

KAMADA INVESTOR PRESENTATION

NASDAQ: KMDA JUNE 2015





Forward Looking Statement

This presentation is not intended to provide investment or medical advice. It should be noted that some products under development described herein have not been found safe or effective by any regulatory agency and are not approved for any use outside of clinical trials.

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, which express the current beliefs and expectations of Kamada's management. Such statements involve a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause Kamada's future results, performance or achievements to differ significantly from the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include risks relating to Kamada's ability to successfully develop and commercialize its pharmaceutical products, the progress and results of any clinical trials. the introduction of competing products, the impact of any changes in regulation and legislation that could affect the pharmaceutical industry, the difficulty of predicting U.S. Food and Drug Administration, European Medicines Agency and other regulatory authority approvals, the regulatory environment and changes in the health policies and structures of various countries, environmental risks, changes in the worldwide pharmaceutical industry and other factors that are discussed in Kamada's prospectus related to this offering.

This presentation includes certain non-GAAP financial information, which is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP financial measures may be calculated differently from, and therefore may not be comparable to, similarly titled measures used by other companies. A reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to the comparable GAAP measures is included in an appendix to this presentation. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures for financial and operational decision-making and as a means to evaluate period-toperiod comparisons. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide meaningful supplemental information regarding Kamada's performance and liquidity.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and Kamada undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statement was made. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement and should consider the uncertainties and risks noted above, as well as the risks and uncertainties more fully discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" of Kamada's 2014 Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2015.



Kamada Overview

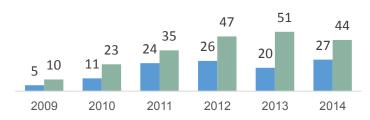
- Rapidly Growing, Globally Positioned Biopharmaceutical Company Focused on Orphan Diseases and Plasma-**Derived Protein Therapeutics**
 - Revenue and profitability with 10 marketed products
 - \$100M of revenues expected by 2017
- Leader in the Development of Alpha-1 Antitrypsin ("AAT") Products Globally and Specific Immunoglobulin
 - Developed and obtained FDA Approval for the first and only liquid, ready-to-use intravenous AAT product, Glassia® for AAT deficiency
 - Selling Glassia[®] in selected emerging markets globally and through Baxalta (formerly Baxter) collaboration in the U.S.
 - KamRAB for rabies prophylaxis (U.S. Phase III complete) to be launched in U.S. through collaboration with Kedrion
- Attractive Pipeline for 5 Orphan Indications including
 - AAT to treat type-1 diabetes (Phase II/III)
 - AAT to treat Graft-vs-Host Disease (GVHD) (Phase I/II)
 - Novel Inhaled AAT for AATD (EU Phase III completed)
 - Pursuing approval in EU, MAA submission end 2015
 - Ongoing Phase II in the U.S.; pathway to be discussed with FDA
- **Fully Integrated Manufacturing and Distribution**

Key Statistics

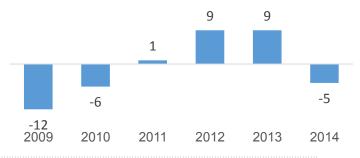
- Founded in 1990. Based in Weizmann Science Park. Israel
- Employees: ~300 (1)
- Listed on NASDAQ since 2013 & TASE since 2005 (KMDA)
- Current market capitalization: ~\$157MM (2)
- Cash, cash equivalents and ST investments: \$50MM⁽¹⁾
- Total Debt: \$7.5MM⁽¹⁾

Historical Revenue (MM\$)

■ Distribution ■ Proprietary



Historical Adjusted EBITDA (MM\$)





Integrated, Efficient, Scalable Platform Technology

Proprietary, Innovative and Patented Technology Platform

- Patent protected:
 Chromatography-based purification process
- Enables high purity extraction
- Ready-to-use, liquid and stable specialty protein therapeutics (AAT, Albumin, Transferrin and many others)
- Enables production of almost any human plasma-derived specific immunoglobulins

Fully-Invested Manufacturing Facility & Marketed Products

- FDA approved since 2010
- cGMP compliant
- Multiple countries' certifications (U.S., Brazil, Israel, Mexico, Russia)
- State-of-the-art clean room environment
- Located in Beit Kama, Israel

Benefits

- Enables manufacturing of plasma-derived protein therapeutics with differentiated product profiles
- Efficient production process with higher yield than manufacturing methods employed by competitors
- High safety profile and proven track record
- Infrastructure in place to meet future pipeline product demand
- Expandable product platform to additional territories and indications





Diversified Product Portfolio with Extended Global Reach

Diverse Portfolio of Predominantly Plasma-Derived Protein Therapeutics

Global Presence with Exposure to Emerging Markets

| | Respiratory | Glassia [®] | Alpha-1 Antitrypsin (human) | | |
|--|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Proprietary Products Segment 2014 | Immunoglo- bulin | KamRAB™ KamRho (D) IM KamRho (D) IV Snake Antiserum | Anti-rabies immunoglobulin (human) Rho(D) immunoglobulin (human) Rho(D) immunoglobulin (human) Anti-snake venom | | |
| Revenue: \$44MM | Other Products | Heparin Lock Flush Kamacaine 0.5% Human Transferrin | Bupivacaine HCI | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Respiratory | Bramitob Foster | Tobramycin Beclomethasone+Formoterol | | |
| Distribution Segment | Immunoglo- bulins | IVIG 5% Varitect Hepatect CP Megalotect Zutectra | Gamma globulins (IgG) (human) Varicella zoster immunoglobulin (human) Hepatitis B immunoglobulin (human) CMV immunoglobulin (human) Hepatitis B Immunoglobulins S.C | | |
| 2014 Revenue: | Critical | Heparin sodium | Heparin sodium | | |

Injection

Albumin

Factor VIII

Factor IX

\$27MM

Care

Other



Countries where Kamada has received regulatory approvals for certain of its Proprietary Products

Countries where Kamada currently sells certain of its Proprietary Products through strategic or distributor partnerships

*Kamada distributes products directly in Israel through its own salesforce

Growing Proprietary Products Segment Through Glassia®

Human serum Albumin

Coagulation Factor VIII (human)

Coagulation Factor IX (human)

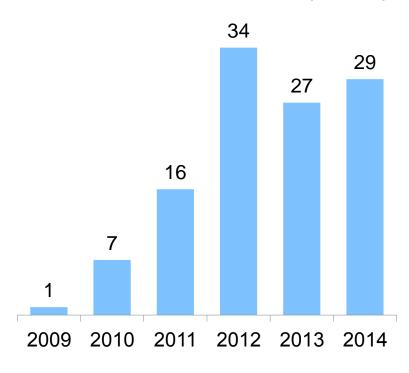


Glassia® is a Differentiated Product

Key Product Advantages

- Glassia[®] is the first and only liquid, ready-touse, IV plasma-derived AAT product
- No reconstitution required, reducing risk of contamination and infection and reducing treatment time
- Potentially reduced risk for adverse event and/or allergic reaction due to the absence of preservatives and stabilizing agent(s)
- Glassia[®] is sold in the U.S. by Baxalta (formerly Baxter), a leading plasma therapeutics company
- Significantly faster infusion rate was recently (2014) approved by the U.S. FDA

AATD (IV) Product Sales W/O Milestone Revenues (in MM\$)



Glassia® is sold in 8 countries, with majority of sales in the U.S.





Growth of Glassia® Driven by Strategic Partnership with Baxalta (formerly Baxter)

- Commencement: Sales to Baxalta commenced in September 2010
- Agreements: distribution, technology license and fraction IV supply
- Product: AAT IV (Glassia®), including future AAT IV
- Territories: U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand
- Milestone and upfront revenues: \$45MM (\$34.5MM received)
- Agreement recently extended:
 - Baxalta to distribute Glassia® produced by Kamada through 2017
 - Minimum revenues of \$191MM through 2017 (\$121MM already recognized through 12/31/2014)
 - Royalties from sales of Glassia® produced by Baxalta expected from 2018



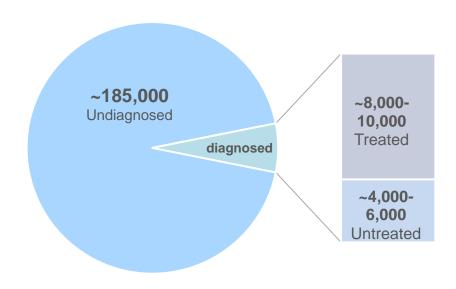


Significant Opportunity to Expand the AATD Market

Sustainable Market with Strong Growth Potential

- Patients suffering from AAT Deficiency ("AATD") remain under-identified and undertreated
- Only ~6% of cases treated in the U.S. and ~2% in EU
- Simple blood test for diagnosis expected to impact demand
- Greater AAT use in Europe and other geographies could further accelerate market growth
- Chronic therapy creates sustainable product opportunity
- Average annual cost of treatment estimated at ~\$80-\$100K per patient

AATD Prevalence: ~200,000
Yet Fewer than 5% of Potential Patients in the U.S. and Europe are Treated



Source: Alpha 1 Foundation, MRB and Company estimates



KamRAB: Human Rabies Immune Globulin

Kamada's human rabies immune globulin is a post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for rabies.

U. S. Opportunity

- Strategic agreement with Kedrion S.p.A for the clinical development and marketing of KamRAB in the U.S.
 - U.S. Phase II/III clinical trial completed, with data expected during 2015
 - Expect to file Biological License Application with the FDA in beginning of 2016
 - U.S. launch expected by 2016/17
- In the U.S., there are ~40,000 post-exposure prophylaxis treatments administered each year, representing an ~\$100 million market opportunity
- Currently, only one significant provider of anti-rabies immunoglobulin exists

Out of U.S.: Product marketed by Kamada in 10 countries

- The product has been marketed since 2003
- WHO estimates ~10 million people worldwide require medical treatment against rabies each year after being bitten by an animal suspected of rabies infection







High Value Pipeline Focused on Orphan Indications

| Product | Indication | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III | Market | Partners |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Intravenous AAT | AAT Deficiency | | FDA Ap | proved (2010) | | v.s.: Baxalta |
| D1-AAT (IV) | Type 1 Diabetes* | Complet | ed Ph II/ | III In Process | > | u.s.: Baxalta |
| G1-AAT (IV) | GVHD* | Ph I/I | I In Process | | | u.s.:Baxalta |
| L1-AAT (IV) | Lung transplant | Ph I/II | in Initiation | | | u.s.: Baxalta |
| Inhaled AAT | AAT Deficiency* | | EU: Comple U.S.: Ph II In Process | eted | | EU: Chiesi |
| B1-AAT (IH) | Bronchiectasis* | Co | ompleted | | | |
| C1-AAT (IH) | Cystic Fibrosis* | Co | U.S.: IND Approved | | | |
| KamRAB (IM) | Prophylaxis for Rabies | | Phase III Comp (LPO) | oleted | • | U.S.: KEDRION |

^{*} Orphan drug designation



Inhaled AAT to Treat AATD







Inhaled AAT for AATD: Completed Pivotal Phase II/III Trials in Europe and on going Phase II in the U.S.

Phase II / III EU

Phase II U.S.

Description

- Randomized; Over 160 AATD subjects, majority are treatment naïve
- Double blind, placebo controlled, randomized
- Multi center international study: Western EU (UK, IR, SC, SW, NL, DK, GR) and Canada
- 80% power to detect a difference between the two groups at 1 year
- Powered for 20% difference between the two groups
- Power is based on number of events collected during the study

- Double blind, placebo controlled, randomized

Randomized; Sample size of ~36-40 subjects

Route & Dosage Form

- Inhalation of human AAT, 160mg total, twice daily ~10-15 minutes; eFlow® device
- Inhalation of human AAT; two dosage groups (80mg and 160mg daily); eFlow® device

Clinical Endpoints

- Exacerbation events (Primary: time to first moderate/severe, Secondary (among others): rate, severity of first event; Lung Function)
- Primary: Concentration of AAT in ELF
- Secondary: safety and tolerability, Concentration AAT in serum, ELF inflammatory analytes

Duration

- 50 wk treatment in DB period; daily treatment
- 50 wk open label extension; daily treatment
- Study completed

- 12 weeks double blind +
- 12 weeks open label extension
- Study initiated in 1Q2014

Inhaled AAT Phase II/III Trial: **Summary of the Results**

Results demonstrate:

- 1. Primary and secondary endpoints didn't demonstrate statistical significant difference.
- 2. Efficacy in lung function (statistically significant)
- Change in the nature of exacerbations (reduction in number of Type 1exacerbations (trend) and reduction in dyspnea score (statistically significant) for first exacerbation
- 4. Safe and tolerable drug

Submission of MAA is planned by end of 2015 on the basis of:

- 1. Orphan designated drug
- Demonstrated **efficacy** in lung function
- **Unmet patient need** Clinical primacy in efficacy data for IH AAT and AATD in general
- 4. EMA confirmed review of **post-hoc analysis** and **totality of the data** irrespective of not meeting primary endpoint
- Pre-existing cases of approved drugs of similar nature (ODD, post hoc analyses and existing patient un met need)



Inhaled AAT Phase II/III Trial Results: **Spirometry Measures (MMRM*)**

| Lung Function | Least Squares Means (SEM) (Changes at Week 50 from Baseline) | | P-Value* (Changes at Week 50) | Least Squ (SEM) (over eff | P-Value* (Overall | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | AAT (N= 84) | Placebo (N= 81) | Week 30) | AAT (N= 84) | Placebo (N= 81) | Effect) |
| FEV ₁ (L) | -12mL -0.01183 (0.02196) | -62mL -0.06216 (0.02036) | 0.0956 | +15mL 0.01503 (0.01338) | -27mL -0.02718 (0.01322) | 0.0268 |
| FEV ₁ (% of predicted) | -0.1323 (0.6649) | -1.6205 (0.6140) | 0.1032 | 0.5404 (0.4451) | -0.6273 (0.4425) | 0.0658 |
| FEV ₁ /SVC (%) | 0.6183 (0.5015) | -1.0723 (0.4455) | 0.0132 | 0.6230 (0.3931) | -0.8715 (0.3804) | 0.0074 |

*MMRM = Mixed Model Repeated Measure, SE in brackets

In the Words of the Key Opinion Leaders



"The study results demonstrated primarily that the overall treatment effect on lung functions, is of significant clinical value. This study is the first study ever that is indicative of inhaled AAT's ability to potentially reduce lung inflammation as expressed by its preservation of lung function and the changes shown in symptoms."

Prof. Jan Stolk, MD, Department of Pulmonology, Leiden University Medical Center, Principal Investigator of the Phase 2/3 clinical trial and acting Chairman of the Alpha 1 International Registry (AIR)

"These new analyses confirm the clinically-meaningful lung function improvement seen with inhaled AAT patients in this study. These results are impressive and underscore the initial findings from this study. In my opinion, inhaled AAT has shown to be an efficacious treatment for this orphan disease."

Prof. Kenneth Chapman, M.D., Director of the Canadian Registry for the Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency (Asthma and Airway Centre in Toronto Western Hospital, University of Toronto) and an investigator in the Phase 2/3 clinical trial.

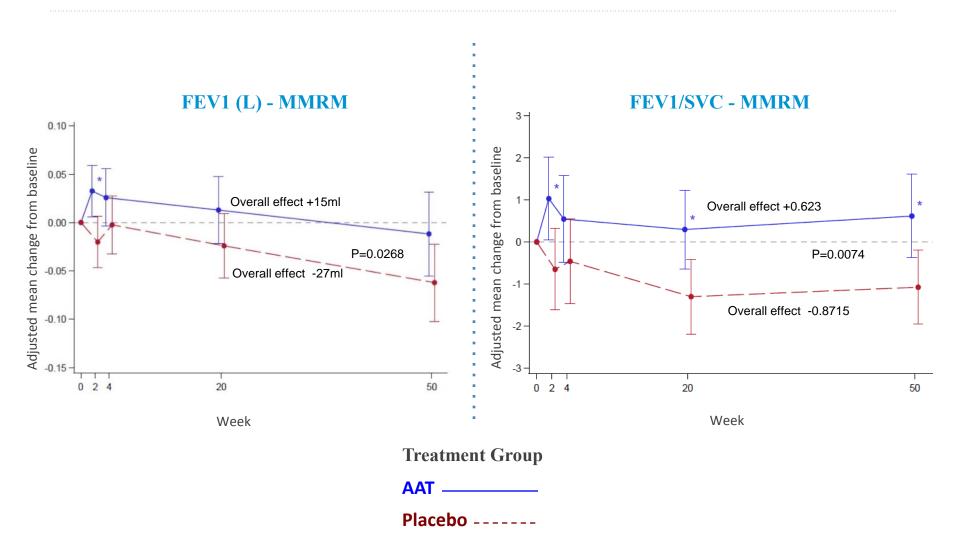
"The study analysis suggests exciting results that may lead to wider acceptance of the inhaled route of administration of alpha-1 antitrypsin augmentation therapy, which could be a real breakthrough for AATD patients."

Robert A. Sandhaus, Ph.D., M.D., FCCP, Founder and Director of the Alpha1-Antitrypsin Deficiency Program at National Jewish Health in Denver, Colorado, and the Clinical Director of the Alpha-1 Foundation





Inhaled AAT Phase II/III Trial Results: Spirometry Measures (MMRM)





Inhaled AAT Phase II/III Trial: Nature of the First Exacerbation

| ITT | N (| | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------|--|
| *** | AAT | Placebo | P Value | |
| Type/Category | N=85 N=83 | | | |
| Type I | 16 (18.8%) | 26 (31.3%) | 0.0614 | |
| Type II | 23 (27.1%) | 12 (14.5%) | 0.0444 | |
| Type III | 34 (40.0%) | 33 (39.8%) | 0.9746 | |
| None | 12 (14.1%) | 12 (14.5%) | 0.9498 | |

AAT may change the nature of the exacerbation (Potential change from Type I to Type II)

Type I+II → Type I exacerbation stands for 41% within total of type I+ II exacerbations for AAT group vs. 68% for placebo group.

Inhaled AAT Phase II/III Trial: Symptom Score MMRM

Analysis of First (Types I+II+III) Exacerbation Severity for each major Symptom (during 0-10 and 0-14 days of the exacerbation event)

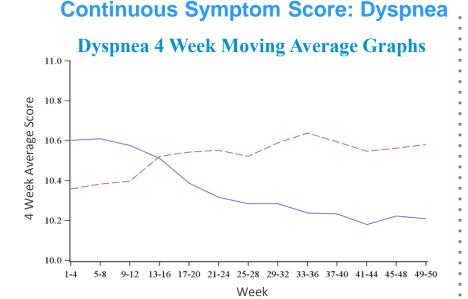
| Symptom | Exac. Type | Days | MM Least Squ | D Volue* | |
|--------------|------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | AAT N=73 | Placebo N=71 | P-Value* |
| Dyspnea | A II T (I II III) | 0-10 | 11.9464 | 12.2548 | 0.0243 |
| | | 0-14 | 11.5803 | 11.7832 | 0.0817 |
| Sputum | | 0-10 | 1.2748 | 1.3837 | 0.0334 |
| Volume | All Types (I, II, III) | 0-14 | 1.2367 | 1.3206 | 0.0595 |
| Sputum Color | | 0-10 | 2.1566 | 2.0137 | 0.0502 |
| | | 0-14 | 2.0240 | 1.8393 | 0.0032 |

^{*}Adjustment to age, oxygen, BMI, Country, Treatment Duration

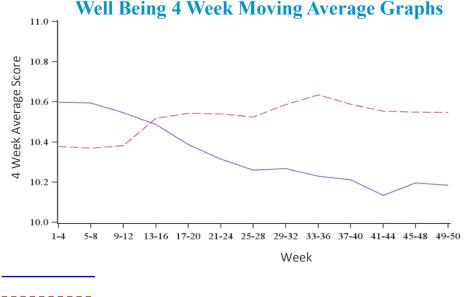
During first exacerbation, AAT group significantly improves dyspnea and sputum volume symptoms



Inhaled AAT Phase II/III Trial Results



Continuous Symptom Score: Well Being



Improvement trend in favor of AAT group - not statistical significant

AAT Placebo

"This study has enlightened our understanding about the course of exacerbation events, specifically with respect to its composite symptoms, exacerbation severity and frequency with linkage to patients' baseline disease. Importantly, the improvements seen in well-being and dyspnea in the inhaled AAT treated patients suggest that in addition to lung function improvements, these patients are seeing important improvement in their symptoms, which are correlated to quality of life."

Prof. R.A. Stockley, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Birmingham University and Medical Director of the Lung Resource Centre, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, U.K. and a principal investigator of the European Phase 2/3 study.



Inhaled AAT: Moving Forward

EMA: EU Front

- Compilation of an MAA dossier
- EMA submission (centralized procedure) end of 2015



FDA: U.S. Front

 Approach U.S.-FDA with results in H2 2015to obtain guidance on the clinical/ regulatory pathway for licensing the IH AAT by Kamada in the U.S.



Kamada is committed to the AATD patient community to bring the IH AAT into the market place and provide an adequate, safe and efficacious answer to current unmet medical need of these orphan patients.



AAT to Treat Type 1 Diabetes







AAT (IV) is a Promising Potential Treatment for Newly Diagnosed Type -1 Diabetes Patients

Type-1 Diabetes

occurs when the immune system attacks and destroys beta cells in the pancreas

- More than 10 million suffer from T1D globally
- 100,000 new patients diagnosed annually
- In the U.S. alone: 3 million patients, with 30,000 new patients diagnosed annually

Studies have shown That AAT protects beta cell islets

- Delays the onset of autoimmune diabetes
- Reduces the incidence of diabetes
- Inhibits insulitis and beta-cell apoptosis
- Decreases beta-cell inflammation

Preservation of beta cells correlates with reduced risk of long term complications

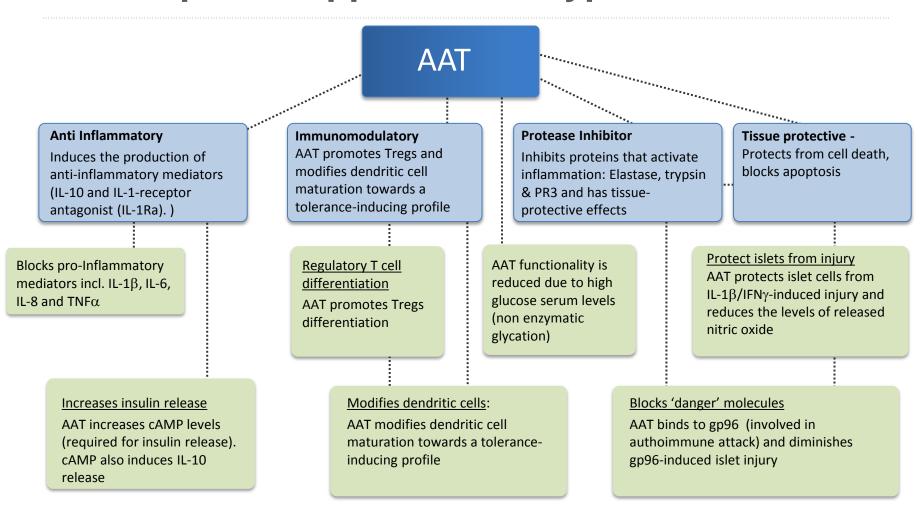
- DCCT* indicated that patients with C-peptide on MMTT ≥0.2 pmol/mL were less likely to complicate of retinopathy and hypoglycemia (Greenbaum et al 2012)
- Higher / sustained levels of Cpeptide correlate with reduced incidences of the microvascular complications (Steffes et al 2013)



FDA Guidance: "We acknowledge the evidence from the DCCT and other studies that have demonstrated clinical benefits in patients who achieve better glucose control, in terms of delaying the chronic complications of diabetes"**



Mechanistic Evidence - Alpha1-Antitrypsin, a Therapeutic Approach for Type-1 Diabetes



Reference: Fleixo-Lima et al. Mechanistic Evidence in Support of Alpha1-Antitrypsin as a Therapeutic Approach for Type 1 Diabetes. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2014.

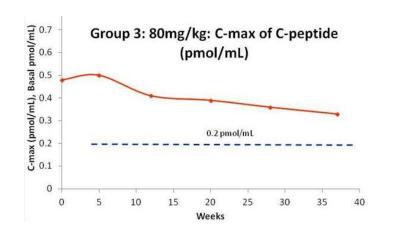


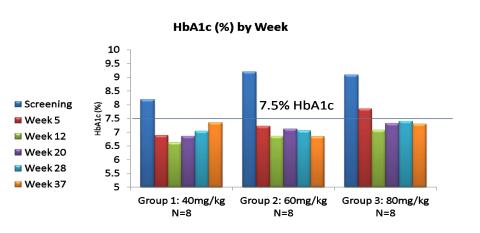
Clinical Development for Newly Diagnosed Type-1 Diabetes: New Exciting Prospects

Phase I/II Open Label Study to evaluate the safety, tolerability and efficacy of AAT on beta cell preservation and glycemic control on newly diagnosed T1D pediatric patients

End-of-study slope analysis of C-peptide[max] and C-peptide[AUC] revealed no significant changes from baseline







- ▶ AUC% for C-peptide decreased 23% from baseline vs. ~40-50% expected decrease after 12-15M from diagnosis (1)
- Specific diabetes antibody levels decreased in all groups from baseline to study completion, a decrease that may indicate an Immune modulatory effect.
- At end-of-study, 38% of patients decreased insulin dose.
- All subjects completed the study. No Serious AEs occurred. AEs were mild and mostly infusion-related (fatigue, headache)



Diabetes Extension Clinical Study: Interim Report #2

19 subjects enrolled: the treatment arm (n=10), follow-up arm (n=9)

Data is presented 26 months (avg) post T1D diagnosis- following 6 additional AAT infusions

C- Peptide

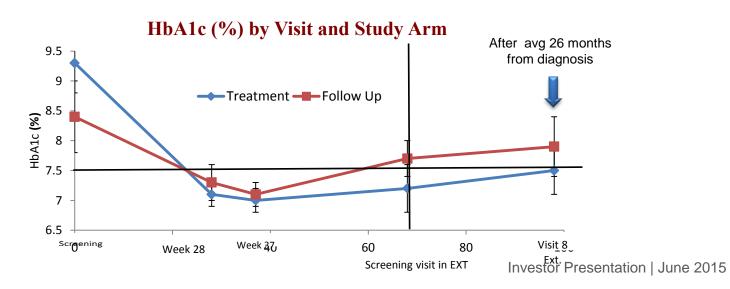
- Mean peak C-peptide level, was 0.40 pmol/ml in the treatment group
- 60% of treated patients had a level ≥ 0.2 pmol/ml.
- C- peptide not collected for follow-up patients

HbA1c

- Treated patients had an avg HbA1C of 7.5%, vs 7.9% for the follow-up patients
- 60% of treated patients had HbA1C levels lower or equal to 7.5% vs. 44% of follow-up patients
- Differences are not statistically significant study was not powered for efficacy

External Insulin Consumption and Safety

- Median insulin intake- treated patients 0.6 IU/kg/d vs to 1.00 IU/kg/d for follow-up patients (p = 0.025)
- No safety issues were reported during this interim review of trial data





Newly Diagnosed Type-1 Diabetes Currently Ongoing Phase II/III Clinical Trial

Pivotal, Phase II/III, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Multicenter Study



Study objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of human, Alpha-1 Antitrypsin (AAT) in the treatment of new onset Type 1 Diabetes

Design: Two doses, placebo controlled, randomized with ~190 pediatric and young adult patients

Expected Duration: Two years

Endpoints: In accordance with FDA / EMA guidance for clinical trials evaluating beta-cell preservation [c peptide parameters, HbA1C, hypoglycemic events and insulin daily dose]



AAT to Treat Graft versus Host Disease







Graft versus Host Disease (GVHD): The Major Issue in Stem Cell Transplantation

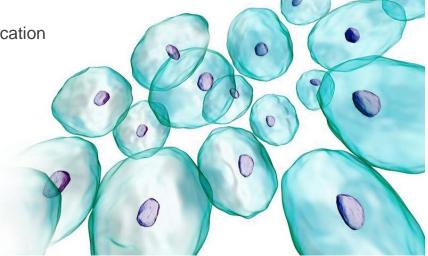
Donor's immune cells (the graft) recognize the recipient (the host) as "Non-self". The transplanted immune cells attack the host's body cells.

- Deadly side effects:
 - ~20% of transplanted patients' deaths are caused by GvHD complications
 - ~70% mortality in patients with grade III/IV GvHD
 - ~50% of patients are non responsive to steroids
- Searching for an effective treatment

 Standard of care prophylaxis exhibits poor efficacy/severe AE's (Glucocorticoids)

No FDA approved specific drug for GvHD indication

Estimated market size: ~ \$700 million





Proof-of-Concept Study with AAT (IV) for Graft-Versus-Host Disease (GVHD)

Phase I/II study open label of 24 patients with steroid-resistant GVHD following allogeneic bone-marrow stem cell transplant

Dose: 4 dose groups - 15 day regimen. Doses given on days: 1,3,5,7, 9, 11, 13 and 15

Primary End Points: % of patients at each dosing cohort who experience no toxicity and in whom GVHD is stable or improved

Secondary End Points - AAT levels, cytokine levels, infection rate, progression of GVHD, SAEs.

In cooperation with Baxalta conducted at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Washington

This proof-of-concept study may serve as a potential platform, to expand the use of AAT beyond GVHD, to other transplantations, based on a similar mechanism of action



First Cohort Results Show that AAT May Potentially Exert a Protective Effect on the Bowel Mucosa in Gut GVHD

Study results have indicated that AAT may potentially exert healing of the bowel mucosa in gut GVHD slowing/stopping the disease progression and remodulation of the immune attack.

Continuous administration of AAT as salvage therapy for steroid resistant gut GVHD is feasible approach without clinically toxicity



Preliminary results are encouraging, and further exploration of AAT therapy in extended phase II and randomized trials as therapy of steroid refractory acute GVHD or as first line therapy are warranted

Stool AAT levels showed a **decrease** in intestinal AAT loss, as measured by AAT clearance and endoscopic evaluation suggesting healing of the bowel mucosa

AAT administration during HCT suppresses serum levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, interferes with GVHD manifestation



Phase I/II Clinical Study Interim Report

Before

Duodenits Suspect severe upper and lower GvHD

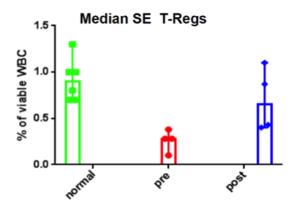


After 8 doses of AAT

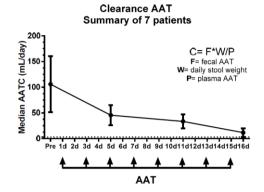
Moderate mucosal denudement and edema noted throughout the duodenum.



FACS Analysis pre and post AAT therapy



Loss of AAT in stool is an expression of intestinal injury.





Financials







Compelling Investment Driven by Multiple Pillars of Growth

Existing Anchor Products

- Profitable unit
- Sales in 15 countries
- Predictable, stable business

(\$0.5B)*

Glassia® (AAT-IV) in U.S.&ROW

- Estimated only ~5% of cases treated in U.S.
- Annual therapy costs ~\$80K – \$100K per patient
- Partnered with
 Baxter solely for IV
 products in the U.S.
 (agreement also
 covers Canada,
 Australia and New
 Zealand)
- Key geographies retained

(100K pts., \$0.75-1B)*

Inhaled AAT for AATD in Europe & U.S.

- Estimated only ~2% of cases treated in Europe
- Estimated only ~5% of cases treated in U.S.
- Orphan drug designation in U.S. and EU
- Partnered with Chiesi for Inhaled AAT for AATD in Europe only
- Distribution (no technology outlicensed in Europe)
- Unencumbered in U.S.

(200K pts.,\$1-2B)*

New Geographies

- Potential to sell existing and new products into new geographies
- Rabies Ig to U.S. and additional territories
- Capital-efficient strategy minimizes outlay required by Kamada

(\$0.5B)*

Additional Unencumbered Pipeline Products

- D1-AAT (IV):
 Type-1 diabetes in Phase I/II (Unencumbered outside of U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand) (100K pts.,\$3.5-5B)*
- G1-AAT (IV)

GVHD phase I/II in process (\$0.5-1B)*

- C1-AAT (IH): Cystic fibrosis completed Phase II (Unencumbered) (100K pts.,\$0.5-1B)*
- B1-AAT (IH):
 Bronchiectasis
 completed Phase II
 (Unencumbered)
 (600K pts.,\$2B)*

The Kamada Pillars

Existing Anchor Products

+

Glassia[®] (AAT-IV) in U.S.

+

Inhaled AAT for AATD in Europe & U.S.

+

New Geographies

÷

Additional Unencumbered Pipeline Products

^{*} Estimated market potential



Strong Financial Profile with Revenue Growth and Expanding Profitability

- Stable, profit generating revenue stream from marketed products
- Strategic partnership model results in efficient operating expenses
 - Baxalta purchase obligations provides stable revenue through 2017 and royalties thereafter
 - Kedrion partnership for Rabies Ig expected to increase revenues and profitability from 2017 and on
- Better product mix expected to improve gross margin
- Pipeline products expected to accelerate revenue growth
 - Profits from marketed products to fund part of clinical development programs
- Low capital expenditure to support infrastructure meeting future demand
- Preferred tax treatment under Israeli law





Sustained and Rapid Growth has Made Kamada EBITDA Positive Within 3 Years of Growth

| \$MM | FY2009 | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012 | FY2013 | FY2014 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Proprietary Products | 10 | 23 | 35 | 47 | 51 | 44 |
| Growth | | 130% | 54% | 32% | 9% | (14%) |
| Distribution | 4 | 11 | 24 | 26 | 20 | 27 |
| Growth | | 187% | 110% | 8% | (23%) | 35% |
| Total Revenues | 14 | 34 | 59 | 73 | 71 | 71 |
| Growth | | 146% | 73% | 22% | (3%) | 0% |
| Gross Profit | (3) | 6 | 17 | 23 | 26 | 16 |
| R&D | (9) | (9) | (12) | (12) | (13) | (16) |
| S&M and G&A | (5) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (10) ⁽²⁾ | (10) |
| Net Profit (Loss) | (21) | (14) | (4) | 0.3 | 0.4 | (11) |
| Adjusted EBITDA (1) | (12) | (6) | 1 | 9 | 9 | (5) |

Note

^{1.} See Appendix for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to IFRS Net. Profit (Loss)

^{2.} Includes one time IPO related expenses of \$1.4 M



Consistent Track Record of Execution

U.S. FDA approval for Glassia®

Strategic agreement with Baxalta & First Glassia® sale in the U.S.

Strategic agreement for Rabies in the U.S. with Kedrion

Anti-Snake Venom launch

Strategic agreement with Chiesi for Inhaled AAT for AATD in EU

Newly diagnosed type-1 diabetes Phase II trial completed

Initiation of Phase II/III for type-1 diabetes

Initiation of U.S. Phase II for Inhaled AAT for AATD

Initiation of U.S. Phase I/II study of Glassia in GVHD

Completion of EU Phase II/III Inhaled AAT for AATD trial

Completion of U.S. Phase III Rabies Ig

U.S. & EU Orphan Drug Designation for Glassia to treat GVHD

Increased sales, profitability and production capacity





Future Milestones and Value Creation

| | Milestone Date |
|--|----------------|
| Phase III Rabies Ig trial (U.S.) results | 2H15 |
| Interim data from GVHD trial | 2H15 |
| MAA submission for Inhaled AAT for AATD | 2H15 |
| Completion of Phase II for Inhaled AAT for AATD trial (U.S.) | 2H15 |
| Strategic agreements | 2015 |
| Initiation of Phase II lung transplantation trial | 2015 |
| BLA submission for the Rabies Ig in the U.S. | 2016 |
| Initiation of Phase III for intrevenous AAT for GVHD | 2016 |
| Interim report for Phase II/III for type-1 diabetes trial | 2016 |
| Rabies product launch in the U.S. (if approved) | 2016/7 |
| Inhaled AAT for AATD launch (EU) (if approved) | 2016/7 |
| Reaching \$100 million of annual revenues | 2017 |
| Double the number of Glassia patients WW | 2018 |



Kamada Investment Highlights













Kamada Investment Highlights











 Rapidly Growing, Globally Positioned Biopharmaceutical Company

Focused on Orphan Diseases and Plasma Derived Protein Therapeutics

- Flagship Product Glassia[®] Approved for Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency Disorder
 - Has a Unique and Differentiated Product Profile and Represents an Exciting Growth Opportunity
- Valuable R&D Pipeline Focused on Various Orphan Indications
- Significant Opportunity for Intravenous AAT for Type-1
 Diabetes and Graft vs Host Disease and for Novel Inhaled
 AAT for Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency
- Validating Strategic Partnerships with Industry Leaders Baxalta, Chiesi, Kedrion and Pari Pharma
- Integrated, Efficient and Scalable Best-in-class Patented Platform Technology and Know-How
- Strong Financial Profile with Increasing Profitability



THANK YOU





APPENDIX





Investor Presentation | June 2015

Inhaled AAT Phase II/III trial:

Symptom Based Exacerbation Analysis

Major Three (3) Exacerbation Symptoms by Severity: Dyspnea; Sputum Volume; Sputum Color

| | | Possible Manifestations | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| Exacerbation Type/Category | Classification Rules | Dyspnea * | Sputum Volume | Sputum Color** | |
| Type I | All 3 symptoms at high score | + | + | + | |
| | | + | + | | |
| Type II | Two of the 3 symptoms at high score | + | | + | |
| | 36016 | | + | + | |
| | | + | | | |
| Type III | One of the 3 symptoms at high score | | + | | |
| | 300.0 | | | + | |

Scores (by severity):

^{*5, 10, 15, 20} for Dyspnea (high severity score ≥10)

^{** 1, 2, 3, 4} for Sputum volume and Sputum color (high severity score ≥2)

^{*}Kamada's Inhaled AAT Phase 2-3 EU and Canada Study results. Denver USA 2015

Conditional Approval Guidance & Precedence

EMEA Guidance

EMEA/509951/2006

GUIDELINE ON THE SCIENTIFIC APPLICATION AND THE PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENTS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 507/2006 ON THE CONDITIONAL MARKETING AUTHORISATION FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN USE FALLING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF REGULATION (EC) No 726/2004

Precedence for Conditional Approval

Arzerra - GSK

http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=aaAMTmwslwq4

Cometriq - Exelixis

http://www.exelixis.com/investors-media/press-releases

Translarna PTC Therapeutics

http://ir.ptcbio.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=888466

Deltyba - Otsuka

http://www.otsuka.co.jp/en/company/release/2013/1125 02.html

Sirturo - Johnson & Johnson

http://www.investor.jnj.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=831021



Inhaled AAT Is A Significant Opportunity

Inhaled AAT Highlights

- The most advanced Inhaled AAT product developed to date.
 - Device and drug combination enable optimal size particles delivered directly to the diseased tissue
- Demonstrated efficacy in lung function
- Safe and tolerable
- Potential to expand AATD market, particularly in Europe
- Potential Inhaled AATD launch in EU planned late 2016/ beginning of 2017
- US pathway to be discussed with FDA 2H'15

Strategic Partnership with Chiesi

- Chiesi distribution agreement as of August 2012
- Agreement: Chiesi responsible for S&M, patient ID, and reimbursement
- Product: AAT for AATD Inhaled only
- Territories: EU and Turkey
- Milestone revenues: \$60MM upfront, regulatory and sales
- Distributor price
- Minimum purchases from 2nd yr following receipt of regulatory and reimbursement approvals, ~\$120MM for first 4 years, subject to actual price after regulatory approval