U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-QSB

(MARK ONE)
[X] QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003

[_] TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-13602

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY

(Exact Name of Small Business Issuer as Specified in Its Charter)

Wisconsin	39-1144397
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

515 North State Street, Suite 2225, Chicago, IL	60610
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

312-595-9123
(Issuer's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Not applicable
(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, If Changed Since Last Report)

Check whether the issuer: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES X NO _

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practical date:

Common Stock, $.01 Par Value - 19,232,951 shares outstanding as of August 13, 2003

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one):
YES _ NO X

FORM 10-QSB

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING
FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included in this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB which are not statements of historical fact are intended to be, and are hereby identified as "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Company cautions readers that forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievement expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the following: the Company's inability to secure adequate capital to fund operating losses; working capital requirements; advertising and promotional expenditures and principal and interest payments on debt obligations; factors related to increased competition from existing and new competitors including new product introduction; price reduction and increased spending on marketing; limitations on the Company's opportunities to enter into and/or renew agreements with international partners; the failure of the Company or its partners to successfully market, sell and deliver its product in international markets; and risks inherent in doing business on an international level, such as laws governing medical devices that differ from those in the U.S., unexpected changes in the regulatory requirements, political risks, export restrictions, tariffs and other trade barriers and fluctuations in currency exchange rates; the disruption of production at the Company's manufacturing facility due to raw material shortages, labor shortages and/or physical damage to the Company's facilities; the Company's inability to manage its growth and to adapt its administrative, operational and financial control systems to the needs of the expanded entity and the failure of management to anticipate, respond to and manage changing business conditions; the loss of the services of executive officers and other key employees and the Company's continued ability to attract and retain highly-skilled and qualified personnel; the costs and other effects of litigation, governmental investigations, legal and administrative cases and proceedings, settlements and investigations; and developments or assertions by or against the Company relating to intellectual property rights.

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

<TABLE>
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	June 30, 2003
<S>	<C>
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash	$ 784,399
Restricted cash	119,008
Accounts receivable, net	1,798,454
Inventories	982,698
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	422,075
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,106,634

Certificate of deposit	95,443
Intellectual property rights, net	316,723
Other assets	162,284
	574,450
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	4,283,856
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,812,748)
Net property, plant and equipment	471,108
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 5,152,192
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current Liabilities:	
Note payable, related party, net of unamortized discount	$ 780,474
Accounts payable	381,703
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	648,799
Current maturities of obligations under capital leases	25,838
Preferred dividends payable	8,711
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,845,525
Note payable, bank, net of unamortized discount	1,242,908
Obligations under capital leases	36,327
Deferred gain on sale of facility	1,271,025
TOTAL LONG TERM LIABILITIES	2,550,260
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:	
Convertible preferred stock	560
Common stock	192,330
Additional paid-in-capital	56,004,308
Unearned consulting compensation	(88,175)
Deferred compensation	(131,116)
Accumulated deficit	(55,556,725)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	367,301
Treasury stock, at cost	(32,076)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	756,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 5,152,192

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.
</TABLE>

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
Net revenues	$ 3,010,911	$ 1,991,287
Cost of products sold	1,991,990	1,073,929
Gross profit	1,018,921	917,358
Advertising & promotion	9,698	12,725
Selling, general and administrative	801,089	790,426
Litigation settlement	---	1,289,397
Stock compensation	206,625	1,331,238
Total operating expenses	1,017,412	3,423,786

Operating income (loss)	1,509	(2,506,428)
Interest, net and other expense	250,045	294,581
Net loss	(248,536)	(2,801,009)
Preferred dividends, Series 1	2,902	32,910
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	$ (251,438)	$ (2,833,919)
Net loss per common share outstanding	$ (0.01)	$ (0.18)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	19,228,896	16,035,261

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
Net revenues	$ 6,939,144	$ 5,921,756
Cost of products sold	4,347,545	3,390,849
Gross profit	2,591,599	2,530,907
Advertising & promotion	32,671	33,800
Selling, general and administrative	2,700,477	2,225,084
Litigation settlement	---	1,289,397
Stock compensation	722,739	1,415,392
Total operating expenses	3,455,887	4,963,673
Operating loss	(864,288)	(2,432,766)
Interest, net and other expense	763,843	706,449
Net loss	(1,628,131)	(3,139,215)
Preferred dividends, Series 1	8,711	98,734
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	$ (1,636,842)	$ (3,237,949)
Net loss per common share outstanding	$ (0.09)	$ (0.20)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	18,910,689	15,967,922

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<TABLE>
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	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
<S>	<C>	<C>
OPERATIONS:		
Net loss	$(1,628,131)	$(3,139,215)
Adjustment for noncash items:		
Depreciation and amortization	391,323	382,863

Interest added to certificate of deposit	(3,443)	(4,186)
Amortization of discounts on notes payable	521,886	463,317
Amortization of unearned consulting fees	255,838	106,534
Common stock issued for bonuses	128,700	---
Litigation settlement	---	1,289,397
Stock compensation	466,901	1,308,858
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	408,175	(373,765)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	541,249	(33,803)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Decrease in restricted cash	71,901	---
Capital expenditures	(44,907)	(42,398)
Net cash provided by (used in)investing activities	26,994	(42,398)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from note payable, bank	-	500,000
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(104,396)	(95,825)
Payments on capital lease obligations	(19,379)	-
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	-	60,000
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(123,775)	464,175
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(37,377)	8,867
INCREASE IN CASH	407,091	396,841
Cash at beginning of period	377,308	406,766
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	$ 784,399	$ 803,607
Schedule of noncash financing and investing activities:		
Common stock issued for payment of preferred stock dividends and convertible debenture interest	$ 40,777	$ 73,389
Common stock issued for conversion of convertible debentures	450,000	---
Preferred dividends declared, Series 1	8,711	98,734
Issuance of warrants on notes payable and credit facility	278,400	681,137

</TABLE>

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are unaudited but in the opinion of management contain all the adjustments (consisting of those of a normal recurring nature) considered necessary to present fairly the financial position and the results of operations and cash flow for the periods presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-QSB and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

Operating results for the nine months ended June 30, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002.

Principles of consolidation and nature of operations:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, The Female Health Company - UK and The Female Health Company - UK, plc. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. The Female Health Company ("FHC" or the "Company") is currently engaged in the marketing, manufacture and distribution of a consumer health care product known as the female condom, "FC," in the U.S. and "femidom," "femy" and "the female condom" outside the U.S. The Female Health Company - UK, is the holding company of The Female Health Company - UK, plc, which operates a 40,000 sq. ft. leased manufacturing facility located in London,

England.

Stock-Based compensation:

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to stock-based employee compensation.

	Nine Months Ended June 30	
	2003	2002
Net loss, as reported	$(1,636,842)	$(3,237,949)
Add: Stock option repricing, net of previously recognized expense of $1,308,858 under APB 25	--	404,690
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(157,839)	(35,649)
Pro forma net loss	$(1,794,681)	$(2,868,908)
Loss per share:		
As reported	$ (0.09)	$ (0.20)
Pro forma	$ (0.09)	$ (0.18)

NOTE 1 - Basis of Presentation - (Continued)

New accounting pronouncements:

On November 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness to Others. FIN 45 elaborates on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. It also clarifies that a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of certain guarantee contracts, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. FIN 45 also incorporates, without change, the guidance in FIN 34, Disclosure of Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, which is being superseded. FIN 45 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. FIN 45 has no effect on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. FIN 46 establishes standards for identifying a variable interest entity and for determining under what circumstances a variable interest entity should be consolidated with its primary beneficiary, including those to which the usual condition of consolidation does not apply. FIN 46 applies immediately to variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003 and applies to existing variable interest entities in the first fiscal year or interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of FIN 46 will have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity. SFAS 150 requires that certain freestanding financial instruments be reported as liabilities in the balance sheet. Depending on the type of financial instrument, it will be accounted for at either fair value or the present value of future cash flows determined at each balance sheet date with the change in that value reported as interest expense in the income statement. Prior to the application of SFAS 150, either those financial instruments were not required to be recognized, or if recognized were reported in the balance sheet as equity and changes in the value of those instruments were normally not recognized in net income. The Company is required to apply SFAS 150 for the interim period beginning on July 1, 2003. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of SFAS 150 will have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements.

Reclassification:

Certain items in the financial statements for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2002 have been reclassified to be consistent with the presentation shown for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2003.

NOTE 2 - Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share (EPS): Basic EPS is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed giving effect to all dilutive potential common shares that were

NOTE 2 - Earnings Per Share - (Continued)

outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon conversion of convertible preferred or convertible debt and the exercise of stock options and warrants for all periods. Fully diluted (loss) per share is not presented since the effect would be anti-dilutive.

NOTE 3 - Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total Comprehensive Loss was $(136,021) and $(1,485,783) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2003 and $(2,627,922) and $(3,017,099) for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2002.

NOTE 4 - Inventories

The components of inventory consist of the following:

	June 30, 2003
Raw Material and work in process	$ 558,295
Finished goods	454,333
Inventory, gross	1,012,628
Less: inventory reserves	(29,930)
Inventory, net	$ 982,698

NOTE 5 - Financial Condition

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a net loss of $1.6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2003 and as of June 30, 2003 had an accumulated deficit of $55.6 million. At June 30, 2003, the Company had working capital of $2.3 million and stockholders' equity of $0.8 million. In the near term, the Company expects operating and capital costs to on occasion exceed funds generated from operations due principally to the Company's manufacturing costs relative to current production volumes, quarterly variations in the timing and shipment of orders and the ongoing need to commercialize the Female Condom around the world. As a result, operations may on occasion use working capital The Company may also need to raise capital to repay outstanding debt as it comes due. Management recognizes that the Company's continued operations may depend on its ability to raise additional capital through a combination of equity or debt financing, strategic alliances and increased sales volumes.

At various points during the developmental stage of the product, the Company was able to secure resources, in large part through the sale of equity and debt securities, to satisfy its funding requirements. As a result, the Company was able to obtain FDA approval, worldwide rights, manufacturing facilities and equipment and to commercially launch the Female Condom.

NOTE 5 - Financial Condition - (Continued)

Management believes that developments, including the Company's agreement with the UNAIDS, a joint United Nations program on HIV/AIDS, and various distribution partners in major countries, provide an indication of the Company's success in broadening awareness and distribution of the Female Condom and may benefit future efforts to raise additional capital and to secure additional agreements to promote and distribute the Female Condom throughout other parts of the world. On May 18, 2001, the Company entered into an agreement with Heartland Bank providing for a $2,000,000 credit facility. The unpaid balances on the credit facility are due May 18, 2004, and bear interest payable at a rate of 10% per year. The agreement contains certain covenants which include restrictions on distributions and on the issuance of warrants, which the Company was in violation of at March 31, 2003. Under the terms of the agreement, Heartland Bank would have had the right to demand payment of the entire balance of the credit facility as a result of this violation. On May 14, 2003, the Company obtained a waiver from Heartland Bank of its right to demand payment of the credit facility

as a result of the violation through the entire fiscal year ending September 30, 2003. The Company may borrow under the credit facility from time to time subject to a number of conditions, including obtaining personal guarantees of 125% of the amount outstanding under the credit facility. As of June 30, 2003 the Company had paid down $100,000 of the $2,000,000 borrowed under the credit facility. The credit facility is recorded at June 30, 2003, net of unamortized discount of $1,242,908.

On June 1, 2001, the Company issued an aggregate of $200,000 of convertible debentures to two accredited investors. The debentures were due May 30, 2004, bore interest payable at a rate of 10% per annum and were convertible into the Company's common stock based on a price equal to $0.50 per share. The Company did not issue warrants in connection with the issuance of the convertible debentures. On December 5, 2002, the investors converted their debentures into an aggregate of 400,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

On March 30, 2001, the Company issued a $250,000 convertible debenture to one accredited investor. The debenture was due March 30, 2004, bore interest payable at a rate of 12% per annum, and was convertible into the Company's common stock based on a price equal to $0.50 per share. The Company did not issue warrants in connection with the issuance of the convertible debenture. On January 12, 2003, the investor converted his debenture into 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

While the Company believes that its existing capital resources will be adequate to fund its currently anticipated capital needs, if they are not, the Company may need to raise additional capital until its sales increase sufficiently to cover operating expenses.

If internally generated funds are not sufficient to meet cash requirements, FHC will need to generate sufficient capital from outside sources. While management believes that revenue from sales of the Female Condom will eventually exceed operating costs and that ultimately operations will generate sufficient funds to meet capital requirements, there can be no assurance that such level of operations will be achieved or sustained. Likewise, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to source all or any portion of its required capital through the sale of debt or equity or, if raised, the amount will be sufficient to operate the Company until sales of

NOTE 5 - Financial Condition - (Continued)

the Female Condom generate sufficient revenues to fund operations. In addition, any funds raised may be costly to the Company and/or dilutive to stockholders. If the Company is not able to source the required funds or any future capital which becomes required, the Company may be forced to sell certain of its assets or rights or cease operations.

NOTE 6 - Stock Compensation

In September 2001, the holders of exercisable stock options waived their rights to exercise their options until the Company amended its articles of incorporation to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance. To obtain this waiver, the Company agreed to re-price these options at $0.56 per share once the amendment was approved. The Company's common stock was trading at less than $0.56 per share when the waivers were obtained. The total number of options that were waived at September 30, 2001, was 2,659,800.

On May 8, 2002, the shareholders approved an amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the total number of authorized shares of common stock from 27,000,000 to 35,500,000 shares. Since the amendment was approved, the stock options have been re-priced to $0.56 per share. The Company has accounted for all of these stock options in accordance with variable plan accounting guidance provided in APB No. 25 and related interpretations. The reduction in the exercise price of the re-priced options and the increase in the stock price of the Company's common stock as of September 30, 2002, resulted in $1,720,322 of stock compensation expense due to the repricing for the year ended September 30, 2002.

Effective September 2002, the holders of outstanding options to purchase a total of 2,365,980 shares of common stock agreed to exchange their options for:

- a total of 469,000 shares of restricted common stock in the case of U.S. option holders or the right to receive a total of 122,495 shares of deferred common stock in September 2003 in the case of U.K. option holders; and

- the right to receive a grant of new options to purchase a total of 2,365,980 shares of common stock on the first business day that is at least six months and one day after the effective date of the exchange.

The shares of restricted common stock and the right to receive the shares of deferred common stock are subject to forfeiture if the participant

voluntarily resigns or is terminated for cause on or before September 26, 2003, and may not be transferred on or before September 26, 2003. As of September 30, 2002, the Company had issued the restricted common stock to U.S. option holders and accrued for the issuance of deferred common stock to U.K. option holders. The restricted and deferred shares have been recorded as deferred compensation within stockholders' equity as of September 30, 2002, and will be amortized over the employees' one-year service periods.

The new options will have an exercise price equal to 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the grant date and a vesting schedule of 1/36 per month for each of the first 36

NOTE 6 - Stock Compensation - Continued

months after the date of grant. The new options which were granted on April 22, 2003, at an exercise price of $1.40 are being accounted for in accordance with fixed plan accounting guidance provided in APB No. 25. Options to purchase a total of 320,000 shares of common stock did not participate in the exchange. As of June 30, 2003 10,000 of the 320,000 share total were still outstanding and will continue to be accounted for in accordance with variable plan accounting guidance.

NOTE 7 - Preferred Stock

During September 2002, the Company offered the holders of the outstanding 8 % cumulative convertible preferred stock (Series 1) the right to convert their shares of Series 1 Preferred Stock into shares of common stock based on a price of $1.80 per share. This resulted in a conversion rate of approximately 1.39 shares of common stock per share of Series 1 Preferred Stock rather than the 1 to 1 conversion rate set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation. As of June 30, 2003, a total of 604,000 shares of Series 1 Preferred Stock were converted into a total of 838,799 shares of common stock.

The Company has 56,000 outstanding shares of Series 1 Preferred Stock. Each share of Series 1 Preferred Stock is convertible into one share of the Company's common stock on or after August 1, 1998. Annual preferred stock dividends will be paid if and as declared by the Company's Board of Directors. No dividends or other distributions will be payable on the Company's common stock unless dividends are paid in full on the Series 1 Preferred Stock. The Series 1 Preferred Stock may be redeemed at the option of FHC, in whole or in part, on or after August 1, 2000, subject to certain conditions, at $2.50 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Company, the Series 1 Preferred Stock would have priority over the Company's common stock.

NOTE 8 - Industry Segments And Financial Information About Foreign and Domestic Operations

The Company currently operates primarily in one industry segment which includes the development, manufacture and marketing of consumer health care products.

The Company operates in foreign and domestic regions. Information about the Company's operations by geographic area is as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

<TABLE>
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	Net Sales to External Customers For the Nine Months Ended June 30,		Long-Term Assets As of June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
United States	$ 1,721	$ 2,131	$ 130	$ 154
Brazil	1,107	1,049	-	-
France	381	*	-	-
South Africa	1,108	594	-	-
United Kingdom	*	*	916	1,291
Zimbabwe	671	786	-	-
Other	1,951	1,362	-	-
	$ 6,939	$ 5,922	$ 1,046	$ 1,445

</TABLE>

* Less than 5 percent of total net sales

NOTE 9 - Contingent Liabilities

The testing, manufacturing and marketing of consumer products by the Company entail an inherent risk that product liability claims will be asserted against the Company. The Company maintains product liability insurance coverage for claims arising from the use of its products. The coverage amount is currently $5,000,000 for FHC's consumer health care product.

Note 10 - Accounting Change and Acquired Intangible Asset

The Company adopted SFAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, effective October 1, 2002. At the date of adoption, the Company reassessed the estimated useful lives of its definite life intangible assets, and found the previously determined lives to be appropriate. The following is a summary of acquired intangible assets at June 30, 2003:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Subject to amortization:		
Patents	$1,123,214	$806,491

Amortization expense recognized on all amortizable intangible assets totaled $71,439 and $57,586 for the nine months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Note 10 - Accounting Change and Acquired Intangible Asset - (Continued)

Estimated aggregate amortization expenses for each of the next following years is as follows:

Year ending September 30:	
2003	$ 30,651
2004	122,602
2005	122,602
2006	40,868
	$ 316,723

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

GENERAL

The Female Health Company ("FHC" or the "Company") manufactures, markets and sells the female condom, the only FDA-approved product under a woman's control which can prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases ("STDs"), including HIV/AIDS.

The female condom has undergone extensive testing for efficacy, safety and acceptability, not only in the United States but also in many countries around the world. Certain of these studies show that having the female condom available allows women to have more options, resulting in an increase in protected sex acts and a decrease in STDs, including HIV/AIDS.

The product is currently sold or available in various venues including commercial (private sector) and public sector clinics in over 100 countries. It is commercially marketed in 21 countries by various FHC country specific partners, including the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Holland, France, Venezuela and Brazil.

As noted above, the female condom is sold to the global public sector. In the U.S., the product is marketed to city and state public health clinics as well as not-for-profit organizations such as Planned Parenthood. The product is available to developing countries under the umbrella of an agreement with UNAIDS. This agreement facilitates the availability and distribution of the female condom at a reduced price based on the Company's cost of production. The current price per unit is approximately 0.38 (Pounds), or approximately $0.63. Currently 87 developing countries purchase the female condom under the terms of this agreement.

Product

The female condom is made of polyurethane, a thin but strong material which is resistant to rips and tears during use. The female condom consists of a soft, loose fitting sheath and two flexible O rings. One of the rings is used to insert the device and helps to hold it in place. The other ring remains outside the vagina after insertion. The female condom lines the vagina, preventing skin from touching skin during intercourse. The female condom is pre-lubricated and disposable and is intended for use during only one sex act.

Raw Materials

Polyurethane is the principal raw material the Company uses to produce the female condom. The Company has entered into a supply agreement with Deerfield Urethane, Inc. for the purchase of all of the Company's requirements of polyurethane. Under this agreement, the parties negotiate pricing on an annual basis. The original term of the agreement extended to December 31, 1995, and thereafter automatically renews for additional one year periods unless either party gives at least 12 months prior written notice of termination.

Global Market Potential

It is more than 20 years since the first clinical evidence of AIDS was noted. HIV/AIDS is the most devastating pandemic that humankind has faced in recorded history. UNAIDS and the World Health Organization ("WHO") estimate that more than 60 million people have been infected with the virus and that, at the end of 2002, 44 million people globally were living with HIV. Women now comprise the majority of the new cases. AIDS is not the only sexually transmitted disease that the global public health community is battling. In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention noted that 1 in 5 Americans over the age of 12 has Herpes and 1 in every 3 sexually active people will get an STD by age 24.

Currently there are only two products that prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS through sexual intercourse--the latex male condom and the female condom.

Male Condom Market: It is estimated the global annual market for male condoms is more than five billion units. However, the majority of all acts of sexual intercourse, excluding those intended to result in pregnancy, are completed without protection. As a result, it is estimated the potential market for barrier contraceptives is much larger than the identified male condom market.

Advantages Versus the Male Condom

The female condom is currently the only available barrier contraceptive method controlled by women which allows them to protect themselves from unintended pregnancy and STDs, including HIV/AIDS. The most important advantage is that using the female condom, a woman has a prevention method she controls as many men do not like to wear male condoms and may refuse to do so.

The polyurethane material that is used for the female condom offers a number of benefits over latex, the material that is most commonly used in male condoms. Polyurethane is much stronger than latex, reducing the probability that the female condom sheath will tear during use. Unlike latex, polyurethane quickly transfers heat, so the female condom immediately warms to body temperature when it is inserted, which may result in increased pleasure and sensation during use. The product offers an additional benefit to the 7% to 20% of the population that is allergic to latex and who, as a result, may be irritated by latex male condoms. To the Company's knowledge, there is no reported allergy to date to polyurethane. The female condom is also more convenient, providing the option of insertion hours before sexual arousal and as a result is less disruptive during sexual intimacy than the male condom which requires sexual arousal for application.

Cost Effectiveness

Various studies have been reported in the literature on the cost-effectiveness of the female condom. The studies show that making the female condom available is highly cost effective in reducing public health costs in developing countries as well as in the U.S. Further studies show that including the female condom in prevention programs to high risk groups is not only cost-effective but cost-saving.

Female Condom Reuse

A new website funded by the UK's Department for Institutional Development (DFID) has been established "to enhance the capacity of female condom programmers to make appropriate decisions about reuse of FC female condoms." The site is managed jointly by JSI (UK) in partnership with the Female Health Foundation. Limited availability of FC has led women to reuse the FC female condom. Given this, the World Health Organization (WHO) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded research on the safety of reuse.

The website presents the WHO protocol and guidelines as well as offering the opportunity for discussion. The website is located at www.femalecondom.org.

Worldwide Regulatory Approvals

The female condom received Pre-Market Approval ("PMA") as a Class III Medical Device from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") in 1993. The extensive clinical testing and scientific data required for FDA approval laid the foundation for approvals throughout the rest of the world, including receipt of a CE Mark in 1997 which allows the Company to market the female condom throughout the European Union ("EU"). In addition to the United States and the EU, several other countries have approved the female condom for sale, including Canada, Russia, Australia, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

The Company believes that the female condom's PMA and FDA classification as a Class III Medical Device create a significant barrier to entry. The Company estimates that it would take a minimum of four to six years to implement, execute and receive FDA approval of a PMA to market another type of female condom.

The Company believes there are no material issues or material costs associated with the Company's compliance with environmental laws related to the manufacture and distribution of the female condom.

Strategy

The Company's strategy is to act as a manufacturer, selling the female condom to the global public sector, United States public sector and commercial partners for country-specific marketing. The public sector and commercial partners assume the cost of shipping and marketing the product. As a result, as volume increases, the Company's operating expenses will not increase significantly.

The Company recently announced that it has filed a patent on a second generation female condom (FC2). If safety studies are successful, the Company anticipates a meaningful reduction in cost to manufacture FC2 and a significant extension of its proprietary market position.

Commercial Markets

The Company markets the product directly in the United Kingdom. The Company has distribution agreements with commercial partners in 17 countries including the United States,

Japan, Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, Denmark, Holland and France, and signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding with Hindustan Latex Limited in India. The agreements are generally exclusive for a single country. Under these agreements, each partner markets and distributes the female condom in a single country and the Company manufactures the female condom and sells the product to the partner for distribution in that country.

Relationships and Agreements with Public Sector Organizations

Currently, it is estimated more than 1.5 billion male condoms are distributed worldwide by the public sector each year. The female condom is seen as an important addition to prevention strategies by the public sector because studies show that the availability of the female condom decreases the amount of unprotected sex by as much as 25% over male condoms alone.

The Company has an agreement with UNAIDS to supply the female condom to developing countries at a reduced price which is negotiated each year based on the Company's cost of production. The current price per unit is approximately 0.38 (pounds), or approximately $0.63. Under the agreement, UNAIDS and the Company cooperate in education efforts and marketing the female condom in developing countries. Sales of the female condom are made directly to public health authorities in each country at the price established by the agreement with UNAIDS. The term of the agreement currently expires on December 31, 2003, but automatically renews for additional one-year periods unless either party gives at least 90 days prior written notice of termination. The female condom is

available in 87 countries through public sector distribution. Twenty-seven countries have significant programs and are using The Female Condom - the Guide To Programming and Planning, published by UNAIDS and WHO with the Company's input. This is up from eight countries the previous year.

In the United States, the product is marketed to city and state public health clinics, as well as not-for-profit organizations such as Planned Parenthood.

State-of-the-Art Manufacturing Facility

The Company manufactures the female condom in a 40,000 square-foot leased facility in London, England. The facility is currently capable of producing 60 million units per year. With additional equipment, this capacity can be significantly increased.

Government Regulation

In the U.S., the female condom is regulated by the FDA. Pursuant to section 515(a)(3) of the Safe Medical Amendments Act of 1990 (the "SMA Act"), the FDA may temporarily suspend approval and initiate withdrawal of the PMA if the FDA finds that the female condom is unsafe or ineffective, or on the basis of new information with respect to the device, which, when evaluated together with information available at the time of approval, indicates a lack of reasonable assurance that the device is safe or effective under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended or suggested in the labeling. Failure to comply with the conditions of FDA approval invalidates the approval order. Commercial distribution of a device that is not in compliance with these conditions is a violation of the SMA Act.

Competition

The Company's female condom participates in the same market as male condoms but is not seen as directly competing with male condoms. Rather, the Company believes that providing the female condom is additive in terms of prevention and choice. Latex male condoms cost less and have brand names that are more widely recognized than the female condom. In addition, male condoms are generally manufactured and marketed by companies with significantly greater financial resources than the Company. It is also possible that other parties may develop a female condom. These competing products could be manufactured, marketed and sold by companies with significantly greater financial resources than those of the Company.

Patents and Trademarks

The Company currently holds product and technology patents in the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, the European Patent Convention, Canada, The People's Republic of China, Brazil, South Korea and Australia. Additional technology patents are pending in Japan. The patents cover the key aspects of the female condom, including its overall design and manufacturing process. The Company has the registered trademark "FC Female Condom" in the United States. The Company has also secured, or applied for, 12 trademarks in 22 countries to protect the various names and symbols used in marketing the product around the world. These include "femidom," "femy" and others. In addition, the experience that has been gained through years of manufacturing the female condom has allowed the Company to develop trade secrets and know-how, including certain proprietary production technologies that further secure its competitive position.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

The Company had net revenues of $3,010,911 and a net loss attributable to common stockholders of $(251,438) or $(0.01) per share for the three months ended June 30, 2003 compared to net revenues of $1,991,287 and a net loss attributable to common stockholders of $(2,833,919) or $(0.18) per share for the three months ended June 30, 2002.

Gross profit increased $101,563, or 11%, to $1,018,921 for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from $917,358 for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The increase was a result of expanding net revenues partially offset by a more than proportionate increase in cost of products sold.

Net revenues increased $1,019,624 in the current quarter, or 51%, compared with the same period last year. The higher net revenues occurred because of higher unit sales shipped to global public customers offset slightly by a reduction in domestic public sector customers and a reduction of the average selling price per unit. Overall, unit sales in the current quarter increased 58% from the same period last year. Unit sales for the three months ended June 30,

2003, were the highest in the Company's history.

The results for the third fiscal quarter of 2003 reflect a significant quarterly variation due to the timing and shipment of large orders and not any fundamental change in the business. The Company routinely notes the potential for such quarter to quarter variations in its press releases and SEC filings.

Cost of products sold increased $918,061, or 85%, to $1,991,990 in the current Quarter from $1,073,929 for the same period last year. The rise in cost of products sold is a result of higher indirect production, direct labor and research and development costs for the current quarter compared to the same period last year. Higher employment and maintenance costs were the primary factors causing the rise in indirect production costs. Direct labor grew as a result of an across the board 3% raise for hourly labor in fiscal 2003 whereas no such raise was provided in the prior fiscal year. The higher research and development costs related to efforts to develop a second generation product.

Advertising and promotional expenditures decreased $3,027 to $9,698 in the current quarter from $12,725 for the same period in the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased $10,663, or 1%, to $801,089 in the current quarter from $790,426 for the same period last year. As a percentage of net revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to 27% for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from 40% for the three months ended June 30, 2002, due to the fixed nature of the majority of these costs.

Non-cash litigation settlement costs were incurred in the three months ended June 30, 2002. The former holders of the $1,500,000 convertible debentures issued on May 19, 1999 and June 3, 1999, alleged that the Company was in default with respect to perfection of the former holder's security interest in the Company's assets. On July 23, 2002, the Company and the former holders settled the dispute out of court. The Company issued 450,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the former convertible debenture holders and to extend the expiration dates of 2.25 million warrants held by the former holders until 2007. No such settlement resulted in the three months ended June 30, 2003.

Non-cash stock compensation costs decreased $1,124,613 to $206,625 for the current quarter compared to $1,331,238 for the same period last year. As explained in Note 6 in the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section, the reduction of the exercise price of the repriced stock options and the increase in the stock price of the Company's common stock as of June 30, 2002, resulted in the Company recording $1,308,858 for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Neither of these costs were incurred for the three months ended June 30, 2003, resulting in the decrease. The three months ended June 30, 2003 stock compensation costs are comprised of deferred compensation costs and compensation provided to outside investor relation consultants.

Net interest and other expenses decreased $44,536 to $250,045 for the current period from $294,581 for the same period last year. The decline resulted from a reduction of interest expense paid related to $450,000 convertible debentures that were converted in the first half of fiscal 2003 and because the Company had a smaller amount of non-cash expenses incurred from the amortization of discounts on notes payable and credit facility than the third quarter of the prior year.

NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

The Company had net revenues of $6,939,144 and a net loss attributable to common stockholders of $(1,636,842) or $(0.09) per share for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, compared to net revenues of $5,921,756 and a net loss attributable to common stockholders of $(3,237,949) or $(0.20) per share for the nine months ended June 30, 2002.

Gross profit increased $60,692, or 2%, to $2,591,599 for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, from $2,530,907 for the nine months ended June 30, 2002. The increase was a result of an increase in net revenues partially offset by an increase in cost of products sold and a 10% reduction of the average realized sales price per unit.

Net revenues for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, increased $1,017,388 or 17%, compared with the same period last year. The higher net revenues occurred because of higher unit sales shipped to global public sector partially offset by a decrease in domestic public sector shipments. Overall unit sales for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, increased 19% compared to the same period

last year.

Cost of products sold increased $956,696, or 28%, to $4,347,545 for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, from $3,390,849 for the same period last year. The increase resulted from an increase in indirect production, direct labor and research and development costs between the current and prior fiscal years. Higher employment and maintenance costs were the primary factors for the rise in indirect production costs. Direct labor costs grew as a result of an across the board 3% raise for hourly labor in fiscal 2003 whereas no such raise was provided in the prior fiscal year. The higher research and development cost related to efforts to develop a second generation product.

Advertising and promotional expenditures decreased $1,129 to $32,671 for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, from $33,800 for the same period in the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased $475,393, or 21%, to $2,700,477 for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, from $2,225,084 for the same period last year. As a percentage of net revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 39% for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, from 38% for the nine months ended June 30, 2002. Increases in UK rates, insurance, outside legal, accounting and consulting costs as well as a $128,700 fiscal year 2002 non-cash bonus provided to senior management were the primary causes for the 21% increase. The higher rates were due to a combination of a rent increase effective in fiscal 2003 and a rent rebate which was experienced within the first six months of the 2002 fiscal year. The additional legal fees were largely related to services related to the development of the second generation product. The rise in accounting costs stems from research provided primarily related to employee stock option plans. The bonuses were approved by the board of director's compensation committee on February 12, 2003.

Non-cash litigation settlement costs were incurred in the nine months ended June 30, 2002. The former holders of the $1,500,000 convertible debentures issued on May 19, 1999, and June 3, 1999, alleged that the Company was in default with respect to perfection of the former

holder's security interest in the Company's assets. On July 23, 2002, the Company and the former holders settled the dispute out of court. The Company issued 450,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the former convertible debenture holders and to extend the expiration dates of 2.25 million warrants held by the former holders until 2007. No such settlement resulted in the nine months ended June 30, 2003.

Non-cash stock compensation costs decreased $692,653 to $722,739 for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, compared to $1,415,392 for the same period last year. As explained in Note 6 in the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section, the reduction of the exercise price of the repriced stock options and the increase in the stock price of the Company's common stock as of June 30, 2002, resulted in the Company recording $1,308,858 for the nine months ended June 30, 2002. Neither of these costs were incurred for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, resulting in the decrease. The stock compensation costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2003 are comprised of deferred compensation costs and compensation provided to outside investor relation consultants.

Net interest and other expenses increased $57,394, or 8%, to $763,843 for the nine months ended June 30, 2003, from $706,449 for the same period last year. The increase occurred primarily because the Company had a larger amount of non-cash expenses incurred from the amortization of discounts on notes payable and credit facility.

It should be noted that the Company has been able to operate without any cash infusion and has experienced a positive cash flow from operations of $0.5 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2003.

Factors That May Affect Operating Results and Financial Condition

The Company's future operating results and financial condition are dependent on the Company's ability to increase demand for and to cost-effectively manufacture sufficient quantities of the female condom. Inherent in this process is a number of factors that the Company must successfully manage in order to achieve favorable future results and improve its financial condition.

Reliance on a Single Product

The Company expects to derive the vast majority, if not all, of its future revenues from the female condom, its sole current product. While management believes the global potential for the female condom is significant, the product is in the early stages of commercialization and, as a result, the ultimate level

of consumer demand around the world is not yet known. To date, sales of the female condom have not been sufficient to cover the Company's operating costs, on an annual basis.

Distribution Network

The Company's strategy is to act as a manufacturer and to develop a global distribution network for the product by completing partnership arrangements with companies with the necessary marketing and financial resources and local market expertise. To date, this strategy has resulted in numerous in-country distributions in the public sector, particularly in Africa,

Latin America and recently in India. Several partnership agreements have been completed for the commercialization of the female condom in private sector markets around the world. However, the Company is dependent on country governments as well as city and state public health departments within the United States to continue their commitment to prevention of STDs, including AIDS, by including female condoms in their programs. The Company is also dependent on finding appropriate partners for the private sector markets around the world. Once an agreement is completed, the Company is reliant on the effectiveness of its partners to market and distribute the product. Failure by the Company's partners to successfully market and distribute the female condom or failure of country governments to implement prevention programs which include distribution of barrier methods against the AIDS crisis, or an inability of the Company to secure additional agreements for AIDS crisis, or an inability of the Company to secure additional agreements for new markets either in the public or private sectors could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

As part of this strategy the Company has entered into two agreements in the year ended September 30, 2002.

On November 29, 2001, the Company signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding with Hindustan Latex Limited ("HLL"), an Indian government Organization and India's largest male condom manufacturer. HLL distributes to public sector customers including government and non-government organizations and to consumers through 160,000 retail outlets. Jointly with HLL a marketing strategy will be developed for the country of India. Over time, the Company anticipates that HLL and the Company will explore manufacturing options within India.

On December 18, 2001, the Company announced the appointment of Total Access Group ("TAG") as the exclusive distributor for public sector sales within a 15 state region in the western United States. TAG is a privately held national distributor to the United States public sector and serves over 2,500 customers, which include state and local health departments, community based organizations, HIV/STD prevention organizations, Planned Parenthood clinics and family planning organizations. TAG is a full service distributor and will provide marketing, education and customer service support. TAG is required to purchase 2,190,000 units within a three year period to retain exclusive distribution rights.

Inventory and Supply

All of the key components for the manufacture of the female condom are essentially available from either multiple sources or multiple locations within a source.

Global Market and Foreign Currency Risks

The Company manufactures the female condom in a leased facility located in London, England. Further, a material portion of the Company's sales are in foreign markets. Manufacturing costs and sales to foreign markets are subject to normal currency risks associated with changes in the exchange rate of foreign currencies relative to the United States dollar. To date, the Company's management has not deemed it necessary to utilize currency hedging strategies to manage its currency risks. On an ongoing basis, management continues to evaluate its commercial transactions and is prepared to employ currency hedging strategies when it

believes such strategies are appropriate. In addition, some of the Company's future international sales may be in developing nations where dramatic political or economic changes are possible. Such factors may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Government Regulation

The female condom is subject to regulation by the FDA, pursuant to the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (the "FDC Act"), and by other state and foreign regulatory agencies. Under the FDC Act, medical devices must receive FDA clearance before they can be sold. FDA regulations also require the Company to adhere to certain "Good Manufacturing Practices," which include testing, quality control and documentation procedures. The Company's compliance with applicable regulatory requirements is monitored through periodic inspections by the FDA. The failure to comply with applicable regulations may result in fines, delays or suspensions of clearances, seizures or recalls of products, operating restrictions, withdrawal of FDA approval and criminal prosecutions. The Company's operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected in the event of a withdrawal of approval from the FDA.

Liquidity and Sources of Capital

Historically, the Company had incurred cash operating losses relating to expenses incurred to develop and promote the Female Condom. During the nine months ended June 30, 2003, cash provided by operations totaled $0.5 million. The Company was able to fund capital expenditures, and payments of preferred stock dividends and capital lease obligations during the nine months ended June 30, 2003, without any debt or equity financing.

At June 30, 2003, the Company had current liabilities of $1.8 million including a $1.0 million note payable due March 25, 2004, to Mr. Dearholt, a director of the Company. As of June 30, 2003, Mr. Dearholt beneficially owns 4,735,305 shares of the Company's Common Stock.

On January 15, 2003, the Company entered into a line of credit agreement with Heartland Bank. The line of credit facility allows the Company to borrow up to $1,000,000 in $100,000 increments and matures on December 1, 2004. Interest is due monthly at the prime rate plus 1 percent (prime was 4 % on June 30, 2003) and it is collateralized by the Company's inventory and letter of credit backed by accounts receivables. As of June 30, 2003, the Company has not borrowed any portion of the line of credit facility.

In the near term, the Company's management expects from time to time operating and capital costs may exceed funds generated from operations, due principally to the Company's fixed manufacturing costs relative to current production volumes and the ongoing need to commercialize the Female Condom around the world. For the first nine months of fiscal year 2003 the Company had a positive cash flow from operations.

While the Company believes that revenue from sales of the female condom will eventually exceed operating costs, and that, ultimately, operations will generate sufficient funds to meet capital requirements, the Company can make no assurance that such level of operations can be achieved or sustained. Likewise, the Company can make no assurance that the Company

will be able to source all or any portion of its required capital through the sale of debt or equity or, if raised, the amount will be sufficient to operate until sales of the female condom generate sufficient revenues to fund operations. In addition, any funds raised may be costly to the Company and/or dilutive to its shareholders. If the Company is unable to raise adequate financing when needed, the Company may be required to sharply curtail the Company's efforts to promote the female condom, to attempt to sell certain of its assets and rights or to curtail certain of its operations and may ultimately be forced to cease operations. Currently, the Company is focused on growing its business and, therefore, the Company has made no plans to sell any assets nor has it identified any assets to be sold or potential buyers. In the event that the Company lacks sufficient capital to continue its operations, neither the Company nor its shareholders may be able to realize any significant value from the Company's assets.

IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

Although the Company cannot accurately determine the precise effect of inflation, the Company has experienced increased costs of product, supplies, salaries and benefits, and increased selling, general and administrative expenses. Historically, the Company has absorbed increased costs and expenses without increasing selling prices.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Principal Accounting Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls

and procedures were effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company required to be included in the Company's periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. It should be noted that in designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized 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 necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. The Company has designed its disclosure controls and procedures to reach a level of reasonable assurance of achieving desired control objectives and, based on the evaluation described above, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at reaching that level of reasonable assurance.

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEMS 1-5

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. (1)
3.2	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock to 27,000,000 shares. (2)
3.3	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock to 35,500,000 shares. (3)
3.4	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock to 38,500,000 shares. (4)
3.5	Amended and Restated By-Laws. (5)
4.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation (same as Exhibit 3.1).
4.2	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company (same as Exhibit 3.2).
4.3	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock to 35,500,000 shares (same as Exhibit 3.3).
4.4	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock to 38,500,000 shares (same as Exhibit 3.4).
4.5	Articles II, VII and XI of the Amended and Restated By-Laws (included in Exhibit 3.5).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002) (6)

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(1) Incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Registration

Statement on Form SB-2, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 19, 1999.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 21, 2000.

(3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 6, 2002.

(4) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

(5) Incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-18, as filed with the securities and Exchange Commission on May 25, 1999.

(6) This certification is not "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) Report on Form 8-K - No reports on Form 8-K were filed during the quarter ended June 30, 2003.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

THE FEMALE HEALTH COMPANY

DATE: August 13, 2003

/s/ O.B. Parrish

O.B. Parrish, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

DATE: August 13, 2003

/s/ Robert R. Zic

Robert R. Zic, Principal Accounting Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, O.B. Parrish, Chief Executive Officer of The Female Health Company, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of The Female Health Company;

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

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

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

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

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

(c) disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

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

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

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

Date: August 13, 2003

/s/ O.B. Parrish

O.B. Parrish
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Robert R. Zic, Principal Accounting Officer of The Female Health Company, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of The Female Health Company;

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

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

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

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

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

(c) disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

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

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

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

Date: August 13, 2003

/s/ Robert R. Zic

Robert R. Zic
Principal Accounting Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

Certification of Periodic Financial Report
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, each of the undersigned officers of The Female Health Company (the "Company") certifies that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and information contained in that Form 10-QSB fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: August 13, 2003

/s/ O.B. Parrish

O.B. Parrish
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: August 13, 2003

/s/ Robert R. Zic

Robert R. Zic
Principal Accounting Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

This certification is made solely for purpose of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, subject to the knowledge standard contained therein, and not for any other purpose.