

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, 2026

Commission file number: 001-15317

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.)

9001 Spectrum Center Blvd.

San Diego, CA 92123

United States of America

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(858) 836-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.004 per share	RMD	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes [] No [X]

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer	☒	Accelerated Filer	☐
Non-Accelerated Filer	☐	Smaller Reporting Company	☐
Emerging Growth Company	☐		

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. [X]

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. []

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). []

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of registrant as of December 31, 2025 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), computed by reference to the closing sale price of such stock on the New York Stock Exchange, was

\$34,917,180,979. All directors, executive officers, and 10% stockholders of registrant are considered affiliates. This determination of affiliate status with respect to the foregoing calculation is not a determination for other purposes.

At August 10, 2026, the registrant had 144,252,306 shares of Common Stock, \$0.004 par value, issued and outstanding. This number excludes 46,798,043 shares held by the registrant as treasury shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the registrant's 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**PART I****Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

This report 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. All statements other than statements regarding historical facts are forward-looking statements. The words “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “will continue,” “will,” “estimate,” “plan,” “future” and other similar expressions, and negative statements of such expressions, generally identify forward-looking statements, including, in particular, statements regarding expectations of future revenue or earnings, expenses, results of operations, new product development, new product launches, new markets for our products, the integration of acquisitions and success of strategic initiatives, including divestitures, our supply chain, domestic and international regulatory developments, litigation, tax outlook, and the expected impact of macroeconomic conditions on our business. These forward-looking statements are made in accordance with 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. Forward-looking statements reflect the views of our management at the time the 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 in Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report. Information that is based on estimates, forecasts, projections, market research or similar methodologies is inherently subject to uncertainties and actual events or circumstances may differ materially from events and circumstances reflected in this information. Unless otherwise expressly stated, we obtained this industry, business, market, and other data from reports, research surveys, studies, and similar data prepared by market research firms and other third parties, industry, medical and general publications, government data, and similar sources.

In addition, important factors to consider in evaluating such forward-looking statements include changes or developments in healthcare reform, social, macroeconomic, market, legal or regulatory circumstances, including the impact of public health crises; 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, disruptions and delays in the supply chain, the actions or omissions of third parties, including suppliers, customers, competitors and governmental authorities, geopolitical and economic conditions in foreign jurisdictions impacting our business, including the direct or indirect effects of new or increased tariffs, the indirect costs associated with global trade disruption and various other factors. If any one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or underlying estimates or assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary significantly from those expressed in our forward-looking statements, and there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this report will in fact occur.

ITEM 1 BUSINESS**General**

We are a global leader in digital health and cloud-connected medical devices. We design innovative technology to empower people to live happier, healthier lives. Our artificial intelligence, or AI, powered digital health solutions, cloud-connected devices and intelligent software are designed to make home healthcare more personalized, accessible and effective. By enabling better care, our products improve quality of life, reduce the impact of chronic disease, and lower costs for consumers and healthcare systems.

Following our formation in 1989, we commercialized a continuous positive airway pressure, or CPAP, treatment for obstructive sleep apnea, or OSA, which was the first successful non-invasive treatment for OSA. CPAP systems deliver pressurized air, typically through a mask, to prevent collapse of the upper airway during sleep. Since the development of CPAP, we have expanded our business by developing or acquiring a number of innovative products and solutions for a broad range of sleep and related breathing health disorders including technologies to be applied in medical and consumer products, life support and ventilation devices, diagnostic products, mask systems for use in the hospital and home, headgear and other accessories, and dental devices. In addition, we are a leading provider of cloud-based health applications, software and devices designed to provide connected care, enabling clinicians to manage more patients efficiently and effectively, as well as enabling and encouraging patients’ long-term adherence to and satisfaction with their therapy.

In June 2026, we acquired Noctrix Health, LLC, or Noctrix, a company with an FDA De Novo classified medical device that treats restless legs syndrome. The acquisition expands our clinical sleep health portfolio into an adjacent area of unmet

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need. Noctrix will operate as a wholly owned subsidiary of Resmed. Additional information regarding the transaction is included in Note 18 – Business Combinations and Divestitures of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8).

Through our acquisition of VirtuOx in 2025, we operate a software-enabled independent diagnostic testing facility, or IDTF, that provides technology solutions to facilitate in-home and remote testing services for sleep, respiratory, cardiac, and other health conditions across the United States, or U.S. This acquisition strengthens our position in the sleep and breathing health market by expanding our ability to offer end-to-end solutions, including home-based diagnostics and patient monitoring.

We also provide management software that assists providers to operate more effectively and efficiently across various residential care settings. Through Brightree, we provide software solutions and services that enable durable or home medical equipment, or DME/HME, to automate clinical workflows, optimize billing and compliance, and drive patient engagement in the U.S. Through MEDIFOX DAN, we provide a leading care management software platform which helps residential care providers in Germany to deliver and manager care more efficiently through integrated digital solutions. Through the MatrixCare business as defined below, we provide similar care management software solutions for senior living, skilled nursing, life plan communities, home health, hospice and adjacent providers in the U.S. Together, our software solutions support providers by improving workflow efficiency and patient experience through value-added solutions with broad applicability.

On June 30, 2026, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell our MatrixCare business for \$490 million in an all-cash transaction, subject to certain closing adjustments. The transaction includes MatrixCare and related software offerings historically sold under the MatrixCare brand, including Healthcare First, Citus, and home health and hospice solutions, collectively defined as the "MatrixCare business". The transaction is the result of portfolio optimization to sharpen our focus on our core growth areas of sleep, breathing and connected home-based healthcare. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of fiscal year 2027. Additional information regarding the transaction is included in Note 18 – Business Combinations and Divestitures of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8).

We employ approximately 11,370 people and sell our products in more than 140 countries through a combination of wholly owned subsidiaries and independent distributors.

Our website address is www.resmed.com. We make our periodic reports, together with any amendments, available on our investor relations website (<https://investor.resmed.com>), free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish the reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. The SEC maintains a website, www.sec.gov, which contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. We also make available on our investor relations website, public financial information for which a report is not required to be filed with or furnished to the SEC. Information contained on our website or in reports, other than those filed with or furnished to the SEC, is not part of or incorporated into this report.

Corporate History

Our Australian subsidiary, ResMed Holdings Pty 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 acquired the rights to the technology in 1987 and sold CPAP devices in Australia from 1988 until our acquisition of the business.

ResMed Inc., a Delaware corporation, was formed in March 1994 as the ultimate holding company for our operating subsidiaries. In June 1995, we completed an initial public offering of common stock and our common stock began trading on the NASDAQ National Market. In September 1999, we transferred our principal listing to the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, trading under the ticker symbol "RMD". In November 1999, we established a secondary listing of our common stock via Chess Depositary Instruments, or CDIs, on the Australian Stock Exchange (now known as the Australian Securities Exchange), or ASX, also under the symbol "RMD". Ten CDIs on the ASX represent one share of our common stock on the NYSE.

Since formation, we have grown organically through global expansion as well as by acquiring a number of businesses, including distributors, suppliers, developers of medical equipment and related technologies, an independent diagnostic testing facility and software solution providers.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Segment Information**

We operate in two segments, which are the Sleep and Breathing Health segment and Residential Care Software segment. See Note 13 – Segment Information of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8) for financial information regarding segment reporting. Financial information about our revenues from and assets located in foreign countries is also included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

The Market

We focus on sleep and related breathing health, both of which we believe are globally underpenetrated, and where we believe our products can improve patient outcomes, create efficiencies for our customers, help physicians and providers better manage chronic disease and reduce overall healthcare system costs. Additionally, our software solutions are focused on those who provide residential care, which we believe is fragmented and underserved, and where we see significant opportunity to transform and significantly improve residential healthcare through a strategy of enabling better patient care, improving clinical decision support, and driving interoperability across residential care settings.

Sleep and Breathing Health***Sleep***

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 three stages that generally parallel sleep depth; stage 1 is the lightest and stage 3 is the deepest. Quality sleep underpins almost all aspects of human health.

The upper airway has no rigid support and is held open by active contraction of upper airway muscles and tracheal traction by the lungs. 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, called apneas, and to near closures of the upper airway called hypopneas. These breathing events result in a lowering of blood oxygen concentration, causing the central nervous system to react to the lack of oxygen or increased carbon dioxide, 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. OSA has been recognized as a cause of hypertension and a significant comorbidity for heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. Excessive daytime sleepiness or fatigue are hallmarks of OSA and can lead to headaches, poor mood, absenteeism, increased risk of motor vehicle accidents and exacerbate comorbidities associated with untreated OSA.

A long-term epidemiology study published in 2013 estimated that 26% of adults aged 30-70 have some form of obstructive sleep apnea. Another study published in *Lancet Respiratory Medicine* in 2019 estimated that mild to severe OSA impacts more than 936 million people worldwide, including 61 million Americans, per *Lancet Respiratory Medicine* in 2025. Of those impacted globally, it was estimated that more than 424 million would have moderate to severe sleep apnea. 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 less than 20% of those with OSA have been diagnosed or treated in the U.S., and 10% or less in other markets. Many healthcare professionals often do not diagnose OSA because they are unaware that such non-specific symptoms as excessive daytime sleepiness, fatigue, snoring, hypertension, and irritability are characteristic of OSA.

While sleep apnea has been diagnosed in a small portion of a broad cross-section of the population, until recently it has most frequently been diagnosed among middle-aged men with obesity. However, we believe the importance of sleep apnea in women is increasingly being recognized, with nearly 40% of new PAP patients being female. Among all patients, a strong association has been discovered between sleep apnea and a number of cardiovascular and metabolic diseases. Studies have shown that sleep apnea is present in approximately 83% of patients with drug-resistant hypertension, approximately 77% of patients with obesity, approximately 76% of patients with chronic heart failure, and approximately 72% of patients with type 2 diabetes.

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A systematic review and meta-analysis published in *Lancet Respiratory Medicine* in 2025 (Benjafield et al.), which evaluated evidence from randomized controlled trials and confounder-adjusted non-randomized studies, found that PAP therapy was associated with a 37% reduction in all-cause mortality and a 54% reduction in cardiovascular mortality compared with no PAP therapy. These findings are consistent with earlier research presented at the European Respiratory Society (ERS) International Congress in 2021 and subsequently published in CHEST in 2022, which found that patients with obstructive sleep apnea who initiated and continued PAP therapy were 39% more likely to survive over a three-year period than patients who did not receive PAP therapy. Researchers found that the survival rate gap remained significant when accounting for patients' ages, overall health, socioeconomic status and pre-existing conditions.

Sleep-Disordered Breathing and Obstructive Sleep Apnea. Sleep-disordered breathing, or SDB, encompasses all disease processes that cause abnormal breathing patterns during sleep. Manifestations include 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, fatigue, reduced cognitive function, including memory loss and lack of concentration, depression, and irritability. OSA sufferers also experience an increase in heart rate and an elevation of blood pressure during the cycle of apneas. Several studies demonstrate 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; 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 sleep 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 may be monitored, along with other vital signs such as heart rate and blood oxygen levels. Simpler tests, using devices such as our ApneaLink Air, NightOwl, or our automatic PAP devices, monitor airflow during sleep, and use computer programs to analyze airflow patterns. These tests allow sleep clinicians to detect sleep disturbances such as apneas, hypopneas, or subconscious awakenings.

Before 1981, the primary treatment for OSA was a tracheotomy, a surgical procedure to create a hole in the patient's windpipe. Alternative surgical treatments have involved either uvulopalatopharyngoplasty, or UPPP, in which surgery is performed on the upper airway to remove excess tissue and streamline the shape of the airway or implant a device to add support to the soft palate. 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. Consequently, surgical treatments are not considered first-line therapy for OSA. Other alternative treatments available today include nasal surgery, mandibular advancement surgery, dental appliances, palatal implants, somnoplasty, nasal devices, and electrical stimulation of the nerves or muscles. Recently, pharmaceutical therapy treatments have been cleared for the treatment of OSA and others are reportedly under development.

A variety of devices are marketed for the treatment of OSA. Most are only partially effective. CPAP is a reliable treatment for all severities of OSA and is considered first-line therapy. Use of mandibular advancement devices is increasingly used as a second-line option in patients unable to use CPAP or those with mild OSA. These devices cause the mandible and tongue to be pulled forward and improve the dimensions of the upper airway. CPAP 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, and was commercialized for treatment of OSA in the U.S. in the mid-1980s. During CPAP treatment, a patient sleeps with an interface connected to a small portable air device that delivers room air at a positive pressure. The patient breathes in air from the device and breathes out through an exhaust port in the interface. Continuous air pressure applied in this manner acts as a pneumatic splint to keep the upper airway open and unobstructed. Interfaces include nasal masks and nasal pillows. Sometimes, when a patient leaks air through their mouth, a full-face mask may need to be used, rather than a nasal interface.

CPAP is not a cure and, therefore, must be used nightly as long as treatment is required. Patient compliance has been a major factor in the effectiveness of CPAP treatment. Early generations of CPAP units provided limited patient comfort and

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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 recent years, we have developed product innovations to improve patient comfort and compliance. These include more comfortable patient interface systems, delay timers that gradually increase air pressure allowing the patient to fall asleep more easily, bilevel air devices, including our AirCurve 11 Series devices which provide different air pressures for inhalation and exhalation, heated humidification systems to make the airflow more comfortable, and auto-titration devices that modulate the average pressure delivered during the night. We also offer myAir, an application that aims to help improve patient comfort and long-term CPAP compliance by providing personalized coaching, daily therapy insights, and tools that support patients throughout their sleep therapy journey. The new Smart Comfort feature within myAir recommends personalized therapy comfort settings, such as ramp time and pressure relief, helping reduce trial and error and making it easier for patients to adapt to therapy.

Breathing Health

Our aim is to provide breathing health solutions to patients with COPD and other chronic respiratory diseases, such as overlap syndrome, obesity hypoventilation syndrome, or OHS, and neuromuscular disease, including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or ALS. We aim to improve patient quality of life, slow down disease progression and reduce the costs of patient management.

Our products cover patients ranging from those who only require therapy from CPAP systems at night to those who are dependent on non-invasive or invasive ventilation for life support. Our devices are predominantly used in the home and, to a lesser extent, in general hospital wards and respiratory wards. We supply CPAP and bilevel device systems, high flow therapy device systems (HFT), non-invasive and invasive ventilators, humidifiers, and accessories, including masks, nasal cannula, headgear, and tubing. We also provide data management systems designed to improve the management of patients by care providers.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. COPD encompasses a group of lung diseases defined by persistent airflow limitation, prolongation of exhalation and loss of elasticity in the lungs. It is a progressive and debilitating disease and is associated with an increased inflammatory response in the airways. Symptoms encountered with COPD include shortness of breath as well as chronic cough and increased sputum production. COPD includes diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis. A study in 2022 based on epidemiology data estimated that there were approximately 480 million people worldwide who suffer from COPD and a separate study in 2025 identified that COPD is the world's third leading cause of death.

Patients with COPD can have different clinical presentations. Patients with chronic bronchitis present with low level of oxygen (hypoxemia) and elevated levels of carbon dioxide (hypercapnia), a chronic productive cough, cor pulmonale, and commonly have excess weight. Patients with emphysema have more normal blood gases, are usually thin and hyperinflated and have a decreased diffusion capacity. During sleep, chronic bronchitic patients display more severe hypoxemia. In general, the more hypoxic a COPD patient is during the day the more severe the hypoxemia experienced during sleep. Hypercapnia as a consequence of hypoventilation also occurs in COPD patients and is more pronounced in REM sleep. Some COPD patients may also suffer from comorbid OSA, a condition known as Overlap Syndrome.

Home non-invasive ventilation has the potential to reduce healthcare costs associated with the management of patients with severe COPD by significantly increasing the time between hospital readmissions. Early research also suggests that home HFT may help improve clinical outcomes in hypoxemic COPD patients that frequently have exacerbations.

Overlap Syndrome. In patients with COPD-OSA Overlap Syndrome, CPAP has been shown to provide benefits in relation to reducing mortality, decreasing hospitalizations and improving lung function and gas exchange. Non-invasive ventilation, or NIV, has been demonstrated to improve outcomes in patients with acute exacerbations of COPD through its ability to improve respiratory acidosis and decrease dyspnea and work of breathing. It may also increase survival rates and reduce length of hospital stays, as well as reducing complicating factors such as ventilator-associated pneumonia. In patients with stable COPD, the advantages of home NIV are less clear, but clinical studies have shown improvements in dyspnea scores and health-related quality-of-life measures and reductions in hospital readmissions and intensive care stays.

Obesity Hypoventilation Syndrome. OHS is characterized by the combination of obesity, chronic alveolar hypoventilation leading to daytime hypercapnia and hypoxia and sleep apnea after the exclusion of other causes of alveolar hypoventilation. An estimated 90% of patients with OHS also have OSA. In patients with OHS, positive airway therapy,

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with either CPAP or NIV, has been shown to effectively treat upper airway obstruction and reverse daytime respiratory failure as well as reduce the work of breathing and improve respiratory drive.

Neuromuscular Disease. Neuromuscular disease is a broad term that encompasses many diseases that either directly (via intrinsic muscle pathology) or indirectly (via nerve pathology) impair the functioning of muscles. Symptoms of neuromuscular disease and respiratory failure include increasing generalized weakness and fatigue, dysphagia, dyspnoea on exertion and at rest, sleepiness, morning headache, difficulties with concentration, and mood changes. Most neuromuscular diseases are characterized by progressive muscular impairment leading to loss of ambulation, being wheelchair-bound, swallowing difficulties, respiratory muscle weakness, and, eventually, death from respiratory failure. Neuromuscular disorders can progress rapidly or slowly. Rapidly progressive conditions, such as ALS and Duchenne muscular dystrophy in teenagers, are characterized by muscle impairment which worsens over months and can result in death within a few years. Variable or slowly progressive conditions, such as myotonic muscular dystrophy, are characterized by muscle impairment that worsens over years and may mildly reduce life expectancy.

NIV treatment to patients with neuromuscular disease may lead to improvements in respiratory failure symptoms and daytime arterial blood gases. In ALS patients, NIV treatment has been associated with an improvement in quality of life measures, sleep-related symptoms and survival. Studies have demonstrated that patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy may improve in quality of life measures and may increase chance of survival with NIV treatment.

Residential Care Software

Our Residential Care Software business provides cloud-based solutions to healthcare providers operating in the residential care market, including HME and home infusion providers, home health and hospice providers, skilled nursing facilities, private duty nursing organizations, senior living facilities, and life plan communities. These providers face increasing operational and compliance complexities due to factors such as evolving reimbursement frameworks, workforce constraints, and demographic shifts. Our Residential Care Software offerings are designed to support customers in addressing these challenges by helping providers perform analytics, manage documentation and implement new reimbursement requirements as well as more effectively transfer data as patients move between different care settings. Our Residential Care Software platforms include capabilities for billing and business management, electronic medical records, revenue cycle management, operational analytics, patient engagement, and workforce management.

Business Strategy

We envision a world where every person can achieve their full potential through better sleep and breathing, with care delivered in their own home. We believe the demand for sleep and breathing treatments will continue to grow due to a number of factors, including increasing awareness of OSA, CSA and COPD; improved understanding of the role of sleep apnea treatment in the management of adjacent pathologies; improved understanding of the role of bilevel therapy and non-invasive ventilation in the management of COPD; and an increase in the use of digital and product technology to improve patient outcomes and create efficiencies for customers and providers. Our strategy for expanding our business operations and capitalizing on the growth of sleep and breathing health markets, as well as growth in residential care settings, consists of the following key elements:

- **Grow and Differentiate Our Core Sleep Apnea Portfolio.** We are the leader in developing smaller, quieter, more comfortable and more connected products. We aim to continue differentiating our products by integrating artificial-intelligence and machine-learning, or AI and ML, algorithms to further enhance therapy performance and user experience. Sleep is becoming increasingly recognized as an important aspect of our lives, and we intend to drive higher rates of screening, diagnosis, and therapy adoption through simpler care pathways. In 2025, we made our home sleep apnea test, NightOwl, available across the U.S., where supply permitted, providing a simplified, accurate, and efficient way to diagnose OSA from the comfort of an individual's home. In 2025, we also acquired VirtuOx, an independent diagnostic testing facility, to expand our ability to partner with healthcare providers and to help streamline the diagnostic process, while expanding collaboration with home medical equipment providers to efficiently support patients to start treatment.
- **Accelerate Market Growth through Awareness.** We continue to expand our existing educational activities to increase awareness of sleep apnea, COPD, and other clinical conditions that can be treated with our industry-leading solutions. These activities target both the population predisposed to sleep apnea and medical specialists, such as pulmonologists, sleep medicine specialists, primary care physicians, cardiologists, neurologists, and other

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medical subspecialists who treat these conditions and their associated comorbidities. We target special interest groups, including the National Stroke Association, the American Heart Association, COPD Foundation, and the National Sleep Foundation, to further increase awareness of the relationship between OSA, COPD, neuromuscular disease, and comorbidities such as cardiac disease, diabetes, hypertension, and obesity. The programs also support our efforts to inform the community of the dangers of sleep apnea with regard to occupational health and safety, especially in the transport industry. We also continue to broaden access to sleep health education through strategic partnerships. For example, our collaboration with ÖURA helps connect individuals who experience nighttime breathing disturbances identified through Oura Ring insights with our educational resources and a sleep assessment to understand more about sleep health. The partnership also provides pathways to healthcare providers and discussion guides to help encourage earlier evaluation and care for sleep-related conditions. We have helped establish a center for clinical care and medical research at the University of California, San Diego, in the fields of sleep apnea and COPD. We have also established a chair for the study of sleep medicine at Harvard Medical School.

- **Capitalize on Broader Sleep and Breathing Health Adjacencies.** Our evolution is designed to capitalize on key macro trends, including the enhanced spotlight on sleep apnea due to pharmaceuticals and consumer technology. Through our brand leadership and expertise, we are positioned to serve large, unmet needs in insomnia, COPD and other respiratory and sleep-related conditions. Research supported by Resmed has demonstrated that the addition of non-invasive ventilation to patients with severe COPD who are receiving oxygen therapy provides meaningful clinical benefits to the patient and the broader healthcare system. We are committed to ongoing innovation of our breathing health products, providing advanced and expanded integrations of our therapy-based software solutions, including AirView, enabling clinicians to remotely monitor patients on some ventilation devices and bilevel devices. Additionally, studies have established a clinical association between OSA and both stroke and chronic heart failure and have recognized sleep apnea as a cause of hypertension or high blood pressure. Research also indicates that sleep apnea is independently associated with glucose intolerance and insulin resistance. We maintain close working relationships with prominent physicians to explore new medical applications for our products and technology. In June 2026, we expanded our clinical sleep health portfolio through the acquisition of Noctrix, a medical device company developing clinically validated wearable therapeutics for chronic neurological disorders, including restless legs syndrome.
- **Invest in an Integrated, Intelligent Digital-Health Ecosystem Delivered at Home.** Digital enablement is central to our strategy. Our secure cloud-based digital health applications, along with our devices, are designed to provide connected care to improve patient outcomes and efficiencies for our customers, allowing fewer professionals to manage more patients and empowering patients to track their own health outcomes. We can leverage our installed base of more than 35 million patients using cloud-connected devices on AirView and over 12 million patients registered to our myAir platform to enable personalized, efficient and data-driven care. Our own efforts to drive increased therapy adoption, as well as increased adoption through use of wearables with sleep monitoring functionality, will allow us to further build upon our data advantage.
- **Align Solutions to Enable Smarter, Connected Care.** Our leading Residential Care Software solutions are a key enabler of our Sleep and Breathing Health business, driving revenue synergies, contributing to demand generation and providing cohesion and interoperability for our AI-driven digital platform. We are connecting capabilities across the platforms in these residential care settings to help our customers be more efficient, better serve people, keep them out of hospital, and provide care in lower-cost, higher-quality care settings. Today, our Residential Care Software solutions support residential care providers serving more than 180 million individual patient accounts. On June 30, 2026, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell our MatrixCare business, reflecting our ongoing commitment to focus on businesses that directly support our sleep health, breathing health, and connected home-based healthcare strategy.

Products

Our portfolio of products includes devices, diagnostic products, mask systems, headgear and other accessories, dental devices, and cloud-based software and informatics solutions. For purposes of the following discussion, we generally refer to our air flow generators and ventilators collectively as devices.

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Devices

We produce cloud-connected CPAP, automatic positive airway pressure, or APAP, bilevel, adaptive servo-ventilation, or ASV, and HFT devices that deliver positive airway pressure through a patient interface, either a mask or cannula. Our APAP, devices, known as AutoSet, are based on a patented technology to monitor breathing and can also be used in the diagnosis, treatment and management of OSA in some countries. During fiscal year 2017, we launched AirMini, a small portable CPAP combining the same proven therapy modes used in our APAP devices with waterless humidification enabling portable convenience. During fiscal year 2021, we launched our new platform of connected CPAP and APAP devices, AirSense 11, which introduced new features such as a touch screen, algorithms for patients new to therapy, and digital enhancements, such as over-the-air update capabilities. Devices in total accounted for approximately 51%, 52%, and 52% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

The tables below provide an illustrative selection of devices, as known by our trademarks. For purposes of this report, we group certain products into categories to facilitate the presentation of our product portfolio. These categories are organizational groupings and do not necessarily reflect the regulatory classification, intended use or specific therapeutic indications of individual products across all care settings in all countries.

CPAP, APAP & BILEVEL PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION
AirSense Platform – AirSense 11 AutoSet – AirSense 11 AutoSet for Her – AirSense 11 CPAP – AirSense 11 Elite – AirSense 10 AutoSet – AirSense 10 CPAP – AirSense 10 Elite	Combining enhanced digital health technology with effective therapy modes, AirSense™ 11 APAP and CPAP machines are designed to make starting sleep apnea therapy, and adhering to it, easier and more convenient. Our newest device, AirSense 11 includes new features like myAir™ Personal Therapy Assistant and Care Check-In designed to provide tailored guidance to PAP users, helping ease them into therapy and comfortable nightly use. Other features include the availability of remote software updates so users can enjoy the latest version of these tools every night. The prior generation of these devices, called AirSense™ 10, was one of the most widely used series of CPAP and APAP machines, each designed to deliver high-quality therapy for a better night's sleep. All AirSense machines include a built-in humidifier, Climate Control Auto setting to provide breathing comfort, AutoRamp™ with sleep onset detection and can be used with myAir™, an online support program and app that helps users track their therapy.
AirCurve Bilevel Platform – AirCurve 11 VAuto – AirCurve 11 ASV – AirCurve 10 VAuto – AirCurve 10 ASV – AirCurve 10 S	Bilevel machines include two pressure level settings: a higher pressure when a patient inhales, and a lower pressure that makes it easier to exhale. AirCurve™ devices are for therapy users who benefit from greater pressure support. AirCurve™ 11 VAuto and AirCurve™ 10 VAuto treat patients with OSA and non-compliant OSA. AirCurve™ 11 ASV and AirCurve™ 10 ASV treat patients with CSA, OSA, mixed apneas or periodic breathing. AirCurve 11 includes myAir™, Care Check-In and Personal Therapy Assistant, digital health solutions designed to help users start therapy and stay on track. All AirCurve machines include a built-in humidifier, Climate Control Auto setting to provide breathing comfort and myAir™, an online support program and app that helps users track their therapy.
AirMini portable CPAP	The smallest portable CPAP on the market today, AirMini features the same auto-adjusting therapy modes used in the AirSense™ 10 Auto. The device also features built-in Bluetooth connectivity and effective waterless humidification enabled by HumidX technology.
LIFE SUPPORT PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION
Stellar 100 and 150	Resmed Stellar™ 100 and 150 ventilators are suitable for invasive and non-invasive ventilation, either at home or in a healthcare setting. They are not life support ventilators. Stellar 150 also includes iVAP™ (intelligent Volume-Assured Pressure Support) technology to adjust to changing respiratory needs.
Astral 100 and 150	Resmed Astral™ 100 and 150 are life support devices that provide personalized care every step of the way. With both invasive and non-invasive options, they offer a lightweight design, exceptional battery life and adaptive technologies to provide greater mobility and peace of mind.
VENTILATION PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION
AirCurve Platform	Resmed AirCurve™ devices are designed for people with respiratory conditions that affect breathing such as restrictive lung disorders, severe COPD and hypoventilation. It combines user-friendly controls, an intuitive interface and automatic features to make ventilation therapy effective, comfortable and hassle-free.
Lumis VPAP S, ST and ST-A	Resmed Lumis™ series ventilators are designed to provide personalized ventilation support for people with respiratory insufficiency or OSA and are suitable for non-invasive ventilation, either at home or in a healthcare setting. They are not a life support ventilator. The Lumis™ 150 VPAP ST and ST-A feature iVAP™ technology to adjust to changing respiratory needs.

Mask Systems, Diagnostic Products, Accessories and Other Products

Masks, diagnostic products and accessories together accounted for approximately 37%, 36%, and 35% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

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Mask Systems

Mask systems are one of the most important elements of sleep apnea 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 nasal, nasal pillows, and full-face masks, by improving patient comfort while minimizing size and weight.

The table below provides an overview of our frontline mask systems by category.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Minimalist	AirFit F40, AirFit P10, and AirFit N30 minimalist masks feature our lightest, lowest profile designs. The features of these masks are focused on minimizing contact with the patient's face to reduce red marks and irritation.
Freedom	AirFit N30i, AirFit X30i, AirFit P30i, AirFit F30i and AirTouch F30i freedom masks, which feature top-of-head tubing design allowing flexibility to easily switch sleep positions.
Ultra Soft	The AirTouch N30i, AirTouch F30i, AirTouch F20 and AirTouch N20 masks feature soft and breathable materials designed to enhance CPAP mask comfort.
Universal Fit	AirFit F20 and AirFit N20 masks are designed to fit a wide range of faces due to the InfinitySeal silicone cushion that adapts to unique facial contours, which increases comfort, improves fit and reduces leakage.

Diagnostic Products

We market sleep recorders for the diagnosis and titration of sleep apnea in sleep clinics, hospitals, and at home. 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.

PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION
ApneaLink Air	A portable diagnostic device that measures oximetry, respiratory effort, pulse, nasal flow and snoring. It works with AirView Diagnostics to provide a comprehensive diagnostic solution to clinicians.
NightOwl	A portable, cloud-connected, fully disposable diagnostic device that measures AHI based on derived peripheral arterial tone, actigraphy, and oximetry over several nights.
EasyCare Tx	A comprehensive sleep lab solution that treats a range of patients, designed to support comfortable, uninterrupted sleep for effective titration.

Connected Solutions

We have a suite of products that are designed to allow fewer professionals to manage more patients and empower patients to track their own health outcomes. We are expanding our cloud-based patient management and engagement platforms, such as AirView and other systems used by providers, enabling remote monitoring, over-the-air trouble shooting, changing of device settings, as well as automated patient coaching through a text, email, or interactive voice phone call and myAir, an application that aims to help improve patient comfort and long-term CPAP compliance by providing personalized coaching, daily therapy insights, and tools that support patients throughout their sleep therapy journey.

PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION
AirView	A cloud-based system enabling remote monitoring and changing of patients' device settings. AirView also makes it easier to simplify workflows and collaborate more efficiently across patient care networks.
myAir	A personalized therapy management application for patients with sleep apnea providing support, education and troubleshooting tools for increased patient engagement and improved compliance. Smart Comfort, launched in early 2026 to select new myAir users, is the first FDA-cleared AI-enabled medical device that recommends personalized comfort settings to help patients with OSA start and stay on CPAP therapy.
Connectivity Module	A module providing a seamless cellular connection between our compatible life support and ventilation devices (e.g., Astral, Stellar) and our AirView™ system.

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Other Products

In June 2026, we acquired Noctrix, a company with an FDA De Novo classified medical device that treats restless legs syndrome. The acquisition expands our clinical sleep health portfolio into an adjacent area.

PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION
Nidra Platform	An FDA De Novo classified wearable neurostimulation device that delivers tonic motor activation therapy to reduce symptoms of restless legs syndrome and improve sleep quality in adults with moderate-to-severe restless legs syndrome who are refractory to medication.

Residential Care Software Products

We provide Residential Care Software products designed to support the professionals and caregivers helping people stay healthy in the home or care setting of their choice. Residential Care Software revenue accounted for approximately 12% of our net revenue in each of fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024.

PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION
Brightree solutions	Brightree enables residential care organizations to improve their business performance and deliver better health outcomes. As an industry-leading cloud-based healthcare IT company, Brightree provides solutions and services for thousands of organizations in home medical equipment and pharmacy, orthotic and prosthetic, and home infusion.
HEALTHCAREfirst solutions	HEALTHCAREfirst offers electronic health record, or EHR, software, billing and coding services, and advanced analytics that enable home health and hospice agencies to optimize their clinical, financial and administrative processes.
MatrixCare solutions	MatrixCare's EHR software as a service solutions are used by skilled nursing and senior living providers, life plan communities (CCRCs), and home health and hospice organizations to improve efficiencies and promote a better quality of life for the people they serve.
MEDIFOX DAN solutions	MEDIFOX DAN's software solutions are used by residential care providers in Germany, especially home health and nursing home providers, and enable providers to achieve operating efficiencies and deliver better patient care and outcomes.

Product Development and Clinical Trials

We have a strong track record of innovation in sleep and breathing health solutions. Since introducing our first CPAP device in 1989, we have been committed to an ongoing program of product advancement and development. Currently, our product development and clinical trial efforts are focused on not only improving our current product offerings and usability, but also expanding into new digital product applications.

We continually seek to identify new applications of our technology for significant unmet medical needs. Sleep apnea is associated with a number of symptoms beyond excessive daytime sleepiness, fatigue and irritability. Studies have established a clinical association between untreated sleep apnea and systemic hypertension, diabetes, coronary artery disease, stroke, atrial fibrillation, chronic heart failure, and mortality.

Across the sleep and breathing health platforms, we support clinical trials in many countries including the U.S., Canada, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Argentina, Chile, China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Australia to develop new clinical applications for our technology. We also continue to support some of the largest sleep apnea studies in history by performing advanced statistical analyses on millions of real-world, de-identified, clinical data points collected through our cloud-connected devices and patient engagement tools. These studies provide clinical insights around patient management, device settings, and predictors of patient adherence that inform our product development efforts. Some of the more recent real-world studies point to a link between PAP adherence and reduced mortality among patients with OSA.

We consult with physicians at major medical centers throughout the world to identify clinical and technological trends in the treatment of sleep apnea, COPD, and the other conditions associated with these diseases. New product ideas are also identified by our marketing staff, direct sales force, and clinicians.

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Sales and Marketing

We currently market our products in more than 140 countries through a network of distributors and direct sales staff. We attempt to tailor our marketing approach to each major geography, often based on regional awareness of sleep apnea as a health problem, physician referral patterns, consumer preferences, and local reimbursement policies. See Note 13 – Segment Information of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8) for financial information about our geographic areas.

United States, Canada, and Latin America or "Americas". Our products are typically purchased by an HME provider who then sells the products to the patient. The decision to purchase our products, as opposed to those of our competitors, is made or influenced by one or more of the following individuals or organizations: prescribing practitioners, HME providers, insurers (both private and public), and patients. In the Americas, our sales and marketing activities are conducted through a field sales organization made up of regional territory representatives, program development specialists and regional sales directors. Our field sales organization markets and sells products to HME provider branch locations throughout the Americas.

We also directly educate physicians and sleep clinics about our products. Patients who are diagnosed with OSA or another respiratory condition and prescribed our products are typically referred by the diagnosing physician or sleep clinic to a HME provider to fill the prescription. The HME provider, in consultation with the referring practitioner, will assist the patient in selecting the equipment, fit the patient with the appropriate mask and set the device pressure to the prescribed level.

Combined Europe, Asia, and other markets or "Rest of World". We market our products in most major countries in Rest of World geographies. We have wholly owned subsidiaries in Australia, Austria, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. We use a combination of our direct sales force and independent distributors to sell our products in Rest of World regions. We select independent distributors in each country based on their knowledge of respiratory medicine and a commitment to treatment of sleep apnea with our therapy. In countries where we sell our products directly, a local senior manager is responsible for direct national sales. In many countries, we sell our products to HME providers or hospitals who then sell the products to the patients. In Germany, Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea, we also operate home healthcare businesses, providing products and services directly to patients through a vertically integrated network.

Residential Care Software. Our Residential Care Software solutions are sold to providers of healthcare in various residential care settings. We market and sell our Brightree business management software and service solutions to providers in the U.S. Our primary markets are HME, pharmacy, home infusion, orthotics and prosthetics. Our sales activities for Brightree products are conducted through an employee sales organization made up of strategic account managers, sales engineers and sales directors. We develop, market, and sell our MatrixCare care management and related ancillary solutions to providers in the U.S. and our primary customers are senior living; skilled nursing; life plan communities; home health, home care, and hospice agencies as well as related accountable care organizations. Our MatrixCare management solutions are primarily sold through direct sales, and ancillary solutions are sold both through direct sales and channel sellers.

We develop, market, and sell our MEDIFOX DAN care management and related digital solutions to providers in Germany, including home care organizations, care home operators, youth care providers, and therapy practices; we also provide e-learning content directly to caregiving relatives. Core software functionality covers invoicing, EHR and staff rostering, augmented by integrated solutions such as AI-based workflow automation, e-learning for nurses, and revenue cycle management. Our MEDIFOX DAN solutions are primarily sold through direct sales, enabled by digital lead generation and self-service capabilities, depending on customer segment and solution.

Manufacturing

We operate a globally distributed manufacturing network designed to optimize quality, control costs, reduce time to market for new product introduction, and generate supply chain resilience. Our manufacturing operations consist of specialist component production as well as technical assembly and comprehensive testing and quality control of our devices, masks, and accessories. Of the numerous raw materials, parts and components purchased for our therapeutic and diagnostic sleep disorder products, many are available from multiple vendors. We also purchase uniquely configured components from

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various suppliers, including some who are single-source suppliers for us. Any reduction or halt in supply from one of these suppliers could limit our ability to manufacture our products or devices until a replacement supplier is found and qualified. We generally manufacture to our internal sales forecasts and fill orders as received. We strive for continuous improvement in manufacturing processes to deliver year-on-year improvement in quality, availability and value. Each manufacturing site and team are responsible for the quality of their product group and decisions are based on performance and quality measures, including customer feedback.

Resmed's supply chain may be impacted by periodic transport disruptions and supply constraints on certain raw materials and electronic components, including semiconductor chips and magnets. Such disruptions or constraints impact our ability to manufacture products in quantities and in the time necessary to satisfy global customer demand, which could negatively impact our results of operations.

Further, we source many components and materials for our products from and manufacture our products in various countries. Changes to global trade policy, including the imposition, modification, or expansion of tariffs and other trade measures, may drive new inflation risks in our supply chain for these components and materials. On April 5, 2025, U.S. Customs and Border Protection issued a Notice of Implementation confirming that current tariff relief for products like ours continues. The current impact of global tariffs is dynamic, however, new or increased tariffs, reciprocal tariffs, or other disruptions to global trade could have a material impact on our business and financial results through interruption of supply chains, increases in our costs or reduction in the availability of key inputs as our suppliers deal with an uncertain global trade environment, increases in transportation costs, or disruption of global shipping.

Our quality management system is based upon the requirements of ISO 13485, Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, Quality Management System Regulation, or QMSR, European Medical Device Regulation, or MDR, the Medical Device Directive (93/42/EEC) and other applicable regulations for the markets in which we sell. Our main manufacturing sites are certified to ISO 13485 and are audited at regular intervals by a Notified Body. Additionally, our Sydney, Tuas, San Diego, Atlanta, and Moreno Valley sites are certified under the Medical Device Single Audit Program or MDSAP, an audit of medical device manufacturers' quality management system to satisfy multiple regulatory requirements. MDSAP audits are conducted by a MDSAP recognized auditing organization and can fulfill the needs of multiple regulatory jurisdictions (e.g., Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, and the U.S.). Our Sydney and Singapore manufacturing operations operate an Environmental Management System (EMS) certified to ISO 14001:2015. We are progressively extending the EMS across our manufacturing network.

Our main manufacturing facilities for Resmed-branded products are located in Tuas, Singapore; Sydney, Australia; Chatsworth, California, Calabasas, California (beginning in fiscal year 2027); Johor Bahru, Malaysia; and Atlanta, Georgia. The principal factory for our Curative-branded products is in Suzhou, China. Our Narval-branded products are manufactured in Lyon, France. Refer to Item 2 for additional details on these properties. We will continue to expand and balance production volume across our network to meet scale, cost, resilience, and environmental performance objectives, and to meet the needs of customers and patients.

Third-Party Coverage and 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. In Germany and Korea, we receive payments directly from these payors. While we do not generally receive direct payments for our products from payors in other countries, our success largely depends on the ability of patients to obtain coverage and our customers to obtain adequate reimbursement from those payors.

In the U.S., our products are purchased primarily by HME providers, health systems, or sleep clinics, who invoice third-party payors directly for reimbursement. Domestic third-party payors include government payors such as Medicare and Medicaid and commercial health insurance plans. These payors may deny coverage and reimbursement if they determine that specific defined coverage criteria are not met or that a device is not used in accordance with certain covered treatment methods, or is experimental, or not deemed reasonable and necessary. Additionally, in the U.S., our acquisitions of VirtuOx and Noctrix require us to bill both commercial and governmental payors. As an IDTF, VirtuOx is subject to various enrollment, coverage and billing requirements by Medicare, state Medicaid Programs, other governmental payors, and commercial health insurance plans. Payors may deny coverage and reimbursement for VirtuOx's services if they determine that specific defined coverage criteria are not met or that the services are not medically necessary. VirtuOx experiences frequent government payor audits and while we believe that our billing is appropriate, such audits incur

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business expenses and decisions may not always be favorable. Similarly, Noctrix is a durable medical equipment, or DME supplier for purposes of distributing their products and as such, is also subject to enrollment, coverage and billing requirements by Medicare, state Medicaid Programs, other governmental payors, and commercial health insurance plans. Payors may deny coverage for Noctrix devices if they determine that coverage criteria are not met or that the device and related services are not medically necessary. Further, as a newly-cleared medical device, Noctrix has not yet achieved a national or local coverage determination with the Medicare Program, meaning that individual Medicare administrative contractors may determine coverage on a case by case basis.

The long-term trend towards cost-containment, through managed healthcare, or other legislative proposals to reform healthcare, could control or significantly influence the purchase of healthcare services and products and could result in lower prices for our products and services. In some countries, such as France, Germany, and Japan, government reimbursement is currently available for the purchase or rental of our products, subject to constraints such as price controls or unit sales limitations. In Australia, China, and some other countries, there is currently limited or no reimbursement for devices that treat OSA.

Healthcare reform in the U.S. continues to bring significant changes to the third-party payor landscape. The DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program was mandated by Congress through the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA). In 2011, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, implemented the Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics and Supplies (DMEPOS) competitive bidding program, which included durable medical equipment purchasers of our CPAP and respiratory assist devices (or bilevel devices), and related supplies and accessories. Under the program, DMEPOS suppliers compete to become Medicare contract suppliers by submitting bids to furnish certain items in competitive bidding areas (CBAs). The lower payment amounts resulting from the competition may replace the Medicare fee schedule amounts for the bid items in these areas. CMS is required by law to recompetete these contracts at least once every three years and to roll out the competitive bidding process nationally or adjust prices in non-competitive bidding areas to match competitive bidding prices. The implementation of the competitive bidding program has resulted in reduced Medicare payment for CPAP and respiratory assist devices, and related supplies and accessories in both competitive bidding areas and non-competitive bidding areas.

The last round of competitive bid contracts lapsed, effective January 1, 2019. CMS then removed 13 product categories, including CPAP and respiratory assist devices (or bilevel devices), from the Round 2021 Competitive Bidding Program process. The DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program (CBP) remains in a temporary gap period following the expiration of Round 2021 contracts for off-the-shelf (OTS) back braces and OTS knee braces on December 31, 2023. On July 2, 2025, CMS released a proposed rule covering, in part, DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program Updates. A final rule implementing the proposed changes was displayed in the Federal Register on November 28, 2025. Following the 2026 final rule and related program implementation activities, CMS is currently preparing for Round 2028, which is structured as a nationwide Remote Item Delivery (RID) Competitive Bidding Program covering seven (7) specified product categories. During the temporary gap period, fee schedule amounts for competitively bid items and services furnished in former competitive bidding areas are based on 100% of the applicable single payment amount, adjusted for inflation as specified by CMS, while fee schedule amounts for such items and services furnished in areas outside former competitive bidding areas continue to be based on fully adjusted fee schedule amounts determined in accordance with the methodology set forth in 42 C.F.R. § 414.210(g). The upcoming Round 2028 does not include CPAP or other respiratory or sleep-assist devices, however, future changes to the CBP or applicable reimbursement policies could affect our business in the U.S.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the Affordable Care Act (ACA) was enacted. On August 2, 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011 was signed into law, which, among other things, resulted in reductions to Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year, which went into effect on April 1, 2013 but were subject to a temporary suspension. The Protecting Medicare and American Farmers From Sequester Cuts Act was signed into law December 10, 2021. The law extended the 2% Medicare sequester moratorium through March 31, 2022, adjusted the sequester to 1% between April 1, 2022, and June 30, 2022, and reinstated the full 2% sequestration cut which began on July 1, 2022 and continues until further notice. The payment reduction applicable to healthcare providers applies to the approved Medicare payment amount, after the deductible and coinsurance are applied. The reduction in payment does not affect the 20% coinsurance owed by the patient. The sequestration order covers all payments for services with dates of service on or after July 1, 2022. On March 9, 2024, President Biden signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, which included a 2.93% update to the CY 2024 Physician Fee Schedule (PFS) Conversion Factor (CF) for dates of service March 9 through December 31, 2024. This replaced the 1.25% update provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023. On November 1, 2024, CMS issued a rule finalizing changes for Medicare payments under the PFS and other

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Medicare Part B policies, effective on or after January 1, 2025. Under this final rule, the average payment rates under the PFS would be reduced by 2.93% in CY 2025, removing the temporary increase in payment for CY 2024. This amounts to an estimated CY 2025 PFS conversion factor of \$32.35, a decrease of \$0.94 from the CY 2024 conversion factor of \$33.29, resulting in lower Medicare payments to Part B suppliers. As discussed immediately below, however, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act includes a 1-year, 2.5% increase to the PFS for 2026, which temporarily addresses the 2025 payment cuts.

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the Bill), which among other things, cuts federal Medicaid funding by \$930 billion over ten years but provides reimbursement rate increases for providers. Notably, however, the Bill is projected to increase the federal deficit, which may lead to mandatory Medicare cuts and reduction in payments to providers in the future. The Bill also makes changes to the ACA that could reduce enrollment, including shortening enrollment periods and eliminating automatic re-enrollment.

Additionally, in 2022, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or VA, proposed an adjustment through regulation to amend the previously adopted schedule of VA ratings for sleep apnea. Specifically, the proposed rule would remove in its entirety the current 30% disability rating for veterans exhibiting excessive daytime sleepiness and instead replacing it with a 10% disability rating for veterans with a sleep apnea diagnosis with incomplete relief (as determined by a sleep study) with treatment including a CPAP machine, and further, remove the automatic 50% disability rating for veterans with a documented need for a CPAP machine (50% disability would instead require that the veteran have a sleep apnea diagnosis with ineffective treatment, as determined by a sleep study, or who is unable to use treatment due to comorbid conditions, without end-organ damage). If the changes are implemented, veterans who were rated for sleep apnea before the change in criteria will be grandfathered and retain their rating. However, all veterans filing new claims on and after the change in ratings criteria would be evaluated under the new criteria. The VA has not yet finalized these proposed revisions, and the current rating criteria remains in effect, but should this proposal, or another similar proposal to limit disability ratings be adopted, fewer veterans may pursue treatment of sleep apnea using CPAP or more veterans would claim ineffective treatment with CPAP to obtain a higher rating. The VA may finalize, modify, or withdraw the proposed revisions through a future final rule, the timing and substance of which remain uncertain. The legislative landscape is complex and changes with the influence of one party or the other. The Trump Administration has issued many executive orders and new policy initiatives in 2026, including those impacting the healthcare and life sciences industry. We expect that new legislation, agency rules, and policy changes, including potential changes to the ACA, Medicaid funding, and other healthcare reform measures including flow down impacts from the Bill, may be adopted in the future and may result in additional reductions in Medicare, Medicaid and other healthcare funding, more rigorous coverage criteria, new payment methodologies and additional downward pressure on the price that we receive for our products and services. Any reduction in reimbursement from Medicare or other government programs may result in a similar reduction in payments from private payors. The implementation of cost containment measures or other healthcare reforms may have a material adverse impact on our revenues, profit margins, profitability, operating cash flows and results of operations.

Service and Warranty

We generally offer either one-year or two-year limited warranties on our devices. In some regions and for certain customers we also offer extended warranties on our devices for one to three years in addition to our limited warranty. Warranties on mask systems are typically 90 days. Our distributors either repair our products with parts supplied by us or arrange shipment of products to our facilities for repair or replacement. 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 record reserves for warranties and returns based on historical data.

Competition

Global competition for sales of our products and services is intense. We believe that the principal competitive factors are product features, value-added solutions, quality, reliability and price. Customer support, reputation and efficient distribution are also important factors. We compete in various geographies, each with different competitors, and some of our competitors are affiliates of our customers, which may make it difficult to compete with them.

Our primary Sleep and Breathing Health competitors include Philips BV; Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Corporation Limited; DeVilbiss Healthcare; Apex Medical Corporation; BMC Medical Co. Ltd.; React Health Corporation; Jiangsu Yuyue

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Medical Equipment & Supply Co., Ltd, and Lowenstein Medical SE & Co. KG plus regional and new-entrant manufacturers.

Our products compete with surgical procedures, nerve stimulation devices, and dental appliances designed to treat OSA and other sleep apnea-related respiratory conditions. The adoption of new pharmaceuticals to treat obesity, a typical comorbidity of OSA, could impact our ongoing or future sales. For example, injectable glucagon-like peptide-1, or GLP-1, weight loss drugs may lower the occurrence of obesity, eventually reducing the severity of OSA, if significant weight loss is maintained. Injectable weight loss drugs have been approved for treatment of OSA in patients with obesity and moderate to severe OSA and are being marketed by physicians and to consumers. Oral versions of these drugs are also under development and may be approved for the treatment of OSA. The development of new or innovative drugs, procedures, devices, or alternative therapies by others could result in our products becoming obsolete or noncompetitive, which would harm our revenues and financial condition.

For our Residential Care Software business, competition is also intense, rapidly evolving, and subject to changing technology, low barriers to entry, shifting customer needs, and frequent introductions of new products and services. Many of our customers use systems developed in-house to run their businesses. The development of new or innovative software solutions by others could result in our solutions becoming obsolete or noncompetitive, which would harm our revenues and financial condition.

Any product developed by us will have to compete for market acceptance and sales. An important factor in such competition may be the timing of market introduction of competitive products and solutions. Accordingly, the speed with which we can develop products and solutions, complete clinical testing and regulatory clearance processes, and provide commercial supply of products and solutions to the market are important competitive factors. In addition, our ability to compete will continue to be dependent on successfully protecting our products with patents and other intellectual property.

Patents and Proprietary Rights and Related Litigation

We rely on a combination of patents, designs, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights, and non-disclosure agreements to protect our proprietary technology and rights. Some of these patents, patent applications, and designs relate to significant aspects and features of our products. We believe the combination of these rights, in aggregate, are of material importance to each of our businesses. Through our various subsidiaries, as of the date of this report, we own or have licensed rights to approximately 10,000 pending, allowed or granted patents and designs globally. Patents and designs have various statutory terms based on the legislation in individual jurisdictions which may be subject to change. Of our patents and designs, approximately 429 U.S. patents and designs and approximately 768 foreign patents and designs are due to expire in the next five years. We believe that the expiration of these patents will not have a material adverse impact on our competitive position.

Litigation has been necessary in the past and may be necessary in the future to enforce patents issued to us, to protect our rights, or to defend third-party claims of infringement asserted against us by others. The defense and prosecution of patent claims, including 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. Patent laws regarding the enforceability of patents vary from country to country. We have in the past, and may in the future, be required or choose to license patents and other intellectual property rights owned by other parties. 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**FDA**

Our products are subject to extensive regulation particularly as to safety, efficacy and adherence to FDA QMSR, and related manufacturing standards. Medical device products are subject to rigorous FDA and other governmental agency regulations in the U.S. and similar regulations of foreign agencies abroad. The FDA regulates the design, development, research, preclinical and clinical testing, introduction, manufacture, advertising, labeling, marking, packaging, marketing, distribution, import and export, and record keeping for our products, in order to ensure that medical products distributed in the U.S. 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 and administrative penalties, injunctions, suspensions or losses of

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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.

Unless an exemption applies, the FDA requires that a manufacturer introducing a new medical device, certain modifications thereof, or a new indication for use of an existing medical device obtain either a Section 510(k) premarket notification clearance, a premarket approval, or PMA, or a de novo approval, and pay a user fee, before introducing it into the U.S. market. The type of marketing authorization is generally linked to the classification of the device, as well as whether or not a similar or “predicate” device exists to support a 510(k) application. The FDA classifies medical devices into one of three classes (Class I, II or III) based on the degree of risk the FDA determines to be associated with a device and the level of regulatory control deemed necessary to ensure the device’s safety and effectiveness. Certain software products may also be classified as a medical device.

Our devices currently marketed in the U.S. are marketed pursuant to 510(k) pre-marketing clearances and are either Class I or Class II devices. Certain of our software products may be classified as medical devices requiring a pre-marketing clearance or approval while others may not be medical devices, are medical devices that are exempt from the 510(k) process, or will be commercialized under FDA’s current policy of enforcement discretion. The process of obtaining a Section 510(k) clearance generally requires the submission of performance data and may require clinical data, which in some cases can be extensive, to demonstrate that the device is “substantially equivalent” to a predecessor device that was (a) legally marketed in the U.S. before the 1976 Medical Device Amendments that established the 510(k) pathway or (b) brought to market after 1976 pursuant to the 510(k) pathway. Such a predecessor device is referred to as “predicate device.” Devices that do not have such a predicate are typically classified as Class III by default and are required to undergo the stringent PMA pathway that includes provision of clinical evidence and trials. 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 require the submission of extensive performance and clinical information. However, a sponsor may apply to the FDA to reclassify devices that do not have predicates to Class I or II if the device is of low to moderate risk. If the FDA grants the application, such a device is termed a “de novo” device and is evaluated through the somewhat more flexible de novo approval pathway. As a result, FDA clearance and 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. Finally, there may be instances where the products we sell as a result of an acquisition are subject to further FDA review and clearance.

Medical devices can be marketed only for the indications for which they are cleared or approved. After a device has received 510(k) clearance for a specific intended use, any change or modification that significantly affects its safety or effectiveness, such as a significant change in the design, materials, method of manufacture or intended use, may require a new clearance or approval and payment of an FDA user fee. The determination as to whether or not a modification could significantly affect the device’s safety or effectiveness is initially left to the manufacturer using available FDA guidance; however, the FDA may review this determination to evaluate the regulatory status of the modified product at any time and may require the manufacturer to cease marketing and recall the modified device until clearance or approval is obtained. The manufacturer may also be subject to significant regulatory fines or penalties.

Any devices we manufacture and distribute pursuant to exemption, clearance or approval by the FDA are subject to pervasive and continuing regulation by the FDA and certain state agencies in the U.S. These include product listing and establishment registration requirements, which help facilitate FDA inspections and other regulatory actions. As a medical device manufacturer, all of our manufacturing facilities are subject to inspection on a routine basis by the FDA. We are required to adhere to applicable regulations setting forth detailed cGMP requirements, as set forth in the QMSR, which require manufacturers, including third-party manufacturers, to follow stringent design, testing, control, documentation and other quality assurance procedures during all phases of the design and manufacturing process. Noncompliance with these standards can result in, among other things, fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recalls or seizures of products, total or partial suspension of production, refusal of the government to grant clearance or approval of devices, withdrawal of marketing approvals and criminal prosecutions. We believe that our design, manufacturing and quality control procedures comply with the FDA’s regulatory requirements.

We must also comply with post-market surveillance regulations, including medical device reporting or MDR requirements which require that we review and report to the FDA any incident in which our products may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury. We must also report any incident in which our product has malfunctioned if that malfunction would likely cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if it were to recur.

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Labeling and promotional activities are subject to scrutiny by the FDA and, in certain circumstances, by the Federal Trade Commission. Medical devices approved or cleared by the FDA may not be promoted for unapproved or uncleared uses, otherwise known as “off-label” promotion. The FDA and other agencies actively enforce the laws and regulations prohibiting the promotion of off-label uses, and a company that is found to have improperly promoted off-label uses may be subject to significant liability, including substantial monetary penalties and criminal prosecution.

Sales of medical devices and software outside the U.S. are subject to regulatory requirements that vary widely from country to country.

EEA

In the European Economic Area, (which is comprised of the 27 member states of the European Union plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), or EEA, medical devices need to comply with specific requirements. These requirements were previously known as “Essential Requirements” under the former EU Medical Devices Directive (Council Directive 93/42/EEC, or MDD) and are now defined “General Safety and Performance Requirements (GSPR)” under the new EU Medical Devices Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/745, or MDR). While the requirements set forth in the MDR are generally consistent with those laid out in the MDD (with a few exceptions), the GSPR are described more in detail compared to the Essential Requirements. Compliance with the Essential Requirements (under the MDD) or the GSPR (under the MDR) is a prerequisite to be able to affix the CE marking to medical devices, without which they cannot be marketed or sold in the EEA. To demonstrate compliance with the Essential Requirements/GSPR and affix the CE marking, manufacturers of medical devices must undergo a conformity assessment procedure, which varies according to the type of medical device and its classification. Except for low-risk medical devices (Class I with no measuring function and which are not sterile), where the manufacturer can issue an EC Declaration of Conformity based on a self-assessment of the conformity of its products with the Essential Requirements/GSPR, a conformity assessment procedure requires the intervention of a Notified Body, which is a third-party organization designated by a competent authority of an EEA country to conduct conformity assessments. Depending on the relevant conformity assessment procedure, the Notified Body would audit and examine the Technical File and the quality system for the manufacture, design and final inspection of the devices. The Notified Body issues a CE Certificate of Conformity following successful completion of a conformity assessment procedure conducted in relation to the medical device and its manufacturer and their conformity with the Essential Requirements/GSPR. This Certificate entitles the manufacturer to affix the CE marking to its medical devices after having prepared and signed a related EC Declaration of Conformity.

As a general rule, demonstration of conformity of medical devices and their manufacturers with the Essential Requirements/GSPR must be based, among other things, on the evaluation of clinical data supporting the safety and performance of the products during normal conditions of use. Specifically, a manufacturer must demonstrate that the device achieves its intended performance during normal conditions of use, that the known and foreseeable risks, and any adverse events, are minimized and acceptable when weighed against the benefits of its intended performance, and that any claims made about the performance and safety of the device are supported by suitable evidence.

All manufacturers placing medical devices into the market in the EEA must comply with the EU Medical Device Vigilance System. Under the MDR, incidents must be reported centrally in the European EUDAMED database (although transitional provisions are in place until EUDAMED is fully functional), and manufacturers are required to take Field Safety Corrective Actions, or FSCAs, to prevent or reduce a risk of death or serious deterioration in the state of health associated with the use of a medical device that is already placed on the market. An incident is defined as any malfunction or deterioration in the characteristics and/or performance of a device, as well as any inadequacy in the labeling or the instructions for use. The MDR considers “serious incidents” those incidents which, directly or indirectly, led, might lead to or might have led to the death of a patient or user or of other persons, a serious deterioration in their state of health, or a serious public health threat. An FSCA may include the recall, modification, exchange, destruction or retrofitting of the device. FSCAs must be communicated by the manufacturer or its legal representative to its customers and/or to the end users of the device through Field Safety Notices. Where appropriate, our products commercialized in Europe are CE marked and classified as either Class I or Class II.

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Regulation (EU) 2017/745 on medical devices (MDR) became applicable in the EU on May 26, 2021, repealing and replacing Directive 93/42/EEC (MDD). Unlike the MDD, which had to be implemented into the national laws of the EEA member states, the MDR is directly applicable in all EEA member states, without the need for implementing national legislation, thus eliminating previously existing differences in the regulation of medical devices among EEA member states. The MDR is intended to establish a uniform, transparent, predictable, and sustainable regulatory framework across the EEA for medical devices and ensure a high level of safety and health while supporting innovation. Regulation (EU) 2017/746 (IVDR), applicable as of May 26, 2022, provides for the regulatory framework applicable to in vitro diagnostic medical devices.

The MDR provides for a transitional regime that currently allows devices with a CE Certificate issued in accordance with the MDD to be placed on the market until December 31, 2027 or December 31, 2028, depending on device risk classification, provided that such devices satisfy certain conditions.

Other Regulatory Bodies

Our devices are sold in multiple countries and often need to be registered with local regulatory bodies such as the Therapeutic Goods Administration in Australia, Health Canada in Canada and CFDA in China.

Other Healthcare Laws

We are subject to a number of laws and regulations that may restrict our business practices, including, without limitation, anti-kickback, false claims and transparency laws with respect to payments and other transfers of value made to physicians and other healthcare providers. The government has interpreted these laws broadly to apply to the marketing and sales activities of manufacturers and distributors like us.

The federal Anti-Kickback Statute is a criminal statute that prohibits, among other things, persons or entities from knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, in exchange for or to induce either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, lease, order or recommendation of, any good, facility, item or service for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under federal healthcare programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. In addition, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of this statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation. Due to the breadth of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, Congress set forth certain exceptions and authorized the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to issue regulations that set forth certain safe harbors to protect arrangements that while implicating the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, would generally not cause harm to federal healthcare programs or patients. Satisfaction of all elements of a particular Anti-Kickback Statute statutory exception or regulatory safe harbor will provide immunity from prosecution under the Anti-Kickback Statute to the parties to such remunerative arrangement. Failure to satisfy all elements of an exception or safe harbor, however, does not necessarily lead to a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. Because the Anti-Kickback Statute is an intent-based statute, each arrangement is subject to a facts and circumstances analysis to determine whether the requisite intent under the statute is present.

The federal civil False Claims Act prohibits, among other things, any person or entity from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval to the federal government or knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim to the federal government. A claim includes “any request or demand” for money or property presented to the U.S. government. The civil False Claims Act also applies to false submissions that cause the government to be paid less than the amount to which it is entitled, such as a rebate. Intent to deceive is not required to establish liability under the civil False Claims Act. In addition, a claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act. Private suits filed under the civil False Claims Act, known as qui tam actions, can be brought by individuals on behalf of the government. These individuals may share in any amounts paid by the entity to the government in fines, judgment, or settlement.

The federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law prohibits, among other things, the offering or transferring of remuneration to a Medicare or state healthcare program beneficiary if the person knows or should know it is likely to influence the beneficiary’s selection of a particular provider, practitioner, or supplier of items or services reimbursable by Medicare or a state healthcare program, unless an exception applies. As a medical device manufacturer, the beneficiary inducement prohibition under the Civil Monetary Penalties Law did not directly apply to us (unless we engaged in activities that

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influenced a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary to select a particular provider, practitioner or supplier); however, following our acquisitions of VirtuOx and Noctrix, both Medicare suppliers, we are directly subject to the beneficiary inducement prohibition if we provide any remuneration to a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary that is intended to or that we should know would be likely to influence that beneficiary to select VirtuOx or Noctrix as their supplier.

The Federal Physician Self-Referral Law, or the Stark Law, 42 U.S.C. 1395n, is a strict liability statute that prohibits a physician (or an immediate family member of a physician) who has a financial relationship with an entity from referring patients to that entity for certain designated health services, or DHS, payable by Medicare (and in some cases, Medicaid), unless an exception applies. The Stark Law also prohibits such an entity from presenting or causing to be presented a claim to Medicare for DHS provided pursuant to a prohibited referral, and requires the timely refund of collections related to any such prohibited claims. While VirtuOx is a Medicare-enrolled supplier, it currently bills only for the following CPT Codes: 94762, 95819, 95800, G0399, 93229, 93228, 93268, 93271, 93286, 93224, 93243, 93241, 93247, and 93245. None of these codes appear on the CMS DHS Code List, and therefore, we are not currently subject to the Stark Law by virtue of our acquisition of VirtuOx. However, we will need to monitor our VirtuOx offerings in the future and if we choose to offer any DHS, we will be subject to the Stark Law. Noctrix, on the other hand, is a DME supplier and DME is categorically classified as DHS; therefore, the Stark Law applies directly to Noctrix and its relationships with referring physicians. Notably, Noctrix is a one-product DME supplier and therefore other pertinent limitations that might potentially be applicable to us by owning a DME supplier (e.g., Medicare CPAP Payment Prohibition) do not apply.

Additionally, there has been a recent trend of increased federal and state regulation of payments and transfers of value provided to healthcare professionals or entities.

The federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act, which requires certain manufacturers of drugs, biologicals, and medical devices or supplies that require premarket approval by or notification to the FDA, and for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program, to report annually to CMS information related to (i) payments and other transfers of value to teaching hospitals, physicians (as defined by statute) and, as of 2022, physician assistants, nurse practitioners and other practitioners, and (ii) ownership and investment interests held by such providers and their immediate family members. Applicable manufacturers are required to submit annual reports to CMS.

The federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, created federal criminal statutes that prohibit among other actions, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third-party payors, knowingly and willfully embezzling or stealing from a healthcare benefit program, willfully obstructing a criminal investigation of a healthcare offense, and knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services. Like the Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of these statutes or specific intent to violate them in order to have committed a violation.

Also, many U.S. states and countries outside the U.S. have similar fraud and abuse statutes or regulations that may be broader in scope and may apply regardless of payor, in addition to items and services reimbursed under government programs. In addition, in the U.S., certain states also mandate implementation of commercial compliance programs, impose restrictions on device manufacturer marketing practices and/or require the tracking and reporting of gifts, compensation and other remuneration to healthcare professionals and entities.

FCPA and Other Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Laws

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, prohibits U.S. corporations and their representatives from offering, promising, authorizing or making payments to any foreign government official, government staff member, political party or political candidate in an attempt to obtain or retain business abroad. The scope of the FCPA includes interactions with certain healthcare professionals in many countries, either directly or through our contracted distributors. On February 10, 2025, the Trump Administration issued Executive Order "Pausing Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Enforcement to Further American Economic and National Security", which paused federal investigations and enforcement actions brought under the FCPA for a period of 180 days. Subsequently, the Department of Justice issued new FCPA enforcement guidelines ending the temporary pause, emphasizing that enforcement will align with U.S. economic interests and national security. Most of the conduct chargeable under the FCPA will also constitute crimes under other laws, such as the U.S. wire fraud

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statute and the SEC's civil enforcement authority. Foreign laws prohibiting bribery of a government official will also continue to apply.

Our present and future business has been and will continue to be subject to various other U.S. and foreign laws, rules and/or regulations. The shifting commercial compliance environment and the need to build and maintain robust systems to comply with different compliance or reporting requirements in multiple jurisdictions increase the possibility that a healthcare company may fail to comply fully with one or more of these requirements. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the health regulatory laws described above or any other laws that apply to us, we may be subject to penalties, including potentially significant criminal, civil and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, imprisonment, exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs, additional integrity oversight and reporting obligations, contractual damages, reputational harm, administrative burdens, diminished profits and future earnings, and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations.

Data Privacy and Security Laws

Under HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009, or HITECH, which we collectively refer to as HIPAA, the Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, has issued regulations, including the HIPAA Privacy, Security and Breach Notification Rules, to protect the privacy and security of protected health information, or PHI, used or disclosed by covered entities and their business associates, as well as covered subcontractors. HIPAA also regulates standardization of data content, codes and formats used in healthcare transactions and standardization of identifiers for health plans and providers. Penalties for violations of HIPAA regulations include significant civil and criminal penalties for each violation.

In some of our operations, such as those involving our cloud-based software digital health applications, we are a business associate under HIPAA, requiring us to comply with the terms of the business associate agreements we have with our covered entity customers. Additionally, by virtue of our acquisitions of VirtuOx and Noctrix, and expanded efforts to reach patients seeking treatment, we are also subject to the rules applicable to a covered entity. Therefore, we are required to comply with the HIPAA Security Rule, Breach Notification Rule and the HIPAA Privacy Rule. We are limited by HIPAA with respect to our use and disclosure of protected health information created or received and could potentially face significant civil and criminal penalties if the Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights (OCR), or any state Attorney General, were to determine that we failed to comply with the applicable HIPAA standards.

In addition to federal privacy and security regulations, there are a number of state laws governing confidentiality and security of personal information that are applicable to our business. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act, effective on January 1, 2020, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act, or collectively, the CCPA, was the first of a series of state privacy laws designed to provide California residents expanded rights with regard to their personal information. The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches that is expected to increase data breach litigation. Although the law includes limited exceptions, including for "protected health information" maintained by a covered entity or business associate, it may regulate or impact our processing of personal information depending on the context. CCPA's implementation standards and enforcement practices are likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future, and the CCPA may increase our compliance costs and potential liability. Further, since 2020, more than one-third of U.S. states have adopted—and other states are proposing to adopt—their own comprehensive data protection laws, with varying implementation dates. The application of the laws and the requirements contained therein is not uniform. Although the majority of these omnibus state laws exclude business data, we may be required to undertake additional compliance investment to evaluate the application of these laws to our business and to implement compliance measures and potentially change our business processes. If we are subject to or affected by HIPAA or other domestic privacy and data protection laws, any liability from failure to comply with the requirements of these laws could adversely affect our financial condition.

In addition to these comprehensive data protection laws, to date, several states have adopted laws specifically regulating the collection, use, storage, and disclosure of biometrics, and additional states are seeking to regulate—and/or restrict the use of—biometrics in the future. Certain of our products use, or permit the use of, information that could be classified as a biometric under these or other laws. If we are subject to or affected by these or other laws, we may be required to modify the way in which we make available our product or certain features of our products. We also may be required to implement additional practices or processes or otherwise invest our resources to comply with these and other regulations.

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In addition, the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, went into effect in May 2018. The United Kingdom, or the UK, has adopted the UK General Data Protection Regulation, or UK GDPR; the EU GDPR and UK GDPR are herein collectively referred to as GDPR. The GDPR imposes stringent data protection requirements for the processing of personal data, whenever GDPR applies to such processing, such as certain processing in the EEA, or in the UK. The GDPR increases our obligations, for example, by requiring more robust disclosures to individuals, strengthening individual data rights, instituting procedures for mandatory data breach notifications to regulators within a short timeframe, limiting retention periods and secondary use of information (including for research purposes), increasing requirements pertaining to health data and pseudonymized (i.e., key-coded) data and imposing additional obligations when we contract with third party processors in connection with the processing of the personal data. The GDPR also imposes strict rules on the transfer of personal data out of the EEA or UK, including to the U.S.; legal developments continue to create complexity regarding such transfers of personal data from the EEA or UK to the U.S. For example, the European Commission and UK standard contractual clauses under which entities may transfer personal data from the European Union and the UK require us to evaluate such data transfers on a case-by-case basis to ensure continued permissibility under current law and consistent with the standard contractual clauses. GDPR provides that EEA member states and the UK may make their own further laws and regulations limiting the processing of genetic, biometric or health data, which could limit our ability to use and share personal data or could cause our costs to increase and harm our business and financial condition. Failure to comply with the requirements of GDPR and the applicable national data protection and marketing laws of the EEA member states may result in fines of up to €20 million or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher, and other administrative penalties as well as individual claims for compensation.

Further, the UK GDPR also provides for significant data protection fines up to the greater of approximately £18 million or 4% of global turnover.

In addition, EEA member states and the UK may modify or impose additional conditions to be able to transmit electronic marketing communications.

Numerous other state, federal and foreign laws, including consumer protection laws and regulations, govern the collection, dissemination, use, access to, confidentiality and security of patient health information and other personal information. In addition, Congress and some states are considering new laws and regulations that further protect the privacy and security of medical records or medical information. All 50 states and the District of Columbia have passed laws regulating the actions that a business must take if it experiences a data breach, such as prompt disclosure to affected customers. The Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, and states' Attorneys General have also brought enforcement actions and prosecuted data breach cases as unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices under the FTC Act. In addition to data breach notification laws, some states have enacted statutes and rules requiring businesses to reasonably protect certain types of personal information they hold or to otherwise comply with certain specified data security requirements for personal information. These laws may apply directly to our business or indirectly by contract when we provide services to other companies. Both the FTC and the OCR have focused on the use of online tracking technologies that collect personal information and protected health information as an enforced priority. We intend to continue to comprehensively protect all personal information and to comply with all applicable laws regarding the protection of such information, including with respect to online tracking.

Compliance with these and any other applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to implement additional mechanisms to comply with the new data protection rules. With respect to VirtuOx and Noctrix, for instance, we will need to meet HIPAA's requirements for covered entities and support this additional privacy function. If we fail to comply with any such laws or regulations, we may face significant fines and penalties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, damage our reputation and customers' trust.

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, Laws

Our services and products may use AI now or in the future. The regulatory landscape for AI is changing rapidly, with both domestic and international activity.

There is currently no comprehensive federal legislation in the U.S. concerning the use, development, or deployment of AI. Despite the lack of comprehensive legislation, federal regulators are continuing to pursue AI-related enforcement actions under existing federal laws. For example, the Securities and Exchange Commission has pursued several enforcement actions against companies that are alleged to have made false or misleading statements about their AI capabilities, referred

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to as AI washing, in violation of the Securities Exchange Act. In addition to existing federal laws, federal regulators have also issued guidance concerning the use, development, or deployment of AI. For example, the FDA has issued a variety of guidance on the regulation of AI tools, including guidance on Software as a Medical Device, or SaMD, and clinical decision support, or CDS, software.

There are also a number of state laws governing the use, development, or deployment of AI that may be applicable to our business. For example, the Colorado AI Act, or the Act, with compliance obligations taking effect on February 1, 2026, regulates the development, substantial modification, or deployment of AI in Colorado. The Act regulates the use of high-risk AI systems, defined as systems that make or are a substantial factor in making a decision that has a material legal or similarly significant effect on the provision or denial to any consumer of, or the cost or terms of: education enrollment or opportunity, employment or an employment opportunity, a financial or lending service, an essential government service, healthcare services, housing, insurance, or legal services. The Act requires periodic impact assessments for high-risk AI systems and mandates the disclosure of algorithmic discrimination events to the State Attorney General. A number of other states have enacted laws that are more limited in scope and may impose certain transparency or disclosure obligations.

In addition, Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 on harmonized rules on artificial intelligence, or the EU AI Act, went into effect in August 2024. The EU AI Act aims to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for AI. The EU AI Act prohibits the use of AI systems that present unacceptable risk to fundamental rights or public safety. Non-prohibited AI systems may be subject to stringent requirements depending on the level of risk presented, including mandatory risk assessments, transparency obligations, and human oversight. Failure to comply with the requirements of the EU AI Act and the applicable national laws of the EU member states may result in fines of up to €35 million or up to 7% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher, and other administrative penalties. Numerous other countries have adopted or are considering similar frameworks to regulate the use, development, or deployment of AI.

We intend to continue to monitor developments regarding the use of AI that could be relevant to our products and services, and comply with all applicable laws regarding the use, development, or deployment of AI. Compliance with these and any other applicable AI laws and regulations is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms ensuring compliance with new AI laws and regulations. If we fail to comply with any such laws or regulations, we may face significant fines and penalties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, damage our reputation and customers' trust.

Human Capital

At Resmed, our mission of transforming patient care in the residential setting through innovative solutions and technology-driven integrated care is largely achieved by our continuous efforts to ensure that we prioritize fostering an inclusive environment that helps our people and our patients achieve success. Our culture is designed to unlock the potential, skills, engagement and creativity of our people. Our Code of Business Conduct & Ethics, values and ethical business practices and policies support workplace behavior and communication, including discrimination and harassment prevention, health and safety, and employee engagement, talent attraction, retention, and development.

Our board of directors and its committees provide general oversight on a range of our human capital management efforts. This includes environmental, social, and governance efforts addressed below.

As of June 30, 2026, we had approximately 11,370 employees, of which approximately 4,590 were employed in cost of sales activities including areas such as warehousing and manufacturing, 2,300 in research and development and 4,480 in sales, marketing and administration. Of our employees, approximately 3,490 (31%) were located in the Americas, 3,560 (31%) in Asia, 1,650 (15%) in Australia and 2,670 (23%) in Europe. We believe that the success of our business will depend, in part, on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel that represent the world we live in, in every way. Resmed's average global turnover rate for fiscal year 2026 was approximately 13%.

Our Community

We are committed to the success of our employees and our patients. This commitment is integral to how we collaborate and communicate, in the policies we establish, and in our product design. Our dedication drives transformation in our patients' healthcare, improving lives globally. We focus on people practices, developing solutions and programs that enhance our business and brand success. Our objectives during this year focused on product design and raising awareness

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through discussions on accessibility design for our products. Additionally, we continued to expand outreach efforts, collaborating with employee resource groups, or ERGs, and global site leaders to create a global giving program supporting science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, or STEM, health, and sleep awareness initiatives.

Employee Resource Groups. We continue to place a high value on initiatives that create community, learning and volunteer opportunities for our employees. Our global network comprises employee-driven ERGs that are instrumental in advancing the success of our patients and employees. Events are accessible to all employees on a purely voluntary basis to encourage learning and community involvement.

Learning and Development of Inclusion Values. Our leaders across the organization work directly with our People team to improve team dynamics and collaboration. We offer various resources for leaders to leverage in their workshops and sessions.

Strategic Inclusive Development. Employees apply or are nominated by their leaders to sit on our global council that advises on, and promotes, our inclusion efforts. The council aims to share developments and gather feedback from representatives across a wide representation of functions and office locations. We are also actively defining and streamlining internal language and partnerships in product design, medical research, mask testing, social media, and patient outreach to ensure accessibility and inclusivity are prioritized.

Leadership Engagement. ERGs are supported by Executives that serve as a network of champions and help kick off events, attend, advertise, and share learnings with their wider teams. They meet collectively to share impressions, give feedback, and provide ideas on the goal of developing our people.

Community Outreach & Giving Back. This year, we continued strengthening our community support efforts by designing a giving program to better track and report our efforts, ensuring we provide meaningful support to the communities surrounding our offices.

Sourcing and Recruiting. We train our recruiting workforce on the importance of building a talent pipeline that fosters creativity and ingenuity by leveraging various skill sets. Our outreach efforts included community partnerships with various organizations and schools focused on STEM, encouraging careers in these fields and at Resmed. In addition, we are continually improving our talent dashboard to better understand our metrics around applicants, candidates and the current workforce. We comply with global laws preventing discrimination in hiring practices. We do not employ the use of quotas or required hiring targets.

Talent Development and Retention

At Resmed, developing our people is central to achieving our strategic ambitions and delivering on our purpose. We believe that building and strengthening our talent pipeline is essential to sustaining a high-performance culture—one where individuals thrive, and teams drive results. Our approach to talent and performance is anchored in continuous feedback. Regular conversations between managers and team members ensure alignment on performance goals, professional development, and career aspirations. These ongoing dialogues are intended to support individual development while reinforcing a shared commitment to excellence.

We support career growth through specific technical and management career pathways. These pathways are developed in collaboration with operational leaders, human resource partners, and learning specialists to ensure relevance and impact. Employees are empowered to take charge of their own development through curated online learning journeys tailored to their roles, with formal tracking to monitor progress and outcomes. In addition, we have both online and face-to-face training on critical topics such as operational compliance, health and safety, and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Topics also include compliance with laws against discrimination and international compliance standards like the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Compensation and Benefits

Our rewards philosophy reinforces and aligns with our mission, business strategy, and financial needs as we grow. We provide market-competitive compensation and benefits informed by external benchmarks as well as employee feedback. We execute our philosophy based on performance principles of fairness and consistency. Our annual and long-term incentives are linked directly to business performance and outcomes, as well as shareholder value creation. We offer an

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employee stock purchase plan globally, as well as recognition rewards catered to localized market practices. Eligibility for non-salary benefits such as salary continuance, life insurance, retirement, health insurance, and other benefits, are also aligned to local regulations and practices.

Employee Health and Safety

We believe that a physically safe, and mentally healthy, working environment helps our people deliver their best work. We employ global standards to provide the framework for our locally compliant, integrated and effective health and safety management systems which enable the capability, autonomy & accountability of the leaders to manage local sites. This year, we enhanced our resources dedicated to mental health and psychological safety in the workplace. Our approach is to prioritize health and safety as a positive contributor to innovation, continuous improvement and business sustainability through focusing on making work easier, which in turn makes work safer and more efficient.

Employee Engagement and Wellbeing

We regularly seek employee feedback and sentiment about our workplace through annual global engagement surveys that enable our people to rate and comment on matters related to their employment experience. We openly share the survey results throughout the company and encourage leaders to put in place action plans at global and local levels to address priority issues. Where benchmarks are available, our results are evaluated against comparable peer groups.

We are committed to improving the quality of life of our employees and their families. Our health and wellbeing programs differ by country and may include company-sponsored health insurance, retirement savings plans, sleep apnea screening and treatment, smoking cessation, gym membership discounts, seasonal flu vaccinations, mental health assistance, and many other programs to drive healthy behaviors and awareness. Additionally, we have implemented a company-wide Resmed Day - taken at the employee's election - for our people to focus on mental, social and physical health.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS**

Before deciding to purchase, hold or sell our common stock, you should carefully consider the risks described below in addition to the other cautionary statements and risks described elsewhere, and the other information contained in this Report and in our other filings with the SEC, including our subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business. If any of these known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occurs, with material adverse effects on us, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed. In that event, the market price for our common stock will likely decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Summary of Risk Factors

The following is a summary of the risks that are more fully described in the following section below:

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

- Our inability to compete with new and existing technology may harm our business.
- Consolidation in the healthcare industry and healthcare payment reform could have an adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.
- Global macroeconomic conditions, including the direct and indirect effects of inflation, supply chain disruptions, reciprocal tariffs, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, could adversely affect our operations and profitability.
- Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed by the effects of pandemics, epidemics, or other public health crises.
- We are subject to various risks relating to international activities that could affect our overall profitability.
- Our products are the subject of clinical trials conducted by us, our competitors, or other third parties, the results of which may be unfavorable, or perceived as unfavorable, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- 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 professional services liability claims due to our recent acquisition of VirtuOx, which may exceed the scope and amount of our insurance coverage, which would expose us to liability for uninsured claims.
- Our intellectual property may not protect our products, and/or our products may infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties.
- If we fail to source, develop and retain key employees, our business may suffer.
- Our leverage and debt service obligations could adversely affect our business.
- We are subject to new areas of direct healthcare oversight by federal government agencies due to our acquisitions of VirtuOx and Noctrix.

Risks Related to Manufacturing, IT Systems, Commercial Operations and Plans for Future Growth

- Disruptions in the supply of components from our suppliers could result in a significant reduction in sales and profitability.
- We are increasingly dependent on information technology systems and infrastructure. Failed, substandard or delayed efforts to improve our IT System infrastructure may result in disruption to our business or materially increased costs.
- Actual or attempted breaches of security, unauthorized disclosure of information, attacks which reduce availability of systems such as denial of service, or the perception that personal and/or other sensitive or confidential information in our possession is not secure, could result in a material loss of business, substantial legal liability or significant harm to our reputation.
- Failure to identify, execute, and integrate acquired businesses into our operations successfully, or challenges related to the Company's strategic initiatives, including divestitures.
- If we are unable to support our continued growth or achieve expected operating efficiencies, our business could suffer.

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- Our business depends on our ability to effectively educate and engage dealers of home healthcare products, sleep clinics and physicians, health care providers, and patients regarding the benefits of our products, software solutions and services.
- The success of our software offerings depends substantially on customers entering, renewing, upgrading and expanding their agreements for cloud services, term licenses, and maintenance and support agreements with us. Any decline in our customer renewals, upgrades or expansions could adversely affect our future operating results.
- If our software products fail to perform properly or if we fail to develop enhancements, we could lose customers, become subject to service performance or warranty claims and our sales could decline.
- If there are interruptions or performance problems associated with our technology or infrastructure, our existing software customers may experience service outages, and our new customers may experience delays in the deployment of our platforms.
- Climate change and natural disasters, or other events beyond our control, could negatively impact our business operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Non-Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Healthcare Industry Shifts

- Healthcare reform or other cost-cutting measures, including changes in coverage policy for our products and services, by government or commercial payors may have a material adverse effect on our industry and our results of operations.
- Government and private insurance plans may not adequately reimburse our customers for our products, which could result in reductions in sales or selling prices for our products.
- We are subject to various risks relating to our compliance with fraud and abuse laws and transparency laws relating to our interactions with our customers, healthcare providers, other referral sources and patients, which could subject us to government investigation, litigation, or other penalties to the extent our activities or relationships are found not to comply or could otherwise cause us to incur significant costs to defend our actions, and could result in substantial fines, penalties, harm our reputation in the market, divert our management's attention, or result in changes in our business operations that could harm our ability to successfully market and sell our products and services.
- Our use and disclosure of personal information, including health information, is subject to federal, state and foreign privacy, artificial intelligence, data, biometrics and security regulations, and our failure to comply with those regulations or to adequately secure the information we hold could result in significant liability, regulatory investigations, legal actions, or reputational harm.
- Our business activities are subject to extensive regulation, and any failure to comply could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.
- Our use of artificial intelligence in certain products, software solutions and business operations may expose us to operational, regulatory and reputational risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Product sales, introductions or modifications may be delayed or canceled as a result of FDA regulations or similar foreign regulations, which could cause our sales and profits to decline.
- We are subject to substantial regulation related to quality standards applicable to our manufacturing and quality processes. Our failure to comply with these standards could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.
- Disruptions at the FDA and other government agencies caused by funding shortages, personnel reductions, or global health concerns could hinder their ability to hire, retain or deploy key leadership and other personnel, or otherwise prevent new or modified products from being developed, cleared or approved or commercialized in a timely manner or at all, which could negatively impact our business.
- Off-label marketing of our products could result in substantial penalties.
- Laws regulating consumer contacts could adversely affect our business operations or create liabilities.
- Income tax laws, regulations, and enforcement practices in various jurisdictions are evolving and, as a result, tax authorities are aggressively pursuing taxpayers. This may result in expense as well as management distraction, which may result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial position.
- We are subject to ongoing tax audits by various local tax authorities, some of which are aggressively pursuing taxes on transferred or discontinued local operations.

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- Sustainability and corporate governance issues are constantly evolving, leading to additional investment and expense, and may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and reputation.

Risks Related to the Securities Markets and Ownership of Our Common Stock

- Our quarterly operating results are subject to fluctuation for a variety of reasons.
- Our ability to sustain or grow dividends or repurchase shares is subject to board discretion.
- Delaware law and provisions in our charter could make it difficult for another company to acquire us.

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Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our inability to compete with new and existing technology may harm our business. The geographic markets for our products, which encompass Sleep and Breathing Health products and Residential Care Software offerings, are highly competitive and are characterized by frequent product improvements and evolving technology, and new therapies, including existing and new pharmaceuticals. Our ability to compete successfully depends, in part, on our ability to develop, manufacture and sell innovative new products and to enhance existing products that treat OSA more effectively than competing treatments. For our Sleep and Breathing Health business, 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 make our products noncompetitive or obsolete. Current competitors, new entrants, academics, and others currently may be developing, or may develop, new devices, alternative treatments or cures, and targeted or indirect pharmaceutical solutions to the conditions our products treat that could provide better features, clinical outcomes or economic value than those that we currently offer or subsequently develop. For example, certain pharmaceutical treatments, such as GLP-1s currently approved to treat diabetes and for weight loss, may enhance patient health, lower the occurrence of obesity, or potentially reduce the severity or existence of OSA. For Residential Care Software, the demand for business management software is highly competitive, rapidly evolving and characterized by changing technologies, with low barriers to entry, shifting customer needs, increasing adoption of artificial intelligence, or AI, and frequent introductions of new products and services. Rapid advances in AI, including generative AI and autonomous software agents, may fundamentally change how healthcare providers manage administrative, operational and clinical workflows. Customers also increasingly expect AI-enabled capabilities to be incorporated into software offerings, requiring us to make significant investments in research and development, data infrastructure, cybersecurity, regulatory compliance and AI governance to remain competitive. In addition, many prospective customers have invested substantial personnel and financial resources to implement and integrate their existing business management software and may therefore be reluctant to switch to one of our platforms or products. If we are unable to successfully innovate, develop, acquire or integrate capabilities that meet evolving customer expectations, or if competitors offer superior solutions, demand for our software offerings, competitive position, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Additionally, some of our competitors, including those described above, have greater financial, research and development, manufacturing and marketing resources than we do. The healthcare space is attractive to many companies, particularly new entrants interested in developing digital health models to compete with offerings of more established companies like us. Additionally, one of our competitors, Philips, continues to operate in the U.S. under a consent decree resulting from its product recall. We cannot predict the timing or nature of their substantial return or the impact to our business, financial condition, and results of operations. The temporary ban against sales of Philips flow generators has provided an opportunity for smaller companies to compete for customers. Continuing 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, enhance existing products, and offer products that purchasers perceive to be as good as those of our competitors, including the use of pharmaceuticals, our sales and gross margins could decrease, which would harm our business.

Consolidation in the healthcare industry and healthcare payment reform could have an adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations. Numerous initiatives and reforms by legislators, regulators, and third-party payors to curb the rising cost of healthcare have catalyzed a consolidation of aggregate purchasing power where we sell our products and services. Some HME providers, durable medical equipment (DME) suppliers, third-party payors and residential health providers are also consolidating or forming strategic alliances. As the healthcare industry consolidates, competition to provide goods and services to industry participants may become more intense. These industry participants may try to use their market power to negotiate price concessions or volume reductions for medical devices and components produced by us. We expect that market demand, government regulation and third-party coverage and reimbursement policies will continue to change the worldwide healthcare industry, resulting in further business consolidations and alliances among our customers, which may increase competition and exert downward pressure on the prices of our products and services which may adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Global macroeconomic conditions, including the direct and indirect effects of inflation, supply chain disruptions, reciprocal tariffs, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, could adversely affect our operations and profitability. Global economic conditions, geopolitical instability, the impact of tariffs and trade wars on our suppliers,

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and other macroeconomic factors, including inflation, supply chain disruptions, such as recent shipping disruptions, interest rate and foreign currency rate fluctuations, and volatility in the capital markets could negatively impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations. The growth of our business and demand for our products and services are affected by changes in the health of the overall global economy. Deterioration in the global economic environment may cause decreased demand for our products and services which could result in lower product sales, services revenue, lower prices for our products, or reduced reimbursement rates by third-party payors, while increasing the cost of operating our business.

Macroeconomic conditions may impact our global supply chain, primarily through constraints on or increased cost of acquiring raw materials and electronic components. These constraints on raw materials and electronic components may also impact companies outside of our direct industry, which could result in a competitive supply environment causing higher costs, requiring us to commit to minimum purchase obligations as well as make upfront payments to our suppliers. These disruptions may impact our ability to produce and supply products in quantities necessary to satisfy customer demand, which could negatively impact our results of operations. Highly competitive and constrained supply chain conditions may increase our cost of sales, which may adversely impact our profitability.

We sell our products in many countries, and we also source many components and materials for our products from and manufacture our products in various countries. The U.S. government imposed significant tariffs, as well as increases to existing tariffs, impacting a wide variety of goods across multiple countries and indicated that additional tariffs may be imposed in the near future. In response to the tariffs announced by the U.S., other countries have imposed, are considering imposing, and may in the future impose new or increased tariffs on certain exports from the U.S. The extent to which these threats will be enacted and the duration for which enacted tariffs will be in place remain uncertain and could lead to economic decline, which could negatively impact demand for our products and adversely affect our results of operations.

Tariffs or trade restrictions that may be implemented by the U.S. or retaliatory trade measures or tariffs implemented by other countries could result in reduced economic activity, increased costs in operating our business, reduced demand and changes in purchasing behaviors for our customers, limits on trade with the U.S. or other potentially adverse economic outcomes. Additionally, specific legislative and regulatory proposals may be introduced to change international trade law, regulations or interpretations thereof (possibly with retroactive effect) of various jurisdictions or limit trade relief benefits that, if enacted, could materially increase the cost of our goods to export internationally, increase our effective tax rate, or have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operation. We cannot predict whether our own or industry initiatives to maintain, extend or create tariff relief for our products and manufacturing will be successful. We also cannot predict the effect, if any, of the imposition of new or increased tariffs by one country and retaliatory responses by other countries who are trade partners. It is possible that these changes could adversely affect our business beyond the resilience of our current supply chain and investment in manufacturing flexibility. Further, actions we take to adapt to new tariffs or trade restrictions may increase our costs or risks or may cause us to modify our operations, which could be time-consuming and expensive; impact pricing of our products, which could impact our sales, profitability, and our reputation; or cause us to forgo new business opportunities. While tariffs and other retaliatory trade measures imposed by other countries on U.S. goods and services have not had a significant impact on our business or results of operations, we cannot predict further developments, and such existing or future tariffs could have a material adverse effect on results of our operations, financial position and cash flows.

Global economic conditions may impact foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. Although the majority of our net sales and cash generation have been made in the U.S., as our business in countries outside of the U.S. continues to increase, our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk related to our foreign sales and operations will increase. Fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies, primarily the Australian Dollar, Singapore Dollar, Euro, Chinese Yuan, and Canadian Dollar, have had and could in the future have an adverse effect on our financial results, including our net sales, margins, gains and losses, as well as on the values of our assets and liabilities.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed by the effects of pandemics, epidemics, or other public health crises. We are subject to risks associated with public health crises, which have had and may have an adverse impact on certain aspects of our business in the future. The extent to which public health crises impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition will depend on future developments which are highly uncertain and are difficult to predict. These developments include, but are not limited to, actions taken to contain outbreaks or address their impact, the timing, distribution, and efficacy of treatments, and the imposition of government lockdowns, quarantine and physical distancing requirements.

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We are subject to various risks relating to international activities that could affect our overall profitability. We manufacture substantially all of our products outside the U.S. and sell a significant portion of our products outside the U.S. Sales in Rest of World regions accounted for approximately 37% and 36% of our net revenues in the years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively. Our sales and operations outside of the U.S. are subject to several difficulties and risks that are separate and distinct from those we face in the U.S., including:

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- economic conditions such as inflation or recession;
- tariffs and other trade barriers;
- compliance with foreign medical device manufacturing regulations;
- difficulty in enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through foreign legal systems;
- reduction in third-party payor reimbursement for our products;
- inability to obtain import licenses;
- the impact of public health epidemics/pandemics on the global economy;
- the impact of global geopolitical tensions and/or conflicts;
- changes in trade policies and in U.S. and foreign tax policies;
- possible changes in export or import restrictions;
- the modification or introduction of other governmental policies with potentially adverse effects; and
- limitations on our ability under local laws to protect our intellectual property.

In December 2021, the U.S. adopted the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, or the UFLPA, which creates a rebuttable presumption that any goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured in whole or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Administrative Region of China, or that are produced by certain entities, are prohibited from importation into the U.S. and are not entitled to entry. These import restrictions came into effect in June 2022. Additionally, the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in the implementation of sanctions by the U.S. and other governments against Russia and has caused significant volatility and disruptions globally. Conflicts in the Middle East have led to fluctuations in oil prices and global economic instability, resulting in higher supply and transportation costs. While we are not presently aware of any direct impacts these restrictions have had on our suppliers' supply chains, disruptions resulting from conflicts in Iran and Ukraine and the UFLPA may materially and negatively impact our suppliers' ability to obtain a sufficient supply of raw materials necessary to meet the quantity and/or timing of our product demands. Further, it is not possible to predict the short- and long-term implications of global conflict, which could include but are not limited to further sanctions, uncertainty about economic and political stability, increases in inflation rate and energy prices, cyber-attacks, supply chain challenges and adverse effects on currency exchange rates and financial markets. Our combined sales of medical devices into Iran, Russia and Ukraine did not constitute a material portion of our total revenue in fiscal year 2026.

Further escalation of geopolitical tensions, or new geopolitical tensions, could have a broader impact that expands into other markets where we do business, which could adversely affect our business and/or our supply chain, business partners or customers in the broader region. We are continuing to monitor conflicts and geopolitical risks globally as well as assess the potential impact on our business.

Any of the above factors may have a material adverse effect on our ability to increase or maintain our sales or otherwise have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our products are the subject of clinical trials conducted by us, our competitors, or other third parties, the results of which may be unfavorable, or perceived as unfavorable, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. As a part of the regulatory process to obtain marketing clearance or approval for new products and new indications for existing products, or for other reasons, we conduct and participate in numerous clinical trials with a variety of study designs, patient populations, and trial endpoints. We, our competitors, or other third parties may also conduct clinical trials involving our commercially sold products. Clinical trials are very

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expensive and difficult to design and implement, in part because they are subject to rigorous regulatory requirements. The clinical trial process is also time consuming. Furthermore, failure can occur at any stage of the trials, and we could encounter problems that cause us to abandon or repeat clinical trials. The results of clinical trials may be unfavorable or inconsistent with previous findings or could identify safety signals associated with our products. Current or future clinical trials may not meet primary endpoints, may reveal disadvantages of our products and solutions for various countries we address, or could generate unfavorable or inconsistent clinical data. Clinical data, or purchasers or regulatory bodies' perception of the clinical data, may adversely impact our ability to obtain product clearances or approvals, and our position in, and share of, the countries in which we sell our products. Moreover, if these clinical trials identify serious safety issues associated with our products, potentially adverse consequences could result, including that regulatory authorities could withdraw clearances or approvals of our products, we could be required to halt the marketing and sales of our products or recall our products, we could be required to update our product labeling with additional warnings, we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients, and our reputation may suffer. Any of these could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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 an increase of our product liability insurance rates. In addition, we would have to pay any amount awarded by a court outside 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, requiring us to pay the entire amount of any award. We cannot assure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or that all claims brought against us will be covered by our insurance and we cannot assure 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. We may also be affected by the product recalls and other risks associated with the products of our competitors if customers and patients are uncertain if issues affecting our competitors may also affect us.

We are subject to potential professional services liability claims due to our recent acquisition of VirtuOx, which may exceed the scope and amount of our insurance coverage, which would expose us to liability for uninsured claims. As an independent diagnostic testing facility, VirtuOx operates in the diagnostic services business, which exposes us to claims alleging malpractice. While VirtuOx engages physicians to interpret its diagnostic tests on an independent contractor basis and therefore, may be able to shed malpractice liability to the extent that those professional interpretations are incorrect, most likely a harmed patient or healthcare provider will bring claims against both VirtuOx and its interpreting physicians and VirtuOx could be held liable. Any professional liability claim brought against us, with or without merit, could result in an increase of our malpractice liability insurance rates. In addition, we would have to pay any amount awarded by a court or jury outside of our policy limits. Our insurance policies have various exclusions, and thus we may be subject to a malpractice liability claim for which we have no insurance coverage, requiring us to pay the entire amount of any award. We cannot assure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or that all claims brought against us will be covered by our insurance and we cannot assure that we will be able to obtain insurance in the future on terms acceptable to us or at all. A successful malpractice 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 intellectual property may not protect our products, and/or our products may infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties. We rely on a combination of owned and licensed patents, trade secrets and non-disclosure agreements to protect our intellectual property. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to obtain and maintain U.S. 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 in the past and may in the future be required to license patents and other intellectual property rights owned by other parties. We have 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 globally consistent law or policy regarding the breadth of valid claims. Additionally, there may be third-party patents, patent applications and other intellectual property held by entities much larger than us, that are 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:

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- 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;
- 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; or
- third parties may assert patents and other intellectual property rights against our suppliers, causing interruption in supply of components or other essential inputs.

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 on proprietary rights of others. If the outcome of any litigation, proceeding or claim brought against us were adverse, we could be subject to significant liabilities to third parties, could be required to obtain licenses from third parties, could be forced to design around the patents at issue or could be required to cease sales of the affected products. If we become involved in any intellectual property litigation, we may be required to pay substantial damages, including but not limited to treble damages, attorneys' fees and costs, for past infringement, or could be at risk for an injunction if it is ultimately determined that our products infringe a third party's intellectual property rights. Even if infringement claims against us are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive and may divert management's attention from other business matters. In addition, a license may not be available at all or on commercially viable terms, and we may not be able to redesign our products to avoid infringement. Additionally, the laws regarding the enforceability of patents vary from country to country, and we cannot provide assurance that any patent issues we face will be uniformly resolved, or that local laws will provide us with consistent rights and benefits.

If we fail to source, develop and retain key employees, our business may suffer. Our ability to compete effectively depends on our ability to source and retain key employees, including people in senior management, sales, marketing, technology, and research and development. Competition for top talent in the healthcare and health technology industries can be intense. Our ability to source and retain such talent will depend on many factors, including hiring practices of our competitors, compensation and benefits, flexibility regarding virtual and hybrid work arrangements, work location, work environment, industry economic conditions, and corporate culture. If we cannot effectively source, develop and retain qualified employees to drive our strategic goals, our business could suffer.

Our leverage and debt service obligations could adversely affect our business. As of June 30, 2026, our total outstanding debt was \$660 million and we may incur additional indebtedness in the future. Our indebtedness could have adverse consequences, including:

- making it more difficult to satisfy our financial obligations;
- increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic, regulatory and industry conditions;
- limiting our ability to compete and our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- limiting our ability to borrow additional funds for working capital, capital expenditure, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and
- exposing us to greater interest rate risk.

Our debt service obligations will require us to use a portion of our operating cash flow to pay interest and principal in indebtedness, which could impede our growth. Our ability to make payments on, and to refinance, our indebtedness, and to fund the future expansion of our business will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

We are subject to new areas of direct healthcare oversight by federal government agencies due to our acquisitions of VirtuOx and Noctrix. In 2025, we acquired VirtuOx, a software-enabled independent diagnostic testing facility, or IDTF, and provider of technology solutions to facilitate in-home and remote testing services for sleep, respiratory, cardiac, and other health conditions across the U.S. Additionally, in June 2026, we acquired Noctrix, a DME supplier and manufacturer of a neurostimulation FDA-cleared device to treat restless legs syndrome. As a Medicare-enrolled IDTF, VirtuOx, and as a

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Medicare-enrolled DME supplier, Noctrix, are each subject to laws, regulations and policies pertaining to their Medicare enrollment, state Medicaid participation, and direct billing of both governmental and commercial insurance programs. These laws include but are not limited to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, the Stark Law, the federal civil and criminal False Claims Acts, the Civil Monetary Penalty Law's beneficiary inducement prohibition, and their state law equivalents. Additionally, VirtuOx may be subject to state laws prohibiting the corporate practice of medicine, due to its engagements of healthcare professionals for the provision of medical services. Both VirtuOx and Noctrix are also subject to HIPAA as covered entities, which requires additional compliance efforts to meet all provisions under the HIPAA Privacy Rule and applicable requirements under the Electronic Standard Transactions Rule. As Resmed has historically only been subject to HIPAA as a business associate, these additional compliance requirements will require new policies, procedures, and data processing protocols, as well as the dedication of additional privacy, security and compliance personnel to ensure compliance with HIPAA. Further, VirtuOx and Noctrix's direct billing statuses increase their risk relative to Resmed under the healthcare fraud and abuse laws and false claims laws. IDTFs and DMEs, in particular, have extensive Medicare participation, billing and documentation requirements that will require additional compliance and legal resources to ensure that ongoing operations comply with applicable laws. Both entity types are also subject to heightened governmental scrutiny due to the belief that fraudulent actions and claims for services are more prevalent in the IDTF and DME industries, leading to a higher volume of payor denials, audits, and investigations. If we become the subject of a government investigation, payor audit, or whistleblower lawsuit based on an allegation of noncompliance with one or more of these requirements, we risk potential refund of overpayments, financial penalties for violations, potential removal of participation in federal, state, and/or commercial payor programs, negative publicity, loss of public trust, and diversion of management's time, attention and resources. Many of these risks exist even if we are able to successfully defend against such allegations. In the event that a violation is found, or we are forced to resolve a dispute with a governmental entity, our revenue, reputation, strategic goals, and business operations could suffer.

Risks Related to Manufacturing, IT Systems, Commercial Operations and Plans for Future Growth

Disruptions in the supply of components from our suppliers could result in a significant reduction in sales and profitability. We purchase configured components for our devices from various suppliers, including some who are single-source suppliers for us. Disruptions in the price or supply of configured components may limit our ability to manufacture our devices in a timely or cost-effective manner, which could result in a significant reduction in sales and profitability. We cannot assure 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, delay or halt in supply while a replacement supplier reconfigures its components, or while we reconfigure our devices for the replacement part, may limit our ability to manufacture our devices in a timely or cost-effective manner, which could result in a significant reduction in sales and profitability. We cannot assure that our inventories would be adequate to meet our production needs during any prolonged interruption of supply.

In particular, export controls and other trade restrictions on rare earth materials from China could limit the availability and increase the cost of key inputs in our supply chain. Recently, China's Ministry of Commerce introduced license requirements and volume caps covering these materials and certain finished magnet products, while reserving the right to suspend or reinstate them at any time. Such controls, combined with other geopolitical tensions, retaliatory tariffs or logistics disruptions may result in our suppliers being impacted by supply shortages or sharp price increases for the magnets on which many components depend. Because these magnets are integral to various assemblies used in our products, any sustained disruption could require us to absorb higher costs, qualify alternative sources or materials, redesign components, build strategic inventory, or adjust production schedules, each of which could delay deliveries, compress margins, and erode our competitive position. Prolonged or repeated interruptions could also lead to accelerated capital expenditures on supply-chain diversification, or necessitate contractual concessions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Additionally, substantial increases in product demand, including in response to a product recall by a major competitor, Philips, have resulted and could continue to result in higher costs for materials and components, and increased expenditures for freight and other expenses, which have and could continue to negatively impact our profit margins. If supply constraints continue, our ability to meet increased demand and our corresponding ability to sell affected products may be materially reduced. The reintroduction of products by Philips could lead to reduced demand for our products.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology systems and infrastructure. Failed, substandard or delayed efforts to improve our IT System infrastructure may result in disruption to our business or materially

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increased costs. We rely on information technology systems and infrastructure, including technologies and services provided by third parties, to support our business processes and activities, products and customers. Our business therefore depends on effective, reliable and secure operation of our technology systems and related infrastructure. These technology systems are potentially vulnerable to obsolescence, breakdown or other interruption by fire, power loss, system malfunction, unauthorized access, migration or updates, and other events. Likewise, data privacy breaches by employees and others with both permitted and unauthorized access to our systems may pose a risk that sensitive data may be exposed to unauthorized persons or to the public, or may be permanently lost. While we have invested heavily in upgrading our systems, as well as the protection of data and information technology and related training, there can be no assurance that our efforts will prevent significant breakdowns, breaches in our systems or other cyber incidents that could have a material adverse effect upon the reputation, business, operations or financial condition of the company. In addition, significant implementation issues may arise as we continue to upgrade, consolidate and outsource certain computer operations and application support activities.

Actual or attempted breaches of security, unauthorized disclosure of information, attacks which reduce availability of systems such as denial of service, or the perception that personal and/or other sensitive or confidential information in our possession is not secure, could result in a material loss of business, substantial legal liability or significant harm to our reputation. Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer and information technology systems and those of our vendors and customers are vulnerable to attack and damage from computer viruses, malware, denial of service attacks, unauthorized access, or other harm, including from threat actors seeking to cause disruption to our business. We face risks related to the protection of information that we maintain—or a third-party engaged to maintain information security on our behalf—including unauthorized access, acquisition, use, disclosure, or modification of such information. Cyberattacks are increasing in frequency, sophistication and intensity and have become increasingly difficult to detect and respond to. Cyberattacks could include the deployment of harmful malware, ransomware, denial-of-service attacks, social engineering and other means to affect service reliability and threaten the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. Such cyberattacks increasingly exploit AI and machine-learning techniques—ranging from generative-AI phishing and deep-fake impersonations to automated vulnerability discovery, adaptive malware and large-scale credential-stuffing campaigns—each of which can evolve rapidly to evade traditional security controls. A material cyberattack or security incident could cause interruptions in our operations and could result in a material disruption of our business operations, damage to our reputation, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects.

We receive, collect, process, use and store a large amount of information from our customers, our patients and our own employees, including personal information, intellectual property, protected health and other sensitive and confidential information. This data is often accessed by us through transmissions over public and private networks, including the internet. The secure transmission of such information over the Internet and other mechanisms is essential to maintain confidence in our information technology systems yet is vulnerable to unauthorized access and disclosure. We have implemented security measures, technical controls and contractual precautions designed to identify, detect and prevent unauthorized access, alteration, use or disclosure of our customers', patients' and employees' data. The techniques used in these attacks change frequently and may be difficult to detect for periods of time and we may face difficulties in anticipating and implementing adequate preventative measures. We may face increased cybersecurity risks due to our reliance on internet technology and the number of our employees who are working remotely, which may create additional opportunities to exploit vulnerabilities. Beyond external activity, systems that access or control access to our services and databases may be compromised as a result of human error, fraud or malice on the part of employees or third parties, or may result from accidental technological failure. Because the techniques used to circumvent security systems can be highly sophisticated and change frequently, often are not recognized until launched against a target, and may originate from less regulated and remote areas around the world, we may be unable to proactively address all possible threats or implement adequate preventive measures for all situations.

If threat actors circumvent or breach our security systems, they could steal information or cause serious and potentially long-lasting disruption to our operations. Security breaches or attempts could also damage our reputation and expose us to a risk of monetary loss and/or litigation, fines and sanctions. We also face risks associated with security breaches affecting third parties that conduct business with us or our customers and others who interact with our data. While we maintain insurance that covers certain security incidents, we may not carry enough insurance or maintain sufficient coverage to compensate for all potential liability.

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We are subject to diverse laws and regulations relating to data privacy and security, including HIPAA and GDPR, among others. Complying with these numerous and complex regulations is expensive and difficult, and failure to comply could result in regulatory scrutiny, fines, civil liability or damage to our reputation. In addition, any security breach or attempt could result in liability for stolen assets or information, additional costs associated with repairing any system damage, incentives offered to customers or other business partners to maintain business relationships after a breach, and implementation of measures to prevent future breaches, including organizational changes, deployment of additional personnel and protection technologies, employee training and engagement of third-party experts and consultants. The costs incurred to remediate any security incident could be substantial.

We cannot assure that our third-party service providers with access to our, or our customers, patients and/or employees' personally identifiable and other sensitive or confidential information will not experience actual or attempted security breaches, which could have a negative effect on our business.

Failure to identify, execute, and integrate acquired businesses into our operations successfully, or challenges related to the Company's strategic initiatives, including divestitures. As part of our strategy to develop and identify new solutions and technologies and optimize our portfolio of products, we have completed several acquisitions and investments and may make additional acquisitions, investments, or divestitures in the future. Our integration of the operations of acquired businesses, or a divestiture of part of our existing businesses, including the separation of our MatrixCare business, requires significant efforts, including the coordination of information technologies, research and development, sales and marketing, operations, manufacturing, and finance. These efforts result in additional expenses, and our management may have attention diverted while trying to integrate acquisitions. In addition, the cumulative effect of simultaneously executing multiple transactions may increase operational complexity and heighten execution and timing risks. Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions depends not only on the successful integration of acquired businesses, but also on our ability to identify appropriate acquisition targets, evaluate their strategic fit and long-term value, accurately assess risks and liabilities, and negotiate and complete transactions on acceptable terms. Our acquisitions may involve the undertaking of additional risk areas and the investment of additional resources and personnel to manage that risk. In addition, we cannot be certain that the businesses we acquire will become profitable or remain profitable. We also could experience negative effects on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows from acquisition-related charges, and amortization of intangible assets. Moreover, we have recorded intangible assets, including goodwill, in connection with our acquisitions. We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually and other acquired intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. Our impairment assessments require significant judgments and assumptions, including those related to macroeconomic conditions, industry and market trends, projected revenues and cash flows, and discount rates. If actual results differ from these assumptions or market conditions change, we may be required to record material impairment charges that could adversely affect our results of operations. These effects, combined with transaction costs, retention or separation-related expenses, and potential delays in realizing anticipated synergies or strategic benefits, may place pressure on earnings or cash flows.

In addition, expected strategic benefits from any planned or completed divestiture, including the separation of our MatrixCare business, may not be realized or may take longer to realize than expected, and there can be no assurance that disputes will not arise under transition service, or other agreements that have or may be executed as part of a divestiture. Challenges associated with executing these transactions may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

If we are unable to support our continued growth or achieve expected operating efficiencies, our business could suffer. 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 including the ability to monitor and improve manufacturing systems, and implement information technology, and quality and regulatory compliance systems, among others. Unexpected difficulties during upgrades, expansion, 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 slow or stop.

We continually assess opportunities for improved operational efficiency and to better align expenses with revenues, while preserving our ability to make investments in research and development projects, product and technology acquisitions and our people, which we believe is important to our long-term success. As a result of these assessments, there have been, and may in the future be, restructuring activities, realignment of strategies and cost reduction initiatives. These measures could

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yield unintended consequences, such as distraction of our management and employees, reduced employee productivity, business disruption, and inability to attract or retain key personnel, which could negatively affect our business. Moreover, our restructuring and optimization initiatives could incur additional costs which impact our operating results. We cannot guarantee that the activities under our restructuring plans or other initiatives will result in the desired efficiencies and estimated cost savings. If we fail to manage our growth effectively and efficiently, our costs could increase faster than our revenues and our business results could suffer.

In addition, productivity initiatives may at times involve reorganization or relocation of manufacturing activities. Such manufacturing realignment may result in the interruption of production, which could increase our costs and reduce our sales. Any interruption in production capability could require us to make substantial capital expenditures to fill customer orders, which could negatively affect our profitability and financial condition.

Our business depends on our ability to effectively educate and engage dealers of home healthcare products, sleep clinics and physicians, health care providers, and patients regarding the benefits of our products, software solutions and services. We market our products and services primarily to HME providers, sleep clinics, and physicians that diagnose OSA and other sleep disorders, as well as to non-sleep specialist physician practices that diagnose and treat sleep disorders in the course of providing primary care to patients. We believe that these groups play a significant role in determining which brand or type of product a patient will use. The success of our business depends on our ability to market effectively to these groups to ensure that our products are properly prescribed, marketed and sold by these third parties.

We have limited resources to market to physicians, sleep clinics, HME provider branch locations and to the non-sleep specialists, most of whom use, sell or recommend several brands of products, therapies and additional services. We are limited under applicable fraud and abuse laws in the ways in which we market and sell to customers, prescribers, and patients. In addition, HME providers have experienced price pressures as government and third-party reimbursement has declined for home healthcare products, and HME providers are requiring price discounts and longer periods of time to pay for products purchased from us. We cannot assure that physicians will continue to prescribe our products or recommend our services, or that HME providers or patients will not substitute competing products when a prescription specifying our products has been written.

We have expanded our marketing activities in some areas to target the population with a predisposition to sleep-disordered breathing as well as primary care physicians and various medical specialists. We cannot assure that these marketing efforts will be successful in increasing awareness or sales of our products and services. Additionally, as our business increasingly includes digital health solutions and patient-facing technologies, our ability to educate, engage and support patients throughout their therapy journey has become increasingly important. If we are unable to effectively engage patients through our digital platforms, educational initiatives or other programs, or if patients do not adopt or continue to use these offerings as intended, patient satisfaction, therapy adherence and demand for certain of our products and services could be adversely affected.

The success of our software offerings depends substantially on customers entering, renewing, upgrading and expanding their agreements for cloud services, term licenses, and maintenance and support agreements with us. Any decline in our customer renewals, upgrades or expansions could adversely affect our future operating results. We typically enter into term-based agreements for our licensed on-premises offerings, cloud services, and maintenance and support services, which customers have discretion to renew or terminate. To improve our operating results, it is important that new customers enter into renewable agreements, and our existing customers renew, upgrade and expand their term-based agreements when the initial contract term expires. Our customers have no obligation to renew, upgrade or expand their agreements with us after the terms have expired. Our customers' renewal, upgrade and expansion rates may decline or fluctuate for a number of factors, including their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with our offerings, our pricing, the effects of general economic conditions, competitive offerings or alterations or reductions in our customers' spending levels. If our customers do not renew, upgrade or expand their agreements with us or renew on terms less favorable to us, our revenues may decline.

If our software products fail to perform properly or if we fail to develop enhancements, we could lose customers, become subject to service performance or warranty claims and our sales could decline. Our software solutions operations are dependent upon our ability to prevent system interruptions and, as we continue to grow, we will need to devote additional resources to improving our infrastructure to maintain the performance of our products and solutions. The applications underlying our software solutions products are inherently complex and may contain material defects or errors,

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which may cause disruptions in availability or other performance problems. We have from time to time found defects in our products and may discover additional defects in the future that could result in data unavailability, unauthorized access to, loss, corruption or other harm to our customers' data. While we implement bug fixes and upgrades as part of our regularly scheduled system maintenance, we may not be able to detect and correct defects or errors before implementing our products and solutions. Consequently, we or our customers may discover defects or errors after our products and solutions have been deployed. If we fail to perform timely maintenance, or if customers are otherwise dissatisfied with the frequency and/or duration of our maintenance services and related system outages, our existing customers could elect not to renew their contracts, delay or withhold payment, or potential customers may not adopt our products and solutions and our brand and reputation could be harmed. In addition, the occurrence of any material defects, errors, disruptions in service or other performance problems with our software could result in warranty or other legal claims against us and diversion of our resources. The costs incurred in addressing and correcting any material defects or errors in our software and expanding our infrastructure and architecture in order to accommodate increased demand for our products and solutions may be substantial and could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, our software products and digital health solutions increasingly rely on interoperability with third-party technologies and platforms, and other connected health technologies. Changes to these technologies or platforms, including modifications to technical standards, application programming interfaces, operating systems, security requirements or commercial terms, could require significant development resources, delay product enhancements, reduce interoperability or negatively affect the functionality or adoption of our products and services. In addition, if we are unable to establish, maintain or expand strategic technology partnerships or integrations that support our digital ecosystem, our ability to compete effectively and deliver connected care solutions could be adversely affected.

Further, if we fail to innovate or adequately invest in new technologies, we could lose our competitive position in the markets that we serve. To the extent that we fail to introduce new and innovative products, or such products are not accepted or suffer significant delays in development, our financial results may suffer. An inability, for technological or other reasons, to successfully develop and introduce new products on a timely basis could reduce our growth rate or otherwise have an adverse effect on our business.

If there are interruptions or performance problems associated with our technology or infrastructure, our existing software customers may experience service outages, and our new customers may experience delays in the deployment of our platforms. We depend on services from various third parties as well as our own technical operations infrastructure to distribute our Residential Care Software products via the internet. If a service provider fails to provide sufficient capacity to support our platforms or otherwise experiences service outages, such failure could interrupt our customers' access to our service, which could adversely affect their perception of our platform's reliability and our revenues. Any disruptions in these services, including as a result of actions outside of our control, would significantly impact the continued performance of our Residential Care Software products. In the future, these services may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Any loss of the right to use any of these services could result in decreased functionality of our Residential Care Software products until equivalent technology is either developed by us or, if available from another provider, is identified, obtained and integrated into our infrastructure.

To meet our business needs, we must maintain sufficient excess capacity in our operations infrastructure to ensure that our Residential Care Software products are accessible. Design and mechanical errors, spikes in usage volume and failure to follow system protocols and procedures could cause our systems to fail, resulting in interruptions in our Residential Care Software products. Any interruptions or delays in our service, whether caused by our products, or as a result of third-party error, our own error, natural disasters or security breaches, whether accidental or willful, could harm our relationships with customers and cause our revenue to decrease and/or our expenses to increase.

Any of the above circumstances or events may harm our reputation, cause customers to terminate their agreements, impair our ability to obtain contract renewals from existing customers, impair our ability to grow our customer base, result in the expenditure of significant financial, technical and engineering resources, subject us to financial penalties and liabilities under our service level agreements, and otherwise harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Climate change and natural disasters, or other events beyond our control, could negatively impact our business operations and financial condition. Natural disasters and other business disruptions could adversely affect our business and financial condition, and global climate change could result in certain types of natural disasters occurring more frequently or with more intense effects. The impacts of climate change may include physical risks (such as frequency and severity of extreme weather conditions), social and human effects (such as population dislocations or harm to health and

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well-being), compliance costs and transition risks (including due to regulatory changes), shifts in market trends (including customer preference for sustainably produced or reusable products) and other adverse effects. Such impacts may disrupt parties in our supply chain, our customers, and our operations. For example, if a natural disaster strikes our manufacturing facilities, such as those in Sydney, Australia and Singapore which are vulnerable to such events, we may be unable to manufacture our products for a substantial amount of time and our sales and profitability may 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. In the event our facilities are affected by natural or man-made disasters, we could be forced to rely on third-party manufacturers. Although we believe we possess adequate insurance for the disruption of our business, it may not be sufficient to cover our potential losses and may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

In addition, the increasing concern over climate change has resulted and may continue to result in more legal and regulatory reporting requirements on the risks and costs of effects of climate change on the environment, including regulating greenhouse gas emissions and related reporting requirements, alternative energy policies and sustainability initiatives. If such laws or regulations are more stringent than current legal or regulatory requirements, we may experience increased compliance burdens and costs to meet the regulatory obligations, as well as adverse impacts on the availability of raw materials, manufacturing operations and the distribution of our products, which could adversely affect our operations and profitability.

Risks Related to Non-Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Healthcare Industry Shifts

Healthcare reform or other cost-cutting measures, including changes in coverage policy for our products and services, by government or commercial payors may have a material adverse effect on our industry and our results of operations. In March 2010, the ACA was signed into law in the U.S. The ACA made changes, effective over time, that significantly impacted the healthcare industry, including medical device manufacturers. One of the principal purposes of the ACA was to expand health insurance coverage to millions of Americans who were uninsured. The ACA required adults not covered by an employer or government-sponsored insurance plan to maintain health insurance coverage or pay a penalty, a provision commonly referred to as the individual mandate.

The ACA also contained provisions designed to generate the revenues necessary to fund the coverage expansions. This included new fees or taxes on certain health-related industries, including medical device manufacturers. Beginning in 2013, entities that manufacture, produce or import medical devices were required to pay an excise tax in an amount equal to 2.3% of the price for such devices sold in the U.S. This excise tax was applicable to our products that are primarily used in hospitals and sleep labs, which includes ApneaLink, VPAP Tx and certain breathing health products. Through a series of legislative amendments, the tax was suspended beginning in 2016, and permanently repealed effective January 1, 2020. In addition to the competitive bidding changes discussed above, the ACA also included, among other things, the implementation of new payment methodologies for voluntary coordination of care by groups of providers, such as physicians and hospitals, and the establishment of a new Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute to oversee, identify, prioritize and conduct comparative clinical effectiveness research. The increased funding and focus on comparative clinical effectiveness research, which compares and evaluates the risks and benefits, clinical outcomes, effectiveness and appropriateness of products, may result in changes to Federal healthcare program coverage and reimbursement methodologies for our products and services which could also lead to lower reimbursements for our products and services by payors and decreased revenues to us.

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Other federal legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted. The Budget Control Act of 2011 required, among other things, mandatory across-the-board reductions in certain types of federal spending, also known as sequestration. Medicare claims with dates-of-service or dates-of-discharge on or after July 1, 2022 and effective until further notice, incur a 2% reduction in Medicare payment, known as Medicare Sequestration Payment Reductions. In addition, on January 2, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, was signed into law, which further reduced Medicare payments to several providers, including hospitals, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. More recently, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024 (CAA) was signed into law in March 2024. Among other things, the CAA reduced by half the 3.37% reduction to 2023's Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (PFS) conversion factor that had been in place since January 1, 2024, increasing the conversion factor to \$33.32 for services furnished between March 9 and December 31, 2024. On November 1, 2024, CMS issued a rule finalizing changes for Medicare payments under the PFS and other Medicare Part B policies, effective on or after January 1, 2025. Under this final rule, the average payment rates under the PFS would be reduced by 2.93% in CY 2025, removing the temporary increase in payment for CY 2024. This amounts to an estimated CY 2025 PFS conversion factor of \$32.35, resulting in lower Medicare payments to Part B suppliers. On July 4, 2025 the One Big Beautiful Bill Act was signed into law and provided a 1-year, 2.5% statutory payment update under the PFS for CY 2026. CMS subsequently finalized the CY 2026 PFS, which incorporates that statutory update together with other payment adjustments and policy changes. Future Medicare physician payment rates remain subject to annual CMS rulemaking and potential legislative action, and we cannot predict the extent to which future changes may affect payments for services furnished under the Medicare program. Additionally, pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2026, many of the temporary Medicare telehealth flexibilities, including the waiver of geographic and originating site restrictions for certain telehealth services, have been extended through December 31, 2027. Certain telehealth flexibilities applicable to behavioral health services have been made permanent. Congress or CMS may modify these policies through future legislation or rulemaking, and we cannot predict whether the temporary flexibilities will be further extended, modified, or allowed to expire.

In 2022, the VA proposed an adjustment through regulation to amend the previously adopted schedule of VA ratings for sleep apnea. Specifically, the proposed rule would remove in its entirety the current 30% disability rating for veterans exhibiting excessive daytime sleepiness and replace it with a 10% disability rating for veterans with a sleep apnea diagnosis with incomplete relief (as determined by a sleep study) with treatment including a CPAP machine, and further, remove the automatic 50% disability rating for veterans with a documented need for a CPAP machine (50% disability would instead require that the veteran have a sleep apnea diagnosis with ineffective treatment, as determined by a sleep study, or who is unable to use treatment due to comorbid conditions, without end-organ damage). The VA has not yet finalized these proposed revisions, and the current rating criteria remains in effect, but should this proposal, or another similar proposal to limit disability ratings be adopted, fewer veterans may pursue treatment of sleep apnea using CPAP or more veterans would claim ineffective treatment with CPAP to obtain a higher rating. If the changes are implemented, veterans who were rated for sleep apnea before the change in criteria will be grandfathered and retain their rating. However, all veterans filing new claims on and after the change in ratings criteria would be evaluated under the new criteria. The VA may finalize, modify, or withdraw the proposed revisions through a future final rule, the timing and substance of which remain uncertain.

On June 9, 2025, CMS finalized a National Coverage Determination (NCD) entitled "Noninvasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (NIPPV) in the Home for the Treatment of Chronic Respiratory Failure (CRF) Consequent to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)." The NCD establishes a uniform national coverage criteria for Respiratory Assist Devices (RADs) with bi-level capacity, with or without a backup rate feature, and for the first time, Home Mechanical Ventilators (HMs) for patients with chronic respiratory failure (CRF) consequent to COPD. CMS subsequently issued implementation guidance on August 21, 2025 instructing Medicare contractors to process claims under the NCD effective June 9, 2025. Although the NCD establishes national coverage criteria that may reduce reimbursement uncertainty and replace previously applicable local coverage determination (LCD) policies for this indication, it also imposes specific clinical qualification, documentation, and ongoing patient monitoring requirements. The extent to which these national coverage criteria and associated operational requirements will affect providers, suppliers, utilization of these products, or reimbursement by other third-party payors remains uncertain.

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed the budget reconciliation bill (entitled "One Big Beautiful Bill Act", referred to herein as the "Bill") to meet spending targets aimed at funding the Trump Administration's domestic priorities that includes significant changes to the Medicaid program. Among other things, the Bill includes changes to Medicaid eligibility and enrollment requirements, provider taxes, and state-directed payment policies that are intended to reduce federal Medicaid spending over time. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Bill is projected to reduce

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federal spending on Medicaid and Marketplace coverage by approximately \$1.1 trillion over the 2025-2034 period, increase the federal deficit by approximately \$3.4 trillion on a conventional scoring basis over the same period, and result in approximately 10 million additional uninsured individuals by 2034. CBO has also estimated that, after accounting for macroeconomic effects, the Bill could increase federal deficits by approximately \$4. trillion over the budget window.

In February 2026, the CBO projected that federal health programs will cost over \$26 trillion through 2036, projected to grow in size from less than \$2 trillion today to over \$3 trillion by 2036. Medicare spending is projected to nearly double over the next decade, while the cost of Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) will grow a projected 36% and ACA subsidies by 33%. Finally, Medicare's Hospital Insurance Trust Fund is projected to become insolvent in 2040, highlighting the continuing fiscal pressures facing the Medicare program. Future legislative and other governmental actions to curb this projected spending could include stricter eligibility requirements and more restrictive Medicaid programs at the state level, leaving fewer individuals eligible for coverage, which could have an adverse impact on the number of individuals who seek to use our products and services.

Despite the ACA going into effect over a decade ago, there have been numerous legal and Congressional challenges to the law's provisions and the effects of certain provisions has made compliance costly. For instance, changes to the ACA included in the Bill, such as shortening enrollment periods and eliminating automatic re-enrollment, could reduce overall ACA enrollment. We expect material changes in health policy, enforcement initiatives, and coverage and reimbursement for health care items and services from the Trump Administration and Congress. As such, our costs to monitor these changes and respond to new requirements are expected to increase.

The full impact on our business of the ACA, the Medicare Sequestration Payment Reductions, VA disability ratings criteria, Medicaid funding, and other new laws is uncertain. Nor is it clear whether other legislative changes will be adopted, if any, or how such changes would affect the demand for our products and services. Future actions by the Administration and the U.S. Congress could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial condition. It is unclear exactly how the new presidential administration will impact healthcare reform measures or what new cost-saving measures could be implemented, including what, if any, impact such changes will have on our business. We cannot predict what additional new legislation, agency priorities, and rulemaking may be on the horizon as the U.S. continues to reassess how it pays for healthcare. As a result, we cannot quantify or predict what impact any changes might have on our business and results of operations. However, any changes that lower reimbursement for our products or services could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Various healthcare reform proposals have also emerged at the state level within the U.S. The ACA as well as other federal and/or state healthcare reform measures that may be adopted in the future, singularly or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot predict the timing, scope, or effect of future legislation, rulemaking, or other governmental actions affecting the U.S. health care system.

Government and private insurance plans may not adequately reimburse our customers 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 coverage and adequate reimbursement for our products will be available from government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations. These third-party payors are increasingly challenging the reimbursement models and prices charged for medical products and services and can, without notice, deny or reduce coverage for our products or treatments that may include the use of our products. Therefore, even if a product is approved for marketing, we cannot assure that coverage and reimbursement will be available for the product, that reimbursement will be adequate or that the reimbursement amount, even if initially adequate, will not be subsequently reduced. For example, in some countries, such as Spain, France and Germany, government coverage and reimbursement are currently available for the purchase or rental of our products but are subject to constraints such as price controls or unit sales limitations. In other countries, such as Australia, there is currently limited or no reimbursement for devices that treat sleep apnea conditions. As we continue to develop new products, those products will generally not qualify for coverage and reimbursement until they are approved for marketing, if at all.

In the U.S., we sell our products primarily to HME providers, health systems and sleep clinics. Reductions in reimbursement to our customers by third-party payors, if they occur, may have a material impact on our customers and, therefore, may indirectly affect our pricing and sales to, or the collectability of receivables we have from, those customers. A development negatively affecting reimbursement stems from the Medicare competitive bidding program mandated by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA). Under the program, our customers

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who provide services must compete to offer products in designated competitive bidding areas, or CBAs. The DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Program (CBP) remains in a temporary gap period following the expiration of Round 2021 contracts for off-the-shelf (OTS) back braces and OTS knee braces on December 31, 2023. Following the CY 2026 final rule and related program implementation activities, CMS is currently preparing for Round 2028, which is structured as a nationwide Remote Item Delivery (RID) Competitive Bidding Program covering seven (7) specified product categories. CPAP and other respiratory devices are not included in Round 2028, set to begin January 1, 2028. CMS could make changes to the program as part of further cost-cutting measures. We cannot predict the status or impact the competitive bidding program and the developments in the competitive bidding program will have on our business and financial condition. If changes are made to this program in the future, it could affect amounts being recovered by our customers and subsequent purchases from us.

With respect to our recent acquisition of Noctrix, we may realize reductions in both reimbursement rates and coverage for the restless legs syndrome device, due to Noctrix not yet having a national or local coverage determination. To the extent that any Medicare administrative contractor decides that the restless legs syndrome product is not medically necessary or has not met applicable coverage criteria, claims for products could be denied and overpayments could be assessed. Further, any future coverage determination could implement more restrictive coverage requirements, including potential noncoverage entirely. As a new product, we cannot predict how the Medicare Program and its contractors will view the Noctrix device and its efficacy in the treatment of restless legs syndrome. If more restrictive coverage is implemented, our Noctrix revenues could be reduced.

In addition, our products are the subject of periodic studies by third party agencies, including the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and the Institute for Clinical and Economic Review (ICER) in the U.S., intended to review the comparative effectiveness of different treatments of the same illness. In October 2022, the AHRQ concluded that randomized controlled clinical trials do not provide sufficient evidence that CPAP affects long-term clinically important outcomes. We believe that the AHRQ methodology was too restrictive, that retrospective and prospective observational studies should have been included, that real-world evidence should have been considered, and that CPAP therapy does have long-term positive effects on health outcomes. Although the results of comparative effectiveness studies are not intended to mandate any reimbursement policies for public or private payors, it is not clear what, if any, effect such research will have on the sales of our products. To date, the AHRQ assessment has not impacted CMS or private payor reimbursement. Decreases in third-party reimbursement for our products or a decision by a third-party payor to not cover our products as a result of a third-party study could have a material adverse effect on our sales, results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to various risks relating to our compliance with fraud and abuse laws and transparency laws relating to our interactions with our customers, healthcare providers, other referral sources and patients, which could subject us to government investigation, litigation, or other penalties to the extent our activities or relationships are found not to comply or could otherwise cause us to incur significant costs to defend our actions, and could result in substantial fines, penalties, harm our reputation in the market, divert our management's attention, or result in changes in our business operations that could harm our ability to successfully market and sell our products and services. We are subject to healthcare fraud and abuse regulation and enforcement by federal, state and foreign governments, which could significantly impact our business. We also are subject to foreign fraud and abuse laws, which vary by country.

In the U.S., the laws that may affect our ability to operate include, but are not limited to:

- the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, persons and entities from knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering, or paying remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, in exchange for or to induce either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, lease, order or recommendation of, any good, facility, item or service for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under federal healthcare programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of this statute or specific intent to violate the Anti-Kickback Statute itself to have committed a violation. The U.S. government has interpreted this law broadly to apply to the marketing and sales activities of manufacturers and distributors like us. Violations of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute may result in significant civil monetary penalties for each violation, plus up to three times the remuneration involved, plus potential exclusion from

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participation in Federal healthcare programs. Violations of the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute can also result in significant criminal penalties and imprisonment;

- the Federal Physician Self-Referral Law, or the Stark Law, 42 U.S.C. 1395nn, is a strict liability statute that prohibits a physician (or an immediate family member of a physician) who has a financial relationship with an entity from referring patients to that entity for certain designated health services, or DHS, payable by Medicare (and in some cases, Medicaid), unless an exception applies. The Stark Law also prohibits such an entity from presenting or causing to be presented a claim to Medicare for DHS provided pursuant to a prohibited referral, and requires the timely refund of collections related to any such prohibited claims. Accordingly, the Stark Law is a strict liability statute with which we must comply with respect to our Noctrix operations. While VirtuOx does not currently bill for any DHS and is therefore not subject to the Stark Law, Noctrix, as a DME supplier, is currently subject to the law. Therefore, we must ensure that Noctrix's financial relationships with referring physicians meet applicable Stark Law exceptions. Violations of the Stark Law constitute overpayments that must be refunded to the Medicare Program. Noncompliance with the Stark Law may result in significant civil monetary penalties for each violation, plus up to three times the remuneration involved, plus potential exclusion from participation in Federal healthcare programs. Violations of the Stark Law can also form the basis for a False Claims Act action;
- federal civil and criminal false claims laws, including the False Claims Act, and civil monetary penalty laws, that prohibit, among other things, knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for payment or approval to the federal government that are false or fraudulent, knowingly making a false statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the federal government or knowingly concealing or knowingly and improperly avoiding or decreasing an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the federal government. 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 payors. In addition, the government may assert that a claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act. Violations of the Stark Law can also constitute a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the False Claims Act, if the requisite intent is established. Violations can result in debarment, suspension or exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. When an entity is determined to have violated the federal civil False Claims Act, the government may impose significant civil fines and penalties for each false claim, plus treble damages, and exclude the entity from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs.
- the federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which prohibits, among other things, the offering or transferring of remuneration to a Medicare or state healthcare program beneficiary if the person knows or should know it is likely to influence the beneficiary's selection of a particular provider, practitioner, or supplier of items or services reimbursable by Medicare or a state healthcare program, unless an exception applies. As a medical device manufacturer, the beneficiary inducement prohibition under the Civil Monetary Penalties Law did not directly apply to us (unless we engaged in activities that influenced a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary to select a particular provider, practitioner or supplier); however, following our acquisitions of VirtuOx and Noctrix, each Medicare suppliers, we are directly subject to the beneficiary inducement prohibition if we provide any remuneration to a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary that is intended to or that we should know would be likely to influence that beneficiary to select VirtuOx or Noctrix as their supplier.
- HIPAA, which created federal criminal laws that prohibit executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program or making false statements relating to healthcare matters. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of these statutes or specific intent to violate them to have committed a violation;
- the federal Physician Sunshine Act requirements under the ACA, which impose reporting and disclosure requirements on device and drug manufacturers for any "transfer of value" made or distributed by certain manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics, and medical supplies to physicians (including doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), teaching hospitals, non-physician practitioners such as nurse practitioners, physician assistants, clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse anesthetists, anesthesiology assistants and certified nurse midwives, and ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members;
- federal consumer protection and unfair competition laws, which broadly regulate marketplace activities and activities that potentially harm customers; and

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- state and foreign law equivalents of each of the above federal laws, such as state anti-kickback and false claims laws that may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers; state laws that require device companies to comply with the industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government, or otherwise restrict payments that may be made to healthcare providers and other potential referral sources; state laws that require device manufacturers to report information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures.

The scope and enforcement of these laws are uncertain and subject to rapid change in the current environment of healthcare reform, especially in light of the lack of applicable precedent and regulations. Federal and state enforcement bodies have recently increased their scrutiny of interactions between healthcare companies and healthcare providers, which has led to a number of investigations, prosecutions, convictions and settlements in the healthcare industry. Responding to investigations can be time- and resource-consuming and can divert management's attention. Additionally, as a result of these types of investigations, healthcare providers and entities may face litigation or have to agree to settlements that can include monetary penalties and onerous compliance and reporting requirements as part of a consent decree or corporate integrity agreement. Any such investigation, even if unfounded and even if we are in compliance with applicable laws, could damage our reputation, increase costs, and otherwise have an adverse effect on our business.

If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the laws described above or any other governmental regulations that apply to us now or in the future, we may be subject to penalties, including civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, exclusion from governmental healthcare programs, additional compliance and reporting obligations, imprisonment and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our financial results.

On May 11, 2022, VirtuOx entered into a civil settlement of \$3 million and agreed to a five-year CIA with the OIG which resolved allegations that, from January 2016 to December 2020, the company violated the False Claims Act by falsely identifying the place of service for certain services it performed to obtain a higher rate of reimbursement from Medicare and further, that the company administered overnight pulse oximetry tests and, at times, also billed Medicare for single determination pulse oximetry tests (commonly referred to as an oxygen "spot check") for the same patient when the only test performed was the overnight test. Under the CIA, VirtuOx must retain an outside expert to perform annual claims reviews that address the place of service identified on the claim. VirtuOx will be under the CIA through 2027 and any failure to comply with its obligations under the CIA could result in monetary penalties and exclusion from participating in federal healthcare programs. The costs associated with compliance with the CIA, or any liability or consequences associated with its breach, could have an adverse effect on our operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Our use and disclosure of personal information, including health information, is subject to federal, state and foreign privacy, artificial intelligence, data, biometrics and security regulations, and our failure to comply with those regulations or to adequately secure the information we hold could result in significant liability, regulatory investigations, legal actions, or reputational harm. The appropriate privacy and security of personal information whether stored, maintained, received or transmitted electronically or in paper form is a key regulatory issue in the U.S. and abroad. Although we strive to comply with all applicable privacy and security laws and regulations, as well as our posted privacy policies, legal standards for privacy, including but not limited to "unfairness" and "deception," as enforced by the FTC and state attorneys general, continue to evolve and any failure or perceived failure to comply may result in proceedings or actions against us by government entities or others, or could cause us to lose audience and customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Recently, there has been an increase in public awareness of privacy issues in the wake of revelations about the activities of various government agencies and in the number of private privacy-related lawsuits filed against companies. Concerns about our practices with regard to the collection, use, disclosure, security or deletion of personal information or other privacy-related matters, even if unfounded and even if we are in compliance with applicable laws, could damage our reputation and harm our business.

Numerous foreign, federal and state laws and regulations govern collection, dissemination, use and confidentiality of personally identifiable health information, including (i) state privacy and confidentiality laws (including state laws requiring disclosure of breaches); (ii) HIPAA; and (iii) European and other foreign data protection laws, including the EU GDPR and the UK GDPR.

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HIPAA establishes a set of national privacy and security standards for the protection of individually identifiable health information, or protected health information, by health plans, healthcare clearinghouses and healthcare providers that submit certain covered transactions electronically, collectively referred to as “covered entities,” and their “business associates,” which are persons or entities that perform certain services for, or on behalf of, a covered entity that involve creating, receiving, maintaining or transmitting protected health information, as well as their covered subcontractors. Both Noctrix and VirtuOx are covered entities under HIPAA and are required to comply in all respects with the Privacy Rule, Security Rule, Breach Notification Rule, and Electronic Standard Transactions Rule. Additionally, certain portions of our business, such as the cloud-based software digital health applications, subject us to HIPAA as a business associate of our covered entity clients. To provide our covered entity clients with services that involve access to PHI, HIPAA requires us to enter into business associate agreements that require us to safeguard PHI in accordance with HIPAA. As a business associate, we are also directly liable for compliance with HIPAA. Penalties for violations of HIPAA regulations include civil and criminal penalties.

HIPAA authorizes state attorneys’ general to file suit under HIPAA on behalf of state residents. Courts can award damages, costs and attorneys’ fees related to violations of HIPAA in such cases. While HIPAA does not create a private right of action allowing individuals to sue us in civil court for HIPAA violations, its standards have been used as the basis for a duty of care claim in state civil suits such as those for negligence or recklessness in the misuse or breach of PHI.

HIPAA requires covered entities to provide notice to affected individuals, the HHS Office for Civil Rights, and in some cases, the media, in the event of a breach. HIPAA further requires business associates like us to notify our covered entity clients in the event of a breach. Covered entities must notify affected individuals “without unreasonable delay and in no case later than 60 calendar days after discovery of the breach” if their unsecured PHI is subject to an unauthorized access, use or disclosure. If a breach affects 500 patients or more, covered entities must report it to HHS and local media without unreasonable delay, and HHS will post the name of the breaching entity on its public website. If a breach affects fewer than 500 individuals, the covered entity must log it and notify HHS at least annually. Breach notification obligations under business associate agreements often have shorter notification timeframes which we are required to abide by contractually. We could also face contractual liability if we fail to meet our obligations under our business associate agreements.

If we are unable to properly protect the privacy and security of health information entrusted to us, our solutions may be perceived as not secure, we may incur significant liabilities and customers may curtail their use of or stop using our solutions. In addition, if we fail to comply with the terms of our business associate agreements with our clients, we may be liable not only contractually but also directly under HIPAA.

In addition, the CCPA became effective on January 1, 2020. The CCPA gives California residents expanded rights to access and delete their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing and receive detailed information about how their personal information is used by requiring covered companies to provide new disclosures to California consumers (as that term is broadly defined) and provide such consumers new ways to opt-out of certain sales of personal information. The CCPA includes civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches. Although the law includes limited exceptions, including for “protected health information” maintained by a covered entity or business associate, it may regulate or impact our processing of personal information depending on the context. Nearly one-third of US states have adopted similar omnibus privacy laws. Although most of these laws do not apply to business data, and, therefore, are not directly applicable to Resmed, we also expect that there will continue to be new laws, regulations and industry standards concerning privacy, data protection and information security proposed and enacted in various jurisdictions. If we are subject to other domestic privacy and data protection laws, beyond HIPAA and the CCPA, any liability from failure to comply with these laws could adversely affect our financial condition.

In addition to these comprehensive data protection laws, to date, several states have adopted laws specifically regulating the collection, use, storage, and disclosure of biometrics, and additional states may seek to regulate—and/or restrict the use of—biometrics in the future. Certain of our products use, or permit the use of, information that could be classified as a biometric under these or other laws. If we are subject to or affected by these or other laws, including potential damages for improper use of biometrics, we may be subject to damages claims, required to modify the way in which we make available our products or certain features of our products. More recently, the FTC and the Office for Civil Rights (OCR, the agency that enforces HIPAA) have taken interest in the use of online tracking technologies that collect, use, and disclose personal information about users, including use of online tracking tools to gather information to be used for redirected marketing. FTC has taken enforcement actions against companies that have used online tracking tools either in a misleading or deceptive manner. In response to this new area of enforcement, we have been assessing our websites and applications to

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assess any online tracking and to ensure compliance with privacy and security standards. We also may be required to implement additional practices or processes or otherwise invest our resources to comply with these and other regulations. If we are unable to comply with these laws, or if these laws require us to change our products or services, we may encounter liability that could adversely affect our financial condition.

We are also subject to laws and regulations in non-U.S. countries covering data privacy and the protection of health-related and other personal information. For example, EU member states, the UK, and other jurisdictions have adopted data protection laws and regulations, which impose significant compliance obligations. Laws and regulations in these jurisdictions apply broadly to the collection, use, storage, disclosure and security of personal information that identifies or may be used to identify an individual, such as names, contact information, and sensitive personal data such as health data. These laws and regulations are subject to frequent revisions and differing interpretations and have generally become more stringent over time.

In addition, the EU GDPR and UK GDPR, together, GDPR, went into effect in May 2018. The GDPR imposes stringent data protection requirements for the processing of personal data whenever GDPR applies to such processing, such as certain processing in the EEA, or in the UK. The GDPR imposes several stringent requirements for controllers and processors of personal data, and increased our obligations, for example, by imposing higher standards for obtaining consent from individuals to process their personal data, requiring more robust disclosures to individuals, strengthening individual data rights, shortening timelines for data breach notifications, limiting retention periods and secondary use of information (including for research purposes), increasing requirements pertaining to health data and pseudonymized (i.e., key-coded) data and imposing additional obligations when we contract with third party processors in connection with the processing of personal data. The GDPR also imposes strict rules on the transfer of personal data out of the EEA or UK and legal developments continue to create complexity regarding such transfers of personal data from the EEA and UK to the U.S. For example, the European Commission and UK standard contractual clauses under which entities may transfer personal data from the European Union and the UK require us to evaluate such data transfers on a case-by-case basis to ensure continued permissibility under current law and consistent with the standard contractual clauses. GDPR provides that EEA member states and the UK may make their own further laws and regulations limiting the processing of genetic, biometric or health data, which could limit our ability to use and share personal data or could cause our costs to increase, and harm our business and financial condition. Failure to comply with the requirements of GDPR and the applicable national data protection and marketing laws of the EEA member states may result in fines of up to €20 million or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher, and other administrative penalties as well as individual claims for compensation. EU Member States and the UK also have established laws pertaining to electronic employee monitoring and data processing, which could require us to take additional compliance measures. Failure to comply with such laws may subject us to penalties.

The UK GDPR mirrors the fines under the EU GDPR, i.e., fines up to the greater of approximately £18 million or 4% of global turnover.

Compliance with these and any other applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms ensuring compliance with data protection rules. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with privacy or security laws, policies, legal obligations or industry standards or any security incident that results in the unauthorized release or transfer of personally identifiable information may also result in governmental enforcement actions and investigations, fines and penalties, litigation and/or adverse publicity, including by consumer advocacy groups, and could cause our customers to lose trust in us, which could have an adverse effect on our reputation and business. Such failures could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations. If the third parties we work with violate applicable laws, contractual obligations or suffer a security incident, such violations may also put us in breach of our obligations under privacy laws and regulations and/or could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business activities are subject to extensive regulation, and any failure to comply could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations. We are subject to extensive U.S. 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 criminal charges against us or against our employees. Furthermore, certain of our products could be subject to recall if the FDA, other regulators or we determine that those products are not safe or effective. Any recall or other regulatory action could increase our costs, damage our reputation, affect our ability to supply customers with the quantity of products they require and materially affect our operating results.

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Our use of artificial intelligence in certain products, software solutions and business operations may expose us to operational, regulatory and reputational risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We increasingly incorporate artificial intelligence, or AI, including machine learning, into certain products, software solutions and business processes to enhance patient engagement, support clinical workflows and improve operational efficiencies. AI-enabled features may not perform as intended and could produce inaccurate, inconsistent or unintended outputs. If our AI-enabled products or services fail to perform as expected, are perceived as unreliable, or do not gain market acceptance, our reputation, competitive position and operating results could be adversely affected.

The legal and regulatory framework governing AI continues to evolve globally. New or changing laws, regulations or industry standards may increase our compliance obligations, require modifications to existing products, delay product introductions or enhancements, or increase development and operating costs. In addition, our AI capabilities depend on access to appropriate data, technology infrastructure and specialized personnel. If we are unable to responsibly develop, deploy and maintain AI-enabled technologies, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Product sales, introductions or modifications may be delayed or canceled as a result of FDA regulations or similar foreign regulations, which could cause our sales and profits to decline. Unless a product is exempt or may be commercialized based on current FDA enforcement discretion policies, before we can market or sell a new medical device in the U.S., we must obtain FDA clearance or approval, which can be a lengthy and time-consuming process that may be affected by external factors including FDA resourcing. We generally receive clearance from the FDA to market our products in the U.S. under Section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or the FD&C Act, or our products are exempt from the Section 510(k) clearance process. The 510(k) clearance process can be expensive, time-consuming and uncertain. In the 510(k) clearance process, the FDA must determine that a proposed device is “substantially equivalent” to a predicate device with respect to intended use, technology and safety and effectiveness, in order to clear the proposed device for marketing. The FDA has a high degree of latitude when evaluating submissions and may seek additional information before clearing a proposed device or may ultimately determine that a proposed device submitted for 510(k) clearance is not substantially equivalent to a predicate device. After a device receives 510(k) premarket notification clearance from the FDA, any modification that could significantly affect its safety or effectiveness, or that would constitute a major change in the intended use of the device, technology, materials, packaging, and certain manufacturing processes may require a new 510(k) clearance or premarket approval. We have modified some of our Section 510(k) approved products without submitting new Section 510(k) notices, which we do not believe were required. However, if the FDA disagrees with us and requires us to submit new Section 510(k) notifications for modifications to our existing products, we may be required to stop marketing the products while the FDA reviews the Section 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 modified or new product before submitting a 510(k) notice. We may also be required to obtain premarket approvals for certain of our products. Indeed, recent trends in the FDA’s review of premarket notification submissions suggest that the FDA is often requiring manufacturers to provide new, more expansive, or different information regarding a particular device than what the manufacturer anticipated upon 510(k) submission. This has resulted in increasing uncertainty and delay in the premarket notification review process. For example, in November 2018, FDA officials announced steps that the FDA intended to take to modernize the 510(k) premarket notification pathway. Among other things, the FDA announced that it planned to develop proposals to drive manufacturers utilizing the 510(k) pathway toward the use of newer predicates. These proposals included plans to potentially sunset certain older devices that were used as predicates under the 510(k) clearance pathway, and to potentially publish a list of devices that have been cleared on the basis of demonstrated substantial equivalence to predicate devices that are more than 10 years old. In September 2019, the FDA also issued revised final guidance establishing a “Safety and Performance Based Pathway” for “manufacturers of certain well-understood device types” allowing manufacturers to rely on objective safety and performance criteria recognized by the FDA to demonstrate substantial equivalence, obviating the need for manufacturers to compare the safety and performance of their medical devices to specific predicate devices in the clearance process. The FDA has developed and maintains a list of device types appropriate for the “safety and performance based” pathway and continues to develop product-specific guidance documents that identify the performance criteria and recommended testing methodologies for each such device type, where feasible. Some of these proposals have not yet been finalized or adopted, although the FDA may work with Congress to implement such proposals through legislation. Accordingly, it is unclear the extent to which any proposals, if adopted, could impose additional regulatory requirements on us that could delay our ability to obtain new 510(k) clearances, increase the costs of

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compliance, or restrict our ability to maintain our current clearances, or otherwise create competition that may negatively affect our business.

The FDA's ongoing review of the 510(k) program may make it more difficult for us to make modifications to our previously cleared products, either by imposing stricter requirements on when a manufacturer must submit a new 510(k) for a modification to a previously cleared product, or by applying more onerous review criteria to such submissions. FDA continues to review its 510(k) clearance process which could result in additional changes to regulatory requirements or guidance documents which could increase the costs of compliance or restrict our ability to maintain current clearances. The requirements of the more rigorous premarket approval process and/or significant changes to the 510(k) clearance process could delay product introductions and increase the costs associated with FDA compliance. Marketing and sale of our products outside the U.S. are also subject to regulatory clearances and approvals, and if we fail to obtain these regulatory approvals, our sales could suffer. We cannot assure that any new products we develop will receive required regulatory approvals from U.S. or foreign regulatory agencies.

The definition of "device" in the FD&C Act was amended in 2016 to exclude certain software functions. Our software offerings may include functions that fall under FDA's jurisdictional definition of a medical device, while there may be software offerings that are considered exempt from the "device" definition even when utilizing data coming from an FDA regulated medical device. Our determination of the appropriate classification of our digital offerings may lead to regulatory inquiry and the expenditure of time and resources to meet FDA feedback as to the appropriate category for particular digital offerings.

We are subject to substantial regulation related to quality standards applicable to our manufacturing and quality processes. Our failure to comply with these standards could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations. The FDA regulates the approval, manufacturing, and sales and marketing of many of our products in the U.S. Significant government regulation also exists in Canada, Japan, Europe, Australia, China, and other countries in which we conduct business. In February 2026, the FDA implemented the Quality Management System Regulation (QMSR), which replaces the prior FDA Quality System Regulation in setting forth the current good manufacturing practice (cGMP) requirements for medical devices, and incorporates ISO 13485 into U.S. law. The QMSR introduces changes to documentation, terminology, and inspection approaches, including expanded FDA visibility into internal audit, supplier oversight, and management review activities. As a device manufacturer, we are required to register with the FDA and are subject to periodic inspection by the FDA for compliance with the FDA's QMSR, requirements, which require manufacturers of medical devices to adhere to certain regulations, including testing, quality control and documentation procedures. It remains unclear the extent to which the QMSR may impose additional or different regulatory requirements on us. Compliance may require ongoing updates to our processes, systems, and training, and failure to maintain compliance could result in regulatory actions, product recalls, or delays in approvals, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, the federal Medical Device Reporting regulations require us to provide information to the FDA whenever there is evidence that reasonably suggests that a device may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or, if a malfunction were to occur, could cause or contribute to a death or serious injury. Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements is subject to continual review and is rigorously monitored through periodic inspections by the FDA. In the European Union, we are required to maintain certain ISO certifications and comply with the Medical Device Regulation (MDR) in order to sell our products and must undergo periodic inspections by notified bodies to obtain and maintain these certifications. Failure to comply with current governmental regulations and quality assurance guidelines could lead to temporary manufacturing shutdowns, product recalls or related field actions, product shortages or delays in product manufacturing. Efficacy or safety concerns, an increase in trends of adverse events in the marketplace, and/or manufacturing quality issues with respect to our products could lead to product recalls or related field actions, withdrawals, and/or declining sales.

Disruptions at the FDA and other government agencies caused by funding shortages, personnel reductions, or global health concerns could hinder their ability to hire, retain or deploy key leadership and other personnel, or otherwise prevent new or modified products from being developed, cleared or approved or commercialized in a timely manner or at all, which could negatively impact our business. The ability of the FDA to review and clear or approve new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, staffing reductions, statutory, regulatory, and policy changes, the FDA's ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees, and other events that may otherwise affect the FDA's ability to perform routine functions. Average review times at the FDA have fluctuated in recent years as a result. In addition, government funding of other government agencies that fund research and development activities is subject to the political process, which is inherently fluid and unpredictable. Agency restructuring, changes in appropriations, reductions in force and other disruptions at the FDA and other agencies may slow the time necessary for medical devices or modifications to cleared or approved medical devices to

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be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business. For example, over the last several years, including for 43 days beginning on October 1, 2025, the U.S. government has shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, have had to furlough critical FDA employees and stop critical activities. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, or if global health concerns prevent the FDA or other regulatory authorities from conducting their regular inspections, reviews, or other regulatory activities, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA or other regulatory authorities to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Off-label marketing of our products could result in substantial penalties. The FDA strictly regulates the promotional claims that may be made about FDA-cleared products. In particular, 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. It is also possible that other federal, state or foreign enforcement authorities might take action if they consider our business activities to constitute promotion of an off-label use, which could result in significant penalties, including, but not limited to, criminal, civil and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs, and the curtailment of our operations. Any of these events could significantly harm our business and results of operations and cause our stock price to decline.

Laws regulating consumer contacts could adversely affect our business operations or create liabilities. Our business activities include contacts with consumers in different parts of the world. Certain laws, such as the U.S. Telephone Consumer Protection Act, regulate telemarketing practices and certain automated outbound contacts with consumers, such as phone calls, texts or emails. Our use of outbound contacts may be restricted by existing laws, or by laws, regulations, or regulatory decisions that may be adopted in the future. Similarly, certain data privacy laws, including CCPA, and subsequently CPRA, and the GDPR require disclosure of our privacy practices to consumers. If we are found to have violated these laws or regulations, we may be subjected to substantial fines, penalties, or liabilities to consumers.

Income tax laws, regulations, and enforcement practices in various jurisdictions are evolving and, as a result, tax authorities are aggressively pursuing taxpayers. This may result in expense as well as management distraction, which may result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial position. Tax laws, regulations, and enforcement practices in various jurisdictions may be subject to significant changes in enforcement priorities due to economic, political, and other conditions. Developments in relevant tax laws, regulations, and administrative and enforcement practices, even if eventually unsubstantiated, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, our financial position and cash flows and could change the income tax impact to our past or future earnings. There are many transactions that occur during the ordinary course of operating a global business subject to varying tax laws for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain, and significant judgment is required in evaluating and estimating our provision and accruals for income taxes. Governments are increasingly focused on ways to increase tax revenues, particularly from multinational corporations, which may lead to an increase in audit activity and aggressive positions taken by tax authorities.

Furthermore, due to shifting global economic and political conditions, income tax policies and rates in various jurisdictions may be subject to significant change. For example, in calendar year 2022, the U.S. passed the Inflation Reduction Act, which made a several changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the IRC, including a 15% corporate minimum income tax on adjusted financial statement income for companies whose average adjusted net income for any consecutive three-year period beginning after December 31, 2022 exceeds \$1.0 billion. While we do not anticipate any materially adverse impacts to our effective tax rate, we cannot provide any assurances that these provisions will not have a materially adverse impact on our effective tax rate.

Further, beginning in 2023, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, or the TCJA, eliminated the option to deduct research and development expenditures currently and requires taxpayers to capitalize and amortize them over five years for U.S. incurred expenditures or fifteen years for non-U.S. incurred expenditures, pursuant to IRC Section 174. On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act was signed into law modifying IRC Section 174 to reinstate the deduction for research and development expenditures where such activities are performed within the U.S. The Bill also introduces new provisions allowing for the immediate deduction of certain capital expenditures, which may have an impact on our future tax

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payments. As additional guidance is made available, we will continue evaluating the future impact of the Bill to our consolidated financial statements.

Additionally, while several countries, including the U.S. and other members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD, have reached agreement on a global minimum income tax initiative, or Pillar Two, on January 1, 2026, the OECD released the Side-by-Side, or SbS, Package, which exempts U.S.-headquartered multinational enterprises from Pillar Two's income inclusion and undertaxed profit rules for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Many of the remaining OECD countries are in the process of implementing the SbS package in local legislation to align with the OECD. likely to consider changes to existing and proposed tax laws to align with the recommendations and guidelines proposed by G7. However, enactment or inconsistent application of such tax laws could increase our tax obligations in countries where we operate. We have assessed the impact of the laws in effect as of June 30, 2026, and the Pillar Two minimum tax had a material impact on our income tax expense and cash flows during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 and may continue to impact our effective tax rate in fiscal year 2027.

We are subject to ongoing tax audits by various local tax authorities, some of which are aggressively pursuing taxes on transferred or discontinued local operations. Our income tax returns are based on calculations and assumptions that require significant judgment and are subject to audit by various tax authorities. In addition, the calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws, including current and evolving government policies that encourage the establishment or relocation of certain activities, such as manufacturing, research and development, information technologies, and other business operations in their jurisdictions. As a result, companies must carefully consider commercial and related tax impacts in those jurisdictions, which may increase time-consuming and costly tax compliance, as well as responses to inquiries, examinations and audits. We regularly assess the potential outcomes of examinations and audits by tax authorities in determining the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. If any ongoing tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with management's expectations, the result could be a material adjustment to our past or future taxable income, tax payable or deferred tax assets, and may require us to pay penalties and interest that could materially adversely affect our financial results.

We are currently under audit by the Australian Taxation Office, or the ATO, for the 2018 tax year. Additionally, tax years 2018 to 2025 remain open to examination by the major jurisdictions in which we are subject to tax. The taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our positions and methodologies related to transfer pricing, including valuing developed technology, intercompany arrangements and intellectual property transfers. If challenged by tax authorities, Resmed will vigorously defend our positions and methodologies. Although we believe our tax positions are appropriate, any final assessment arising from tax audits may result in material changes to our past or future taxable income, tax payable or deferred tax assets, and may require us to pay penalties and interest that could materially adversely affect our financial results.

Sustainability and corporate governance issues are constantly evolving, leading to additional investment and expense, and may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and reputation. There is a focus from certain investors, regulators, legislators, customers, consumers, employees and other stakeholders concerning sustainability matters. Additionally, public interest and legislative pressure related to public companies' sustainability practices continue to grow. At the same time, certain countries have eliminated required reporting of sustainability practices. If our sustainability practices, including our external reporting thereof, fail to meet inconsistent regulatory requirements in jurisdictions in which we do business or stakeholders' evolving expectations and standards for responsible corporate citizenship in areas including environmental stewardship, carbon emissions, renewable energy targets, support for local communities, human capital management, employee health and safety practices, product quality, supply chain management, corporate governance and transparency, our reputation, brand, and employee attraction and retention may be negatively impacted. Customers and/or suppliers may also adopt policies that include sustainability provisions or they may seek to include such provisions in their terms and conditions. These sustainability provisions and initiatives can be inconsistent, unpredictable and difficult for us to meet. If we are unable to comply, our customers and suppliers may be unwilling to continue business with us. In addition, failure to comply with new laws, regulations, or reporting requirements could negatively impact our reputation and our business. Our adoption of certain standards or mandated compliance to certain requirements could necessitate additional expense and investments that could impact our profitability.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Risks Related to the Securities Markets and Ownership of Our Common Stock**

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 and costs of our marketing efforts in new regions;
- changes in third-party payor reimbursement;
- timing of regulatory clearances and approvals;
- costs associated with acquiring and integrating new businesses, technologies and product offerings, as well as executing strategic initiatives;
- timing of orders by distributors;
- inventory write downs, which may result from maintaining significant inventories of raw materials, components, and finished goods;
- expenditures incurred for research and development;
- competitive pricing in different regions;
- the effect of foreign currency transaction gains or losses;
- other activities, including product recalls, by us and our competitors;
- the perceived demand for our products in light of the introduction of pharmaceuticals to treat obesity and OSA; and
- general economic conditions, including rising interest rates, inflationary pressures, recessions, consumer sentiment and demand, global political conflict and industry factors unrelated to our actual performance.

Fluctuations in our quarterly operating results may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate.

Our ability to sustain or grow dividends or repurchase shares is subject to board discretion. Our dividend declarations, share-repurchase programs and other capital allocations are subject entirely to the discretion of our board of directors. The board of directors reviews these matters periodically and may, at any time and for any reason, decide to decrease, suspend or discontinue dividends, reduce or pause share repurchases, or redirect available cash toward alternative uses—such as strategic acquisitions, organic growth initiatives or other corporate purposes.

Among the factors the board of directors considers are our operating results, cash-flow generation, future funding requirements, prevailing economic and market conditions, legal and regulatory constraints under applicable corporate law, and the overall balance between returning capital to shareholders and investing for long-term growth. As these factors can change rapidly and are influenced by events beyond our control, investors should not rely on past dividend payments or repurchase activity as an indication of future distributions. Any modification to our capital return practices could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and diminish the total return to shareholders.

Delaware law and provisions in our charter 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. Our board of directors has the authority to issue up to 2 million 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. 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.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**ITEM 1B UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

None.

ITEM 1C CYBERSECURITY**Risk Management and Strategy**

We seek to address cybersecurity risks through a cross-functional approach that is focused on preserving the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information that we collect and store by identifying, preventing, and mitigating cybersecurity threats and effectively responding to cybersecurity incidents when they occur. Our cybersecurity program is designed to protect information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction. Our management team has adopted policies, standards, processes, and practices and implemented controls and procedures that allow us to assess, identify and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats enabling our board of directors to actively oversee the strategic direction, objectives, and effectiveness of our cybersecurity risk management framework. Our processes are integrated into our overall enterprise risk management program, as implemented by management and as overseen by our board of directors. Our board of directors has an important role in risk oversight.

To identify and assess material risks from cybersecurity threats, we use a risk assessment process aligned with standard industry frameworks such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or NIST, International Organization for Standardization, or ISO, 27001 and other industry standards. We engage in regular network and endpoint monitoring, vulnerability assessments, and penetration testing, among other exercises. We continuously monitor threats and unauthorized access to our network through both internal and external third-party resources. We have developed incident response plans which include triage, assessing the severity of incidents, escalation protocols, containment of incidents, investigation of incidents, and remediation. We provide annual privacy and security training for all employees which incorporates awareness of cyber threats (including but not limited to malware, ransomware, and social engineering attacks), password hygiene and incident reporting processes.

We have also implemented processes to identify, monitor and address material risks from cybersecurity threats associated with our use of critical third-party service providers, including those in our supply chain or who have access to our systems, data or facilities that house such systems or data. Additionally, we require those third parties that could introduce significant cybersecurity risk to us to provide ISO certifications or Service Organization Controls, or SOC, 2 reports as evidence of a cybersecurity audit and these reports are reviewed and assessed for risk.

We review our cybersecurity risk framework and related policies both internally and externally by third parties at least annually. Our risk management program is also reviewed annually as part of SOC 2 and Health Information Trust Alliance, or HITRUST, Common Security Framework audits.

We are not aware of any known risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. Despite our security measures, however, there can be no assurance that we, or the third parties with which we interact, will not experience a cybersecurity incident in the future that may materially affect us. For additional information, see Item 1A. “Risk Factors” for a discussion of cybersecurity risks that we face.

Governance*Role of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee*

As part of the board of directors’ role in overseeing our enterprise risk management program, which includes our cybersecurity risk management framework, the board of directors is responsible for exercising oversight of management’s identification and management of, and planning for, material cybersecurity risks that may reasonably be expected to impact us. The audit committee is responsible for reviewing proposed disclosures in connection with any material cybersecurity incident consistent with our disclosure obligations under Item 1.05 of Form 8-K. The board of directors is informed of our cybersecurity risk management and receives an overview of our cybersecurity program from the Chief Information Security Officer, or CISO, at least annually. That overview covers, among other topics, the cybersecurity risk landscape and trends, data security posture, results from third-party assessments, training and vulnerability testing, our incident

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response plan, material cybersecurity risks, whether developing or actual, as well as the steps management has taken to respond to such risks, emerging cybersecurity regulations, technologies and best practices.

Role of Management

Our CISO, Chief Financial Officer, Global General Counsel, internal audit, and privacy teams are responsible for management's oversight of cybersecurity governance, awareness, and security compliance. Our CISO meets regularly with this group to review the cybersecurity program designed to protect our information systems from cybersecurity threats and to respond to incidents in accordance with our incident response plan.

The CISO manages a team that is responsible for day-to-day tracking, assessing and management of threats. Through ongoing communications, the CISO and key stakeholders are informed about and monitor the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of cybersecurity incidents and progress on cybersecurity infrastructure initiatives. In the event of a material cybersecurity incident or investigation, management will, in compliance with escalation protocols in place, promptly report to the board of directors, as appropriate, in accordance with our incident response plan and other policies, and determine the timing of action, and necessary response.

Our CISO has over 20 years of experience in various roles in information technology and information security, including serving as CISO at Mattel and Universal Music Group. He holds an MBA degree and several relevant certifications, including Certified Information Security Manager, Certified Information Systems Security Professional, Certified in Risk and Information System Control, and Certified Information Privacy Professional.

ITEM 2 PROPERTIES

We conduct our operations in both owned and leased properties. Our principal executive offices and U.S. sales facilities consist of approximately 230,000 square feet and are located on Spectrum Center Boulevard in San Diego, California, in a building we own. We have our primary research and development facilities, as well as office and manufacturing facilities at our owned site in Sydney, Australia. Other facilities are in Atlanta, Georgia, Greenwood, Indiana, Moreno Valley, California, Chatsworth, California, and Calabasas, California, U.S.A.; Singapore; Johor Bahru, Malaysia; Lyon, France; Gremsdorf and Munich, Germany; and Suzhou, China.

We believe that our facilities meet the needs of our current business operations. At June 30, 2026, our principal owned and leased properties were as follows:

Location	Ownership Status (Owned / Leased)	Square Footage	Primary Usage
San Diego, California	Owned	230,000	Corporate headquarters, engineering, research and development, sales and administration
Sydney, Australia	Owned	437,000	Manufacturing, engineering, research and development, sales and administration
Suzhou, China	Owned	53,000	Manufacturing, warehouse, engineering, research and development
Atlanta, Georgia	Leased	467,000	Manufacturing, warehouse and distribution
Greenwood, Indiana	Leased	447,000	Warehouse and distribution
Johor, Malaysia	Leased	349,000	Manufacturing, engineering, research and development
Singapore	Leased	305,000	Manufacturing, engineering, research and development, sales and administration
Moreno Valley, California	Leased	244,000	Warehouse and distribution
Lyon, France	Leased	132,000	Sales, manufacturing and distribution
Calabasas, California ⁽¹⁾	Leased	129,000	Manufacturing, engineering, research and development
Chatsworth, California ⁽¹⁾	Leased	72,000	Manufacturing, engineering, research and development
Atlanta, Georgia	Leased	61,000	Residential Care Software sales and administration, engineering, research and development
Gremsdorf, Germany	Leased	51,000	Warehouse and distribution, sales and administration
Munich, Germany	Leased	46,000	Sales and distribution

(1) Operations fully transitioned from our Chatsworth, California location to our Calabasas, California location during fiscal year 2027.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various legal proceedings, claims, investigations and litigation that arise in the ordinary course of our business. See Note 15 – Legal Actions, Contingencies and Commitments of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8) included in this report, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Litigation is inherently uncertain. Accordingly, we cannot predict with certainty the outcome of these matters. But we do not expect the outcome of these matters to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements when taken as a whole.

ITEM 4 MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART II

ITEM 5 MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol "RMD". As of July 31, 2026, there were 31 holders of record of our common stock, although the actual number of stockholders of our common stock is greater than this number of holders of record and many of these holders of record own shares as nominees on behalf of other beneficial owners.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The information included under Item 12 of Part III of this Report, "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters," is hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 5 of Part II of this Report.

Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes our purchases of common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2026:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (USD)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
April 1 - 30, 2026	—	\$ —	45,826,079	8,889,934
May 1 - 31, 2026	971,964	205.75	46,798,043	7,917,970
June 1 - 30, 2026	—	—	46,798,043	7,917,970
Total	971,964	\$ 205.75	46,798,043	7,917,970

On February 21, 2014, our board of directors approved our current share repurchase program, authorizing us to acquire up to an aggregate of 20 million shares of our common stock. The program allows us to repurchase shares of our common stock from time to time for cash in the open market, or in negotiated or block transactions, as market and business conditions warrant and subject to applicable legal requirements. The share repurchase program may be accelerated, suspended, delayed or discontinued at any time at the discretion of our board of directors. All share repurchases after February 21, 2014 have been executed under this program. Since approval of the share repurchase program in 2014 through June 30, 2026, we have repurchased a total of approximately 12.1 million shares for an aggregate of \$1.6 billion. As of June 30, 2026, approximately 7.9 million additional shares can be repurchased under the approved share repurchase program.

Dividends

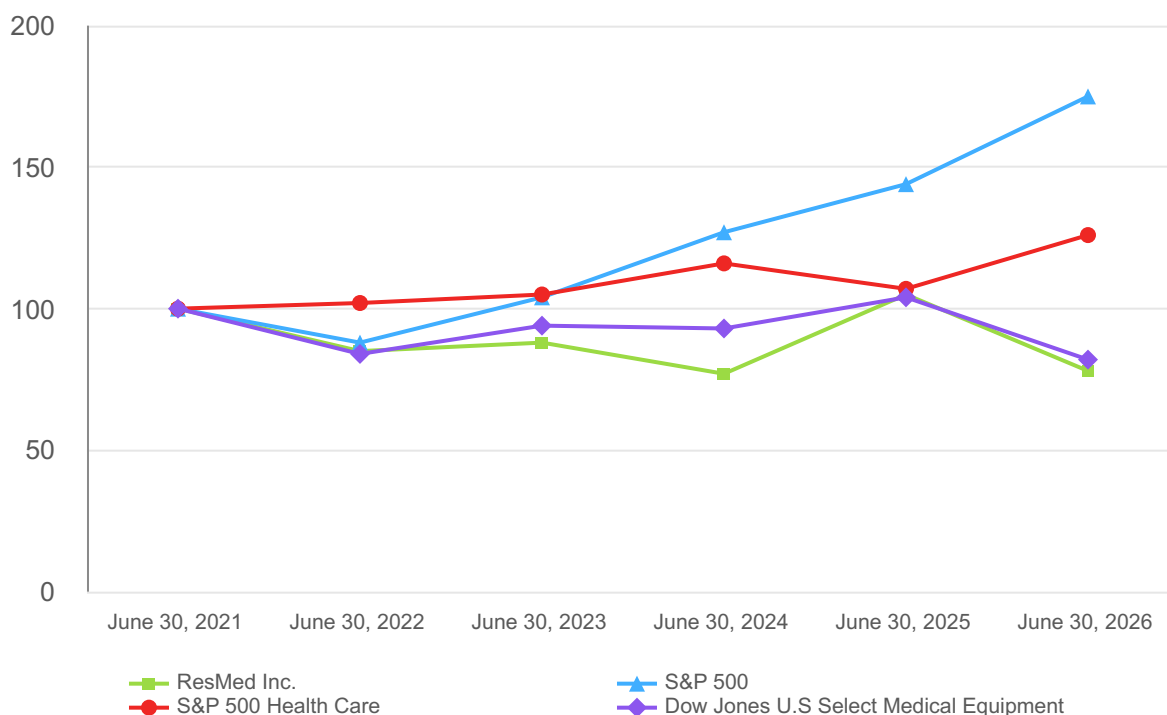
While we have historically paid dividends to holders of our common stock on a quarterly basis, the declaration and payment of future dividends will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to, our earnings, financial condition, business development needs and regulatory considerations, and are at the discretion of our board of directors pursuant to authority delegated to our audit committee.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

This performance graph is furnished and shall not be deemed "filed" with the SEC or subject to Section 18 of the Exchange Act, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any of our filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholders return on our common stock from June 30, 2021 through June 30, 2026, with the comparable cumulative return of the S&P 500 index, the S&P 500 Health Care index, and the Dow Jones U.S. Select Medical Equipment index. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested in our common stock and each index on June 30, 2021. In addition, the graph assumes the reinvestment of all dividends paid. The stock price performance on the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.



The following table shows total indexed return of stock price plus reinvestments of dividends, assuming an initial investment of \$100 at June 30, 2021, for the indicated periods.

Index	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
ResMed Inc.	85	88	77	105	78
S&P 500	88	104	127	144	175
S&P 500 Health Care	102	105	116	107	126
Dow Jones U.S. Select Medical Equipment	84	94	93	104	82

ITEM 6 RESERVED

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****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, or the MD&A, is intended to help the reader understand our results of operations and financial condition. It is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, the consolidated financial statements and notes included in this report.

We are a global leader in digital health and cloud-connected medical devices. We design innovative technology with the intention to empower people to live happier, healthier lives. Our artificial intelligence, or AI, powered digital health solutions, cloud-connected devices and intelligent software are designed to make home healthcare more personalized, accessible and effective. By enabling better care, our products seek to improve quality of life, reduce the impact of chronic disease, and lower costs for consumers and healthcare systems.

Since the development of continuous positive airway pressure therapy, we have expanded our business by developing or acquiring a number of innovative products and solutions for a broad range of sleep and related breathing health disorders including technologies to be applied in medical and consumer products, life support and ventilation devices, diagnostic products, mask systems for use in the hospital and home, headgear and other accessories, and dental devices. In addition, we are a leading provider of cloud-based health applications, software and devices designed to provide connected care, enabling clinicians to manage more patients efficiently and effectively, as well as enabling and encouraging patients' long-term adherence to and satisfaction with their therapy. Our growth has been fueled by geographic expansion, our research and product development efforts, acquisitions and an increasing awareness of sleep and related breathing health conditions, like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as significant health concerns.

We are committed to ongoing investment in research and development and product enhancements. During fiscal year 2026, we invested \$378 million on research and development activities, which represents 6.7% of net revenues with a continued focus on the development and commercialization of new, innovative products and solutions that improve patient outcomes, create efficiencies for our customers and help physicians and providers better manage chronic disease and lower healthcare costs. For example, our newest device, AirSense 11, introduced new features such as a touch screen, algorithms for patients new to therapy, digital enhancements and over-the-air update capabilities. Our operations include residential care software platforms designed to support the professionals and caregivers who help people stay healthy in the home or care setting of their choice. These platforms, together with our cloud-based remote monitoring and therapy management system and robust product pipeline, should continue to provide a strong foundation for future growth.

We have determined that we have two operating segments, which are the sleep and respiratory disorders sector of the medical device industry, or Sleep and Breathing Health, and the supply of business management software as a service to residential healthcare providers, or Residential Care Software.

In June 2026, we acquired Noctrix Health, LLC, or Noctrix, a company with an FDA De Novo classified medical device that treats restless legs syndrome. The acquisition expands our clinical sleep health portfolio into an adjacent area of unmet need. Noctrix will operate as a wholly owned subsidiary of Resmed.

On June 30, 2026, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell our MatrixCare business for \$490 million in an all-cash transaction, subject to certain closing adjustments. The transaction includes MatrixCare and related software offerings historically sold under the MatrixCare brand, including Healthcare First, Citus, and home health and hospice solutions, collectively defined as the "MatrixCare business". The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of fiscal year 2027. During fiscal year 2026, the MatrixCare business represented approximately \$220 million of revenue and approximately \$28 million of operating profit, which included approximately \$28 million of amortization from acquired intangibles. As of June 30, 2026, we determined that the MatrixCare business meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale. The results of operations of the MatrixCare business are included in continuing operations for all periods presented, as the disposition does not represent a strategic shift that will have a major effect on our operations or financial results and therefore does not meet the criteria to be classified as discontinued operations. Additional information regarding the sale of the MatrixCare business and the acquisition of Noctrix is included in Note 18 – Business Combinations and Divestitures of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8).

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Net revenue in fiscal year 2026 increased to \$5,653 million, from \$5,146 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$507 million or 10% compared to fiscal year 2025. Gross profit increased for the year ended June 30, 2026 to \$3,452 million, from \$3,055 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$397 million or 13% compared to fiscal year 2025. Our net income for the year ended June 30, 2026 was \$1,523 million, or \$10.43 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$1,401 million, or \$9.51 per diluted share, for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Total operating cash flow for fiscal year 2026 was \$1.8 billion and at June 30, 2026, our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$1.5 billion. At June 30, 2026, our total assets were \$9.0 billion and our stockholders' equity was \$6.6 billion. We paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.60 per share during fiscal 2026 with a total amount of \$350 million paid to stockholders.

In order to provide a framework for assessing how our underlying businesses performed, excluding the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, we provide certain financial information on a "constant currency basis", which is in addition to the actual financial information presented. To calculate our constant currency information, we translate the current period financial information using the foreign currency exchange rates that were in effect during the previous comparable period. However, constant currency measures should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to United States, or U.S., dollar measures that reflect current period exchange rates, or to other financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP.

For discussion related to the results of operations and changes in financial condition for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 compared to fiscal year June 30, 2024, please refer to Item 7 of Part II, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended June 30, 2025, which was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on August 8, 2025.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
Net Revenues

Net revenue for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased to \$5,653 million from \$5,146 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$507 million or 10% (an 8% increase on a constant currency basis). The following table summarizes our net revenue disaggregated by segment, product and region for the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to the year ended June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30,			
	2026	2025	% Change	Constant Currency ^(A)
Americas ^(B)				
Devices	\$ 1,767,741	\$ 1,654,413	7 %	
Masks and other	1,513,283	1,343,101	13	
Total Americas ^(B)	\$ 3,281,024	\$ 2,997,514	9	
Rest of World ^(B)				
Devices	\$ 1,124,487	\$ 1,010,760	11 %	6 %
Masks and other	572,119	496,616	15	9
Total Rest of World ^(B)	\$ 1,696,606	\$ 1,507,376	13	7
Global revenue				
Devices	\$ 2,892,228	\$ 2,665,173	9 %	7 %
Masks and other	2,085,402	1,839,717	13	12
Total Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 4,977,630	\$ 4,504,890	10	9
Residential Care Software	675,813	641,437	5	4
Total	<u>\$ 5,653,443</u>	<u>\$ 5,146,327</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>

(A) Constant currency numbers exclude the impact of movements in international currencies.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

- (B) Historically we have presented our geographical split of revenue as "U.S., Canada, and Latin America" and "Combined Europe, Asia, and other markets". Effective this quarter, this presentation has been renamed to Americas (formerly U.S., Canada, and Latin America) and Rest of World (formerly Combined Europe, Asia, and other markets). The methodology for attributing revenue to these geographies remains unchanged. Revenue from prior periods is consistent and comparable to previous reporting.

Sleep and Breathing Health

Net revenue from our Sleep and Breathing Health business for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased to \$4,978 million from \$4,505 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$473 million or 10%. Movements in international currencies against the U.S. dollar positively impacted net revenues by approximately \$83 million for the year ended June 30, 2026. Excluding the impact of currency movements, total net revenue from our Sleep and Breathing Health business for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased by 9% compared to the year ended June 30, 2025. The increase in net revenue associated with our devices and masks was primarily attributable to increased demand and unit sales across our sleep health portfolio, partially offset by lower unit sales of our life support devices.

Net revenue from our Sleep and Breathing Health business in the Americas for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased to \$3,281 million from \$2,998 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$284 million or 9%. The increase in net revenue associated with our devices and masks was primarily attributable to increased demand and unit sales across our sleep health portfolio, partially offset by lower unit sales of our life support devices.

Net revenue from our Sleep and Breathing Health business in Rest of World increased for the year ended June 30, 2026 to \$1,697 million from \$1,507 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$189 million or 13% (a 7% increase on a constant currency basis). The constant currency increase in device and mask sales in Rest of World was primarily attributable to increased demand and unit sales across our sleep health, partially offset by lower unit sales of our life support devices.

Net revenue from devices for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased to \$2,892 million from \$2,665 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$227 million or 9%, including an increase of 7% in the Americas and an increase of 11% in Rest of World (a 6% increase on a constant currency basis). Excluding the impact of foreign currency movements, device sales for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased by 7%.

Net revenue from masks and other for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased to \$2,085 million from \$1,840 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 13%, including an increase of 13% in the Americas and an increase of 15% in Rest of World (a 9% increase on a constant currency basis). Excluding the impact of foreign currency movements, masks and other sales increased by 12%, compared to the year ended June 30, 2025.

Residential Care Software

Net revenue from our Residential Care Software business for the year ended June 30, 2026 was \$676 million, compared to \$641 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$34 million or 5%. Movements in international currencies against the U.S. dollar positively impacted net revenue by approximately \$10 million for the year ended June 30, 2026. Excluding the impact of foreign currency movements, net revenue from our Residential Care Software for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased by 4% compared to the year ended June 30, 2025. The increase was driven by continued growth in the MEDIFOX DAN, Home and Hospice, and Home Medical Equipment, or HME, verticals within our Residential Care Software business, partially offset by weaker performance in our Senior Living and Long-Term Care business vertical.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Gross profit increased for the year ended June 30, 2026 to \$3,452 million from \$3,055 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$397 million or 13%. Gross margin, which is gross profit as a percentage of net revenue, was 61.1% for the year ended June 30, 2026, compared with the 59.4% for the year ended June 30, 2025. The increase in gross margin was due primarily to procurement, manufacturing and logistics efficiencies, partially offset by expenses associated with a field safety notification for Astral devices recognized in the year ended June 30, 2026. The Astral field safety notification expenses relate to estimated costs associated with the replacement of a certain component in some of our Astral devices.

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Operating Expenses

The following table summarizes our operating expenses (in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30,		Change	% Change	Constant Currency
	2026	2025			
Research and development	\$ 378,285	\$ 331,284	\$ 47,001	14 %	12 %
as a % of net revenue	6.7 %	6.4 %			
Selling, general, and administrative	\$ 1,119,528	\$ 993,050	\$ 126,478	13 %	10 %
as a % of net revenue	19.8 %	19.3 %			
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	\$ 45,466	\$ 45,273	\$ 193	— %	(3)%

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased for the year ended June 30, 2026 to \$378 million from \$331 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$47 million or 14%. Research and development expenses were unfavorably impacted by the movement of international currencies against the U.S. dollar, which increased our expenses by approximately \$8 million, as reported in U.S. dollars. Excluding the impact of foreign currency movements, research and development expenses for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased by 12% compared to the year ended June 30, 2025. As a percentage of net revenue, research and development expenses were 6.7% for the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to 6.4% for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The constant currency increase in research and development expenses was primarily due to increases in employee-related costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the year ended June 30, 2026 to \$1,120 million from \$993 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$126 million or 13%. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as reported in U.S. dollars, were unfavorably impacted by the movement of international currencies against the U.S. dollar, which increased our expenses by approximately \$30 million. Excluding the impact of foreign currency movements, selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased by 10% compared to the year ended June 30, 2025. As a percentage of net revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased to 19.8% compared to 19.3% for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The constant currency increase in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to the year ended June 30, 2025 was primarily due to increases in employee-related costs, additional expenses associated with our VirtuOx and Noctrix acquisitions, and marketing and technology investments. Additionally, during the year ended June 30, 2026, we recorded \$11 million of acquisition and portfolio review related charges, primarily reflecting costs associated with the sale of the MatrixCare business and the acquisition of Noctrix, in addition to other legal and professional fees for diligence and related consultations associated with strategic initiatives.

Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets

For both the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, amortization of acquired intangible assets was \$45 million.

Restructuring Expenses

During the year ended June 30, 2026, we incurred \$22 million of restructuring related charges for employee severance and one-time termination benefits associated with workforce planning activities. We did not incur material restructuring expenses during the year ended June 30, 2025.

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Total Other Income (Loss), Net

The following table summarizes our other income (loss) (in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30,		Change
	2026	2025	
Interest income (expense), net	\$ 49,914	\$ 4,114	\$ 45,800
Gain (loss) attributable to equity method investments	6,955	3,644	3,311
Gain (loss) on equity investments	(15,014)	(10,299)	(4,715)
Other, net	(9,154)	(5,256)	(3,898)
Total other income (loss), net	\$ 32,701	\$ (7,797)	\$ 40,498

Total other income (loss), net for the year ended June 30, 2026 was income of \$33 million, compared to a loss of \$8 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. We recorded interest income, net, of \$50 million for the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to interest income, net, of \$4 million for the year ended June 30, 2025 due to lower debt levels following the repayment of our revolving credit facility, gains recognized on cross-currency swaps associated with our fair value and net investment hedges, and interest earned on cash balances. We also recognized a gain attributable to equity method investments for the year ended June 30, 2026 of \$7 million, compared to a gain of \$4 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. Interest income, net, and gains attributable to equity method investments were partially offset by losses associated with our investments in marketable and non-marketable equity securities of \$15 million for the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to a loss of \$10 million for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate increased to 20.6% for the year ended June 30, 2026 from 16.5% for the year ended June 30, 2025. Our effective rate of 20.6% for the year ended June 30, 2026 differs from the statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to the impact of research credits and foreign operations. The increase in our effective tax rate for the year ended June 30, 2026 was primarily driven by the implementation of the Pillar Two global minimum tax and certain non-recurring tax benefits recognized during the year ended June 30, 2025, including the refund of interest and penalties from the IRS and tax benefits realized from the cessation of certain business activities.

Our Singapore operations operate under certain tax holidays and incentive programs that will expire in whole or in part at various dates through June 30, 2030. As a result of the TCJA, we treated all non-U.S. historical earnings as taxable during the year ended June 30, 2018. Therefore, future repatriation of cash held by our non-U.S. subsidiaries will generally not be subject to U.S. federal tax, if repatriated, except as discussed in Note 12 – Income Taxes of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8).

The Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD, and the G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (the Inclusive Framework) has put forth two proposals—Pillar One and Pillar Two—that (i) revise the existing profit allocation and nexus rules and (ii) ensure a minimal level of taxation, respectively. Effective in our fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024, various jurisdictions in which we operate began implementing the global minimum tax prescribed under Pillar Two. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, these changes in legislation had a material impact on our income tax expense and cash flows.

On January 1, 2026, the OECD released the Side-by-Side, or SbS, Package, which exempts U.S.-headquartered multinational enterprises from Pillar Two's income inclusion and undertaxed profit rules for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The remaining OECD countries are in the process of implementing the SbS package in local legislation to align with the OECD. likely to consider changes to existing and proposed tax laws to align with the recommendations and guidelines proposed by G7. We are continuing to evaluate the potential impacts of the Inclusive Framework for future periods.

Net Income and Earnings per Share

As a result of the factors discussed above, our net income for the year ended June 30, 2026 was \$1,523 million compared to net income of \$1,401 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. Our earnings per diluted share for the year ended June 30, 2026 was \$10.43 compared to \$9.51 for the year ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 10%.

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Summary of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP, our management uses certain non-GAAP financial measures, such as non-GAAP cost of sales, non-GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses, non-GAAP gross profit, non-GAAP gross margin, non-GAAP income from operations, non-GAAP operating margin, non-GAAP net income, and non-GAAP diluted earnings per share, in evaluating the performance of our business. We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures, when reviewed in conjunction with GAAP financial measures, can provide investors better insight when evaluating our performance from core operations and can provide more consistent financial reporting across periods. For these reasons, we use non-GAAP information internally in planning, forecasting, and evaluating the results of operations in the current period and in comparing it to past periods. These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, and not superior to or as a substitute for, GAAP financial measures. We strongly encourage investors and shareholders to review our financial statements and publicly-filed reports in their entirety and not to rely on any single financial measure. Non-GAAP financial measures as presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

The measure “non-GAAP cost of sales” is equal to GAAP cost of sales less amortization of acquired intangible assets relating to cost of sales and field safety notification expenses. The masks with magnets field safety notification expenses relate to estimated costs to provide alternative masks to patients in response to updated contraindications for use of masks that incorporate magnets. The Astral field safety notification expenses relate to estimated costs associated with the replacement of a certain component in some of our Astral devices. The measure “non-GAAP gross profit” is the difference between GAAP net revenue and non-GAAP cost of sales, and “non-GAAP gross margin” is the ratio of non-GAAP gross profit to GAAP net revenue.

These non-GAAP measures are reconciled to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures below (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
GAAP Net revenue	\$ 5,653,443	\$ 5,146,327
GAAP Cost of sales	\$ 2,201,704	\$ 2,091,357
Less: Amortization of acquired intangibles	(31,779)	(32,116)
Less: Masks with magnets field safety notification expenses	—	1,512
Less: Astral field safety notification expenses	(41,885)	—
Non-GAAP cost of sales	\$ 2,128,040	\$ 2,060,753
GAAP gross profit	\$ 3,451,739	\$ 3,054,970
GAAP gross margin	61.1 %	59.4 %
Non-GAAP gross profit	\$ 3,525,403	\$ 3,085,574
Non-GAAP gross margin	62.4 %	60.0 %

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The measure “non-GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses” is equal to GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses less acquisition and portfolio review related expenses. Non-GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue is the ratio of non-GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses to GAAP net revenue. These non-GAAP measures are reconciled to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures below (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
GAAP net revenue	\$ 5,653,443	\$ 5,146,327
GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses	\$ 1,119,528	\$ 993,050
Less: Acquisition and portfolio review related expenses	(11,486)	(2,031)
Non-GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses	<u>\$ 1,108,042</u>	<u>\$ 991,019</u>
As a percentage of GAAP net revenue:		
GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses	19.8 %	19.3 %
Non-GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses	19.6 %	19.3 %

The measure “non-GAAP income from operations” is equal to GAAP income from operations once adjusted for amortization of acquired intangibles, restructuring expenses, field safety notification expenses, and acquisition and portfolio review related expenses. The measure “non-GAAP operating margin” is the ratio of non-GAAP operating income to GAAP net revenue. These non-GAAP measures are reconciled to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures below (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
GAAP net revenue	\$ 5,653,443	\$ 5,146,327
GAAP income from operations	\$ 1,886,715	\$ 1,685,363
Amortization of acquired intangibles - cost of sales	31,779	32,116
Amortization of acquired intangibles - operating expenses	45,466	45,273
Restructuring expenses	21,745	—
Masks with magnets field safety notification expenses	—	(1,512)
Astral field safety notification expenses	41,885	—
Acquisition and portfolio review related expenses	11,486	2,031
Non-GAAP income from operations	<u>\$ 2,039,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,763,271</u>
GAAP operating margin	33.4 %	32.7 %
Non-GAAP operating margin	36.1 %	34.3 %

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The measure "non-GAAP net income" is equal to GAAP net income once adjusted for amortization of acquired intangibles, restructuring expenses, field safety notification expenses, acquisition and portfolio review related expenses, gains on previously held equity investments, and associated tax effects, in addition to tax benefits from business cessation, and the tax effect of interest and penalties on tax refunds. The measure "non-GAAP diluted earnings per share" is the ratio of non-GAAP net income to diluted shares outstanding. These non-GAAP measures are reconciled to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures below (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
GAAP net income	\$ 1,523,293	\$ 1,400,723
Amortization of acquired intangibles - cost of sales	31,779	32,116
Amortization of acquired intangibles - operating expenses	45,466	45,273
Restructuring expenses	21,745	—
Masks with magnets field safety notification expenses	—	(1,512)
Astral field safety notification expenses	41,885	—
Acquisition and portfolio review related expenses	11,486	2,031
Gain on previously held equity investment	(4,353)	—
Tax benefit from business cessation	—	(21,430)
Income tax effect of interest income on tax refunds	—	(29,976)
Income tax effect on non-GAAP adjustments	(39,453)	(20,448)
Non-GAAP net income	\$ 1,631,848	\$ 1,406,777
Diluted shares outstanding	146,054	147,340
GAAP diluted earnings per share	\$ 10.43	\$ 9.51
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share	\$ 11.17	\$ 9.55

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are our existing cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and access to our revolving credit facility. Our primary uses of cash have been for research and development activities, selling and marketing activities, capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions and investments, share repurchases, dividend payments and repayment of debt obligations. We expect that cash provided by operating activities may fluctuate in future periods as a result of several factors, including fluctuations in our operating results, which include supply chain disruptions, working capital requirements and capital deployment decisions.

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our growth rate in net revenue, third-party reimbursement of our products for our customers, the timing and extent of spending to support research development efforts, the expansion of selling, general and administrative activities, the timing of introductions of new products, the expenditures associated with possible future acquisitions and divestitures, investments or other business combination transactions. As we assess inorganic growth strategies, we may need to supplement our internally generated cash flow with outside sources. If we are required to access the debt market, we believe that we will be able to secure reasonable borrowing rates. As part of our liquidity strategy, we will continue to monitor our current level of earnings and cash flow generation as well as our ability to access the market considering those earning levels.

As of June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,469 million and \$1,209 million, respectively. Our cash and cash equivalents held within the U.S. at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 were \$732 million and \$555 million, respectively. Our remaining cash and cash equivalent balances at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, were \$737 million and \$654 million, respectively. Our cash and cash equivalent balances are held at highly rated financial institutions.

As of June 30, 2026, we had up to \$1,500 million available for draw down under the revolving credit facility and a combined total of \$2,969 million in cash and available liquidity under the revolving credit facility.

We repatriated \$1,200 million and \$1,050 million to the U.S. during the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, from earnings generated in each of those years. The amount of the current year foreign earnings that we have repatriated to the U.S. in the past has been determined, and the amount that we expect to repatriate during fiscal year 2027 will be

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determined, based on a variety of factors, including current year earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, foreign investment needs and the cash flow needs we have in the U.S., such as for the repayment of debt, dividend distributions, and other domestic obligations.

As a result of the TCJA, we treated all non-U.S. historical earnings as taxable, which resulted in additional tax expense of \$92 million which was payable over the proceeding eight years. Therefore, future repatriation of cash held by our non-U.S. subsidiaries will generally not be subject to U.S. federal tax if repatriated, except as discussed in Note 12 – Income Taxes of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8).

We believe that our current sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our operations, including expected capital expenditures, for the next 12 months and beyond.

Revolving Credit Agreement, Term Credit Agreement and Senior Notes

On June 29, 2022, we entered into a second amended and restated credit agreement, or as amended from time to time, the Revolving Credit Agreement. The Revolving Credit Agreement, among other things, provided a senior unsecured revolving credit facility of \$1,500 million, with an uncommitted option to increase the revolving credit facility by an additional amount equal to the greater of \$1,000 million or 1.0 times the EBITDA for the trailing twelve-month measurement period. Additionally, on June 29, 2022, ResMed Pty Limited entered into a Second Amendment to the Syndicated Facility Agreement, or the Term Credit Agreement. The Term Credit Agreement, among other things, provides ResMed Pty Limited a senior unsecured term credit facility of \$200 million. The Revolving Credit Agreement and Term Credit Agreement each terminate on Jun 29, 2027, when all unpaid principal and interest under the loans must be repaid. As of June 30, 2026, we had \$1,500 million available for draw down under the revolving credit facility.

On July 10, 2019, we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with the purchasers to that agreement, in connection with the issuance and sale of \$250 million principal amount of our 3.24% senior notes due July 10, 2026, and \$250 million principal amount of our 3.45% senior notes due July 10, 2029, or the Senior Notes.

On June 30, 2026, there was a total of \$660 million outstanding under the Revolving Credit Agreement, Term Credit Agreement and Senior Notes. On July 10, 2026, our 3.24% senior notes with a principal balance of \$250 million matured and were repaid in full.

We expect to satisfy all of our liquidity and long-term debt requirements through a combination of cash on hand, cash generated from operations and debt facilities.

Cash Flow Summary

The following table summarizes our cash flow activity (in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,805,829	\$ 1,751,588
Net cash used in investing activities	(545,199)	(200,045)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,007,029)	(606,253)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	6,183	25,799
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 259,784	\$ 971,089

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$1,806 million for the year ended June 30, 2026, compared to cash provided of \$1,752 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. The \$54 million increase in cash flow from operations was primarily due to increased net income, partially offset by higher working capital during the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to the year ended June 30, 2025.

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Cash used in investing activities was \$545 million for the year ended June 30, 2026, compared to cash used of \$200 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. The \$345 million increase in cash flow used in investing activities was primarily due to cash used for business acquisitions, including for the acquisition of Noctrix, increased purchases of property, plant and equipment, and lower net proceeds from maturity of foreign currency contracts during the year ended June 30, 2026.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities was \$1,007 million for the year ended June 30, 2026, compared to cash used of \$606 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. We repurchased \$700 million of treasury stock during the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to repurchases of \$300 million during the year ended June 30, 2025. Cash outflows for treasury stock repurchases were offset by lower repayments under our Revolving Credit Agreement of \$10 million for the year ended June 30, 2026 compared to repayments of \$40 million for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Dividends

During the year ended June 30, 2026, we paid cash dividends of \$2.40 per common share totaling \$350 million. On August 6, 2026, our board of directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.66 per common share, to be paid on September 24, 2026, to shareholders of record as of the close of business on August 20, 2026. Future dividends are subject to approval by our board of directors.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Details of contractual obligations at June 30, 2026 are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due by June 30,					
		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Thereafter
Debt	\$ 661,123	\$ 411,123	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 250,000	\$ —	\$ —
Interest on debt	33,557	16,067	8,625	8,625	240	—	—
Operating leases	257,782	45,420	35,559	31,980	25,969	23,579	95,275
Purchase obligations	1,172,524	992,418	58,754	49,446	50,611	21,295	—
Total	\$ 2,124,986	\$ 1,465,028	\$ 102,938	\$ 90,051	\$ 326,820	\$ 44,874	\$ 95,275

Details of other commercial commitments at June 30, 2026 are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period					
		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Thereafter
Standby letter of credit	\$ 7,856	\$ 195	\$ —	\$ 314	\$ 31	\$ 2,220	\$ 5,096
Guarantees*	4,610	4,511	24	30	8	2	35
Total	\$ 12,466	\$ 4,706	\$ 24	\$ 344	\$ 39	\$ 2,222	\$ 5,131

* These guarantees mainly relate to requirements under contractual obligations with insurance companies transacting with our German subsidiaries and guarantees provided under our facility leasing obligations.

Refer to Note 15 – Legal Actions, Contingencies and Commitments of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8) for details of our contingent obligations under recourse provisions.

Segment Information

We have determined that we have two operating segments, which are the Sleep and Breathing Health segment and the Residential Care Software segment. See Note 13 – Segment Information of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8) for financial information regarding segment reporting. Financial information about our revenues from and assets located in foreign countries is also included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this report.

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Critical Accounting Principles and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP 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, potentially 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 consolidated financial statements:

(1) Valuation of Goodwill. We make assumptions in establishing the carrying value and fair value of our goodwill. Our goodwill impairment tests are performed at our reporting unit level, which is one level below our operating segments. 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 the assets in our business objectives. If goodwill is considered to be impaired, we recognize as an impairment the amount by which the carrying value of the goodwill exceeds its fair value, limited to the value of goodwill allocated to the impaired reporting unit, as described in Step 1 below. 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, 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.

We conduct an annual review for goodwill impairment at our reporting unit level based on the following steps:

Step 0 or Qualitative assessment – Evaluate qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. The factors we consider include, but are not limited to, macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance or events-specific to that reporting unit. If or when we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the carrying amount, including goodwill, we would move to Step 1 of the quantitative method.

Step 1 – Compare the fair value for each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. Fair value is determined based on estimated discounted cash flows. A goodwill impairment charge is recognized for the amount that the carrying amount of a reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds its fair value, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. If a reporting unit's fair value exceeds the carrying value, no further work is performed and no impairment charge is necessary.

During the annual reviews for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, we completed a Step 0 or Qualitative assessment and determined it was more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting units exceeded their carrying amounts, including goodwill, and therefore goodwill was not impaired.

When a portion of a reporting unit is classified as held for sale, goodwill is allocated to the disposal group based on the relative fair values of the disposal group and the portion of the reporting unit that will be retained. The goodwill allocated to the disposal group is included in the carrying amount of the disposal group for purposes of measuring any gain or loss on sale and is no longer subject to separate annual or interim impairment testing. See Note 18 – Business Combinations and Divestitures of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Part II, Item 8) for further information.

(2) Income Tax. Management judgment is required in determining our income tax provision, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets in accordance with GAAP. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of tax credits, benefits, and deductions and in the calculation of certain tax assets and liabilities, which arise from differences in the timing of recognition of revenue and expense for tax and financial

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statement purposes, as well as the interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions. Significant changes to these estimates may result in an increase or decrease in our income tax provision in the current period or subsequent periods.

We maintain valuation allowances if it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In determining whether a valuation allowance is warranted, we evaluate factors such as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carryback and carryforward periods and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset. The realizability assessments made at a given balance sheet date are subject to change in the future, particularly if earnings of a subsidiary are significantly higher or lower than expected, or if we take operational or tax planning actions that could impact the future taxable earnings of a subsidiary.

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and our income tax returns are based on calculations and assumptions subject to audit by various tax authorities. We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. While we believe we have appropriate support for the positions taken on our tax returns, we assess the potential outcomes of examinations by tax authorities in determining the adequacy of our provision for income taxes on a quarterly basis. Based on our assessment, we may adjust the income tax provision, deferred taxes and valuation allowances in the period in which the facts that give rise to a revision become known.

Tax years 2018 to 2025 remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions in which we are subject to tax.

(3) Revenue Recognition. We have determined that we have two operating segments, which are Sleep and Breathing Health and Residential Care Software. For products in our Sleep and Breathing Health business, we transfer control and recognize a sale when products are shipped to the customer in accordance with the contractual shipping terms. For our Residential Care Software business, revenue associated with cloud-hosted services are recognized as they are provided. The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers. Unbilled receivables arise when revenue is recognized upon the completion of performance obligations, but in advance of customer billing schedules. Unbilled receivables primarily reflect products shipped prior to invoicing under the terms of our customer agreements and timing differences related to our software as a service billing cycles. We defer the recognition of a portion of the consideration received when performance obligations are not yet satisfied. Consideration received from customers in advance of revenue recognition is classified as deferred revenue. Performance obligations resulting in deferred revenue in our Sleep and Breathing Health business relate primarily to extended warranties on our devices and the provision of data for patient monitoring. Performance obligations resulting in deferred revenue in our Residential Care Software business relate primarily to the provision of software access with maintenance and support over an agreed term and material rights associated with future discounts upon renewal of some Residential Care Software contracts. Generally, deferred revenue will be recognized over a period of one to five years. Our contracts do not contain significant financing components.

Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. In our Sleep and Breathing Health segment, the amount of consideration received and revenue recognized varies with changes in marketing incentives (e.g. rebates, discounts, free goods) and returns by our customers and their customers. When we give customers the right to return eligible products and receive credit, returns are estimated based on an analysis of our historical experience. Returns of products, excluding warranty-related returns, have historically been infrequent and insignificant. We adjust the estimate of revenue at the earlier of when the most likely amount of consideration can be estimated, the amount expected to be received changes, or when the consideration becomes fixed.

We offer our Sleep and Breathing Health customers cash or product rebates based on volume or sales targets measured over quarterly or annual periods. We estimate rebates based on each customer's expected achievement of its targets. In accounting for these rebate programs, we reduce revenue ratably as sales occur over the rebate period by the expected value of the rebates to be returned to the customer. Rebates measured over a quarterly period are updated based on actual sales results and, therefore, no estimation is required to determine the reduction to revenue. For rebates measured over annual periods, we update our estimates each quarter based on actual sales results and updated forecasts for the remaining rebate periods.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

We participate in programs where we issue credits to our Sleep and Breathing Health distributors when they are required to sell our products below negotiated list prices if we have preexisting contracts with the distributors' customers. We reduce revenue for future credits at the time of sale to the distributor, which we estimate based on historical experience using the expected value method.

We also offer discounts to both our Sleep and Breathing Health as well as our Residential Care Software customers as part of normal business practice and these are deducted from revenue when the sale occurs.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2026, we are not involved in any significant off-balance sheet arrangements, as described in Instruction 8 to Item 303(b) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market and Business Risks

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET AND BUSINESS RISKS**Foreign Currency Market Risk**

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, although the financial statements of our non-U.S. subsidiaries are maintained in their respective local currencies. We transact business in various foreign currencies, including a number of major European currencies as well as the Australian and Singapore dollars. We have significant foreign currency exposure through our Australian and Singapore manufacturing activities and our international sales operations.

Net Investment and Fair Value Hedging

We enter into foreign cross-currency swaps as net investment hedges and fair value hedges in designated hedging relationships with either the foreign denominated net asset balances or the foreign denominated intercompany loan as the hedged items. All derivatives are recorded at fair value as either an asset or liability. Cash flows associated with derivative instruments are presented in the same category on the consolidated statements of cash flows as the hedged item.

The purpose of the cross-currency swaps for the fair value hedge is to mitigate foreign currency risk associated with changes in spot rates on foreign denominated intercompany debt between USD and EUR. For these hedges, we excluded certain components from the assessment of hedge effectiveness that are not related to spot rates. For fair value hedges that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting, the change in fair value of the derivative is recorded in the same line item as the hedged item, Other, net, in the condensed consolidated statement of income. The initial fair value of hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness is recognized in the statement of income under a systematic and rational method over the life of the hedging instrument and is presented in interest (expense) income, net. Any difference between the change in the fair value of the hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness and the amounts recognized in earnings is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income.

The purpose of the cross-currency swaps for net investment hedges is to mitigate foreign currency risk associated with changes in spot rates on the net asset balances of our foreign functional subsidiaries. For net investment hedges that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting, the change in fair value of the derivative is recorded in cumulative translation adjustment within other comprehensive loss and reclassified into earnings when the hedged net investment is either sold or substantially liquidated. The initial fair value of components excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness will be recognized in interest (expense) income, net.

The notional value of outstanding foreign cross-currency swaps was \$3,412 million and \$1,128 million at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively. These contracts mature at various dates prior to January 31, 2036.

Non-Designated Hedges

We transact business in various foreign currencies, including a number of major European currencies as well as the Australian and Singapore dollars. We have foreign currency exposure through both our Australian and Singapore manufacturing activities, and international sales operations. We have established a foreign currency hedging program using purchased foreign currency call options, collars and forward contracts to hedge foreign-currency-denominated financial assets, liabilities and manufacturing cash flows. The terms of such foreign currency hedging contracts generally do not exceed three years. The purpose of this hedging program is to economically manage the financial impact of foreign currency exposures denominated mainly in Euros, and Australian and Singapore dollars. 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. We do not designate these foreign currency contracts as hedges. All movements in the fair value of the foreign currency instruments are recorded within other, net in our condensed consolidated statements of income.

The notional value of the outstanding non-designated hedges was \$1,285 million and \$1,410 million at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively. These contracts mature at various dates prior to June 17, 2027.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market and Business Risks

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

The table below provides information (in U.S. dollars) on our significant foreign-currency-denominated financial assets by legal entity functional currency as of June 30, 2026 (in thousands):

	U.S. Dollar (USD)	Euro (EUR)	Canadian Dollar (CAD)	Chinese Yuan (CNY)	Korean Won (KRW)
AUD Functional:					
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	389,425	(148,456)	(74)	38,789	19,413
Foreign Currency Hedges	(355,000)	131,289	—	(44,182)	(25,819)
Net Total	34,425	(17,167)	(74)	(5,393)	(6,406)
USD Functional:					
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	—	322,372	38,076	—	—
Foreign Currency Hedges	—	(319,661)	(35,196)	—	—
Net Total	—	2,711	2,880	—	—
EUR Functional:					
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	—	2,710	2,880	—	—
Foreign Currency Hedges	6,651	—	—	—	—
Net Total	6,651	2,710	2,880	—	—
SGD Functional:					
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	401,156	240,228	—	5,581	—
Foreign Currency Hedges	(425,000)	(251,162)	—	—	—
Net Total	(23,844)	(10,934)	—	5,581	—

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market and Business Risks

The table below provides information about our material 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, collars, forward contracts and cross-currency swaps held at June 30, 2026. The table presents the notional amounts and weighted average exchange rates by contractual maturity dates for our foreign currency derivative financial instruments, including the forward contracts used to hedge our foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. These notional amounts generally are used to calculate payments to be exchanged under the contracts (in thousands, except exchange rates).

		Fair Value Assets / (Liabilities)	
	Total	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
AUD/USD			
Contract amount	355,000	(10,551)	2,969
Ave. contractual exchange rate	AUD 1 = USD 0.7123		
AUD/EUR			
Contract amount	131,289	2,177	(1,203)
Ave. contractual exchange rate	AUD 1 = EUR 0.6130		
SGD/EUR			
Contract amount	268,287	1,701	(1,426)
Ave. contractual exchange rate	SGD 1 = EUR 0.6717		
SGD/USD			
Contract amount	425,000	(4,856)	3,031
Ave. contractual exchange rate	SGD 1 = USD 0.7831		
AUD/CNY			
Contract amount	44,182	(1,099)	374
Ave. contractual exchange rate	AUD 1 = CNY 4.7882		
AUD/KRW			
Contract amount	25,819	313	—
Ave. contractual exchange rate	AUD 1 = KRW 1,057.5981		
USD/EUR			
Contract amount	1,094,379	(96,601)	(128,631)
Ave. contractual exchange rate	USD 1 = EUR 0.9610		
USD/SGD			
Contract amount	2,317,584	(104,564)	—
Ave. contractual exchange rate	USD 1 = SGD 1.2744		
USD/CAD			
Contract amount	35,196	889	370
Ave. contractual exchange rate	CAD 1 = USD 0.7217		

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to risk associated with changes in interest rates affecting the return on our cash and cash equivalents and debt. At June 30, 2026, we held cash and cash equivalents of \$1,469 million principally comprising of bank term deposits, at-call accounts and money market accounts, which are invested at both short-term fixed interest rates and variable interest rates. At June 30, 2026, there was \$160 million outstanding under the term loan facilities, which were subject to variable interest rates. A hypothetical 10% change in interest rates during the year ended June 30, 2026, would not have had a material impact on pretax income. We have no interest rate hedging agreements. On July 10, 2019, we entered into the Note Purchase Agreement with the purchasers to that agreement, in connection with the issuance and sale of \$250 million principal amount of our 3.24% senior notes due July 10, 2026, and \$250 million principal amount of our 3.45% senior notes due July 10, 2029. The interest rate on these notes is fixed and not subject to fluctuation.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market and Business Risks

Inflation

Inflationary factors such as increases in the cost of our products, freight, overhead costs or wage rates may adversely affect our operating results. Sustained inflationary pressures in the future may have an adverse effect on our ability to maintain current levels of gross margin and operating margin if we are unable to offset such higher costs through price increases.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ITEM 8 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the financial statements set forth in Item 15 of Part IV of this report, “Exhibits and Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules.”

(a) Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(b) Supplementary Data

Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)—The quarterly results for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 are summarized below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

2026	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Net revenue	\$ 1,335,582	\$ 1,422,808	\$ 1,431,406	\$ 1,463,647	\$ 5,653,443
Gross profit	\$ 820,820	\$ 878,724	\$ 890,979	\$ 861,216	\$ 3,451,739
Net income	\$ 348,536	\$ 392,593	\$ 398,732	\$ 383,432	\$ 1,523,293
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.65	\$ 10.47
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.64	\$ 10.43

2025	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year
Net revenue	\$ 1,224,509	\$ 1,282,089	\$ 1,291,736	\$ 1,347,993	\$ 5,146,327
Gross profit	\$ 717,219	\$ 751,275	\$ 766,409	\$ 820,070	\$ 3,054,970
Net income	\$ 311,355	\$ 344,622	\$ 365,041	\$ 379,705	\$ 1,400,723
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.59	\$ 9.55
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.58	\$ 9.51

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

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors
ResMed Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ResMed Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes and financial statement schedule II (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2026, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated August 13, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

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 are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Evaluation of goodwill triggering events

As discussed in Notes 2(i) and 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's goodwill balance was \$2,910 million as of June 30, 2026. The Company performs goodwill impairment testing on an annual basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a reporting unit, including goodwill, might exceed the fair value of the reporting unit. In the current year, the Company performed qualitative, or Step 0, assessments to determine whether there was a greater than 50 percent likelihood that the fair value of each reporting unit was less than its carrying value. After completing Step 0, the Company determined that goodwill was not more likely than not impaired and, therefore, no Step 1, or quantitative assessment, was necessary.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

We identified the evaluation of goodwill triggering events as a critical audit matter. The evaluation of potential triggering events, including macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance, market capitalization and events specific to the entity and reporting units, required a higher degree of auditor judgment. These potential triggering events could have a significant effect on the Company's Step 0 assessment and the determination of whether further quantitative analysis of goodwill impairment was required.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the evaluation of goodwill impairment. This included a control related to the Company's assessment of potential goodwill triggering events. We evaluated the Company's Step 0 assessment for its reporting units by:

- considering macroeconomic conditions including gross domestic product, labor market, and inflation by key regions around the world for negative indicators
- evaluating information from analyst reports in the enterprise software and sleep and breathing health industries, which were compared to industry and market considerations used by the Company
- analyzing information including changes in the costs of raw materials and labor, the financial performance of the reporting units, the Company's market capitalization, and other entity and reporting-unit specific events.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1994.

San Diego, California

August 13, 2026

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
June 30, 2026 and 2025
(In US\$ and in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,469,234	\$ 1,209,450
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$25,839 and \$22,424 at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively	1,036,233	939,492
Inventories (note 4)	945,805	927,711
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (note 4)	416,081	428,952
Assets held for sale (note 18)	457,386	—
Total current assets	4,324,739	3,505,605
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net (note 4)	581,829	550,790
Operating lease right-of-use assets (note 9)	153,167	167,497
Goodwill (note 5)	2,909,575	3,046,680
Other intangible assets, net (note 5)	452,737	464,861
Deferred income taxes (note 12)	329,254	253,119
Prepaid taxes and other non-current assets	214,649	185,839
Total non-current assets	4,641,211	4,668,786
Total assets	<u>\$ 8,965,950</u>	<u>\$ 8,174,391</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 308,923	\$ 278,157
Accrued expenses (note 7)	494,921	402,253
Operating lease liabilities, current (note 9)	29,141	30,506
Deferred revenue	162,911	166,030
Income taxes payable (note 12)	98,108	132,274
Short-term debt, net (note 8)	259,950	9,900
Liabilities held for sale (note 18)	41,156	—
Total current liabilities	1,395,110	1,019,120
Non-current liabilities:		
Deferred revenue	170,951	156,803
Deferred income taxes (note 12)	64,640	77,682
Operating lease liabilities, non-current (note 9)	137,413	153,015
Other long-term liabilities	213,028	141,520
Long-term debt, net (note 8)	399,415	658,392
Total non-current liabilities	985,447	1,187,412
Total liabilities	2,380,557	2,206,532
Commitments and contingencies (note 15)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.004 par value, 350,000,000 shares authorized; 191,037,523 issued and 144,239,563 outstanding at June 30, 2026 and 190,311,097 issued and 146,385,350 outstanding at June 30, 2025	764	761
Additional paid-in capital	2,190,614	2,033,599
Retained earnings	7,255,121	6,081,490
Treasury stock, at cost, 46,798,043 shares at June 30, 2026 and 43,925,747 shares at June 30, 2025	(2,778,591)	(2,073,292)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(82,515)	(74,699)
Total stockholders' equity	6,585,393	5,967,859
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 8,965,950</u>	<u>\$ 8,174,391</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
Years Ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024
(In US\$ and in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Net revenue - Sleep and Breathing Health products	\$ 4,977,630	\$ 4,504,890	\$ 4,101,172
Net revenue - Residential Care Software	675,813	641,437	584,125
Net revenue	5,653,443	5,146,327	4,685,297
Cost of sales - Sleep and Breathing Health products	1,962,607	1,864,198	1,806,845
Cost of sales - Residential Care Software	207,318	195,043	190,186
Cost of sales (exclusive of amortization shown separately below)	2,169,925	2,059,241	1,997,031
Amortization of acquired intangible assets - Sleep and Breathing Health products	6,266	6,646	5,515
Amortization of acquired intangible assets - Residential Care Software	25,513	25,470	27,448
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	31,779	32,116	32,963
Total cost of sales	2,201,704	2,091,357	2,029,994
Gross profit	3,451,739	3,054,970	2,655,303
Research and development	378,285	331,284	307,525
Selling, general, and administrative	1,119,528	993,050	917,136
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	45,466	45,273	46,521
Restructuring expenses (note 17)	21,745	—	64,228
Total operating expenses	1,565,024	1,369,607	1,335,410
Income from operations	1,886,715	1,685,363	1,319,893
Other income (loss), net:			
Interest income (expense), net	49,914	4,114	(45,708)
Gain (loss) attributable to equity method investments (note 6)	6,955	3,644	(1,848)
Gain (loss) on equity investments (note 6)	(15,014)	(10,299)	(4,045)
Other, net	(9,154)	(5,256)	(3,494)
Total other income (loss), net	32,701	(7,797)	(55,095)
Income before income taxes	1,919,416	1,677,566	1,264,798
Income taxes (note 12)	396,123	276,843	243,847
Net income	\$ 1,523,293	\$ 1,400,723	\$ 1,020,951
Basic earnings per share (note 11)	\$ 10.47	\$ 9.55	\$ 6.94
Diluted earnings per share (note 11)	\$ 10.43	\$ 9.51	\$ 6.92
Dividend declared per share	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.92
Basic shares outstanding (000's)	145,523	146,716	147,021
Diluted shares outstanding (000's)	146,054	147,340	147,550

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years Ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024
(In US\$ and in thousands)

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Net income	\$ 1,523,293	\$ 1,400,723	\$ 1,020,951
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gains (losses) on designated hedging instruments	(77,977)	(52,573)	31,743
Foreign currency translation gain (loss) adjustments	70,161	229,403	(10,744)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,515,477</u>	<u>\$ 1,577,553</u>	<u>\$ 1,041,950</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
Years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024
(In US\$ and in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount			
Balance, June 30, 2023	188,901	\$ 588	\$ 1,772,083	(41,836)	\$ (1,623,256)	\$ 4,253,016	\$ (272,528)	\$ 4,129,903
Common stock issued on exercise of options (note 10)	166	—	13,484	—	—	—	—	13,484
Common stock issued on vesting of restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for tax (note 10)	175	1	(8,758)	—	—	—	—	(8,757)
Common stock issued on employee stock purchase plan (note 10)	323	1	39,609	—	—	—	—	39,610
Treasury stock purchases	—	(2)	2	(828)	(150,011)	—	—	(150,011)
Stock-based compensation costs (note 10)	—	—	80,184	—	—	—	—	80,184
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,999	20,999
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,020,951	—	1,020,951
Dividends declared (\$1.92 per common share)	—	—	—	—	—	(282,320)	—	(282,320)
Balance, June 30, 2024	189,565	\$ 588	\$ 1,896,604	(42,664)	\$ (1,773,267)	\$ 4,991,647	\$ (251,529)	\$ 4,864,043
Adjustment to common stock amount	—	170	(170)	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock issued on exercise of options (note 10)	293	1	30,882	—	—	—	—	30,883
Common stock issued on vesting of restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for tax (note 10)	227	2	(18,079)	—	—	—	—	(18,077)
Common stock issued on employee stock purchase plan (note 10)	226	—	43,556	—	—	—	—	43,556
Treasury stock purchases	—	—	—	(1,262)	(300,025)	—	—	(300,025)
Stock-based compensation costs (note 10)	—	—	91,661	—	—	—	—	91,661
Acquisition of consolidated subsidiary	—	—	(10,855)	—	—	—	—	(10,855)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	176,830	176,830
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,400,723	—	1,400,723
Dividends declared (\$2.12 per common share)	—	—	—	—	—	(310,880)	—	(310,880)
Balance, June 30, 2025	190,311	\$ 761	\$ 2,033,599	(43,926)	\$ (2,073,292)	\$ 6,081,490	\$ (74,699)	\$ 5,967,859
Common stock issued on exercise of options (note 10)	197	1	26,221	—	—	—	—	26,222
Common stock issued on vesting of restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for tax (note 10)	276	1	(21,834)	—	—	—	—	(21,833)
Common stock issued on employee stock purchase plan (note 10)	254	1	48,280	—	—	—	—	48,281
Treasury stock purchases	—	—	—	(2,872)	(705,299)	—	—	(705,299)
Stock-based compensation costs (note 10)	—	—	104,348	—	—	—	—	104,348
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,816)	(7,816)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,523,293	—	1,523,293
Dividends declared (\$2.40 per common share)	—	—	—	—	—	(349,662)	—	(349,662)
Balance, June 30, 2026	191,038	\$ 764	\$ 2,190,614	(46,798)	\$ (2,778,591)	\$ 7,255,121	\$ (82,515)	\$ 6,585,393

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024
(In US\$ and in thousands)

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 1,523,293	\$ 1,400,723	\$ 1,020,951
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	201,342	198,473	176,870
Amortization of right-of-use assets	42,810	37,338	39,339
Stock-based compensation costs (note 10)	104,348	91,661	80,184
(Gain) loss attributable to equity method investments, net of dividends received (note 6)	(2,382)	(3,644)	1,848
(Gain) loss on equity investments (note 6)	15,014	10,299	4,045
Gain on previously held equity investment (note 6)	(4,353)	—	—
Restructuring expenses (note 17)	—	—	33,239
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(96,778)	(76,684)	(134,278)
Inventories	(9,920)	(80,165)	172,203
Prepaid expenses, net deferred income taxes and other current assets	(140,260)	82,629	(115,213)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	172,715	90,958	122,072
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,805,829	1,751,588	1,401,260
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(156,285)	(89,865)	(99,460)
Patent registration costs	(18,670)	(10,777)	(15,396)
Purchases of intangible assets	(2,218)	—	—
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(350,724)	(139,248)	(133,464)
Purchases of investments (note 6)	(28,536)	(6,416)	(12,765)
Proceeds from exits of investments (note 6)	2,752	4,628	1,000
Proceeds (payments) on maturity of foreign currency contracts	8,482	41,633	(9,699)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(545,199)	(200,045)	(269,784)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	74,503	74,439	53,094
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(21,833)	(18,077)	(8,757)
Purchases of treasury stock	(700,037)	(300,025)	(150,011)
Payments of business combination contingent consideration	—	(855)	(1,293)
Acquisition of consolidated subsidiary	—	(10,855)	—
Proceeds from borrowings, net of borrowing costs	—	—	105,000
Repayment of borrowings	(10,000)	(40,000)	(835,000)
Dividends paid	(349,662)	(310,880)	(282,320)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,007,029)	(606,253)	(1,119,287)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	6,183	25,799	(1,719)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	259,784	971,089	10,470
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,209,450	238,361	227,891
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,469,234	\$ 1,209,450	\$ 238,361

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024
(In US\$ and in thousands)

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 357,167	\$ 214,013	\$ 278,400
Interest paid	<u>\$ 27,057</u>	<u>\$ 28,415</u>	<u>\$ 45,708</u>
Fair value of assets acquired, excluding cash	\$ 151,186	\$ 43,534	\$ 46,033
Liabilities assumed	(11,841)	(6,279)	(7,696)
Goodwill on acquisition	222,933	101,323	92,191
Previously held equity investment	(7,353)	—	—
Deferred payments	(1,030)	670	(143)
Fair value of contingent consideration	<u>(3,171)</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>4,372</u>
Cash paid for acquisitions	<u>\$ 350,724</u>	<u>\$ 140,103</u>	<u>\$ 134,757</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Organization and Basis of Presentation

ResMed Inc. (referred to herein as "Resmed", "we", "us", "our" or the "Company") is a Delaware corporation formed in March 1994 as a holding company for the Resmed Group. Through our subsidiaries, we design, manufacture and market equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of a broad range of sleep and related breathing health disorders, including obstructive sleep apnea. Our manufacturing operations are located in Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, France, China and the United States, or the U.S., and our major distribution and sales sites are located in the U.S., Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia, Japan, China, Finland, Norway and Sweden. We also operate a software as a service, or SaaS, business in the U.S. and Germany that includes residential care software platforms designed to support the professionals and caregivers who help people stay healthy in the home or care setting of their choice.

(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 in consolidation. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from management's estimates. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

(b) Revenue Recognition

In accordance with Accounting Standard Codification, or ASC, Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", we account for a contract with a customer when there is a legally enforceable contract, the rights of the parties are identified, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability of the contract consideration is probable. We have determined that we have two operating segments, which are the sleep and respiratory disorders sector of the medical device industry, or Sleep and Breathing Health, and the supply of business management SaaS to residential care providers, or Residential Care Software. Our Sleep and Breathing Health revenue relates primarily to the sale of our products that are therapy-based equipment. Some contracts include additional performance obligations such as the provision of extended warranties and provision of data for patient monitoring. Our Residential Care Software revenue relates to the provision of software access with ongoing support and maintenance services as well as professional services such as training and consulting.

Disaggregation of revenue

See Note 13 – Segment Information for our net revenue disaggregated by segment, product and region for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024.

Performance obligations and contract balances

Revenue is recognized when performance obligations under the terms of a contract with a customer are satisfied; generally, this occurs with the transfer of risk and/or control of our products at a point in time. For products in our Sleep and Breathing Health business, we transfer control and recognize a sale when products are shipped to the customer in accordance with the contractual shipping terms. For our Residential Care Software business, revenue associated with cloud-hosted services are recognized as they are provided. The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers. Unbilled receivables arise when revenue is recognized upon the completion of performance obligations, but in advance of customer billing schedules. Unbilled receivables primarily reflect products shipped prior to invoicing under the terms of our customer agreements and timing differences related to our SaaS billing cycles. We defer the recognition of a portion of the consideration received when performance obligations are not yet satisfied. Consideration received from customers in advance of revenue recognition is classified as deferred revenue. Performance obligations resulting in deferred revenue in our Sleep and Breathing Health business relate primarily to extended warranties on our devices and the provision of data for patient monitoring. Performance obligations resulting in deferred revenue in our Residential Care Software business relate primarily to the provision of software access with maintenance and support over an agreed term and material rights associated with future discounts upon renewal of some Residential Care Software

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

contracts. Generally, deferred revenue will be recognized over a period of one year to five years. Our contracts do not contain significant financing components.

The following table summarizes our contract balances as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 (in thousands):

	2026	2025	Balance sheet caption
Contract assets			
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 1,036,233	\$ 939,492	Accounts receivable, net
Unbilled receivables, current	\$ 48,720	\$ 51,175	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Unbilled receivables, non-current	\$ 14,053	\$ 14,581	Prepaid taxes and other non-current assets
Contract liabilities			
Deferred revenue, current	\$ (162,911)	\$ (166,030)	Deferred revenue (current liabilities)
Deferred revenue, non-current	\$ (170,951)	\$ (156,803)	Deferred revenue (non-current liabilities)

Transaction price determination

Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. In our Sleep and Breathing Health segment, the amount of consideration received and revenue recognized varies with changes in marketing incentives (e.g. rebates, discounts, free goods) and returns by our customers and their customers. When we give customers the right to return eligible products and receive credit, returns are estimated based on an analysis of our historical experience. Returns of products, excluding warranty-related returns, have historically been infrequent and insignificant. We adjust the estimate of revenue at the earlier of when the most likely amount of consideration can be estimated, the amount expected to be received changes, or when the consideration becomes fixed.

We offer our Sleep and Breathing Health customers cash or product rebates based on volume or sales targets measured over quarterly or annual periods. We estimate rebates based on each customer's expected achievement of its targets. In accounting for these rebate programs, we reduce revenue ratably as sales occur over the rebate period by the expected value of the rebates to be returned to the customer. Rebates measured over a quarterly period are updated based on actual sales results and, therefore, no estimation is required to determine the reduction to revenue. For rebates measured over annual periods, we update our estimates each quarter based on actual sales results and updated forecasts for the remaining rebate periods.

We participate in programs where we issue credits to our Sleep and Breathing Health distributors when they are required to sell our products below negotiated list prices if we have preexisting contracts with the distributors' customers. We reduce revenue for future credits at the time of sale to the distributor, which we estimate based on historical experience using the expected value method.

We also offer discounts to both our Sleep and Breathing Health as well as our Residential Care Software customers as part of normal business practice and these are deducted from revenue when the sale occurs.

When Sleep and Breathing Health and Residential Care Software contracts have multiple performance obligations, we generally use an observable price to determine the stand-alone selling price by reference to pricing and discounting practices for the specific product or service when sold separately to similar customers. Revenue is then allocated proportionately, based on the determined stand-alone selling price, to each performance obligation. An allocation is not required for many of our Sleep and Breathing Health contracts that have a single performance obligation, which is the transfer of control for our therapy-based equipment.

Accounting and practical expedient elections

We have elected to account for shipping and handling activities associated with our Sleep and Breathing Health segment as a fulfillment cost within cost of sales, and record shipping and handling costs collected from customers in net revenue. We have also elected for all taxes assessed by government authorities that are imposed on and concurrent with revenue-producing transactions, such as sales and value added taxes, to be excluded from revenue and presented on a net basis. We have adopted two practical expedients including the "right to invoice" practical expedient, which is relevant for some of

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

our Residential Care Software contracts as it allows us to recognize revenue in the amount of the invoice when it corresponds directly with the value of performance completed to date. The second practical expedient adopted permits relief from considering a significant financing component when the payment for the good or service is expected to be one year or less.

(c) Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

Financial instruments that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, derivatives and trade receivables. Our cash and cash equivalents are generally held with large, diverse financial institutions to reduce the amount of exposure to any single financial institution. Our derivative contracts are transacted with various financial institutions with high credit standings and any exposure to counterparty credit-related losses in these contracts is largely mitigated with collateralization and master-netting agreements. The risk with respect to trade receivables is mitigated by credit evaluations we perform on our customers, the short duration of our payment terms for the majority of our customer contracts and by the diversification of our customer base. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues for any of the periods presented.

(d) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We measure our financial instruments at fair value at each reporting period using a fair value hierarchy that requires that we maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Three levels of inputs may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity.

The carrying value of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable, approximate their fair value because of their short-term nature. The carrying value of long-term debt related to our Revolving Credit and Term Credit Agreements approximates its fair value as the principal amounts outstanding are subject to variable interest rates that are based on market rates which are regularly reset. The carrying value of long-term debt related to our Senior Notes can differ to its fair value as the principal amounts outstanding are subject to fixed interest rates as outlined in Note 8 – Debt. Foreign currency hedging instruments are marked to market and therefore reflect their fair value. In addition, we measure investments in publicly held equity securities and privately held equity securities for which there has been an observable price change in an identical or similar security, at fair value. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include money market funds, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid investments and we state them at cost, which approximates market. We consider investments with original maturities of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents for purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Our cash and cash equivalents balance at June 30, 2026 includes \$577 million in institutional money market accounts that require advance notice of up to 90 days for redemption, in accordance with the terms of the investment agreements. These cash balances earn interest rates above normal term deposit rates otherwise available and are held at highly rated financial institutions.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(f) Inventories

We state inventories at the lower of cost (determined principally by the first-in, first-out method) or net realizable value. We include material, labor and manufacturing overhead costs in finished goods and work-in-process inventories. We review and provide for any product obsolescence in our manufacturing and distribution operations by assessing throughout the year individual products and components (based on estimated future usage and sales).

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

We record property, plant and equipment, including rental and demonstration equipment at cost. We compute depreciation expense using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Useful lives are generally two years to ten years except for buildings which are depreciated over an estimated useful life of forty years and leasehold improvements, which we amortize over the shorter of the useful life or the lease term. We charge maintenance and repairs to expense as we incur them.

Depreciation expense for property, plant, and equipment was \$103 million, \$112 million, and \$89 million for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Long-lived assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale when management with the authority to approve a plan to sell has committed to a plan to sell the asset or disposal group, the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, an active program to locate a buyer has been initiated, the sale is probable and expected to be completed within one year, the asset or disposal group is being actively marketed at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, and it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Upon classification as held for sale, the assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell and are no longer depreciated or amortized.

(h) Intangible Assets

We capitalize the registration costs for new patents and amortize the costs over the estimated useful life of the patent, which is generally ten years. If a patent is superseded or a product is retired, any unamortized costs are written off immediately.

We amortize our other intangible assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which range from two years to fifteen years. We evaluate events or circumstances that warrant revised estimates of useful lives or that indicate that impairment exists and, at least annually, evaluate the recoverability of intangible assets.

(i) Goodwill

We conduct our annual review for goodwill impairment during the final quarter of the fiscal year. Our goodwill impairment review is performed at our reporting unit level, which is one level below our operating segments and involves the following steps:

Step 0 or Qualitative assessment – Evaluate qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. The factors we consider include, but are not limited to, macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance or events-specific to that reporting unit. If or when we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the carrying amount, including goodwill, we would move to Step 1 of the quantitative method.

Step 1 – Compare the fair value for each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. Fair value is determined based on estimated discounted cash flows. A goodwill impairment charge is recognized for the amount that the carrying amount of a reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds its fair value, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. If a reporting unit's fair value exceeds the carrying value, no further work is performed and no impairment charge is necessary.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

During the annual reviews for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, we completed a Step 0 or Qualitative assessment and determined it was more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting units exceeded their carrying amounts, including goodwill, and therefore goodwill was not impaired.

When a portion of a reporting unit is classified as held for sale, goodwill is allocated to the disposal group based on the relative fair values of the disposal group and the portion of the reporting unit that will be retained. The goodwill allocated to the disposal group is included in the carrying amount of the disposal group for purposes of measuring any gain or loss on sale and is no longer subject to separate annual or interim impairment testing. See Note 18 – Business Combinations and Divestitures for further information.

(j) Business Combinations

We allocate the purchase price to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This allocation process involves the use of estimates and assumptions made in connection with determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed including cash flows expected to be derived from the use of the asset, the timing of such cash flows, the remaining useful life of assets and applicable discount rates.

If actual results vary from the estimates or assumptions used in the valuation or allocation process, we may be required to record an impairment charge or an increase in depreciation or amortization in future periods, or both.

(k) Equity Investments

We have equity investments in privately and publicly held companies that are unconsolidated entities. The following discusses our accounting for investments in marketable equity securities, non-marketable equity securities, and investments accounted for under the equity method.

Our marketable equity securities are publicly traded stocks measured at fair value and classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy because we use quoted prices for identical assets in active markets. Marketable equity securities are recorded in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

Non-marketable equity securities consist of investments in privately held companies without readily determinable fair values and are recorded in prepaid taxes and other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Non-marketable equity securities are reported at cost, minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or similar investment of the same issuer. We assess non-marketable equity securities at least quarterly for impairment and consider qualitative and quantitative factors including the investee's financial metrics, product and commercial outlook and cash usage. All gains and losses on marketable and non-marketable equity securities, realized and unrealized, are recognized in gain (loss) on equity investments as a component of other income (loss), net on the consolidated statements of income.

Equity investments whereby we have significant influence but not control over the investee and are not the primary beneficiary of the investee's activities, are accounted for under the equity method. Under this method, we record our share of gains or losses attributable to equity method investments as a component of other income (loss), net on the consolidated statements of income.

(l) Research and Development

We record all research and development expenses in the period we incur them.

(m) Foreign Currency

The consolidated financial statements of our non-U.S. subsidiaries, whose functional currencies are other than the U.S. dollar, are translated into U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes. We translate assets and liabilities of non-U.S. subsidiaries whose functional currencies are other than the U.S. dollar at period end exchange rates but translate revenue and expense transactions at average exchange rates for the period. We recognize cumulative translation adjustments as part of comprehensive income, as detailed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, and include those adjustments in accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated balance sheets until such time the relevant

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

subsidiary is sold or substantially or completely liquidated. We reflect gains and losses on transactions denominated in other than the functional currency of an entity in our results of operations.

(n) Foreign Exchange Risk Management

We may use derivative financial instruments, specifically foreign cross-currency swaps, purchased foreign currency call options, collars and forward contracts to mitigate exposure from certain foreign currency risk. No derivatives are used for trading or speculative purposes. We do not require or are not required to pledge collateral for the derivative instruments.

Fair Value and Net Investment Hedging

We enter into foreign cross-currency swaps as net investment hedges and fair value hedges in designated hedging relationships with either the foreign denominated net asset balances or the foreign denominated intercompany loan as the hedged items. All derivatives are recorded at fair value as either an asset or liability. Cash flows associated with derivative instruments are presented in the same category on the consolidated statements of cash flows as the hedged item.

The purpose of the cross-currency swaps for the fair value hedge is to mitigate foreign currency risk associated with changes in spot rates on foreign denominated intercompany debt between USD and EUR. For these hedges, we excluded certain components from the assessment of hedge effectiveness that are not related to spot rates. For fair value hedges that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting, the change in fair value of the derivative is recorded in the same line item as the hedged item, other, net, in the consolidated statement of income. The initial fair value of hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness is recognized in the statement of income under a systematic and rational method over the life of the hedging instrument and is presented in interest (expense) income, net. Any difference between the change in the fair value of the hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness and the amounts recognized in earnings is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income.

The purpose of the cross-currency swaps for net investment hedges is to mitigate foreign currency risk associated with changes in spot rates on the net asset balances of our foreign functional subsidiaries. For net investment hedges that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting, the change in fair value of the derivative is recorded in cumulative translation adjustment within other comprehensive loss and reclassified into earnings when the hedged net investment is either sold or substantially liquidated. The initial fair value of components excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness will be recognized in interest (expense) income, net.

The notional value of outstanding foreign cross-currency swaps was \$3,412 million and \$1,128 million at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively. These contracts mature at various dates prior to January 31, 2036.

Non-Designated Hedges

We transact business in various foreign currencies, including a number of major European currencies as well as the Australian and Singapore dollars. We have foreign currency exposure through both our Australian and Singapore manufacturing activities, and international sales operations. We have established a foreign currency hedging program using purchased foreign currency call options, collars and forward contracts to hedge foreign-currency-denominated financial assets, liabilities and manufacturing cash flows. The terms of such foreign currency hedging contracts generally do not exceed two years. The purpose of this hedging program is to economically manage the financial impact of foreign currency exposures denominated mainly in Euros, and Australian and Singapore dollars. 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. We do not designate these foreign currency contracts as hedges. All movements in the fair value of the foreign currency instruments are recorded within other, net in our consolidated statements of income.

The notional value of the outstanding non-designated hedges was \$1,285 million and \$1,410 million at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively. These contracts mature at various dates prior to June 17, 2027.

We classified the fair values of all hedging instruments as Level 2 measurements within the fair value hierarchy.

We are exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counter parties to financial instruments. We minimize counterparty credit risk by entering into derivative transactions with major financial institutions and we do not expect material losses as a result of default by our counterparties.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(o) Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates we expect 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.

We recognize the impact of a tax position in the consolidated financial statements only if that position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination by taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. Any interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are reflected in income tax expense.

(p) Allowance for Credit Losses

We maintain an allowance for credit losses on customer receivables based expected losses, considering our historical write-off experience, an assessment of our customers' financial conditions, and available information that is relevant to assessing the collectability of cash flows, which includes current conditions and forecasts about future economic conditions. Customer receivables are charged against the allowance when they are deemed uncollectible.

We are also contingently liable, within certain limits, in the event of a customer default, to independent financing companies in connection with customer financing programs. We monitor the collection status of these installment receivables and provide for estimated losses separately under accrued expenses within our consolidated balance sheets based upon our historical collection experience with such receivables and a current assessment of our credit exposure.

(q) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We periodically evaluate 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 assets are considered to be impaired, we recognize as the impairment the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. We report assets to be disposed of at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, we impaired \$19 million of developed/core product technology intangible assets and \$15 million of customer relationship intangible assets associated with restructuring activities. These non-cash charges were recorded within restructuring expenses in the consolidated statements of income. Refer to Note 17 – Restructuring Expenses for the facts and circumstances leading to the impairments. We did not record any material intangible asset impairments during the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

(r) Contingencies

We record a liability in the consolidated financial statements for loss contingencies when a loss is known or considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If the reasonable estimate of a known or probable loss is a range, and no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other, the minimum amount of the range is accrued. If a loss is reasonably possible but not known or probable, and can be reasonably estimated, the estimated loss or range of loss is disclosed. When determining the estimated loss or range of loss, significant judgment is required to estimate the amount and timing of a loss to be recorded.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) New Accounting Pronouncements

(a) Recently issued accounting standards not yet adopted

ASU 2025-11 Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements

In December 2025, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued ASU No. 2025-11, "Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements," to improve the navigability of the guidance in ASC Topic 270 and clarify when the guidance applies, including the form and content of interim financial statements and the interim disclosures required under GAAP, and establishes a principle under which an entity must disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. ASU 2025-11 is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2029. Early adoption is permitted and the amendments may be applied prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of the amendment or retrospectively to all prior periods presented. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

ASU 2025-10 Government Grants (Topic 832): Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-10, "Government Grants (Topic 832): Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities," to establish authoritative guidance in GAAP on the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure for government grants received by business entities. This ASU defines a government grant, establishes when and how a grant related to an asset or income is recognized and measured, and includes presentation and disclosure requirements. ASU 2025-10 is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2030. Early adoption is permitted and the amendments may be applied using a modified prospective, modified retrospective or full retrospective transition method. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

ASU 2025-09 Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedge Accounting Improvements

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-09, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedge Accounting Improvements," which amends existing guidance to clarify and enhance the hedge accounting guidance in ASC Topic 815 and better align hedge accounting with the economics of an entity's risk management strategies. ASU 2025-09 is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2028. Early adoption is permitted and the amendments should be applied prospectively. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

ASU 2025-06 Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-06, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software," which modernizes the recognition and disclosure framework for internal-use software costs, removing all references to software development project stages and introducing a more judgment-based approach. ASU 2025-06 is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2029. Early adoption is permitted and the amendments may either be applied prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of the amendment, retrospectively to all prior periods presented, or using a modified transition approach. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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ASU 2025-05 Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-05, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) – Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets," providing all entities with a practical expedient when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under Topic 606. ASU 2025-05 is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and entities should apply the practical expedient, if elected, prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date. We are currently evaluating the impact of electing the practical expedient and the impact it may have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

ASU 2024-03 Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, "Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses," which requires disclosure in the notes to the financial statements of specified information about certain costs and expenses, including amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption, as well as a qualitative description of amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively. ASU No. 2024-03 also requires disclosure of the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual periods, an entity's definition of selling expenses. This ASU is applicable to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2028, and subsequent interim periods. Early adoption is permitted and the amendments may be either applied prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of the amendment or retrospectively to all prior periods presented. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

(b) Recently adopted accounting standards

ASU 2023-09 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures," which updates income tax disclosure requirements primarily by requiring specific categories and greater disaggregation within the rate reconciliation and disaggregation of income taxes paid. We adopted ASU No. 2023-09 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. The amendment was applied prospectively. See Note 12 – Income Taxes for disclosure within the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(4) Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

Components of selected captions in the consolidated balance sheets consisted of the following as of June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

Inventories	2026	2025
Raw materials	\$ 396,122	\$ 367,284
Work in progress	2,648	2,550
Finished goods	547,035	557,877
Total inventories	<u>\$ 945,805</u>	<u>\$ 927,711</u>
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2026	2025
Prepaid taxes	\$ 154,826	\$ 165,034
Prepaid inventories	27,178	48,245
Unbilled receivables, current	48,720	51,175
Other prepaid expenses and current assets	185,357	164,498
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>\$ 416,081</u>	<u>\$ 428,952</u>

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Property, plant and equipment	2026	2025
Machinery and equipment	\$ 477,870	\$ 441,906
Computer equipment and software	197,796	201,437
Furniture and fixtures	65,594	64,062
Vehicles and aircraft	21,016	21,209
Clinical, demonstration and rental equipment	121,718	121,125
Leasehold improvements	159,222	124,046
Land	53,569	51,682
Buildings	236,040	230,631
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	\$ 1,332,825	\$ 1,256,098
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(750,996)	(705,308)
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 581,829</u>	<u>\$ 550,790</u>

(5) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, net

Goodwill

For each of the years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, we have not recorded any goodwill impairments. Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill is comprised of the following for the year ended June 30, 2026 (in thousands):

	2026		
	Sleep and Breathing Health	Residential Care Software	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 883,578	\$ 2,163,102	\$ 3,046,680
Business acquisitions	213,994	6,968	220,962
Adjustment to fair values of preliminary purchase price allocations	1,971	—	1,971
Reclassification to assets held for sale ⁽¹⁾	—	(327,240)	(327,240)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(6,568)	(26,230)	(32,798)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ 1,092,975</u>	<u>\$ 1,816,600</u>	<u>\$ 2,909,575</u>

(1) As a result of the planned sale of the MatrixCare business, we allocated a portion of the Residential Care Software segment goodwill to assets held for sale. See Note 18 – Business Combinations and Divestitures for further information.

Other Intangible Assets

Other intangibles, net are comprised of the following as of June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Developed/core product technology	\$ 351,846	\$ 396,242
Accumulated amortization	(200,355)	(315,032)
Developed/core product technology, net	<u>151,491</u>	<u>81,210</u>
Customer relationships	345,160	475,541
Accumulated amortization	(146,589)	(189,050)
Customer relationships, net	<u>198,571</u>	<u>286,491</u>
Other intangibles	271,448	267,499
Accumulated amortization	(168,773)	(170,339)
Other intangibles, net	<u>102,675</u>	<u>97,160</u>
Total other intangibles, net	<u>\$ 452,737</u>	<u>\$ 464,861</u>

Intangible assets consist of developed/core product technology, trade names, non-compete agreements, customer relationships, and patents, and we amortize them over the estimated useful life of the assets, generally between two years and fifteen years. There are no expected residual values related to these intangible assets.

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Amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets for both the years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was \$77 million. Amortization expense related to patents, included in other intangibles, for the years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was \$11 million and \$8 million, respectively. Total estimated annual amortization expense for the years ending June 30, 2027 through June 30, 2031, is shown below (in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Estimated amortization expense	\$ 64,706	\$ 62,313	\$ 56,483	\$ 51,432	\$ 48,268

(6) Investments

Equity investments by measurement category as of June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 were as follows (in thousands):

Measurement category	2026	2025
Fair value	\$ 3,359	\$ 13,080
Measurement alternative	80,579	63,642
Equity method	76,801	76,178
Total	<u>\$ 160,739</u>	<u>\$ 152,900</u>

The following table shows a reconciliation of the changes in our equity investments for the year ended June 30, 2026 (in thousands):

	Non-marketable securities	Marketable securities	Equity method investments	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 63,642	\$ 13,080	\$ 76,178	\$ 152,900
Additions to investments	27,017	1,000	519	28,536
Observable price adjustments on non-marketable equity securities	3,116	—	—	3,116
Impairment of investments	(7,409)	—	—	(7,409)
Proceeds from exits of investments	(2,752)	—	—	(2,752)
Acquisition of controlling interest in previously held investment	(3,000)	—	—	(3,000)
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable equity securities	—	(10,721)	—	(10,721)
Gain (loss) attributable to equity method investments	—	—	6,955	6,955
Dividends received	—	—	(4,573)	(4,573)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(35)	—	(2,278)	(2,313)
Carrying value at the end of the period	<u>\$ 80,579</u>	<u>\$ 3,359</u>	<u>\$ 76,801</u>	<u>\$ 160,739</u>

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The following table shows a reconciliation of the changes in our equity investments for the year ended June 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	Non-marketable securities	Marketable securities	Equity method investments	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 73,739	\$ 12,026	\$ 65,462	\$ 151,227
Additions to investments	5,778	—	638	6,416
Impairment of investments	(11,742)	—	—	(11,742)
Realized gains (losses) on marketable and non-marketable equity securities	389	—	—	389
Proceeds from exits of investments	(4,628)	—	—	(4,628)
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable equity securities	—	1,054	—	1,054
Gain (loss) attributable to equity method investments	—	—	3,644	3,644
Foreign currency translation adjustments	106	—	6,434	6,540
Carrying value at the end of the period	\$ 63,642	\$ 13,080	\$ 76,178	\$ 152,900

Net unrealized gains and losses recognized in the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 for equity investments in non-marketable and marketable securities still held as of those respective dates were a loss of \$15 million, a loss of \$11 million, and a loss of \$4 million, respectively.

(7) Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 consist of the following (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Product warranties	\$ 39,710	\$ 37,230
Field safety notification expenses	45,657	4,813
Consulting and professional fees	42,054	40,297
Value added taxes and other taxes due	40,566	35,584
Employee related costs	247,944	235,450
Promotional and marketing	14,804	9,391
Foreign currency hedging instruments	16,642	2,695
Accrued interest	8,654	8,642
Logistics and occupancy costs	22,610	13,982
Inventory in transit	5,541	6,063
Other	10,739	8,106
Total accrued expenses	\$ 494,921	\$ 402,253

(8) Debt

Debt at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 consists of the following (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Short-term debt	\$ 260,000	\$ 10,000
Deferred borrowing costs	(50)	(100)
Short-term debt, net	\$ 259,950	\$ 9,900
Long-term debt	\$ 400,000	\$ 660,000
Deferred borrowing costs	(585)	(1,608)
Long-term debt, net	\$ 399,415	\$ 658,392
Total debt	\$ 659,365	\$ 668,292

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Credit Facility

On June 29, 2022, we entered into a second amended and restated credit agreement, or the Revolving Credit Agreement, as borrower, with lenders MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, joint lead arranger, sole book runner, swing line lender and letter of credit issuer, Westpac Banking Corporation, as syndication agent and joint lead arranger, HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as syndication agent and joint lead arranger, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as documentation agent. The Revolving Credit Agreement, among other things, provided a senior unsecured revolving credit facility of \$1,500 million, with an uncommitted option to increase the revolving credit facility by an additional amount equal to the greater of \$1,000 million or 1.0 times the EBITDA (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement) for the trailing twelve-month measurement period. The Revolving Credit Agreement amends and restates that certain Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 17, 2018, among Resmed, MUFG Union Bank, N.A., Westpac Banking Corporation and the lenders party thereto.

Additionally, on June 29, 2022, ResMed Pty Limited entered into a Second Amendment to the Syndicated Facility Agreement and First Amendment to Unconditional Guaranty Agreement, or the Term Credit Agreement, as borrower, with lenders MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, joint lead arranger and joint book runner, and Westpac Banking Corporation, as syndication agent, joint lead arranger and joint book runner, which amends that certain Syndicated Facility Agreement dated as of April 17, 2018. The Term Credit Agreement, among other things, provides ResMed Pty Limited a senior unsecured term credit facility of \$200 million.

Our obligations under the Revolving Credit Agreement are guaranteed by certain of our direct and indirect U.S. subsidiaries, and ResMed Pty Limited's obligations under the Term Credit Agreement are guaranteed by us and certain of our direct and indirect U.S. subsidiaries. The Revolving Credit Agreement and Term Credit Agreement contain customary covenants, including, in each case, a financial covenant that requires that we maintain a maximum leverage ratio of funded debt to EBITDA (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement and Term Credit Agreement, as applicable). The entire principal amounts of the revolving credit facility and term credit facility, and, in each case, any accrued but unpaid interest may be declared immediately due and payable if an event of default occurs, as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement and the Term Credit Agreement, as applicable. Events of default under the Revolving Credit Agreement and the Term Credit Agreement include, in each case, failure to make payments when due, the occurrence of a default in the performance of any covenants in the respective agreements or related documents, or certain changes of control of us, or the respective guarantors of the obligations borrowed under the Revolving Credit Agreement and Term Credit Agreement.

The Revolving Credit Agreement and Term Credit Agreement each terminate on June 29, 2027, when all unpaid principal and interest under the loans must be repaid. Amounts borrowed under the Term Credit Agreement will also amortize on a semi-annual basis, with a \$5 million principal payment required on each such semi-annual amortization date. The outstanding principal amounts will bear interest at a rate equal to the Adjusted Term SOFR (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement) plus 0.75% to 1.50% (depending on the then-applicable leverage ratio) or the Base Rate (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement and the Term Credit Agreement, as applicable) plus 0.0% to 0.50% (depending on the then-applicable leverage ratio). At June 30, 2026, the interest rate that was being charged on the outstanding principal amounts was 4.58%. An applicable commitment fee of 0.075% to 0.150% (depending on the then-applicable leverage ratio) applies on the unused portion of the revolving credit facility. As of June 30, 2026, we had \$1,500 million available for draw down under the revolving credit facility.

We are required to disclose the fair value of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate the value, even though these instruments are not recognized at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets. As the Revolving Credit and Term Credit Agreements' interest rate is calculated as Adjusted Term SOFR plus the spreads described above, its carrying amount is equivalent to its fair value as at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, which was \$160 million and \$170 million, respectively.

Senior Notes

On July 10, 2019, we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with the purchasers to that agreement, in connection with the issuance and sale of \$250 million principal amount of our 3.24% senior notes due July 10, 2026, and \$250 million principal amount of our 3.45% senior notes due July 10, 2029, collectively referred to as the Senior Notes. Our obligations under the Note Purchase Agreement and the Senior Notes are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by certain of our

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direct and indirect U.S. subsidiaries. The net proceeds from this transaction were used to pay down borrowings on our Revolving Credit Agreement.

Under the terms of the Note Purchase Agreement, we agreed to customary covenants including with respect to our corporate existence, transactions with affiliates, and mergers and other extraordinary transactions. We also agreed that, subject to limited exceptions, we will maintain a ratio of consolidated funded debt to consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Note Purchase Agreement) of no more than 3.50 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, and will not at any time permit the amount of all priority secured and unsecured debt of us and our subsidiaries to exceed 10.0% of our consolidated tangible assets, determined as of the end of our most recently ended fiscal quarter. This ratio is calculated at the end of each reporting period for which the Note Purchase Agreement requires us to deliver financial statements, using the results of the 12 consecutive month period ending with such reporting period.

We are required to disclose the fair value of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate the value, even though these instruments are not recognized at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets. As of June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, the Senior Notes had a carrying amount of \$500 million, excluding deferred borrowing costs, and an estimated fair value of \$484 million and \$480 million, respectively. Quoted market prices in active markets for identical liabilities based inputs (Level 2) were used to estimate fair value.

At June 30, 2026, we were in compliance with our debt covenants and there was \$660 million outstanding under the Revolving Credit Agreement, Term Credit Agreement and Senior Notes.

On July 10, 2026, the 3.24% senior notes with a principal balance of \$250 million matured and were repaid in full.

(9) Leases

(a) Leases where Resmed is the Lessee

We determine whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception. Right of use, or ROU, assets represent our right to use an underlying asset during the lease term, and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognized at lease commencement based upon the estimated present value of unpaid lease payments over the lease term. We use our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at lease commencement in determining the present value of unpaid lease payments. ROU assets also include any lease payments made at or before lease commencement and any initial direct costs incurred and exclude any lease incentives received.

We determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of the lease and may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. Leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recognized on the balance sheet. Some of our leases include variable lease payments that are based on costs incurred or actual usage or adjusted periodically based on an index or a rate. Our leases do not contain any residual value guarantees and we do not account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. We lease certain office space, warehouses and distribution centers, manufacturing facilities, vehicles, and equipment with remaining lease terms ranging from less than 1 year to 16 years, some of which include options to extend or terminate the leases.

Operating lease costs for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 were \$45 million, \$39 million and \$41 million, respectively. Short-term and variable lease costs were not material for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024.

Future lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as of June 30, 2026 are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Thereafter
Minimum lease payments	\$ 197,078	\$ 34,884	\$ 25,533	\$ 22,898	\$ 19,895	\$ 18,182	\$ 75,686
Less: imputed interest	(30,524)						
Total lease liabilities	\$ 166,554						

As of June 30, 2026, future operating lease commitments for leases that have not yet commenced were \$36 million.

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The supplemental information related to operating leases for the years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was as follows (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Weighted-average inputs:		
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)	7.9	8.3
Weighted-average discount rate	3.9 %	3.7 %
Cash flow information:		
Operating cash flows paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 41,278	\$ 35,732
Right of use assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	\$ 26,106	\$ 33,638

(b) Leases where Resmed is the Lessor

We lease sleep and respiratory medical devices to customers primarily to comply with local health insurer requirements in certain foreign geographies. Device rental contracts are classified as operating leases, and contract terms vary by customer and include options to terminate or extend the contract. When lease contracts also include the sale of masks and accessories, we allocate contract consideration to those items on a relative standalone price basis and recognize revenue when control transfers to the customer. Operating lease revenue was \$103 million, \$99 million and \$93 million for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(10) Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock. On February 21, 2014, our board of directors approved a new share repurchase program, authorizing us to acquire up to an aggregate of 20 million shares of our common stock. The program allows us to repurchase shares of our common stock from time to time for cash in the open market, or in negotiated or block transactions, as market and business conditions warrant and subject to applicable legal requirements. The 20 million shares the program authorizes us to purchase are in addition to the shares we repurchased on or before February 21, 2014 under our previous programs. There is no expiration date for this program, and the program may be accelerated, suspended, delayed or discontinued at any time at the discretion of our board of directors. All share repurchases since February 21, 2014 have been executed in accordance with this program.

During fiscal year 2026, we repurchased approximately 2.9 million shares at a cost of \$705 million, including commissions and other incremental transaction costs. During fiscal year 2025, we repurchased approximately 1.3 million shares at a cost of \$300 million. As of June 30, 2026, we have repurchased a total of approximately 46.8 million shares at a cost of \$2.8 billion. 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. At June 30, 2026, approximately 7.9 million additional shares can be repurchased under the approved share repurchase program.

Preferred Stock. In April 1997, our board of directors authorized 2 million shares of \$0.01 par value preferred stock. No such shares were issued or outstanding at June 30, 2026.

Stock Options and Restricted Stock Units. We have granted stock options, restricted stock units, or RSUs, and performance restricted stock units, or PRSUs, to personnel, including officers and directors, in accordance with the ResMed Inc. 2009 Incentive Award Plan, as amended and restated, or the 2009 Plan. Options and restricted stock units vest over one year to four years and the options have expiration dates of seven years from the date of grant. We have granted the options with an exercise price equal to the market value as determined at the date of grant. We have granted PRSUs that are subject to market conditions, with the ultimate realizable number of PRSUs dependent on both absolute and relative total stockholder return over a period of three years. The maximum amounts to be issued under the awards range from 200% to 225% of the original grant. We have also granted PRSUs that are subject to a performance condition based on meeting threshold levels of profitability measured by our actual adjusted earnings compared to board approved targeted levels of earnings.

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At the annual meeting of our stockholders in November 2025, our stockholders approved an amendment and restatement to the 2009 Plan to increase the number of shares of common stock that may be issued or transferred pursuant to awards under the 2009 Plan by 2.4 million. The amendment and restatement authorizes the grant of incentive stock options and extends the term of the 2009 Plan indefinitely, unless otherwise amended.

The maximum number of shares of our common stock authorized for issuance under the 2009 Plan is 53.5 million. The number of securities remaining available for future issuance under the 2009 Plan at June 30, 2026 is 11.9 million. The number of shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2009 Plan will be reduced by (i) 2.8 shares for each one share of common stock delivered in settlement of any “full-value award,” which is any award other than a stock option, stock appreciation right or other award for which the holder pays a purchase price and (ii) one share for each share of common stock delivered in settlement of all other awards. The maximum number of shares, which may be subject to awards granted under the 2009 Plan to any individual during any calendar year, may not exceed 3 million shares of our common stock (except in a participant’s initial year of hiring up to 4.5 million shares of our common stock may be granted). The maximum award amount which may be granted under the 2009 Plan to a non-employee director in a calendar year, which when taken together with any other cash fees earned for services as a non-employee director during the calendar year, has a total value of \$0.7 million, or \$1.2 million in the case of a non-employee director who is also serving as chairman of our board of directors. In addition, the payment of dividends or dividend equivalents on unvested awards, including time-based restricted stock, deferred stock and stock payment, is prohibited under the 2009 Plan.

In certain regions, shares are withheld on behalf of employees to satisfy statutory tax withholding requirements upon exercise or vesting of awards. The number of shares withheld is based upon the closing price of our common stock on the trading day of the applicable settlement date. The remaining shares are delivered to the recipient as shares of our common stock. The amount remitted to the tax authorities for the employees’ tax obligation is reflected as a financing activity on our consolidated statements of cash flows. Shares withheld by us as a result of the net settlement are not considered issued and outstanding and are added to the shares available for future issuance under the 2009 Plan.

The total fair value of RSUs that vested during the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, was \$58 million, \$45 million and \$38 million, respectively.

The total fair value of PRSUs that vested during the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, was \$17 million, \$10 million, and \$13 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the activity of RSUs and PRSUs during year ended June 30, 2026 (in thousands, except years and per share amounts):

	Restricted Stock Units	Performance Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years	
			Restricted Stock Units	Performance Restricted Stock Units	Restricted Stock Units	Performance Restricted Stock Units
Outstanding at beginning of period	833	342	\$ 201.05	\$ 213.28	1.5	1.5
Granted	405	85	238.15	247.57		
Vested*	(286)	(80)	202.61	213.08		
Forfeited	(83)	(30)	202.54	211.33		
Outstanding at end of period	869	317	\$ 217.66	\$ 220.43	1.4	1.5

* Includes approximately 62 thousand RSUs and 28 thousand PRSUs netted for tax.

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The following table summarizes option activity during the year ended June 30, 2026 (in thousands, except years and per share amounts):

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years
Outstanding at beginning of period	517	\$ 175.61	2.7
Granted	36	250.52	
Exercised*	(205)	136.82	
Forfeited	(2)	224.58	
Outstanding at end of period	346	\$ 206.02	3.2
Options exercisable at end of period	265	\$ 201.27	2.4
Options vested and expected to vest at end of period	342	\$ 205.65	3.1

* Includes approximately 8 thousand shares netted for tax.

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024, was \$25 million, \$38 million and \$18 million, respectively. As at June 30, 2026, the aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding, exercisable, and vested and expected to vest were \$6 million, \$5 million and \$6 million respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or the ESPP. Under the ESPP, we offer participants the right to purchase shares of our common stock at a discount during successive offering periods. Each offering period under the ESPP will be for a period of time determined by the board of directors' compensation committee of no less than 3 months and no more than 27 months. The purchase price for our common stock under the ESPP will be the lower of 85% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant or 85% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of purchase. An individual participant cannot subscribe for more than \$25,000 in common stock during any calendar year. At the annual meeting of our stockholders in November 2025, our stockholders approved an amendment and restatement to the ESPP to increase the number of shares of common stock that may be issued or transferred pursuant to awards under the ESPP by 3.0 million shares. At June 30, 2026, the number of shares remaining available for future issuance under the ESPP is 3.5 million shares.

During years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, we issued approximately 254,000, 226,000 and 323,000 shares to our employees in two offerings and we recognized \$11 million, \$12 million and \$11 million, respectively, of stock compensation expense associated with the ESPP.

Stock-based Employee Compensation. We measure the compensation expense of all stock-based awards at fair value on the grant date. We estimate the fair value of stock options and purchase rights granted under the ESPP using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The fair values of RSUs and PRSUs subject to performance conditions are equal to the market value of the underlying shares as determined at the grant date less the fair value of dividends that holders are not entitled to during the vesting period. The fair value of PRSUs that are subject to market conditions is measured using a Monte-Carlo simulation valuation model. We recognize the fair value as compensation expense using the straight-line method over the service period for awards expected to vest.

For the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, we estimated the fair value of PRSUs that are measured using a Monte-Carlo simulation valuation model, stock options granted under our stock option plans and purchase rights granted under the ESPP using the assumptions in the following tables. The risk-free interest rate is estimated using the U.S. Treasury yield curve and is based on the term of the award. The expected term of awards is estimated from the vesting period of the award, as well as historical exercise behavior, and represents the period of time the awards granted are expected to be outstanding. Expected volatility is estimated based upon the historical volatility of Resmed stock.

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	2026	2025	2024
Performance restricted stock units			
Weighted average grant date fair value	\$263.31	\$272.47	\$168.14
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	3.63%	4.23%	4.50%
Expected life in years	3 - 4	3 - 4	3 - 4
Dividend yield ⁽¹⁾	0.93% - 1.29%	0.88%	1.29%
Expected volatility	32% - 33%	32% - 34%	31% - 36%
Average peer volatility ⁽²⁾	30%	31%	31%
Average peer correlation coefficient ⁽³⁾	0.4316	0.5189	0.5385
Stock options:			
Weighted average grant date fair value	\$97.63	\$88.54	\$50.48
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	3.80%	4.17%	4.44%
Expected life in years	7.0	4.9	4.9
Dividend yield	0.96%	0.85%	1.29%
Expected volatility	35%	37%	36%
ESPP purchase rights:			
Weighted average grant date fair value	\$52.87	\$59.55	\$47.40
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	3.9%	4.7%	5.4%
Expected life in years	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dividend yield	0.90% - 1.29%	0.87% - 0.90%	0.75% - 1.30%
Expected volatility	19% - 34%	34% - 39%	27% - 40%

(1) The dividend yield used to project the value of the stock delivered to the holder is based on historical dividends and the expectation of future dividend payouts. Total stockholder return is determined assuming the reinvestment of dividends over the performance period, which is mathematically equivalent to a 0% dividend yield.

(2) The correlation coefficients are based upon the stock price data used to estimate the volatility assumptions.

(3) The average peer volatility is estimated based upon the historical volatility of each peer company.

The following table summarizes total stock-based compensation costs incurred and the associated tax benefit recognized during the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2026	2025	2024
Cost of sales	\$ 10,121	\$ 8,945	\$ 7,563
Research and development expenses	22,042	18,128	14,472
Selling, general and administrative expenses	72,185	64,588	58,149
Stock-based compensation costs	104,348	91,661	80,184
Tax benefit	(23,127)	(21,833)	(15,053)
Stock-based compensation costs, net of tax benefit	\$ 81,221	\$ 69,828	\$ 65,131

At June 30, 2026, there was \$177 million in unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested stock-based compensation arrangements. This is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

(11) Earnings Per Share

We compute basic earnings per share by dividing the net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. For purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share, the denominator includes both the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding and the number of dilutive common stock equivalents such as stock options and restricted stock units. The weighted average number of outstanding stock options and restricted stock units not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share were 96,152, 154,567 and 603,859 for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

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Basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 are calculated as follows (in thousands except per share data):

	2026	2025	2024
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 1,523,293	\$ 1,400,723	\$ 1,020,951
Denominator:			
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	145,523	146,716	147,021
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options and restricted stock units	531	624	529
Diluted weighted average shares	146,054	147,340	147,550
Basic earnings per share	\$ 10.47	\$ 9.55	\$ 6.94
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 10.43	\$ 9.51	\$ 6.92

(12) Income Taxes

Income taxes paid (net of refunds received) for the year ended June 30, 2026 were as follows (in thousands):

	2026
Federal	\$ 34,313
State	22,215
Foreign:	
Australia	226,485
Singapore	43,791
All other jurisdictions	30,363
Total	\$ 357,167

Income before income taxes for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, was taxed under the following jurisdictions (in thousands):

	2026	2025	2024
U.S.	\$ 597,342	\$ 359,741	\$ 181,107
Non-U.S.	1,322,074	1,317,825	1,083,691
Income before income taxes	\$ 1,919,416	\$ 1,677,566	\$ 1,264,798

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

	2026	2025	2024
Current:			
Federal	\$ 40,604	\$ 19,744	\$ 57,103
State	20,213	19,919	17,250
Non-U.S.	331,425	298,170	219,372
Current income tax expense	392,242	337,833	293,725
Deferred:			
Federal	43,459	(5,701)	(22,915)
State	(412)	(1,231)	(4,632)
Non-U.S.	(39,166)	(54,058)	(22,331)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	3,881	(60,990)	(49,878)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 396,123	\$ 276,843	\$ 243,847

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The provision for income taxes differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, to pretax income as a result of the following (in thousands):

	2026	
	Amount	Percent
Taxes Computed at statutory U.S. Rate	\$ 403,077	21.00 %
United States		
State income taxes, net of U.S. tax benefit	19,801	1.03
Research & development tax Credits	(9,668)	(0.50)
Change in valuation allowance	11,006	0.57
Other	(2,582)	(0.13)
Australia		
Effect of non-U.S. tax rates	54,889	2.86
Research & development tax credits	(17,158)	(0.89)
Other	1,219	0.06
Singapore		
Effect of non-U.S. tax rates	(148,053)	(7.71)
Global minimum tax	63,618	3.31
Other	15,672	0.82
Other Foreign Jurisdictions	4,302	0.22
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 396,123</u>	<u>20.64 %</u>

	2025	2024
Taxes computed at statutory U.S. rate	\$ 352,289	\$ 265,608
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
State income taxes, net of U.S. tax benefit	15,590	8,609
Research and development credit	(28,859)	(27,786)
Change in valuation allowance	20,644	849
Effect of non-U.S. tax rates	(12,225)	(15,838)
Foreign tax credits	(3,896)	(8,293)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,735	4,875
Cessation of business	(35,847)	—
Net refunds for prior tax years	(29,976)	—
Other	(2,612)	15,823
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 276,843</u>	<u>\$ 243,847</u>

We reported net deferred tax assets and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, as follows (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Non-current deferred tax asset ⁽¹⁾	\$ 333,171	\$ 253,119
Non-current deferred tax liability	(64,640)	(77,682)
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 268,531</u>	<u>\$ 175,437</u>

(1) As a result of the planned sale of the MatrixCare business, we allocated a portion of the Residential Care Software segment non-current deferred tax assets to assets held for sale. See Note 18 – Business Combinations and Divestitures for further information.

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The components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, are as follows (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Deferred tax assets:		
Employee liabilities	\$ 38,979	\$ 37,189
Tax credit carry overs	2,997	1,577
Inventories	24,095	20,523
Provision for warranties	19,906	5,997
Provision for doubtful debts	7,727	4,942
Net operating loss carryforwards	36,445	14,408
Capital loss carryover	38,222	27,454
Stock-based compensation expense	13,081	12,752
Deferred revenue	33,412	31,289
Research and development capitalization	97,987	132,043
Lease liabilities	19,556	21,138
Hedging contracts	185,011	94,626
Property, plant and equipment	4,519	—
State income taxes	4,080	2,883
Other	26,565	18,527
	552,582	425,348
Less valuation allowance	(41,118)	(30,072)
Deferred tax assets	511,464	395,276
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill and other intangibles	(226,558)	(196,698)
Right of use assets	(16,375)	(18,491)
Property, plant and equipment	—	(4,650)
Deferred tax liabilities	(242,933)	(219,839)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 268,531	\$ 175,437

As of June 30, 2026, we had \$26 million of U.S. federal and state net operating loss carryforwards and \$10 million of non-U.S. net operating loss carryforwards, which expire in various years beginning in 2027 or carry forward indefinitely.

The valuation allowance at June 30, 2026 primarily relates to a provision for uncertainty of the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards of \$1 million and a capital loss of \$40 million. We believe that it is more likely than not that the benefits of deferred tax assets, net of any valuation allowance, will be realized.

A substantial portion of our manufacturing operations and administrative functions in Singapore operate under certain tax holidays and incentive programs that will expire in whole or in part at various dates through June 30, 2030. The end of certain tax holidays may be extended if specific conditions are met. The net impact of these tax holidays and incentive programs increased our net income by \$37 million (\$0.26 per diluted share) for the year ended June 30, 2026, \$67 million (\$0.46 per diluted share) for the year ended June 30, 2025, and \$50 million (\$0.34 per diluted share) for the year ended June 30, 2024. The change in impact of these tax holidays and incentives in the year ended June 30, 2026, relates to the enactment of Pillar Two minimum tax legislation in Singapore.

As a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, or the TCJA, we have treated all non-U.S. historical earnings as taxable. Therefore, future repatriation of cash held by our non-U.S. subsidiaries will generally not be subject to U.S. federal tax if repatriated. In the event our non-U.S. earnings had not been permanently reinvested, approximately \$5 million in U.S. state deferred taxes would have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The TCJA also introduced U.S. taxation on certain global intangible low-taxed income, or GILTI. We have elected to account for tax expense attributable to GILTI tax as a period cost when incurred.

In accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, we recognize a tax benefit in the financial statements for an uncertain tax position only if management's assessment is that the position is "more likely than not" (that is, a likelihood greater than 50

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percent) to be allowed by the tax jurisdiction based solely on the technical merits of the position. The term “tax position” refers to a position in a previously filed tax return or a position expected to be taken in a future tax return that is reflected in measuring current or deferred income tax assets and liabilities for annual periods. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the income tax expense line in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. Accrued interest and penalties are included within the related tax liability line in the consolidated balance sheets. Based on all known facts and circumstances and current tax law, we believe the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits on June 30, 2026 is not material to our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows, and if recognized, would not have a material impact on our effective tax rate.

Our income tax returns are based on calculations and assumptions subject to audit by various tax authorities. In addition, the calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. We regularly assess the potential outcomes of examinations by tax authorities in determining the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. We are currently under audit by the ATO for the 2018 tax year. If any ongoing tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with management’s expectations, the result could be a material adjustment to our past or future taxable income, tax payable or deferred tax assets, and may require us to pay penalties and interest that could materially adversely affect our financial results.

Tax years 2018 to 2025 remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions in which we are subject to tax.

(13) Segment Information

We have two operating segments, which are the Sleep and Breathing Health segment and the Residential Care Software segment. The identification of operating segments is based on our internal organizational structure and the information regularly reviewed by our Chief Executive Officer, who is our Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Our CODM evaluates segment performance and makes resource allocation decisions based on net revenue and net operating profit. Impacts to segment net operating profit are referenced by our CODM when deciding to enter new markets, launch new products, reinvest profits, acquire or otherwise invest in other companies, and for monitoring actual results against forecasts. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Segment net sales and segment net operating profit do not include inter-segment profits and revenue is allocated to a geographic area based on where the products are shipped to or where the services are performed.

Certain items are maintained at the corporate level and are not allocated to the segments. The non-allocated items include corporate headquarters costs, stock-based compensation, amortization expense from acquired intangibles, restructuring expenses, field safety notification expenses, acquisition and portfolio review related expenses, net interest expense (income), gains and losses attributable to equity method investments, gains and losses on equity investments, including gains associated with the fair value of previously held equity investments, and other, net. We neither discretely allocate assets to our operating segments, nor does our CODM evaluate the operating segments using discrete asset information.

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The table below presents a reconciliation of net revenues, significant expenses, net operating profit and depreciation and amortization by reportable segments for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2026	2025	2024
Net revenue by segment			
Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 4,977,630	\$ 4,504,890	\$ 4,101,172
Residential Care Software	675,813	641,437	584,125
Total	<u>\$ 5,653,443</u>	<u>\$ 5,146,327</u>	<u>\$ 4,685,297</u>
Significant segment expenses			
<u>Cost of sales</u>			
Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 1,953,178	\$ 1,852,574	\$ 1,782,023
Residential Care Software	207,318	195,043	190,186
Total	<u>\$ 2,160,496</u>	<u>\$ 2,047,617</u>	<u>\$ 1,972,209</u>
<u>Research and development</u>			
Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 228,152	\$ 196,340	\$ 186,461
Residential Care Software	103,539	97,959	95,490
Total	<u>\$ 331,691</u>	<u>\$ 294,299</u>	<u>\$ 281,951</u>
<u>Selling, general, and administrative</u>			
Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 591,802	\$ 491,591	\$ 451,334
Residential Care Software ⁽¹⁾	147,225	143,435	143,999
Total	<u>\$ 739,027</u>	<u>\$ 635,026</u>	<u>\$ 595,333</u>
Net operating profit by segment			
Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 2,204,498	\$ 1,964,385	\$ 1,681,354
Residential Care Software	217,731	205,000	154,450
Total	<u>\$ 2,422,229</u>	<u>\$ 2,169,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,835,804</u>
Reconciling items			
Corporate costs	\$ 383,153	\$ 406,114	\$ 357,937
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	77,245	77,389	79,484
Restructuring expenses	21,745	—	64,228
Masks with magnets field safety notification expenses ⁽²⁾	—	(1,512)	6,351
Astral field safety notification expenses ⁽³⁾	41,885	—	7,911
Acquisition and portfolio review related expenses	11,486	2,031	—
Interest (income) expense, net	(49,914)	(4,114)	45,708
(Gain) loss attributable to equity method investments	(6,955)	(3,644)	1,848
(Gain) loss on equity investments	15,014	10,299	4,045
Other, net	9,154	5,256	3,494
Income before income taxes	<u>\$ 1,919,416</u>	<u>\$ 1,677,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,264,798</u>
Depreciation and amortization by segment			
Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 112,224	\$ 110,543	\$ 86,070
Residential Care Software	10,794	9,467	10,241
Amortization of acquired intangible assets and corporate assets	78,324	78,463	80,559
Total	<u>\$ 201,342</u>	<u>\$ 198,473</u>	<u>\$ 176,870</u>

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- (1) During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2024, we recorded \$3 million and \$4 million of operating lease right-of-use asset impairments within our Residential Care Software segment, respectively. The impairments related to leases for office space and were recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (2) The masks with magnets field safety notification expenses relate to estimated costs to provide alternative masks to patients in response to updated contraindications for use of masks that incorporate magnets.
- (3) The Astral field safety notification expenses relate to estimated costs associated with the replacement a certain component in some of our Astral devices.

The following table summarizes our net revenue disaggregated by segment, product and region for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2026	2025	2024
Americas ^(A)			
Devices	\$ 1,767,741	\$ 1,654,413	\$ 1,522,758
Masks and other	1,513,283	1,343,101	1,199,798
Total Americas ^(A)	\$ 3,281,024	\$ 2,997,514	\$ 2,722,556
Rest of World ^(A)			
Devices	\$ 1,124,487	\$ 1,010,760	\$ 921,253
Masks and other	572,119	496,616	457,363
Total Rest of World ^(A)	\$ 1,696,606	\$ 1,507,376	\$ 1,378,616
Global revenue			
Devices	\$ 2,892,228	\$ 2,665,173	\$ 2,444,011
Masks and other	2,085,402	1,839,717	1,657,161
Total Sleep and Breathing Health	\$ 4,977,630	\$ 4,504,890	\$ 4,101,172
Residential Care Software	675,813	641,437	584,125
Total	\$ 5,653,443	\$ 5,146,327	\$ 4,685,297

(A) Historically we have presented our geographical split of revenue as “U.S., Canada, and Latin America” and “Combined Europe, Asia, and other markets”. Effective this quarter, this presentation has been renamed to Americas (formerly U.S., Canada, and Latin America) and Rest of World (formerly Combined Europe, Asia, and other markets). The methodology for attributing revenue to these geographies remains unchanged. Revenue from prior periods is consistent and comparable to previous reporting.

Revenue information by geographic area for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 is summarized below (in thousands):

	2026	2025	2024
United States	\$ 3,562,024	\$ 3,285,581	\$ 2,980,053
Rest of the World	2,091,419	1,860,746	1,705,244
Total	\$ 5,653,443	\$ 5,146,327	\$ 4,685,297

Long-lived assets of geographic areas are those assets used in our operations in each geographical area, and excludes goodwill, other intangible assets, and deferred tax assets. Long-lived assets by geographic area as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 is summarized below (in thousands):

	2026	2025
United States	\$ 246,602	\$ 240,326
Australia	121,377	135,327
Singapore	57,695	25,409
Rest of the World	309,322	317,225
Total	\$ 734,996	\$ 718,287

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(14) Employee Retirement Plans

We contribute to a number of employee retirement plans for the benefit of our employees. Details of the main plans are as follows:

Australia We contribute to defined contribution plans for each employee resident in Australia at the rate of approximately 12.0% of salaries. Employees may contribute additional funds to the plans. All Australian employees, after serving a qualifying period, are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death. Our total contributions to the plans for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, were \$18 million, \$16 million and \$15 million, respectively.

United States We sponsor a defined contribution plan available to substantially all domestic employees. Company contributions to this plan are based on a percentage of employee contributions to a maximum of 4.0% of the employee's eligible compensation, subject to the annual IRS limit. Our total contributions to the plan were \$14 million, \$13 million and \$14 million in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Singapore We sponsor a defined contribution plan available to all domestic employees. Company contributions to this plan are based on a percentage of employee contributions to a maximum of 17.0% of the employee's salary. Our total contributions to the plan were \$5 million, \$4 million and \$4 million in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(15) Legal Actions, Contingencies and Commitments

Litigation

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 outcome will not, individually or in aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

On June 16, 2022, Cleveland Medical Devices Inc., or Cleveland Medical, filed suit for patent infringement against Resmed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, case no. 1:22-cv-00794. Cleveland Medical asserts that numerous Resmed connected devices, when combined with certain Resmed data platforms and/or software, including AirView and ResScan, infringe one or more of seven Cleveland Medical patents, including U.S. Patent Nos. 10,076,269; 10,426,399; 10,925,535; 11,064,937; 10,028,698; 11,202,603; and 11,234,637. We moved to dismiss the action because Cleveland Medical sued the wrong Resmed entity, and to dismiss the indirect and willful infringement allegations by Cleveland Medical. On October 2, 2023, the court granted a portion of the motion, dismissing all Cleveland Medical claims for indirect and willful infringement, and denied the rest of the motion. On March 22, 2023, ResMed Corp. filed a petition with the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, or PTAB, of the Patent and Trademark Office seeking review of the validity of U.S. Patent No. 10,076,269. On June 21, 2024, the District Court of Delaware granted Resmed's motion to stay the case until the PTAB issues its final written decision in the IPR proceeding. On May 2, 2025, the PTAB issued its decision finding all claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,076,269 unpatentable. On August 27, 2025, Cleveland Medical appealed the PTAB's ruling on U.S. Patent No. 10,076,269 to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The appeal is pending.

On March 20, 2023, ResMed Corp. filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, case no. 23-cv-00500-TWR-JLB, seeking a declaration that it does not infringe U.S. Patent No. 11,602,284 issued to Cleveland Medical. In November 2023, the case was transferred to the Northern District of Ohio. Cleveland Medical answered the complaint and filed a counterclaim asserting that ResMed Corp. infringes three additional patents, U.S. Patent Nos. 11,375,921; 11,690,512; and 11,786,680. On April 9, 2024, Cleveland Medical asserted infringement of two additional patents, U.S. Patent Nos. 11,857,333 and 11,872,029.

On October 11, 2024, ResMed Corp. filed a request for ex parte reexamination of U.S. Patent No. 11,375,921, and on November 15, 2024, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or the Patent Office, ordered reexamination of the patent. On October 17, 2024, ResMed Corp. filed a request for ex parte reexamination of U.S. Patent No. 11,786,680, and on December 3, 2024, the Patent Office ordered reexamination of that patent. Between November 15, 2024, and January 10, 2025, ResMed Corp. filed petitions with the PTAB seeking Inter Partes Review of the validity of all six patents asserted. On March 7, 2025, the District Court granted ResMed Corp.'s motion to stay the case pending the conclusion of all Patent Office proceedings. On June 10, 2025, the PTAB denied institution of Inter Partes Review directed to U.S. Patent No. 11,602,284. In May and June 2026, the PTAB issued decisions finding the challenged claims of U.S. Patent Nos.

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11,375,921, 11,690,512, 11,786,680 and 11,872,029 patentable, while finding the challenged claim of U.S. Patent No. 11,857,333 unpatentable. Both parties are seeking review of the decisions adverse to them.

On November 5, 2025, Cleveland Medical filed suit for patent infringement against Resmed Inc. in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, case no. 1:25-cv-1351. Cleveland Medical asserts that the ApneaLink Air device, in combination with the AirView Cloud Platform and ApneaLink software, and the Phillips Respironics' Alice NightOne device, in combination with our subsidiary VirtuOx's software platform Sleepifi, infringe one or more of six Cleveland Medical patents, including U.S. Patent Nos. 10,426,399; 10,925,535; 11,064,937; 10,028,698; 11,202,603; and 11,234,637. The complaint is centered on VirtuOx's use and sales of the above-listed accused products. On January 15, 2026, we filed a motion to dismiss the new Delaware action. On April 24, 2026 Resmed Inc. filed a request for ex parte reexamination of U.S. Patent No. 11,064,937, and on June 3, 2026, the Patent Office ordered reexamination of the patent. On June 18, 2026, we moved to stay the new Delaware case pending resolution of the motion to dismiss. Both motions remain pending before the court.

On October 9, 2025, Fractus, S.A., or Fractus, filed suit for patent infringement against ResMed Corp. and ResMed Inc. in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, case no. 3:25-cv-02680. Fractus asserts that Resmed's AirSense 10, AirSense 11, AirCurve 10 and AirCurve 11, as well as the Resmed Connectivity Module used on its Astral and Stellar Ventilators, infringe one or more of five Fractus patents relating to antenna technology, including U.S. Patent Nos. 8,362,960; 8,456,365; 8,593,349; 8,674,887; and 11,031,677. The complaint seeks monetary damages, a permanent injunction, and attorneys' fees. On January 2, 2026, we filed a petition with the PTAB seeking IPR of U.S. Patent No. 11,031,677. In January 2026, we also filed a partial motion to dismiss in the litigation, which remains pending before the court. On June 2, 2026, the PTAB instituted the IPR proceeding for U.S. Patent No. 11,031,677. On June 15, 2026, Resmed Corp. filed a petition with the PTAB seeking Inter Partes Review of U.S. Patent No. 8,362,960.

In December 2025, Resmed learned of the unsealing of an alleged whistleblower complaint filed on February 24, 2021, in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by Veteran Marketing LLC, on behalf of the United States, case no. 2:21-cv-00853-WB, against Respironics, Inc, Koninklijke Philips N.V., First Nation Group, LLC f/ k/a Jordan Reses Supply Company LLC, or First Nation, Fisher & Paykel Healthcare, Inc., ResMed Inc., Paul Evans, Eric Pauls, and John Doe Entities 1-25, alleging an action under the False Claims Act based on an alleged conspiracy to use First Nation to overcharge the United States on sales of CPAP products to the Veterans Administration. The complaint was unsealed after the United States declined to intervene and take on the case. On April 20, 2026, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the complaint, without prejudice, against Resmed; on May 15, 2026, the government consented to the dismissal.

Based on currently available information, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of loss or range of losses, if any, arising from matters that remain open.

Contingent Obligations Under Recourse Provisions

We use independent financing institutions to offer some of our customers financing for the payment of outstanding accounts receivable. Under these arrangements, if the customer qualifies under the financing institutions' credit criteria and finances the transaction, the financing institution pays us for the outstanding accounts receivable less a fee, and the customers repay the financing institution on a fixed payment plan. The customer's receivable balance is with limited recourse whereby we are responsible for repaying the financing company should the customer default under a loss pool arrangement. We record a contingent provision, which is estimated based on historical default rates. This is applied to receivables sold with limited recourse and is recorded in accrued expenses. There are no arrangements with full recourse.

As of June 30, 2026, the maximum loss pool exposure on outstanding receivables sold with limited recourse and contingent provision were \$34 million and \$1 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2025, the maximum loss pool exposure on outstanding receivables sold with limited recourse and contingent provision were \$34 million and \$1 million, respectively.

Commitments

In the normal course of business, we enter into agreements to purchase goods or services that are not cancelable without penalty, primarily related to supply arrangements. Obligations under our purchase agreements at June 30, 2026 were as follows (in thousands):

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Total	Fiscal Years Ending June 30					
		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Thereafter
Minimum purchase obligations	\$ 1,172,524	\$ 992,418	\$ 58,754	\$ 49,446	\$ 50,611	\$ 21,295	\$ —

(16) Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

The following table presents our assets and liabilities related to derivative instruments on a gross basis within the consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Balance Sheet Caption
Derivative Assets			
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>			
Foreign currency hedging instruments	\$ 5,217	\$ 6,810	Prepaid taxes and other current assets
Foreign currency hedging instruments	—	—	Prepaid taxes and other non-current assets
Total derivative assets	<u>\$ 5,217</u>	<u>\$ 6,810</u>	
Derivative Liabilities			
<i>Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>			
Foreign cross-currency swaps – Fair Value Hedge	\$ 28,536	\$ 38,533	Other long-term liabilities
Foreign cross-currency swaps – Net Investment Hedge	172,629	91,596	Other long-term liabilities
<i>Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>			
Foreign currency hedging instruments	16,642	2,695	Accrued expenses
Foreign currency hedging instruments	—	—	Other long-term liabilities
Total derivative liabilities	<u>\$ 217,807</u>	<u>\$ 132,824</u>	

Fair Value Hedge Gains (Losses)

We recognized the following gains (losses) on the foreign cross currency swaps designated as fair value hedges (in thousands):

	Twelve Months Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 80	\$ 1,762	\$ 3,329
Gain (loss) recognized on cross-currency swap in interest (expense) income, net (amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	\$ 5,203	\$ 4,699	\$ 4,010
Gain (loss) recognized on cross-currency swap in other, net	\$ 9,917	\$ (29,822)	\$ 5,942
Gain (loss) recognized on intercompany debt in other, net	\$ (9,917)	\$ 29,822	\$ (5,942)

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Net Investment Hedge Gains (Losses)

We recognized the following gains (losses) on the foreign cross currency swaps designated as net investment hedges (in thousands):

	Twelve Months Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Gain (loss) recognized in cumulative translation adjustment within other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (81,033)	\$ (70,326)	\$ 19,532
Gain (loss) recognized from the excluded components in interest (expense) income, net	\$ 28,845	\$ 12,024	\$ 10,337

Non-designated Derivative Gains (Losses)

We recognized the following gains (losses) in the consolidated statement of income on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments (in thousands):

	Twelve Months Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Gain (loss) recognized on foreign currency hedging instruments in other, net	\$ (8,032)	\$ 47,241	\$ (4,168)
Gain (loss) recognized on other foreign-currency-denominated transactions in other, net	(5,778)	(54,330)	19
Total	<u>\$ (13,810)</u>	<u>\$ (7,089)</u>	<u>\$ (4,149)</u>

(17) Restructuring Expenses

Restructuring expenses consist of costs incurred in connection with the realignment of business strategies and operations as well as cost rationalization efforts. These costs are separately presented as restructuring expenses within our consolidated statement of income for all periods presented. Although the costs associated with restructuring plans have not been allocated to our business segments' results in Note 13 – Segment Information, the restructuring plans impacted both our Sleep and Breathing Health and Residential Care Software segments.

During the year ended June 30, 2026, we recorded \$22 million of restructuring related charges for employee severance and one-time termination benefits associated with workforce planning activities. These costs are separately presented as restructuring expenses within our condensed consolidated statement of operations. We had \$1 million remaining in our accruals at June 30, 2026. We do not expect any remaining expense under existing one-time termination benefit arrangements to be material.

We did not incur material restructuring expenses during the year ended June 30, 2025.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, we recorded \$64 million of restructuring related charges associated with an evaluation of our existing operations to increase operational efficiency, decrease costs and increase profitability. Restructuring charges for the year ended June 30, 2024 were comprised of \$29 million of employee severance and other one-time termination benefits, \$33 million of intangible asset impairments associated with the wind down of certain business activities, and \$2 million of other miscellaneous asset impairments. As of June 30, 2024, there were no restructuring expenses remaining in our accruals.

(18) Business Combinations and Divestitures
Noctrix Health, LLC business combination

On June 1, 2026, we completed our acquisition of 100% of the shares in Noctrix Health, LLC, or Noctrix, a medical device company developing clinically validated wearable therapeutics, for \$335 million. Prior to this transaction, we held a 3% equity interest in Noctrix which was accounted for as an equity investment. On the acquisition date, we remeasured our previously held equity interest at a fair value of \$7 million, which resulted in a gain of \$4 million during the year ended June 30, 2026. The gain was recorded in other income, expense (net) on the consolidated statements of income.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination using purchase accounting and included in our consolidated financial statements from June 1, 2026. The total purchase price was allocated to Noctrix's tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities based upon estimated fair values as of the June 1, 2026 closing date. The assessment of fair value is preliminary and is based on information that was available at the time our consolidated financial statements were prepared. Measurement period adjustments may arise upon the availability of further information regarding events or circumstances that existed at the acquisition date and will be recorded in the period in which they are determined, as if they had been completed at the acquisition date. The finalization of our purchase accounting assessment could result in changes in the valuation of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, though we do not expect these changes will materially modify the preliminary purchase price. The final determination of the fair value of certain assets and liabilities will be completed within the measurement period as required by ASC Topic 805.

The total purchase price of \$335 million consists of the amounts presented below, which represent the preliminary determination of the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

	Preliminary	Intangible assets - useful life
Cash	\$ 2,595	
Accounts receivable	15,568	
Property, plant and equipment	127	
Inventory	1,184	
Other assets	2,148	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(5,097)	
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Developed technology	106,800	15 years
Customer relationships	6,300	5 years
Trade names	4,900	7 years
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,282)	
Goodwill	202,024	
Purchase price	<u>\$ 335,267</u>	

The goodwill recognized as part of the acquisition is reflected in our Sleep and Breathing Health segment and is not deductible for tax purposes. It mainly represents the synergies that are unique to our combined businesses.

Pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effects of this acquisition were not material to our consolidated statements of income.

We incurred acquisition related costs associated with the Noctrix acquisition of \$3 million during the year ended June 30, 2026. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred and recorded within selling, general, and administrative expenses on our consolidated statements of income. We did not incur acquisition related costs associated with the transaction during the years ended June 30, 2025, or 2024.

MatrixCare business divestiture

On June 30, 2026, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell our MatrixCare business for \$490 million in an all-cash transaction, subject to certain closing adjustments. The transaction includes MatrixCare and related software offerings historically sold under the MatrixCare brand, including Healthcare First, Citus Health, and home health and hospice solutions, collectively defined as the "MatrixCare business", within our Residential Care Software Segment. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of fiscal year 2027.

As of June 30, 2026, we determined that the MatrixCare business meets the criteria for classification as held for sale. The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects the MatrixCare business assets and liabilities held for sale as of June 30, 2026. The sale of the MatrixCare business does not represent a strategic shift that has a major effect on our operations or financial results and is therefore not presented as a discontinued operation.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

We allocated approximately \$327 million of the total Residential Care Software segment goodwill to the MatrixCare business, for a total carrying value of \$416 million. The estimated fair value was determined to be \$457 million based on the expected sale price of the business and estimated closing adjustments, less costs to sell. Accordingly, no loss on held for sale net assets has been recognized for the twelve months ended June 30, 2026.

The following table presents the carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities held for sale that were included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2026 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2026
Assets held for sale	
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	\$ 14,558
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,896
Property, plant, and equipment, net	11,834
Operating lease right-of-use assets	6,892
Goodwill	327,240
Other intangible assets, net	73,209
Deferred income taxes	3,917
Prepaid taxes and other non-current assets	9,840
Total assets held for sale	<u>\$ 457,386</u>
Liabilities held for sale	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,179
Accrued expenses	15,013
Operating lease liabilities	10,228
Deferred revenue	14,586
Other long-term liabilities	150
Total liabilities held for sale	<u>\$ 41,156</u>

We incurred portfolio review related costs associated with the MatrixCare divestiture of \$7 million during the year ended June 30, 2026. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred and recorded within selling, general, and administrative expenses on our consolidated statements of income. We did not incur portfolio review related costs associated with the transaction during the years ended June 30, 2025, or 2024.

SCHEDULE II
RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS AND RESERVES
 June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024

(in thousands)

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to costs and expenses	Other (deductions)	Balance at End of Period
Year ended June 30, 2026				
Applied against asset account				
Allowance for trade accounts receivable	\$ 22,424	\$ 12,792	\$ (9,377)	\$ 25,839
Year ended June 30, 2025				
Applied against asset account				
Allowance for trade accounts receivable	\$ 21,132	\$ 9,053	\$ (7,761)	\$ 22,424
Year ended June 30, 2024				
Applied against asset account				
Allowance for trade accounts receivable	\$ 23,603	\$ 9,802	\$ (12,273)	\$ 21,132

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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 SEC'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, 2026. 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 as of June 30, 2026.

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

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- (ii) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- (iii) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026. In making this assessment, management used the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management’s assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Management reviewed the results of its assessment with the audit committee of our board of directors.

Based on that assessment under the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013), management concluded that the company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2026.

KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, who audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of ResMed Inc. included in this report, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors
ResMed Inc.:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited ResMed Inc. and subsidiaries' (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes and financial statement schedule II (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated August 13, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ KPMG LLP

San Diego, California
August 13, 2026

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ITEM 9B OTHER INFORMATION**Insider Trading Arrangements**

Our directors and executive officers may purchase or sell shares of our common stock in the market from time to time, including pursuant to equity trading plans adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act and in compliance with guidelines specified by our insider trading policy. In accordance with Rule 10b5-1 and our insider trading policy, directors, officers and certain employees who, at such time, are not in possession of material non-public information are permitted to enter into written plans that pre-establish amounts, prices and dates (or formula for determining the amounts, prices and dates) of future purchases or sales of our stock, including shares acquired pursuant to our equity incentive plans. Under a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan, a broker executes trades pursuant to parameters established by the director or executive officer when entering into the plan, without further direction from them. The use of these trading plans permits asset diversification as well as personal financial and tax planning. Our directors and executive officers also may buy or sell additional shares outside of a Rule 10b5-1 plan when they are not in possession of material nonpublic information, subject to compliance with SEC rules, the terms of our insider trading policy and certain minimum holding requirements.

During the quarterly period ended June 30, 2026, none of our directors or executive officers adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (each term as defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

ITEM 9C DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART III

ITEM 10 DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information required by this Item is premised on information that will be included in our definitive proxy statement for our next annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after June 30, 2026.

We have filed as exhibits to this report for the year ended June 30, 2026, the certifications of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Code of Conduct

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct & Ethics that applies to our board of directors and all of our employees, including our chief executive officer and principal financial officer.

Our code of conduct is available at our website by visiting <https://investor.resmed.com/> and clicking through “Corporate Governance,” “Governance Documents,” and “Code of Conduct -English.” When required by the rules of the NYSE, or the SEC, we will disclose any future amendment to, or waiver of, any provision of the code of conduct for our chief executive officer and principal financial officer or any member or members of our board of directors on our website within four business days following the date of such amendment or waiver

ITEM 11 EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our next annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after June 30, 2026.

ITEM 12 SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our next annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after June 30, 2026.

ITEM 13 CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our next annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after June 30, 2026.

ITEM 14 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our next annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after June 30, 2026.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART IV

ITEM 15 EXHIBITS AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

- (a) Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules – The index to our consolidated financial statements and schedules are set forth in the “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements” under Item 8 of this report.
 - (b) Exhibit Lists
- 3.1 [First Restated Certificate of Incorporation of ResMed Inc., as amended. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 30, 2013\)](#)
 - 3.2 [Ninth Amended and Restated Bylaws of ResMed Inc., a Delaware Corporation \(as Approved and Adopted by Board Resolution August 6, 2025\). \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 8, 2025\)](#)
 - 4.1 Form of certificate evidencing shares of Common Stock. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant’s Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-91094) declared effective on June 1, 1995)
 - 4.2 [Description of ResMed Inc.’s securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 9, 2024\)](#)
 - 10.1* [Form of Indemnification Agreements for our directors and officers. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 8-K filed on June 24, 2009\)](#)
 - 10.2* [Form of Access Agreement for directors. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 8-K filed on June 24, 2009\)](#)
 - 10.3* [Updated Form of Executive Agreement. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 24, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.4* [The ResMed Inc. 2009 Incentive Award Plan, as amended and restated. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant’s Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.5* [Amended and Restated ResMed Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 9, 2024\)](#)
 - 10.6* [ResMed Inc. Non-Employee Director Deferral Program. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 25, 2024\)](#)
 - 10.7* [Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Directors. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 8, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.8* [Form of Stock Option Award Agreement for Executive Officers. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 8, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.9* [Form of Stock Option Award Agreement for Directors. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 8, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.10* [Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 8, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.11* [Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 8, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.12* [Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 10-K filed on August 8, 2025\)](#)
 - 10.13* [Employment Agreement with Aaron Bloomer dated April 24, 2026. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant’s Report on form 10-Q filed on May 1, 2026\)](#)
 - 10.14 [Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 29, 2022, by and among ResMed Inc., as borrower, MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, joint lead arranger, sole book runner, swing line lender and letter of credit issuer, Westpac Banking Corporation, as syndication agent and joint lead arranger, HSBC Bank Australia Limited, as syndication agent and joint lead arranger, HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as syndication agent and joint lead arranger, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as documentation agent, and each of the lenders identified therein. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant’s Report on Form 8-K filed on June 29, 2022\)](#)

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

10.15	<u>Second Amended and Restated Unconditional Guaranty dated as of June 29, 2022, by each of the Revolving Facility Guarantors, in favor of MUFG Union Bank, N.A., in its capacity as administrative agent under the Revolving Credit Agreement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on June 29, 2022)</u>
10.16	<u>Second Amendment to Syndicated Facility Agreement and First Amendment to Unconditional Guaranty Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2022, by and among ResMed Pty Limited, as borrower, ResMed, Inc., the other parties party thereto, and MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on June 29, 2022)</u>
10.17	<u>Unconditional Guaranty dated as of April 17, 2018, by each of the guarantors identified on the Term Facility Guaranty's signature pages as a guarantor, in favor of MUFG Union Bank, N.A., in its capacity as administrative agent under the Term Credit Agreement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on April 19, 2018).</u>
10.18*	<u>The ResMed Inc. 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2025)</u>
10.19	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated July 10, 2019 by and among ResMed Inc. and the purchasers party to that agreement (including form of 3.24% Series A Senior Note due 2026, form of Series B 3.45% Senior Note due 2029, and form of Subsidiary Guaranty Agreement). (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 15, 2019)</u>
19	<u>Insider Trading Policy and Guidelines. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 19 to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K filed on August 9, 2024)</u>
21.1	<u>Subsidiaries of the Registrant.</u>
23.1	<u>Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.</u>
31.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
97	<u>Compensation Recovery Policy. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97 to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K filed on August 9, 2024)</u>
101	The following materials from ResMed Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 formatted in Inline XBRL (Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) related notes.
104	The cover page from ResMed Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

ITEM 16 FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNATURES

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 August 13, 2026

ResMed Inc.

/s/ **MICHAEL J. FARRELL**

Michael J. Farrell

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

RESMED INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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
<u>/S/ MICHAEL J. FARRELL</u> Michael J. Farrell	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman (Principal Executive Officer)	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ AARON BLOOMER</u> Aaron Bloomer	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ PETER C. FARRELL</u> Peter C. Farrell	Director and Chair Emeritus	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ CAROL J. BURT</u> Carol J. Burt	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ CHRISTOPHER DELOREFICE</u> Christopher DelOrefice	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ JAN DE WITTE</u> Jan De Witte	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ KAREN DREXLER</u> Karen Drexler	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ HARJIT GILL</u> Harjit Gill	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ JOHN HERNANDEZ</u> John Hernandez	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ NICOLE MOWAD-NASSAR</u> Nicole Mowad-Nassar	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ DESNEY TAN</u> Desney Tan	Director	August 13, 2026
<u>/S/ RON TAYLOR</u> Ron Taylor	Director	August 13, 2026