

NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LTD
Form 6-K
November 10, 2004

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON DC 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN ISSUER

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of November 2004

National Australia Bank Limited

ACN 004 044 937

(Registrant's Name)

Level 24
500 Bourke Street
MELBOURNE VICTORIA 3000
AUSTRALIA

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

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Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82



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Group Corporate Affairs

National Australia

Bank Limited

ABN 12004044937

500 Bourke Street

Melbourne

Victoria 3000

Australia

ASX Announcement

Melbourne, Wednesday 10 November 2004

Rebuilding the National

Our 2004 Full Year Results

Announcing the full year result, National Australia Bank Chief Executive, John Stewart, said the 15 per cent fall in cash earnings to \$3.46 billion in 2004 was a poor result and unacceptable for the National and its shareholders.

Mr Stewart said there were encouraging performances in some businesses such as New Zealand and Wealth Management, but that underlying financial trends across the Group were disappointing.

The two key drivers of the overall result were flat revenue and unsustainable cost growth, Mr Stewart said. Net operating income increased by a little over one per cent while operating expenses increased by over seven per cent. In simple terms, cash earnings fell because we have been carrying too much baggage.

However, the results reflect deeper problems that have been accumulating for several years. There are four key problems that have adversely affected the National's performance:

A very complex and costly business structure;

Restrictive policies and practices that restrain our customer efforts;

Poor compliance processes; and

Lack of a clear cultural framework.

Over several years, organisational complexity has increased the underlying cost structure of the business and adversely affected the ability of management to plan accurately and focus on our key business drivers, Mr Stewart said. It also made it more difficult to respond to regulatory requirements and new accounting standards.

A silo approach to doing business also restricted our ability to meet all the financial services needs of our customers, and complex and overly tight lending policies resulted in us missing good business opportunities.

A lack of compliance adversely affected relationships with regulators and dealing with the consequences distracted management from running the business.

Finally, the lack of a clear cultural framework, over-reliance on voluntary culture change programs, and lack of visible leadership undermined employee morale and productivity which damaged customer relationships.

Mr Stewart said the new Board and management team had started the process of rebuilding the National and were confident that we are on track to improve our performance and reputation.

He warned, however, that there were no quick fixes for the underlying problems affecting performance and it would take some time to rebuild the National.

We are tackling the fundamental problems affecting performance, he said. We are putting in place the foundations for the new National including a new structure, greater customer focus, improved compliance processes and a structured culture change program.

We have started to strip out complexity in the business to reduce cost, including a smaller corporate centre in Melbourne and the legal entity merger of Clydesdale Bank and Yorkshire Bank in the United Kingdom.

We are eliminating the silo approach to doing business in Australia by merging the retail bank and wealth management business into one business. We are developing processes to help our staff deliver integrated financial services for our customers. Business bankers have been put back into the field, unnecessary credit restrictions are being removed and lending delegations have been revised to help our people support the growth plans of our customers.

We are over-hauling our risk management policies and practices and are working hard to meet the requirements of regulators in all markets in which we operate.

Most importantly, there has been fundamental Board renewal in line with the promises made by the Chairman at the start of the year and we have appointed a new executive leadership team at the National.

We have developed a new set of corporate principles that have defined proof points that will demonstrate how successful we are at embedding changed behaviours amongst employees. This year we have also introduced a performance scorecard for all employees that include specific performance indicators and quality gates that monitor outcomes against compliance and behaviours.

Outlook

Mr Stewart said stable conditions are expected to provide a favourable business environment over the next 12 months.

Dealing with the poor practices of the past and new business initiatives in each region will contribute to improved performances over time, he said. However, much of the expenditure is locked-in and it will take time before the results of the changes to our processes and improvements to service levels take effect.

We expect our earnings decline to bottom in the first half of 2005 and return to an acceptable growth profile over the second half and into 2006.
On this

basis, it is currently expected that the existing dividend should be maintained in the first half of 2005.

We will provide further detail on the performance outlook for the remainder of 2005 at the half year results when we have further advanced our strategies, developed detailed implementation plans and evaluated the pace at which early benefits are being realised.

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RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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REPORTING FORMAT

Reporting Structure

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To assist with the interpretation of the Group's results, earnings are reported under the following structure:

Retail Banking, which comprises:

Financial Services Australia (FSA)

Financial Services Europe (FSE)

Financial Services New Zealand (FSNZ);

Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB);

Other (including Group Funding & Corporate Centre); and

Wealth Management (WM).

In August 2004 the Group announced a number of changes to the structure of its business operating model. The new business operating model will be managed along regional lines and will be effective from 1 October 2004. In future reporting periods, the Group's results will be reported along these regional lines.

Prior Period Comparatives

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At 30 September 2001 through to 31 March 2004, a certain Australian exposure was classified as performing. However, the classification of this exposure as non-accrual during this period is now considered more appropriate. The balance of this exposure including accrued interest was \$263 million at 31 March 2004 and \$254 million at 30 September 2003. Refer to note 11.

The Group has revised its data collection procedures used to establish its 90 day past due exposures (ie. loans that are well-secured loans and accrue interest, but are in arrears 90 days or more). This process now includes loans that are identified by the internal categories 'watch' or 'substandard', and are in arrears 90 days or more. On this basis, comparative information at 30 September 2003 and 31 March 2004 has been restated to include additional past due 90-day loans of \$386 million and \$392 million respectively.

Risk-weighted assets for prior periods have been restated. The revision primarily relates to New Zealand and the reporting of unutilised limits in Corporate & Institutional Banking and to capture additional retail lending products. Certain categories of residential mortgages across risk weightings were also reclassified. This amounted to \$1,438 million at 31 March 2004 and \$1,901 million at 30 September 2003. Refer to note 15.

A change has been made to the classification of interest income/expense in relation to certificates of deposit, such that these amounts are recorded gross, rather than net as part of interest expense. The amount of the misclassification in relation to the half year to March 2004 was \$109 million and the year to September 2003 was \$78 million. Refer to note 4.

A change has been made to the classification of average interest-bearing liabilities between categories on the average balance sheet. This has been undertaken to improve the consistency between the classification of categories between the Summary of Financial Position (spot) and the Average Balance Sheet. The gross up of trading derivatives (non-Australian) in the average balance sheet has been revised, resulting in a change in total average assets. Refer to note 4.

The nature of these reclassifications have been fully disclosed in the release to ASX dated 3 November 2004. Please refer to the National's website at www.nabgroup.com for a copy of this announcement.

Cash Earnings

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Cash earnings is a key performance measure and financial target used by the Group. Dividends paid by the Group are based on after-tax cash earnings (excluding significant items). Cash earnings is a key performance measure used by the investment community, as well as by those Australian peers of the Group with a similar business portfolio. Cash earnings is explained in detail in the Non-GAAP financial measures section - refer page 98 for details, and a reconciliation of cash earnings to net profit appears on page 9.

Diluted Cash Earnings per Share

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Management use growth in diluted cash earnings per share (EPS) as a key indicator of performance as this takes full account of the impact of the exchangeable capital units (ExCaps) and provides a consistent basis for year on year comparison moving forward. The potential conversion of ExCaps has a dilutive impact on earnings per share, which varies from year to year depending on conversion.

Under the terms of the ExCaps the National has the option to require the exchange of all, but not part, of the ExCaps at any time for 7 7/8% convertible non-cumulative preference shares of the National. Holders of the ExCaps or the convertible non-cumulative preference shares have the option to exchange their holding for ordinary shares of the National (or at the National's option, cash) at a specified date and the National also has the right to redeem, all or part of the convertible non-cumulative preference shares, under a special offer at any time after 19 March, 2007, with the prior consent of APRA.

A complete reconciliation of the calculation of diluted cash earnings per share appears in note 16.

DIVISIONAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

	Note	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on Mar 04	Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on Sep 03
		\$m04	M\$m04	%	\$m04	\$m03	%
Cash earnings (1)							
Retail Banking							
Financial Services Australia	1	877	999	(12.2)	1,876	1,871	0.3
Financial Services Europe	1	290	308	(5.8)	598	897	(33.3)
Financial Services New Zealand	1	171	158	8.2	329	311	5.8
Retail Banking		1,338	1,465	(8.7)	2,803	3,079	(9.0)
Corporate & Institutional Banking (2)	1	243	375	(35.2)	618	877	(29.5)
Other (incl. Group Funding and Corporate Centre) (2)	1	(65)	(117)	44.4	(182)	(77)	large
Total Banking		1,516	1,723	(12.0)	3,239	3,879	(16.5)
Wealth Management operating profit (2) (3)	1	188	221	(14.9)	409	374	9.4
Cash earnings before significant items and distributions							
		1,704	1,944	(12.3)	3,648	4,253	(14.2)
Distributions		(93)	(94)	1.1	(187)	(183)	(2.2)
Cash earnings before significant items		1,611	1,850	(12.9)	3,461	4,070	(15.0)
Weighted av no. of ordinary shares (million)	16	1,525	1,505	(1.3)	1,515	1,516	0.1
Cash earnings per share before significant items (cents)	16	105.6	122.9	(14.1)	228.5	268.5	(14.9)
Diluted cash earnings per share before significant items (cents)	16	104.9	121.1	(13.4)	226.0	262.3	(13.8)
Reconciliation to net profit							
Cash earnings before significant items		1,611	1,850	(12.9)	3,461	4,070	(15.0)
Adjusted for:							
Significant items after tax	13	(511)	127	large	(384)		large
Cash earnings after significant items		1,100	1,977	(44.4)	3,077	4,070	(24.4)
Adjusted for:							
Net profit/(loss) attributable to outside equity interest		311	63	large	374	(8)	large
Distributions		93	94	1.1	187	183	(2.2)
Wealth Management revaluation profit/(loss)		(132)	148	large	16	(200)	large
Goodwill amortisation		(50)	(53)	5.7	(103)	(98)	(5.1)
Net profit		1,322	2,229	(40.7)	3,551	3,947	(10.0)
Net (profit)/loss attributable to outside equity interest		(311)	(63)	large	(374)	8	large
Net profit attributable to members of the Company		1,011	2,166	(53.3)	3,177	3,955	(19.7)
Distributions		(93)	(94)	1.1	(187)	(183)	(2.2)
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders		918	2,072	(55.7)	2,990	3,772	(20.7)

(1) Cash earnings is a performance measure used by the management of the Group. Refer to *Non-GAAP financial measures* on page 98 for a complete discussion of cash earnings.

(2) Cash earnings after outside equity interest.

(3) *Refers to net profit generated through the Wealth Management operations. It excludes revaluation profit/(loss) after tax.*

GROUP PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

	Note	Half Year to Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	Fav / (Unfav) Change on Mar 04 %	Year to Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Fav / (Unfav) Change on Sep 03 %
Banking (1)							
Net interest income	2	3,540	3,519	0.6	7,059	7,302	(3.3)
Other operating income (1) (2)	7	1,952	2,044	(4.5)	3,996	4,277	(6.6)
Banking net operating income (1)		5,492	5,563	(1.3)	11,055	11,579	(4.5)
Wealth Management							
Net interest income	2	66	66		132	117	12.8
Net life insurance income (3)	6	557	455	22.4	1,012	444	large
Other operating income (2)	7	423	412	2.7	835	733	13.9
Net operating income		6,538	6,496	0.6	13,034	12,873	1.3
Banking operating expenses (1)	8	(3,115)	(2,800)	(11.3)	(5,915)	(5,548)	(6.6)
Wealth Management operating expenses (4)	8	(461)	(436)	(5.7)	(897)	(806)	(11.3)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	10	(254)	(305)	16.7	(559)	(633)	11.7
Cash earnings before tax		2,708	2,955	(8.4)	5,663	5,886	(3.8)
Banking income tax expense (1)	12	(605)	(730)	17.1	(1,335)	(1,512)	11.7
Wealth Management income tax benefit/ (expense)	12	(88)	(218)	59.6	(306)	(129)	large
Cash earnings before significant items, distributions and outside equity interest		2,015	2,007	0.4	4,022	4,245	(5.3)
Wealth Management revaluation profit/(loss) after tax	1	(132)	148	large	16	(200)	large
Goodwill amortisation		(50)	(53)	5.7	(103)	(98)	(5.1)
Net profit before significant items		1,833	2,102	(12.8)	3,935	3,947	(0.3)
Significant items after tax	13	(511)	127	large	(384)		large
Net profit		1,322	2,229	(40.7)	3,551	3,947	(10.0)
Net (profit)/loss attributable to outside equity interest							
Wealth Management		(307)	(58)	large	(365)	16	large
Corporate & Institutional Banking		(4)	(5)	20.0	(9)	(9)	
Other						1	large
Net profit attributable to members of the Company		1,011	2,166	(53.3)	3,177	3,955	(19.7)
Distributions		(93)	(94)	1.1	(187)	(183)	(2.2)
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders		918	2,072	(55.7)	2,990	3,772	(20.7)

(1) Banking refers to Total Banking adjusted for eliminations. Refer to note 1 for further details.

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- (2) *Other operating income excludes net interest income, net life insurance income and revaluation profit/(loss).*
- (3) *Net life insurance income is the profit before tax excluding net interest income of the statutory funds of the life insurance companies of the Group.*
- (4) *Operating expenses excludes life insurance expenses incorporated within net life insurance income.*

REGIONAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

	Half Year to		Fav /	Year to		Fav /
	Sep 04	Mar 04	(Unfav)	Sep 04	Sep 03	(Unfav)
	\$m	\$m	Change on	\$m	\$m	Change on
			Mar 04			Sep 03
			%			%
Cash earnings						
Australia						
Retail Banking (1)	875	991	(11.7)	1,866	1,854	0.6
Corporate & Institutional Banking	133	199	(33.2)	332	390	(14.9)
Wealth Management	173	190	(8.9)	363	327	11.0
Other	(116)	(181)	35.9	(297)	(146)	large
Total Australia	1,065	1,199	(11.2)	2,264	2,425	(6.6)
Europe						
Retail Banking (1)	292	309	(5.5)	601	899	(33.1)
Corporate & Institutional Banking	24	82	(70.7)	106	253	(58.1)
Wealth Management	3	14	(78.6)	17	26	(34.6)
Other	8	(11)	large	(3)	(104)	97.1
Total Europe	327	394	(17.0)	721	1,074	(32.9)
New Zealand						
Retail Banking (1)	171	165	3.6	336	326	3.1
Corporate & Institutional Banking	74	59	25.4	133	142	(6.3)
Wealth Management	6	5	20.0	11	2	large
Other	(37)	(11)	large	(48)	(11)	large
Total New Zealand	214	218	(1.8)	432	459	(5.9)
United States						
Corporate & Institutional Banking	5	17	(70.6)	22	48	(54.2)
Other	62	77	(19.5)	139	165	(15.8)
Total United States	67	94	(28.7)	161	213	(24.4)
Asia						
Corporate & Institutional Banking	7	18	(61.1)	25	44	(43.2)
Wealth Management	6	12	(50.0)	18	19	(5.3)
Other	18	9	large	27	19	42.1
Total Asia	31	39	(20.5)	70	82	(14.6)
Cash earnings before significant items and distributions	1,704	1,944	(12.3)	3,648	4,253	(14.2)

(1) Regional Retail Banking results differ from Financial Services Australia, Europe and New Zealand primarily due to the inclusion of the global fleet management business units within Financial Services Australia.

Refer to the Divisional Performance Summary on page 9 for a reconciliation of cash earnings before significant items and distributions to net profit.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	Sep 04 \$m	As at Mar 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Change on Mar 04 %	Sep 03 %
Assets						
Cash and other liquid assets		8,080	11,641	8,405	(30.6)	(3.9)
Due from other financial institutions		23,494	20,200	29,234	16.3	(19.6)
Due from customers on acceptances		16,344	14,988	19,562	9.0	(16.5)
Trading securities		24,248	25,691	23,724	(5.6)	2.2
Trading derivatives		17,939	24,352	23,644	(26.3)	(24.1)
Available for sale securities		4,610	2,794	6,513	65.0	(29.2)
Investment securities		11,513	7,099	8,647	62.2	33.1
Investments relating to life ins. business		41,013	37,982	35,846	8.0	14.4
Loans and advances		247,836	233,987	225,735	5.9	9.8
Shares in entities and other securities		158	867	1,445	(81.8)	(89.1)
Regulatory deposits		177	436	225	(59.4)	(21.3)
Property, plant and equipment		2,257	2,483	2,498	(9.1)	(9.6)
Income tax assets		1,367	1,248	1,203	9.5	13.6
Goodwill		632	682	740	(7.3)	(14.6)
Other assets		11,641	11,130	10,050	4.6	15.8
Total assets		411,309	395,580	397,471	4.0	3.5
Liabilities						
Due to other financial institutions		42,044	43,968	52,530	(4.4)	(20.0)
Liability on acceptances		16,344	14,988	19,562	9.0	(16.5)
Trading derivatives		16,150	21,046	21,479	(23.3)	(24.8)
Deposits and other borrowings		220,752	210,624	201,194	4.8	9.7
Life insurance policy liabilities		36,134	34,059	32,457	6.1	11.3
Income tax liabilities		1,178	1,238	1,537	(4.8)	(23.4)
Provisions		1,129	1,143	1,262	(1.2)	(10.5)
Bonds, notes and subordinated debt		32,573	25,204	24,257	29.2	34.3
Other debt issues		1,612	1,693	1,743	(4.8)	(7.5)
Other liabilities		13,627	13,707	14,239	(0.6)	(4.3)
Net assets		29,766	27,910	27,211	6.6	9.4
Equity						
Ordinary shares		7,271	6,029	6,078	20.6	19.6
Preference shares				730		large
National Income Securities		1,945	1,945	1,945		
Trust Preferred Securities		975	975	975		
Contributed equity	15	10,191	8,949	9,728	13.9	4.8
Reserves	15	2,034	784	893	large	large
Retained profits	15	13,675	14,619	13,786	(6.5)	(0.8)
Total equity parent entity interest		25,900	24,352	24,407	6.4	6.1
Outside equity interest in controlled entities	15					
Wealth Management		3,866	3,385	2,614	14.2	47.9
Corporate & Institutional Banking			173	190	large	large
Total equity		29,766	27,910	27,211	6.6	9.4

GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

	Note	Half Year to Sep 04	Mar 04	Year to Sep 04	Sep 03
Shareholder measures					
EVA [®] (\$ million) (1)		639	978	1,617	2,259
Earnings per share (cents)					
Cash earnings per ordinary share before significant items (2)	16	105.6	122.9	228.5	268.5
Diluted cash earnings per share before significant items (2)	16	104.9	121.1	226.0	262.3
Cash earnings per ordinary share after significant items (2)		71.7	131.4	203.1	268.5
Earnings per ordinary share before significant items		93.5	129.2	222.7	248.8
Earnings per ordinary share after significant items		59.6	137.7	197.3	248.8
Weighted average ordinary shares (no. million)	16	1,525	1,505	1,515	1,516
Weighted average diluted shares (no. million)	16	1,591	1,574	1,581	1,586
Dividends per share (cents)		83	83	166	163
Performance (after non-cash items) (3)					
Return on average equity before significant items		13.1%	18.8%	15.8%	18.3%
Return on average equity after significant items		8.4%	20.0%	14.0%	18.3%
Return on average assets before significant items		0.70%	0.96%	0.83%	0.96%
Net interest income					
Net interest spread	3	1.92%	1.95%	1.94%	2.18%
Net interest margin	3	2.29%	2.40%	2.35%	2.53%
Profitability (before significant items)					
Cash earnings per average FTE (\$ 000)		74	86	80	95
Banking cost to income ratio (4)		57.3%	50.9%	54.1%	48.4%

		Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03
Capital				
Tier 1 ratio	15	7.34%	7.43%	7.76%
Tier 2 ratio	15	4.26%	2.92%	3.27%
Deductions	15	(1.02)%	(1.05)%	(1.41)%
Total capital ratio	15	10.58%	9.30%	9.62%
Adjusted common equity ratio	15	5.30%	5.33%	4.92%
Assets (\$bn)				
Gross loans and acceptances		269	253	249
Risk-weighted assets	15	287	278	254
Off-balance sheet assets (\$bn)				
Funds under management and administration		81	77	73
Assets under custody and administration		432	397	311
Asset quality				
Gross non-accrual loans to gross loans and acceptances	11	0.46%	0.57%	0.65%
Net impaired assets to total equity (parent entity interest)	11	3.5%	4.1%	5.0%
General provision to risk-weighted assets	11	0.74%	0.64%	0.71%
Specific provision to gross impaired assets	11	32.3%	33.5%	28.3%
General and specific provisions to gross impaired assets	11	198.1%	157.8%	138.0%
Other information				
Full-time equivalent employees (no.)	9	43,517	43,282	42,540

(1) Economic Value Added (EVA[®]) is a registered trademark of Stern Stewart & Co. Refer pages 28 and 99 for further details.

(2) Cash earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders excludes revaluation profits/(losses) after tax and goodwill amortisation.

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(3) *Includes non-cash items, ie. revaluation profits/(losses) after tax and goodwill amortisation.*

(4) *Total Banking cost to income ratio is before eliminations (refer note 1). Costs include total expenses excluding significant items, goodwill amortisation, the charge to provide for doubtful debts and interest expense. Income includes total revenue excluding significant items and net of interest expense. Refer to Non-GAAP financial measures for a complete discussion of the cost to income ratio on page 98.*

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

GROUP PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW (1)

Group performance

Year to 30 September 2004

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Whilst economic conditions were reasonable in each of the National s markets, the Group result for the year was poor.

Cash earnings before significant items of \$3,461 million decreased 15.0% from the prior year result of \$4,070 million. The strength of the Australian dollar has reduced the contribution from offshore operations and this has particularly affected earnings in Australian dollar terms from Financial Services Europe and Corporate & Institutional Banking. At constant exchange rates, cash earnings before significant items decreased 13.0%.

Performance was impacted by a range of factors with a deterioration in underlying operating performance in major areas of the business:

- a 6.6% decline in earnings for Australia;

- a 32.9% decline in earnings for Europe;

- a 29.5% decline in earnings for Corporate & Institutional Banking (excluding the foreign currency options trading losses, which are shown as a significant item).

Further details are discussed below.

Net profit attributable to members of the Company of \$3,177 million was 19.7% below the prior year. This included a breakeven Wealth Management revaluation outcome compared with the prior year loss of \$200 million.

Cash earnings after significant items of \$3,077 million was 24.4% below the prior year. This included the following (after-tax) significant items which resulted in a loss of \$384 million:

- foreign currency options trading loss \$(252) million;

- writedown of impaired application software \$(307) million;

- increase in the general provision for doubtful debts of \$(204) million;

- profit on sale of strategic shareholdings \$315 million; and

- reversal of HomeSide provision \$64 million.

Diluted cash earnings per share before significant items decreased 36 cents (13.8%) from 262 cents to 226 cents.

Diluted cash earnings per share before significant items (cents)

The full year dividend has increased 3 cents to 166 cents per share compared with the prior year and will be 100% franked.

The major components of the result, discussed further below, are:

a 16.5% deterioration in cash earnings from Total Banking; and

a 9.4% improvement in Wealth Management's results (before revaluation profit/loss).

(1) Unless otherwise specified, the discussion on the following three pages relates to results before significant items. For a reconciliation to net profit refer to page 9.

Half year to 30 September 2004

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Cash earnings before significant items of \$1,611 million decreased 12.9% on the March half year. This was consistent with the guidance provided to the market in July 2004 when the Group advised that September half cash earnings were expected to be 10% to 15% lower than the March half.

Total Banking cash earnings were 12.0% lower and Wealth Management operating profit after tax was 14.9% lower than the March half. In line with the full year results, the major second half performance deteriorations were in Australia, Europe and Corporate & Institutional Banking.

Cash earnings after significant items of \$1,100 million for the half year were 44.4% lower than the March half.

The September half included a \$307 million after-tax writedown of impaired application software and a \$204 million after-tax charge to provide for doubtful debts which have been classified as significant items, compared with significant items in the March half of positive \$127 million.

Banking performance

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Total Banking includes Retail Banking, Corporate & Institutional Banking and Other (including Group Funding & Corporate Centre). It excludes Wealth Management.

Banking operations generated \$3,239 million of total Group cash earnings, a decrease of 16.5% on the prior year, or 13.3% at constant exchange rates. Income decreased by 1.7% with a flat outcome for Retail Banking and a 7.4% reduction in Corporate & Institutional Banking. Expense growth was excessive, as pension fund expenses, particularly in Europe, grew significantly and other expenses grew 8.1%. The charge to provide for doubtful debts was 9.3% lower due to a decline in specific provisions and flat general provisions.

Banking cash earnings decreased 12.0% on the March 2004 half year. At constant exchange rates cash earnings decreased 13.6%. This also reflected lower income levels and higher expenses, partly offset by lower specific provisioning charges.

The 2004 efficiency targets established under Positioning for Growth (PfG) are set out below.

Cost to income ratio by banking division	2004 Target	Half Year to		
		Sep 04 %	Mar 04 %	Sep 03 %
Financial Services Australia	46.0	50.8	45.0	45.8
Financial Services Europe (excluding pension costs)	48.0	59.8	55.1	51.4
Financial Services Europe (including pension costs)		65.5	61.5	54.7
Financial Services New Zealand	48.0	50.8	49.6	49.7
Corporate & Institutional Banking	36.0	60.3	41.4	38.7
Total Banking (including pension fund expense)		57.3	50.9	49.6

This clearly represents an unsatisfactory performance. The move to a regional structure is in part a response to this, and is designed to create clearer accountability for the end-to-end value chain aligned to a customer perspective, resulting in improved revenue and cost performance.

Wealth Management performance

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Wealth Management reported an operating profit of \$409 million growing 9.4% from the 2003 year. This result was underpinned by the performance of both the Insurance business up 11.8% and the Investments business up 33.1%. Average funds under management and administration grew \$8.1 billion, or 11.9%, over the year, reflecting improved investment market conditions and strong wholesale sales, which offset more subdued retail sales in Australia. Improved equity market performance contributed to higher earnings on shareholders' retained profits and capital. However, overall results were depressed by prior year adjustments of \$50 million, primarily in the second half of the year.

Wealth Management efficiency targets	2004 Target	Sep 04	Year to Sep 03
Cost to premium income ratio (%) (1)	21	18	20
Cost to funds under management (basis points) (2)	65	56	60

(1) Excludes volume-related expenses

(2) Excludes the NAFiM investor compensation and enforceable undertakings and volume-related expenses.

Regional performance

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Full year cash earnings for Australia were down 6.6%, with Retail Banking flat, Corporate & Institutional Banking down 14.9%, Wealth Management up 11.0% and increased deficits in Group Funding and Corporate Centre. In the September half, results in Retail Banking and Corporate & Institutional Banking continued to decline and Wealth Management was adversely impacted by a \$40 million prior year adjustment impacting policyholder liabilities.

European cash earnings declined 32.9% (26.8% before exchange rate movements) from the previous year. Retail Banking income levels fell (primarily in the first half) and costs increased with the impact of defined benefit pension fund expense growth, investment in the business and regulatory projects. Corporate & Institutional Banking results deteriorated significantly, particularly in the second half, with lower Markets risk and trading income and reduced Specialised Finance deal flows.

New Zealand, United States and Asian cash earnings all declined, reflecting shortfalls in Corporate & Institutional Banking results.

Asset Quality

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The credit environment in which the National operates in has continued to remain favourable notwithstanding that in the past twelve months interest rates have tightened.

During the September 2004 year the Group's lending portfolio remained largely secured and/or in the highest credit quality bandings of the Group's internal risk rating system. Offshore impaired credit exposures reduced. The trends observed in the asset quality of the Group's portfolio include:

reductions in the level of non-accrual loans;

continued improvement in the credit rating of customers across the Group's portfolio;

increase in the security/collateral coverage across the business;

low net write offs; and

the level of 90 days past due loans has increased following the revision of data collection procedures and definitional differences arising from the consolidation of all mortgage loans onto the National's primary banking system.

The Group has re-classified a large Australian exposure as non-accrual from September 2001. Details are below.

Asset composition

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Housing loans are the largest product in the Group's lending portfolio and comprise 47% of total loans (an increase from 44% at 30 September 2003). The Australian operations hold 61% of the Group's total loan portfolio.

Credit policy and strategic framework

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The Group maintains a credit policy and sets appropriate credit standards that aim to:

Support the credit risk appetite of the National's business units;

Manage asset quality by ensuring customers are rated in accordance with policy and the applicable customer rating system;

Identify loans showing signs of deteriorating credit quality via early warning indicators, which include two internal categories, watch or substandard. This enables pro-active management of these exposures;

Manage a limit framework covering country, industry and individual exposures; and

Provide information to the Board Risk Committee and executive management on asset quality and credit policy compliance.

Non-accrual loans

The National has re-classified an exposure for one large client from 90 days past due to non-accrual over the period from 30 September 2001 to 31 March 2004.

This has increased the balance of non-accrual loans by \$207 million at 30 September 2001 rising to \$263 million at 31 March 2004. The balance at 30 September 2004 of \$226 million reflects the write back of \$38 million of previously capitalised interest to the profit and loss during the September 2004 half-year.

Inclusive of the restatement, the level of gross non-accrual loans has decreased from \$1,633 million at 30 September 2003 to \$1,230 million at 30 September 2004.

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Since 31 March 2004 there has been a large reduction in non-accrual loans through a program to exit impaired exposures in the United States power and utility sector. This was performed through asset sales for US\$162 million with a low impact on write-offs. The level of non-accrual loans in the United States as a proportion of gross loans and acceptances has decreased from 10.32% at 31 March 2004 to 4.32% at 30 September 2004.

Accruing loans past due 90 days or more

90 day past due loans are well secured loans that accrue interest, but are in arrears 90 days or more. These loans are not classified as impaired assets.

The Group has revised its data collection procedures used to establish its 90 day past due exposures.

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This process now includes loans that are identified by the internal categories, watch or substandard, and are in arrears 90 days or more. One large Australian 90 day past due exposure of \$204 million was settled in October 2004.

The consolidation of all mortgage loans onto the National's primary banking system has also given rise to an increase in 90 days past due loans as a result of definitional differences between the systems. 90 day past due loans at 30 September 2003 and 31 March 2004 have been restated to reflect the revised data collection process and definitions.

Trends in the level of secured lending

At the Retail Business Banking level the Group continues to focus on building and retaining its core of well-secured customers. The level of well-secured business increased from 64% at 31 March 2004 to 66% at 30 September 2004.

The Group considers a loan to be well secured when it is allocated a lending category A or B.

Category A applies to facilities where Bank security is greater than 142% of the facility.

Category B applies to facilities where Bank security is greater than 100% of the facility, but less than 142% of the facility.

Trends in the ratings of exposures

Business and Corporate & Institutional Banking exposures in the 1-6 band of internal risk ratings have increased by 1% since 30 September 2003 to 76% at 30 September 2004.

A rating of 1 represents the highest level of credit quality. The lowest level of credit quality is assigned a rating of 16.

Provisioning coverage

The total provision to impaired assets has improved from 138% at 30 September 2003 to 198% at 30 September 2004. The coverage ratios have been negatively impacted by the re-classification of the previously mentioned Australian exposure to non-accrual status. The improvement in the ratio is mostly due to a reduction in the level of non-accrual loans during the year, but has also been impacted by the increase in the general provision. Total provisions as a proportion of net write-offs have improved to provide a level of cover of 4.2 times at 30 September 2004.

The level of general provision to risk-weighted assets has similarly increased since 31 March 2004 using both the standard and internal methods of calculation.

Net write offs

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The Group incurred lower net write offs compared to the previous two years both in absolute terms and as a percentage of gross loans and acceptances. The majority of net write-offs were incurred in Australia with \$311 million, followed by Europe with \$227 million.

Consumer Portfolio

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The definitional differences on the transition of home loans from the previous servicing system has caused a moderate increase in the 90-day delinquency rate over the three months to 30 September 2004. The increase in delinquency rates is unlikely to impact loss rates because of the sound security coverage in the housing portfolio.

The series break in the chart below is a result of changes made to systems in June 2003 to align to a Basel definition of default.

Loss rates have declined over the past 12 months. The loss rates are at historically low levels and are unlikely to reduce further because of the recent flattening in housing prices.

Unsecured personal lending comprises around 8% of the total consumer portfolio. 90-day delinquency rates and loss rates on the unsecured portfolio (ie. cards and personal lending) remain stable.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

GROUP PROFITABILITY AND CAPITAL

PROFITABILITY

Net Operating Income

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Group net operating income increased 1.3% from the prior year, with a 0.6% increase in the September 2004 half compared to the March 2004 half.

Net Interest Income

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Banking net interest income fell 3.3% from the prior year and increased 0.6% in the second half. This decrease reflects continued strong growth in housing loans, offset by continued pressure on margins and reduced net interest income within Corporate & Institutional Banking's Markets and Specialised Finance divisions.

Volumes by Division

Average interest-earning assets (1)	Half Year to		Fav/ (Unfav) Change on	Year to		Fav/ (Unfav) Change on
	Sep 04 \$bn	Mar 04 \$bn	Mar 04 Ex FX%(2)	Sep 04 \$bn	Sep 03 \$bn	Sep 03 Ex FX%(2)
Financial Services Australia	128.0	122.1	4.8	125.1	110.9	12.8
Financial Services Europe	50.9	46.2	3.9	48.5	48.6	5.7
Financial Services New Zealand	24.2	22.2	6.4	23.2	20.7	13.4
Retail Banking	203.1	190.5	4.8	196.8	180.2	11.0
Corporate & Institutional Banking	104.4	102.3	(1.2)	103.3	107.4	1.1
Other	6.3	6.4	0.6	6.4	5.7	14.8
Group average interest-earning assets	313.8	299.2	2.6	306.5	293.3	7.5

(1) Interest-earning assets exclude intercompany balances.

(2) Change expressed at constant foreign exchange rates.

Net interest margin

Year to 30 September 2004

Group net interest margin declined 18 basis points during the year from 2.53% to 2.35%. During the second half, the net interest margin declined 11 basis points from 2.40% to 2.29%.

Margin decline primarily occurred in:

Retail Banking, primarily due to the mix effect of the strong growth in mortgages and in lower margin fixed rate lending; and

Corporate & Institutional Banking, primarily due to reduced contributions from Markets and Specialised Finance.

Within Retail Banking the 13 basis point decline in contribution to the Group margin is due to a decline in margin across all regions – Australia, Europe and New Zealand.

The absolute decline in Financial Services Australia's margin of 33 basis points is mainly due to:

continued growth in home loans, including an increase in loans from the Third Party Business channel;

unfavourable lending margins, primarily fixed rate housing lending;

unfavourable deposit mix, reflecting growth in lower margin variable rate deposits at the expense of higher margin traditional passbook accounts;

retail deposits growing at a slower rate than interest-earning assets; and

the prevailing interest rate environment with unfavourable basis risk.

The absolute decline in Financial Services Europe's margin of 27 basis points is primarily due to growth in housing and SME lending and realigning product pricing in line with the market. The margin on these products is below the average existing margin. Other factors contributing to the margin reduction include an unfavourable interest rate environment and reduced contribution from core free funds. The decline in margin due to the change in product mix has previously been flagged by management. This is consistent with the strategy of re-positioning this business to meet the competitive environment.

The absolute decline in Financial Services New Zealand's margin of 13 basis points reflects competitive pressure, especially for housing, combined with unfavourable product mix as customers moved to lock in fixed rate products in a low but rising interest rate environment. In addition, the lower official cash rate earlier in the year put downward pressure on retail deposit margins. However, in the September half retail deposit margins strengthened as the official cash rate rose, resulting in a 4 basis point improvement in the net interest margin.

The absolute decline in Corporate & Institutional Banking's margin of 12 basis points primarily reflects a reduced contribution from the Markets division due to lower trading income, resulting from a benign trading environment influenced by flatter yield curves and reduced volatility in interest rate and foreign exchange markets. The margin was also negatively impacted by the reversal of prior period capitalised interest on a large exposure which has been re-classified as a non-accrual loan.

Net Life Insurance Income

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The Group reports its results in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business (AASB 1038). AASB 1038 requires that the interests of policyholders in the statutory funds of the life insurance business be reported in the consolidated results.

Net life insurance income is the profit before tax excluding net interest income of the life insurance statutory funds of the life insurance companies of the Group. As the tax expense/benefit is attributable primarily to the policyholders, the movement in net life insurance income should be viewed on an after tax basis. In addition, net life insurance income includes investment revenue attributable to consolidated registered schemes with a corresponding increase in net profit attributable to outside equity interests. The life insurance funds of the life insurance companies conduct superannuation, investment and insurance-related businesses (ie. Protection business including Term & Accident, Critical Illness and Disability insurance and Traditional Whole of Life and Endowment).

	Half Year to		Fav/ (Unfav) Change on	Year to		Fav/ (Unfav) Change on
	Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	Mar 04 %	Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Sep 03 %
Net life insurance income	557	455	22.4	1,012	444	large
Interest expense, income tax expense and outside equity interest	(402)	(281)	43.1	(683)	(130)	large
Net profit of life insurance funds after outside equity interest	155	174	(10.9)	329	314	4.8

Net life insurance income after tax has improved 4.8% on the September 2003 year and decreased 10.9% in the second half of 2004. This is primarily due to increased investment revenue reflecting the performance of global equity markets as compared to the September 2003 year, partially offset by an increase in policy liabilities. Fee revenue increased due to higher average funds under management, and higher annual inforce premiums and favourable claims experience contributed to the result. The second half decline reflects the recognition of a prior year adjustment of \$40 million.

For a detailed discussion on the results of Wealth Management, including the results of the life businesses (above), as well as the results from non-life businesses, refer pages 46 - 55.

Other Operating Income

Year to 30 September 2004

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Total Banking other operating income decreased by 5.8% from the prior year to \$4,137 million. At constant exchange rates, other operating income decreased 3.6%, reflecting:

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a reduction in money transfer fees;

the inclusion in the September 2003 year of a one-off benefit on the restructure of the hedging swaps on the TrUEPrSSM preference shares and profit on sale of property;

a reduction in trading income as a result of a benign trading environment influenced by flatter yield curves and reduced volatility in interest rate and foreign exchange environments;

the negative impact of the RBA credit card interchange fee reform in Australia effective 1 October 2003;

lower dividend income following the sale of investments;

flat loan fees from banking reflecting solid bill fee growth, offset by the impact of customers using lower cost channels and competitive pricing across regions; and

growth in the Fleet Management and custody businesses following recent acquisitions.

Wealth Management other operating income increased by 13.9% from the prior year, resulting from higher sales and average funds under management increasing brokerage, commission and fee income.

TrUEPrS is a service mark of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

Half year to 30 September 2004

Total Banking other operating income decreased by 3.9% from the March 2004 half, or 5.7% at constant exchange rates, due to:

a significant reduction in trading income;

lower dividend income following the sale of investments in the March half; and

flat loan fees from banking and money transfer fees.

Wealth Management other operating income increased by 2.7% from the March 2004 half, resulting from higher sales and average funds under management increasing brokerage, commission and fee income. Growth in average funds under management was more subdued in the second half.

Operating Expenses

Cost growth in the retail financial services businesses in Australia, Europe and New Zealand was skewed towards the September half year and this is receiving management attention. Highlighted below are some of the more significant factors impacting this growth.

Year to 30 September 2004

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Total Banking expenses increased 6.9%, or 9.2% at constant exchange rates, from the prior year to \$6,056 million.

Total Banking expenses increased 6.9%, or 9.2% at constant exchange rates, from the prior year to \$6,056 million.

The result has been impacted by an increase of 38.6% (at constant exchange rates) in superannuation expense:

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increased costs associated with the European defined benefit pension funds. In the year to September 2004 costs of £84 million were incurred (of which £73 million relates to Financial Services Europe), compared to £42 million in the year to September 2003 year; and

a superannuation contribution holiday in Australia reduced pension fund expenses by \$28 million in the September 2004 year (primarily in Financial Services Australia).

Total Banking expenses (excluding pension fund expenses) increased 5.9%, or 8.1% at constant foreign exchange rates from the prior year, reflecting:

Total Banking expenses (excluding pension fund expenses) increased 5.9%, or 8.1% at constant foreign exchange rates from the prior year, reflecting:

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growth in personnel costs (excluding pensions) of \$101 million due to salary increases and growth in staffing levels;

higher occupancy costs of \$54 million as a result of annual rent increases and relocation costs;

growth in costs associated with major Group-wide projects - in relation to Basel II of \$45 million and IFRS of \$46 million;

higher advertising and marketing costs of \$55 million, including the sponsorship of the 2006 Melbourne Commonwealth Games;

higher software amortisation of \$23 million, including the ISI program; and

higher compliance-related and regulatory costs in Europe.

Wealth Management operating expenses increased 11.3% from the prior year to \$897 million due to the full year inclusion of PLUM operating expenses post acquisition in June 2003 and higher brokerage and commission expenses in line with increased trading activity.

Half year to 30 September 2004

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Total Banking expenses increased 11.3%, or 8.4% at constant exchange rates, from the March 2004 half to \$3,190 million.

The result has been impacted by:

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growth in personnel costs (excluding pensions) of \$84 million due to salary increases and growth in staffing levels;

higher occupancy costs of \$30 million as a result of annual rent increases and the move to Docklands;

higher advertising and marketing costs of \$28 million, including the sponsorship of the 2006 Melbourne Commonwealth Games; and

higher compliance and regulatory-related spend, particularly in Europe, partly offset by:

lower software expense due to the writedown of the ISI Program in the March half (\$22 million after-tax).

Wealth Management operating expenses increased 5.7% from the March 2004 half, reflecting higher volume-related expenses in line with business growth.

Income Tax Expense

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Total Banking's effective tax rate on cash earnings before significant items has increased from 28.0% in the prior year to 29.1%. This is impacted by the Group's international activities to which a wide range of tax rates are applied.

Exchangeable capital units capital raising

In February 2004 the National announced that it had received amended assessments from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) which seek to disallow interest deductions on exchangeable capital units (ExCaps) for the tax years 1997 to 2000. The ATO assessments are for \$157 million of primary tax and interest and penalties of \$150 million (after-tax), a total of \$307 million (after-tax). The ATO is considering its position in respect of interest deductions claimed by the National on its ExCaps for 2001 to 2003. The amount of primary tax relating to these interest deductions is approximately \$135 million. If the ATO issues amended assessments in respect of these years it is possible interest and penalties would also apply.

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The Group is confident that its position in relation to the application of the taxation law is correct and intends to dispute the amended assessments and pursue all necessary avenues of objection and appeal. Objections against the amended assessments have been lodged, and no provisions have been raised by the Group.

The Group has paid 50% of the amounts owing under the amended assessments. This payment has been recognised as an asset on the statement of financial position, included within other assets, on the basis that the Group expects recovery of the amount paid to the ATO.

The Group will not tax-effect interest paid on the ExCaps after 1 October 2003 whilst the tax treatment is in dispute. As a result, a permanent difference of \$33 million has been recognised in determining income tax expense for the 2004 year.

TrUEPrSSM capital raising

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In April 2004 the National announced that it had received amended assessments from the ATO which seek to disallow interest deductions claimed in respect of its TrUEPrSSM capital raising for the years 1999 to 2002. The ATO assessments are for \$85 million of primary tax and interest and penalties of \$65 million (after-tax), a total of \$150 million (after-tax). The ATO is also expected to issue amended assessments for 2003 and 2004 income years and the expected additional primary tax payable for those years is \$20 million. If the ATO issues amended assessments in respect of those years it is possible interest and penalties would also apply. No further disputed tax amounts will arise in relation to future years as the TrUEPrSSM were redeemed in January 2004.

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The Group is confident that its position in relation to the application of the taxation law is correct and intends to dispute the amended assessments and pursue all necessary avenues of objection and appeal. Objections against the amended assessments have been lodged, and no provisions have been raised by the Group.

The Group has paid 50% of the amounts owing under the amended assessments. This payment has been recognised as an asset on the statement of financial position, included within other assets, on the basis that the Group expects recovery of the amount paid to the ATO.

New Zealand structured finance transactions

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Subsidiaries of the Group have received amended tax assessments from the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department (IRD) with respect to three structured finance transactions entered into in the 1998 and 1999 income years. The amended assessments are for income tax of approximately NZ\$36 million, plus interest. The possible application of penalties has yet to be considered by the IRD. In addition, the IRD has also issued amended assessments based on an alternative approach to reassessing the transactions. This alternative approach results in a lower additional tax liability.

The IRD has not yet issued amended assessments for the transactions for income years after 1999. Notwithstanding that, based on the assessments received to date, the maximum sum of primary tax which the IRD might claim for the years after 1999 is approximately NZ\$240 million. Interest would be charged in the event that the IRD were to issue amended assessments for this period. Penalties may also be considered by the IRD.

The IRD is also investigating two other transactions in the New Zealand structured finance portfolio, which have materially similar features to those for which the above assessments have been received. Should the IRD take the same position across all of these transactions, the additional primary tax liability would be NZ\$111 million, plus interest. Penalties may also be considered by the IRD.

Therefore the total potential tax in dispute for the period to 30 September 2004 is NZ\$387 million, plus interest of NZ\$86 million (net of tax). As noted above the IRD may also consider imposing penalties.

The Group is confident that its position in relation to the application of the taxation law is correct and it intends to dispute the IRD's position with respect to these transactions. The Group has obtained legal opinions that confirm that the transactions complied with New Zealand tax law, and no provisions have been raised by the Group. The transactions are similar to transactions undertaken by other New Zealand banks.

Significant Items

Foreign currency options losses

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In January 2004, the National announced that it had identified losses relating to unauthorised trading in foreign currency options of \$360 million before tax, or \$252 million after tax. This total loss consists of losses arising from the removal of fictitious trades from the foreign currency options portfolio of \$185 million and a further loss of \$175 million arising from a risk evaluation and complete mark-to-market revaluation of the foreign currency options portfolio in January 2004. Included within the total loss is a valuation allowance for long-dated and illiquid trading derivatives in other portfolios of \$26 million as at 30 September 2004.

Further details of this matter may be obtained from the Company's ASX Announcement on 12 March 2004, which is available on the Group's website at www.nabgroup.com. The complete PricewaterhouseCoopers and APRA reports relating to the trading losses are also available on the Group's website.

Sale of strategic shareholdings

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On 28 January 2004, the National sold its strategic shareholdings in St George Bank Limited, AMP Limited and HHG Plc. This resulted in a net profit on sale of \$315 million after tax, which has been recognised in the September 2004 year.

Writeback of HomeSide provision

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During the year to September 2004 the Group wrote back to profit a provision of \$64 million. This provision was raised at the date of sale of SR Investment, Inc (the parent entity of HomeSide), in relation to estimated probable costs arising from the sale. At this time the expense was treated as a significant item.

Write-down of impaired application software

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During the September half, the Group undertook a detailed review of the carrying value of its software assets which resulted in a charge to the profit and loss of \$409 million (\$307 million after tax).

The Group ceased its global enterprise resource planning (ERP) strategy supported by its Integrated Systems Implementation (ISI) application software and has indefinitely deferred the implementation of further modules of this software. The software has been written-down by \$200 million to its recoverable amount of \$87 million as at September 30, 2004. The recoverable amount of the software was determined through the application of a valuation methodology performed by an external party. In performing the assessment, the external party used a number of assumptions based on their industry expertise taking into

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account the complexity of the software, the cost of building such software and the build environment. The resulting carrying value of the asset represents the recoverable amount of the software that is in use.

Other software with a carrying value of \$209 million was identified as fully impaired and was written-off. This related to a range of small software items across all divisions:

	\$m
Financial Services Australia	59
Financial Services Europe	47
Financial Services New Zealand	8
Corporate & Institutional Banking	17
Wealth Management Europe	60
Wealth Management Australia	18
Total	209

After allowance for the above write-offs, the written down value of software on the balance sheet at 30 September 2004 was \$655 million. This is summarised as follows:

	\$m	Amortisation period (years)
Integrated Systems Implementation (ISI) Program	87	5
Europe Front End Replacement Program	110	5
Siebel Customer Relationship Management (CRM) System (Australia)	73	5
Wealth Management Amazon Platform (Australia)	24	3
Group Bank Teller Platform	20	5
Europe System Upgrade to meet Financial Services Authority requirements	17	5
Europe Integration Project	13	5
Europe Chip and Pin	12	5
Sub-Total	356	
Other Projects (original cost above \$10 million)		
- Australia	29	5
- Europe	10	5
Other Projects (original cost less than \$10 million)		
- Australia	192	3-5
- Europe	43	3-5
- New Zealand	25	3-5
Total software at 30 September 2004	655	

In addition to the above review of the carrying value of software, the Group has also reviewed software amortisation periods and where applicable reduced them to a maximum period of 5 years. Previously, the Integrated Systems Implementation (ISI) Program was amortised over 10 years, and the Group Bank Teller Platform, Siebel Customer Relationship Management (CRM) System (Australia) and Data Warehouse amortised over 8 years.

At this stage, no change in the Group's minimum software capitalisation threshold of \$1 million has been made.

General provision for doubtful debts

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During the September 2004 half, the Group reviewed the level of general provision for doubtful debts and the application of the associated statistically-based provisioning methodology, taking into account recent experience, industry practice and emerging developments. As a result, the discount rate in the statistical model has been reduced from the shareholder cost of capital to a rate akin to a risk-free debt rate, resulting in a revision to the accounting estimate of the general provision for doubtful debts as at 30 September 2004. This discount rate is used to determine the present value of cumulative probability of default rates used for the purpose of loan provisioning.

The effect of this reduction in discount rate and flow-on impact is a revision in accounting estimate of \$292 million (\$204 million after tax), which will be treated as a significant expense in the current year.

CAPITAL & PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Performance Measures

Economic Value **Added (EVA®)**

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	Half Year to		Fav/ (Unfav)	Year to		Fav/ (Unfav)
	Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	Change on Mar 04 %	Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Change on Sep 03 %
Cash earnings before significant items	1,611	1,850	(12.9)	3,461	4,070	(15.0)
Tax rate variance (1)	17	41	(58.5)	58	(7)	large
Imputation credits benefit (2)	321	360	(10.8)	681	727	(6.3)
EVA[®] net operating profit after tax	1,949	2,251	(13.4)	4,200	4,790	(12.3)
Average shareholders equity	28,550	27,055	5.5	27,802	24,111	15.3
Add average cumulative goodwill amortisation	1,773	1,724	2.8	1,748	1,648	6.1
Add/(deduct) average significant items	256	(64)	large	192		large
Deduct average other equity instruments (3)	(6,498)	(6,422)	(1.2)	(6,461)	(3,532)	(82.9)
Deduct average cumulative WM revaluation	(253)	(152)	(66.4)	(202)	(220)	8.2
Average economic capital	23,828	22,141	7.6	23,079	22,007	4.9
Capital charge (4)	(1,310)	(1,273)	(2.9)	(2,583)	(2,531)	(2.1)
EVA[®]	639	978	(34.7)	1,617	2,259	(28.4)

(1) Difference between the EVA[®] tax rate of 30% and the effective tax rate.

(2) Imputation credits are measured at 70% of Australian tax.

(3) Other equity instruments are National Income Securities, Trust Preferred Securities, preference share capital and outside equity interest.

(4) Cost of capital changed from 11.5% per annum to 11.0% per annum, with effect from 1 April 2004.

EVA[®] is a measure designed to recognise the shareholder requirement to generate a satisfactory return on the economic capital invested in the business. If the business produces profit in excess of its cost of capital then value is being created for shareholders.

EVA[®] is used to measure and evaluate the performance of the National's different operating divisions and is an integral component of incentive compensation, product pricing, assessing investment opportunities and the allocation of resources. Equity is allocated to each business using a risk-adjusted methodology for each division's credit, market and operational risk.

EVA[®]'s net operating profit after tax is based on cash earnings before significant items (using 30% projected tax rate) plus the calculated benefit of imputation credits earned by paying Australian tax. Capital charge is based on the Group's cost of capital and is applied to a calculated economic capital that is based on average shareholders equity.

The EVA[®] result for the September 2004 year has declined by 28.4% on the September 2003 year. This reflects the impact of the fall in cash earnings, and the increased capital charge due to retained earnings growth and the dividend re-investment plan. This has led to a reduction in incentive remuneration levels across the Group in respect of the September 2004 year.

EVA[®] is a registered trademark of Stern Stewart & Co.

Capital Position

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Capital ratios are set out below.

	Target ratio %	Sep 04 %	As at Mar 04 %	Sep 03 %
ACE	4.75 - 5.25	5.30	5.33	4.92
Tier 1	7.0 - 7.5	7.34	7.43	7.76
Total Capital	10.0 - 10.5	10.58	9.30	9.62

Following a review of the National's capital targets in the second half of 2004, it was decided to target the adjusted common equity to risk-weighted assets (ACE), Tier One and Total Regulatory Capital ratios, and no longer explicitly target the Core Tier One ratio. The change is to focus the Group on only one core equity ratio, being the ACE ratio, and to manage the mix of hybrid equity within tier one by reference to regulatory and rating agency requirements.

The difference in risk-weighted assets between the standard method calculation and the internal method calculation at 30 September 2004 was \$10.2 billion, down from \$17.9 billion at 31 March 2004. This reduction was due to the netting of exposures allowable under the standard method, for which there was limited opportunity at 31 March 2004; and a reduction in the underlying market risk, as reflected in a 12% reduction in risk-weighted assets calculated under the internal method, from \$3,875 million to \$3,410 million.

In addition to regulatory capital ratios, the National uses the ACE ratio as a key capital target. It measures the capital available to support the banking operations, after deducting the Group's investment in wealth management operations (refer note 15 for further details). The Group's target range for the ACE ratio is 4.75% to 5.25%. As at 30 September 2004, the ACE ratio was 5.30%, a decrease from 5.33% at 31 March 2004. Refer to note 15 regarding the components of the ACE ratio.

The National achieved its increase in the total capital ratio above 10% through issuing \$3.7 billion of subordinated debt in the half year and underwriting the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) for the interim 2004 dividend. The DRP is maintained and the one-off amendments to the

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plan for the interim dividend have not been reintroduced. The 0% discount and the 15,000 share cap in place for the final dividend last year continues for the final dividend this year.

The capital position was impacted by the APRA requirement to deduct capitalised expenses from Tier 1 capital. As at 30 September 2004 the relevant capitalised expense amounted to \$200 million.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

DIVISIONAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TOTAL BANKING

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Total Banking includes Retail Banking, Corporate & Institutional Banking and Other (including Group Funding and Corporate Centre). It excludes Wealth Management.

Performance Summary

Comparison to September 2003 year	Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on Sep 03	
	Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	%	Ex FX (1) %
Net interest income	7,059	7,302	(3.3)	(0.5)
Other operating income (2)	4,137	4,394	(5.8)	(3.6)
Total income	11,196	11,696	(4.3)	(1.7)
Pension fund expense	(275)	(207)	(32.9)	(38.6)
Other operating expenses (2)	(5,781)	(5,458)	(5.9)	(8.1)
Underlying profit	5,140	6,031	(14.8)	(11.9)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(557)	(632)	11.9	9.3
Cash earnings before tax	4,583	5,399	(15.1)	(12.2)
Income tax expense	(1,335)	(1,512)	11.7	9.5
Cash earnings before significant items and outside equity interest	3,248	3,887	(16.4)	(13.2)
Net profit attributable to outside equity interest	(9)	(8)	(12.5)	(25.0)
Cash earnings before significant items	3,239	3,879	(16.5)	(13.3)

Comparison to March 2004 half	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on Mar 04	
	Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	%	Ex FX (1) %
Net interest income	3,540	3,519	0.6	(1.9)
Other operating income (2)	2,027	2,110	(3.9)	(5.7)
Total income	5,567	5,629	(1.1)	(3.4)
Pension fund expense	(139)	(136)	(2.2)	2.9
Other operating expenses (2)	(3,051)	(2,730)	(11.8)	(9.0)
Underlying profit	2,377	2,763	(14.0)	(15.6)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(252)	(305)	17.4	20.3
Cash earnings before tax	2,125	2,458	(13.5)	(15.0)
Income tax expense	(605)	(730)	17.1	18.2
Cash earnings before significant items and outside equity interest	1,520	1,728	(12.0)	(13.7)
Net profit attributable to outside equity interest	(4)	(5)	20.0	20.0
Cash earnings before significant items	1,516	1,723	(12.0)	(13.6)

Key Performance Measures

Performance & profitability	Half Year to		Year to	
	Sep 04	Mar 04	Sep 04	Sep 03
Cost to income ratio	57.3%	50.9%	54.1%	48.4%

(1) Change expressed at constant exchange rates.

(2) *Total Banking is before inter-divisional eliminations.*

RETAIL BANKING

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The regional Retail Banking Divisions include the business, agribusiness and consumer financial services retailers, as well as cards, payments and leasing units together with supporting Customer Service and Operations. These operate in Australia, Europe and New Zealand. They exclude Wealth Management, Corporate & Institutional Banking and Other (including Group Funding & Corporate Centre).

Comparison to September 2003 year	Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on Sep 03	
	Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	%	Ex FX (1) %
Net interest income	6,385	6,497	(1.7)	0.5
Other operating income (2)	3,156	3,217	(1.9)	(0.1)
Total income	9,541	9,714	(1.8)	0.3
Pension fund expense	(246)	(176)	(39.8)	(46.0)
Other operating expenses (2)	(4,815)	(4,538)	(6.1)	(8.4)
Underlying profit	4,480	5,000	(10.4)	(8.6)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(445)	(566)	21.4	19.6
Cash earnings before tax	4,035	4,434	(9.0)	(7.2)
Income tax expense	(1,232)	(1,355)	9.1	7.3
Cash earnings before significant items	2,803	3,079	(9.0)	(7.2)

Comparison to March 2004 half	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on Mar 04	
	Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	%	Ex FX (1) %
Net interest income	3,208	3,177	1.0	(1.4)
Other operating income (2)	1,597	1,559	2.4	0.4
Total income	4,805	4,736	1.5	(0.8)
Pension fund expense	(127)	(119)	(6.7)	(1.7)
Other operating expenses (2)	(2,539)	(2,276)	(11.6)	(8.8)
Underlying profit	2,139	2,341	(8.6)	(10.2)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(228)	(217)	(5.1)	(0.9)
Cash earnings before tax	1,911	2,124	(10.0)	(11.3)
Income tax expense	(573)	(659)	13.1	14.6
Cash earnings before significant items	1,338	1,465	(8.7)	(9.8)

(1) Change expressed at constant exchange rates.

(2) Retail Banking is the sum total of Financial Services Australia, Financial Services New Zealand and Financial Services Europe, before inter-divisional eliminations.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AUSTRALIA

Performance Summary

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	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on	Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on
	Sep 04	Mar 04	Mar 04	Sep 04	Sep 03	Sep 03
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
Net interest income	1,753	1,799	(2.6)	3,552	3,519	0.9
Other operating income	1,004	989	1.5	1,993	1,950	2.2
Total income	2,757	2,788	(1.1)	5,545	5,469	1.4
Pension fund expense	(30)	(29)	(3.4)	(59)	(82)	28.0
Other operating expenses	(1,371)	(1,225)	(11.9)	(2,596)	(2,420)	(7.3)
Underlying profit	1,356	1,534	(11.6)	2,890	2,967	(2.6)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(99)	(105)	5.7	(204)	(298)	31.5
Cash earnings before tax	1,257	1,429	(12.0)	2,686	2,669	0.6
Income tax expense	(380)	(430)	11.6	(810)	(798)	(1.5)
Cash earnings before significant items (1)	877	999	(12.2)	1,876	1,871	0.3

(1) Refer to Note 1 for a reconciliation of Financial Services Australia's result to Group net profit.

Key Performance Measures

Performance & profitability

Return on average assets (annualised)	1.13%	1.33%		1.23%	1.39%	
Cost to income ratio	50.8%	45.0%		47.9%	45.7%	
Cash earnings per average FTE (annualised) (\$ '000)	100	115		107	104	
Net interest income						
Net interest margin	2.71%	2.91%		2.81%	3.14%	
Net interest spread	2.16%	2.39%		2.28%	2.68%	
Average balance sheet (\$bn)						
Gross loans and acceptances	152.4	145.0	5.1%	148.7	132.4	12.3%
Interest-earning assets	128.5	122.5	4.9%	125.5	111.2	12.9%
Retail deposits	66.8	65.4	2.1%	66.1	60.6	9.1%

	Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03
Asset quality			
Gross non-accrual loans (\$m)	436	429	494
Gross loans and acceptances (\$bn)	154.5	148.8	140.5
Gross non-accrual loans to gross loans and acceptances	0.28%	0.29%	0.35%
Specific provision to gross impaired assets	31.1%	34.0%	27.6%
Full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	17,514	17,663	17,233

	Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03
Market share (1)			
Housing	14.3%	14.6%	14.9%
Business (including Corporate & Institutional Banking)	18.6%	19.0%	19.2%
Other Personal	15.3%	15.7%	16.1%
Retail deposits (Personal & Business)	14.7%	15.0%	14.7%

(1) Source: RBA

Financial performance year to 30 September 2004

Cash earnings were flat with the prior year, with a 2.6% reduction in underlying profit being offset by a significantly lower charge to provide for doubtful debts.

The lower charge to provide for doubtful debts is a result of the provision for a single large exposure raised in the prior year of \$104 million, together with continuing sound asset quality.

The deterioration in underlying profit is a result of a number of factors:

Low growth in net interest income, with income from higher lending (primarily driven by housing growth) and retail deposits almost entirely offset by margin contraction, unfavourable mix and yield curve impacts.

The reduction in the net interest margin of 33 basis points to 2.81% was mainly driven by a continued shift in the balance sheet mix to lower-margin housing lending, higher wholesale funding costs and lower long-term lending yields in a less favourable interest rate environment.

The increase in other operating income was due to changes in accounting treatments of Wealth Management property rental recharges and fleet vehicle registration costs, (both of which are offset by corresponding expense increases totalling \$44 million). Excluding these impacts, other operating income was flat on the September 2003 year. Lending and transaction fee growth achieved during the year was offset by the impact of RBA interchange reforms (\$52 million) and by one-off gains on property sales in the prior year.

Operating expenses grew significantly over the year, driven by:

higher advertising and marketing expenses of \$44 million, including new product launches, costs associated with the 2006 Commonwealth Games sponsorship, and revenue driven credit card loyalty program costs;

a \$26 million increase in technology costs, arising from the sale and lease back of voice and data equipment to obtain enhanced service delivery, increased amortisation on major projects, Docklands infrastructure expense and costs related to the ISI program;

\$23 million of compliance expenditure in relation to Basel II and IFRS;

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higher occupancy expenses of \$20 million (excluding changes to accounting treatment) reflecting increased market rentals, rising utility costs, and the cost of upgrading network and non-network accommodation including the move to Docklands;

personnel costs were broadly flat with the EBA increase partially offset by the favourable impacts of a superannuation holiday during the year of \$28 million, a reduction in performance-related remuneration and a FBT provision write-back; and

the unfavourable impact of the accounting changes offset in other operating income (\$44 million).

Financial performance half year to 30 September 2004

Cash earnings decreased 12.2% from the March 2004 half, with a reduction in underlying profit of 11.6% principally driven by a reduction in net interest income and higher expenses in the second half.

The charge to provide for doubtful debts has reduced by \$6 million reflecting a continued focus on asset quality, with gross non-accrual loans to gross loans and acceptances steady at 0.28%.

The 11.6% deterioration in underlying profit is a result of a number of factors:

A reduction in net interest income, with margin pressure and higher wholesale funding costs offsetting growth in lending and retail deposits.

Housing lending and retail deposits grew 4.9% and 2.1%, respectively from 31 March 2004. This reflects a slowdown in growth as a result of exiting certain higher risk components of the housing market and competitive pricing in the retail deposit market.

During the September 2004 half the wholesale cost of funding was significantly higher than the March 2004 half. Combined with lower retail deposit margins and change in the portfolio mix, these factors contributed to a 20 basis point reduction in the net interest margin over the half.

Low growth in other operating income, which was largely due to the 1 April 2004 change in accounting treatment around fleet vehicle registration costs (\$10 million - offset by a corresponding expense increase). Growth in bill fee income was offset by lower lending fee income as a result of the zero home loan fee campaign and a declining trend in reference fees.

Significant growth in expenses of 11.7% across a range of expense categories, driven by:

growth in advertising and marketing expenses of \$33 million, including the 2006 Commonwealth Games sponsorship;

\$23 million of compliance expenditure in relation to Basel II and IFRS;

growth in personnel costs of \$41 million reflecting the full impact of 1 January 2004 EBA increases, an increase in retrenchment costs, higher investment in training - including Leadership programs, and the impact of an FBT provision writeback in the March 2004 half, net of a reduction in performance-related remuneration;

increased technology costs;

an increase in non-lending losses, mainly in third party cheque fraud;

higher occupancy expenses arising from the move to Docklands; and

the unfavourable impact of the accounting changes offset in other operating income (\$10 million).

Business developments

An Amex branded National Credit Card was launched in July 2004 in both a standard and a gold card offering with reward scheme. The key differentiator of this product is that it can be linked to other National accounts and used in National ATMs.

In July, two new flat fee transaction accounts the Smart Direct and Smart Access accounts were launched for personal customers. The key customer benefit is the combination of unlimited transactions and value for money. Smart Direct has a \$3 per month flat fee that includes all electronic transactions (on-line, telephone, EFTPOS and National ATM transactions). Smart Access has a \$5 per month flat fee that includes all electronic transactions noted above, cheque and over the counter withdrawals.

The National also announced its partnership with Melbourne 2006 as Official Partner of the Commonwealth Games in September. The Commonwealth Games is an opportunity for the National to leverage into new products and promotions; to strengthen the brand through positive association; but, most of all, to inspire the organisation in its journey of renewal.

FINANCIAL SERVICES EUROPE

Performance Summary

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Australian dollars	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on	Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on
	Sep 04	Mar 04	Mar 04	Sep 04	Sep 03	Sep 03
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
Net interest income	1,090	1,043	4.5	2,133	2,327	(8.3)
Other operating income	427	410	4.1	837	938	(10.8)
Total income	1,517	1,453	4.4	2,970	3,265	(9.0)
Pension fund expense	(88)	(92)	4.3	(180)	(93)	(93.5)
Other operating expenses	(907)	(803)	(13.0)	(1,710)	(1,626)	(5.2)
Underlying profit	522	558	(6.5)	1,080	1,546	(30.1)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(124)	(100)	(24.0)	(224)	(247)	9.3
Cash earnings before tax	398	458	(13.1)	856	1,299	(34.1)
Income tax expense	(108)	(150)	28.0	(258)	(402)	35.8
Cash earnings before significant items (1)	290	308	(5.8)	598	897	(33.3)

(1) Refer to Note 1 for a reconciliation of Financial Services Europe's result to Group net profit.

Pounds sterling	£m	£m	%	£m	£m	%
Net interest income	428	436	(1.8)	864	887	(2.6)
Other operating income	167	172	(2.9)	339	357	(5.0)
Total income	595	608	(2.1)	1,203	1,244	(3.3)
Pension fund expense	(34)	(39)	12.8	(73)	(36)	large
Other operating expenses	(356)	(335)	(6.3)	(691)	(621)	(11.3)
Underlying profit	205	234	(12.4)	439	587	(25.2)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(48)	(42)	(14.3)	(90)	(94)	4.3
Cash earnings before tax	157	192	(18.2)	349	493	(29.2)
Income tax expense	(43)	(63)	31.7	(106)	(153)	30.7
Cash earnings before significant items	114	129	(11.6)	243	340	(28.5)

Key Performance Measures

	Sep 04 £m	Half Year to Mar 04 £m	Fav / (Unfav) Change on Mar 04 %	Sep 04 £m	Year to Sep 03 £m	Fav / (Unfav) Change on Sep 03 %
Performance & profitability						
Return on average assets (annualised)	0.84%	0.97%		0.92%	1.36%	
Cost to income ratio	65.5%	61.5%		63.5%	52.8%	
Cost to income ratio (excl. pension fund expense)	59.8%	55.1%		57.4%	49.9%	
Cash earnings per average FTE (annualised) (£ 000)	19	22		21	29	
Net interest income						
Net interest margin	3.92%	4.16%		4.03%	4.30%	
Net interest spread	3.40%	3.69%		3.54%	3.82%	
Average balance sheet (£bn)						
Gross loans and acceptances	19.7	19.1	3.1%	19.4	18.3	6.0%
Interest-earning assets	21.5	20.6	4.4%	21.1	20.3	3.9%
Retail deposits	15.3	14.9	2.7%	15.1	14.6	3.4%

	Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03
Asset quality			
Gross non-accrual loans (£m)	108	101	122
Gross loans and acceptances (£bn)	20.3	19.2	18.7
Gross non-accrual loans to gross loans and acceptances	0.53%	0.53%	0.65%
Specific provision to gross impaired assets	45.7%	43.7%	39.9%
Full-time equivalent employees (FTE)			
	11,765	11,661	11,411

Financial Performance (in local currency) year to 30 September 2004

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Cash earnings decreased 28.5% on the prior year. Higher pension fund expenses have negatively impacted this result. Including pension fund expenses, underlying profit decreased 25.2% on the prior year.

Lending has increased 8.6% since 30 September 2003:

An increased focus on mortgage lending has resulted in growth of mortgage volumes of 15.5% over the last 12 months slightly ahead of UK systems growth of 14.5%; and

Business lending has increased by 10.2% over the last 12 months driven by variable rate term lending.

Retail deposits have grown 5.4% (UK system growth 5.1%) since 30 September 2003, reflecting the success of the brand program.

Net interest margin has decreased from 4.30% to 4.03%. This margin contraction reflects the change in product mix towards lower margin lending products. During the year there has been significant growth in the mortgage portfolio (in particular, current account and fixed rate mortgages) while there has been a decline in personal lending volumes (personal loans and credit cards). The shift towards lower margin (and lower risk) lending products is the significant contributor to the reduction in net interest income from lending and deposit products.

Other operating income has decreased 5.0% on the prior year. This results from reductions in account maintenance fees, unauthorised overdraft charges, the outsourcing of the Merchant Acquiring business, lower levels of insurance commission income and a reduction in card income due to lower active customer numbers and card transaction volumes.

Operating expenses, excluding pension expenses, increased 11.3% driven by:

additional provisions for retiree medical expenses, endowment mis-selling and regulatory costs of £20M;

£8M of spend in relation to Integrated Financial Solutions centres, including personnel costs from the uplift in the number of customer-facing staff to support the growth strategy in the South of England;

Project expenditure on major programs against the prior year has increased £29M:

this includes investment in the Customer Connect System, which involves the replacement of the front-end systems together with expenditure on Integration; and

a £14M increase year on year in ongoing expenditure on regulatory projects, such as compliance costs for Chip & Pin technology (mandatory European project to reduce card fraud), Basel II, IFRS and the Financial Services Authority mortgage regulation program,

Occupancy costs, which are above prior year due to increased annual property rents, repairs and utilities; and

Growth in advertising costs in relation to branding and communication-related expenses.

The charge to provide for doubtful debts decreased 4.3% from the prior year and is mainly driven by a reduction in Business provisions.

Financial Performance (in local currency) half year to 30 September 2004

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Cash earnings decreased 11.6% on the March 2004 half, with underlying profit decreasing 12.4% on prior half.

Lending has increased 5.7% since 31 March 2004:

Mortgage lending has resulted in volume growth of 9.1% during the six-month period; and

Business lending has increased by 4.2% on the prior half with growth in both fixed and variable products.

Retail deposits have grown 4.4% since 31 March 2004 reflecting the impact of the rising interest rate environment on the attractiveness of retail deposits.

Net interest margin has decreased from 4.16% in the March half to 3.92%. This contraction has offset volume growth, reflecting the change in product mix towards lower margin lending products.

Other operating income has declined, resulting from the reductions in, and the removal of certain fees.

Operating expenses, excluding pension fund expenses, increased 6.3% on the March 2004 half driven by ongoing expenditure on regulatory projects, such as compliance costs for Chip & Pin technology, Basel II, IFRS and the Financial Services Authority mortgage regulation program.

The charge to provide for doubtful debts increased 14.3% from the prior half driven by provisioning requirements as a result of lending growth and one major provision raised during the second half of the year.

Business developments

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Customer acquisition levels have increased with the Brand Program, launch of Current Account Plus and Offset mortgage all helping to lift new business. Customer Service Metrics show customer satisfaction improved by 7% in the latest wave of research, with customer loyalty and advocacy ahead of the competition and improving.

Brand Metrics show brand awareness has grown, brand preference/consideration amongst customers compares well against a number of competitors, while the recent TV advertising performed well on a number of metrics lifting awareness.

A major program aimed at delivering improved financial products and services to all customers. Program deliverables to date include:

The establishment of a network of strategically located Financial Solutions Centres, offering integrated business and private banking services to business and high net worth customers. At 30 September 2004, 8 centres had been opened with further expansion planned in 2005;

Entry into the intermediary market, selling Clydesdale Bank mortgage products through a range of key broker partners, providing an opportunity to acquire additional customers who will be offered relationship-managed banking through Financial Solutions Centres.

Progress being made to rationalise and enhance products into a single product set supporting multiple brands and distribution channels. Released new current account plus, offset mortgage products new Business and Farm investment loans, which will be rolled out further in the UK and Ireland during 2005.

A cost reduction program commenced across the European business in September 2004. The aim is to deliver significant reductions through a combination of re-engineering processes, de-layering management structures, critically reviewing business operations and driving further efficiencies.

In July the High Court Inspectors Report into National Irish Bank was published. National Irish Bank had been working for more than six years to deal with the issues in the report, co-operate with the investigation, develop reimbursement schemes and implement a wide ranging compliance program. While the work to complete the reimbursement schemes will continue into 2005, National Irish Bank responded to the issues with integrity and now has a solid foundation from which to meet the needs of customers and satisfy regulators.

Continued a long tradition of investing in the UK and Irish communities, co-ordinating the efforts across four banks with a particular focus on financial literacy and youth projects. Also launched a national staff grants scheme to recognise and support staff who volunteer their time in their communities.

The Group remains committed to developing its businesses in Europe and is implementing a range of initiatives to improve shareholder value. However, all options are being considered as part of a wide-ranging review. Several expressions of interest in the businesses of Northern Bank and National Irish Bank have been received and the Group considers it is in shareholders interests to explore this option. As such, an investment bank has been commissioned to issue an information memorandum and test the market.

FINANCIAL SERVICES NEW ZEALAND

Performance Summary

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Australian dollars	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav)	Year to		Fav / (Unfav)
	Sep 04	Mar 04	Change on	Sep 04	Sep 03	Change on
	\$m	\$m	Mar 04	\$m	\$m	Sep 03
			%			%
Net interest income	365	335	9.0	700	651	7.5
Other operating income	166	160	3.8	326	329	(0.9)
Total income	531	495	7.3	1,026	980	4.7
Operating expenses	(270)	(246)	(9.8)	(516)	(493)	(4.7)
Underlying profit	261	249	4.8	510	487	4.7
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(5)	(12)	58.3	(17)	(21)	19.0
Cash earnings before tax	256	237	8.0	493	466	5.8
Income tax expense	(85)	(79)	(7.6)	(164)	(155)	(5.8)
Cash earnings before significant items (1)	171	158	8.2	329	311	5.8

(1) Refer to Note 1 for a reconciliation of Financial Services New Zealand's result to Group net profit.

New Zealand dollars	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	%	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	%
Net interest income	404	382	5.8	786	725	8.4
Other operating income	185	182	1.6	367	367	
Total income	589	564	4.4	1,153	1,092	5.6
Operating expenses	(299)	(280)	(6.8)	(579)	(549)	(5.5)
Underlying profit	290	284	2.1	574	543	5.7
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(6)	(14)	57.1	(20)	(23)	13.0
Cash earnings before tax	284	270	5.2	554	520	6.5
Income tax expense	(94)	(90)	(4.4)	(184)	(173)	(6.4)
Cash earnings before significant items	190	180	5.6	370	347	6.6

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Key Performance Measures

Performance & profitability

Return on average assets (annualised)	1.18%	1.17%	1.17%	1.25%		
Cost to income ratio	50.8%	49.6%	50.2%	50.3%		
Cash earnings per average FTE (annualised) (NZ\$ 000)	89	85	87	81		
Net interest income						
Net interest margin	2.60%	2.56%	2.58%	2.71%		
Net interest spread	2.76%	2.78%	2.77%	3.00%		
Average balance sheet (NZ\$bn)						
Gross loans and acceptances	27.3	25.6	6.6%	26.5	23.5	12.8%
Interest-earning assets	30.9	29.6	4.4%	30.3	26.6	13.9%
Retail deposits	17.2	16.6	3.6%	16.9	15.9	6.3%

	Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03
Asset quality			
Gross non-accrual loans (NZ\$m)	84	39	30
Gross loans and acceptances (NZ\$bn)	27.7	26.2	24.6
Gross non-accrual loans to gross loans and acceptances	0.30%	0.15%	0.12%
Specific provision to gross impaired assets	22.1%	59.5%	34.5%
Full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	4,324	4,238	4,257
Market share (1)			
Cards	29.9%	30.2%	30.6%
Housing	15.6%	15.3%	15.4%
Agribusiness	17.5%	18.5%	18.8%
Retail deposits	19.0%	19.0%	19.1%

(1) Source: RBNZ

Financial Performance (in local currency) year to 30 September 2004

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Cash earnings increased 6.6% over the prior year reflecting strong volume growth and stable asset quality.

Underlying profit increased 5.7% over the prior year.

Net interest income grew by 8.4% over the prior year reflecting strong volume growth in housing, business lending and retail deposits.

Housing volumes grew 18% (compared to systems growth of 16%) reflecting BNZ's proposition to provide superior products such as FlyBuys which offer loyalty points, rapidly improving customer satisfaction and competitive pricing.

Heightened competition, especially for housing, combined with a change in product mix (as customers moved to lock in fixed rate products in a low, but rising interest rate environment) put increased pressure on the net interest margin. The lower official cash rate earlier in the year also put downward pressure on retail deposit margins.

Other operating income is flat compared to the prior year as growth from higher volumes and transaction levels has been offset by the impact of simplified fee structures and a trend by customers to move towards lower cost channels.

The cost to income ratio has remained stable at 50.2%. Other operating expenses have increased 5.5% over the prior year driven by personnel expenses reflecting annual salary increases and higher compliance costs. Non-personnel expenses have remained relatively flat with productivity improvements being offset by increased advertising and marketing costs.

Overall asset quality remains sound despite an increase in gross non-accrual loans as a percentage of gross loans and acceptances to 0.30% due to a large agribusiness exposure.

Financial Performance (in local currency) half year to 30 September 2004

Cash earnings increased 5.6% over the March half due to stronger net interest income reflecting continued volume growth and a lower charge to provide for doubtful debts.

Underlying profit increased 2.1% over the prior half.

Net interest income grew by 5.8% over the prior half reflecting strong volume growth in housing, business lending and retail deposits. Retail deposit margins have also strengthened on the back of four successive 25 basis point increases in the official cash rate to 6.25%.

Other operating expenses have increased from the prior half by 6.8% due to the timing of pension and compliance costs.

The charge to provide for doubtful debts has decreased by NZ\$8 million due to favourable re-ratings of customers and lower specific provision charges in the current half.

Business developments

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Initiatives to improve customer service included the successful rollout of the new Tellers customer service platform, which allows faster and more customised service for customers in branches, and improvements to call centre operations, which saw the BNZ rated best call centre in New Zealand at the CRM Contact Centre Awards in August.

BNZ have re-appointed branch managers with increased responsibilities across the entire network, reintroducing a role that has not existed for several years. The branch managers are responsible for all aspects of service and sales delivery in branches. The public response to this initiative has been overwhelmingly positive, and it contributed to significant improvements in satisfaction in branch service.

Implementation of a consistent and targeted home loan strategy has delivered the fastest period of growth in home lending in the Bank of New Zealand's history. A combination of new product development, pricing initiatives, promotional campaigns and integrated sales focus has helped Bank of New Zealand to outstrip market growth in the past twelve months despite record growth in the system.

New products aimed at the youth market were launched during the year. Campus Pack targeted at tertiary students and Smart Money, aimed at under 30s, have both achieved strong growth that has delivered increased market share in the critical youth segment. This growth, combined with success in the home lending market, helped BNZ to become the only major bank to grow its main bank retail banking market share in 2004 according to AC Nielsen.

CORPORATE & INSTITUTIONAL BANKING

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Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) is responsible for managing the Group's relationships with large corporate clients and financial institutions worldwide. CIB operates through an international network of offices in Australia, Europe, New Zealand, North America and Asia.

CIB comprises Corporate Banking, Markets, Specialised Finance, Financial Institutions Group, Transactional Solutions and a Support Services unit. The business also incorporates Custodian Services, which provides custody and related services to institutions within the Australian, NZ and UK markets.

Performance Summary

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	Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on	
	Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Sep 03 %	Sep 03 Ex FX(1) %
Net interest income	678	848	(20.0)	(15.8)
Other operating income	1,048	1,102	(4.9)	(1.0)
Total income	1,726	1,950	(11.5)	(7.4)
Operating expenses	(858)	(755)	(13.6)	(18.5)
Underlying profit	868	1,195	(27.4)	(23.8)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(112)	(70)	(60.0)	(67.1)
Cash earnings before tax	756	1,125	(32.8)	(29.5)
Income tax expense	(129)	(239)	46.0	42.3
Cash earnings before significant items	627	886	(29.2)	(26.1)
Net profit attributable to outside equity interest	(9)	(9)		(11.1)
Cash earnings before significant items and after outside equity interest (2)	618	877	(29.5)	(26.5)

	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on	
	Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	Mar 04 %	Mar 04 Ex FX(1) %
Net interest income	307	371	(17.3)	(19.4)
Other operating income	452	596	(24.2)	(25.5)
Total income	759	967	(21.5)	(23.2)
Operating expenses	(458)	(400)	(14.5)	(11.5)
Underlying profit	301	567	(46.9)	(47.6)
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	(24)	(88)	72.7	73.9
Cash earnings before tax	277	479	(42.2)	(42.8)
Income tax expense	(30)	(99)	69.7	68.7
Cash earnings before significant items	247	380	(35.0)	(36.1)
Net profit attributable to outside equity interest	(4)	(5)	20.0	20.0
Cash earnings before significant items and after outside equity interest (2)	243	375	(35.2)	(36.3)

(1) Change expressed at constant exchange rates.

(2) Refer to Note 1 for a reconciliation of Corporate & Institutional Banking's result to Group net profit.

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Key Performance Measures	Half Year to		Year to		
	Sep 04	Mar 04	Sep 04	Sep 03	
Performance & profitability					
Cost to income ratio	60.3%	41.4%	49.7%	38.7%	
Cash earnings per average FTE (annualised) (\$ 000) (3)	175	279	225	344	
Net interest income					
Net interest margin	0.45%	0.56%	0.50%	0.62%	
Average balance sheet (\$bn)					
Core lending	39.6	37.6	5.3%	38.4	39.4 (2.5)%
Gross loans and acceptances	45.2	42.8	5.6%	44.2	45.1 (2.0)%
Interest-earning assets	137.0	130.8	4.7%	133.9	135.9 (1.5)%

(3) Cash earnings before significant items and after outside equity interest.

	Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03
Asset quality			
Gross non-accrual loans (\$m)	425	719	793
Gross loans and acceptances (\$bn)	45.1	43.0	44.5
Gross non-accrual loans to gross loans and acceptances	0.94%	1.67%	1.78%
Specific provision to gross impaired assets	29.0%	28.4%	24.6%
Full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	2,832	2,720	2,624

Financial Performance (at constant exchange rates) year to 30 September 2004

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Cash earnings of \$618 million decreased 26.5% for the year, with the major reduction occurring in the September 2004 half year. This excludes losses announced in January 2004 related to unauthorised trading in foreign currency options of \$360 million (\$252 million after-tax), which have been classified as a significant item.

In addition to this loss, the currency options incident had a significant impact on the broader operations of Corporate & Institutional Banking. Income was impacted by the inability to offer a full suite of products resulting in not only lower sales of currency options but also reduced income from other products as some customers utilised alternative providers to source their entire business needs. Risk and trading income was also impacted as the Markets division reduced its risk profile in response to the Group's revised risk management policy which was issued following the currency options incident. Finally, the incident also resulted in many senior staff being diverted to managing the currency options issue and the associated remedial actions.

Total income was 7.4% lower than 2003 with net interest income down 15.8% and other operating income down 1.0%. The decrease in income was due to:

the currency options incident which impacted the broader performance of the Markets division;

lower Markets risk and trading income as a result of a benign trading environment influenced by flatter yield curves and reduced volatility in interest rate and foreign exchange markets. Sales of interest rate risk management products were also impacted by the stable interest rate outlook; and

reduced Specialised Finance income due to a slow down in overall deal flow and the need to reverse prior period capitalised interest of \$38 million on a large project finance exposure, which has been reclassified as a non-accrual loan.

The reduction in income was partly offset by strong growth in the Custody business and Financial Institutions sector following successful implementation of strategic initiatives.

Expenses increased 18.5% for the year reflecting strategies to support client revenues, increased investment in the control environment following the currency options incident, increased rental costs, higher volume-related expenses and higher project costs for Basel II and IFRS.

Average interest-earning assets, while down at actual rates, grew by \$2.4 billion (1.7%) at constant exchange rates. Most of the growth was due to higher core lending principally to Corporate Banking and Financial Institutional clients in Europe and Australia and increased Markets assets from funding the Group's operations.

The underlying margin on the core lending business has stayed relatively flat over the year. The reduction in net interest margin from 0.62% to 0.50% for the year is largely due to the decrease in net interest income related to lower Markets risk & trading and Specialised Finance income outlined above.

Asset quality continues to be sound with the level of exposures rated investment grade equivalent or above increasing from 91.0% at 30 September 2003 to 92.7%. The higher charge to provide for doubtful debts reflects specific provisions taken on US project finance exposures and other historical exposures. The level of gross non-accrual loans to gross loans and acceptances has improved significantly from 1.78% at 30 September 2003 to 0.94%, principally as a result of a strategic initiative to reduce the Group's exposure to non-performing US project finance assets. This is after the reclassification of one large exposure to non-accrual (refer to page 18). The specific provision coverage to gross impaired assets has improved from 30 September 2003 increasing from 24.6% to 29.0%.

Financial Performance (at constant exchange rates) half year to 30 September 2004

Cash earnings of \$243 million decreased 36.3% from the March 2004 half year reflecting most of the factors which influenced the full year performance (as outlined above).

Total income was 23.2% lower. Most of the reduction was due to a full half year's impact of the currency options incident impacting Market's broader performance, lower Markets risk and trading income due to the unfavourable trading environment, lower sales of interest rate risk management products arising from the stable interest rate environment, and reduced Specialised Finance income arising from reversal of prior period capitalised interest of \$38 million on a large project finance exposure reclassified as a non-accrual loan and the slow down of deal flow.

Expenses increased 11.5% primarily due to increased investment in the control environment following the currency options incident and higher costs associated with the Basel II and IFRS projects.

Average interest-earning assets grew \$1.6 billion (1.2%) at constant exchange rates mainly driven by higher core lending assets which grew by \$1.0 billion (2.8%) in Europe and Australia.

The reduction in net interest margin to 0.45% is largely due to the decrease in net interest income related to lower Markets risk & trading and Specialised Finance income outlined above.

The lower charge to provide for doubtful debts reflects specific provisions taken on US project finance exposures and other historical exposures which were incurred in the March 2004 half year.

Business developments

Creation of the new Institutional Markets & Services (IMS) business following the restructure of the Group to a regional based model is effective from 1 October 2004. This will enhance the opportunity to provide IMS services and products to the Group's broader client base.

Significant progress has been made on the remedial action plans implemented to address issues raised by APRA and PricewaterhouseCoopers following the currency options incident.

Sale of UK custody business in July 2004 to Bank of New York.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

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Wealth Management operates a diverse portfolio of financial services businesses. It provides financial planning, insurance, private banking, superannuation and investment solutions to both retail and corporate customers and portfolio implementation systems and infrastructure services to financial advisers. The businesses operate across four regions, Australia, Europe (Great Britain & Ireland), New Zealand and Asia.

Operating Profit	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav)	Year to		Fav / (Unfav)
	Sep 04	Mar 04	Change on Mar 04	Sep 04	Sep 03	Change on Sep 03
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
Investments (1)	102	87	17.2	189	142	33.1
Insurance (2)	107	121	(11.6)	228	204	11.8
Private Bank	30	32	(6.3)	62	56	10.7
Other (including regulatory programs) (3)	(15)	(37)	59.5	(52)	(58)	10.3
Strategic investment expenditure	(23)	(16)	(43.8)	(39)	(28)	(39.3)
Profit from operations (after tax)	201	187	7.5	388	316	22.8
Investment earnings on shareholders retained profits and capital from life businesses	27	44	(38.6)	71	58	22.4
Underlying operating profit after tax and outside equity interest	228	231	(1.3)	459	374	22.7
Prior year adjustments	(40)	(10)	large	(50)		large
Operating profit after tax and outside equity interest	188	221	(14.9)	409	374	9.4
Revaluation profit/(loss) after tax	(132)	148	large	16	(200)	large
Net profit before significant items and after outside equity interest	56	369	(84.8)	425	174	large

(1) Investments include funds management, funds administration and asset management. Investments exclude prior year adjustments.

(2) Insurance includes retail insurance (retail risk insurance encompassing term, trauma and disability insurance, life insurance and general insurance agency) and group insurance.

(3) Other includes Advice Solutions and other businesses and shareholders branches of the life companies. The costs of NAFiM investor compensation and enforceable undertakings are included in this line.

Year to 30 September 2004

Net profit (after outside equity interest) for the year to September 2004 was \$425 million. Operating profit after tax grew 9.4% to \$409 million. Continued improvement in market conditions resulted in strong growth in the Investments business and earnings on shareholders retained profits and capital. Solid growth was achieved in Insurance, Private Bank, and Other. Continued strategic investment spend and prior year adjustments of \$50 million negatively impacted the result.

The revaluation profit reflects the positive impact arising from the election into tax consolidations, offset by the adoption of a more conservative sales growth outlook, shift in product mix and changing industry dynamics.

Half year to 30 September 2004

Net profit (after outside equity interest) for the half year to September 2004 was \$56 million. Profit from operations growth of 7.5% was offset by more subdued earnings from shareholders retained profits and capital and the recognition of prior year adjustments resulting in operating profit after tax decreasing 14.9% to \$188 million.

The revaluation loss for the September 2004 half reflects a more conservative short-term sales outlook, a shift in the product mix and changing industry dynamics.

Key Performance Measures	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav)	Year to		Fav / (Unfav)
	Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	Change on Mar 04 %	Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Change on Sep 03 %
Investment sales	7,332	7,104	3.2	14,436	12,189	18.4
Insurance sales	114	98	16.3	212	243	(12.8)
Debt sales	868	661	31.3	1,529	1,200	27.4

Investment sales increased 18.4% on prior year primarily due to a 72% increase in wholesale sales. September 2004 half sales increased due to the improvement in productivity of advisers, and the seasonality due to the end of tax year. Insurance sales were lower than prior year due to the sale of the life insurance business in Europe in the first half. Excluding this impact, insurance sales were marginally lower. Insurance sales for the September 2004 half increased primarily due to higher Group Insurance sales. The increase in debt sales reflects the progress towards a more integrated offer. The profit from debt sales emerges in the Retail bank.

	Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03	Mar 04 %	Change on Sep 03 %
Full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) (No.)	6,048	6,068	6,174	(0.3)	(2.0)
Financial advisers					
Bank channels:					
Australia	460	477	456	(3.6)	0.9
Europe	157	171	187	(8.2)	(16.0)
Total Bank channels	617	648	643	(4.8)	(4.0)
Aligned channels:					
Australia	848	909	947	(6.7)	(10.4)
Europe	64	55	64	16.4	
Asia	1,586	1,541	1,561	2.9	1.6
Total Aligned channels	2,498	2,505	2,572	(0.2)	(2.9)
Financial advisers (No.) (1)	3,115	3,153	3,215	(1.2)	(3.1)

(1) In addition to banking and aligned channels, Wealth Management has relationships with over 2,600 External Financial Advisers (EFAs) in Australia at September 2004 (March 2004: 2,250, September 2003: 2,250), and over 90 in Europe at September 2004 (March 2004: 70, September 2003: 25). Wealth Management has revised the definition of adviser numbers to separately identify individual advisers operating within a licensee group.

Domestic adviser numbers have been impacted by the implementation of FSRA and the associated additional compliance and education requirements which has resulted in advisers exiting the industry, while internationally, active performance management of underperforming advisers has been undertaken. Across the regions, the business has focused on the recruitment and retention of quality planners resulting in improved planner productivity. Importantly, the number of domestic advisers who have met the voluntary internal quality advice accreditation standard has doubled in the current year.

Investments

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	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on	Year to		Fav / (Unfav) Change on
	Sep 04	Mar 04	Mar 04	Sep 04	Sep 03	Sep 03
	\$bn	\$bn	%	\$bn	\$bn	%
Total funds under management and administration						
Spot	81.1	76.7	5.7	81.1	73.1	10.9
Average	78.5	74.3	5.7	76.4	68.3	11.9

	Jun 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03
Market share Australia % (1)			
Total Master Funds (2)	17.1	15.9	16.3
Annual Master Funds inflows	11.6	10.9	11.7
Annual Master Funds outflows	14.3	12.8	13.9
Retail funds management (ex cash mgmt)(2)	13.1	12.2	12.3
Annual Retail inflows (ex cash mgmt)	9.4	8.8	9.3
Annual Retail outflows (ex cash mgmt)	10.9	9.6	10.1
Corporate Master Funds (2)	18.9	12.6	14.5
Net annual Corporate Master Funds flows	18.8	18.4	5.3

(1) Source: Plan for Life Australian Retail & Wholesale Investments Market Share & Dynamics Reports as at June 2004, March 2004 and September 2003. Plan for Life is now used to report Investments market share (previously ASSIRT) due to the additional reporting provided by Plan for Life on business drivers such as gross inflows and outflows.

(2) Plum funds under administration included in market share reporting for the first time at June 2004. Corporate Master Funds are a subset of Total Master Funds and Retail Funds Management.

Year to 30 September 2004

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Investments profit from operations increased 33.1% on the September 2003 year, the result of increased fee revenue due to the 11.9% growth in average funds under management, which was driven by the improvement in investment market conditions and strong wholesale sales in Australia. The domestic result was favourably impacted by \$9 million profit from small member balances in certain funds that have minimum earnings thresholds which were not achieved in the prior year. Profits earned within the New Zealand and Europe businesses were 42% higher than the September 2003 year due to improved market conditions and focus on tight expense control.

Wealth Management maintained the number one position in the target market of Master Fund funds under management (FUM) in Australia, with market share of 17.1% as at 30 June 2004. Retail FUM (ex cash management) market share was 13.1% ranking second in the industry as at 30 June 2004. Strong gross annual Master Fund inflows of \$6.6 billion were achieved, representing a market share of 11.6%, which whilst ranked second in the industry, reflects competitive conditions and a strategic decision to maintain margins rather than pursue a volume-led price strategy. The increase in annual gross outflows reflects the decision not to renew a \$330 million white-labelled platform offer from MLC Masterkey Custom.

Corporate Master Funds increased market share by 4.4%* over the year, which can be attributed to the enhanced offers in the two market segments with Plum in the Corporate and Institutional category, and MLC Masterkey Business Super in the Small Medium Enterprise category segment.

The cost to funds under management ratio for the Investments business** achieved 56 basis points as a result of increased funds under management. This compares with 60 basis points for the year ended 30 September 2003.

**Source: Plan for Life Australian Retail & Wholesale Investments Market Share & Dynamics Reports as at June 2004*

***Excluding costs of NAFiM investor compensation and enforceable undertakings and volume-related expenses.*

Half year to 30 September 2004

The September 2004 half profit from operations grew 17.2% to \$102 million. The result was positively impacted by increased fee revenue following the continuing growth in funds under management, with average FUM growing 5.7%, and \$9 million profit from small member balances.

Funds Under Management and Administration	Year ended 30 September 2004					Closing Balance Sep 04 \$m
	Opening Balance Sep 03 \$m	Inflows \$m	Outflows \$m	Investment Earnings \$m	Other (1) \$m	
	Platforms	36,992	6,566	(6,169)	4,963	
Wholesale	16,538	6,191	(2,984)	1,785	237	21,767
Other Retail and Trustee	12,695	205	(1,395)	664	(881)	11,288
Australia	66,225	12,962	(10,548)	7,412	(2,019)	74,032
International	6,868	1,310	(949)	356	(489)	7,096
Total	73,093	14,272	(11,497)	7,768	(2,508)	81,128

Funds Under Management and Administration	Year ended 30 September 2003					Closing Balance Sep 03 \$m
	Opening Balance Sep 02 \$m	Inflows \$m	Outflows \$m	Investment Earnings \$m	Other (1) \$m	
	Platforms	34,258	6,296	(5,595)	3,188	
Wholesale	11,366	3,818	(1,854)	825	2,383	16,538
Other Retail and Trustee	13,358	493	(1,684)	466	62	12,695
Australia	58,982	10,607	(9,133)	4,479	1,290	66,225
International	6,590	1,559	(1,233)	222	(270)	6,868
Total	65,572	12,166	(10,366)	4,701	1,020	73,093

(1) Other includes trust distributions and flows due to the sale/purchase of businesses and product closures.

FUM grew \$8.0 billion or 10.9% to \$81.1 billion over the year to 30 September 2004, primarily due to positive investment earnings and strong wholesale sales.

Platforms

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Platform FUM comprises the MLC Masterkey products, MLC Investment Trust and the National All In One Pension Plan. Net funds flow for the year to 30 September 2004 was negatively impacted by the withdrawal of a non-MLC branded platform from MLC Masterkey Custom.

Wholesale

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The Wholesale business experienced strong inflows for the year with a 63.3% increase in net funds flow over the previous year. The increase was predominantly driven by the ongoing sales success of Plum, JANA Implemented Consulting and Capital National Alliance, and the continuation of the trend towards outsourcing of investments and administration in the market.

Other Retail & Trustee

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Other Retail and Trustee consists of products which were closed to new business following the integration of the MLC and National Australia Financial Management businesses, funds under trusteeship and Traditional FUM. The outflows relate primarily to the closed products.

International

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International FUM increased 3.3% over the year to 30 September 2004, primarily due to investment earnings and positive net flows in Europe and Asia. Other includes the impact of the sale of the Life Company in Europe.

Insurance

	Sep 04	As at Mar 04	Sep 03	Mar 04 %	Fav / (Unfav) Change on Sep 03 %
Annual InForce Premiums (\$m) (1)					
Retail risk insurance	497.3	469.3	445.2	6.0	11.7
Group insurance	110.7	108.2	109.1	2.3	1.5

	Jun 04	Dec 03	Jun 03
Market share Australia (%) (2)			
Retail risk insurance	15.1	15.0	14.7
New retail risk annual premiums	13.6	15.4	16.5

(1) Annualised inforce premiums for Australia and New Zealand only. Inforce premiums for Asia are not shown in this table as they are Traditional in nature

(2) Source: DEXX&R Life Analysis Reports as at June 2004, December 2003 and June 2003. Retail risk insurance includes term, trauma and disability insurance.

Full Year to 30 September 2004

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Insurance profit from operations grew 11.8% on the September 2003 year. The result was positively impacted by growth in annual inforce premiums due to stable sales, improved persistency in lump sum and disability business and favourable claims experience in Australia and New Zealand.

At 30 June 2004, Wealth Management retained number one position for retail risk annual inforce premiums with market share of 15.1%. Whilst market share of new retail risk annual premiums has recently declined to 13.6% (now ranked second), the restructure of the business along regional lines going forward should provide a greater opportunity to increase penetration of protection products to banking customers.

Robust cost containment together with growth in the Insurance business has resulted in a cost to premium income ratio for the year of 18% compared with 20% for the 2003 year.

Half year to 30 September 2004

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Insurance profit from operations decreased by 11.6% in the September 2004 half. The current half result was impacted by \$15 million lower profit in the Europe creditor business due to the timing of receipt of profit share and the implementation of a more conservative capital strategy within the domestic business which reduced investment related profits by \$5 million. However, underlying growth in the insurance result due to increased annual inforce premiums, favourable claims experience and improved persistency in lump sum and disability business continued in the September 2004 half.

Australia and New Zealand Annual Inforce Premiums (1)	Opening Balance Sep 03 \$m	Year ended 30 September 2004		Closing Balance Sep 04 \$m
		Sales/New Business \$m	Lapses & other movements \$m	
Retail risk	445.2	83.8	(31.7)	497.3
Group risk	109.1	43.9	(42.3)	110.7
Total	554.3	127.7	(74.0)	608.0
Australia	526.0	120.7	(71.1)	575.6
New Zealand	28.3	7.0	(2.9)	32.4
Total	554.3	127.7	(74.0)	608.0

Australia and New Zealand Annual Inforce Premiums (1)	Year ended 30 September 2003			Closing Balance Sep 03 \$m
	Opening Balance Sep 02 \$m	Sales/New Business \$m	Lapses & other movements \$m	
Retail risk	389.1	87.6	(31.5)	445.2
Group risk	103.2	36.2	(30.3)	109.1
Total	492.3	123.8	(61.8)	554.3
Australia	465.5	121.8	(61.3)	526.0
New Zealand	26.8	2.0	(0.5)	28.3
Total	492.3	123.8	(61.8)	554.3

(1) Inforce premiums for Asia are not shown in this table as they are Traditional in nature.

Private Bank

Full Year to 30 September 2004

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Private Bank profit grew 10.7% with strong lending growth of 23% in both the investment and housing areas as a result of positive equity market performance. Improved investor confidence was reflected in financial planning revenue growth of 35%. During the year the Private Bank introduced a three phased development program for all staff to better understand and deliver appropriate products and services in line with client life stages and events which contributed to the result.

Half year to 30 September 2004

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The Private Bank result decreased 6.3% in the September 2004 half, reflecting competitive pressures and a slow down in the rate of growth of the housing market, caused by investor caution following the official interest rate rises in the March 2004 half. Offsetting this market environment was a positive impact from the introduction of three phased development program for all staff to better understand and deliver appropriate products and services in line with client life stages and events. Additionally, market anticipation of further rate increases resulted in minor margin contraction in the September 2004 half.

Other

Full Year to 30 September 2004

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The operating loss decreased 10.3% on the prior year due to a reduction in discretionary project expenditure across the business, and the completion of number of regulatory programs such as FSRA. In addition, the settlement of a legal claim allowed the release of a provision positively impacting profit by \$4 million.

Half year to 30 September 2004

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A number of regulatory programs including FSRA were completed in the March 2004 half. In addition, the settlement of a legal claim and the finalisation of 2003 tax returns had a positive impact in the September 2004 half by \$4 million and \$9 million respectively.

Strategic investment expenditure

Full Year to 30 September 2004

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Strategic investment expenditure for the year in the Amazon program in Australia and the Endeavour program in Europe negatively impacted profit by \$26 million and \$13 million respectively. Expenditure relates to the non-capitalised portion of spend and the amortisation of capitalised costs. The higher profit impact in the current year reflects the completion of a number of key deliverables, and commencement of amortisation of associated capitalised costs. During the year, a core deliverable of the Amazon program, Adviser Central commenced roll out to the adviser network, providing advisers with an integrated advice platform.

Half year to 30 September 2004

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Strategic investment expenditure for the September half in the Amazon program in Australia and the Endeavour program in the UK was \$17 million and \$6 million respectively. The \$8 million increase in Amazon in the current half is due to the project entering into delivery phase with a number of projects completed or nearing completion, while the profit impact of Endeavour remained stable.

Investment earnings on shareholders retained profits and capital from life businesses

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Asset mix - shareholder retained profits and capital from life business	As at Sep 04 %	As at Mar 04 %	As at Sep 03 %
Equity	23.1	24.4	29.0
Fixed interest	21.2	22.8	24.0
Cash and others	55.7	56.6	51.8
Subordinated debt		(3.8)	(4.8)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The asset mix is consistent with the investment profile of policyholder assets and regional regulatory requirements.

Investment earnings on shareholders retained profits and capital from life business	Sep 04 \$m	Half Year to Mar 04 \$m	Fav / (Unfav)	Sep 04 \$m	Year to Sep 03 \$m	Fav / (Unfav)
			Change on Mar 04 %			Change on Sep 03 %
Investments	20	28	(28.6)	48	31	54.8
Insurance	7	16	(56.3)	23	27	(14.8)
Total	27	44	(38.6)	71	58	22.4

Full Year to 30 September 2004

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Investment earnings generated on shareholders' invested capital in the life insurance statutory funds was \$71 million. The result reflects the improved performance of the major stockmarket indices over the prior year, however has been impacted by a more subdued second half result. The insurance business assets are invested primarily in fixed interest and cash. Insurance earnings were impacted by the payment of a \$50 million dividend, which decreased the level of interest earning capital, and lower earnings in the Asian business.

Half year to 30 September 2004

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The September half results were impacted by more subdued equity market returns with the Asian operations particularly impacted by the significant second half volatility of the MSCI, resulting in minimal earnings growth for that region.

Prior year adjustments

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Following a number of years of considerable change impacting the Wealth Management Group, a full review of tax processes and balances was launched. The review included an analysis of tax balances post the acquisition of the MLC group by the National, the handling of changes to tax legislation, and the management of the changes to reporting and tax periods, together with the processes for dealing with contributions tax. The recognition of a prior year under provision for tax in the March 2004 half year (\$10 million) was the initial outcome of the review. Subsequent work in this review has identified several tax amendments extending back to the 2000 year which have been adjusted in the current half (\$40 million). These adjustments are reflected within change in policy liabilities.

Valuation and revaluation profit

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The valuation represents the market value of the subsidiaries of the parent life company, National Australia Financial Management Limited (NAFiM). The valuation provided represents the combined value of the National's debt and equity interests in the subsidiaries of NAFiM. The National's debt interests principally relate to loans to Wealth Management Europe and New Zealand used to fund the acquisition of the existing life insurance and funds management businesses of National Australia Group Europe and Bank of New Zealand. The reconciliation between the market valuation below and the deduction for capital adequacy purposes is outlined in note 15.

Included within Wealth Management operations, but excluded from the valuation are businesses such as National Australia Trustees, the Private Bank, and NAFiM's own business. The valuation also excludes the value created from banking product sales through Wealth Management channels.

The valuation decreased \$124 million (inclusive of \$280 million dividend payments and \$63 million impact of transfer of franking credits, which decrease market value) from \$6,633 million at 30 September 2003 to \$6,509 million at 30 September 2004. Values shown are directors market valuations. The valuations are based on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) valuations prepared by Tillinghast Towers Perrin (Tillinghast), using, for the Australian and New Zealand entities, risk discount rates specified by the directors. The components comprising the change in value are summarised below:

NAFiM subsidiaries Market value summary (\$m)	Net assets	Value of inforce business	Embedd ed value	Value of future new business	Market value
Market value at 30 September 2003	1,572	2,463	4,035	2,598	6,633
Operating profits after tax of NAFiM subsidiaries (1)	270		270		270
Capital and other movements	(216)	(41)	(257)		(257)
Increase in shareholders net assets	54	(41)	13		13
Revaluation profit/(loss) components before tax:					
Business assumptions & roll forward					
Roll forward of DCF (1)		385	385		385
Change in assumptions & experience		(354)	(354)	(105)	(459)
Tax consolidations & transfer of franking credits to National Group					
Revaluation profit/(loss) before tax		(32)	(32)	(105)	(137)
Foreign exchange excess movements	(21)	21			
Market value at 30 September 2004	1,605	2,411	4,016	2,493	6,509

(1) The roll forward of the DCF is calculated on operating profits of \$320 million, before the deduction of the \$50 million prior year adjustment. The change in assumptions and experience item do not include the \$50 million prior year adjustment.

Revaluation Profit

The components comprising the revaluation profit are summarised below:

	\$m
Roll forward of DCF	385
Change in assumptions and experience	(459)
Revaluation profit/(loss) (pre tax consolidations) before tax	(74)
Tax consolidations – transfer of tax credits to the National Group	(63)
Revaluation profit/(loss) before tax	(137)
Income tax benefit on revaluation loss	3
Income tax benefit arising from election into tax consolidations	150
Revaluation profit after tax	16
Revaluation profit/(loss) after tax – excluding the impact of tax consolidations(1)	(61)

(1) Revaluation profit/(loss) after tax excluding the impact of tax consolidations is calculated by adjusting the revaluation loss before tax of \$137 million by the before-tax impact of the loss of prior year franking credits (\$73 million), plus the tax benefit attributable to the pre tax consolidation revaluation loss (\$3 million).

The \$137 million revaluation loss before tax is made up of \$385 million anticipated growth in the value of the business above current levels of operating profit (ie. the roll forward of the DCF), less a transfer of \$63 million of tax credits from NAFiM to the National Group and changes in assumptions and experience of \$459 million.

Contributing to the \$459 million negative impact from change in assumptions and experience was lower near term sales growth for domestic Retail Investments business, reflecting the impact of retail funds flow recovering more slowly than originally anticipated from the recent market downturn and the closure to new MLC Investment Trust investors of the MLC Platinum Global Fund. Partially offsetting the impact of sales is lower planned expenses in line with the lower business volumes.

The valuation includes lower margins for wholesale business, reflecting recent industry experience and lower margins for domestic Retail investments business. In addition, the recent business decision to close to new clients the nil entry fee/initial commission paying products (MasterKey Five Star products) during 2005 has been reflected.

Changes in demographic and other business assumptions include higher long-term discontinuance rates for retail investments business, particularly allocated pensions as a result of more recent experience at longer durations, assumed improved disability income continuance rates, reflecting favourable experience from strong claims processes and an uplift in value reflecting revisions to commission structures for Protection business.

A further uplift in value arose from changes in economic assumptions, particularly an increase in the assumed inflation rate which is reflected in the assumed growth of insurance premiums and investment sales.

Within Europe, an uplift in sales from outsourced life and investment business was offset by lower assumed sales from general insurance business. The result also reflects the write-off of the investment in the Endeavour program.

Included within experience items is a movement of approximately \$90 million value from embedded value to value of new business, reflecting a refinement in modelling for certain smaller entities.

During the year, the National Group elected to consolidate for Australian income tax purposes (ie. entered the tax consolidations regime). This impacted revaluation profit in two ways:

The business valuation (and revaluation profit/(loss) before tax) was negatively impacted by the transfer of franking credits from NAFiM s subsidiaries, of \$63 million (\$73 million in relation to prior periods less \$10 million in relation to the current year). These franking credits remain available to the National Group and are now recognised in National Australia Bank Limited.

The tax attributed to the revaluation profit has been positively impacted. This is due to the restatement of the tax cost base of the NAFiM subsidiaries, such that there would be a lower tax liability on any sale of these subsidiaries. Therefore the tax benefit of \$150 million reflects the reversal of a previously recognised deferred tax liability on prior period revaluations of the NAFiM subsidiaries.

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Entities held within the mark to market environment include operations in Australia, Europe, New Zealand and Asia. Distribution of value by both region and business segment are summarised below:

NAFiM subsidiaries Market value summary (\$m)	Net assets	Value of inforce business	Embedd -ed value	Value of future new business	At 30 Sep 04 Market value	At 30 Sep 03 Market value
By region						
Australia	1,281	2,071	3,352	2,338	5,690	5,775
Europe	152	208	360	86	446	504
New Zealand	29	45	74	11	85	77
Asia	143	87	230	58	288	277
Market value at 30 September 2004	1,605	2,411	4,016	2,493	6,509	6,633
By business segment						
Investments	727	1,286	2,013	1,442	3,455	3,707
Insurance	820	1,182	2,002	996	2,998	2,785
Other	58	(57)	1	55	56	141
Market value at 30 September 2004	1,605	2,411	4,016	2,493	6,509	6,633

The reduction in the value of the Europe business is primarily due to the payment of a GBP20 million dividend, and the write-off of the investment in the Endeavour program reducing the gross valuation by GBP 10 million.

The downward movement in the value of the investment business reflects the assumption changes detailed previously. Some of the assumption changes, being long-term in nature, have a much more significant impact on the valuation than may be reflected in half on half profit results. This is particularly so for the higher assumed long-term discontinuance rates for allocated pension business, lower short-term sales growth and anticipated downwards pressure on margins.

Actuarial assumptions applied in the determination of market value

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Actuarial assumptions applied in the determination of market values for significant Wealth Management businesses held within the mark to market environment are summarised as follows:

Assumptions applied in the determination of market value(1)	New business multiplier	September 2004		Franking credit assumptn (%)	New business multiplier	September 2003		Franking credit assumptn (%)
		Risk discount rate (%)				Risk discount rate (%)		
Insurance	9.6	11.0		70	9.1	11.0		70
Investments	8.9	11.0-12.1		70	9.1	11.0	12.0	70
New Zealand	7.1	11.7	12.8	70	6.8	11.25	12.50	70
Hong Kong	9.0	12.0			9.0	12.5		

(1) *The bulk of the European valuation was performed on a consolidated basis. Where the European business valuations identified separate values of inforce business and future new business, approximate methods were used to derive the value of future business that did not involve new business multipliers. The risk discount rate used in European valuations at 30 September 2004 was 10.5% (10.0% at 30 September 2003).*

The increase in the insurance multiplier reflects the impact of assumed higher growth rates as a result of an increased inflation rate assumption. While this also has a small positive impact on investments business, the reduction in this multiplier reflects lower assumed year 1 growth for domestic retail investments business.

OTHER (GROUP FUNDING & CORPORATE CENTRE)

Performance Summary

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By Division	Half Year to		Fav / (Unfav)	Year to		Fav / (Unfav)
	Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	Change on Mar 04 \$m	Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Change on Sep 03 \$m
Group Funding (1)	(16)	(49)	33	(65)	(12)	(53)
Corporate Centre	(49)	(68)	19	(117)	(65)	(52)
Other (2)	(65)	(117)	52	(182)	(77)	(105)

(1) Excess capital has been included within the Group Funding result and comparatives have been reclassified.

(2) Refer to Note 1 for a reconciliation of Other (including Group Funding & Corporate Centre) to Group net profit.

Group Funding

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Group Funding acts as the central vehicle for movements of capital and structural funding to support the Group's operations. This minimises the earnings distortion to the operating divisions and enhances the comparability of divisional performance over time.

Year to 30 September 2004

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Group Funding's full year deficit of \$65 million compared with \$12 million in 2003 is due to:

the decision not to book the tax benefit of \$33 million on the interest expense relating to ExCaps following the receipt of an ATO tax assessment;

the inclusion in the September 2003 year of a one-off benefit on the restructure of the hedging swaps on TrUEPrsSM preference shares; and

the net effect of one-off items in both years.

Half year to 30 September 2004

Group Funding's reduced deficit in the September half of \$16 million compared with \$49 million in the March half primarily reflected:

funding benefit from the \$1.25 billion underwriting of the 2004 interim Dividend Reinvestment Plan;

lower capital benefit paid to operating divisions due to reduced economic capital attributed to those divisions;
and

one-off items in the March 2004 half.

Corporate Centre

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Corporate Centre comprises the following non-operating units – Group and Corporate Finance, Corporate Development, People & Culture, Risk Management, Nautilus Insurance, Technology, Office of the CEO, and Group eliminations.

Year to 30 September 2004

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The Corporate Centre deficit for the September 2004 year of \$117 million compared with \$65 million in 2003 has been primarily impacted by:

growth in operating costs (including software amortisation) for the ISI program;

higher compliance-related costs, for activities such as Sarbanes-Oxley, SEC voluntary document request, taxation-related matters; and

additional costs associated with the expansion of the risk management and technology functions.

Half year to 30 September 2004

The reduction in the Corporate Centre deficit for the half has primarily been impacted by:

timing difference associated with Basel II and IFRS as full year costs were recharged to the operating divisions in the September half; and

\$22 million (after tax) write-off of development work associated with the Integrated Systems Implementation (ISI) program in the March 2004 half; offset by

growth in operating costs for the ISI program and compliance-related costs.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

DETAILED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following section does not purport to be a set of financial statements. For the Group's financial statements refer to the Appendix 4E filed with the ASX.

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Detailed Financial Information - Note 1: Performance Summary by Division

1. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY BY DIVISION

Year to 30 September 2004	Note	FSA \$m	FSE \$m	FSNZ \$m	CIB \$m	Other(1) \$m	Total Banking \$m	WM \$m	Elimina- tions(2) \$m	Total Group \$m
Net interest income	2	3,552	2,133	700	678	(4)	7,059	132		7,191
Net life insurance income (3)	6							1,012		1,012
Other operating income (4)	7	1,993	837	326	1,048	(67)	4,137	835	(141)	4,831
Net operating income		5,545	2,970	1,026	1,726	(71)	11,196	1,979	(141)	13,034
Operating expenses (5)	8	(2,655)	(1,890)	(516)	(858)	(137)	(6,056)	(897)	141	(6,812)
Underlying profit		2,890	1,080	510	868	(208)	5,140	1,082		6,222
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	10	(204)	(224)	(17)	(112)		(557)	(2)		(559)
Cash earnings before tax		2,686	856	493	756	(208)	4,583	1,080		5,663
Income tax expense - net life insurance income	6							(301)		(301)
Income tax (expense)/benefit - other	12	(810)	(258)	(164)	(129)	26	(1,335)	(5)		(1,340)
Cash earnings before significant items, distributions and outside equity interest		1,876	598	329	627	(182)	3,248	774		4,022
Wealth Management revaluation profit after tax								16		16
Goodwill amortisation		(8)	(62)	(1)		(32)	(103)			(103)
Net profit/(loss) before significant items		1,868	536	328	627	(214)	3,145	790		3,935
Significant items after tax	13	(119)	(83)	(23)	(296)	192	(329)	(55)		(384)
Net profit		1,749	453	305	331	(22)	2,816	735		3,551
Net profit attributable to outside equity interest					(9)		(9)	(365)		(374)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the Company		1,749	453	305	322	(22)	2,807	370		3,177
Distributions										(187)
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders										2,990

- (1) Other includes Group Funding, Corporate Centre and elimination entries within Total Banking.
- (2) Elimination of inter-divisional income and expenses (eg. revenue sharing arrangements between divisions).
- (3) Net life insurance income is the profit before tax excluding net interest income of the life insurance and investments businesses of the statutory funds of the life insurance companies of the Group.
- (4) Other operating income excludes the net interest income and net life insurance income and revaluation profit/(loss).
- (5) Operating expenses excludes the life insurance expenses incorporated within net life insurance income (Wealth Management only). It includes pension expenses.

Year to 30 September 2004	Note	FSA \$m	FSE \$m	FSNZ \$m	CIB \$m	Other(1) \$m	Total Banking \$m	WM \$m	Elimina- tions(2) \$m	Total Group \$m
Net interest income	2	3,519	2,327	651	848	(43)	7,302	117		7,419
Net life insurance income (3)	6							444		444
Other operating income (4)	7	1,950	938	329	1,102	75	4,394	733	(117)	5,010
Net operating income		5,469	3,265	980	1,950	32	11,696	1,294	(117)	12,873
Operating expenses (5)	8	(2,502)	(1,719)	(493)	(755)	(196)	(5,665)	(806)	117	(6,354)
Underlying profit		2,967	1,546	487	1,195	(164)	6,031	488		6,519
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	10	(298)	(247)	(21)	(70)	4	(632)	(1)		(633)
Cash earnings before tax		2,669	1,299	466	1,125	(160)	5,399	487		5,886
Income tax expense - net life insurance income	6							(126)		(126)
Income tax (expense)/benefit - other	12	(798)	(402)	(155)	(239)	82	(1,512)	(3)		(1,515)
Cash earnings before significant items, distributions and outside equity interest		1,871	897	311	886	(78)	3,887	358		4,245
Wealth Management revaluation loss after tax								(200)		(200)
Goodwill amortisation		(3)	(62)	(1)		(32)	(98)			(98)
Net profit/(loss) before significant items		1,868	835	310	886	(110)	3,789	158		3,947
Significant items after tax	13									
Net profit/(loss)		1,868	835	310	886	(110)	3,789	158		3,947
Net (profit)/loss attributable to outside equity interest					(9)	1	(8)	16		8
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the Company		1,868	835	310	877	(109)	3,781	174		3,955
Distributions										(183)
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders										3,772

- (1) Other includes Group Funding, Corporate Centre and elimination entries within Total Banking.
- (2) Elimination of inter-divisional income and expenses (eg. revenue sharing arrangements between divisions).
- (3) Net life insurance income is the profit before tax excluding net interest income of the life insurance and investments businesses of the statutory funds of the life insurance companies of the Group.
- (4) Other operating income excludes the net interest income and net life insurance income and revaluation profit/(loss).
- (5) Operating expenses excludes the life insurance expenses incorporated within net life insurance income (Wealth Management only). It includes pension expenses.

Half Year to 30 September 2004	Note	FSA \$m	FSE \$m	FSNZ \$m	CIB \$m	Other(1) \$m	Total Banking \$m	WM \$m	Elimina- tions(2) \$m	Total Group \$m
Net interest income	2	1,753	1,090	365	307	25	3,540	66		3,606
Net life insurance income (3)	6							557		557
Other operating income (4)	7	1,004	427	166	452	(22)	2,027	423	(75)	2,375
Net operating income		2,757	1,517	531	759	3	5,567	1,046	(75)	6,538
Operating expenses (5)	8	(1,401)	(995)	(270)	(458)	(66)	(3,190)	(461)	75	(3,576)
Underlying profit		1,356	522	261	301	(63)	2,377	585		2,962
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	10	(99)	(124)	(5)	(24)		(252)	(2)		(254)
Cash earnings before tax		1,257	398	256	277	(63)	2,125	583		2,708
Income tax expense - net life insurance income	6							(88)		(88)
Income tax (expense)/benefit - other	12	(380)	(108)	(85)	(30)	(2)	(605)			(605)
Cash earnings before significant items, distributions and outside equity interest		877	290	171	247	(65)	1,520	495		2,015
Wealth Management revaluation loss after tax								(132)		(132)
Goodwill amortisation		(2)	(31)			(17)	(50)			(50)
Net profit/(loss) before significant items		875	259	171	247	(82)	1,470	363		1,833
Significant items after tax	13	(119)	(83)	(23)	(44)	(187)	(456)	(55)		(511)
Net profit/(loss)		756	176	148	203	(269)	1,014	308		1,322
Net profit attributable to outside equity interest					(4)		(4)	(307)		(311)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the Company		756	176	148	199	(269)	1,010	1		1,011
Distributions										(93)
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders										918

- (1) Other includes Group Funding, Corporate Centre and elimination entries within Total Banking.
- (2) Elimination of inter-divisional income and expenses (eg. revenue sharing arrangements between divisions).
- (3) Net life insurance income is the profit before tax excluding net interest income of the life insurance and investments businesses of the statutory funds of the life insurance companies of the Group.
- (4) Other operating income excludes the net interest income and net life insurance income and revaluation profit/(loss).
- (5) Operating expenses excludes the life insurance expenses incorporated within net life insurance income (Wealth Management only). It includes pension expenses.

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Half Year to 31 March 2004	Note	FSA \$m	FSE \$m	FSNZ \$m	CIB \$m	Other(1) \$m	Total Banking \$m	WM \$m	Elimina- tions(2) \$m	Total Group \$m
Net interest income	2	1,799	1,043	335	371	(29)	3,519	66		3,585
Net life insurance income (3)	6							455		455
Other operating income (4)	7	989	410	160	596	(45)	2,110	412	(66)	2,456
Net operating income		2,788	1,453	495	967	(74)	5,629	933	(66)	6,496
Operating expenses (5)	8	(1,254)	(895)	(246)	(400)	(71)	(2,866)	(436)	66	(3,236)
Underlying profit		1,534	558	249	567	(145)	2,763	497		3,260
Charge to provide for doubtful debts	10	(105)	(100)	(12)	(88)		(305)			(305)
Cash earnings before tax		1,429	458	237	479	(145)	2,458	497		2,955
Income tax expense - net life insurance income	6							(213)		(213)
Income tax (expense)/benefit - other	12	(430)	(150)	(79)	(99)	28	(730)	(5)		(735)
Cash earnings before significant items, distributions and outside equity interest		999	308	158	380	(117)	1,728	279		2,007
Wealth Management revaluation profit after tax								148		148
Goodwill amortisation		(6)	(31)	(1)		(15)	(53)			(53)
Net profit/(loss) before significant items		993	277	157	380	(132)	1,675	427		2,102
Significant items after tax	13				(252)	379	127			127
Net profit		993	277	157	128	247	1,802	427		2,229
Net profit attributable to outside equity interest					(5)		(5)	(58)		(63)
Net profit attributable to members of the Company		993	277	157	123	247	1,797	369		2,166
Distributions										(94)
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders										2,072

- (1) Other includes Group Funding, Corporate Centre and elimination entries within Total Banking.
- (2) Elimination of inter-divisional income and expenses (eg. revenue sharing arrangements between divisions).
- (3) Net life insurance income is the profit before tax excluding net interest income of the life insurance and investments businesses of the statutory funds of the life insurance companies of the Group.
- (4) Other operating income excludes the net interest income and net life insurance income and revaluation profit/(loss).
- (5) Operating expenses excludes the life insurance expenses incorporated within net life insurance income (Wealth Management only). It includes pension expenses.

Detailed Financial Information - Note 2: Net Interest Income

2. NET INTEREST INCOME

	Note	Half Year to Sep 04 \$m	Mar 04 \$m	Fav / (Unfav) Change on Mar 04 %	Year to Sep 04 \$m	Sep 03 \$m	Fav / (Unfav) Change on Sep 03 %
Group							
Interest income							
Loans to customers		8,290	7,589	9.2	15,879	14,425	10.1
Other		1,286	1,485	(13.4)	2,771	2,597	6.7
Total interest income	7	9,576	9,074	5.5	18,650	17,022	