP product, not approved for marketing in the United States.
+ Sold in USA only
# Sold outside USA only

Diagnostic Products

We market sleep recorders for the diagnosis and titration of SDB in sleep clinics and hospitals. These diagnostic systems record relevant respiratory and sleep data, which can be analyzed by a sleep specialist or physician who can then tailor an appropriate OSA treatment regimen for the patient.

DIAGNOSTIC PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF COMMERCIAL INTRODUCTION
Poly-MESAM Portable+ Diagnostic System+	Configurable cardio-respiratory polygraphy system up to 8 channels, includes ECG, thorax and abdomen belts, PLMS sensor.	February 1995*
MEPAL Diagnostic+ System	Polysomnography system designed for use in the sleep laboratory.	February 1999*
ResControl	Device to permit remote monitoring and adjustment of ResMed CPAP, VPAP, and AutoSet T air flow generators. An internal pressure transducer enables the clinician to interface with polysomnography to monitor airflow in both titration and diagnostic studies.	September 1999
Embla+	Digital sleep recorder that provides comprehensive sleep diagnosis in a sleep laboratory.	October 1999
Embletta+	Pocket-size digital recorder that performs ambulatory sleep studies.	November 2000
MEPAL *mobil*+ Diagnostic System	Ambulatory polysomnography system.	March 2001*

*MAP product, not approved for marketing in the United States.
+Not manufactured by ResMed.

Accessories and Other Products

To enhance patient comfort, convenience and compliance, we market a variety of other products and accessories. These products include humidifiers, such as the HumidAire and H2i, which connect directly with the CPAP, VPAP and AutoSet flow generators to humidify and heat the air delivered to the patient. Their use prevents the drying of nasal passages that can cause discomfort. Other optional accessories include cold passover humidifiers, carry bags and breathing circuits. MAP also offers a range of accessories, including the Twister remote, an intelligent remote control for use in the sleep lab environment to set and monitor flow generators, the Aero-Click connection system, which allows a quick, simple connect/disconnect between the mask and CPAP air delivery source and the AeroFix headgear, for the comfortable adjustment of masks for CPAP therapy. Since the May 2002 acquisition of Servo Magnetics Inc., we have sold custom electric motors, primarily for use in data storage and aerospace applications.

Product Development and Clinical Trials

We have a strong track record in innovation in the sleep market. In 1989, we introduced our first CPAP device. Since then we have been committed to an ongoing program of product advancement and development. Currently, our product development efforts are focused on not only improving our current product offerings, but also expanding into new product applications. For example, in 1997, we introduced the Mirage Mask. This mask was based on the innovative Bubble Mask technology introduced in 1991, which used the principle of air inflation of the mask cushion to create a more comfortable and better seal by better conforming to patient facial contours.

In 1999, we introduced the AutoSet T flow generator, an autotitrating device that adapts to the patient's breathing patterns to effectively prevent apneas. In 2001, we introduced our next generation autotitrating device, the AutoSet Spirit. The AutoSet Spirit is an autotitrating modular device with optional integrated humidifier. Currently, we are bringing to market the ACTiva nasal mask using our patented Active Cushion Technology, which automatically seals mask leaks. We are also about to launch our improved AutoSet CS II (outside the U.S. only) to treat congestive heart failure patients with significant central sleep apnea.

We continually seek to identify new applications of our technology for significant unmet medical needs. SDB is associated with a number of symptoms beyond excessive daytime sleepiness and irritability. Recent studies have established a clinical association between SDB and hypertension, stroke, and congestive heart failure. We support clinical trials in the United States, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Australia to develop new clinical applications for our technology.

We consult with physicians at major sleep centers throughout the world to identify technological trends in the treatment of SDB. Some of these physicians currently serve on our Medical Advisory Board. New product ideas are also identified by our marketing staff, direct sales force, network of distributors, manufacturers' representatives, customers, and patients. Typically, our internal development staff then perform new product development.

In fiscal years 2003, 2002 and 2001, we invested $20.5 million, $14.9 million and $11.1 million, respectively, on research and development.

Sales and Marketing

We currently market our products in over 60 countries using a network of distributors, independent manufacturers' representatives and our direct sales force. We attempt to tailor our marketing approach to each national market, based on regional awareness of SDB as a health problem, physician referral patterns, consumer preferences and local reimbursement policies.

North America and Latin America. Our products are typically purchased by a home healthcare dealer who then sells the products to the patient. The decision to purchase our products, as opposed those of our competitors, is made or influenced by one or more of the following individuals or organizations: the prescribing physician and his or her staff, the home healthcare dealer, the insurer and the patient. In the United States, our sales and marketing activities are conducted through a field sales organization made up of regional territory representatives, program development specialists, regional sales directors, and independent manufacturers' representatives. Our United States field sales organization markets and sells products to more than 4,000 home health care dealer branch locations throughout the United States. Our direct sales force receives a base salary, plus commissions, while our independent sales representatives receive higher commissions, but no base salary.

We also promote and market our products directly to sleep clinics. Patients who are diagnosed with OSA and prescribed CPAP treatment are typically referred by the diagnosing sleep clinic to a home health care dealer to fill the prescription. The home health care dealer, in consultation with the referring physician, will assist the patient in selecting the equipment, fit the patient with the appropriate mask and set the flow generator pressure to the prescribed level. In the United States, our sales employees and manufacturers' representatives are managed by two regional Sales Directors, our Vice President of Sales and our Chief Operating Officer for the Americas.

Our Canadian and Latin American sales are conducted through independent distributors. Sales in North and Latin America accounted for 48%, 49% and 52% of our net revenues for fiscal years 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Europe. We market our products in most major European countries. We have wholly owned subsidiaries in Germany, France, United Kingdom, Spain, Switzerland, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden and Finland and we use independent distributors to sell our products in other areas of Europe. Distributors are selected in each country based on their knowledge of respiratory medicine and a commitment to SDB therapy. In each country in which we have a subsidiary, a local senior manager is responsible for direct national sales.

Our Executive Vice President is responsible for coordination of all European activities and, in conjunction with local management, the direct sales activity in Europe. Sales in Europe accounted for 42%, 42% and 39% of our total net revenues for fiscal years 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Australia/Rest of World. Marketing in Australia and the rest of the world is the responsibility of our Executive Vice President. Sales in Australia and the rest of the world accounted for 10%, 9% and 9% of our total net revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Other Marketing Efforts. In addition to our, and our distributor's sales efforts, we work with the following cardiovascular disease associations (cardiovascular disease includes Coronary Artery Disease, Congestive Heart Failure, Hypertension, Stroke, and Transient Ischemic Attacks) to raise awareness of the co-morbidity of SDB in cardiovascular disease patients:

(i) National Stroke Association. We have developed a strategic alliance with the National Stroke Association to increase awareness about the high prevalence of SDB in the stroke survivor population.

(ii) American Heart Association. We are working closely with the Western Affiliates of the American Heart Association on a number of local programs to increase awareness and education about SDB. We are also in discussions with the national American Heart/American Stroke associations regarding national programs initially targeting clinicians on the impact of SDB on both heart disease and stroke patients, as well as its role in the development of hypertension, a major risk factor for both heart disease and stroke.

(iii) National Sleep Foundation. The National Sleep Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving public health and safety by raising the level of awareness and education toward sleep related programs and research. We have been an active corporate partner and have supported the National Sleep Foundation for a number of years.

Strategic Alliances

Guidant Corporation. The Guidant Corporation is a world leader in the treatment of cardiac and vascular disease. Guidant and ResMed have entered into an agreement pursuant to which the companies will work together in the areas of sleep-disordered breathing and cardiac rhythm disorders, disease states with a significant patient population overlap. The companies plan to co-market to each other's physician partners and customers, and to collaborate on research and development projects, clinical studies, as well as physician and patient education.

MedCath Corporation. MedCath develops, owns, and operates hospitals in partnership with cardiologists and cardiovascular surgeons. Our alliance will allow MedCath to offer SDB screening, diagnosis, and treatment in conjunction with services currently offered through the company's cardiovascular diagnostic centers.

Medcare. Medcare is a global leader providing sleep diagnostic solutions to sleep service providers and other professionals practicing sleep medicine. Medcare offers a broad range of solutions including the Embla™/Somnologica and REMbrandt™ sleep systems. Medcare products are distributed to over 50 countries worldwide. We distribute Medcare products in selected countries and we have a co-marketing agreement with Medcare for the U.S. and German markets.

We believe that our affiliations and continued work with these organizations raises the awareness of SDB as a significant health concern.

Manufacturing

Our principal manufacturing facilities are located in Sydney, Australia and comprise a 120,000 square feet manufacturing and research and development facility. We also rent some space in nearby buildings. We are in the process of building a new 215,000 square feet manufacturing facility in Sydney, due to be completed in the first half of calendar 2004. Our manufacturing

operations consist primarily of assembly and testing of our flow generators, masks and accessories. Of the numerous raw materials, parts and components purchased for assembly of our therapeutic and diagnostic sleep disorder products, most are off-the-shelf items available from multiple vendors. We generally manufacture to our internal sales forecasts and fill orders as received. Over the last two years the manufacturing processes have been transformed along world class manufacturing guidelines to flow lines staffed by dedicated teams. Each team is responsible for manufacture and quality of their product group and decisions are based on performance and quality measures including customer feedback.

Our quality management system is based upon the requirements of ISO 9001, EN46001 (European Medical Standards), FDA Quality System Regulations for medical devices (21 CFR part 820) and the Medical Device Directive (93/42/EEC). Our Sydney, Australia facility is accredited to ISO 9001 and EN46001 and our San Diego, California facility is accredited to ISO 9002 and EN46002. These two sites have third party audits conducted by the ISO certification bodies at regular intervals.

Our German manufacturing operation based in Munich operates in a facility of approximately 24,000 square feet. This facility is accredited to ISO 9001 and EN46001 and primarily assembles and tests flow generators for sale by our subsidiary MAP GmbH. Appropriate quality controls monitor and measure product assembly and performance.

In addition to our Australian and German manufacturing operations we also manufacture high quality electric motors for both our flow generator devices and external customers, primarily in the data storage and aerospace sectors, at our Servo Magnetics Inc. (SMI) facility at Canoga Park, California. The SMI facility is approximately 35,500 square feet.

Third-Party Reimbursement

The cost of medical care in many of the countries in which we operate is funded in substantial part by government and private insurance programs. Although we do not generally receive payments for our products directly from these payers, our success in major markets is dependent upon the ability of patients to obtain adequate reimbursement for our products.

In the United States, our products are purchased primarily by home health care dealers, hospitals or sleep clinics, which then invoice third-party payers directly. Domestic third-party payers include Medicare, Medicaid, and corporate health insurance plans. These payers may deny reimbursement if they determine that a device is not used in accordance with cost-effective treatment methods, or is experimental, unnecessary or inappropriate. The long-term trend towards managed health care, or legislative proposals to reform health care, could control or significantly influence the purchase of health care services and products and could result in lower prices for our products.

In the United States, we sell our products primarily to home health care dealers and to sleep clinics; we do not file claims and bill governmental programs and other third-party payers directly for reimbursement for our products. Nevertheless, we are still subject to laws and regulations relating to governmental programs, and any violation of these laws and regulations could result in civil and criminal penalties, including fines.

In particular, the federal Anti-Kickback Law prohibits persons from knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, to induce either the referral of an individual, or the furnishing, recommending or arranging for a good or service, for which payment may be made under a Federal healthcare program such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The government has interpreted this law broadly to apply to the marketing and

sales activities of manufacturers and distributors like us. Many states have adopted laws similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Law. We are also subject to other federal and state fraud laws applicable to payment from any third-party payer. These laws prohibit persons from knowingly and willfully filing false claims or executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third-party payers. These laws may apply to manufacturers and distributors who provide information on coverage, coding and reimbursement of their products to persons who bill third-party payers. We continuously strive to comply with these laws and believe that our arrangements do not violate these laws. Liability may still arise from the intentions or actions of the parties with whom we do business or from a different governmental agency interpretation of the laws.

In some foreign markets, such as Spain, France and Germany, government reimbursement is currently available for purchase or rental of our products, however, subject to constraints such as price controls or unit sales limitations. In Australia and in some other foreign markets, there is currently limited or no reimbursement for devices that treat OSA.

Service and Warranty

We generally offer one-to-two year limited warranties on our flow generator products. Warranties on mask systems are for 90 days. In most markets, we rely on our distributors to repair our products with parts supplied by us. In the United States, home health care dealers generally arrange shipment of products to our San Diego facility for repair.

We receive returns of our products from the field for various reasons. We believe that the level of returns experienced to date is consistent with levels typically experienced by manufacturers of similar devices. We provide for warranties and returns based on historical data.

Competition

The markets for our products are highly competitive. We believe that the principal competitive factors in all of our markets are product features, reliability and price. Customer support, reputation and efficient distribution are also important factors.

We compete on a market-by-market basis with various companies, some of which have greater financial, research, manufacturing and marketing resources than ourselves. In the United States, our principal market, Respironics, Inc., DeVilbiss, a division of Sunrise Medical Inc., and Nellcor Puritan Bennett, a subsidiary of Tyco Inc., are the primary competitors for our CPAP products. Our principal European competitors are also Respironics, DeVilbiss, and Nellcor Puritan Bennett, as well as regional European manufacturers. The disparity between our resources and those of our competitors may increase as a result of the recent trend towards consolidation in the health care industry. In addition, our products compete with surgical procedures and dental appliances designed to treat OSA and other SDB related respiratory conditions. The development of new or innovative procedures or devices by others could result in our products becoming obsolete or noncompetitive, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any product developed by us that gains regulatory clearance will have to compete for market acceptance and market share. An important factor in such competition may be the timing of market introduction of competitive products. Accordingly, the relative speed with which we can develop products, complete clinical testing and regulatory clearance processes and supply commercial quantities of the product to the market are expected to be important competitive factors. In

addition, our ability to compete will continue to be dependent on the extent to which we are successful in protecting our patents and other intellectual property.

Patents and Proprietary Rights and Related Litigation

Through our subsidiaries ResMed Limited, Medizintechnik fur Arzt und Patient GmbH and SMI, we own or have licensed rights to 108 issued United States patents (including 24 design patents) and 135 issued foreign patents. In addition, there are 139 pending United States patent applications (including 23 design patent applications) and 249 pending foreign patent applications. Some of these patents and patent applications relate to significant aspects and features of our products. These include U.S. patents relating to our CPAP devices, a delay timer system, the Bubble Mask, and an automated means of varying air pressure based upon a patient's changing needs during nightly use, such as that employed in our AutoSet device.

Of our patents, four United States patents and three foreign patents are due to expire in the next five years, with one foreign patent due to expire in each of the years 2004, 2005 and 2007 and two United States patents in 2007 and one United States patent in each of the years 2005 and 2008. We believe that the expiration of these patents will not have a material adverse impact on our competitive position.

We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets, trade marks and non-disclosure agreements to protect our proprietary technology and rights. Our subsidiary, ResMed Limited, is pursuing infringement actions against a competitor and is investigating possible infringement by others. See Item 3 - "Legal Proceedings".

Additional litigation may be necessary to attempt to enforce patents issued to us, to protect our rights, or to defend third-party claims of infringement by us of the proprietary rights of others. Patent laws regarding the enforceability of patents vary from country to country. Therefore, there can be no assurance that patent issues will be uniformly resolved, or that local laws will provide us with consistent rights and benefits.

Government Regulations

Our products are subject to extensive regulation particularly as to safety, efficacy and adherence to FDA Quality System Regulation, or QSR, and related manufacturing standards. Medical device products are subject to rigorous FDA and other governmental agency regulations in the United States and regulations of relevant foreign agencies abroad. The FDA regulates the introduction, manufacture, advertising, labeling, packaging, marketing, distribution, and record keeping for such products, in order to ensure that medical products distributed in the United States are safe and effective for their intended use. In addition, the FDA is authorized to establish special controls to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of most devices. Non compliance with applicable requirements can result in import detentions, fines, civil penalties, injunctions, suspensions or losses of regulatory approvals, recall or seizure of products, operating restrictions, refusal of the government to approve product export applications or allow us to enter into supply contracts, and criminal prosecution.

The FDA requires that a manufacturer introducing a new medical device or a new indication for use of an existing medical device obtain either a Section 510(k) premarket notification clearance or a premarket approval, or PMA, prior to it being introduced into the U.S. market. Our products currently marketed in the United States are marketed in reliance on 510(k) pre-marketing clearances as either Class I or Class II devices. The process of obtaining a Section 510(k) clearance generally

requires the submission of performance data and often clinical data, which in some cases can be extensive, to demonstrate that the device is "substantially equivalent" to a device that was on the market prior to 1976 or to a device that has been found by the FDA to be "substantially equivalent" to such a pre-1976 device. As a result, FDA approval requirements may extend the development process for a considerable length of time. In addition, in some cases, the FDA may require additional review by an advisory panel, which can further lengthen the process. The PMA process, which is reserved for new devices that are not substantially equivalent to any predicate device and for high risk devices or those that are used to support or sustain human life, may take several years and requires the submission of extensive performance and clinical information.

As a medical device manufacturer, all of our domestic and Australian manufacturing facilities are subject to inspection on a routine basis by the FDA. We believe that our design, manufacturing and quality control procedures are in substantial compliance with the FDA's regulatory requirements. MAP's facilities are not subject to FDA regulation, because none of MAP's products is currently marketed in the United States.

Sales of medical devices outside the United States are subject to regulatory requirements that vary widely from country to country. Approval for sale of our medical devices in Europe is through the CE mark process. Where appropriate, our products are CE marked to the European Union's Medical Device Directive. Under the CE marketing scheme, our products are classified as either Class I or Class II; our devices are listed in the United States with FDA; in Australia with the Therapeutic Goods Administration, or TGA; and in Canada with Health Canada.

Employees

As of June 30, 2003, we had 1,464 employees or full time consultants, of which 540 persons were employed in warehousing and manufacturing, 252 in research and development, 672 in sales, marketing and administration. Of our employees and consultants, 705 were located in Australia, 349 in the United States, 363 in Europe and 47 in Asia.

We believe that the success of our business will depend, in part, on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel. None of our employees is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We believe that our relationship with our employees is good.

Medical Advisory Board

Our Medical Advisory Board, consists of physicians specializing in the field of sleep disordered breathing. Medical Advisory Board Members meet as a group twice a year with members of our senior management and members of our research and marketing departments to advise us on technology trends in SDB and other developments in sleep disorders medicine. Medical Advisory Board members are also available to consult on an as-needed basis with our senior management. In alphabetical order, Medical Advisory Board members include:

Claudio Bassetti, MD, is a neurologist with expertise in sleep, sleep medicine, stroke, and cerebrovascular disease. He is a leader in studying the implications of SDB on stroke and is Head of the Neurology Outpatient Clinics and Vice-Chairman of the Neurology Department at the University Hospital, Zurich. Dr. Bassetti is a member of the American Academy of Neurology, the American Sleep Disorders Association, and ex-member of the scientific committee of the European Sleep Research Society. He is also a member of boards of the Swiss Societies of Neurology, Neuroscience and Sleep and sits on the editorial boards of European Neurology, Journal of Sleep

Research, Sleep Medicine, and Swiss Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry. Dr. Bassetti has produced over 100 publications.

Michael Coppola, MD is a leading pulmonary critical care and sleep disorders physician and is President of Springfield Medical Associates, a multi-specialty medical group in Springfield, Massachusetts. He is an attending physician at Baystate Medical Center and Mercy Hospital in Springfield, Massachusetts and a Fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians. Dr. Coppola is also the Medical Director of Sleep Avenue, a sleep-disordered breathing specialty company, and Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at Tufts University School of Medicine.

Terence M. Davidson, MD, FACS is Professor of Surgery in the Division of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery at the University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine. He is Section Chief of Head and Neck Surgery at the Veterans Administration San Diego Healthcare System and Associate Dean for Continuing Medical Education at UCSD. He is also director of the UCSD Head and Neck Surgery Sleep Clinic in La Jolla, California.

Anthony N. DeMaria, MD is Professor of Medicine and Chief, Division of Cardiology at the University of California, San Diego, specializing in cardiac imaging techniques, particularly echocardiography. He is a Diplomat in the American Board of Internal Medicine and is board certified by the Subspecialty Board in Cardiovascular Disease. He is Past President of both the American College of Cardiology and the American Society of Echocardiography. Dr. DeMaria is currently the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the American College of Cardiology and has authored or co-authored over 400 articles for medical journals.

Neil J. Douglas, MD, DSc, FRCP, is Professor of Respiratory and Sleep Medicine, University of Edinburgh, an Honorary Consultant Physician, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and Director of the Scottish National Sleep Laboratory. He is Vice President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Chairman of the British Sleep Foundation, past Chairman of the British Sleep Society, and past Secretary of the British Thoracic Society. Dr. Douglas has published over 200 papers on breathing during sleep.

Nicholas Hill, MD, is Professor of Medicine at Tufts University School of Medicine and Chief, Pulmonary, Critical Care and Sleep Division, Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston. He is a Fellow and Chair of the Home Care Network in the American College of Chest Physicians and a member of the Leadership Committee for the Pulmonary Circulation Assembly and is chair elect of the Program Committee for the Critical Care Assembly of the American Thoracic Society. He is also a member of the Planning and Program Review Committees of the American Thoracic Society. Dr. Hill's main research interests are in the acute and chronic applications of noninvasive positive pressure ventilation for treating lung disease.

Barry J. Make, MD, is Director, Emphysema Center and Pulmonary Rehabilitation National Jewish Medical and Research Center, and Professor of Pulmonary Sciences and Critical Care Medicine of the University of Colorado School of Medicine. He has served on numerous national and international committees for respiratory diseases. Dr. Make's research and clinical investigations have resulted in a large number of publications on mechanisms, treatment, and rehabilitation of chronic respiratory disorders.

Barbara Phillips, MD, MSPH, FCCP, is Professor of Pulmonary, Critical Care, and Sleep Medicine at the University of Kentucky College of Medicine. She directs the Sleep Center, Sleep Clinics, and Sleep Fellowship at the Samaritan Sleep Center in Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Phillips serves as a Board member of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine and of the National Sleep

Foundation. She has been a recipient of a Sleep Academic Award from the National Institutes of Health, president of the American Board of Sleep Medicine, and a member of the Advisory Board to the National Center of Sleep Disorders Research. Her research interests are the epidemiology of sleep-disordered breathing and sleep disorders in the aged.

Helmut Teschler, MD, Helmut Teschler, MD, is Associate Professor of Medicine and Head of the Department of Respiratory Medicine, High Dependency Unit, and Centre of Sleep Medicine at the Ruhrlandklinik, Medical Faculty, University of Essen, Germany. He is a Fellow of each of the following associations: German Pneumology Society, American Thoracic Society, European Respiratory Society and American Sleep Disorders Association.

J. Woodrow Weiss, MD, is Associate Professor of Medicine and Co-Chairman of the Division of Sleep Medicine at Harvard Medical School as well as Chief, Pulmonary, Critical Care, and Sleep Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts. He is an internationally recognized researcher in sleep-disorders medicine.

B. Tucker Woodson, MD, FACS, is Professor of Otolaryngology and Communication Sciences at the Medical College of Wisconsin, a Diplomat of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery and the American College of Surgeons. He is the Director of the Medical College of Wisconsin/Froedert Memorial Lutheran Hospital Center for Sleep. Dr. Woodson also sits on multiple committees for the American Academy of Sleep Medicine and American Academy of Otolaryngology.

ITEM 2 PROPERTIES

Our principal executive offices and U.S. distribution facilities, consisting of approximately 144,000 square feet, are located in Poway (North San Diego County), California in a building we own. We lease facilities for our manufacturing operations at North Ryde, in Sydney, Australia in a 120,000 square foot facility and some smaller nearby buildings and in Canoga Park, California in a 35,500 square foot facility.

Sales and warehousing facilities are leased in Abingdon, England; Moenchengladbach, Germany; Lyon, France; Basel, Switzerland; Trollhaettan, Sweden; Helsinki, Finland and Singapore. Prior to moving our executive offices and distribution facilities to Poway, California, we leased space for this purpose in San Diego, California. Our lease on those premises expires in 2005. In August 2000, we began subleasing those premises to another company.

MAP's principal offices are located in Munich Germany in a 45,000 square foot facility leased by us. MAP's subsidiaries also lease sales and warehouse facilities in Lyss, Switzerland; Villach, Austria and s'Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands.

In April 2002, we purchased a 30-acre site in Sydney, Australia on which we are developing a new manufacturing facility due for completion in fiscal 2004. Construction of the new manufacturing plant commenced in January 2003 and is currently expected to be completed in the first half of calendar 2004.

ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company was engaged in litigation relating to the enforcement and defense of certain of its patents during the fiscal year.

1995 Litigation with Respironics. In January 1995, our subsidiary, ResMed Limited, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California seeking monetary damages from and injunctive relief against Respironics, Inc. for alleged infringement of three of its patents. In February 1995, Respironics filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, against ResMed Limited seeking a declaratory judgment that Respironics, Inc. does not infringe claims of these patents and that ResMed Limited's patents are invalid and unenforceable. The Respironics complaint also made the University of Sydney a party as the University of Sydney is the assignee of one of the patents in suit; ResMed Limited is the exclusive licensee of that patent. The two actions were combined and are proceeding in the Western District of Pennsylvania. In June 1996, ResMed Limited filed an additional complaint against Respironics for infringement of a fourth ResMed patent, and that complaint was consolidated with the earlier action.

The Court has granted three partial summary judgment motions, finding that Respironics does not infringe three of the four patents at issue. In December 1999, in response to the Court's ruling on Respironics, Inc.'s third summary judgment motion, the parties jointly stipulated to a dismissal of charges of infringement under the fourth ResMed patent, with ResMed reserving the right to reassert the charges in the event of a favorable ruling on appeal of the third partial summary judgment. On September 9, 2003, the court vacated the summary judgments.

ResMed and Respironics have agreed to settle this action. ResMed and Respironics will dismiss all claims in the action with prejudice.

2002 Litigation with Fisher & Paykel Healthcare. On August 26, 2002, ResMed Inc., ResMed Corp. and ResMed Limited filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, in San Diego against Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Inc and Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Limited ("Fisher & Paykel Healthcare"). ResMed's amended complaint sought a judgment that selected Fisher & Paykel Healthcare mask products infringe patents held by ResMed. The complaint further charged the defendants with the copying of ResMed proprietary mask technology and alleges violations of the Lanham Act, trademark and trade dress infringement and common law violations relating to the appearance of ResMed mask products.

On May 6, 2003, ResMed and Fisher & Paykel Healthcare agreed to settle this patent infringement lawsuit. In accordance with the settlement, Fisher & Paykel introduced a new design of its mask in the United States by August 1, 2003 and ResMed will not assert intellectual property claims against the new mask. In addition, Fisher & Paykel may continue to sell its existing masks outside the United States until October 1, 2003, under license from ResMed, until it introduces the new version there. ResMed has dismissed the lawsuit with prejudice.

2002 Litigation with Respironics. On October 11, 2002, ResMed Inc, ResMed Corp, and ResMed Limited filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, in San Diego against Respironics, Inc. ResMed's suit seeks a judgment that certain of Respironics' mask products (Contour Deluxe, Comfort Classic, Comfort Select, and Image3 masks) infringe patents held by ResMed. The complaint further charges Respironics with copying ResMed's proprietary mask technology, and alleges violation of the Lanham Act, trademark and trade dress infringement, and common law violations relating to the appearance of ResMed's mask products. ResMed seeks an injunction and damages. On March 4, 2003, the Court denied Respironics' motion to transfer the case to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On October 16, 2002 Respironics, Inc. filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, against ResMed Limited seeking a declaratory judgment that Respironics,

Inc. does not infringe the patents that are the subject of ResMed's October 11, 2002 complaint filed in San Diego, that such patents are invalid and unenforceable and that Respironics has not committed any other trademark, trade dress or common law violations. On July 29, 2003, the court ordered the case transferred to the US District Court for the Southern District of California.

ResMed and Respironics have agreed to settle both lawsuits involved in the 2002 Litigation. ResMed and Respironics will file a stipulation to dismiss all claims in the actions with prejudice.

Other Litigation. In addition to the matters described above, in the normal course of business, we are subject to routine litigation incidental to our business. While the results of this litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that their final outcome will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

ITEM 4 SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II

ITEM 5 MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock commenced trading on June 2, 1995 on the NASDAQ National Market under the symbol "RESM". On September 30, 1999, we transferred our primary listing to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol "RMD". The following table sets forth for the fiscal periods indicated the high and low closing prices for the common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

	2003		2002	
	High	Low	High	Low
Quarter One, ended September 30	$33.63	$24.89	$60.95	$45.90
Quarter Two, ended December 31	34.13	27.63	61.75	50.47
Quarter Three, ended March 31	33.87	29.67	53.15	36.36
Quarter Four, ended June 30	41.95	32.00	40.34	24.70

As of September 5, 2003, there were 76 holders of record of our common stock. We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock since our initial public offering of our common stock and we do not currently intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We anticipate that all of our earnings and other cash resources, if any, will be retained for the operation and expansion of our business and for general corporate purposes.

Sale of Unregistered Securities

On June 20, 2001, we issued $150.0 million of 4% convertible subordinated notes due 2006 to initial purchasers including Merrill Lynch and Deutsche Banc Alex Brown Inc., William Blair & Company, LLC, Macquarie Bank, and UBS Warburg LLC. The discount to the initial purchasers on their purchase of the notes was $4.7 million. On July 3, 2001, we issued an additional $30.0 million in notes to the initial purchasers upon exercise of the initial purchasers' over allotment option, with an additional discount to the initial purchasers of $0.9 million. This increased the total amount of

convertible subordinated notes issued to $180.0 million, with a total discount to the initial purchasers of $5.6 million.

During fiscal 2003 and 2002, we repurchased $10.0 million and $56.8 million face value of our convertible subordinated notes respectively. The total purchase price of the notes was $9.4 million and $49.1 million, including $0.2 million and $0.6 million in accrued interest. We recognized a gain of $0.3 million and $4.0 million, net of tax of $0.2 million and $2.5 million, on these transactions. At June 30, 2003, we had convertible subordinated notes outstanding of $113.25 million.

The notes and the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes (the "Securities") were not registered under the Securities Act or any other state or foreign securities laws at the time of issue. The notes were offered and sold only to "qualified institutional buyers" as defined in Rule 144A or in offshore transactions outside the United States that met the requirements of Rule 903 of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Securities were subsequently registered for resale under the Securities Act (Registration No. 333-70500) effective October 9, 2001; and consequently the Securities may be resold in accordance with the prospectus that is part of the registration statement by the selling security holders named in the prospectus or a supplement to the prospectus. Other sales of the Securities may only be made in compliance with the registration requirements of the Securities Act and all other applicable securities laws, or pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and any other applicable securities laws.

The notes are subject to an indenture between us and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as trustee. The notes are convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time on or prior to maturity, into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of $60.60 per share, which is equal to a conversion rate of 16.5017 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes. The conversion price is subject to adjustment. The notes bear interest at 4% per year, payable semiannually on June 20 and December 20 of each year.

We may redeem some or all of the notes at any time before June 20, 2004 at a redemption price of $1,000 per $1,000 principal amount of notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, if (a) the closing price of our common stock has exceeded 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date of mailing of the provisional redemption notice and (b) a shelf registration statement covering resale of the notes and the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes is effective and available for use and expected to remain effective and available for use for the 30 days following the provisional redemption date. Upon any such provisional redemption, we will make an additional payment in cash equal to $166.67 per $1,000 principal amount of notes, less the amount of any interest actually paid on the notes before the provisional redemption date.

We may also redeem some or all of the notes at any time on or after June 20, 2004, but prior to June 20, 2005, at a redemption price equal to 101.6% of the principal amount of notes redeemed and at any time after June 19, 2005, at a redemption price equal to 100.8% of the principal amount of notes redeemed, plus in any case, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, if the closing price of our common stock has exceeded 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date of mailing of the optional redemption notice.

The notes are general unsecured obligations and are subordinated to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and will be effectively subordinated to all of the indebtedness and liabilities of

our subsidiaries. The indenture governing the notes will not limit the incurrence by us or our subsidiaries of senior indebtedness or other indebtedness. The notes mature on June 20, 2006.

On May 14, 2002, we issued 853,448 shares of our common stock to one individual as partial consideration for our acquisition of Servo Magnetics Incorporated. We relied on the exemption from registration provided under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. No solicitation was made in connection with this issuance, other than negotiation of the acquisition, and we obtained representations from the recipient regarding his investment intent, experience and sophistication. These shares were subsequently registered for resale under the Securities Act (Registration No. 335-100825), effective March 26, 2003; and consequently the shares may be resold in accordance with the prospectus that was part of the Registration Statement by the selling stockholder named in the prospectus or in a supplement to the prospectus.

Other sales of the shares may only be made in compliance with the registration requirements of the Securities Act and all other applicable securities laws, or pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and any other applicable securities laws.

ITEM 6 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes certain selected consolidated financial data for, and as of the end of, each of the fiscal years in the five-year period ended June 30, 2003. The data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes included elsewhere in this Report.

Consolidated Statement of Income Data:	Years Ended June 30				
(In thousands, except per share data)	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Net revenues	$273,570	$204,076	$155,156	$115,615	$88,627
Cost of sales	100,483	70,827	50,377	36,991	29,416
Gross profit	173,087	133,249	104,779	78,624	59,211
Selling, general and administrative expenses	85,313	64,481	49,364	36,987	27,414
Research and development expenses	20,534	14,910	11,146	8,499	6,542
In-process research and development write off	-	350	17,677	-	-
Donations to Research Foundations	-	2,349	-	-	-
Provision for restructure	-	-	550	-	-
Total operating expenses	105,847	82,090	78,737	45,486	33,956
Income from operations	67,240	51,159	26,042	33,138	25,255
Other income (expenses):					
Interest income (expense), net	(2,549)	(3,224)	(762)	801	779
Government grants	-	-	72	279	833
Other, net	1,907	108	1,962	(52)	(2,290)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	529	6,549	-	-	-
Total other income (expenses)	(113)	3,433	1,272	1,028	(678)
Income before income taxes	67,127	54,592	27,314	34,166	24,577
Income taxes	21,398	17,086	15,684	11,940	8,475
Net income	$45,729	$37,506	$11,630	$22,226	$16,102
Basic earnings per share	$1.38	$1.17	$0.37	$0.74	$0.55
Diluted earnings per share	$1.33	$1.10	$0.35	$0.69	$0.52
Basic shares outstanding	33,054	32,174	31,129	30,153	29,416
Diluted shares outstanding	34,439	34,080	33,484	32,303	31,068

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: (In thousands)	As of June 30 2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Working capital	$191,322	$142,809	$144,272	$47,550	$32,529
Total assets	459,595	376,191	288,090	115,594	89,889
Long-term debt, less current maturities	113,250	123,250	150,000	-	-
Total stockholders' equity	286,433	192,930	100,366	93,972	71,647

ITEM 7 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with selected financial data and consolidated financial statements and notes, included herein.

We design, manufacture and market equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of sleep disordered breathing conditions, including obstructive sleep apnea. Our net revenues are generated from the sale and rental of our various flow generator devices, nasal mask systems, accessories and other products, and, to a lesser extent from royalties and sales of custom motors.

We have invested significant resources in research and development and product enhancement. Since 1989, we have developed several innovations to the original CPAP device to increase patient comfort and to improve ease of product use. We have been developing products for automated treatment, titration and monitoring of OSA, such as the AutoSet T and AutoSet Spirit flow generators.

Business Acquisitions

1. Fiscal year ended June 30, 2003

John Stark and Associates. On July 24, 2002 we acquired the business of John Stark and Associates, our Texas representative, for total consideration of $0.3 million in cash. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of John Stark and Associates were included within our consolidated financial statements from July 24, 2002. An amount of $0.3 million, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired of $nil, has been recorded as goodwill.

2. Fiscal year ended June 30, 2002

Labhardt Acquisition. On November 15, 2001, we acquired all the common stock of Labhardt AG, our Swiss distributor, for total cash consideration, including acquisition costs, of $5.5 million.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of Labhardt AG have been included in our consolidated financial statements from November 15, 2001. An amount of $4.2 million, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of $1.3 million, has been recorded as goodwill.

SMI Acquisition. On May 14, 2002, we acquired all of the common stock of Servo Magnetics Incorporated ("SMI") through a merger with our wholly-owned subsidiary, Servo Magnetics Acquisitions Inc, for total consideration, including acquisition costs, of $32.6 million. Consideration included the issue of 853,448 shares for fair value of $24.8 million with the balance of the acquisition price paid in cash. Upon consummation of the merger, the surviving corporation, Servo Magnetics Acquisition Inc., changed its name to Servo Magnetics Inc.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of SMI have been included in our consolidated financial statements from May 14, 2002. An amount of $30.7 million, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of $1.9 million, has been recorded as goodwill.

Purchased in-process research and development of $0.4 million was expensed upon acquisition of SMI because technological feasibility of the products under development had not been established and no further alternative uses existed. The value of in-process technology was calculated by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been established, estimating the costs to develop the purchased in process technology into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from such products, discounting the net cash flows to present value, and applying the reduced percentage completion of the projects thereto. The discount rate used in the analysis was 19% and was based on the risk profile of the acquired assets.

Purchased research and development projects related to electrical motor systems used in our flow generator devices and other medical and data storage equipment. Key assumptions used in the analysis included gross margins of 34%. As of the date of acquisition, new motor systems for use in medical and health applications were expected to be completed and commercially available by 2004. These projects have estimated costs to complete totalling approximately $0.5 million.

We believe that the assumptions used to value the acquired intangible assets were reasonable at the time of acquisition. No assurance can be given, however, that the underlying assumptions used to estimate expected project revenues, development costs or profitability, or events associated with such projects, will transpire as estimated. For these reasons, among others, actual results may vary from the projected results.

3. Fiscal year ended June 30, 2001

MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH (MAP). On February 16, 2001 our wholly-owned German Subsidiary, ResMed Beteiligungs GmbH, acquired all the common stock of MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH ("MAP") for total consideration, including acquisition costs, of $55.4 million. MAP is a leading German designer, manufacturer and distributor of medical devices for the diagnosis and treatment of SDB, with a particular focus on OSA.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of MAP have been included in our consolidated financial statements from February 16, 2001. An amount of $47.1 million, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired, has been recorded as goodwill.

Purchased in-process research and development of $17.7 million was expensed upon acquisition of MAP because technological feasibility of the products under development had not been established and no further alternative uses existed. The value of in-process technology was calculated by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been established, estimating the costs to develop the purchased in-process technology into commercially viable

products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from such products, discounting the net cash flows to present value, and applying the reduced percentage completion of the projects thereto. The discount rates used in the analysis were between 27% and 33% and were based on the risk profile of the acquired assets.

All purchased research and development projects related to medical equipment for the treatment of sleep disordered breathing, primarily for the development of mask interface systems and autotitrating devices for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea and associated disorders. Key assumptions used in the analysis included gross margins ranging from 70% to 80%. As of the date of acquisition, the mask interface systems were expected to be completed and commercially available in 2002 and versions of the autotitrating devices between 2003 and 2005. These projects had estimated costs to complete totalling approximately $2.0 million.

We believe that the assumptions used to value the acquired intangible assets were reasonable at the time of acquisition. No assurance can be given, however, that the underlying assumptions used to estimate expected project revenues, development costs or profitability, or events associated with such projects, will transpire as estimated. For these reasons, among others, actual results may vary from the projected results.

During the December 2001, we paid an amount of $1.4 million as final consideration associated with the purchase of MAP. The amount has been recorded as goodwill.

In-Process Research and Development Charge. On acquisition of MAP in February 2001, we recognized as an expense a charge of $17.7 million with respect to five in-process research and development programs under active development by MAP at date of acquisition. The five projects were:

(i) A single-walled nasal cushion mask system
(ii) New headgear system
(iii) Standalone active humidifier
(iv) An autotitration CPAP device for treatment of OSA
(v) A new OSA diagnostic device

The status of each project as at June 30, 2003 is as noted below:

(i) Single-walled nasal cushion - The nasal cushion under development by MAP on acquisition was due for release in October 2001. Delays in the design and manufacturing process delayed the release for seven months, until April 2002. The delay in release of the product was not significant over its expected life cycle, and has made no significant impact on the net return assumptions used in the initial in-process research and development model. Since release, the product (now referred to as the Papillon) has met or exceeded sales forecasts.

(ii) New headgear - The new headgear product line was withheld to coincide with the release of the Papillon mask system in April 2002 and so was also seven months behind schedule in projected release dates. Since release, the new headgear system has exceeded original sales projections and continues to meet or exceed initial expectations.

(iii) Standalone active humidifier - Due to other priorities and to the introduction of integrated humidification flow generator devices by a number of competitors during fiscal 2002, we have delayed the standalone humidifier project.

Given the relatively small revenue forecast of the product line in the IPR&D model, the financial impact of this project is not material to our business or the net return of the MAP acquisition.

(iv) Autotitration CPAP device - The main product development effort of MAP since acquisition has been the completion of the Autotitration CPAP flow generator specified in the initial in-process research and development charge. This project experienced some delays due to the complexity of the software algorithm development process and associated electronics. MAP released the product in November 2002; since release, sales of the product (now referred to as Magellan) have been within expectations.

(v) OSA diagnostic device - MAP's new diagnostic device remains on target for initial market release in Calendar 2003, although the forecasted release date of March 2003 was not achieved. We remain confident in the capacity of the diagnostic algorithm to significantly enhance the diagnostic process, and remain confident in the potential of the product to significantly impact the treatment and diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea in the German market.

As at June 30, 2003, three of the five programs have been completed with the release of the Papillon mask system, upgraded headgear and the Magellan automated flow generator device. All three products are generating sales revenue consistent with our original expectations and assumptions used in calculating the in-process research and development charge. We expect to release products with respect to both remaining in-process research and development programs over the next twelve-month period, which is generally consistent with our original expectations.

Given the successful completion of the above research programs and performance of the associated product lines, we remain confident in the assumptions used to determine the in-process research and development charge and, as a result, the net return of the MAP acquisition.

Tax Expense. Our income tax rate is governed by the laws of the regions in which our income is recognized. To date, a substantial portion of our income has been subject to income tax in Australia where the statutory rate was 30% in fiscal 2003 and 2002; and was 34% in fiscal 2001. During fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001, our effective tax rate has fluctuated between approximately 31% and approximately 57%. These fluctuations have resulted from, and future effective tax rates will depend upon, numerous factors, including the amount of research and development expenditures for which a 125% Australian tax deduction is available, the level of non-deductible expenses, and the use of available net operating loss carryforward deductions and other tax credits or benefits available to us under applicable tax laws.

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 2003, Compared to Fiscal Year Ended June 30 2002

Net Revenues. Net revenue increased for the year ended June 30, 2003 to $273.6 million from $204.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2002, an increase of $69.5 million or 34%.

The increase in net revenue was attributable to an increase in unit sales of our flow generators and accessories. Sales also benefited from an appreciation of international currencies against the US dollar (increasing sales by approximately $16.8 million) and inclusion of sales of $6.5 million from Servo Magnetics Inc. (SMI), the subsidiary we acquired in May 2002. Net revenue in North and Latin America increased to $130.7 million from $100.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 respectively. This growth primarily reflects increased public and physician awareness of sleep-disordered breathing. Net revenue in international markets increased to $142.8 million from $103.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 respectively. International sales growth for the year ended June 30, 2003 reflects organic growth in the overall sleep disordered breathing market, appreciation of international currencies against the U.S. dollar and SARS-related sales to China of approximately $5.0 million.

Sales of flow generators for the year ended June 30, 2003 increased by 29% compared to the year ended June 30, 2002 including increases of 23% in North and Latin America and 33% elsewhere. Sales of mask systems, motors and other accessories increased by 40% including increases of 35% in North and Latin America and 47% elsewhere, for the year ended June 30, 2003 compared to the year ended June 30, 2002. These increases primarily reflect growth in the overall sleep-disordered breathing market, appreciation of international currencies against the U.S. dollar and our acquisition of SMI.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased for the year ended June 30, 2003 to $173.1 million from $133.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2002, an increase of $39.9 million or 30%. Gross profit as a percentage of net revenue decreased for the year ended June 30, 2003 to 63% from 65% for the year ended June 30, 2002, reflecting the impact of higher manufacturing costs resulting from a stronger Australian dollar against the US dollar, as the majority of manufacturing labor and overhead costs are incurred in Australia and, to a lesser extent, the inclusion of SMI's motor sales which achieve lower margins compared to our overall gross margin.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the year ended June 30, 2003 to $85.3 million from $64.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2002, an increase of $20.8 million or 32%. As a percentage of net revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2003 decreased to 31% compared to 32% for the year ended June 30, 2002. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in the number of sales and administrative personnel and other expenses related to the increase in our sales. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was also attributable to appreciation of international currencies against the US dollar (adding approximately $6.0 million), the inclusion of $2.6 million from SMI's operations, and $2.2 million in litigation costs associated with outstanding patent infringement lawsuits against competitors.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased for the year ended June 30, 2003 to $20.5 million from $14.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2002, an increase of $5.6 million or 38%. As a percentage of net revenue, research and development expenses were 7.5% for the year ended June 30, 2003 compared to 7.3% for the year ended June 30, 2002. The increase in research and development expenses was due to increased salaries associated with an increase in personnel and increased charges for consulting fees, clinical trials and technical assessments incurred to facilitate development of new products. The increase also reflects an appreciation of the Australian dollar against the US dollar, as the majority of research and development costs are incurred in Australian dollars. In constant currency terms, research and development expenses for the year ended June 30, 2003 increased by $3.1 million, or 17%, compared to the year ended June 30, 2002.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net decreased for the year ended June 30, 2003 to net expense of $0.1 million from net income of $3.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2002. The decrease in other income was attributable to lower gains on extinguishment of debt partially offset by increased net foreign currency exchange gains, and lower interest expense due to the reduction in convertible note debt.

Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rate increased to 31.9% for the year ended June 30, 2003 from 31.3% for the year ended June 30, 2002. The marginally higher tax rate was primarily due to the geographical mix of taxable income. We continue to benefit from the Australian corporate tax rate of 30%, because we generate a majority of our taxable income in Australia.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 2002, Compared to Fiscal Year Ended June 30 2001

Net revenues. Net revenue increased for the year ended June 30, 2002 to $204.1 million from $155.2 million for the year ended June 30,2001, an increase of $48.9 million or 32%. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in unit sales of our flow generators and accessories in both domestic and international markets and the inclusion of incremental sales of $17.2 million from MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH "MAP", the subsidiary we acquired in February 2001.

Net revenue in North and Latin America increased to $100.9 million from $79.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 respectively. This growth reflects increased public and physician awareness of sleep-disordered breathing. Net revenue in other international markets increased to $103.1 million from $75.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 respectively. International sales growth for the year ended June 30, 2002 reflects organic growth in the overall sleep-disordered breathing market and a full year of sales from our subsidiary, MAP.

Sales of flow generators for the year ended June 30, 2002 increased by 35% compared to the year ended June 30, 2001 including increases of 22% in North and Latin America and 47% elsewhere. Sales of mask systems, motors and other accessories increased by 28% including increases of 30% in North and Latin America and 24% elsewhere, for the year ended June 30, 2002 compared to the year ended June 30, 2002. These increases reflect growth in the overall sleep-disordered breathing market and our acquisition of MAP.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased for the year ended June 30, 2002 to $133.2 million from $104.8 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, an increase of $28.5 million or 27%. Gross profit as a percentage of net revenue declined for the year ended June 30, 2002 to 65% from 68% for the year ended June 30, 2001. The decline in gross margins reflects a change in geographical sales mix, other than MAP sales, with a relatively higher percentage of domestic sales, which achieve lower margins, compared to international markets. The decline also reflects that gross margins in our acquired subsidiary, MAP, are historically lower than the average margins achieved by our company as a whole.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the year ended June 30, 2002 to $64.5 million from $49.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, an increase of $15.1 million or 31%. As a percentage of net revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2002 was 32%, consistent with the year ended June 30, 2001. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to the addition of 98 personnel in sales and administration and other expenses related to the increase in our sales. SG&A in fiscal 2002 also included a provision of $1.0 million against an outstanding receivable from American Home Patient Inc. (AHP), a significant customer, who filed

for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Protection on July 31, 2002. AHP's filing for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Protection is not expected to materially impact our business.

Provision for restructure. In the year ended June 30, 2001, subsequent to the purchase of MAP, we restructured MAP's unprofitable French activities and took a charge of $0.6 million associated with their closure. We did not incur any restructure charges for the year ended June 30, 2002.

In-process research and development write-off. In the year ended June 30, 2002, purchased in-process research and development of $0.4 million was expensed upon the acquisition of SMI because technological feasibility of the products under development had not been established and no further alternative uses existed. In the year ended June 30, 2001, purchased in-process research and development of $17.7 million was expensed upon acquisition of MAP.

Donations to foundations. In the year ended June 30, 2002, we committed $2.3 million to the establishment of two ResMed Sleep Disordered Breathing Foundations, one in the United States and one in Australia. The Foundations' overall mission is to educate both the public and physicians about the inherent dangers of untreated SDB/OSA, particularly as it relates to cerebrovascular and cardiovascular disease.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses increased in fiscal 2002 to $14.9 million from $11.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2001, an increase of $3.8 million or 34%. As a percentage of net revenue, research and development expenses increased to 7.3% for the year ended June 30, 2002 compared to 7.2% in fiscal 2001. The increase in research and development expenses was due to increased salaries associated with an increase in personnel and increased charges for consulting fees, clinical trials and technical assessments incurred to facilitate development of new products, and also includes research and development expenditures of MAP.

Other income (expense). Other income (expense), net, increased for the year ended June 30, 2002, to a net income of $3.4 million from net income of $1.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2001. The increase in other income primarily reflects a gain on extinguishment of debt of $6.5 million partially offset by increased net interest expense associated with our convertible notes and foreign exchange losses.

Income taxes. Our effective income tax rate declined to approximately 31.3% for the year ended June 30, 2002, from approximately 57.4% for the year ended June 30, 2001. The lower tax rate is a corollary of the high effective tax rate in fiscal 2001. The high effective tax rate for the year ended June 30, 2001 was primarily due to non-deductible expenses of $17.7 million for an in-process research and development write-down and $0.6 million in restructuring charges. To a lesser extent, the lower effective tax rate also reflects the lowering of the corporate income tax rate in Australia from 34% to 30% effective July 1, 2001. We also benefit from a 125% tax deduction on research and development expenditures in Australia, which further reduces the effective tax rate on Australian sourced income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002, we had cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities available-for-sale of approximately $121.0 million and $92.8 million, respectively. Working capital approximated $191.3 million and $142.8 million at June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002 respectively.

Inventories at June 30, 2003 increased by $8.2 million or 20% to $49.4 million compared to June 30, 2002 inventories of $41.2 million. The percentage increase in inventories was less than the 34% incremental increase in revenues in the year ended June 30, 2003 compared to the year ended June 30, 2002. The improvement reflects better inventory management practices and very strong fourth quarter sales. Accounts receivable at June 30, 2003 were $56.7 million, an increase of $10.5 million or 23% over the June 30, 2002 accounts receivable balance of $46.2 million. This increase was lower than the 34% incremental increase in revenues for the year ended June 30, 2003 compared to the year ended June 30, 2002, reflecting improved collections. Accounts receivable days outstanding improved to 62 days for the quarter ended June 30, 2003, compared to 72 days for the quarter ended June 30, 2002. The improvement reflected, in part, SARS-related sales to China of $5.0 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2003, which were collected prior to June 30, 2003.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, we generated cash of $59.3 million from operations, primarily as a result of increased profit and improved working capital management, particularly in respect of inventories and accounts payable. During the year ended June 30, 2002 approximately $35.6 million of cash was generated by operations.

Capital expenditures for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 aggregated $25.6 million and $28.2 million respectively. The majority of the expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2003 related to the construction of our new manufacturing facility, acquisition of computer hardware and software including a disaster recovery system, and purchase of production tooling and equipment. The capital expenditures in the year ended June 30, 2002 primarily reflected the purchase of land in Sydney described below and a computer system upgrade. As a result of these capital expenditures, our balance sheet reflects net property, plant and equipment of approximately $104.7 million at June 30, 2003 compared to $79.3 million at June 30, 2002.

During the year ended June 30, 2003 we repurchased $10.0 million face value of our outstanding convertible subordinated notes. The total purchase price of the notes was $9.4 million, including $0.2 million in accrued interest. We recognized a gain of $0.3 million, net of tax of $0.2 million, on these transactions. At June 30, 2003, we had convertible subordinated notes outstanding of $113.2 million.

During the year ended June 30, 2002, we repurchased $56.8 million face value of our convertible subordinated notes. The total purchase price of the notes was $49.1 million, including $0.6 million in accrued interest. We recognized a gain of $4.0 million, net of tax of $2.5 million, on these transactions.

We may from time to time seek to retire our convertible subordinated notes through cash purchases and/or exchanges for equity securities in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, and our current or future contractual obligations, if any, that may directly or indirectly apply to such transactions.

On July 3, 2001, we issued $30.0 million in over allotments for our 4% convertible subordinated notes issue, increasing the total amount of convertible subordinated notes then outstanding to $180.0 million.

On October 2, 2001, we paid $1.4 million as final consideration associated with the purchase of MAP on February 16, 2001. The amount has been recorded as goodwill.

On November 15, 2001, we acquired all of the common stock of Labhardt AG, our Swiss distributor, for total cash consideration, including acquisition costs, of $5.5 million. The acquisition

has been accounted for as a purchase and, accordingly, the results of operations of Labhardt AG have been included in our consolidated financial statements from November 15, 2001. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of $1.3 million has been recorded as goodwill.

On April 26, 2002, we settled our purchase of a 30-acre site at Norwest Business Park, located northwest of Sydney, Australia. The acquisition cost was $23.6 million, including deferred payments of $5.7 million paid in October 2002 and $5.7 million paid in April 2003. We expect the first building, a manufacturing facility, to be operational on this site in the first half of calendar 2004. New research and development and office facilities are expected to be completed in 2005. We estimate that the building costs will be approximately $40.0 million.

On May 8, 2002, we completed a sale and leaseback transaction of our Australian facility located at North Ryde in Sydney, Australia. The property was sold for $18.5 million with a three-year leaseback and a further one-year option. The profit before tax on sale of the property of $5.5 million will be amortized over the lease period. The cash made available from the sale will be utilized for the construction of our new facilities at Norwest Business Park also located in Sydney, Australia.

On May 14, 2002 we acquired all of the common stock of Servo Magnetics Incorporated ("SMI") for total consideration, including acquisition costs, of $32.6 million. Consideration included the issue of 853,448 shares for fair value of $24.8 million, with the balance of the acquisition cost paid in cash. Subsequent to the acquisition, we repaid all SMI's existing bank loans totaling $3.0 million. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of SMI have been included in our consolidated financial statements from May 14, 2002. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of $1.9 million has been recorded as goodwill.

On June 6, 2002, the Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to 4.0 million shares of our outstanding common stock. For the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, we repurchased 125,000 and 290,000 shares at a cost of $3.5 million and $7.9 million respectively. We may continue to repurchase shares of our common stock for cash in the open market, or in negotiated or block transactions, from time to time as market and business conditions warrant.

Details of contractual obligations at June 30, 2003 are as follows:

		Payments Due by Period			
In $000's	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long-Term Debt	$113,250	-	113,250	-	-
Operating Leases	14,440	5,134	6,388	2,196	722
Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Unconditional Purchase Obligations [(1)]	29,967	29,967	-	-	-
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	157,657	$35,101	119,638	2,196	722

[(1)]The figure includes unconditional purchase obligations of $30.0 million relating to the construction of our manufacturing and warehouse facility at Norwest in Sydney, Australia.

Details of other commercial commitments at June 30, 2003 are as follows:

In $000's	Total Amounts	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period			
	Committed	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years
Lines of Credit	$118	118	-	-	-
Standby Letters of Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees[*]	2,378		793	-	1,585
Standby Repurchase Obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial Commitments	-	-	-	-	-
Total Commercial Commitments	$2,496	118	793	-	1,585

[*]The above guarantees relate to guarantees required by statutory authorities as a pre-requisite to developing our site at Norwest and requirements under contractual obligations with insurance companies transacting with our German subsidiaries.

The results of our international operations are affected by changes in exchange rates between currencies. Changes in exchange rates may negatively affect our consolidated net revenue and gross profit margins from international operations. We are exposed to the risk that the dollar value equivalent of anticipated cash flows would be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We manage this risk through foreign currency option contracts.

We expect to satisfy all of our short term and long-term liquidity requirements through a combination of cash on hand, cash generated from operations and a $15.0 million undrawn revolving line of credit with Union Bank of California.

Critical Accounting Principles and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect our reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis we evaluate our estimates, including those related to allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory reserves, warranty obligations, goodwill, impaired assets, intangible assets, income taxes and contingencies.

We state these accounting policies in the notes to the financial statements and at relevant sections in this discussion and analysis. The estimates are based on the information that is currently available to us and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could vary from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe that the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements:

(1) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments, which results in bad debt expense. We determine the adequacy of this allowance by continually evaluating individual customer receivables, considering a customer's financial condition, credit history and current economic conditions. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

(2) Inventory Adjustments. Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market and are determined by the first-in, first-out method. We review the components of inventory on a regular basis for excess, obsolete and impaired inventory based on estimated future usage and sales. The likelihood of any material inventory write-downs is dependent on changes in competitive conditions, new product introductions by us or our competitors, or rapid changes in customer demand.

(3) Valuation of Goodwill, Intangible and Other Long-Lived Assets. We use assumptions in establishing the carrying value, fair value and estimated lives of our long-lived assets and goodwill. The criteria used for these evaluations include management's estimate of the asset's continuing ability to generate positive income from operations and positive cash flow in future periods compared to the carrying value of the asset, as well as the strategic significance of any identifiable intangible asset in our business objectives. If assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Useful lives and related amortization or depreciation expense are based on our estimate of the period that the assets will generate revenues or otherwise be used by us.

Factors that would influence the likelihood of a material change in our reported results include significant changes in the asset's ability to generate positive cash flow, loss of legal ownership or title to the asset, a significant decline in the economic and competitive environment on which the asset depends, significant changes in our strategic business objectives, utilization of the asset, and a significant change in the economic and/or political conditions in certain countries.

(4) Valuation of Deferred Income Taxes. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The likelihood of a material change in our expected realization of these assets is dependent on future taxable income, our ability to deduct tax loss carryforwards against future taxable income, the effectiveness of our tax planning and strategies among the various tax jurisdictions that we operate in, and any significant changes in the tax treatment received on our business combinations.

(5) Provision for Warranty. We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time the related revenue is recognized. The amount of this provision is determined by using a financial model, which takes into consideration actual, historical expenses and potential risks associated with our different products. This financial model is then used to calculate the future probable expenses related to warranty and the required level of the warranty provision. Although we engage in product improvement programs and processes, our warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates and costs incurred to correct those product failures. Should actual product failure rates or estimated costs to repair those product failures differ from our estimates, revisions to our estimated warranty provision would be required.

(6) Revenue Recognition. Revenue on product sales is recorded at the time of shipment, at which time title transfers to the customer. Revenue on product sales which require customer acceptance is not recorded until acceptance is received. Royalty revenue from license agreements is recorded when earned. Service revenue received in advance from service contracts is initially deferred and recognized ratably over the life of the service contract. Revenue received in advance from rental unit contracts is initially deferred and recognized ratably over the life of the rental contract. Revenue from sale of marketing and distribution rights is initially deferred and recognized ratably as revenue over the life of the contract. Freight charges billed to customers are included in revenue. All freight-related expenses are charged to cost of sales.

We do not offer a right of return or other recourse with respect to the sale of our products or similarly offer variable sale prices for subsequent events or activities. However, as part of our sales processes we may provide upfront discounts for large orders, one time special pricing to support new product introductions, sales rebates for centralized purchasing entities or price-breaks for regular order volumes. The costs of all such programs are recorded as an adjustment to revenue. In our domestic sales activities we use a number of Manufacturer Representatives to sell our products. These representatives are paid a direct commission on sales and act as an integral component of our domestic sales force. We do not sell our products to these representatives, and do not recognize revenue on such shipments. Our products are predominantly therapy based equipment and require no installation. As such, we have no significant installation obligations.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued statement of financial accounting standard ("SFAS") 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. SFAS 150 requires that certain financial instruments, which under previous guidance were accounted for as equity, must now be accounted for as

liabilities. The financial instruments affected include mandatory redeemable stock, certain financial instruments that require or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets and certain obligations that can be settled with shares of stock. SFAS 150 is effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company intends to adopt SFAS No. 150 effective July 1, 2003 and does not believe that the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operation.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, which amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities under SFAS 133. SFAS 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement.

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET AND BUSINESS RISKS

Foreign Currency Market Risk

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar, although we transact business in various foreign currencies, including a number of major European currencies as well as the Australian dollar. We have significant foreign currency exposure through both our Australian manufacturing activities and international sales operations.

We have established a foreign currency hedging program using purchased currency options to hedge foreign-currency-denominated financial assets, liabilities and manufacturing expenditure. The goal of this hedging program is to economically guarantee or lock in the exchange rates on our foreign currency exposures denominated in Euro's and the Australian dollar. Under this program, increases or decreases in our foreign-currency-denominated financial assets, liabilities, and firm commitments are partially offset by gains and losses on the hedging instruments.

The table below provides information (in US dollars) on our foreign-currency-denominated financial assets by legal entity functional currency as of June 30, 2003 (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Financial Assets							
	Australian dollar (AUD)	US dollar (USD)	Euro	Great Britain Pound	Singapore dollar	NZ dollar	Swedish Krona	Swiss Franc
AUD Functional Currency Entities:								
Assets	$ -	29,609	9,849	1,782	1,547	961	648	128
Liability	$ -	(6,620)	(69)	(5,173)	(926)	(5)	(20)	-
Net Total	$ -	22,989	9,780	(3,391)	621	956	628	128
USD Functional Currency Entities:								
Assets	$ 23,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total	$ 23,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Euro : Functional Currency Entities:								
Assets	$ 9,726	69	-	-	-	-	-	1,251
Liability	$ -	(227)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total	$ 9,726	(158)	-	-	-	-	-	1,251

The table below provides information about our foreign currency derivative financial instruments and presents the information in U.S. dollar equivalents. The table summarizes information on instruments and transactions that are sensitive to foreign currency exchange rates, including foreign currency call options held at June 30, 2003. The table presents the notional amounts and weighted average exchange rates by contractual maturity dates for our foreign currency derivative financial

instruments. These notional amounts generally are used to calculate payments to be exchanged under the options contracts.

(In thousands except exchange rates)	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total	Fair Value Assets / (Liabilities) As of June 30	
				2003	2002
Foreign Exchange Call Options					
(Receive AUD$/Pay U.S.$)					
Option amount	$66,000	$24,000	$90,000	$2,026	$2,341
Average contractual exchange rate	AUD $1 = USD 0.662	AUD $1=USD 0.647	AUD $1 = USD 0.658		
(Receive AUD$/Pay Euro)					
Option amount	$20,538	$13,928	$34,466	$552	$423
Average contractual exchange rate	AUD $1 = Euro 0.590	AUD $1 = Euro 0.580	AUD $1 = Euro 0.586		

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to risk associated with changes in interest rates affecting the return on our investments.

At June 30, 2003, we maintained a portion of our cash and cash equivalents in financial instruments with original maturities of three months or less. We maintain a short-term investment portfolio containing financial instruments in which the majority have original maturities of greater than three months but less than twelve months. These financial instruments, principally comprised of corporate obligations, are subject to interest rate risk and will decline in value if interest rates increase.

A hypothetical 100 basis point change in interest rates during the twelve months ended June 30, 2003, would have resulted in approximately $0.8 million change in pretax income. In addition, the value of our marketable securities would change by approximately $0.7 million following a hypothetical 100 basis point change in interest rates. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report on Form 10-K contains or may contain certain forward-looking statements and information that are based on the beliefs of our management as well as estimates and assumptions made by, and information currently available to our management. The words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “future” and other similar expressions generally identify forward-looking statements, including, in particular, statements regarding the development and approval of new products and product applications, market expansion, pending litigation and the development of new markets for our products, such as cardiovascular and stroke markets. These forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements reflect the views of our management at the time such statements are made and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties, estimates and assumptions, including, without limitation, and in addition to those identified in the text surrounding such statements, those identified below and elsewhere in this report. In addition, important factors to consider in evaluating such forward-looking statements include changes or developments in social, economic, market, legal or regulatory circumstances, changes in our business or growth strategy or

an inability to execute our strategy due to changes in our industry or the economy generally, the emergence of new or growing competitors, the actions or omissions of third parties, including suppliers, customers, competitors and governmental authorities, and various other factors. Should any one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or the underlying estimates or assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary significantly from those expressed in such forward-looking statements, and there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this report will in fact occur.

Risk Factors

The risks and uncertainties that may affect our business, financial condition or results of operations include the following:

Our inability to compete successfully in our markets may harm our business. The markets for our sleep-disordered breathing products are highly competitive and are characterized by frequent product improvements and evolving technology. Our ability to compete successfully depends, in part, on our ability to develop innovative new products and to be the first to market with those products. The development of innovative new products by our competitors or the discovery of alternative treatments or potential cures for the conditions that our products treat could result in our products becoming noncompetitive or obsolete.
Additionally, some of our competitors have greater financial, research and development, manufacturing and marketing resources than we do. The past several years have seen a trend towards consolidation in the health care industry and in the markets for our products. Industry consolidation could result in greater competition if our competitors combine their resources or if our competitors are acquired by other companies with greater resources than ours. This competition could increase pressure on us to reduce the selling prices of our products or could cause us to increase our spending on research and development and sales and marketing. If we are unable to develop innovative new products, maintain competitive pricing, and offer products that consumers perceive to be as reliable as those of our competitors, our sales or gross margins could decrease which would harm our business.

Our business depends on our ability to market effectively to dealers of home health care products and sleep clinics. We market our products primarily to home health care dealers and to sleep clinics that diagnose obstructive sleep apnea and other sleep disorders. We believe that home health care dealers and sleep clinics play a significant role in determining which brand of product a patient will use. The success of our business depends on our ability to market effectively to home health care dealers and sleep clinics to ensure that our products are properly marketed and sold by these third parties.

We have limited resources to market to the more than 2,500 U.S. sleep clinics and the more than 4,000 home health care dealer branch locations, most of which use, sell or recommend several brands of products. In addition, home health care dealers have experienced price pressures as government and third-party reimbursement have declined for home care products, and home health care dealers are requiring price discounts and longer periods of time to pay for products purchased from us. We cannot assure you that sleep clinic physicians will continue to prescribe our products, or that home health care dealers or patients will not substitute competing products when a prescription specifying our products has been written.

We have expanded our marketing activities to target the population with a predisposition to sleep-disordered breathing as well as primary care physicians and various medical specialists. We cannot assure you that these marketing efforts will be successful in increasing awareness of our products.

Any inability to effectively market our products outside the U.S. could impact our profitability. Approximately half our revenues are generated outside the U.S., in approximately 60 different countries. Many of these countries have unique regulatory, medical, and business environments. If we are unable to market our products effectively outside the U.S., our overall financial performance could decline.

If we are unable to support our continued growth, our business could suffer. We have experienced rapid and substantial growth. As we continue to grow, the complexity of our operations increases, placing greater demands on our management. Our ability to manage our growth effectively depends on our ability to implement and improve our financial and management information systems on a timely basis and to effect other changes in our business. Unexpected difficulties during expansion, the failure to attract and retain qualified employees, the failure to successfully replace or upgrade our management information systems, the failure to manage costs or our inability to respond effectively to growth or plan for future expansion could cause our growth to stop. If we fail to manage our growth, our business could suffer.

If we fail to integrate our recent acquisitions with our operations, our business could suffer. The integration of our acquired operations requires significant efforts from our company and the acquired entity, for several years after each acquisition. Although we acquired our MAP subsidiary in February 2001, our Labhardt subsidiary in November 2001, and our Servo Magnetics subsidiary in May 2002, we continue to adjust our business strategies, equipment, and personnel to achieve maximum efficiencies and success. If we are not able to successfully integrate the operations of our acquired entities, we may not fully realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions.

We manufacture substantially all of our products outside the U.S. and sell a significant portion of our products in non-U.S. markets, subjecting us to various risks relating to international activities that could adversely affect our overall profitability. Sales outside North and Latin America accounted for approximately 52%, 51%, and 48% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. We expect that sales within these areas will account for approximately 50% of our net revenues in the foreseeable future. Our sales outside of North America and our operations in Europe, Australia and Asia are subject to several difficulties and risks that are separate and distinct from those we face in our domestic operations, including:

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- tariffs and other trade barriers;
- compliance with foreign medical device manufacturing regulations;
- reduction in third party payer reimbursement for our products;
- inability to obtain import licenses;
- changes in trade policies and in domestic and foreign tax policies;
- possible changes in export or import restrictions; and
- the modification or introduction of other governmental policies with potentially adverse effects.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could result in declines in our reported sales and earnings. Since our international sales and a significant portion of our manufacturing costs are denominated in local currencies and not in U.S. dollars, our reported sales and earnings are subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. We had foreign currency transaction losses in recent periods and may have further losses in the future. We expect that international sales will continue to be a significant portion of our business and that a significant portion of our manufacturing costs will continue to be denominated in Australian dollars.

Government and private insurance plans may not reimburse patients for our products, which could result in reductions in sales or selling prices for our products. Our ability to sell our products depends in large part on the extent to which reimbursement for the cost of our products will be available from government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations. These third party payers are increasingly challenging the prices charged for medical products and services. Therefore, even if a product is approved for marketing, we cannot assure you that reimbursement will be allowed for the product or that the reimbursement amount will be adequate or, if adequate, will not subsequently be reduced. For example, in some markets, such as Spain, France and Germany, government reimbursement is currently available for purchase or rental of our products but is subject to constraints such as price controls or unit sales limitations. In other markets, such as Australia and the United Kingdom, there is currently limited or no reimbursement for devices that treat sleep-disordered breathing conditions. Additionally, future legislation or regulation concerning the health care industry or third party or governmental coverage and reimbursement, particularly legislation or regulation limiting consumers' reimbursement rights, may harm our business.

As we continue to develop new products, those products will generally not qualify for reimbursement, if at all, until they are approved for marketing. In the United States, we sell our products primarily to home health care dealers and to sleep clinics. We do not file claims and bill governmental programs and other third party payers directly for reimbursement for our products. However, we are still subject to laws and regulations relating to governmental reimbursement programs, particularly Medicaid and Medicare.

In particular, the federal Anti-Kickback Law prohibits persons from knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, to induce either the referral of an individual, or the furnishing, recommending or arranging for a good or service, for which payment may be made under a federal healthcare program such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The government has interpreted this law broadly to apply to the marketing and sales activities of manufacturers and distributors like us. Many states and other governments have adopted laws similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Law. We are also subject to other federal and state fraud laws applicable to payment from any third party payer. These laws prohibit persons from knowingly and willfully filing false claims or executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third party payers. These laws may apply to manufacturers and distributors who provide information on coverage, coding, and reimbursement of their products to persons who do bill third party payers. Any violation of these laws and regulations could result in civil and criminal penalties, including fines.

Complying with Food and Drug Administration and other regulations is an expensive and time-consuming process, and any failure to comply could result in substantial penalties. We are subject to various federal, state, local and international regulations regarding our business activities. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in, among other things, recalls of our products, substantial fines and/or criminal charges against us and our employees.

Product sales, introductions or modifications may be delayed or canceled as a result of the FDA or similar foreign regulations, which could cause our sales to decline. Before we can market or sell a new medical device in the United States, we must obtain FDA clearance, which can be a lengthy and time-consuming process. We generally receive clearance from the FDA to market our products in the United States under Section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or our products are exempt from the 510(k) clearance process. We have modified some of our 510(k) approved products without submitting new 510(k) notices, which we do not believe were required. However, if the FDA disagrees with us and requires us to submit new 510(k) notifications for modifications to our existing products, we may be required to stop marketing the products while

the FDA reviews the 510(k) notification. Any new product introduction or existing product modification could be subjected to a lengthier, more rigorous FDA examination process. For example, in certain cases we may need to conduct clinical trials of a new product prior to submitting a 510(k) notice. Additionally, we may be required to obtain premarket approvals for our products. The requirements of these more rigorous processes could delay product introductions and increase the costs associated with FDA compliance. Marketing and sale of our products outside the United States are also subject to regulatory clearances and approvals, and if we fail to obtain these regulatory approvals, our sales could suffer.

We cannot assure you that any new products we develop will receive required regulatory approvals from U.S. or foreign regulatory agencies.

Off label marketing of our products could result in substantial penalties. Clearance under Section 510(k) only permits us to market our products for the uses indicated on the labeling cleared by the FDA. We may request additional label indications for our current products, and the FDA may deny those requests outright, require additional expensive clinical data to support any additional indications or impose limitations on the intended use of any cleared products as a condition of clearance. If the FDA determines that we have marketed our products for off label use, we could be subject to fines, injunctions or other penalties.

Disruptions in the supply of components from our single source suppliers could result in a significant reduction in sales and profitability. We purchase uniquely configured components for our devices from various suppliers, including some in which we use single-source suppliers. We cannot assure you that a replacement supplier would be able to configure its components for our devices on a timely basis or, in the alternative, that we would be able to reconfigure our devices to integrate the replacement part. A reduction or stoppage in supply while a replacement supplier reconfigures its components, or while we reconfigure our devices for the replacement part, would limit our ability to manufacture our devices, which could result in a significant reduction in sales and profitability. We cannot assure you that our inventories would be adequate to meet our production needs during any prolonged interruption of supply.

Our intellectual property may not protect our products, and our products may infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties. We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets and non-disclosure agreements to protect our intellectual property. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to obtain and maintain United States and foreign patent protection for our products, their uses and our processes to preserve our trade secrets and to operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of third parties. We have a number of pending patent applications, and we do not know whether any patents will issue from any of these applications. We do not know whether any of the claims in our issued patents or pending applications will provide us with any significant protection against competitive products or otherwise be commercially valuable. Legal standards regarding the validity of patents and the proper scope of their claims are still evolving, and there is no consistent law or policy regarding the valid breadth of claims. Additionally, there may be third party patents, patent applications and other intellectual property relevant to our products and technology which are not known to us and that block or compete with our products.

We face the risks that:

- third parties will infringe our intellectual property rights;
- our non-disclosure agreements will be breached;
- we will not have adequate remedies for infringement;
- our trade secrets will become known to or independently developed by our competitors; or

- third parties will be issued patents that may prevent the sale of our products or require us to license and pay fees or royalties in order for us to be able to market some of our products.

We are currently engaged in litigation relating to the enforcement and defense of a number of our patents. Additional litigation may be necessary to enforce patents issued to us, to protect our proprietary rights, or to defend third party claims that we have infringed upon proprietary rights of others. The defense and prosecution of patent claims, including these pending claims, as well as participation in other inter-party proceedings, can be expensive and time consuming, even in those instances in which the outcome is favorable to us. If the outcome of any litigation or proceeding brought against us were adverse, we could be subject to significant liabilities to third parties, could be required to obtain licenses from third parties or could be required to cease sales of the affected products. Additionally, the laws regarding the enforceability of patents vary from country to country, and we cannot assure you that any patent issues we face will be uniformly resolved, or that local laws will provide us with consistent rights and benefits.

We are subject to potential product liability claims that may exceed the scope and amount of our insurance coverage, which would expose us to liability for uninsured claims. We are subject to potential product liability claims as a result of the design, manufacture and marketing of medical devices. Any product liability claim brought against us, with or without merit, could result in the increase of our product liability insurance rates. In addition, we would have to pay any amount awarded by a court in excess of our policy limits. Our insurance policies have various exclusions, and thus we may be subject to a product liability claim for which we have no insurance coverage, in which case, we may have to pay the entire amount of any award. We cannot assure you that our insurance coverage will be adequate or that all claims brought against us will be covered by our insurance. Insurance varies in cost and can be difficult to obtain, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain insurance in the future on terms acceptable to us or at all. A successful product liability claim brought against us in excess of our insurance coverage, if any, may require us to pay substantial amounts, which could harm our business.

Our quarterly operating results are subject to fluctuation for a variety of reasons. Our operating results have, from time to time, fluctuated on a quarterly basis and may be subject to similar fluctuations in the future. These fluctuations may result from a number of factors, including:

- the introduction of new products by us or our competitors;
- the geographic mix of product sales;
- the success of our marketing efforts in new regions;
- changes in third party reimbursement;
- timing of regulatory clearances and approvals;
- timing of orders by distributors;
- expenditures incurred for research and development;
- competitive pricing in different regions;
- seasonality;
- the cost and effect of promotional and marketing programs;
- the effect of foreign currency transaction gains or losses; and
- other activities of our competitors.

If a natural or man-made disaster strikes our manufacturing facilities, we will be unable to manufacture our products for a substantial amount of time and our sales will decline. Our facilities and the manufacturing equipment we use to produce our products would be costly to replace and could require substantial lead time to repair or replace. The facilities may be affected

by natural or man made disasters and in the event it was affected by a disaster, we would be forced to rely on third party manufacturers. Although we believe we possess adequate insurance for damage to our property and the disruption of our business from casualties, such insurance may not be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses and may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

Delaware law, provisions in our charter and our shareholder rights plan could make it difficult for another company to acquire us. Provisions of our certificate of incorporation may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or management which might be beneficial to us or our security holders. In particular, our board of directors is divided into three classes, serving for staggered three-year terms. Because of this classification it will require at least two annual meetings to elect directors constituting a majority of our board of directors.

Additionally, our board of directors has the authority to issue up to 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock and to determine the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, of those shares without further vote or action by the stockholders. Under our stockholder rights plan, we have also issued purchase rights to the holders of our common stock that entitle those holders to purchase our Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock at a discount, under certain circumstances. The rights of the holders of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control, may discourage bids for our common stock at a premium over the market price of our common stock and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and the voting and other rights of the holders of our common stock.

You may not be able to enforce the judgments of U.S. courts against some of our assets or officers and directors. A substantial portion of our assets are located outside the United States. Additionally, two of our seven directors and three of our seven officers reside outside the United States, along with all or a substantial portion of the assets of these persons. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to enforce judgments of U.S. courts relating to any liabilities under U.S. securities laws against our assets, those persons or their assets. In addition, we have been advised by our Australian counsel that some doubt exists as to the ability of investors to pursue claims based on U.S. securities laws against these assets or these persons in Australian courts.

ITEM 8 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

a) Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Supplementary Data

Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited) - The quarterly results for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 are summarized below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

2003	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Net revenues	$58,586	$65,293	$68,996	$80,695	$273,570
Gross profit	37,697	41,839	43,187	50,364	173,087
Net income	9,571	10,384	12,250	13,524	45,729
Basic earnings per share	$0.29	$0.31	$0.37	$0.41	$1.38
Diluted earnings per share	$0.28	$0.30	$0.35	$0.39	$1.33

2002	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Net revenues	$46,129	$48,924	$52,776	$56,247	$204,076
Gross profit	30,833	31,837	33,771	36,808	133,249
Net income (loss)	8,538	8,779	10,379	9,810	37,506
Basic earnings (loss) per share	$0.27	$0.27	$0.32	$0.30	$1.17
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	$0.25	$0.26	$0.31	$0.29	$1.10

NB. Per share amounts for each quarter are computed independently, and, due to the computation formula, the sum of the four quarters may not equal the year.

ITEM 9 CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2003. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART III

ITEM 10 DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for our November 13, 2003, meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after June 30, 2003.

ITEM 11 EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for our November 13, 2003, meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after June 30, 2003.

ITEM 12 SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for our November 13, 2003, meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after June 30, 2003.

ITEM 13 CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

No material transactions.

ITEM 14 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for our November 13, 2003, meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after June 30, 2003.

PART IV

ITEM 15 EXHIBITS, CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SCHEDULE, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

A. The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

   The consolidated financial statements and schedule of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are set forth in the “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements” under Item 8 of this report.

2. Exhibits

   2.1 Sale and Assignment Agreement, dated as of February 16, 2001 between ResMed Inc, ResMed Beteiligungs GmbH and the shareholders of MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH [(1)]

2.2 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 14, 2002 among ResMed Inc., Servo Magnetics Acquisition Inc., Servo Magnetics Incorporated and Mr Leslie Hoffman [7]

3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant, as amended [2]

3.2 By-laws of Registrant [2]

4.1 Form of certificate evidencing shares of Common Stock [2]

4.2 Rights agreement dated as of April 23, 1997 [3]

4.3 Indenture dated as of June 20, 2001, between ResMed Inc and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company [6]

4.4 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of June 20, 2001, by and between ResMed Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Deutsche Banc Alex Brown Inc., William Blair & Company, L.L.C., Macquarie Bank Limited and UBS Warburg LLC [6]

4.5 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of May 14, 2002 between ResMed Inc., and Mr Leslie Hoffman [7]

10.1 1995 Stock Option Plan [2]

10.2 1997 Equity Participation Plan [4]

10.3 Licensing Agreement between the University of Sydney and ResMed Limited dated May 17, 1991, as amended [2]

10.4 Consulting Agreement between Colin Sullivan and ResMed Limited effective from 1 January 1998 [5]

10.5 Loan Agreement between the Australian Trade Commission and ResMed Limited dated May 3, 1994 [2]

10.6 Lease for 10121 Carroll Canyon Road, San Diego CA 92131-1109, USA [5]

10.7 Sale and Leaseback Agreements for 97 Waterloo Rd, North Ryde, Australia [6]

10.8 Employment Agreement dated as of May 14, 2002, between Servo Magnetics Acquisition Inc., and Mr Leslie Hoffman [7]

10.9 Agreement for the purchase of Lot 6001, Norwest Boulevarde, Norwest Business Park, Baulkham Hills, Australia [7]

11.1 Computation of Earnings per Common Share

21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant

23.1 Independent Auditors' Consent and Report on Schedule

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act

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[1] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K dated March 2, 2001.

[2] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-91094) declared effective on June 1, 1995.

[3] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A12G filed on April 25, 1997.

[4] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's 1997 Proxy Statement.

[5] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1998.

[6] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2001.

[7] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2002.

B. Reports on Form 8-K

None.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
ResMed Inc:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ResMed Inc and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2003, and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2003. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ResMed Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2003 and 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 42 "Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and changed its method of accounting for goodwill in 2002 accordingly.

/s/ KPMG LLP
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San Diego, California
August 8, 2003

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
June 30, 2003 and 2002
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$114,491	$72,860
Marketable securities available for sale (note 4)	6,533	19,979
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,474 and $1,938 at June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively	56,694	46,199
Inventories, net (note 5)	49,386	41,173
Deferred income taxes (note 12)	8,301	9,289
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,500	4,213
Total current assets	241,905	193,713
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $45,379 and $31,084 at June 30, 2003 and 2002 respectively (note 6)	104,687	79,279
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of $3,437 and $1,862 at June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively	3,745	2,653
Goodwill (note 7)	102,160	92,536
Other assets	7,098	8,010
Total non-current assets	217,690	182,478
Total assets	$459,595	$376,191
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$19,368	$11,605
Accrued expenses (note 8)	19,140	15,273
Deferred Revenue	6,355	3,636
Income taxes payable	3,408	6,905
Payable for property purchase	-	11,552
Current portion of deferred profit on sale-leaseback	2,312	1,933
Total current liabilities	50,583	50,904
Non-current liabilities:		
Deferred revenue	7,210	5,402
Convertible subordinated notes (note 9)	113,250	123,250
Deferred profit on sale-leaseback	2,119	3,705
Total non-current liabilities	122,579	132,357
Total liabilities	173,162	183,261
Commitments and contingencies (notes 15 and 18)	-	-
Stockholders' equity: (note 10)		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-
Series A Junior Participating preferred stock, $0.01 par value, 250,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-
Common stock, $.004 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; Issued and outstanding 33,370,885 at June 30, 2003 and 32,818,160 at June 30, 2002 (excluding 415,365 and 290,047 shares held as Treasury Stock respectively)	134	132
Additional paid-in capital	107,432	94,153
Retained earnings	160,372	114,643
Treasury stock	(11,415)	(7,873)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	29,910	(8,125)
Total stockholders' equity	286,433	192,930
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$459,595	$376,191

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
Years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(In thousands, except per share data)

	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Net revenues	$273,570	$204,076	$155,156
Cost of sales	100,483	70,827	50,377
Gross profit	173,087	133,249	104,779
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	85,313	64,481	49,364
Research and development	20,534	14,910	11,146
In-process research and development write off (note 19)	-	350	17,677
Donations to Research Foundations	-	2,349	-
Provision for restructure	-	-	550
Total operating expenses	105,847	82,090	78,737
Income from operations	67,240	51,159	26,042
Other income (expenses):			
Gain on extinguishment of debt	529	6,549	-
Interest income (expense), net	(2,549)	(3,224)	(762)
Government grants	-	-	72
Other, net (note 11)	1,907	108	1,962
Total other income (expenses), net	(113)	3,433	1,272
Income before income taxes	67,127	54,592	27,314
Income taxes (note 12)	21,398	17,086	15,684
Net income	$45,729	$37,506	$11,630
Basic earnings per share	$1.38	$1.17	$0.37
Diluted earnings per share	$1.33	$1.10	$0.35
Basic shares outstanding	33,054	32,174	31,129
Diluted shares outstanding	34,439	34,080	33,484

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
Years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Treasury Stock		Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive		Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Shares	Amount	Earnings	Income (loss)	Total	Income
Balance, June 30, 2000	30,594	$122	$41,495		$ -	$65,507	$(13,152)	$93,972	
Common stock issued on exercise of options (note 10)	885	4	7,939			-	-	7,943	
Tax benefit from exercise of options	-	-	3,241			-	-	3,241	
Comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-			11,630	-	11,630	$11,630
Other comprehensive income									
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-			-	(16,420)	(16,420)	(16,420)
Comprehensive income/(loss)									$(4,790)
Balance, June 30, 2001	31,479	126	52,675		-	77,137	(29,572)	100,366	
Common stock issued on exercise of options (note 10)	776	3	9,778			-		9,781	
Common stock issued for acquisitions	853	3	24,781					24,784	
Treasury stock purchases				(290)	(7,873)			(7,873)	
Tax benefit from exercise of options	-	-	6,919			-		6,919	
Comprehensive income:									
Net income						37,506		37,506	37,506
Other comprehensive income									
Foreign currency translation adjustments							21,342	21,342	21,342
Unrealized gains on marketable securities							105	105	105
Comprehensive income/(loss)									$58,953
Balance, June 30, 2002	33,108	132	94,153	(290)	(7,873)	114,643	(8,125)	192,930	
Common stock issued on exercise of options (note 10)	678	2	9,029					9,031	
Treasury stock purchases				(125)	(3,542)			(3,542)	
Tax benefit from exercise of options			4,250					4,250	
Comprehensive income:									
Net income						45,729		45,729	45,729
Other comprehensive income									
Foreign currency translation adjustments							38,131	38,131	38,131
Unrealized losses on marketable securities							(96)	(96)	(96)
Comprehensive income/(loss)									$83,764
Balance, June 30, 2003	33,786	$134	$107,432	(415)	($11,415)	$160,372	$29,910	$286,433	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(In thousands)

	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income:	$45,729	$37,506	$11,630
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	12,583	9,972	7,015
Goodwill amortization	-	-	1,430
Provision for service warranties	332	(85)	174
Deferred income taxes	2,002	(6,153)	(2,306)
Foreign currency options revaluation	(2,117)	767	2,766
Deferred borrowing costs	834	1,254	-
Tax benefit from stock options exercised	4,250	6,919	3,241
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(529)	(6,549)	-
Release of profit on sale of building	(2,012)	-	-
Other, net	-	(162)	-
Restructuring provision	-	-	550
Purchased in-process research and development write off	-	350	17,677
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	(6,102)	(9,765)	(5,531)
Inventories, net	(2,988)	(7,063)	(8,130)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,333)	4,785	(3,470)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	9,635	3,864	4,474
Net cash provided by operating activities	59,284	35,640	29,520
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(25,635)	(28,185)	(27,459)
Purchases of marketable securities - available for sale	(13,544)	(393,072)	(79,879)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities - available for sale	26,845	435,871	20,976
Patent registration costs	(1,560)	(1,720)	(516)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired of $nil (2002: $812) (note 16)	(300)	(13,871)	(55,070)
Purchases of non-trading investments	(1,625)	(3,987)	(2,602)
Proceeds from sale of non-trading investments	3,936	-	-
Proceeds from sale-leaseback	-	18,500	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(11,883)	13,536	(144,550)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	9,031	9,781	7,943
Repayment of borrowings	-	(3,022)	(82,854)
Proceeds from borrowings, net of borrowing costs	-	28,402	213,937
Redemption of borrowings, convertible note	(9,217)	(48,454)	-
Purchases of treasury stock	(3,542)	(7,873)	-
Installment payment for property purchase	(12,609)	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(16,337)	(21,166)	139,026
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	10,567	4,714	(2,110)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	41,631	32,724	21,886
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	72,860	40,136	18,250
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	114,491	$72,860	$40,136
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid	$21,308	$18,328	$12,908
Interest paid	4,530	6,557	1,439
Fair value of assets acquired in acquisitions	-	$9,060	$33,139
Liabilities assumed	-	(5,872)	(24,821)
Goodwill on acquisition	300	36,279	47,119
Fair value of shares issued for acquisitions	-	(24,784)	-
Cash paid for acquisition, including acquisition costs	$300	$14,683	$55,437

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) Organization and Basis of Presentation

ResMed Inc. (the "Company"), is a Delaware Corporation formed in March 1994 as a holding company for the ResMed Group. The Company, through its subsidiaries, designs, manufactures and markets devices for the evaluation and treatment of sleep-disordered breathing, primarily obstructive sleep apnea. The Company's manufacturing operations are located in Australia, Germany, and the United States of America. Major distribution and sales sites are located in the United States of America, Germany, France, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

(b) Revenue Recognition

Revenue on product sales is generally recorded upon shipment, at which time title transfers to the customer. Revenue on product sales which require customer acceptance is not recorded until acceptance is received. Royalty revenue from license agreements is recorded when earned. Service revenue received in advance from service contracts is initially deferred and recognized ratably over the life of the service contract. Revenue received in advance from rental unit contracts is initially deferred and recognized ratably over the life of the rental contract. Revenue from sale of marketing and distribution rights is initially deferred and recognized ratably as revenue over the life of the contract. Freight charges billed to customers are included in revenue. All freight-related expenses are charged to cost of sales.

We do not offer a right of return or other recourse with respect to the sale of our products or similarly offer variable sale prices for subsequent events or activities. However, as part of our sales processes we may provide upfront discounts for large orders, one time special pricing to support new product introductions, sales rebates for centralized purchasing entities or price-breaks for regular order volumes. The costs of all such programs are recorded as an adjustment to revenue. In our domestic sales activities we use a number of manufacturer representatives to sell our products. These representatives are paid a direct commission on sales and act as an integral component of our domestic sales force. We do not sell our products to these representatives and do not recognize revenue on such shipments. Our products are predominantly therapy-based equipment and require no installation. As such, we have no significant installation obligations.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents including certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other highly liquid investments are stated at cost, which approximates market. Investments with original maturities of 90 days or less are considered to be cash equivalents for purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined principally by the first–in, first–out method, or net realizable value. The Company reviews and provides for any product obsolescence in its manufacturing and distribution operations with assessments of individual products and components (based on estimated future usage and sales) being performed throughout the year.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, including rental equipment, is recorded at cost. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight–line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally two to ten years except for buildings which are depreciated over an estimated useful life of 40 years. Straight–line and accelerated methods of depreciation are used for tax purposes. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

(f) Patents

The registration costs for new patents are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the patent, generally five years. In the event of a patent being superseded, the unamortized costs are written off immediately.

(g) Goodwill

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. As allowed under the Standard, the Company adopted SFAS 142 effective July 1, 2001. SFAS 142 requires goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives to no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually.

With the adoption of SFAS 142, the Company reassessed the useful lives and residual values of all acquired intangible assets to make any necessary amortization period adjustments. Based on that assessment, only goodwill was determined to have an indefinite useful life and no adjustments were made to the amortization period or residual values of other intangible assets.

The Company conducted its annual review for goodwill impairment in July 2003. In conducting our review of goodwill impairment, the Company identified reporting units, being components of our operating segment, as each of the entities acquired and giving rise to the goodwill. The fair value for each reporting unit was determined based on discounted cash flows and involved a two step process as follows:

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(g) Goodwill (continued)

Step 1 - Compare the fair value for each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. For each reporting unit where the carrying value, including goodwill, exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, move on to step 2. If a reporting unit's fair value exceeds the carrying value, no further work is performed and no impairment charge is necessary.

Step 2 - Allocate the fair value of the reporting unit to its identifiable tangible and non-goodwill intangible assets and liabilities. This will derive an implied fair value for the goodwill. Then, compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill is greater than the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment loss must be recognized for the excess.

The results of the review indicated that no impaired goodwill exists.

(h) Government Grants

Government grants revenue is recognized when earned. Grants have been obtained by the Company from the Australian Federal Government to support the continued development of the Company's proprietary positive airway pressure technology and to assist development of export markets. Grants have been recognized in the amount of $nil, $nil, and $72,000 for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

(i) Foreign Currency

The consolidated financial statements of the Company's non–U.S. subsidiaries, whose functional currencies are other than U.S. dollars, are translated into U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes. Assets and liabilities of non–U.S. subsidiaries whose functional currencies are other than the U.S. dollar are translated at year end exchange rates, and revenue and expense transactions are translated at average exchange rates for the year. Cumulative translation adjustments are recognized as part of comprehensive income, as described in Note 17, and are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated balance sheet until such time as the subsidiary is sold or substantially or completely liquidated. Gains and losses on transactions, denominated in other than the functional currency of the entity, are reflected in operations.

(j) Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed in the period incurred.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Earnings Per Share

The weighted average shares used to calculate basic earnings per share were 33,054,000, 32,174,000, and 31,129,000 for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The difference between basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share is attributable to the impact of outstanding stock options during the periods presented. Stock options had the effect of increasing the number of shares used in the calculation (by application of the treasury stock method) by 1,385,000, 1,906,000 and 2,355,000 for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Stock options of 1,408,000, 726,000 and nil for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as the effect of exercising these options would have been anti-dilutive.

(l) Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments, such as cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities – available for sale, accounts receivable, government grants receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value because of their short-term nature. The estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt at June 30, 2003 approximates $117.3 million compared with the carrying value of $113.3 million. Foreign currency option contracts are marked to market and therefore reflect their fair value. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

(m) Foreign Exchange Risk Management

The Company enters into various types of foreign exchange contracts in managing its foreign exchange risk, including derivative financial instruments encompassing forward exchange contracts and foreign currency options.

The purpose of the Company's foreign currency hedging activities is to protect the Company from adverse exchange rate fluctuations with respect to net cash movements resulting from the sales of products to foreign customers and Australian manufacturing activities. The Company enters into foreign currency option contracts to hedge anticipated sales and manufacturing costs, principally denominated in Australian dollars and Euros. The terms of such foreign currency option contracts generally do not exceed three years.

The Company's foreign currency derivatives portfolio represents a cashflow hedge program against the net cash flow of its international manufacturing operations. The Company has determined its hedge program to be a non-effective hedge as defined under SFAS 133. As such, the foreign currency derivatives portfolio is recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value and included in other assets or other liabilities.

All movements in the fair value of the foreign currency derivatives are recorded within other income, net on the Company's consolidated statements of income.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Foreign Exchange Risk Management (continued)

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial instruments. The credit exposure of foreign exchange options at June 30, 2003 was $2.6 million, which represents the positive fair value of options held by the Company.

The Company held foreign currency option contracts with notional amounts totaling $124.5 million and $160.5 million at June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively to hedge foreign currency items. These contracts mature at various dates prior to July 2005.

(n) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(o) Marketable Securities

Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in debt and equity securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such determination at each balance sheet date. Debt securities for which the Company does not have the intent or ability to hold to maturity are classified as available for sale. Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Realized gains and losses are included in other income or expense.

At June 30, 2003 and 2002, the Company's investments in debt securities were classified on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as marketable securities available-for-sale. These investments are diversified among high credit quality securities in accordance with the Company's investment policy.

At June 30, 2003, contractual maturities of marketable securities available-for-sale were all less than one year.

(p) Warranty

Estimated future warranty obligations related to certain products are provided by charges to operations in the period in which the related revenue is recognized.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(q) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used, including certain identifiable intangible assets, when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recovered. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceed the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell.

(r) Capitalized Software Production Costs

Software development costs have been capitalized and will be amortized to the cost of product revenues over the estimated economic lives (generally three to five years) of the products that include such software. Total net capitalized software production costs were $1,557,000 and $1,132,000 at June 30, 2003 and 2002 respectively.

(s) Stock-based Employee Compensation

The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 in accounting for its Plans and as all stock options are issued at market price on date of issue, no compensation cost has been recognized for its stock options. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to stock-based employee compensation.

	Years Ended June 30		
	2003	2002	2001
Net income, as reported	$45,729	$37,506	$11,630
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects.	14,102	18,975	8,770
Pro forma net income	31,627	18,531	2,860
Earnings per share:			
Basic - as reported	$1.38	$1.17	$0.37
Basic - pro forma	$0.96	$0.58	$0.09
Diluted - as reported	$1.33	$1.10	$0.35
Diluted - pro forma	$0.92	$0.54	$0.09

The fair value of each stock option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: weighted average risk-free interest rates of 2.8%, 4.8% and 6.0% for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively; no dividend yield; expected option lives of 3.3 years for the year ended June 30, 2003 and 5.5 and 4.8 years for the years ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively, and volatility of 63%, 60% and 61% for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(s) Stock-based Employee Compensation (continued)

The following table illustrates the fair value of compensation costs as determined under the Provisions of FASB Statement 123 by year of option grant:

Fiscal Year of Grant	June 30 2003	2002	2001	Average Exercise Price	Fair Value at Date of Grant
2003	$9,035	$ -	$ -	$26.54	$12.22
2002	9,942	21,074	-	50.18	26.21
2001	2,664	7,142	10,272	27.71	13.41
2000	55	971	2,540	14.14	6.56
1999	-	5	682	11.93	5.27
Compensation Cost	$ 21,696	$29,192	$13,494		
Tax Effected	$14,102	$18,975	$8,770		

(3) New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued statement of financial accounting standard ("SFAS") 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. SFAS 150 requires that certain financial instruments, which under previous guidance were accounted for as equity, must now be accounted for as liabilities. The financial instruments affected include mandatory redeemable stock, certain financial instruments that require or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets and certain obligations that can be settled with shares of stock. SFAS 150 is effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company intends to adopt SFAS 150 effective July 1, 2003 and does not believe that the adoption will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operation.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, which amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities under SFAS 133. SFAS 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, which amends SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements in SFAS 123 for stock-based compensation for annual periods ending after December 15, 2002 and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. SFAS 148 amends SFAS 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. It also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 to require prominent disclosure about the effects on reported net income of an entity's accounting policy decisions with respect to stock-based employee compensation. Finally, SFAS 148 amends Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require disclosure about those effects in interim financial information. The Company has adopted the amended disclosure provisions of SFAS 148.

(3) New Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS 146, Accounting for Restructuring Costs. SFAS 146 applies to costs associated with an exit activity (including restructuring) or with a disposal of long-lived assets. Those activities can include eliminating or reducing product lines, terminating employees and contracts, and relocating plant facilities or personnel. Under SFAS 146, a company will record a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity when that liability is incurred and can be measured at fair value.

SFAS 146 requires a company to disclose information about its exit and disposal activities, the related costs, and changes in those costs in the notes to the interim and annual financial statements that include the period in which an exit activity is initiated and in any subsequent period until the activity is completed.

SFAS 146 is effective prospectively for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. Under SFAS 146, a company may not restate its previously issued financial statements and SFAS 146 grandfathers the accounting for liabilities that a company had previously recorded under Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 94-3. The adoption of SFAS 146 did not have a material impact on the results of operations, financial position or liquidity of the Company.

The FASB issued SFAS 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections as of April 2002. SFAS 145 rescinds SFAS 4 and SFAS 64, which required that all gains and losses from extinguishment of debt be aggregated, and if material, classified as an extraordinary item. As a result, gains and losses from debt extinguishment are to be classified as extraordinary only if they meet the criteria set forth in APB Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions. SFAS 145 also requires that sale-leaseback accounting be used for capital lease modifications with economic effects similar to sale-leaseback transactions. The Company has classified gains from the extinguishment of debt as other income in its Consolidated Statements of Income.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." For long-lived assets to be held and used, SFAS 144 retains the requirements of SFAS 121 to (a) recognize an impairment loss only if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows and (b) measure an impairment loss as the difference between the carrying amount and fair value. Further, SFAS 144 eliminates the requirement to allocate goodwill to long-lived assets to be tested for impairment, describes a probability-weighted cash flow estimation approach to deal with situations in which alternative courses of action to recover the carrying amount of a long-lived asset are under consideration or a range is estimated for the amount of possible future cash flows, and establishes a "primary-asset" approach to determine the cash flow estimation period. For long-lived assets to be disposed of other than by sale (e.g. assets abandoned, exchanged or distributed to owners in a spin-off), SFAS 144 requires that such assets be considered held and used until disposed.

Further, an impairment loss should be recognized at the date an asset is exchanged for a similar productive asset or distributed to owners in a spin-off if the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. The Company adopted SFAS 144 on July 1, 2002. Adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on the results of operations, financial position or liquidity of the Company.

(3) New Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. As allowed under the Standard, the Company has adopted SFAS 142 effective July 1, 2001. SFAS 142 requires goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives to no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually.

With the adoption of SFAS 142, the Company reassessed the useful lives and residual values of all acquired intangible assets to make any necessary amortization period adjustments. Based on that assessment, only goodwill was determined to have an indefinite useful life and no adjustments were made to the amortization period or residual values of other intangible assets. In accordance with SFAS 142 the Company completed its annual assessment of goodwill impairment in July 2002. The results of the review indicated that no impaired goodwill currently exists.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," which requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs would be capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset and depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability is accreted at the end of each period through charges to operating expense. If the obligation is settled for other than the carrying amount of the liability, the Company will recognize a gain or loss on settlement. The provisions of SFAS 143 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The initial adoption of SFAS 143 did not have a material impact on the results of operations, financial position or liquidity of the Company.

(4) Marketable Securities

The estimated fair value of marketable securities available for sale as of June 30, 2003 and 2002, was $6,533,000 and $19,979,000 respectively.

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to prepay obligations without prepayment penalties.

(5) Inventories

Inventories, net were comprised of the following as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands):

	2003	2002
Raw materials	$13,712	$8,130
Work in progress	2,288	2,057
Finished goods	33,386	30,986
	$49,386	$41,173

(6) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is comprised of the following as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands):

	2003	2002
Machinery and equipment	$25,278	$19,381
Computer equipment	28,487	20,520
Furniture and fixtures	11,528	9,204
Vehicles	1,749	1,531
Clinical, demonstration and rental equipment	18,056	11,651
Leasehold improvements	1,213	685
Land	31,913	27,121
Buildings	19,231	19,188
Construction in Progress	12,611	1,082
	150,066	110,363
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(45,379)	(31,084)
	$104,687	$79,279

(7) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company adopted SFAS 142 on July 1, 2001. The following table reconciles the prior year's reported operating income and net income to their respective pro-forma balances adjusted to exclude goodwill amortization expense which is no longer recorded under SFAS 142, for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	2003	2002	2001
Operating Income:			
Reported income from operations	$67,240	$51,159	$26,042
Add back: goodwill amortization	-	-	1,430
Adjusted income from operations	$67,240	$51,159	$27,472
Net Income:			
Reported net income	$45,729	$37,506	$11,630
Add back: goodwill amortization after tax	-	-	1,430
Adjusted net income	$45,729	$37,506	$13,060
Basic Earnings per share:			
Reported basic earnings per share	$1.38	$1.17	$0.37
Goodwill amortization after tax	-	-	$0.05
Adjusted basic earnings per share	$1.38	$1.17	$0.42
Diluted Earnings per share:			
Reported diluted earnings per share	$1.33	$1.10	$0.35
Goodwill amortization after tax	-	-	$0.04
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	$1.33	$1.10	$0.39

(7) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Continued

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended June 30, 2003, were as follows:

(In US$ thousands)	2003
Balance at June 30, 2002	$92,536
Foreign currency translation adjustments	9,324
Goodwill on acquisition of John Stark and Associates	300
Balance at June 30, 2003	$102,160

Other intangible assets amounted to $3.7 million (net of accumulated amortization of $3.4 million) and $2.7 million (net of accumulated amortization of $1.9 million) at June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. These intangible assets consist of patents and are amortized over the estimated useful life of the patent, generally five years. There are no expected residual values related to these intangible assets.

(8) Accrued expenses at June 30, 2003 and 2002 consist of the following (in thousands):

	2003	2002
Service warranties	$1,304	$744
Consulting and professional fees	2,001	596
Value added taxes and other taxes due	1,173	847
Employee related costs	9,849	6,817
Research foundation grants	899	1,344
Convertible note interest	126	137
Promotional programs	1,426	2,746
Other	2,362	2,042
	$19,140	$15,273

(9) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt at June 30, 2003 and 2002 consists of the following (in thousands):

	2003	2002
Outstanding at beginning of year	$123,250	$150,000
Issued	-	30,000
Repurchased	(10,000)	(56,750)
Outstanding at end of year	$113,250	$123,250

(9) Long-Term Debt, Continued

On June 20, 2001 the Company issued $150.0 million of 4% convertible subordinated notes that are due to mature on June 20, 2006. On July 3, 2001, the Company received an additional $30.0 million in over allotments. This increased the total amount of convertible subordinated notes issued to $180.0 million.

The Company may redeem some or all of the notes at any time before June 20, 2004 at a redemption price of $1,000 per $1,000 principal amount of notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, if the closing price of the Company's common stock has exceeded 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date of mailing of the provisional redemption notice. Upon any such provisional redemption, the Company will make an additional payment in cash equal to $166.67 per $1,000 principal amount of notes, less the amount of any interest actually paid on the notes before the provisional redemption date.

The Company may also redeem some or all of the notes at any time on or after June 22, 2004, but prior to June 20, 2005, at a redemption price equal to 101.6% of the principal amount of notes redeemed, and at any time after June 19, 2005, at a redemption price of 100.8% of the principal amount of notes, plus in any case accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, if the closing price of the Company's common stock has exceeded 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date of mailing of the optional redemption notice.

The notes are general unsecured obligations and are subordinated to all of the Company's existing and future senior indebtedness and will be effectively subordinated to all of the indebtedness and liabilities of the Company's subsidiaries. The indenture governing the notes does not limit the Company or its subsidiaries from incurring senior indebtedness or other indebtedness.

During the year ended June 30, 2003 the Company repurchased $10.0 million face value of its convertible subordinated notes. The total purchase price of the notes was $9.4 million, including $0.2 million in accrued interest. The Company recognized a gain of $0.3 million, net of tax of $0.2 million, on these transactions.

During the year ended June 30, 2002, the Company repurchased $56.8 million face value of its convertible subordinated notes. The total purchase price of the notes was $49.1 million, including $0.6 million in accrued interest. The Company recognized a gain of $4.0 million, net of tax of $2.5 million on these transactions. As at June 30, 2002, the Company had convertible subordinated notes outstanding of $123.3 million.

The notes are convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time on or prior to maturity, into shares of common stock of ResMed Inc. The notes are convertible at a conversion price of $60.60 per share, which is equal to a conversion rate of 16.5017 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment.

(9) Long-Term Debt, Continued

Interest is to be paid on the notes on June 20 and December 20 of each year.

(10) Stockholders' Equity

Stock Options. The Company has granted stock options to personnel, including officers and directors in accordance with both the 1995 Option Plan and the 1997 Equity Participation Plan (collectively the "Plans"). These options have expiration dates of ten years from the date of grant and vest over three or four years. The Company granted these options with the exercise price equal to the market value as determined at the date of grant.

In August 1997 as part of the introduction of the 1997 Equity Participation Plan, the Company cancelled 43,880 options, being all non-issued options remaining under the 1995 Option Plan.

The following table summarizes option activity:

	2003	Weighted Average Exercise Price	2002	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	2001	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Outstanding at beginning of year	4,200,998	$27.94	3,852,818	$17.14	3,298,022	$10.12
Granted	1,470,675	26.54	1,328,600	50.18	1,569,690	27.27
Exercised	(678,400)	13.31	(775,803)	12.61	(884,859)	8.98
Forfeited	(248,095)	38.85	(204,617)	26.75	(130,035)	17.78
Outstanding at end of year	4,745,178	$29.04	4,200,998	$27.94	3,852,818	$17.14
Price range of granted options	$25.42-37.40		$33.15-$52.20		$24-$40	
Options exercisable at end of year	2,192,309	23.32	1,631,044	13.76	1,240,427	$8.02

The total number of shares of Common Stock authorized for issuance upon exercise of options and other awards, or upon vesting of restricted or deferred stock awards, under the 1997 Plan was initially established at 1,000,000 and increases at the beginning of each fiscal year, commencing on July 1, 1998, by an amount equal to 4% of the outstanding Common Stock on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. The maximum number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of incentive stock options granted under the 1997 Plan, however, cannot exceed 8,000,000. Furthermore, the maximum number of shares which may be subject to options, rights or other awards granted under the 1997 Plan to any individual in any calendar year cannot exceed 300,000.

(10) Stockholders' Equity, Continued

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at June 30, 2003.

Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding at June 30, 2003	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Number Exercisable at June 30, 2003
$ 0 - $10	335,765	3.43	335,764
$11 - $20	735,665	5.76	735,165
$21 - $30	2,015,854	8.38	538,165
$31 - $40	540,250	8.08	210,667
$41 - $50	1,038,644	8.10	346,215
$51 - $60	79,000	8.08	26,333
	4,745,178		2,192,309

The following table summarizes in-the-money and out-of-the-money options as at June 30, 2003.

	Exercisable		Unexercisable		Total	
	Shares	Wtd. Avg. Exer. Price ($)	Shares	Wtd. Avg. Exer. Price ($)	Shares	Wtd. Avg. Exer. Price ($)
In-the-Money	1,816,261	$17.68	1,800,773	$27.01	3,617,034	$22.33
Out-of-the-Money[(1)]	376,048	$50.55	752,096	$50.55	1,128,144	$50.55
Total Options Outstanding	2,192,309	$23.32	2,552,869	$33.95	4,745,178	$29.04

(1) Out-of-the-money options are those options with an exercise price equal to or above the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2003 ($39.20 per share).

The following table summarizes outstanding stock option plan balances as at June 30, 2003.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding option	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,745,178	$29.04	888,525
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	4,745,178	$29.04	888,525

(10) Stockholders' Equity, Continued

Stock Options by Recipient

The following table summarizes stock option grants by recipient, with executive officers (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 3b-7) separately disclosed. As at June 30, 2003, the Company had 7 executive officers.

	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Non-Executive Directors	60,000	73,000	69,000
Executive Officers	278,500	167,000	167,500
Staff	1,132,175	1,088,600	1,333,190
Gross Options Issued	1,470,675	1,328,600	1,569,690
Employees	1,464	1,250	953
Average Options per Employee	1,005	1,063	1,647

The following table discloses employee and executive option grants as a percentage of total options.

	2003	2002	2001
Net grants during the period as % of outstanding shares (%)	4	4	5
Grants to executive officers during the period as % of total options granted (%)	19	13	11
Grants to executive officers during the period as % of outstanding shares (%)	1	1	1
Cumulative options held by executive officers as % of total options outstanding (%)	16	16	17

Options granted to executive officers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 are as noted below.

	Individual Grants				Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term [1][2]	
	Number of Securities Underlying Options Per Grant	Percent of Total Options Granted to Employees (%)	Exercise Price ($/Share)	Expiration Date	5%	10%
Peter Farrell	60,000	4.08%	$25.42	July 11, 2012	$840,886	$2,071,142
Walter Flicker	6,000	0.41%	$25.42	July 11, 2012	$84,089	$207,114
Kieran Gallahue	150,000	10.20%	$31.97	January 13,2013	$2,643,894	$6,512,038
David Pendarvis	15,000	1.02%	$27.63	October 1, 2012	$228,498	$562,801
David Pendarvis	15,000	1.02%	$37.40	May 27, 2013	$309,295	$761,809
Christopher Roberts	15,000	1.02%	$25.42	July 11, 2012	$210,221	$517,786
Klaus Schindhelm	7,500	0.51%	$25.42	July 11, 2012	$105,111	$258,893
Adrian Smith	10,000	0.68%	$25.42	July 11, 2012	$140,148	$345,190
Total	278,500	18.94%				

(10) Stockholders' Equity, Continued

(1) Represents options granted under our 1997 Equity Participation Plan, which typically are exercisable starting 12 months after the grant date, with 33% of the shares covered thereby becoming exercisable at that time and an additional 33% of the option shares becoming exercisable on each successive anniversary date, with all option shares exercisable beginning on either the third or fourth anniversary date. Under the terms of the 1997 Plan, this exercise schedule may be accelerated in certain specific situations. In addition, we have the right to require the surrender of outstanding options upon the grant of lower priced options to the same individual.

(2) Assumed annual rates of stock appreciation for illustrative purposes only. Actual stock prices will vary from time to time based upon market factors and our financial performance. No assurance can be given that such rates will be achieved.

The following table summarizes option exercises and remaining holdings of executive officers during the year ended June 30, 2003.

			No. of Securities Underlying All Unexercised Options		Value of Unexercised In-the Money Options (1)	
	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized	Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Peter Farrell	31,000	$658,355	181,634	140,000	$3,880,982	$1,215,472
Walter Flicker	38,000	$855,544	3,601	15,999	$3,892	$131,258
Kieran Gallahue	0	0	0	150,000	$0	$1,084,500
David Pendarvis	0	0	0	30,000	$0	$200,550
Chris Roberts	60,000	$1,963,440	40,000	35,000	$711,453	$303,872
Klaus Schindhelm	0	0	42,501	17,499	$979,140	$151,928
Adrian Smith	0	0	60,000	24,000	$1,542,360	$196,100

(1) Represents the amount by which the closing sales price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2003 ($39.20 per share) multiplied by the number of shares to which the options apply exceeded the aggregate exercise price of such options.

Preferred Stock. In April 1997, the board of directors authorized 2,000,000 shares of $0.01 par value preferred stock. No such shares were issued or outstanding at June 30, 2003.

Stock Purchase Rights. In April 1997, the Company implemented a plan to protect stockholders' rights in the event of a proposed takeover of the Company. Under the plan, each share of the Company's outstanding common stock carries one right to purchase Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (the "Right"). The Right enables the holder, under certain circumstances, to purchase common stock of the Company or of the acquiring person at a substantially discounted price ten days after a person or group publicly announces it has acquired or has tendered an offer for 20% or more of the Company's outstanding common stock. The Rights are redeemable at $0.01 per Right and expire in 2007.

Common Stock. On June 6, 2002, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to 4.0 million shares of outstanding common stock. During fiscal year 2003, the Company repurchased 125,000 shares at a cost of $3.5 million. Shares that are repurchased are classified as treasury stock pending future use and reduce the number of shares outstanding used in calculating earnings per share.

(11) Other, net

Other, net is comprised of the following at June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 (in thousands):

	2003	2002	2001
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency hedging position	$2,117	$(767)	(2,766)
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency transactions	(562)	182	4,747
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities	115	301	-
Other	237	392	(19)
	$1,907	$108	$1,962

(12) Income Taxes

Income before income taxes for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001, was taxed under the following jurisdictions (in thousands):

	2003	2002	2001
U.S.	$3,061	$418	$3,482
Non-U.S.	64,066	54,174	23,832
	$67,127	$54,592	$27,314

The provision for income taxes is presented below (in thousands):

	2003	2002	2001
Current:			
Federal	$1,303	$4,962	$2,938
State	14	752	203
Non-U.S.	18,079	17,525	14,790
	19,396	23,239	17,931
Deferred:			
Federal	892	(3,494)	(652)
State	325	(568)	90
Non-U.S.	785	(2,091)	(1,685)
	2,002	(6,153)	(2,247)
Provision for income taxes	$21,398	$17,086	$15,684

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. federal income tax rate of 35% to pretax income as a result of the following (in thousands):

(12) Income Taxes, Continued

	2003	2002	2001
Taxes computed at statutory U.S. rate	$23,495	$19,108	$9,287
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:			
State income taxes, net of U.S. tax benefit	274	363	356
Non-deductible expenses	243	116	460
Research and development credit	(1,690)	(888)	(781)
Tax effect of intercompany dividends	-	2,577	(3,885)
Utilization of net operating loss carryforwards	-	-	(5)
Write-off of net operating losses due to business cessation	-	1,046	-
Change in valuation allowance	457	(2,614)	4,431
Effect of non-U.S. tax rates	(2,498)	(3,379)	4
In-process research and development write-off	-	123	6,010
Provision for restructure	-	-	187
Other	1,117	634	(380)
	$21,398	$17,086	$15,684

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities at June 30 of each year reflect foreign currency translation adjustments, changes in enacted tax rates and changes in temporary differences. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are comprised of the following at June 30, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands):

	2003	2002
Deferred tax assets:		
Employee benefit obligations	$1,208	$940
Inventory	1,068	289
Provision for service warranties	343	195
Provision for doubtful debts	768	648
Net operating loss carryforwards	1,277	1,088
Foreign tax credits	7,288	7,291
AMT tax credit	1,667	1,675
Accrual for legal costs	307	54
Intercompany profit in inventories	6,013	5,606
Capitalized software	472	-
Deferred gain on sale-leaseback	1,329	1,740
Other	2,112	1,679
	23,852	21,205
Less valuation allowance	(3,385)	(2,950)
Deferred tax assets	20,467	$18,255
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Patents	(93)	(74)
Capitalized software	-	(451)
Unrealized gain on foreign currency options	(773)	(829)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	(1,678)	(238)
Property, plant and equipment	(2,244)	(1,595)
Undistributed German income	(3,448)	(3,355)
Deferred tax deductible goodwill amortization	(3,634)	(2,410)
Other	(296)	(14)
Deferred tax liabilities	(12,166)	(8,966)
Net deferred tax asset	$8,301	$9,289

(12) Income Taxes, Continued

As of June 30, 2003, the Company had $2,219,000, $4,602,000 and $934,000 of US federal, US state and non-US net operating loss carryforwards, respectively, which expire in various years through 2023 or carryforward indefinitely. The Company also had foreign tax credit carryforwards of $7,288,000 and alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards of $1,667,000. The foreign tax credit carryforwards have expiration dates through 2008.

The valuation allowance at June 30, 2003, primarily relates to a provision for uncertainty as to the utilization of foreign tax credits of $3,303,000 and net operating loss carryforwards of $82,000 for Malaysia and Finland.

(13) Employee Retirement Plans

The Company contributes to a number of employee retirement plans for the benefit of its employees. These plans are detailed as follows:

(1) Australia - The Company contributes to defined contribution pension plans for each employee resident in Australia. All Australian employees after serving a qualifying period, are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death. Employees may contribute additional funds to the plans. From July 1, 2002 the Company contributes to the plans at the rate of 9% of the salaries of all Australian employees. Prior to July 2002, the Company contributed 8% for all qualified employees. Total Company contributions to the plans for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001 were $1,663,391, $968,000 and $814,000, respectively.

(2) United Kingdom - The Company contributes to a defined contribution plan for each permanent United Kingdom employee. All employees, after serving a three-month qualifying period, are entitled to benefit on retirement, disability or death. Employees may contribute additional funds to the plan. The Company contributes to the plans at the rate of 5% of the salaries. Prior to January 2002, the Company contributed 3% for all qualified employees. Total Company contributions to the plan were $23,376, $16,000 and $7,000 in fiscal 2003, 2002, and 2001 respectively.

(3) United States - The Company sponsors a defined contribution pension plan available to substantially all domestic employees. Company contributions to this plan are based on a percentage of employee contributions to a maximum of 3% of employee salaries. The cost of this plan to the Company was $326,000, $245,000 and $158,000 in fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively.

(4) Switzerland - The Company sponsors a fixed return defined contribution fund for each permanent Swiss employee. As part of the Company's contribution to the fund the company guarantees a fixed 3% net return on accumulated contributions per annum. The Company contributes to the plans at variable rates which have averaged 10% of salaries over the last three years. Total Company contributions to the plan were $133,000 and $94,000 in fiscal 2003 and 2002 respectively.

(14) Segment Information

The Company operates solely in the sleep disordered breathing sector of the respiratory medicine industry. The Company therefore believes that, given the single market focus of its operations and the inter-dependence of its products that the Company operates as a single operating segment. The Company assesses performance and allocates resources on the basis of a single operating entity.

Financial information by geographic area for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, is summarized below (in thousands):

	U.S.A	Germany	Australia	France	Rest of World	Total
2003						
Revenue from external customers	$124,375	51,992	6,972	27,745	62,486	$273,570
Long lived assets	$34,340	5,765	68,300	1,030	2,350	$111,785
2002						
Revenue from external customers	$95,463	35,386	5,569	20,957	46,701	$204,076
Long lived assets	$34,127	3,738	46,370	599	2,455	$87,289
2001						
Revenue from external customers	$74,981	25,646	5,318	17,592	31,619	$155,156
Long lived assets	$30,475	3,063	25,130	555	1,725	$60,948

Net revenues from external customers is based on the location of the customer. Long-lived assets of geographic areas are those assets used in the Company's operations in each geographical area and excludes patents, deferred tax assets and goodwill.

(15) Commitments

The Company leases buildings, motor vehicles and office equipment under operating leases. Rental charges for these items are expensed as incurred. At June 30, 2003 the Company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (in thousands):

Years	Operating Leases	Sub lease rental income	Total net minimum lease payments
2004	$5,134	$358	$4,776
2005	4,817	387	4,430
2006	1,571	72	1,499
2007	1,244	-	1,244
2008	952	-	952
Thereafter	722	-	722
Total minimum lease payments	$14,440	$817	$13,623

Rent expenses under operating leases for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 were approximately $3,801,000, $2,267,000 and $1,087,000, respectively.

(16) Business Acquisitions

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2003

On July 24, 2002 we acquired the business of John Stark and Associates, our Texas representative, for total consideration of $0.3 million in cash. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of John Stark and Associates were included within the Company's consolidated financial statements from July 24, 2002. An amount of $0.3 million representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired of $nil, has been recorded as goodwill.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2002

Servo Magnetics, Inc. (SMI). On May 14, 2002, the Company acquired all of the common stock of Servo Magnetics Incorporated through a merger with our wholly-owned subsidiary, Servo Magnetics Acquisition Inc., for total consideration, including acquisition costs, of $32.6 million. Consideration included the issue of 853,448 shares for fair value of $24.8 million with the balance of the acquisition cost paid in cash. Upon consummation of the merger, the surviving corporation, Servo Magnetics Acquisition Inc., changed its name to Servo Magnetics, Inc.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of SMI have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from May 14, 2002. An amount of $30.7 million, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of $1.9 million, has been recorded as goodwill.

(16) Business Acquisitions, Continued

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2002 (continued)

Purchased in-process research and development of $0.4 million was expensed upon acquisition of SMI because technological feasibility of the products under development had not been established and no further alternative uses existed. The value of in-process technology was calculated by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been established, estimating the costs to develop the purchased in-process technology into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from such products, discounting the net cash flows to present value, and applying the reduced percentage completion of the projects thereto. The discount rates used in the analysis were 19% and were based on the risk profile of the acquired assets.

Purchased research and development projects related to electrical motor systems used in our flow generator devices and other medical and data storage equipment. Key assumptions used in the analysis included gross margins of 34%. As of the date of acquisition, new motor systems for use in medical and health applications are expected to be completed and commercially available by 2004. These projects have estimated costs to complete totaling approximately $0.5 million.

The Company believes that the assumptions used to value acquired intangible assets noted above were reasonable at the time of acquisition and as at March 31, 2003. No assurance can be given, however, that the underlying assumptions used to estimate expected project revenues, development costs or profitability, or events associated with such projects, will transpire as estimated. For these reasons, among others, actual results may vary from the projected results.

Labhardt AG. On November 15, 2001, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary ResMed International Inc. acquired all the Common Stock of Labhardt AG, its Swiss distributor for total cash consideration including acquisition costs of $5.5 million.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of Labhardt AG have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from November 15, 2001. An amount of $4.2 million, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of $1.3 million, has been recorded as goodwill.

Pro-forma financial information related to SMI and Labhardt AG are not included as the effects would not be significant to the consolidated financial statements.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2001

MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH (MAP). On February 16, 2001 the Company’s fully owned German Subsidiary, ResMed Beteiligungs GmbH, acquired all the common stock of MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH ("MAP") for total consideration, including acquisition costs, of $55.4 million. MAP is a leading German designer, manufacturer and distributor of medical devices for the diagnosis and treatment of SDB, with a particular focus on OSA.

(16) Business Acquisition, Continued

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 (continued)

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and accordingly, the results of operations of MAP have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from February 16, 2001. An amount of $47.1 million, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired, has been recorded as goodwill.

Purchased in-process research and development of $17.7 million was expensed upon acquisition of MAP because technological feasibility of the products under development had not been established and no further alternative uses existed. The value of in process technology was calculated by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been established, estimating the costs to develop the purchased in process technology into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from such products, discounting the net cash flows to present value, and applying the reduced percentage completion of the projects thereto. The discount rates used in the analysis were between 27% and 33% and were based on the risk profile of the acquired assets.

All purchased research and development projects related to medical equipment for the treatment of sleep disordered breathing, primarily relating to the development of mask interface systems and autotitrating devices for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea and associated disorders. Key assumptions used in the analysis included gross margins ranging from 70% to 80%. As of the date of acquisition, the mask interface systems are expected to be completed and commercially available in 2002 and versions of the autotitrating devices between 2003 and 2005. These projects have estimated costs to complete totalling approximately $2.0 million.

The Company believes that the assumptions used to value the acquired intangible assets were reasonable at the time of acquisition. No assurance can be given, however, that the underlying assumptions used to estimate expected project revenues, development costs or profitability, or events associated with such projects, will transpire as estimated. For these reasons, among others, actual results may vary from the projected results.

The following unaudited pro-forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of the Company and MAP as if the acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the year ended June 30, 2001 and after giving effect to certain adjustments, including amortization of goodwill and increased interest expense associated with debt funding the acquisition. The pro-forma financial information does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have occurred had the Company and MAP constituted a single entity during fiscal 2001.

(In thousands except per share data)	2001
Net revenue	$172,250
Net income	28,556
Basic earnings per share	$0.92
Diluted earnings per share	$0.85
Basic shares outstanding	31,129
Diluted shares outstanding	33,484

(16) Business Acquisition, Continued

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 (continued)

During the December 2001, the Company paid an amount of $1.4 million as final consideration associated with the purchase of MAP. The amount has been recorded as goodwill.

(17) Comprehensive Income

Movements in comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended June 30, 2003 are presented below (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Items	Unrealized Gains on Securities	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Beginning balance, July 1, 2002	($8,230)	105	($8,125)	$114,643	$106,518
Current period change	38,131	(96)	38,035	45,729	83,764
Ending balance, June 30, 2003	$29,901	9	$29,910	$160,372	$190,282

Comprehensive income/(loss) for the years ended June 30, 2003, June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001 was $83.8 million, $59.0 million and ($4.8) million, respectively.

The Company does not provide for US income taxes on foreign currency translation adjustments since it does not provide for such taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002 consisted of foreign currency translation adjustments with net credit balance of $29.9 million and a net debit balance of $8.2 million respectively and unrealized gains on securities of $9,000 (net of tax of $6,000) and $105,000 (net of tax of $57,000), respectively.

(18) Legal Actions

The Company was engaged in litigation relating to the enforcement and defense of certain of its patents during the fiscal year.

1995 Litigation with Respironics. In January 1995, our subsidiary, ResMed Limited, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California seeking monetary damages from and injunctive relief against Respironics, Inc. for alleged infringement of three of its patents. In February 1995, Respironics filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, against ResMed Limited seeking a declaratory judgment that Respironics, Inc. does not infringe claims of these patents and that ResMed Limited's patents are invalid and unenforceable. The Respironics complaint also made the University of Sydney a party as the University of Sydney is the assignee of one of the patents in suit; ResMed Limited is the exclusive licensee of that patent. The two actions were combined and are proceeding in the Western District of Pennsylvania. In June 1996, ResMed Limited filed an additional complaint against Respironics for infringement of a fourth ResMed patent, and that complaint was consolidated with the earlier action.

(18) Legal Actions, Continued

The Court has granted three partial summary judgment motions, finding that Respironics does not infringe three of the four patents at issue. In December 1999, in response to the Court's ruling on Respironics, Inc.'s third summary judgment motion, the parties jointly stipulated to a dismissal of charges of infringement under the fourth ResMed patent, with ResMed reserving the right to reassert the charges in the event of a favorable ruling on appeal of the third partial summary judgment. On September 9, 2003, the court vacated the summary judgments.

ResMed and Respironics have agreed to settle this action. ResMed and Respironics will dismiss all claims in the action with prejudice.

2002 Litigation with Fisher & Paykel Healthcare. On August 26, 2002, ResMed Inc., ResMed Corp. and ResMed Limited filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, in San Diego against Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Inc and Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Limited ("Fisher & Paykel Healthcare"). ResMed's amended complaint sought a judgment that selected Fisher & Paykel Healthcare mask products infringe patents held by ResMed. The complaint further charged the defendants with the copying of ResMed proprietary mask technology and alleges violations of the Lanham Act, trademark and trade dress infringement and common law violations relating to the appearance of ResMed mask products.

On May 6, 2003, ResMed and Fisher & Paykel Healthcare agreed to settle this patent infringement lawsuit. In accordance with the settlement, Fisher & Paykel introduced a new design of its mask in the United States by August 1, 2003 and ResMed will not assert intellectual property claims against the new mask. In addition, Fisher & Paykel may continue to sell its existing masks outside the United States until October 1, 2003, under license from ResMed, until it introduces the new version there. ResMed has dismissed the lawsuit with prejudice.

2002 Litigation with Respironics. On October 11, 2002, ResMed Inc, ResMed Corp, and ResMed Limited filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, in San Diego against Respironics, Inc. ResMed's suit seeks a judgment that certain of Respironics' mask products (Contour Deluxe, Comfort Classic, Comfort Select, and Image3 masks) infringe patents held by ResMed. The complaint further charges Respironics with copying ResMed's proprietary mask technology, and alleges violation of the Lanham Act, trademark and trade dress infringement, and common law violations relating to the appearance of ResMed's mask products. ResMed seeks an injunction and damages. On March 4, 2003, the Court denied Respironics' motion to transfer the case to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On October 16, 2002 Respironics, Inc. filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, against ResMed Limited seeking a declaratory judgment that Respironics, Inc. does not infringe the patents that are the subject of ResMed's October 11, 2002 complaint filed in San Diego, that such patents are invalid and unenforceable and that Respironics has not committed any other trademark, trade dress or common law violations. On July 29, 2003, the court ordered the case transferred to the US District Court for the Southern District of California.

ResMed and Respironics have agreed to settle this action. ResMed and Respironics will dismiss all claims in the action with prejudice.

(18) Legal Actions, Continued

Other Litigation. In addition to the matters described above, in the normal course of business, we are subject to routine litigation incidental to our business. While the results of this litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that their final outcome will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

(19) In-Process Research and Development Charge

MAP

On acquisition of MAP in February 2001, the Company recognized as an expense a charge of $17.7 million with respect to five in-process research and development programs under active development by MAP at date of acquisition. The five projects were:

(i) A single-walled nasal cushion mask system.
(ii) A new headgear system
(iii) Standalone active humidifier
(iv) An autotitration CPAP device for treatment of OSA
(v) A new OSA diagnostic device.

The status of each project is as noted below:

(i) Single-walled nasal cushion

The nasal cushion under development by MAP on acquisition was originally due for release in October 2001. Delays in the design and manufacturing process delayed the release for seven months, until April 2002. The delay in release of the product was not significant over its expected life cycle, and has made no significant impact on the net return assumptions used in the initial in-process research and development model. Since release, the product (now referred to as the Papillon) has met or exceeded all sales forecasts.

(ii) New headgear

The new headgear product line was withheld to coincide with the release of the Papillion mask system in April 2002 and so was also seven months behind schedule in projected release dates. Since release, the new headgear system has exceeded original sales projections and continues to meet or exceed initial expectations.

(19) In-Process Research and Development Charge, Continued

(iii) Standalone active humidifier

Due to other priorities and to the introduction of integrated humidification flow generator devices by a number of competitors during fiscal 2002, we have delayed the standalone humidifier project.

Given the relatively small revenue forecast of the product line in the in-process research and development model, the financial impact of this project is not material to ResMed or the net return of the MAP acquisition.

(iv) Auto titration CPAP Device

The main product development effort of MAP since acquisition has been on the completion of the Autotitration CPAP flow generator specified in the initial in-process research and development charge. This project experienced some delays due to the complexity of the software algorithm development process and associated electronics resulting in the product being released in November 2002.

(v) OSA diagnostic device

MAP's new diagnostic device remains on target for initial market release in Calendar 2003 although the forecasted release date of March 2003 was not achieved. We remain confident in the capacity of the device to enhance the diagnostic process, and remain confident in the potential of the product to significantly impact the treatment and diagnosis of Obstructive Sleep Apnea in the German market.

As at June 30, 2003, three of the five programs have been completed with the release of the Papillon mask system, upgraded headgear and the Magellan automated flow generator CPAP device. All three products are generating sales revenue consistent with our original expectations and assumptions used in calculating the in-process research and development charge. We expect to release products with respect to both remaining in-process research and development programs over the next twelve-month period, which is generally consistent with our original expectations.

Given the successful completion of the above research programs and performance of the associated product lines, we remain confident in the assumptions used to determine the in-process research and development charge and as a result the net return of the MAP acquisition.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DATED September 10, 2003

ResMed Inc.

/S/ PETER C. FARRELL
……
Peter C. Farrell
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/S/ PETER C. FARRELL Peter C. Farrell	Chief Executive Officer, President, Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)	September 10, 2003
/S/ ADRIAN M. SMITH Adrian M. Smith	Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	September 10, 2003
/S/ CHRISTOPHER G. ROBERTS Christopher G. Roberts	Director	September 10, 2003
/S/ MICHAEL A. QUINN Michael A. Quinn	Director	September 10, 2003
/S/ GARY W. PACE Gary W. Pace	Director	September 10, 2003
/S/ DONAGH MCCARTHY Donagh McCarthy	Director	September 10, 2003
/S/ CHRISTOPHER A. BARTLETT Christopher Bartlett	Director	September 10, 2003
/S/ LOUIS A. SIMPSON Louis Simpson	Director	September 10, 2003

Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Peter C. Farrell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of ResMed Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

September 10, 2003

/s/ PETER C. FARRELL
……
Peter C. Farrell
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Adrian M. Smith, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of ResMed Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

September 10, 2003

/s/ ADRIAN M. SMITH
…….
Adrian M. Smith
Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer

The following certifications are being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and in accordance with SEC Release No. 33-8238. These certifications shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, nor shall they be incorporated by reference in any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

Certification of Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officer of ResMed Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies, to his knowledge, that:

(i) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended June 30, 2003 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: September 10, 2003

/s/ PETER C. FARRELL
…….
Peter C. Farrell
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to ResMed Inc. and will be retained by ResMed Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Certification of Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officer of ResMed Inc., a Delaware, corporation (the "Company"), hereby certifies, to his knowledge, that:

(i) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended June 30, 2003 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: September 10, 2003

/s/ ADRIAN M. SMITH
…….
Adrian M. Smith
Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to ResMed Inc. and will be retained by ResMed Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS AND RESERVES
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003, 2002 AND 2001
(in thousands)

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to costs and expenses	Other (deductions)	Balance at end of period
Year ended June 30, 2003				
Applied against asset account Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 1,938	1,144	(608)	2,474
Year ended June 30, 2002				
Applied against asset account Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 892	1,542	(496)	1,938
Year ended June 30, 2001				
Applied against asset account Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 833	681	(622)	892

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

EXHIBIT INDEX

2.1	Sale and Assignment Agreement dated as of February 16, 2001, between ResMed Inc, ResMed Beteilingungs GmbH and the shareholders of MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH [(1)]
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 14, 2002 among ResMed Inc., Servo Magnetics Acquisition Inc., Servo Magnetics Incorporated and Mr. Leslie Hoffman [(7)]
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant, as amended [(2)]
3.2	By-laws of Registrant [(2)]
4.1	Form of certificate evidencing shares of Common Stock [(2)]
4.2	Rights agreement dated as of April 23, 1997 [(3)]
4.3	Indenture dated as of June 20, 2001, between ResMed Inc and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company [(6)]
4.4	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of June 20, 2001, by and between ResMed Inc, Merrill Lynch & Co., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Deutsche Banc Alex Brown Inc., William Blair & Company, L.L.C., Macquarie Bank Limited and UBS Warburg LLC [(6)]
4.5	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of May 14, 2002 between ResMed Inc., and Mr. Leslie Hoffman [(7)]
10.1	1995 Stock Option Plan [(2)]
10.2	1997 Equity Participation Plan [(4)]
10.3	Licensing Agreement between the University of Sydney and ResMed Limited dated May 17, 1991, as amended [(2)]
10.4	Consulting Agreement between Colin Sullivan and ResMed Limited effective from 1 January 1998 [(5)]
10.5	Loan Agreement between the Australian Trade Commission and ResMed Limited dated May 3, 1994 [(2)]
10.6	Lease for 1091 Carroll Canyon Road, San Diego 92131-1109, U.S.A.[(5)]
10.7	Sale and Leaseback Agreements for 97 Waterloo Rd, North Ryde, Australia [(6)]
10.8	Employment Agreement dated as of May 14, 2002, between Servo Magnetics Acquisition Inc., and Mr. Leslie Hoffman [(7)]
10.9	Agreement for the purchase of Lot 6001, Norwest Boulevarde, Norwest Business Park, Baulkham Hills, Australia [(7)]
11.1	Computation of Earnings per Common Share
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Independent Auditors' Consent and Report on Schedule
31.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certifications of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

[(1)] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K dated March 2, 2001.
[(2)] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-91094) declared effective on June 1, 1995.
[(3)] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A12G filed on April 25, 1997.
[(4)] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's 1997 Proxy Statement.
[(5)] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated June 30, 1998.
[(6)] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated June 30, 2001.
[(7)] Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated June 30, 2002.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Basic Earnings:			
Net income	$45,729	$37,506	$11,630
Shares/ Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	33,054	32,174	31,129
Basic earnings per share	$1.38	$1.17	$0.37
Diluted Earnings:			
Net income	$45,729	$37,506	$11,630
Shares/ Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	33,054	32,174	31,129
Additional shares assuming conversion of stock options under treasury stock method	1,385	1,906	2,355
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding as adjusted	34,439	34,080	33,484
Diluted earnings per share	$1.33	$1.10	$0.35

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

RESMED INC.
SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

ResMed Corporation (a Minnesota corporation)

ResMed (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (a Malaysian Corporation) [2]

ResMed (UK) Limited (a United Kingdom corporation) [1]

ResMed Asia Pacific Limited (incorporated under the laws of New South Wales, Australia) [1]

ResMed Beteiligungs GmbH (a German corporation)

ResMed Finland Oy (a Finland corporation)

ResMed Holdings Limited (incorporated under the laws of New South Wales, Australia)

ResMed Hong Kong Limited (a Hong Kong corporation)

ResMed International Inc (a Delaware corporation)

ResMed KK (a Japanese corporation) [2]

ResMed Limited (incorporated under the laws of New South Wales, Australia) [1]

ResMed New Zealand Limited (a New Zealand Corporation) [2]

ResMed Priess GmbH (a German corporation)

ResMed Priess GmbH and Co Kg (a German corporation) [2]

ResMed R&D Limited (incorporated under the laws of New South Wales, Australia) [1]

ResMed SA (a French corporation) [2]

ResMed Singapore Pte Ltd (a Singaporean corporation) [2]

ResMed Spain SL (a Spanish corporation) [2]

ResMed Sweden AB (a Swedish corporation) [2]

Servo Magnetics Inc. (a Delaware corporation)

Labhardt AG (A Swiss corporation) [2]

MAP Hirsch Medizintechnik für Arzt und Patient GmbH (an Austrian corporation) [4]

MAP Medische Techniek voor Arts en Patient BV (a Dutch corporation) [4]

MAP Medizintechnik für Arzt und Patient GmbH (a Swiss corporation) [4]

MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH (a German corporation) [3]

[1] A subsidiary of ResMed Holdings Limited
[2] A subsidiary of ResMed International Inc
[3] A subsidiary of ResMed Beteiligungs GmbH
[4] A subsidiary of MAP Medizin-Technologie GmbH

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' CONSENT AND REPORT ON SCHEDULE

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
ResMed Inc:

The audits referred to in our report dated August 8, 2003, included the related financial statement schedule as of June 30, 2003 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2003. This financial statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement schedule based on our audits. In our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

Our report refers to a change in the method of accounting for goodwill.

We consent to incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-08013 and 333-88231) on Form S-8 and the registration statements (Nos. 333-70500 and 333-100825) on Form S-3 of ResMed Inc. of our reports included herein.

/s/ KPMG LLP
……..
San Diego, California
September 10, 2003