



**ING Bank N.V.**

*(Incorporated in The Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)*

## **Supplement to the Registration Document dated 30 March 2018**

This Supplement (the "Supplement") is prepared as a supplement to, and must be read in conjunction with, the Registration Document dated 30 March 2018 as supplemented by the supplements dated 11 May 2018, 22 June 2018, 3 August 2018, 7 September 2018, 13 September 2018, 5 November 2018 and 31 December 2018 issued by ING Bank N.V. (the "Registration Document"). This Supplement, together with the Registration Document, constitutes a registration document for the purposes of Article 5 of Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended, to the extent that such amendments have been implemented in the relevant Member State of the European Economic Area (the "Prospectus Directive"). Terms used but not defined in this Supplement have the meanings ascribed to them in the Registration Document. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference into the Registration Document by this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Registration Document, the statements in (a) above will prevail. ING Bank N.V. accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of ING Bank N.V. (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

## INTRODUCTION

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with the Registration Document and this Supplement and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by ING Bank N.V.

Neither the delivery of this Supplement nor the Registration Document shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained in such Registration Document and herein concerning ING Bank N.V. is correct at any time subsequent to 31 December 2018 (in the case of the Registration Document) or the date hereof (in the case of this Supplement).

So long as the Registration Document and this Supplement are valid as described in Article 9 of the Prospectus Directive, copies of this Supplement and the Registration Document, together with the other documents listed in the “General Information – Documents Available for Inspection or Collection” section of the Registration Document and the information incorporated by reference in the Registration Document by this Supplement, will be available free of charge from ING Bank N.V. and the specified office of the Paying Agents. Requests for such documents should be directed to ING Bank N.V. at Foppingadreef 7, 1102 BD Amsterdam, The Netherlands. In addition, this Supplement, the Registration Document and the documents which are incorporated by reference in the Registration Document will be made available on the website of ING (<https://www.ing.com/Investor-relations/Fixed-income-information/Debt-securities-ING-Bank-N.V./Senior-bonds.htm> (for this Supplement and the Registration Document), <https://www.ing.com/Investor-relations/Annual-Reports.htm> (for the annual reports), <https://www.ing.com/Investor-relations/Results-Interim-Accounts/Quarterly-Results.htm> (for the Quarterly Press Releases), <https://www.ing.com/Newsroom/All-news/Press-releases.htm> (for the press releases) and <https://www.ing.com/About-us/Corporate-Governance/Legal-structure-and-Regulators/Articles-of-Association.htm> (for the Articles of Association)).

The distribution of the Registration Document and this Supplement may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. Persons into whose possession the Registration Document and/or this Supplement come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

On 6 February 2019, ING Groep N.V. published a press release entitled “ING posts 2018 net result of €4,703 million; 4Q18 net result of €1,273 million” (the “Q4 Press Release”). The Q4 Press Release contains, among other things, the consolidated unaudited results of ING Groep N.V. as at, and for the three month period and the twelve month period ended, 31 December 2018. For information about recent developments in the banking business of ING Group, which is conducted substantially through ING Bank N.V. and its consolidated group, during this period, see the Q4 Press Release. A copy of the Q4 Press Release has been filed with the AFM and, by virtue of this Supplement, is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, the Registration Document.

Please note, however, that the consolidated operations of ING Bank N.V., while materially the same, are not identical with the reported financial and statistical information on a segment basis for the banking business of ING Group as described in the Q4 Press Release, because the financial and statistical information reported by ING Group also contains certain financial items incurred solely at the level of ING Group (on a standalone basis) which are therefore not included in the consolidated operations of the Issuer (being a wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Group). Despite the incorporation by reference of one or more press releases published by it, ING Group is not responsible for the preparation of the Registration Document.

## MODIFICATIONS TO THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

1. *The following new item (l) shall be inserted in the section entitled “Documents Incorporated by Reference” on page 5 of the Registration Document:*

“(l) the press release published by ING Group on 6 February 2019 entitled “ING posts 2018 net result of €4,703 million; 4Q18 net result of €1,273 million” (the “Q4 Press Release” and, together with the Q1 Press Release, the Q2 Press Release and the Q3 Press Release, the “Quarterly Press Releases”). The Q4 Press Release contains, among other things, the consolidated unaudited interim results of the Issuer as at, and for the three month period and the twelve month period ended, 31 December 2018.”.

2. *The section entitled “General Information – Significant or Material Adverse Change” on page 99 of the Registration Document shall be deleted and restated as follows:*

### **“Significant or Material Adverse Change**

At the date hereof, there has been no significant change in the financial position of ING Bank N.V. and its consolidated subsidiaries since 31 December 2018.

At the date hereof, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of ING Bank N.V. since 31 December 2017.”.

3. *The paragraph entitled “VEB Fortis claim” of the section entitled “General Information – Litigation” beginning on page 99 of the Registration Document shall be deleted and restated as follows:*

**“VEB Fortis claim:** In January 2011, the Dutch Association of Stockholders (*Vereniging van Effectenbezitters*, “VEB”) issued a writ alleging that investors were misled by the prospectus that was issued with respect to the September 2007 rights issue of Fortis N.V. (now Ageas N.V.) against Ageas N.V., the underwriters of such rights issue, including ING Bank, and former directors of Fortis N.V. According to the VEB the prospectus shows substantive incorrect and misleading information. The VEB stated that the impact and the risks of the sub-prime crisis for Fortis and Fortis’ liquidity position were reflected incorrectly in the prospectus. The VEB requested a declaratory decision stating that the summoned parties acted wrongfully and are therefore responsible for the damages suffered by the investors in Fortis. In March 2016, Ageas, VEB and certain other claimants announced that the claim in relation to Fortis had been settled. Ageas agreed to pay EUR 1.2 billion to investors as compensation. On 13 July 2018, the Court of Appeal declared the settlement agreement binding. The settlement also included a third-party release clause, releasing ING and the other underwriting banks from the claims made by VEB on behalf of investors in this matter”.

4. *The paragraph entitled “Interest rate derivatives claims” of the section entitled “General Information – Litigation” beginning on page 99 of the Registration Document shall be deleted and restated as follows:*

**“Interest rate derivatives claims:** ING is involved in several legal proceedings in the Netherlands with respect to interest rate derivatives that were sold to clients in connection with floating interest rate loans in order to hedge the interest rate risk of the loans. These proceedings are based on several legal grounds, depending on the facts and circumstances of each specific case, inter alia alleged breach of duty of care, insufficient information provided to the clients on the product and its risks and other elements related to the interest rate derivatives that were sold to clients. In some cases, the court has ruled in favour of the claimants and awarded damages, annulled the interest rate derivative or ordered repayment of certain amounts to the claimants. The total amounts that need to be repaid or compensated in some cases still need to be determined. ING may decide to appeal against adverse rulings. Although the outcome of the pending litigation and similar cases

that may be brought in the future is uncertain, it is possible that the courts may ultimately rule in favour of the claimants in some or all of such cases. Where appropriate a provision has been taken. The aggregate financial impact of the current and future litigation could become material.

As requested by the AFM, ING has reviewed a significant part of the files of clients who bought interest rate derivatives. In December 2015, the AFM concluded that Dutch banks may have to re-assess certain client files, potentially including certain derivative contracts that were terminated prior to April 2014 or other client files. As advised by the AFM, the Minister of Finance appointed a Committee of independent experts (the "Committee") which has established a uniform recovery framework for Dutch SME clients with interest rate derivatives. ING has adopted this recovery framework and has reassessed individual files against this framework. ING has taken an additional provision for the financial consequences of the recovery framework. In 2017, ING has informed the majority of the relevant clients whether they are in scope of the recovery framework, and thus eligible for compensation, or not. Because implementation by ING of the uniform recovery framework encountered delay, ING has previously offered advance payments to customers out of the existing provision. As of December 2018, all customers in scope of the uniform recovery framework have received an offer of compensation from ING."

*5. The paragraph entitled "Criminal proceedings regarding cash company financing" of the section entitled "General Information – Litigation" beginning on page 99 of the Registration Document shall be deleted and restated as follows:*

**"Criminal proceedings regarding cash company financing:** In June 2017, a Belgian criminal Court ruled that ING Luxembourg assisted third parties in 2000 to commit a tax fraud in the context of the purchase of the shares of a cash company. The Court convicted ING Luxembourg, among others, and ordered ING to pay a penal fine of EUR 120,000 (suspended for half of the total amount). The court also ordered ING Luxembourg jointly and severally with other parties, to pay EUR 31.48 million (together with any interest payable under applicable law) to the bankruptcy trustee of the cash company. In July 2017, ING Luxembourg filed an appeal against this judgment. A settlement with all the civil parties involved was reached in mid-2018. However, this settlement does not apply to the criminal conviction of ING Luxembourg, for which ING's appeal remains pending. In a separate proceeding the Belgian authorities were also investigating ING Luxembourg for allegedly assisting third parties in 2001 to commit tax fraud in the context of the purchase of the shares of a different cash company. In December 2018, the Court has agreed upon a global (civil and criminal) settlement of any claims in connection with this separate proceeding, which settlement is binding."

*6. The paragraph entitled "Mortgage expenses claims" of the section entitled "General Information – Litigation" beginning on page 99 of the Registration Document shall be deleted and restated as follows:*

**"Mortgage expenses claims:** ING Spain has received claims and is involved in procedures with customers regarding reimbursement of expenses associated with the formalisation of mortgages. In most court proceedings in first instance the expense clause of the relevant mortgage contract has been declared null and ING Spain has been ordered to reimburse all or part of the applicable expenses. The courts in first instance have applied in their rulings different criteria regarding the reimbursement of expenses. ING Spain has filed an appeal against a number of these court decisions. ING Spain has also been included, together with other Spanish banks, in a class action filed by a customer association. The outcome of the pending litigation and similar cases that may be brought in the future is uncertain. A provision has been taken. However, the aggregate financial impact of the current and future litigation could change. In February 2018, the Spanish Supreme Court ruled that Stamp Duty (*Impuesto de Actos Jurídicos Documentados*) expenses are

chargeable to the customer, while in October 2018 it ruled that Stamp Duty is chargeable to the banks. In November 2018, the Spanish Supreme Court clarified the issue regarding Stamp Duty by stating that this tax should be borne by the customer. As for the remaining types of the expenses, in January 2019, the Spanish Supreme Court issued several decisions that stated that the client and the bank each have to bear half of the notary and management company costs and that registry costs have to be borne in full by the bank. Allocation of valuation costs between the bank and the customer were not addressed by the Spanish Supreme Court decisions and remain uncertain.”.

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