

ING Bank N.V. Condensed
consolidated interim financial
information for the period ended

30 June 2017

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Interim report

Introduction

ING Bank N.V. is part of ING Groep N.V. ING Bank N.V. consists of the following segments: Retail Netherlands, Retail Belgium, Retail Germany, Retail Other and Wholesale Banking.

ING Bank evaluates the results of its segments using a financial performance measure called underlying result. Underlying result is used to monitor the performance of ING Bank at a consolidated level and by segment. The Management Board of ING Bank consider this measure to be relevant to an understanding of the Bank's financial performance because it gives better insight into the commercial developments of the company.

Underlying result is defined as result under IFRS-EU, excluding the impact of divestments and special items. Special Items include items of income and expense that are significant and arise from events or transactions that are clearly distinct from the ordinary operating activities.

The breakdown of underlying net result by segment and the reconciliation between IFRS-EU and the underlying net result is included in Note 17 'Segments'.

ING Bank consolidated results

ING Bank: Consolidated profit or loss account						
6 month period (1 January to 30 June)	Total ING Bank		of which: Divestments / Special items		of which: Underlying Banking	
	2017	2016			2017	2016
Net interest income	6,756	6,559			6,756	6,559
Net commission income	1,397	1,218			1,397	1,218
Total investment and other income	810	890			810	890
Total income	8,963	8,666	-	-	8,963	8,666
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	4,365	4,316		17	4,365	4,299
Regulatory costs	543	571			543	571
Operating expenses	4,908	4,887	-	17	4,908	4,870
Gross result	4,055	3,779	-	-17	4,055	3,796
Addition to loan loss provisions	362	571			362	571
Underlying result before tax	3,693	3,208	-	-17	3,693	3,225
Taxation	1,038	904		-4	1,038	909
Non-controlling interests	44	39			44	39
Net result ING Bank	2,612	2,265	-	-13	2,612	2,277

ING Bank: reconciliation from IFRS-EU to underlying result		
6 month period (1 January to 30 June)	2017	2016
Net result ING Bank	2,612	2,265
-/- Divestments/special items		-13
Underlying net result Banking	2,612	2,277

ING Bank N.V. recorded strong results in the first half of 2017, driven by continued business growth and lower risk costs. The net result was EUR 2,612 million, up 15.3% compared with EUR 2,265 million in the same period of 2016. There were no divestments and special items in the first six months of 2017, whereas the first six months of 2016 included EUR -13 million of special items after tax, which were fully related to restructuring programmes in Retail Netherlands that had been announced before 2013.

Excluding special items, ING Bank posted an underlying net profit of EUR 2,612 million in the first six months of 2017, up 14.7% from EUR 2,277 million in the same period last year. The underlying effective tax rate was 28.1% compared with 28.2% in the first six months of 2016.

Interim report - continued

The underlying result before tax increased 14.5% to EUR 3,693 million from EUR 3,225 million in the first six months of last year. Income benefitted from robust commercial performance and was furthermore supported by a EUR 97 million one-time gain on the sale of an equity stake in the real estate run-off portfolio, while the first six months of 2016 included a EUR 200 million one-time gain on the sale of Visa shares. Underlying expenses rose 0.8% on the first six months of last year, while risk costs declined by EUR 209 million, or 36.6%.

Total underlying income rose 3.4% to EUR 8,963 million from EUR 8,666 million in the first six months of 2016, with negligible impacts from credit and debt valuation adjustments in both periods. Excluding the abovementioned one-time gains, income was 4.7% higher, Net interest income rose by EUR 197 million, or 3.0%, mainly driven by volume growth, in both customer lending and customer deposits. Net interest income on customer lending rose, mainly driven by higher volumes in non-mortgage lending, partly offset by a slightly lower overall lending margin. The interest result on customer deposits declined, as the impact of volume growth was more than offset by margin pressure on both savings and current accounts due to lower reinvestment yields. Net interest income was furthermore supported by improved interest results on Bank Treasury activities and in the Corporate Line, while Financial Markets interest results were lower. The underlying interest margin improved by one basis points to 1.52% in the first six months of 2017 compared with 1.51% in the same period of last year. Commission income rose 14.7% to EUR 1,397 million from EUR 1,218 million last year. The increase was recorded in most segments and products. Investment income declined to EUR 91 million, from EUR 243 million in the first half of 2016, which included EUR 163 million of gains on the sale of Visa shares related to ING's direct memberships in Visa Europe. Other income rose to EUR 719 million from EUR 646 million last year. The first six months of 2017 included a EUR 97 million one-time gain on the sale of an equity stake from the real estate run-off portfolio, while last year included EUR 38 million of gains on the sale of Visa shares related to ING's indirect membership in Visa Europe. Excluding these items, other income increased by 2.0%.

Underlying operating expenses increased by EUR 38 million, or 0.8%, to EUR 4,908 million. Expenses in the first six months of 2017 included EUR 543 million of regulatory costs, while the same period of 2016 included EUR 571 million of regulatory costs. Expenses excluding regulatory costs rose by EUR 66 million, or 1.5%, to EUR 4,365 million. The increase was mainly visible in the Retail Challengers & Growth Markets and Wholesale Banking's Industry Lending to support business growth. Cost savings and favourable currency impacts compensated for the impact of one-offs in both periods. The underlying cost/income ratio improved to 54.8% from 56.2% in the first half of 2016.

Net additions to loan loss provisions declined to EUR 362 million from EUR 571 million in the first half of 2016, reflecting improved macroeconomic conditions in most of our segments. The decline was mainly visible in Retail Netherlands and Wholesale Banking. Risk costs were annualised 23 basis points of average risk-weighted assets (RWA) compared with 36 basis points in the first half of 2016, which is well below ING's through-the-cycle guidance range for risk costs of 40-45 basis points of average RWA.

Retail Netherlands

Underlying result before tax of Retail Netherlands increased to EUR 1,043 million from EUR 661 million in the first six months of 2016, due to lower operating expenses and risk costs, combined with higher income.

Total underlying income increased by EUR 34 million, or 1.6%, to EUR 2,193 million, compared with EUR 2,159 million in the first six months in 2016. Net interest income declined 2.9%, mainly reflecting lower lending volumes (largely related to the WUB legacy portfolio) and margin pressure on current accounts due to the low interest rate environment, which could only partly be compensated by improved margins on savings accounts and higher volumes in current accounts. Customer lending declined by EUR 1.2 billion in the first half of 2017, of which EUR 1.5 billion was caused by the continued transfer of WestlandUtrecht Bank (WUB) mortgages to NN Group and the run-off in the WUB portfolio, whereas Bank Treasury related items increased by EUR 1.4 billion. Excluding these items, net core lending decreased by EUR 1.1 billion, as a EUR 1.7 billion decline in mortgages was only partly offset by EUR 0.6 billion growth in other lending. Net customer deposits (excluding Bank Treasury) grew by EUR 5.2 billion in the first half year of 2017. Investment and other income rose by EUR 56 million, mainly due to higher allocated Bank Treasury revenues, while last year included a EUR 18 million gain on the sale of Visa shares.

Operating expenses fell 19.9% compared with the first half year of 2016, to EUR 1,121 million. Expenses were higher in the first six months of 2016, mainly due to a EUR 126 million addition to the provision for compensation for SME clients with interest rate derivatives and some additional redundancy costs, but were also supported by benefits coming through from the ongoing cost-saving initiatives.

The net addition to loan loss provisions decreased to EUR 29 million, or 12 basis points of average risk-weighted assets, compared with EUR 99 million, or 35 basis points, in the first half year of 2016. Risk costs are low, reflecting the positive macroeconomic conditions in the Netherlands.

Retail Belgium

Retail Belgium's underlying result before tax decreased to EUR 377 million from EUR 507 million in the first six months of 2016, mainly due to higher expenses and slightly lower income, partly offset by lower risk costs.

Interim report - continued

The underlying income fell by EUR 27 million, or 2.0%, to EUR 1,298 million compared with EUR 1,325 million last year, mainly due to the EUR 30 million one-time gain related to the sale of Visa shares last year. Net interest income declined by EUR 24 million, or 2.5%, reflecting lower prepayment and renegotiation fees on mortgages and lower margins on savings and current accounts. This was partly offset by volume growth. The lending portfolio increased by EUR 2.1 billion in the first half of 2017, of which EUR 1.2 billion was in residential mortgages and EUR 0.9 billion in other lending. Net customer deposits (excluding Bank Treasury) increased by EUR 1.6 billion, entirely in current accounts, while savings recorded an outflow. Commission income was up EUR 21 million, or 10.1%, mainly because of higher fee income on investment products. Investment and other income decreased to EUR 125 million from EUR 148 million in the first half of 2016, which included a EUR 30 million one-time gain related to the sale of Visa shares.

Operating expenses increased by EUR 142 million, or 19.5%, to EUR 872 million compared with the first half of 2016, which included a EUR -95 million one-off expense adjustment in procured cost. Excluding the expense adjustment, operating expenses rose by EUR 47 million, or 5.7%, partly caused by higher regulatory costs and accelerated depreciation for the branch network.

The net addition to the provision for loan losses declined to EUR 49 million from EUR 89 million a year ago, mainly due to lower risk costs in business lending.

Retail Germany

Retail Germany's underlying result before tax declined to EUR 398 million from EUR 452 million in the first six months of 2016, mainly due to lower income, partly offset by lower risk costs.

The underlying income decreased to EUR 918 million in the first half of 2017 compared with EUR 985 million a year ago, which was supported by a EUR 44 million one-time gain related to the sale of Visa shares. Net interest income declined 2.1% to EUR 821 million, due to lower margins on both customer lending and customer deposits, largely offset by volume growth and higher interest results from Bank Treasury. Despite the reduction of client savings rates, customer deposits increased by EUR 3.8 billion in the first half of 2017. Net core lending, which excludes Bank Treasury products, increased by EUR 1.5 billion, of which EUR 0.9 billion was attributable to residential mortgages and EUR 0.6 billion to consumer lending. Commission income rose 19.3% to EUR 99 million. Investment and other income declined to EUR -2 million due to negative hedge ineffectiveness results from EUR 63 million in the first half of 2016, which included a EUR 44 million one-time gain on the sale of Visa shares.

Operating expenses increased by EUR 4 million, or 0.8%, to EUR 514 million compared with the first half of 2016, supported by a EUR 48 million decline in regulatory costs. Expenses excluding regulatory costs were EUR 447 million, or 13.2% higher than a year ago. The increase was mainly due to higher headcount to support business growth, higher costs related to primary customer acquisition and investments in Project Welcome which aims to digitise ING Germany's platform further.

The net addition to the provision for loan losses decreased to EUR 6 million from EUR 22 million a year ago, reflecting the benign credit environment in Germany.

Retail Other

Retail Other's underlying result before tax increased to EUR 481 million from EUR 422 million in the first six months of last year, which included in total a EUR 109 million one-time gain on the sale of Visa shares recorded in a number of countries. Excluding the Visa gain, result before tax rose by 53.7%, reflecting business and revenue growth in most countries, partly offset by higher expenses to support business growth.

Total underlying income increased by EUR 106 million, or 7.7%, to EUR 1,477 million from EUR 1,371 million in the first half year of 2016. When adjusting for the one-time Visa gain, total income was up EUR 215 million, or 17.0%. This increase was driven by improved commercial results across most of the countries reflecting continued client and volume growth. Net interest income increased 17.2% on last year, stemming from higher volumes in most countries and supported by increased margins on lending products, while margins on savings and current accounts and deposits declined. The net production in customer lending (adjusted for currency effects and Bank Treasury) was EUR 4.7 billion in the first half of 2017, with growth mainly in Australia and Poland. The net inflow in customer deposits, also adjusted for currency impacts and Bank Treasury, was EUR 3.8 billion, with largest increases in Australia and Spain.

Operating expenses increased by EUR 62 million, or 7.5%, to EUR 890 million compared with the first half of 2016, of which EUR 12 million was due to higher regulatory costs. Excluding regulator costs, operating expenses rose by EUR 50 million, or 6.7%. This was due to higher marketing and staff expenses, as well as higher investments related to strategic projects.

The net addition to loan loss provisions decreased by EUR 15 million to EUR 107 million compared with EUR 122 million a year ago, supported by a release in Italy reflecting a model update for mortgages.

Wholesale Banking

In the first six months of 2017, the underlying result before tax rose 24.1% to EUR 1,591 million from EUR 1,282 million in the same period last year. The increase was mainly due to higher income and lower risk costs, while expenses increased.

Interim report - continued

Underlying income rose by EUR 347 million, or 12.5%, to EUR 3,134 million in the first half of 2017, supported by a EUR 97 million one-time gain on the sale of an equity stake in the real estate run-off portfolio and EUR 31 million less negative CVA/DVA impacts (EUR -3 million in the first half of 2017 versus EUR -34 million in the same period last year). Excluding CVA/DVA impacts and the one-time gain, total underlying income was 7.8% higher, mainly due to higher revenues in Industry Lending and General Lending & Transaction Services, while income in Financial Markets was resilient.

Net interest income increased by EUR 69 million, or 3.8%, on the first six months of 2016, driven by continued volume growth in Industry Lending and General Lending & Transaction Services, albeit at lower margins. This was partly offset by lower interest results in Financial Markets and Bank Treasury. Net core lending (excluding currency impacts, Bank Treasury and the Lease run-off portfolio) grew by EUR 5.0 billion in the first half of 2017. Net customer deposits (excluding currency impacts and Bank Treasury) declined by EUR 2.5 billion.

Commission income increased by EUR 53 million, or 10.1%, on last year, mainly due to higher fee income in Industry Lending and General Lending & Transaction Services. Investment and other income amounted to EUR 661 million, up from EUR 436 million in the first half of 2016. This increase was for the larger part attributable to Financial Markets, which included the less negative CVA/DVA impacts, and the aforementioned gain on the sale of an equity stake in the real estate run-off portfolio.

Operating expenses were EUR 1,373 million, or 8.5% higher than in the first half of 2016. Excluding the impact from regulatory costs (EUR 98 million in the first half of 2017 versus EUR 104 million a year ago), operating expenses increased by EUR 114 million, or 9.8%, on the first half of 2016. A large part of the increase was explained by a provision for a litigation linked to a business that was discontinued in Luxembourg around the year 2000. The remaining costs growth was due to higher headcount to support business growth, wage inflation and IT investments. The underlying cost/income ratio in the first half of 2017 was 43.8%, compared with 45.4% a year ago.

Net addition to loan loss provisions declined to EUR 170 million, or 22 basis points of average risk-weighted assets, from EUR 240 million, or 32 basis points, in the first half of 2016. The decline reflects lower risk costs in General Lending & Transaction Services and Industry Lending, whereas risk costs for the Italian lease run-off portfolio increased.

Corporate Line

The Corporate Line reported an underlying result before tax of EUR -197 million compared with EUR -99 million in the first half of 2016. Total income declined to EUR -58 million from EUR 39 million a year ago, mainly due to the higher cost of net investment hedging and negative results on equity participations, while last year benefitted from the release of the TLTRO hedge reserve. DVA on own-issued debt was EUR -9 million in the first half of 2017 versus EUR 15 million a year ago. Operating expenses slightly increased to EUR 138 million from EUR 137 million in the first half of 2016.

ING Bank statement of financial position ('balance sheet')

ING Bank's balance sheet increased by EUR 18 billion to EUR 862 billion at 30 June 2017 from EUR 844 billion at the end of 2016.

Cash and balances with central banks

Cash and balances with central banks remained flat at EUR 18 billion.

Loans and advances to banks and Deposits from banks

Loans and advances to banks decreased by EUR 1 billion to EUR 28 billion. Deposits from banks increased by EUR 7 billion to EUR 39 billion, due to ING Bank's participation in the TLTRO.

Financial assets/liabilities at fair value

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss increased by EUR 21 billion to EUR 143 billion, due to increased reverse repo activity, partly offset by lower trading derivatives. On the liability side Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss increased by EUR 4 billion to EUR 103 billion, also caused by higher repo activity partly offset by lower trading derivatives.

Investments

Investments decreased by EUR 8 billion to EUR 83 billion at the end of June 2017. The decrease mainly concerned debt securities available-for-sale.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers increased by EUR 6 billion to EUR 569 billion. This increase was due to EUR 7 billion higher customer lending, partly offset by EUR 2 billion lower securities at amortised cost. Adjusted for EUR 6 billion of negative currency impacts, customer lending increased by EUR 14 billion. This was mainly caused by EUR 12 billion of net core lending growth and a EUR 3 billion increase in Bank Treasury lending, partly offset by the repayment of subordinated debt by NN Group in the first quarter of 2017, the continued transfer of WUB residential mortgages to NN Group and a decline of the run-off portfolios of WUB and Lease.

Interim report - continued

Debt securities in issue

The decrease of EUR 7 billion to EUR 94 billion in Debt securities in issue was mainly caused by a EUR 8 billion decrease of long-term debt as maturities and redemptions outpaced new issuance of RMBS, senior debt and Tier 2 instruments. This was slightly offset by EUR 1 billion higher CD/CPs.

Customer deposits

Customer deposits increased by EUR 13 billion to EUR 544 billion, of which EUR 3 billion was caused by a higher placement of deposits by ING Group at ING Bank. Adjusted for ING Group, currency impacts and Bank Treasury, net customer deposits grew by EUR 12 billion in the first half of 2017, due to higher customer deposits at Retail Banking.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity remained flat at EUR 44 billion. The EUR 2.6 billion net result for the first half of 2017 was mainly offset by a EUR 1.5 billion dividend upstream to ING Group and declines in the following reserves: currency translation reserve EUR -0.4 billion due to appreciation of the euro; cash flow hedge reserve EUR -0.4 billion; and the available-for-sale reserve EUR -0.2 billion.

Conformity statement

The Management Board is required to prepare the Interim Accounts and the Interim Report of ING Bank N.V. for each financial period in accordance with applicable Dutch law and those International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') that were endorsed by the European Union.

Conformity statement pursuant to section 5:25d paragraph 2(c) of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht)

The Management Board is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records, for safeguarding assets and for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. It is responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them on a consistent basis, making judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable. It is also responsible for establishing and maintaining internal procedures which ensure that all major financial information is known to the Management Board, so that the timeliness, completeness and correctness of the external financial reporting are assured.

As required by section 5:25d paragraph 2(c) of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, each of the signatories hereby confirms that to the best of his knowledge:

- the ING Bank N.V. interim accounts for the period ended 30 June 2017 give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of ING Bank N.V. and the entities included in the consolidation taken as a whole; and
- the ING Bank N.V. interim report for the period ended 30 June 2017 includes a fair review of the information required pursuant to article 5:25d, paragraph 8 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act regarding ING Bank N.V. and the entities included in the consolidation taken as a whole.

Amsterdam, 1 August 2017

The Management Board Banking

R.A.J.G. (Ralph) Hamers,

CEO, chairman of the Management Board Banking

J.V. (Koos) Timmermans,

CFO, vice-chairman Management Board Banking

S.J.A (Steven) van Rijswijk,

CRO

R.B. (Roland) Boekhout,

Head of Market Leaders

A. (Aris) Bogdaneris,

Head of Challengers & Growth Markets

M.I. (Isabel) Fernandez Niemann,

Head of Wholesale Banking

R.M.M. (Roel) Louwhoff,

COO, Chief Transformation Officer

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

as at in EUR million	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	17,894	18,144
Loans and advances to banks	27,985	28,872
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 2	143,058	121,920
Investments 3	83,441	91,663
Loans and advances to customers 4	568,503	562,873
Investments in associates and joint ventures	930	1,003
Property and equipment	1,938	2,002
Intangible assets 5	1,491	1,484
Current tax assets	350	252
Deferred tax assets	880	1,000
Other assets 6	15,600	14,706
Total assets	862,070	843,919
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks	39,248	31,964
Customer deposits	544,355	531,096
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss 7	103,216	99,018
Current tax liabilities	649	546
Deferred tax liabilities	682	919
Provisions	1,873	2,028
Other liabilities 8	17,535	16,793
Debt securities in issue 9	93,883	101,305
Subordinated loans 9	16,265	16,104
Total liabilities	817,706	799,773
Equity 10		
Share capital and share premium	17,067	17,067
Other reserves	4,905	5,835
Retained earnings	21,718	20,638
Shareholders' equity (parent)	43,690	43,540
Non-controlling interests	674	606
Total equity	44,364	44,146
Total equity and liabilities	862,070	843,919

References relate to the accompanying notes. These form an integral part of the Condensed consolidated interim accounts.

Reference is made to Note 1 'Accounting policies' for information on Changes in accounting principles, estimates and presentation of the Condensed consolidated interim accounts and related notes.

Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss

6 month period in EUR million	1 January to 30 June	
	2017	2016
Continuing operations		
Interest income 11	22,098	22,275
Interest expense 11	-15,342	-15,716
Net interest income	6,756	6,559
Net commission income	1,397	1,218
Valuation results and net trading income 12	479	482
Investment income 13	90	242
Other income ¹ 14	241	165
Total income	8,963	8,666
Addition to loan loss provisions 4	362	571
Staff expenses 15	2,576	2,534
Other operating expenses 16	2,331	2,353
Total expenses	5,269	5,458
Result before tax from continuing operations	3,694	3,208
Taxation	1,038	904
Net result (before non-controlling interests)	2,656	2,304
Net result attributable to Non-controlling interests	44	39
Net result attributable to Equityholders of the parent	2,612	2,265

1 Other income includes Result on disposal of group companies, Result from associates and joint ventures, Net operating lease income, Income from investment property development projects, and Other.

References relate to the accompanying notes. These form an integral part of the Condensed consolidated interim accounts.

Reference is made to Note 1 'Accounting policies' for information on Changes in accounting principles, estimates and presentation of the Condensed consolidated interim accounts and related notes.

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

6 month period in EUR million	1 January to 30 June	
	2017	2016
Net result (before non-controlling interests)	2,656	2,304
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss:		
Unrealised revaluations property in own use	-4	6
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit asset/liability	10	-59
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss:		
Unrealised revaluations available-for-sale investments and other revaluations	-103	16
Realised gains/losses transferred to the statement of profit or loss	-71	-171
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve	-397	623
Exchange rate differences and other	-434	-191
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	3	-21
Total comprehensive income	1,660	2,507
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Non-controlling interests	68	12
Equityholders of the parent	1,592	2,495
	1,660	2,507

Reference is made to Note 1 'Accounting policies' for information on Changes in accounting principles, estimates and presentation of the Condensed consolidated interim accounts and related notes.

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

in EUR million	Share capital and share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity (parent)	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2017	17,067	5,835	20,638	43,540	606	44,146
Unrealised revaluations available-for-sale investments and other revaluations		-108		-108	5	-103
Realised gains/losses transferred to the statement of profit or loss		-69		-69	-2	-71
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve		-395		-395	-2	-397
Unrealised revaluations property in own use		-4		-4		-4
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit asset/liability		10		10		10
Exchange rate differences and other		-457		-457	23	-434
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures and other income		65	-62	3		3
Total amount recognised directly in other comprehensive income	-	-958	-62	-1,020	24	-996
Net result from continuing and discontinued operations			2,612	2,612	44	2,656
Total comprehensive income	-	-958	2,550	1,592	68	1,660
Dividends			-1,470	-1,470		-1,470
Employee stock option and share plans		28		28		28
Balance as at 30 June 2017	17,067	4,905	21,718	43,690	674	44,364

Changes in individual Reserve components are presented in Note 10 'Equity'.

in EUR million	Share capital and share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity (parent)	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2016	17,067	5,784	18,006	40,857	638	41,495
Unrealised revaluations available-for-sale investments and other revaluations		28		28	-12	16
Realised gains/losses transferred to the statement of profit or loss		-171		-171		-171
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve		612		612	11	623
Unrealised revaluations property in own use		6		6		6
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit asset/liability		-59		-59		-59
Exchange rate differences		-165		-165	-26	-191
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures and other income		-21		-21		-21
Total amount recognised directly in other comprehensive income	-	230	-	230	-27	203
Net result from continuing and discontinued operations			2,265	2,265	39	2,304
Total comprehensive income	-	230	2,265	2,495	12	2,507
Dividends					-31	-31
Employee stock option and share plans			37	37		37
Balance as at 30 June 2016	17,067	6,014	20,308	43,389	619	44,008

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

6 month period		1 January to 30 June	
in EUR million		2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Result before tax		3,694	3,208
Adjusted for:	- depreciation	260	260
	- addition to loan loss provisions	362	571
	- other	165	1,141
Taxation paid		-886	-869
Changes in:	- loans and advances to banks, not available on demand	-957	98
	- trading assets	-19,642	-15,637
	- non-trading derivatives	-2,322	154
	- other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-114	-2,316
	- loans and advances to customers	-9,918	-20,628
	- other assets	104	-5,292
	- deposits from banks, not payable on demand	7,257	2,045
	- customer deposits	12,835	12,318
	- trading liabilities	5,507	25,356
	- other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-374	-35
	- provisions and other liabilities	-68	3,006
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		-4,097	3,380
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investments and advances:	- available-for-sale investments	-14,936	-15,470
	- other investments	-2,720	-588
Disposals and redemptions:	- associates and joint ventures	195	41
	- available-for-sale investments	22,654	15,133
	- loans	525	711
	- other investments	751	227
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		6,469	54
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from debt securities and subordinated loans		46,163	69,015
Repayments of debt securities and subordinated loans		-49,295	-67,356
Dividends paid		-1,470	
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		-4,602	1,659
Net cash flow		-2,230	5,093

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows - continued

6 month period in EUR million	1 January to 30 June	
	2017	2016
Net cash flow	-2,230	5,093
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	16,163	20,354
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	147	-570
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	14,080	24,877
Cash and cash equivalents comprises the following items:		
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	309	845
Deposits from banks/Loans and advances to banks	-4,123	-2,089
Cash and balances with central banks	17,894	26,121
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	14,080	24,877

6 month period in EUR million	1 January to 30 June	
	2017	2016
Interest received	22,475	22,429
Interest paid	-16,056	-16,301
	6,419	6,128
Dividend received	38	30
Dividend paid	-1,470	

Interest received, interest paid and dividends received are included in operating activities in the cash flow statement. Dividend paid is included in financing activities in the cash flow statement.

Notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts

amounts in millions of euros, unless stated otherwise

Notes to the accounting policies

Reporting entity

ING Bank N.V. is a company domiciled in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Commercial Register of Amsterdam, number 33031431. These Condensed consolidated interim accounts, as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2017, comprise ING Bank N.V. and its subsidiaries, together referred to as ING Bank. ING Bank is a global financial institution with a strong European base, offering a wide range of retail and wholesale banking services to customers in over 40 countries.

Basis of preparation of the Consolidated interim accounts

The Condensed consolidated interim accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

ING Bank applies International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU), which are IFRS Standards and IFRS IC Interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) with some limited modifications such as the temporary 'carve out' from IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' (herein, referred to as IFRS). This is consistent with the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts.

These Condensed consolidated interim accounts should be read in conjunction with the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts, including the Legal proceeding note (Note 41).

Under the EU carve out, ING Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to portfolio hedges of interest rate risk (macro hedging). For further information, reference is made to Note 1 'Accounting policies', f) Principles of valuation and determination of results in the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts.

Certain amounts recorded in the Condensed consolidated interim accounts reflect estimates and assumptions made by management. Actual results may differ from the estimates made. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of full-year results.

1 Accounting policies

Changes in IFRS effective in 2017

Subject to endorsement by the EU the following amendments become effective in 2017:

- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes': Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised losses;
- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative'; and
- Annual improvement cycle 2014 – 2016: IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interest in other entities'

If endorsed by the EU before 31 December 2017 ING will apply these amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The implementation of these amendments will have no significant impact on ING Bank's results or financial position. ING Bank has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment which has been issued, but is not yet effective.

Changes in accounting policies, estimates, and presentation of the Condensed consolidated interim accounts and related notes

There were no significant changes in accounting policies, or estimates in the Condensed consolidated interim accounts for the period ended 30 June 2017.

The presentation has been modified from the 30 June 2016 published Condensed consolidated interim accounts to align more closely with 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts. For a list of changes made see 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts, Note 1 'Changes in presentation of the Consolidated annual accounts and related notes'.

Upcoming changes in IFRS

The most significant upcoming changes to IFRS, comprise IFRS 9 'Financial instruments', IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and IFRS 16 'Leases'.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and endorsed by the EU in November 2016. IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets, and hedge accounting. The new requirements become effective as of 1 January 2018.

Notes to the accounting policies - continued

IFRS 9 program governance and status

In 2017 the IFRS 9 program is focussing on implementing the methodologies and approaches that have been developed thus far. A first 'parallel run' was conducted whereby a limited scope of ING Bank entities reported IFRS 9 figures internally. In addition to gain a better understanding of IFRS 9 figures, the parallel runs test the processes and the ability of ING Bank entities to report the required IFRS 7 disclosures. Two further parallel runs are planned for 2017 to ensure IFRS 9 readiness on 1 January 2018.

Overall progress on implementing the standard continues as expected, with model development and validation and technical accounting issues being finalised according to the execution roadmap.

Classification and Measurement

The classification and measurement of financial assets will depend on how these are managed (the business model test) and their contractual cash flow characteristics (the SPPI test). The business model documentation and SPPI testing across all ING Bank entities is approaching finalisation, with the formal governance for embedding new organisational processes into everyday business taking shape. The governance will be put into place before 1 January 2018 to ensure continued compliance with IFRS 9 following transition.

Impact

ING is currently finalising the impact of IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of its financial assets. As a result of the business model analysis, a few portfolios are identified for which measurement will change. Of particular note is the investment portfolio, which will be split into a portfolio classified at amortised cost and a FVOCI portfolio. ING has not yet determined what part will be classified as amortised cost. This change will have an impact on equity and regulatory capital at transition, but will reduce capital volatility in the future.

Impairment

Previous decisions regarding key concepts such as the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) remain as described in the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts. The implementation of these concepts into central credit risk systems and the development and testing of impairment models is ongoing, with the models for the Bank's most material portfolios developed. In 2017, the methodological framework for multiple macroeconomic scenarios in the ECL calculation was set up. During the second part of 2017, ING will focus on implementing the macro economic scenarios into the models and finalising the validation.

Impact

ING expects that the increase in provisions at transition might lead to a negative effect on equity and may be partly offset by the release of expected loss elements currently included in the calculation of regulatory capital (i.e. the regulatory shortfall). Based on the IFRS 9 ECL model, a more volatile impairment charge is to be expected following macroeconomic predictions. ING will quantify the potential impact of IFRS 9 not later than in the 2017 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts.

Hedge Accounting

The previous decision to continue applying IAS 39 for hedge accounting including the application of the EU carve out as explicitly permitted by IFRS 9 remains in place. The revised hedge accounting disclosures as required by IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' as per 1 January 2018 are currently being implemented across ING Bank and tested during the parallel runs.

Further information about the IFRS 9 program is available on pages 32-35 of the ING Bank Annual Report 2016.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and was endorsed by the EU in September 2016. IFRS 15 introduces a 5-step approach for recognising revenue as and when the agreed performance obligations are satisfied. Agreed performance obligations are individual promises made to the customer that delivers benefit from the customers perspective. Revenue should either be recognised at a point-in-time or over-time depending on the service being delivered to the customer. The standard may be applied retrospectively, although transitional relief is available.

Commission income is the key revenue stream in scope of IFRS 15 and ING Bank is in the process of assessing the possible impact, though overall we do not expect it to be significant. Fees related to the effective yield of the loan that are presented in Interest income or bank guarantee fees are not in the scope of IFRS 15.

IFRS 16 'Leases'

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 'Leases' the new accounting standard for leases. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and will replace IAS 17 'Leases' and IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease'. IFRS 16 is not yet endorsed by the EU. The new standard removes for lessee accounting, the distinction between operating or finance leases, resulting in all leases being treated as finance leases. All leases will be recognised on the statement of financial position with the optional exceptions for short-term leases with a lease term of less than 12 months and leases of low-value assets (for example mobile phones or laptops). A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The main reason for this change is that this approach will result in a more comparable representation of a lessee's assets and liabilities in relation to other companies and, together with enhanced disclosures, will provide greater transparency of a lessee's financial leverage and capital employed. The standard permits a lessee to choose either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective transition approach. Furthermore the standard provides some practical options and exemptions to ease the costs of transition. Lessor accounting remains substantially unchanged. ING Bank will adopt the standard at its effective date and is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

2 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Trading assets	135,256	114,512
Non-trading derivatives	2,831	2,309
Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	4,971	5,099
	143,058	121,920

The increase in Trading assets in the first six months of 2017, is mainly attributable to an increase of EUR 26.8 billion in trading loans and receivables, and EUR 2.3 billion in Trading equity securities. These were offset by a decrease of EUR 7.7 billion in trading derivatives mainly due to mark to market changes and expiring contracts.

Trading assets and trading liabilities include assets and liabilities that are classified under IFRS as 'Trading' but are closely related to servicing the needs of the clients of ING Bank. ING offers institutional and corporate clients and governments products that are traded on the financial markets. A significant part of the derivatives in the trading portfolio are related to servicing corporate clients in their risk management to hedge for example currency or interest rate exposures. In addition, ING provides its customers access to equity and debt markets for issuing their own equity or debt securities ('securities underwriting'). Although these are presented as 'Trading' under IFRS, these are directly related to services to ING's customers. Loans and receivables in the trading portfolio mainly relate to (reverse) repurchase agreements, which are comparable to collateralised lending. These products are used by ING as part of its own regular treasury activities, but also relate to the role that ING plays as intermediary between different professional customers. Trading assets and liabilities held for ING's own risk are very limited. From a risk perspective, the gross amount of trading assets must be considered together with the gross amount of trading liabilities, which are presented separately on the statement of financial position. However, IFRS does not allow netting of these positions in the statement of financial position. Reference is made to Note 7 'Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' for information on trading liabilities.

3 Investments

Investments by type

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Available-for-sale		
– equity securities - shares in third party managed structured entities	161	170
– equity securities - other	3,775	3,854
	3,936	4,024
– debt securities	69,199	78,888
	73,135	82,912
Held-to-maturity		
– debt securities	10,306	8,751
	10,306	8,751
	83,441	91,663

Available-for-sale debt securities decreased by EUR 9.7 billion and is mainly related to lower positions in Government bonds, Sub-sovereign Supranationals and Agencies, and covered bonds.

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position - continued

Exposure to debt securities

ING Bank's exposure to debt securities is included in the following lines:

Debt securities		30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Available-for-sale investments		69,199	78,888
Held-to-maturity investments		10,306	8,751
Loans and advances to customers		5,835	7,471
Loans and advances to banks		203	952
Available-for-sale investments and Assets at amortised cost		85,543	96,062
Trading assets		9,162	9,863
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		1,436	1,669
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		10,598	11,532
		96,141	107,594

ING Bank's total exposure to debt securities included in available-for-sale investments and assets at amortised cost of EUR 85,543 million (31 December 2016: EUR 96,062 million) is specified as follows by type of exposure:

Debt securities by type and lines per the statement of financial position - Available-for-sale investments and Assets at amortised cost											
	Available-for-sale investments		Held-to-maturity investments		Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Total		
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	
Government bonds	36,491	41,985	8,328	6,688	835	858			45,654	49,531	
Sub-sovereign, Supranationals and Agencies	18,195	20,484	1,662	1,613	275	267			20,132	22,364	
Covered bonds	9,221	11,297	100	100	416	1,820	154	882	9,891	14,099	
Corporate bonds	1,317	1,345			879	791			2,196	2,136	
Financial institutions' bonds	2,003	2,020			352	351	45	70	2,400	2,441	
ABS portfolio	1,972	1,757	216	350	3,078	3,384	4		5,270	5,491	
Bond portfolio	69,199	78,888	10,306	8,751	5,835	7,471	203	952	85,543	96,062	

Sub-sovereign Supranationals and Agencies ('SSA') comprise among others, multilateral development banks, regional governments, local authorities and US agencies. Under certain conditions, SSA bonds may qualify as 'Level 1 High Quality Liquid Assets' for LCR.

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position - continued

4 Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers by type

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Loans to, or guaranteed by, public authorities	46,581	46,380
Loans secured by mortgages	319,910	318,630
Loans guaranteed by credit institutions	1,572	1,180
Personal lending	24,123	23,098
Asset backed securities	3,078	3,380
Corporate loans	178,273	175,383
	573,537	568,051
Loan loss provisions	-5,034	-5,178
	568,503	562,873

Changes in loan loss provisions

	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016
Opening balance	5,308	5,786
Write-offs	-476	-1,494
Recoveries	32	94
Increase in loan loss provisions	362	974
Exchange rate differences	-56	-55
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	-11	3
Closing balance	5,159	5,308

The loan loss provision, as at 30 June 2017, of EUR 5,159 million (31 December 2016: EUR 5,308 million) is presented in the statement of financial position under Loans and advances to customers, Loans and advances to banks, and Other provisions other for EUR 5,034 million (31 December 2016: EUR 5,178 million), EUR 13 million (31 December 2016: EUR 11 million) and EUR 112 million (31 December 2016: EUR 119 million) respectively.

The 'increase in loan loss provisions' is presented as 'Addition to loan loss provisions' in the Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss.

5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Goodwill	868	903
Software	615	571
Other	8	10
	1,491	1,484

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position - continued

Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to groups of CGUs as follows:

Goodwill allocation to group of CGUs		
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Group of CGU's		
Retail Belgium	50	50
Retail Germany	349	349
Retail Growth Markets ¹	347	375
Wholesale Banking ¹	122	129
	868	903

1 Goodwill related to Growth Countries is allocated across two groups of CGUs EUR 347 million (31 December 2016: EUR 375 million) to Retail Growth Markets and EUR 102 million (31 December 2016: EUR 109 million) to Wholesale Banking.

No goodwill impairment was recognised in the first six months of 2017 (first six months of 2016: nil). Changes in the goodwill per reporting unit in the first six months of 2017 are due to changes in currency exchange rates.

Goodwill impairment testing

Goodwill impairment testing is done annually in the fourth quarter of the year unless there is a triggering event earlier.

6 Other assets

Other assets by type		
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Net defined benefit assets	567	609
Investment properties	65	65
Property development and obtained from foreclosures	157	184
Accrued interest and rents	4,901	5,589
Other accrued assets	843	884
Amounts to be settled	6,634	4,804
Other	2,433	2,571
	15,600	14,706

Amounts to be settled are primarily transactions not settled at the balance sheet date. They are short term and volatile in nature and are expected to settle shortly after the balance sheet date.

Other assets – Other relates mainly to other receivables in the normal course of business.

7 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Trading liabilities	88,677	83,167
Non-trading derivatives	2,959	3,585
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	11,580	12,266
	103,216	99,018

The increase in Trading liabilities in the first six months of 2017, is mainly as a result of an increase in funds on deposit of EUR 15.8 billion, and by a decrease in trading derivatives of EUR 9.8 billion driven by changes in mark to market value and expiring contracts.

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position - continued

The change in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in credit risk is EUR 27 million in the first six months of 2017 (first six months of 2016: EUR –15 million) and EUR 197 million (31 December 2016: EUR 170 million) on a cumulative basis. This change has been determined as the amount of change in fair value of the financial liability that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that gave rise to market risk (i.e. mainly interest rate risk based on yield curves). Reference is made to Note 2 'Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'.

8 Other liabilities

Other liabilities by type

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Net defined benefit liability	485	521
Other post-employment benefits	91	87
Other staff-related liabilities	403	472
Other taxation and social security contributions	357	494
Accrued interest	3,391	4,373
Costs payable	2,142	2,243
Amounts to be settled	8,162	6,391
Other	2,504	2,212
	17,535	16,793

Other liabilities – Other relates mainly to period-end accruals.

9 Subordinated loans and Debt securities in issue

Subordinated loans

Subordinated loans mainly consist of Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments that may be included in the calculation of ING's capital ratios. Under IFRS these bonds are classified as liabilities and for regulatory purposes they are considered capital.

Debt securities in issue

The decrease in Debt securities in issue EUR 7.4 billion, in the first six months of 2017, is mainly as a result of a decrease in long term bonds, covered bonds and certificates of deposit of EUR 6 billion, EUR 2.4 billion and EUR 1.7 million respectively. These were partly offset by an increase in commercial paper of EUR 2.6 billion.

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position - continued

10 Equity

Total equity		
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Share capital and share premium		
– Share capital	525	525
– Share premium	16,542	16,542
	17,067	17,067
Other reserves		
– Revaluation reserves: Available-for-sale and other	3,655	3,832
– Revaluation reserves: Cash flow hedge	382	777
– Revaluation reserves: Property in own use	196	201
– Net defined benefit asset/liability remeasurement reserve	-361	-371
– Currency translation reserve	-1,240	-791
– Share of associates, joint ventures and other reserves	2,273	2,187
	4,905	5,835
Retained earnings	21,718	20,638
Shareholders' equity (parent)	43,690	43,540
Non-controlling interests	674	606
Total equity	44,364	44,146

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss

11 Net interest income

Total Net interest income of EUR 6,756 million includes interest income and interest expense from trading and non-trading derivatives that are outside of hedge accounting relationships. Interest income from trading derivatives amounts to EUR 8,079 million (first six months of 2016: EUR 8,099 million). Interest income from non-trading derivatives with no hedge accounting amounts to EUR 257 million (first six months of 2016: EUR 379 million). Interest expense from trading derivatives amounts to EUR 8,180 million (first six months of 2016: EUR 8,215 million). Interest expense from non-trading derivatives with no hedge accounting amounts to EUR 439 million (first six months of 2016: EUR 340 million).

12 Valuation results and net trading income

In the first six months of 2017, Valuation results and net trading income includes DVA adjustments on own issued notes designated at fair value, amounting to EUR -28 million (first six months of 2016: EUR 15 million).

In the first six months of 2017, Valuation results and net trading income includes EUR 21 million CVA/DVA adjustments on trading derivatives, compared with EUR -65 million CVA/DVA adjustment in the first six months of 2016.

13 Investment income

Investment income		1 January to 30 June	
6 month period	2017	2016	
Dividend income	18	13	
Realised gains/losses on disposal of debt securities	57	55	
Impairments of available-for-sale debt securities			-1
Reversal of impairments of available-for-sale debt securities	1		
Realised gains/losses on disposal of equity securities	15	176	
Impairments of available-for-sale equity securities	-3	-3	
Income from and fair value gains/losses on investment properties	2	2	
	90	242	

14 Other income

Other income		1 January to 30 June	
6 month period	2017	2016	
Share of result from associates and joint ventures	130	55	
Result on disposal of group companies	1	1	
Other	110	109	
	241	165	

Results from associates and joint ventures

Results from associates and joint ventures, in the first six months of 2017, mainly comprise the share of results of EUR 28 million from TMB Public Company Limited (TMB) and the full result of EUR 97 million from the sale of shares in Appia Group Ltd UK.

Notes to the Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss - continued

15 Staff expenses

Staff expenses		1 January to 30 June	
6 month period		2017	2016
Salaries		1,646	1,606
Pension costs and other staff-related benefit costs		201	178
Social security costs		250	261
Share-based compensation arrangements		28	38
External employees		329	330
Education		36	31
Other staff costs		86	90
		2,576	2,534

16 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses		1 January to 30 June	
6 month period		2017	2016
Depreciation of property and equipment		163	152
IT expenses		359	352
Office expenses		293	300
Travel and accommodation expenses		86	85
Advertising and public relations		209	192
External advisory fees		158	133
Audit and non-audit services		8	8
Postal charges		25	29
Regulatory costs		543	571
Addition/(unused amounts reversed) of provision for reorganisations and relocations		-5	114
Intangible amortisation and (reversals of) impairments		88	102
Other		404	315
		2,331	2,353

Regulatory costs represent contributions to Deposit Guarantee Schemes (DGS), the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) and local bank taxes. In the first six months of 2017 the contributions to DGS were EUR 204 million (first six months of 2016: EUR 259 million) mainly related to the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, and Poland, and contributions to the SRF of EUR 178 million (first six months of 2016: EUR 178 million). The contribution to the SRF in the first six months of 2017, comprises ING's contribution for the full year 2017.

Intangible amortisation and (reversals of) impairments

	Impairment losses		Reversals of impairments		Total	
	1 January to 30 June		1 January to 30 June		1 January to 30 June	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
6 month period						
Property and equipment	4	2	-2	-2	2	
Software and other intangible assets	1	4			1	4
(Reversals of) other impairments	5	6	-2	-2	3	4
Amortisation of other intangible assets					85	98
					88	102

Segment reporting

Segment reporting

17 Segments

a. General

ING Bank's segments are based on the internal reporting structures by lines of business.

The Management Board of ING Bank set the performance targets, approve and monitor the budgets prepared by the business lines. Business lines formulate strategic, commercial, and financial policy in conformity with the strategy and performance targets set by the Management Board of ING Bank.

Recognition and measurement of segment results are in line with the accounting policies as described in 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts, Note 1 'Accounting policies'. Corporate expenses are allocated to business lines based on time spent by head office personnel, the relative number of staff, or on the basis of income, expenses and/or assets of the segment.

ING Bank evaluates the results of its banking segments using a financial performance measure called underlying result. Underlying result is used to monitor the performance of ING Bank at a consolidated level and by segment. The Management Board of ING Bank consider this measure to be relevant to an understanding of the Bank's financial performance, because it allows investors to understand the primary method used by management to evaluate the Bank's operating performance and make decisions about allocating resources. In addition, ING Bank believes that the presentation of underlying net result helps investors compare its segment performance on a meaningful basis by highlighting result before tax attributable to ongoing operations and the underlying profitability of the segment businesses. Underlying result is derived by excluding from IFRS the following: special items and the impact of divestments.

Underlying result excludes special items of income or expense that are significant and arise from events or transactions that are clearly distinct from the ordinary operating activities. Disclosures on comparative periods also reflect the impact of divestments.

ING Bank reconciles the total segment results to the total result of Banking using Corporate Line Banking. The Corporate Line Banking is a reflection of capital management activities and certain expenses that are not allocated to the banking businesses. ING Bank applies a system of capital charging for its banking operations in order to create a comparable basis for the results of business units globally, irrespective of the business units' book equity and the currency they operate in.

Underlying result as presented below is a non-GAAP financial measure and is not a measure of financial performance under IFRS. Because underlying result is not determined in accordance with IFRS, underlying result as presented by ING may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of performance of other companies. The underlying result of ING's segments is reconciled to the Net result as reported in the IFRS Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss below. The information presented in this note is in line with the information presented to Management Board of ING Bank.

This note does not provide information on the revenue specified to each product or service as this is not reported internally and is therefore not readily available.

Segment reporting - continued

Segments Banking by line of business

6 month period 1 January to 30 June 2017	Retail Nether- lands	Retail Belgium	Retail Germany	Retail Other	Wholesale Banking	Corporate Line Banking	Total Banking
Underlying income							
- Net interest income	1,778	945	821	1,199	1,896	117	6,756
- Net commission income	301	229	99	193	577	-3	1,397
- Total investment and other income	114	125	-2	85	661	-172	810
Total underlying income	2,193	1,298	918	1,477	3,134	-58	8,963
Underlying expenditure							
- Operating expenses	1,121	872	514	890	1,373	138	4,908
- Additions to loan loss provision	29	49	6	107	170	1	362
Total underlying expenses	1,150	922	520	996	1,543	139	5,269
Underlying result before taxation	1,043	377	398	481	1,591	-197	3,693
Taxation	262	123	134	118	438	-37	1,038
Non-controlling interests		3	1	32	7		44
Underlying net result/Net result IFRS	781	251	264	331	1,145	-160	2,612

Segments Banking by line of business

6 month period 1 January to 30 June 2016	Retail Nether- lands	Retail Belgium	Retail Germany	Retail Other	Wholesale Banking	Corporate Line Banking	Total Banking
Underlying income							
- Net interest income	1,832	969	839	1,023	1,827	69	6,559
- Net commission income	269	208	83	135	524	-2	1,218
- Total investment and other income	58	148	63	213	436	-28	890
Total underlying income	2,159	1,325	985	1,371	2,787	39	8,666
Underlying expenditure							
- Operating expenses	1,400	730	510	828	1,265	137	4,870
- Additions to loan loss provision	99	89	22	122	240		571
Total underlying expenses	1,499	818	532	949	1,505	137	5,441
Underlying result before taxation	661	507	452	422	1,282	-98	3,225
Taxation	161	161	135	95	416	-60	909
Non-controlling interests		-1	1	33	6		39
Underlying net result	499	347	316	293	860	-38	2,277
Special items	-13						-13
Net result IFRS	487	347	316	293	860	-38	2,265

Reconciliation between Underlying and IFRS income, expenses and net result

6 month period 1 January to 30 June 2017	Income	Expenses	Taxation	Non- Controlling interests	Net result ¹
Underlying	8,963	5,269	1,038	44	2,612
Net result IFRS attributable to equity holder of the parent	8,963	5,269	1,038	44	2,612

1 Net result, after tax and non-controlling interests.

Segment reporting - continued

Reconciliation between Underlying and IFRS income, expenses and net result

6 month period 1 January to 30 June 2016	Income	Expenses	Taxation	Non-Controlling interests	Net result ¹
Underlying	8,666	5,441	909	39	2,277
Special items		17	-4		-13
Net result IFRS attributable to equity holder of the parent	8,666	5,458	904	39	2,265

1 Net result, after tax and non-controlling interests.

Special items in the first six months of 2016 comprise additional charges related to previously announced restructuring programmes in Retail Netherlands that were announced before 2013.

Geographical segments Banking

6 month period 1 January to 30 June 2017	Nether-lands	Belgium	Germany	Other Challen-gers	Growth Markets	Wholesale Banking Rest of World	Other	Total Banking
Underlying income								
- Net interest income	2,256	1,079	1,050	748	742	763	117	6,756
- Net commission income	448	288	125	113	161	264	-3	1,397
- Total investment and other income	229	294	9	28	122	194	-65	810
Total underlying income	2,933	1,661	1,184	889	1,025	1,221	49	8,963
Underlying expenditure								
- Operating expenses	1,474	1,122	571	509	551	538	142	4,908
- Additions to loan loss provision	6	78	2	97	110	69	1	362
Total underlying expenses	1,480	1,200	573	606	661	607	143	5,269
Underlying result before taxation	1,453	462	611	283	364	614	-94	3,693
Taxation	365	161	204	85	79	174	-31	1,038
Non-controlling interests		3	1		40			44
Underlying net result/Net result IFRS	1,088	297	406	198	245	441	-63	2,612

Segment reporting - continued

Geographical segments Banking

6 month period 1 January to 30 June 2016	Nether-lands	Belgium	Germany	Other Challen-gers	Growth Markets	Wholesale Banking Rest of World	Other	Total Banking
Underlying income								
- Net interest income	2,318	1,087	989	701	600	796	69	6,559
- Net commission income	401	268	120	72	137	221	-1	1,218
- Total investment and other income	157	264	76	54	226	123	-9	890
Total underlying income	2,875	1,618	1,186	826	963	1,140	59	8,666
Underlying expenditure								
- Operating expenses	1,764	904	556	454	532	517	142	4,870
- Additions to loan loss provision	194	126	22	66	102	61		571
Total underlying expenses	1,959	1,030	578	520	634	578	142	5,441
Underlying result before taxation	916	588	607	306	329	562	-83	3,225
Taxation	225	183	186	94	62	215	-56	909
Non-controlling interests		-1	1		39			39
Underlying net result	691	406	421	213	228	346	-27	2,277
Special items	-13							-13
Net result IFRS	679	406	421	213	228	346	-27	2,265

IFRS statements of financial position by segment are not reported internally to, and not managed by, the chief operating decision maker.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts

Additional notes to the condensed consolidated interim accounts

18 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the estimated fair values of ING Bank's financial assets and liabilities. Certain items per the statement of financial position are not included in the table, as they do not meet the definition of a financial asset or liability. The aggregation of the fair values presented below does not represent, and should not be construed as representing, the underlying value of ING Bank.

	Estimated fair value		Statement of financial position value	
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	17,894	18,144	17,894	18,144
Loans and advances to banks	28,121	28,940	27,985	28,872
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
– trading assets	135,256	114,512	135,256	114,512
– non-trading derivatives	2,831	2,309	2,831	2,309
– designated as at fair value through profit or loss	4,971	5,099	4,971	5,099
Investments				
– available-for-sale	73,135	82,912	73,135	82,912
– held-to-maturity	10,371	8,809	10,306	8,751
Loans and advances to customers	583,491	577,809	568,503	562,873
Other assets ¹	14,811	13,693	14,811	13,693
	870,881	852,227	855,692	837,165
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from banks	39,405	32,352	39,248	31,964
Customer deposits	547,605	532,003	544,355	531,096
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– trading liabilities	88,677	83,167	88,677	83,167
– non-trading derivatives	2,959	3,585	2,959	3,585
– designated as at fair value through profit or loss	11,580	12,266	11,580	12,266
Other liabilities ²	16,143	15,213	16,143	15,213
Debt securities in issue	94,472	101,498	93,883	101,305
Subordinated loans	16,776	16,012	16,265	16,104
	817,617	796,096	813,110	794,700

1 Other assets do not include, among others: (deferred) tax assets, net defined benefit asset and property development and obtained from foreclosures.

2 Other liabilities do not include, among others: (deferred) tax liabilities, net defined benefit and related employee benefit liabilities, reorganisation and other provisions and other taxation and social security contributions.

Fair value hierarchy

ING Bank has categorised its financial instruments that are either measured in the statement of financial position at fair value or of which the fair value is disclosed, into a three level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to valuation techniques supported by unobservable inputs. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide reliable pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value hierarchy consists of three levels, depending upon whether fair values were determined based on (unadjusted) quoted prices in an active market (Level 1), valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2) or valuation techniques that incorporate inputs which are unobservable and which have a more than insignificant impact on the fair value of the instrument (Level 3). Financial assets in Level 3 include for example illiquid debt securities, complex derivatives, certain complex loans (for which current market information about similar assets to use as observable, corroborated data for all significant inputs into a valuation model is not available), and asset backed securities for which there is no active market and a wide dispersion in quoted prices.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts - continued

Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs are inputs which are based on the Bank's own assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, developed based on the best information available in the market. Unobservable inputs may include volatility, correlation, spreads to discount rates, default rates and recovery rates, prepayment rates, and certain credit spreads. Transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels are recognised as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Level 1 – (Unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets

Value is determined directly by reference to (unadjusted) quoted prices in an active market that ING Bank can access. Transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 or Level 3 occur when ING Bank establishes that markets are no longer active and therefore (unadjusted) quoted prices no longer provide reliable pricing information.

Level 2 – Valuation technique supported by observable inputs

Value is based on market observables other than (unadjusted) quoted prices. The fair value for financial instruments in this category can be determined by reference to quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, but for which the prices are modified based on other market observable external data or reference to quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active. These prices can be obtained from a third party pricing service. ING analyses how the prices are derived and determines whether the prices are liquid tradable prices or model based consensus prices taking various data as inputs.

If certain inputs in the model are unobservable, the instrument is still classified in this category, provided that the impact of those unobservable inputs on the overall valuation is insignificant. If the combined change in asset value resulting from the shift of the unobservable parameters and the model uncertainty exceeds the threshold, the asset is classified as Level 3.

Level 3 – Valuation technique supported by unobservable inputs

Value is determined using a valuation technique (e.g. a model) for which more than an insignificant part of the inputs in terms of the overall valuation are not market observable. This category also includes financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined by reference to price quotes but for which the market is considered inactive.

Further information on the fair value hierarchy is disclosed in the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts in Note 33 'Fair value of assets and liabilities'.

The fair values of the financial instruments were determined as follows:

Methods applied in determining fair values of financial assets and liabilities (carried at fair value)								
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Financial Assets								
Trading assets	18,827	17,660	115,373	95,629	1,056	1,223	135,256	114,512
Non-trading derivatives		3	2,791	2,244	40	62	2,831	2,309
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	297	502	4,153	4,141	521	456	4,971	5,099
Available-for-sale investments	67,675	76,238	4,959	6,153	501	521	73,135	82,912
	86,799	94,403	127,276	108,167	2,118	2,262	216,193	204,832
Financial liabilities								
Trading liabilities	5,662	6,139	81,942	75,650	1,073	1,378	88,677	83,167
Non-trading derivatives			2,940	3,561	19	24	2,959	3,585
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	1,147	1,348	10,323	10,795	110	123	11,580	12,266
	6,809	7,487	95,205	90,006	1,202	1,525	103,216	99,018

Main changes in fair value hierarchy in the first six months of 2017

In the first six months of 2017, the increase in Level 2 financial assets and liabilities is mainly due to increased (reverse) repurchase balances.

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

In the first six months of 2017 there were no changes in the valuation techniques.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts - continued

Changes in Level 3 Financial assets

	Trading assets		Non-trading derivatives		Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss		Available-for-sale investments		Total	
	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016
	Opening balance	1,223	1,146	62	7	456	338	521	693	2,262
Realised gain/loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the period ¹	-297	226	-22	-7	-16	76	8	200	-327	495
Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income during the period ²								-144		-144
Purchase of assets	535	77		5	156	193	27	68	718	343
Sale of assets	-285	-71		-5		-76	-30	-183	-315	-335
Maturity/settlement	-111	-135					-4	-9	-115	-144
Reclassifications							9	-92	9	-92
Transfers into Level 3	5	21		62				5	5	88
Transfers out of Level 3	-12	-43			-75	-75	-13		-100	-118
Exchange rate differences	-2	3					-15	8	-17	11
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes		-1					-2	-25	-2	-26
Closing balance	1,056	1,223	40	62	521	456	501	521	2,118	2,262

1 Net gains/losses were recorded in income from trading activities in continuing operations herein as 'Valuation results and net trading income' in the statement of profit or loss.

2 Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income is included on the line 'Unrealised revaluations available-for-sale investments and other revaluations'.

In the first six months of 2017, financial assets were transferred out of Level 3 on the basis that the valuation is not significantly impacted by unobservable inputs.

Changes in Level 3 Financial liabilities

	Trading liabilities		Non-trading derivatives		Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss		Total			
	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016		
	Opening balance	1,378	1,239	24	1	123	198	1,525	1,438	
Realised gain/loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the period ¹	-184	277	-5	12	-2	-3	-191	286		
Issue of liabilities	444	53			11		4	444	68	
Early repayment of liabilities	-342	-62			-11		-6	-13	-348	-86
Maturity/settlement	-155	-62					-1		-156	-62
Transfers into Level 3	19	16			11				19	27
Transfers out of Level 3	-85	-86					-4	-63	-89	-149
Exchange rate differences	-2	6							-2	6
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes		-3								-3
Closing balance	1,073	1,378	19	24	110	123	1,202	1,525		

1 Net gains/losses were recorded in income from trading activities in continuing operations included herein as 'Valuation results and net trading income' in the statement of profit or loss.

In the first six months of 2017, financial liabilities were transferred out of Level 3 mainly due to the valuation not being significantly impacted by unobservable inputs.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts - continued

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the period (Level 3)

	Held at balance sheet date		Derecognised during the period			Total	
	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	6 month period ended 30 June 2017	year ended 31 December 2016	
Financial assets							
Trading assets	-297	226			-297	226	
Non-trading derivatives	-22	-7			-22	-7	
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-16	76			-16	76	
Available-for-sale investments		-3	8	203	8	200	
	-335	292	8	203	-327	495	
Financial liabilities							
Trading liabilities	-184	277			-184	277	
Non-trading derivatives	-5	12			-5	12	
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-2	-3			-2	-3	
	-191	286	-	-	-191	286	

Recognition of unrealised gains and losses in Level 3

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss relating to unrealised gains and losses during the period that relates to Level 3 assets and liabilities are included in the statement of profit or loss as follows:

- Results on trading assets and trading liabilities are included in Other income - Valuation results and net trading income;
- Non-trading derivatives are included in Other income - Valuation results and net trading income; and
- Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are included in Other income - Valuation results and net trading income - Valuation results on assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (excluding trading).

Unrealised gains and losses that relate to Available-for-sale investments recognised in Other comprehensive income are included in the Revaluation reserve - Available for sale reserve and other.

Level 3 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017 of EUR 216 billion includes an amount of EUR 2.1 billion (1.0%) which is classified as Level 3 (31 December 2016: EUR 2.3 billion, being 1.1%). Changes in Level 3 from 31 December 2016 to 30 June 2017 are disclosed above in the table 'Changes in Level 3 Financial assets'.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017 of EUR 103 billion includes an amount of EUR 1.2 billion (1.2%) which is classified as Level 3 (31 December 2016: EUR 1.5 billion, being 1.5%). Changes in Level 3 from 31 December 2016 to 30 June 2017 are disclosed above in the table 'Changes in Level 3 Financial liabilities'.

Of the total amount of financial assets classified as Level 3 as at 30 June 2017 of EUR 2.1 billion (31 December 2016: EUR 2.3 billion), an amount of EUR 0.9 billion (43%) (31 December 2016: EUR 1.0 billion, being 45%) is based on unadjusted quoted prices in inactive markets. As ING does not generally adjust quoted prices using its own inputs, there is no significant sensitivity to ING's own unobservable inputs.

Furthermore, Level 3 financial assets includes approximately EUR 0.5 billion (31 December 2016: EUR 0.5 billion) which relates to financial assets that are part of structures that are designed to be fully neutral in terms of market risk. Such structures include various financial assets and liabilities for which the overall sensitivity to market risk is insignificant. Whereas the fair value of individual components of these structures may be determined using different techniques and the fair value of each of the components of these structures may be sensitive to unobservable inputs, the overall sensitivity is by design not significant.

The remaining EUR 0.7 billion (31 December 2016: EUR 0.8 billion) of the fair value classified in Level 3 financial assets is established using valuation techniques that incorporates certain inputs that are unobservable. This relates mainly to assets that are classified as Available-for-sale investments, for which changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the line 'Unrealised revaluations available-for-sale investments and other revaluations' and do not directly impact profit or loss.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts - continued

Of the total amount of financial liabilities classified as Level 3 as at 30 June 2017 of EUR 1.2 billion (31 December 2016: EUR 1.5 billion), an amount of EUR 0.7 billion (61%) (31 December 2016: EUR 0.9 billion, being 59%) is based on unadjusted quoted prices in inactive markets. As ING does not generally adjust quoted prices using its own inputs, there is no significant sensitivity to ING's own unobservable inputs.

Furthermore, Level 3 financial liabilities includes approximately EUR 0.1 billion (31 December 2016: EUR 0.1 billion) which relates to financial liabilities that are part of structures that are designed to be fully neutral in terms of market risk. As explained above, the fair value of each of the components of these structures may be sensitive to unobservable inputs, but the overall sensitivity is by design not significant.

The remaining EUR 0.4 billion (31 December 2016: EUR 0.5 billion) of the fair value classified in Level 3 financial liabilities is established using valuation techniques that incorporates certain inputs that are unobservable.

The table below provides a summary of the valuation techniques, key unobservable inputs and the lower and upper range of such unobservable inputs, by type of Level 3 asset/liability. The lower and upper range mentioned in the overview represent the lowest and highest variance of the respective valuation input as actually used in the valuation of the different financial instruments. Amounts and percentages stated are unweighted. The range can vary from period to period subject to market movements and change in Level 3 position. Lower and upper bounds reflect the variability of Level 3 positions and their underlying valuation inputs in the portfolio, but do not adequately reflect their level of valuation uncertainty. For valuation uncertainty assessment, reference is made to section 'Sensitivity analysis of unobservable inputs (Level 3)' below.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts - continued

Valuation techniques and range of unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	Assets		Liabilities		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Lower range		Upper range	
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016			30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
At fair value through profit or loss										
Debt securities	329	180			Price based	Price (%)	0%	0%	125%	122%
					Net asset value	Price (%)	0%	10%	0%	19%
Equity securities	2	4			Price based	Price (%)	1%	0%	8%	0%
Loans and advances	233	326	1	3	Price based	Price (%)	60%	60%	79%	101%
					Present value techniques	Credit spread (bps)	130	130	130	150
Structured notes	1	6	118	125	Price based	Price (%)	52%	52%	117%	111%
					Net asset value	Price (%)	n.a	19%	n.a	19%
					Option pricing model	Equity volatility (%)	15%	16%	28%	34%
						Equity/Equity correlation	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8
						Equity/FX correlation	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
						Dividend yield (%)	1%	1%	4%	5%
						Interest rate volatility (%)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
					Present value techniques	Implied correlation	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Derivatives										
- Rates	554	486	486	457	Option pricing model	Interest rate volatility (bps)	26	22	300	300
						Interest rate correlation	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
						IR/INF correlation	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
					Present value techniques	Reset spread (%)	2%	2%	2%	2%
						Prepayment rate (%)	5%	5%	10%	10%
						Inflation rate (%)	3%	2%	4%	4%
- FX	367	642	367	688	Present value techniques	Inflation rate (%)	3%	2%	3%	3%
- Credit	21	33	42	43	Present value techniques	Credit spread (bps)	3	0	347	1,596
						Implied correlation	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
						Jump rate (%)	12%	12%	12%	12%
					Price based	Price (%)	n.a	99%	n.a	99%
- Equity	108	64	188	208	Option pricing model	Equity volatility (%)	6%	0%	140%	140%
						Equity/Equity correlation	-0.5	-0.1	1.0	1.0
						Equity/FX correlation	-0.9	-0.9	0.8	0.6
						Dividend yield (%)	0	0%	24%	13%
- Other	3			1	Option pricing model	Commodity volatility (%)	11%	13%	43%	55%
						Com/Com correlation	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.9
						Com/FX correlation	-0.9	-0.5	0.8	0.0
Available for sale										
- Debt	38	55			Price based	Price (%)	65%	0%	97%	99%
					Present value techniques	Credit spread (bps)	339	339	400	400
						Weighted average life (yr)	1.5	1.6	3.1	3.2
- Equity	462	466			Discounted cash flow	Financial Statements	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
					Multiplier method	Observable market factors	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
					Comparable transactions		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	2,118	2,262	1,202	1,525						

Further information on equity securities, credit spreads, volatility, correlation and interest rates is disclosed in the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts in Note 33 'Fair value of assets and liabilities'.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts - continued

Sensitivity analysis of unobservable inputs (Level 3)

Where the fair value of a financial instrument is determined using inputs which are unobservable and which have a more than insignificant impact on the fair value of the instrument the actual value of those inputs at the balance date may be drawn from a range of reasonably possible alternatives. In line with market practice the upper and lower bounds of the range of alternative input values reflect a 90% level of valuation certainty. The actual levels chosen for the unobservable inputs in preparing the financial statements are consistent with the valuation methodology used for fair valued financial instruments.

If ING had used input values from the upper and lower bound of this range of reasonable possible alternative input values when valuing these instruments as of 30 June 2017, then the impact would have been higher or lower as indicated below. The purpose of this disclosure is to present the possible impact of a change of unobservable inputs in the fair value of financial instruments where unobservable inputs are significant to the valuation.

As ING has chosen to apply a 90% confidence level already for its IFRS valuation of fair valued financial instruments as of end of 2014, the downward valuation uncertainty has become immaterial, whereas the potential upward valuation uncertainty, reflecting a potential profit, has increased.

For more detail on the valuation of fair valued instruments, refer to the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts, section 'Risk Management – Market risk', paragraph Fair values of financial assets and liabilities.

Valuation uncertainty in practice is measured and managed per exposure to individual valuation inputs (i.e. risk factors) at portfolio level across different product categories. Where the disclosure looks at individual Level 3 inputs the actual valuation adjustments may also reflect the benefits of portfolio offsets.

Because of the approach taken, the valuation uncertainty in the table below is broken down by related risk class rather than by product.

In reality some valuation inputs are interrelated and it would be unlikely that all unobservable inputs would ever be simultaneously at the limits of their respective ranges of reasonably possible alternatives. Therefore it can be assumed that the estimates in the table below show a greater fair value uncertainty than the realistic position at period end.

Also, this disclosure does not attempt to indicate or predict future fair value movement. The numbers in isolation give limited information as in most cases these Level 3 assets and liabilities should be seen in combination with other instruments (for example as a hedge) that are classified as Level 2.

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 instruments

	Positive fair value movements from using reasonable possible alternatives		Negative fair value movements from using reasonable possible alternatives	
	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Fair value through profit or loss				
Equity (equity derivatives, structured notes)	49	96		
Interest rates (Rates derivatives, FX derivatives)	69	80		
Credit (Debt securities, Loans, structured notes, credit derivatives)	27	33		
Available-for-sale				
Equity	10	8	16	14
Debt	2	2		
	157	219	16	14

19 Companies and business acquired and divested

Acquisitions

There were no material acquisitions in the first six months of 2017 and 2016.

Divestments

Divestments in the first six months of 2017

There were no material divestments of consolidated companies, in the first six months of 2017 and 2016.

Additional notes to the Condensed consolidated interim accounts - continued

20 Related parties

In the normal course of business, ING Bank enters into various transactions with related parties. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Related parties of ING Bank include, among others, its subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates, key management personnel and various defined benefit and contribution plans. Transactions between related parties include rendering or receiving of services, leases, transfers under finance arrangements and provisions of guarantees or collateral.

In the first 6 months of 2017 deposits and loans by ING Group N.V. increased from EUR 15 bln to EUR 19 bln, mainly due to Tier2 instruments and debt securities issued by ING Group N.V. that have been on lent to ING Bank N.V.

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note 45 'Related parties' in the 2016 ING Bank Consolidated annual accounts.

21 Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events

Other information

Review report

To: The Shareholder, the Supervisory Board and the Management Board of ING Bank N.V.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial information as at 30 June 2017 of ING Bank N.V., Amsterdam (the 'Company'), which comprises the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the period of six-months ended 30 June 2017, and the notes. The Management Board of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed consolidated interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as adopted by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope

We conducted our review in accordance with Dutch law including standard 2410, 'Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity'. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial information as at 30 June 2017 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as adopted by the European Union.

Amstelveen, 1 August 2017

KPMG Accountants N.V.

M.A. Hogeboom RA

Important legal information

ING Bank's annual accounts are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('IFRS-EU').

In preparing the financial information in this document, except as described otherwise, the same accounting principles are applied as in the 2016 ING Bank consolidated annual accounts.

All figures in this document are unaudited. Small differences are possible in the tables due to rounding.

Projects may be subject to regulatory approvals. Certain of the statements contained herein are not historical facts, including, without limitation, certain statements made of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to a number of factors, including, without limitation: (1) changes in general economic conditions, in particular economic conditions in ING's core markets, (2) changes in performance of financial markets, including developing markets, (3) potential consequences of European Union countries leaving the European Union or a break-up of the euro, (4) changes in the availability of, and costs associated with, sources of liquidity such as interbank funding, as well as conditions in the credit and capital markets generally, including changes in borrower and counterparty creditworthiness, (5) changes affecting interest rate levels, (6) changes affecting currency exchange rates, (7) changes in investor and customer

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