

NAB CAPITAL NOTES 2 INVESTOR PRESENTATION

Important Notice

This document has been prepared by National Australia Bank Limited ABN 12 004 044 937 ("NAB") in relation to its proposed offer of NAB Capital Notes 2. A Prospectus in respect of the NAB Capital Notes 2 was lodged with ASIC on 31 May 2016. The Prospectus does not contain the Margin or the Application Form.

A Prospectus containing the Margin and an Application Form will be lodged with ASIC once the Margin is determined (expected to be on or about 8 June 2016) and will be available within Australia. The initial Prospectus can be obtained electronically from www.nab.com.au/ncn2offer.

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NAB Capital Notes 2 are not deposit liabilities of NAB, are not Protected Accounts or any other accounts with NAB and are not guaranteed or insured by any government, government agency or compensation scheme of the Commonwealth of Australia or any other jurisdiction, by any member of the NAB Group or by any other party. An investment in NAB Capital Notes 2 is riskier than a bank deposit. NAB Capital Notes 2 are complex and may not be suitable for all investors.

Investment products such as NAB Capital Notes 2 are subject to risks which could affect their performance, including Distribution Rate risk and market price fluctuation. NAB does not warrant or guarantee the future performance of NAB or the investment performance of NAB Capital Notes 2 (including market price). Information about key risks of investing in NAB Capital Notes 2 is detailed in sections 1.2 and 6 of the Prospectus.

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NAB Capital Notes 2 – Offer Summary

Issuer	National Australia Bank Limited ("NAB")
Offer size	A\$750 million with the ability to raise more or less
Use of proceeds	 The net proceeds of the Offer will be used for general corporate purposes. APRA has provided confirmation that the NAB Capital Notes 2, once issued, will qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital for the purposes of NAB's regulatory capital requirements
Type of security	 Mandatorily convertible, subordinated, perpetual notes directly issued by NAB which are not guaranteed or secured. NAB Capital Notes 2 are not deposit liabilities of NAB and are not Protected Accounts for the purposes of the Banking Act
Issue price	A\$100 per NAB Capital Note 2
Term	 Perpetual, NAB Capital Notes 2 do not have a fixed maturity date However, NAB must Convert NAB Capital Notes 2 into Ordinary Shares on the Mandatory Conversion Date (8 July 2024) (subject to the Mandatory Conversion Conditions being satisfied) In addition, with APRA's prior written approval¹, NAB may elect to Convert, Redeem or Resell NAB Capital Notes 2 on 7 July 2022, or earlier following the occurrence of certain events NAB must also convert NAB Capital Notes 2 into Ordinary Shares if another entity acquires NAB, subject to certain conditions
Distributions	 Floating rate and expected to be fully franked Margin to be determined under the Bookbuild and expected to be in the range of 4.95% to 5.10%
Quotation	Expected to be quoted on ASX under code NABPD
Ranking	 In a winding up of NAB, NAB Capital Notes 2 rank: Ahead of NAB Ordinary Shares Equally among themselves and other Equal Ranking Instruments, including NAB CPS, NAB CPS II, NAB Capital Notes and certain other preference shares of NAB Behind depositors, unsubordinated debt securities, term subordinated debt and other trade and general creditors of NAB The amount of any return in a winding up will be adversely affected if a Loss Absorption Event occurs

⁽¹⁾ Holders should not expect that APRA's approval, if requested, will be given for an optional Conversion, Redemption or Resale



NAB Capital Notes 2 – Distributions

Distributions	 Quarterly, floating rate Distributions in arrears Distributions are discretionary, non-cumulative and subject to the Payment Condition Failure to pay a Distribution when scheduled will not constitute an event of default
Distribution Rate	 The Distribution Rate for each quarterly Distribution will be calculated using the following formula: Distribution Rate = (Bank Bill Rate¹ + Margin) x (1 – Tax Rate²) Margin determined under the Bookbuild, expected to be in the range of 4.95% to 5.10% For example, if the Bank Bill Rate was 1.9850%, the Margin was 4.9500% and the Australian corporate tax rate was 30%, assuming the Distribution is fully franked the Distribution Rate for that Distribution Period would be calculated as follows: (1.9850% + 4.9500%) x (1 – 0.30) = 4.8545%³ Equivalent to an unfranked distribution rate of 6.9350%⁴
Restrictions on dividends and buy-backs in respect of Ordinary Shares	 If for any reason a Distribution has not been paid in full on a Distribution Payment Date, NAB must not, subject to certain exceptions, unless approved by an Ordinary Resolution, until and including the next Distribution Payment Date: Declare, determine to pay, or pay a dividend on Ordinary Shares; or Buy back or reduce capital on Ordinary Shares. However, if the Distribution is paid in full within 3 Business Days of the Distribution Payment Date, this restriction will no longer apply.

- (1) Bank Bill Rate is based on an average of rates at which major Australian financial institutions lend short-term cash to each other over a 90 day period
- (2) Tax Rate means the Australian corporate tax rate applicable to the franking account of NAB on the relevant Distribution Payment Date (expressed as a decimal)
- (3) The Distribution Rate shown is for illustrative purposes only and does not indicate, guarantee or forecast the actual Distribution Rate. The actual Distribution Rate may be higher or lower than this example
- (4) Your ability to use the franking credits will depend on your individual tax position. The potential value of franking credits does not accrue to you at the same time as you receive the cash Distribution



NAB Capital Notes 2 – Mandatory Conversion

• On the Mandatory Conversion Date, if NAB Capital Notes 2 have not been Converted, Written Off, Redeemed or Resold beforehand, NAB must Convert NAB Capital Notes 2 into Ordinary Shares, provided the Mandatory Conversion Conditions are satisfied **Mandatory Conversion** • The Mandatory Conversion Date will be the earlier of: 8 July 2024, and the first Distribution Payment Date after 8 July 2024 on which the Mandatory Conversion Conditions are satisfied • The Mandatory Conversion Conditions are designed to ensure that Holders receive approximately A\$101 worth of Ordinary Shares for each NAB Capital Note 2 they hold and that the Ordinary Shares they receive following Conversion are capable of being sold on the ASX. • For the Mandatory Conversion Conditions to be satisfied: - First Mandatory Conversion Condition: the VWAP of Ordinary Shares on the 25th Business Day immediately preceding (but not including) a possible Mandatory Conversion Date must be greater than 56% of the Issue Date VWAP. **Mandatory Conversion** - Second Mandatory Conversion Condition: the VWAP of Ordinary Shares during the period of **Conditions** 20 Business Days on which trading in Ordinary Shares took place immediately preceding (but not including) a possible Mandatory Conversion Date must be greater than 50.51% of the Issue Date VWAP, and - Third Mandatory Conversion Condition: Ordinary Shares must not have been delisted or suspended from trading on the ASX for a certain period of time and there must be no

respect of a possible Mandatory Conversion Date.

circumstances preventing NAB from converting NAB Capital Notes 2 into Ordinary Shares in



NAB Capital Notes 2 – Conversion, Redemption or Resale Events

Optional Conversion, Redemption or Resale on 7 July 2022	 With the prior written approval of APRA, NAB may elect to Convert into Ordinary Shares, Redeem or Resell all or some NAB Capital Notes 2 on 7 July 2022¹ Conditions and restrictions apply to any Conversion, Redemption or Resale (other than a Conversion following a Loss Absorption Event – see below)
Conversion, Redemption or Resale in other circumstances	 With the prior written approval of APRA, NAB has the option to Convert, Redeem or Resell all or some NAB Capital Notes 2 following the occurrence of a Tax Event or Regulatory Event¹ With the prior written approval of APRA, NAB also has the option to Convert NAB Capital Notes 2 following a Potential Acquisition Event¹
Early Conversion – Acquisition Event	 If an Acquisition Event occurs, NAB must (by giving an Acquisition Conversion Notice) Convert all (but not some only) NAB Capital Notes 2 into Ordinary Shares, provided that certain conditions are met
Mandatory Conversion following a Loss Absorption Event	 The occurrence of a Loss Absorption Event requires the Conversion of NAB Capital Notes 2 into Ordinary Shares². The Mandatory Conversion Conditions do not apply to a Conversion following a Loss Absorption Event A Loss Absorption Event is each of: a Common Equity Trigger Event, or a Non-Viability Trigger Event (See following slide for more information)

- (1) Holders should not expect that APRA's approval, if requested, will be given for an optional Conversion, Redemption or Resale
- (2) The number of Ordinary Shares that Holders will receive on a Conversion in these circumstances will not be greater than the Maximum Conversion Number



NAB Capital Notes 2 – Loss Absorption Event

• A Common Equity Trigger Event will occur if NAB's Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1 Capital) Common Equity Trigger Ratio as determined by NAB or APRA at any time is equal to or less than 5.125% (on either a Level 1 Event or Level 2 basis) • A Non-Viability Trigger Event means APRA has provided a written determination to NAB that without: - The conversion or write off of Relevant Tier 1 Capital Instruments, which includes NAB Capital Non-Viability Trigger Event Notes 2: or - A public sector injection of capital into, or equivalent capital support with respect to, NAB, APRA considers that NAB would become non-viable • If a Common Equity Trigger Event or a Non-Viability Trigger Event (each a Loss Absorption Event) occurs, the Mandatory Conversion Conditions will not apply and NAB must convert into Ordinary Shares or write off: All Relevant Tier 1 Capital Instruments, which includes NAB Capital Notes 2; or **Conversion or Write Off** (i) In the case of a Common Equity Trigger Event – a proportion of the Relevant Tier 1 following a Common Capital Instruments if APRA is satisfied that conversion or write off of that proportion will **Equity Trigger Event or a** return the CET1 Capital Ratio (on both a Level 1 and Level 2 basis) to a percentage above **Non-Viability Trigger Event** 5.125% (as determined by NAB) (ii) In the case of a Non-Viability Trigger Event – a proportion of the Relevant Tier 1 Capital Instruments if APRA is satisfied that conversion or write off of that proportion will be sufficient to ensure that NAB does not become non-viable (other than in circumstances where APRA determines that a public sector injection of capital or equivalent capital support is needed) If, following a Loss Absorption Event, for any reason (including where NAB is prevented by Write Off of NAB Capital applicable law or court order from Converting NAB Capital Notes 2), Conversion has not been **Notes 2 where NAB Capital** effected within 5 days of the Loss Absorption Event Conversion Date, those NAB Capital Notes 2 will Notes 2 cannot be not be Converted but instead will be Written Off Converted on a Loss

• If NAB Capital Notes 2 are Written Off, the rights of a Holder (including to payments of

effect on and from the Loss Absorption Event Conversion Date

Distributions and Face Value) are immediately and irrevocably terminated and written off with



Absorption Event

Conversion Date

Illustration of ranking on winding up

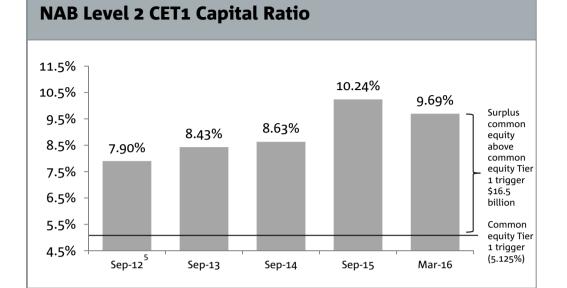
		Examples	Examples of existing NAB obligations and securities ¹
her Ranki	ing		
<u> </u>		Liabilities preferred by law and secured debt	Liabilities in Australia in relation to Protected Accounts under the Banking Act (generally, savings accounts and term deposits) and other liabilities mandatorily preferred by law including employee entitlements, liabilities to secured creditors and in respect of covered bonds
	Senior	Unsubordinated unsecured debt	Bonds and notes, trade and general creditors
obligations	Term subordinated unsecured debt issued before 1 January 2013	NAB Subordinated Notes and other dated subordinated unsecured debt obligations issue before 1 January 2013	
	Term subordinated unsecured debt issued after 1 January 2013 and perpetual subordinated unsecured debt	Tier 2 Capital Securities	
ı		Preference shares and other equally ranked instruments	NAB Capital Notes 2², and any securities expressed to rank equally with the NAB Capital Notes 2, which include: — NAB Capital Notes
	Equal ranking obligations		 NAB CPS II NAB CPS The 2009 Capital Notes The preference shares which may be issued under the TPS, AUD NCIs and EUR NCIs (if issued) The preference shares comprised in the National Income Securities
	Lower ranking obligations	Ordinary shares	Ordinary Shares

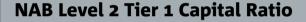
- (1) This is a very simplified capital structure of NAB and does not include every type of security or other obligation issued by NAB. NAB has the right to issue further debt, deposits or other obligations or securities of any kind at any time. NAB Capital Notes 2 do not limit the amount of senior debt, deposits or other obligations or securities that may be incurred or issued by NAB at any time
- (2) If a Write Off of a NAB Capital Note 2 occurs following a Loss Absorption Event, the rights of Holders to distributions and returns of capital in respect of that NAB Capital Note 2 will be terminated, the NAB Capital Note 2 will not be Converted, Redeemed or Resold on any subsequent date and the Holder will not have their capital repaid. If a NAB Capital Note 2 is Converted, the Ordinary Shares a Holder receives on Conversion will rank equally with other Ordinary Shares in a winding up of NAB

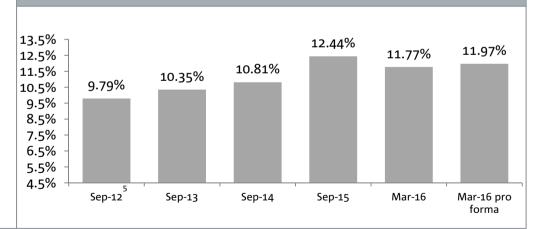


Robust capital buffers

- The Group maintains a strong capital, funding and liquidity position in line with its ongoing commitment to balance sheet strength. The Group's CET1 Capital Ratio operating target remains between 8.75% to 9.25%, based on current regulatory requirements
- NAB Capital Notes 2 include a Common Equity Trigger Event when the CET1 Capital Ratio (on a Level 1 or Level 2 basis)¹ is equal to or less than 5.125%
- The Group CET1 Capital Ratio as at 31 March 2016 was 9.69% after taking into account the impact of the Demerger and CYBG Institutional Offer, and is \$16.5 billion in excess of the Common Equity Trigger Event level
- The Group Tier 1 Capital Ratio increases by 20bps to 11.97% on a pro forma basis as at 31 March 2016, assuming a NAB Capital Notes 2 issue size of \$750m and external issue costs of \$10m
- A number of other events may occur in the 2016 financial year that are anticipated to impact NAB's CET1 Capital Ratio. These events and the estimated impacts on the March 2016 CET1 Capital Ratio include:
 - Implementation on 1 July 2016 of APRA's requirement to increase risk-weighted assets for residential mortgage loans (~-80bps)²
 - Wealth debt maturity (-8bps)3
 - Sale of NAB Wealth's life insurance business (~+50bps)4







⁽¹⁾ Group Level 1 capital ratios comprise National Australia Bank Limited and its subsidiary entities approved by APRA as part of the Extended Licensed Entity. Group Level 2 capital ratios comprise National Australia Bank Limited and the entities it controls, subject to certain exclusions (including wealth management and life insurance activities, and certain securitisation special purpose vehicles)



²⁾ Based on NAB's Australian mortgage portfolio as at 31 March 2016

^{3) \$300}m of National Wealth Management Holdings Limited debt is maturing in June 2016. Estimated CET1 impact is based on 31 March 2016 risk weighted assets

⁴⁾ Based on an 80% sale of NAB Wealth's life insurance business for \$2.4bn, less separation and transaction costs, assuming the sale was to complete on or prior to 30 September 2016

⁽⁵⁾ Basel III estimate

Buffers and pre-emptive actions to protect NAB Capital Notes 2 holders

- NAB's capital position and earnings provide a buffer for NAB Capital Notes 2 holders
- From 1 January 2016, the Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) restricts the ability for NAB to distribute earnings should NAB's CET1 capital ratio fall below 8.0%
- There are also numerous pre-emptive management actions available to strengthen capital

Indicative Buffers above Common Equity Trigger Event Level

Actions available to strengthen capital¹

NAB's annual earnings

Surplus CET1
Capital
(above 5.125%)

•

Additional Tier 1 Capital²

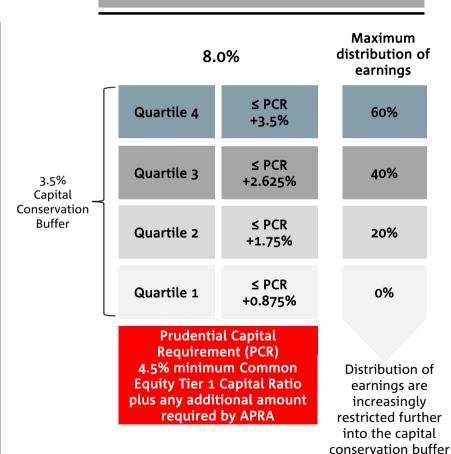
Potential Management Actions

- Dividend reinvestment plan discount and underwrite
- · Underwritten equity raising
- Ordinary dividend payout management
- Other actions including asset disposals, repricing, expense management and changing business plans

Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)

- Basel III CCB requirement preserves capital when the CET1 Capital Ratio is below 8%
- Distribution of earnings will be restricted, including ordinary share dividends and buybacks, discretionary bonuses and AT1 Capital instrument distributions

Illustration of the Capital Conservation Buffer from 1 January 2016



⁽¹⁾ NAB does not commit to take any of the illustrative pre-emptive actions, and NAB's level of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital may be affected by risks associated with its business and its ability to raise and maintain levels of capital which are outside its control

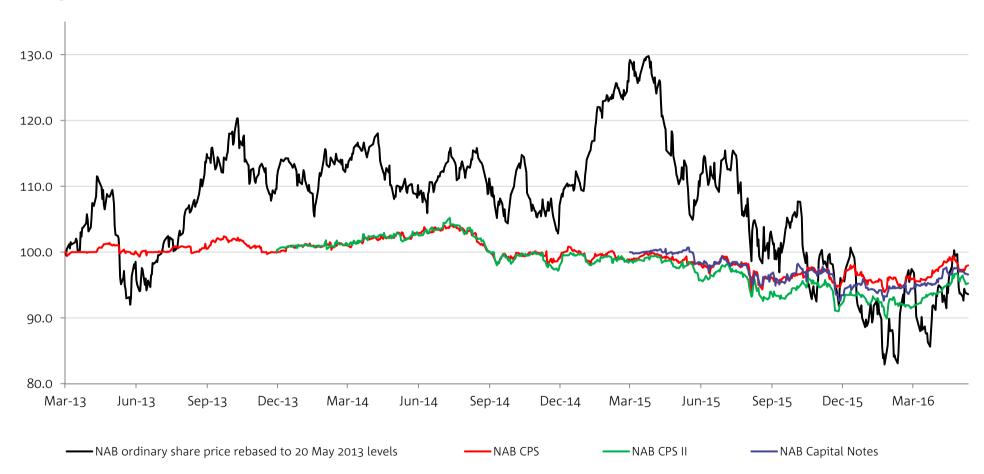


⁽²⁾ May include some or all Basel II AT1 Capital subject to actions under the Banking Act at the relevant time

Trading prices of selected NAB Hybrids to an adjusted NAB Ordinary Share Price

• The trading prices of NAB's Basel III compliant Additional Tier 1 securities currently on issue (including NAB CPS, NAB CPS II and NAB Capital Notes) have been less volatile than the trading price of NAB's ordinary shares over the last 3 years. Based on this data, volatility increases with subordination.

Trading Price (\$)



Source: Bloomberg
NAB ordinary share price as at 30 May 2016 was \$27.25
NAB CPS commenced trading on 21 March 2013 at \$100
NAB CPS II commenced trading on 18 December 2013 at \$100
NAB Capital Notes commenced trading on 23 March 2015 at \$100



Comparison of NAB Capital Notes 2 to other NAB Additional Tier 1 Securities

	NAB Capital Notes 2	NAB Capital Notes	NAB CPS II
ASX Code	NABPD	NABPC	NABPB
Term	Perpetual, subject to Mandatory Conversion on 8 July 2024 (~8 years)	Perpetual, subject to mandatory conversion on 23 March 2022 (~7 years)	Perpetual, subject to mandatory conversion on 19 December 2022 (~9 years)
Margin	Expected to be in the range of 4.95% – 5.10%	Margin is 3.50%	Margin is 3.25%
Distributions	Floating rate paid quarterly	Floating rate paid quarterly	Floating rate paid quarterly
Franking	Franked, subject to gross-up for unfranked portion	Franked, subject to gross-up for unfranked portion	Franked, subject to gross-up for unfranked portion
Payment Conditions	Yes, subject to NAB's discretion and Payment Conditions	Yes, subject to NAB's discretion and payment conditions	Yes, subject to NAB's discretion and payment conditions
Distribution Restrictions for non- payment	Yes, applies to Ordinary Shares until the next Distribution Payment Date	Yes, applies to Ordinary Shares until the next distribution payment date	Yes, applies to Ordinary Shares until the next distribution payment date
Mandatory Conversion	Yes on 8 July 2024, subject to Mandatory Conversion Conditions	Yes on 23 March 2022, subject to mandatory conversion conditions	Yes on 19 December 2022, subject to mandatory conversion conditions
NAB redemption rights (subject to prior written APRA approval)	Yes, on 7 July 2022 and in certain specified circumstances	Yes, on 23 March 2020 and in certain specified circumstances	Yes, on 17 December 2020 and in certain specified circumstances
Conversion on Capital Trigger Event or Non-Viability Trigger Event	Yes. Some or all NAB Capital Notes 2 must be Converted into Ordinary Shares, subject to a maximum number	Yes. Some or all NAB Capital Notes must be converted into Ordinary Shares, subject to a maximum number	Yes. Some or all NAB CPS II must be converted into Ordinary Shares, subject to a maximum number
Capital classification	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Legal Form	Perpetual note	Perpetual note	Preference share
Voting rights	None	None	No right to vote at general meetings of holders of ordinary shares, except in limited circumstances



Information about the Offer

Offer Structure	 The Offer comprises: The Securityholder Offer The Institutional Offer, and The Broker Firm Offer Information about the different types of offers and how to apply is provided in Section 3 of the Prospectus "Applying for NAB Capital Notes 2"
How to Apply	 Eligible Securityholders should apply online at www.nab.com.au/ncn2offer and pay their Application Monies electronically, or complete a paper Application Form and pay their Application Monies by cheque or money order Broker Firm Applicants should contact their Syndicate Broker
Minimum Application	• 50 NAB Capital Notes 2 (\$5,000) and thereafter in multiples of 10 NAB Capital Notes 2 (\$1,000)
Fees and expenses associated with the Offer	 NAB has incurred certain fees and expenses in connection with the Offer and the Prospectus. These are set out in the Prospectus
More Information	 If there is excess demand for NAB Capital Notes 2, Eligible Securityholders Applications may be subject to scale-back Where the number of NAB Capital Notes 2 allocated is less than the number applied for, or where no allocation is made, surplus Application Monies will be refunded (without interest) as soon as practicable following finalisation of the Offer



Certain events that may occur during the term of NAB Capital Notes 2

The table below summarises certain events that may occur during the term of NAB Capital Notes 2, and what Holders may receive upon the occurrence of such events. The events are dependent on factors including share price, the occurrence of contingencies and in some cases election by NAB and, accordingly, may not occur

Event	When?	Is APRA approval required?¹	Do conditions apply?	What value will a Holder receive?	In what form will that value be provided to Holders?
Mandatory Conversion	On 8 July 2024 or the first Distribution Payment Date after that date on which the Mandatory Conversion Conditions are satisfied	No	Yes	Approximately \$101 ^{2,5}	Variable number of Ordinary Shares
Optional Conversion	On 7 July 2022	Yes	Yes	Approximately \$101 ^{2,5}	Variable number of Ordinary Shares
Optional Redemption or Resale	On 7 July 2022	Yes	Yes	\$100 (Face Value)	Cash
Conversion in other circumstances	If a Tax Event, Regulatory Event or Potential Acquisition Event occurs	Yes	Yes	Approximately \$101 ^{2,3,5}	Variable number of Ordinary Shares
	If an Acquisition Event occurs	No	Yes	Approximately \$101 ^{2,3,5}	Variable number of Ordinary Shares
	If a Loss Absorption Event occurs	No	No	Depending on the market price of Ordinary Shares, likely to receive significantly less than \$101 and may lose a significant amount of money they invested in NAB Capital Notes 2 as a consequence	
Redemption / Resale in other circumstances	If a Tax Event or Regulatory Event occurs	Yes	Yes	\$100 (Face Value) ³	Cash

- (1) Holders should not expect that APRA approval will be given if requested
- (2) On the basis of the Conversion calculations (the value of Ordinary Shares received on Conversion may be worth more or less than \$101). The number of Ordinary Shares that Holders will receive will not be greater than the Maximum Conversion Number
- (3) If a Conversion (other than on account of a Loss Absorption Event), Redemption or Resale occurs on a day that is not a scheduled quarterly Distribution Payment Date, Holders of the NAB Capital Notes 2 which are being Converted, Redeemed or Resold will also receive a Distribution in respect of these NAB Capital Notes 2 for the period from (and including) the immediately preceding Distribution Payment Date to (but not including) the date on which the Conversion, Redemption or Resale occurs (provided the conditions to payment are met, including the Directors resolving to pay the Distribution)
- (4) If a NAB Capital Note 2 is Written Off, all rights (including to Distributions) in respect of that NAB Capital Note 2 will be terminated, and the Holder will not have their capital repaid
- 5) Based on a Face Value of \$100 and with the benefit of a 1% discount



Key dates for the Offer¹

Important Dates	
Record Date for Securityholder Offer	26 May 2016
Announcement of the Offer	31 May 2016
Lodgement of Prospectus with ASIC	31 May 2016
Bookbuild	7 June 2016
Announcement of Margin	8 June 2016
Offer Opens	8 June 2016
Securityholder Offer Closes	30 June 2016
Broker Firm and Institutional Offers Close	6 July 2016
Issue of NAB Capital Notes 2	7 July 2016
Commencement of deferred settlement trading	8 July 2016
Despatch of Holding Statements	from 8 July 2016 ²
Commencement of trading on normal settlement basis	12 July 2016
First Distribution Payment Date	7 October 2016
Optional Conversion / Redemption / Resale Date ³	7 July 2022
Mandatory Conversion Date ⁴	8 July 2024

⁽¹⁾ These dates are indicative only and may change without notice



⁽²⁾ Expected to be completed by 11 July 2016

⁽³⁾ With APRA's prior written approval, NAB may elect to Convert, Redeem or Resell NAB Capital Notes 2 on 7 July 2022. Holders should not expect that APRA's approval will be given for any optional Conversion, Redemption or Resale. This date assumes the Issue Date is 7 July 2016

⁽⁴⁾ NAB Capital Notes 2 will Convert into Ordinary Shares on 8 July 2024 (subject to the Mandatory Conversion Conditions being satisfied and only if, prior to that date, NAB Capital Notes 2 have not been Converted, Redeemed or Resold with APRA's prior written approval, or Written Off). This date assumes the Issue Date is 7 July 2016

Key risks

NAB Capital Notes 2 are not deposit liabilities or Protected Accounts	NAB Capital Notes 2 do not constitute deposit liabilities of NAB, are not Protected Accounts for the purposes of the Banking Act or any other accounts with NAB and are not guaranteed or insured by any person.
Distributions may not be paid	There is a risk that Distributions will not be paid, including where the Directors do not resolve to pay a Distribution or where a Payment Condition exists on the Distribution Payment Date. As Distributions are non-cumulative, if a Distribution is not paid then NAB has no liability to pay that Distribution and Holders have no claim or entitlement in respect of such non-payment. Failure to pay a Distribution when scheduled will not constitute an event of default.
The Distribution Rate will fluctuate	The Distribution Rate will fluctuate up and down. There is a risk that the return on NAB Capital Notes 2 may become less attractive compared to returns on other investments.
Market price of NAB Capital Notes 2	The market price of NAB Capital Notes 2 may fluctuate up or down and there is no guarantee NAB Capital Notes 2 will trade at or above their Face Value. The price at which NAB Capital Notes 2 trade may, for example, be affected by how the Distribution Rate of NAB Capital Notes 2 compares to that of other comparable instruments.
Liquidity of NAB Capital Notes 2	The liquidity of NAB Capital Notes 2 may be low, which means that, at certain times, you may be unable to sell your NAB Capital Notes 2 at an acceptable price, if at all.
Liquidity and price of Ordinary Shares	Where NAB Capital Notes 2 are Converted, the market for Ordinary Shares may be less liquid than that for comparable securities issued by other entities at the time of Conversion, or there may be no liquid market at that time. The market price of Ordinary Shares will fluctuate due to various factors, including investor perceptions, domestic and worldwide economic conditions, NAB's financial performance and position and transactions affecting the share capital of NAB. As a result, the value of any Ordinary Shares received by Holders upon Conversion may be greater than or less than anticipated when they are issued or thereafter. The market price of Ordinary Shares is also relevant to determining whether Conversion will occur (except for Conversions on account of a Loss Absorption Event) and the number of Ordinary Shares you will receive. Depending on the market price of Ordinary Shares at the relevant time, Conversion may not occur.
NAB Capital Notes 2 are perpetual and may not Convert	NAB Capital Notes 2 have no fixed maturity date but will Convert into Ordinary Shares on 8 July 2024 if the Mandatory Conversion Conditions are satisfied. If these conditions are not met on 8 July 2024, Conversion will occur on the first Distribution Payment Date on which they are satisfied. If the Mandatory Conversion Conditions are never satisfied, there is a risk that NAB Capital Notes 2 may never Convert.

This is a summary of the key risks only. You should read the NAB Capital Notes 2 Prospectus in full before deciding to invest (including "Key risks of NAB Capital Notes 2" outlined in Section 6 of the Prospectus). See Section 6.2 of the Prospectus for a description of the risks associated with an investment in NAB and the Group

In addition, ASIC has published guidance on hybrid securities on its MoneySmart website which may be relevant to your consideration of NAB Capital Notes 2. You can find this guidance by searching "hybrid securities" at www.moneysmart.gov.au/investing.



Key risks (continued)

Holders have no right to request early redemption	Holders have no right to request that their NAB Capital Notes 2 be redeemed. Absent a Conversion, Redemption or Resale, in order to realise their investment, Holders would have to sell their NAB Capital Notes 2 on the ASX at the prevailing market price. That price may be less than the Face Value, and there may be no liquid market in NAB Capital Notes 2 (see Sections 6.1.4 and 6.1.5 of the Prospectus).
NAB has certain early Conversion, Redemption and Resale rights	Subject to the prior written approval of APRA and certain conditions being met, NAB has the right to Convert, Redeem or Resell NAB Capital Notes 2 on 7 July 2022, or because of a Tax Event, or a Regulatory Event and to Convert NAB Capital Notes 2 because of a Potential Acquisition Event. Holders should not expect that APRA's approval, if requested, will be given for any Conversion, Redemption or Resale of NAB Capital Notes 2.
Conversion or Write Off following Loss Absorption Event	If Conversion occurs following a Loss Absorption Event, depending on the market price of the Ordinary Shares at that time Holders are likely to receive significantly less than \$101 worth of Ordinary Shares per NAB Capital Note 2 and may lose a significant amount of the money they invested in NAB Capital Notes 2 as a consequence. In cases where NAB Capital Notes 2 are not Converted for any reason (within five days after the Loss Absorption Event Conversion Date), NAB Capital Notes 2 will be Written Off (with effect on and from the Loss Absorption Event Conversion Date). If a Write Off occurs following a Loss Absorption Event, the rights of Holders to Distributions and returns of capital will be terminated, NAB Capital Notes 2 that are Written Off will not be Converted, Redeemed or Resold on any subsequent date and a Holder will not have their capital repaid.
Ranking in a winding up of NAB	In a winding up of NAB, NAB Capital Notes 2 rank ahead of Ordinary Shares, equally with all Equal Ranking Instruments, but behind the claims of all Senior Creditors (which includes depositors). On a winding up of NAB, there is a risk that Holders may lose some or all of the money they have invested in NAB Capital Notes 2. See also the above and Section 6.1.14 of the Prospectus in relation to returns of capital following a Write Off. If NAB Capital Notes 2 are Written Off, Holders will not have their capital repaid and will not be entitled to any return in a winding up.
NAB may issue further securities	There is no limit on the amount of senior debt, deposits or other obligations or securities that may be incurred or issued by NAB at any time, which may affect Holders' ability to be repaid on a winding up of NAB.

This is a summary of the key risks only. You should read the NAB Capital Notes 2 Prospectus in full before deciding to invest (including "Key risks of NAB Capital Notes 2" outlined in Section 6 of the Prospectus). See Section 6.2 of the Prospectus for a description of the risks associated with an investment in NAB and the Group

In addition, ASIC has published guidance on hybrid securities on its MoneySmart website which may be relevant to your consideration of NAB Capital Notes 2. You can find this guidance by searching "hybrid securities" at www.moneysmart.gov.au/investing





Overview & 1H16 Results Summary

Our strategic focus

Australia and New Zealand's most respected bank

Deliver a great customer experience

Reshape our operating model for the future environment

Keep focused on the basics of banking

Great people

- Organisation-wide focus on customer outcomes
- Customer centric technology deployments
- Leveraging investments and capabilities in business banking
- Investing in Wealth growth opportunities with NAB customers
- Focus on accountability, leadership and talent development

Customer advocacy
Employee engagement
Risk management
ROE relative to peers

Top quartile TSR¹





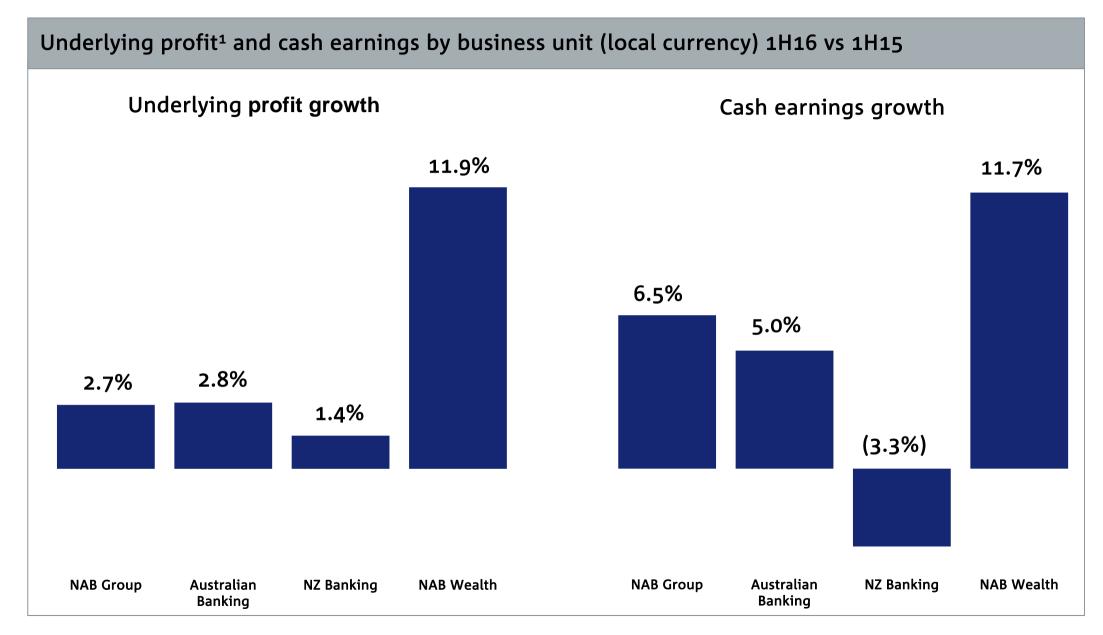
Group financial result¹

	Mar 16 Half year (\$m)	Mar 16 vs Sep 15	Mar 16 vs Mar 15
Net operating income	8,923	2.0%	3.3%
Operating expenses	(3,831)	(2.0%)	(4.2%)
Underlying profit	5,092	2.0%	2.7%
Bad & doubtful debts	(375)	(7.4%)	6.0%
Cash earnings	3,310	1.4%	6.5%
Cash ROE	14.1%	(20bps)	(170bps)
Dividend (100% franked cps)	99	-	-
Discontinued operations			
- Loss on demerger and IPO of CYBG (after tax)	(4,218)	N/A	N/A
- CYBG conduct charge	(801)		

⁽¹⁾ Revisions to prior comparative financial information are detailed in NAB's ASX announcement on 22 April 2016 including the impact of the CYBG demerger. In general, information which relates to capital and funding, and/or regulatory information has not been restated



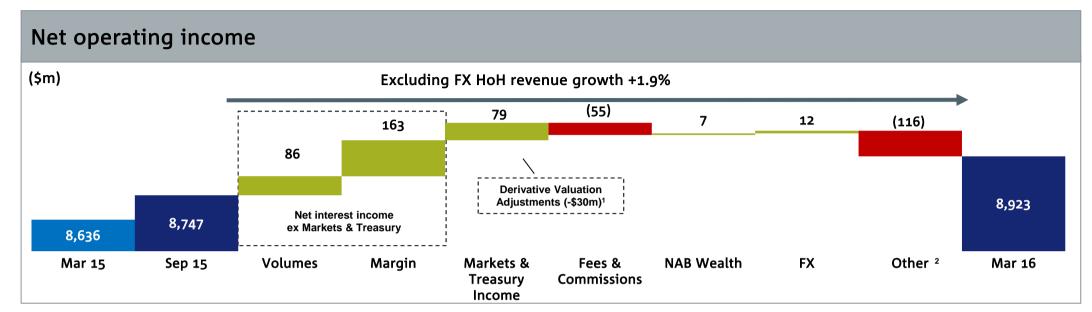
Solid Australian and New Zealand performance

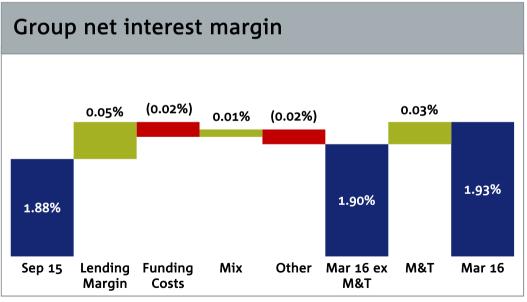


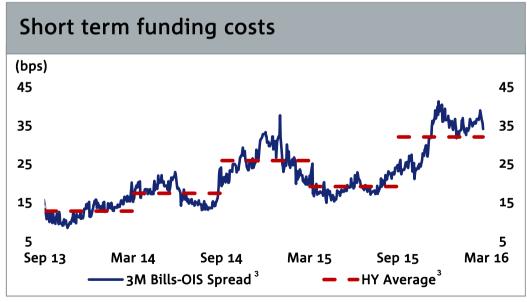
⁽¹⁾ Underlying profit represents cash earnings before various items, including tax expense and the charge for bad and doubtful debts. It is not a statutory financial measure



Group revenue and net interest margin



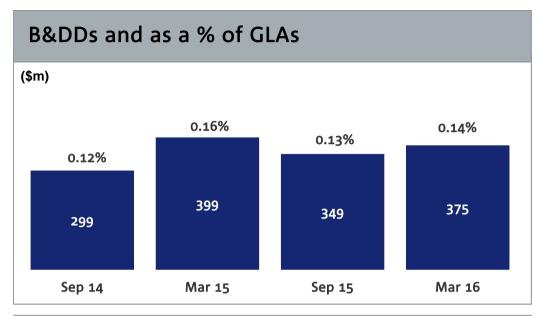


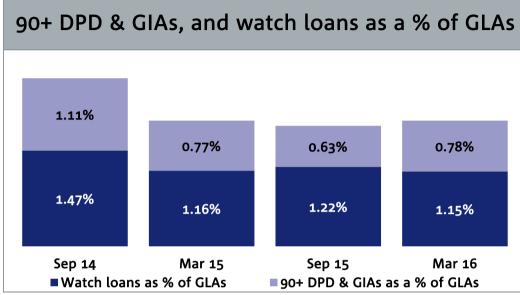


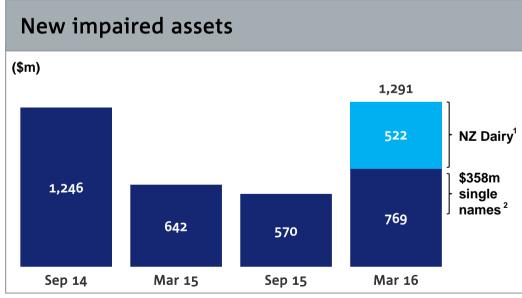
- (1) Derivative Valuation Adjustments consist of CVA, FVA and OIS
- (2) Largely relates to non-recurrence of 2H15 gain on settlement of legal dispute
- (3) Source: Bloomberg. Spread between 3 month AUD Bank Bills and Overnight Index Swaps (OIS). Half year average based on spot rates

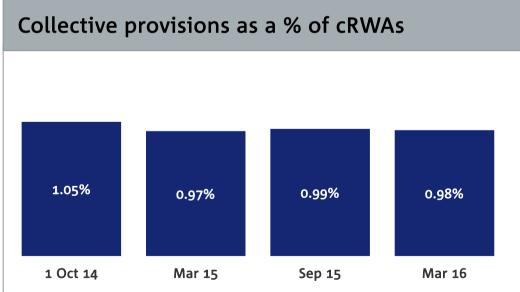


Asset quality





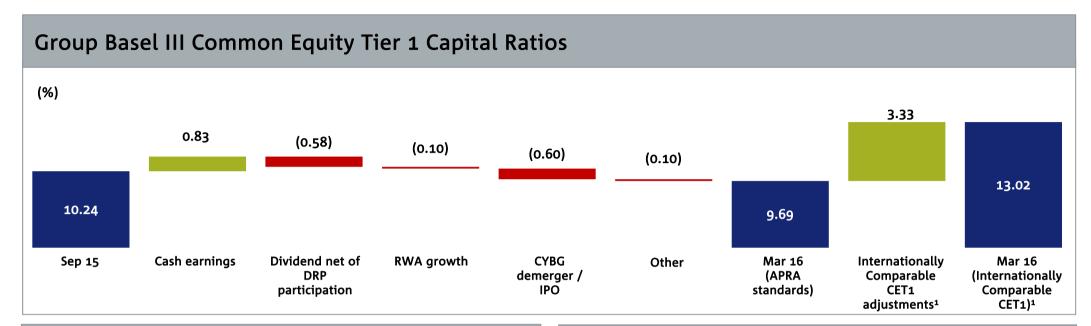




- (1) NZ Banking dairy exposures currently assessed as no loss based on security held. 1Q16 balance NZ\$420m
- (2) Relates to the 4 largest individual Australian newly impaired corporate exposures. These exposures have specific provision coverage greater than 50% on average



Strong capital position



Capital & Funding considerations

- CET1 operating target range of 8.75% 9.25%
- Pro forma March 2016 CET1 ratio of approximately 9.3% after adjusting for estimated FY16 impacts:
 - 1 July 2016 mortgage risk weight increase (-80bps)²
 - Wealth debt maturity (-8bps)³
 - Life insurance sale (+50bps)⁴
- Leverage ratio is 5.3% on an APRA basis and 5.7% on an Internationally Comparable basis⁵
- NSFR subject to APRA final interpretation, estimated ratio slightly below 100% target

Dividend considerations

- Target payout range of 70-75% based on ROE and RWA growth expectations
- 1H16 payout ratio 78.8% comfortable with slightly higher payout ratio as expect to move within target range over medium term
- Current payout ratio optimises the use of franking credits (after payment of the interim dividend, estimated franking surplus of \$590m)
- 1H16 payout falls to 69% after DRP (assuming 12% participation)



⁽¹⁾ Internationally Comparable CET1 ratio at 31 March 2016 aligns with the APRA study entitled "International capital comparison study" released on 13 July 2015. Refer to appendix page 87 for more detail

⁽²⁾ Based on Australian mortgage portfolio as at March 2016

^{(3) \$300}m of Wealth debt maturing in June 2016 and estimated CET1 impact is based on 31 March 2016 RWA

⁽⁴⁾ Based on 80% sale of NAB Wealth's life insurance business for \$2.4bn less separation and transaction costs

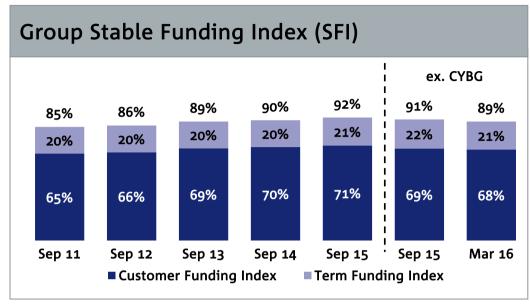
⁽⁵⁾ Leverage ratio calculated using an Internationally Comparable Tier 1 capital measure includes transitional relief for non-Basel 3 compliant instruments

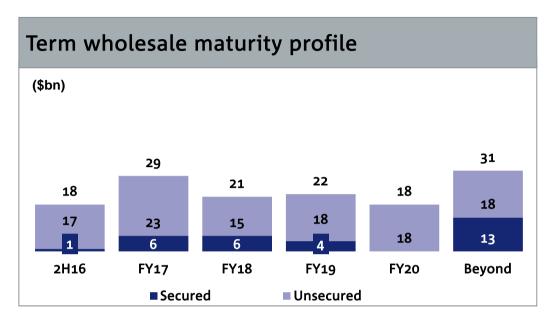
Key regulatory changes impacting capital and funding

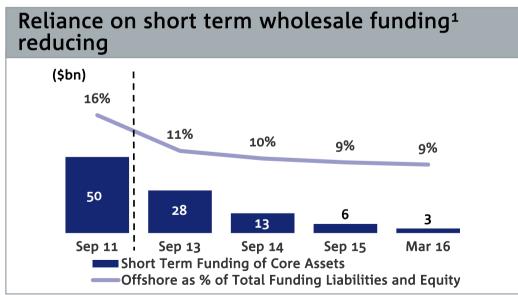
	Description	International regulation status	Domestic regulation status
Fundamental Review of the Banking Book & Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	Aims to replace current trading book capital rules with a more coherent and consistent framework. The proposed CVA risk framework takes into account the market risk exposure component of CVA along with its associated hedges.	Final Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) standard released January 2016	Future APRA consultation expected
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	Aims to improve resilience in the banking sector by requiring banks to balance the amount of 'stable' assets they have on their balance sheet with the amount of 'stable' funding.	Final BCBS standard released October 2014	APRA consultation commenced March 2016
Leverage Ratio	A non-risk based supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements.	Consultation released April 2016	Disclosure requirements implemented, minimum requirement to be determined
Revised standardised approach to credit risk & internal model approaches to credit risk	Refresh of standardised credit risk standards to reduce RWA variability and strengthen the existing regulatory capital standard. BCBS proposed changes to the internal ratings-based approaches (IRB) and adoption of model-parameter floors for credit risk.	Standardised: 2nd BCBS consultation released December 2015 IRB: BCBS consultation released March 2016	Future APRA consultation expected
Capital Floors	A capital floor based on standardised approaches for credit and market. This may limit the influence of internal ratings-based models.	1st BCBS consultation released December 2014	Future APRA consultation expected
Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) & Resolution	Enhanced loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of banks in resolution. Initially intended for G-SIBs, but is expected for Australian D-SIBs. TLAC Holdings consultation was issued by BCBS at the same time, covering capital deductions for holding TLAC instruments.	Financial Stability Board (FSB) final standards issued in November 2015	Future APRA consultation expected
Revised standardised approach to operational risk	Proposed revisions to standardised approach for operational risk removes the Advanced Measurement Approaches and introduces a Standardised Measurement Approach to calculate operational risk, using financial statement information and internal loss experience.	2nd BCBS consultation released March 2016	Future APRA consultation expected
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	Sets supervisory expectations for banks' identification, measurement, monitoring and control of IRRBB as well as its supervision via an enhanced Pillar 2 approach.	Final BCBS standard released April 2016	Future APRA consultation expected
Securitisation	APRA proposal seeks to simplify securitisation for originating ADIs, and incorporate the updated Basel securitisation framework.	Final BCBS standard released December 2014	APRA industry consultation commenced November 2015

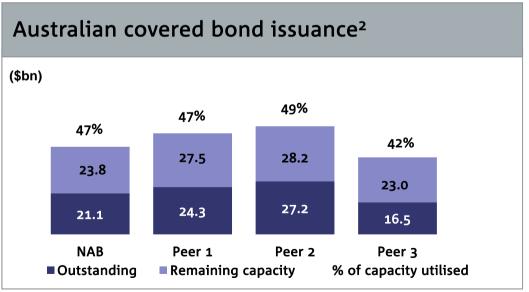


Funding profile is robust









- (1) September 2015 figures presented on a continuing operations basis, prepared in accordance with AASB 9. Prior periods have not been restated per accounting methodology
- (2) Latest Bank covered bond investor reports & APRA Monthly Banking Statistics as at March 2016. Remaining capacity based on current rating agency over collateralisation (OC) and legislative limit



1H16 summary

- Solid 1H16 group result driven by improved Australian Banking performance
 - Good growth in Australian Banking revenue and underlying profit
 - Business Bank has momentum after a significant period of change
- Balance sheet strong capital, funding and asset quality
- Margin increase, but expect reduced benefit from deposits and higher wholesale funding costs
- Organisational-wide customer centric culture gaining traction
- Now a much simpler bank focused on priority customer segments where returns are higher



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