

MiFID II product governance / Retail investors, professional investors and ECPs target market – Solely for the purposes of the manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Certificates has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Certificates is eligible counterparties, professional clients and retail clients, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); and (ii) all channels for distribution to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate; and (iii) the following channels for distribution of the Certificates to retail clients are appropriate - investment advice, portfolio management, non-advised sales and pure execution services - subject to the distributor’s suitability and appropriateness obligations under MiFID II, as applicable. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Certificates (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer’s target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Certificates (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer’s target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels, subject to the distributor’s suitability and appropriateness obligations under MiFID II, as applicable.

Final Terms dated 15 February 2018

ING Bank N.V.
Issue of 2,000,000
Long Index Best Sprinters
under the
Certificates Programme

Any person making or intending to make an offer of the Certificates may only do so:

- (i) in that Public Offer Jurisdiction mentioned in the Paragraph Distribution of Part B below, provided such person is of a kind specified in that paragraph; or
- (ii) otherwise in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or to supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer.

Neither the Issuer nor any Dealer has authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Certificates in any other circumstances.

PART A – CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the conditions set forth in the General Certificate Conditions and the relevant Product Conditions contained in this Base Prospectus dated 15 June 2017 as supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”) which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended, to the extent that such amendments have been implemented in the relevant Member State of the European Economic Area, (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). This document constitutes the Final Terms applicable to the issue of Certificates described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive (as implemented by the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) and its implementing regulations) and must be read in conjunction with such Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Certificates is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from ING Bank N.V. at Foppingadreef 7, 1102 BD Amsterdam, The Netherlands (E-mail: info@sprinters.nl) .

Prospective investors should carefully consider the section “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

1	(a) Series number of the Certificates:	46166
	(b) Whether or not the Certificates are to be consolidated and form a single series with the Certificates of an existing series:	Not Applicable
2	(a) The type of Certificates which may be Index Certificates, Share Certificates, Currency Certificates, Commodity Certificates, Fund Certificates, Government Bond Certificates or Index Futures Certificates:	Index Certificates
	(b) Whether such Certificates are Best Certificates, Limited Certificates, Open Ended Certificates or Fixed Leverage.	Best Certificates
	(c) Whether such Certificates are Long Certificates or Short Certificates:	Long Certificates
3	Number of Certificates being issued:	2,000,000
4	Issue Price per Certificate:	EUR 1.17
5	Trade Date:	16 February 2018
6	Issue Date:	20 February 2018
7	"as-if-and-when-issued" trading:	Three Business Days preceding the Issue Date
8	Current Financing Level on the Trade Date:	EUR 516.67
9	Current Spread on the Trade Date:	2 %
10	Maximum Spread:	3.5 %
11	Current Stop Loss Premium Rate on the Trade Date:	Not Applicable
12	Maximum Premium:	Not Applicable
13	Minimum Premium:	Not Applicable
14	Stop Loss Price on the Trade Date:	Current Financing Level
15	Stop Loss Price Rounding:	Not Applicable
16	Entitlement:	0.1
17	Financing Level Currency:	EUR
18	Settlement Currency:	EUR
19	Exercise Time:	12:00 AM Central European Time
20	Cash Settlement Amount:	As specified in the Index Certificate Conditions
21	Final Valuation Date:	Not Applicable

22	Valuation Date(s):	Annually, commencing on the date one year after the Issue Date.
23	Applicable Business Day Centre(s) for the purposes of the definition of "Business Day"	Amsterdam
ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC PRODUCT RELATED PROVISIONS:		
24	Index Certificate Provisions	Applicable
	(i) Details of the Index:	AEX Index (Bloomberg code: AEX <Index>)
	(ii) Exchange:	As specified in the Index Certificate Conditions
	(iii) Notional Dividend Period:	As specified in the Index Certificate Conditions
25	Share Certificate Provisions	Not Applicable
26	Currency Certificate Provisions	Not Applicable
27	Commodity Certificate Provisions	Not Applicable
28	Fund Certificate Provisions	Not Applicable
29	Government Bond Certificate Provisions	Not Applicable
30	Index Futures Certificate Provisions	Not Applicable

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:

Duly authorised

By:

Duly authorised

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1 LISTING

(i) Listing:	NYSE Euronext in Amsterdam
(ii) Admission to trading:	Application is expected to be made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Certificates to be admitted to trading on NYSE Euronext in Amsterdam with effect from 16 Feb 2018
(iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading:	250 EUR

2 RATINGS

Ratings:	The Certificates to be issued will not be rated
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3 INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

Save for any fees payable to the Dealers, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Certificates has an interest material to the offer. The Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

4 REASONS FOR THE OFFER, ESTIMATED NET PROCEEDS AND TOTAL EXPENSES

(i) Reasons for the offer	See “Use of Proceeds” wording in Base Prospectus
(ii) Estimated total expenses	The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for any expenses and/or taxes to be charged to any purchaser of the Certificates

5 INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNDERLYING

The return on the Certificates is linked to the performance of the underlying Index. The levels of the Index may go down as well as up throughout the life of the Certificates. Fluctuations in the levels of the Index will affect the value of the Certificates.

Information and details of the past and further performance of the Index and its volatility can be obtained from Bloomberg (Bloomberg code: AEX <Index>).

6 PERFORMANCE OF RATE OF EXCHANGE

If the underlying of the Certificate is denominated and/or quoted in another currency than the Settlement Currency of the Certificate, the Certificate is exposed to the currency exchange rate risk of the currency of the underlying and the Settlement Currency. Information about past and further performance of such currency can be obtained from the website <http://www.bloomberg.com/markets/currencies/>, or any successor website.

7 POST-ISSUANCE INFORMATION

Post-issuance information will be made available on the website of the Issuer www.ingsprinters.nl, or any

successor website. There is no assurance that the Issuer will continue to provide such information for the life of the Certificates.

8 OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

(i) ISIN Code:	NL0012473375
(ii) Common Code:	165648382
(iii) Other relevant code:	Not Applicable
(iv) Name of the Principal Certificate Agent:	ING Bank N.V.

9 DISTRIBUTION

(i) Details of any clearing system other than Euroclear Netherlands:	Euroclear Netherlands
(a) details of the appropriate clearing code/number:	Not Applicable
(b) further details regarding the form of Certificates	Not Applicable
(ii) Non-exempt offer:	An offer of Certificates may be made by the Issuer other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive in The Netherlands (the “ Public Offer Jurisdiction ”).
(iii) Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors:	Not Applicable

10 GENERAL

Conditions to which the offer is subject:	There is no subscription period and the offer of Certificates is not subject to any conditions imposed by the Issuer.
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ISSUE SPECIFIC SUMMARY OF THE CERTIFICATES

Summaries are made up of disclosure requirements known as “Elements”. These elements are numbered in Sections A to E (A.1 to E.7). This summary contains all the Elements required to be included in a summary for the Certificates and the Issuer. Because some Elements are not required to be addressed, there may be gaps in the numbering sequence of the Elements. Even though an Element may be required to be inserted in a summary because of the nature of the Certificates and the Issuer, it is possible that no relevant information can be given regarding the Element. In this case, a short description of the Element should be included in the summary with the mention of “Not Applicable”.

Section A - Introduction and warnings

Element			
A.1	<p>This summary must be read as an introduction to the Base Prospectus. Any decision to invest in the Certificates should be based on a consideration of the Base Prospectus as a whole, including any documents incorporated by reference. Where a claim relating to the information contained in this Base Prospectus is brought before a court, the plaintiff may, under the national legislation of Member States of the European Economic Area where the claim is brought, be required to bear the costs of translating the Base Prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated. Civil liability attaches only to those persons who have tabled the summary, including any translation thereof, but only if the summary is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of this Base Prospectus or it does not provide, when read together with the other parts of this Base Prospectus, key information in order to aid investors when considering whether to invest in the Certificates.</p>		
A.2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Consent by the Issuer to the use of the Base Prospectus for subsequent resale or final placement by financial intermediaries during the offer period indicated and the conditions attached to such consent.</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Any financial intermediary is entitled, within the limitations of the selling restrictions applicable pursuant to this Base Prospectus, to use this Base Prospectus (as supplemented as the relevant time, if applicable) during the term of validity of this Base Prospectus for purposes of a public offer of Certificates in The Netherlands. (each such financial intermediary, an “Authorised Offeror”).</p> <p>The Base Prospectus may only be delivered to potential investors together with all supplements published before such delivery. Any supplement to the Base Prospectus is available for viewing in electronic form on the Issuer's website (www.ingmarkets.com).</p> <p>When using the Base Prospectus, each relevant Authorised Offeror must ensure that it complies with all applicable laws and regulations in force in the respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>In the event of an offer being made by an Authorised Offeror, the Authorised Offeror shall provide information to investors on the terms and conditions of the Certificates at the time of that offer.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Consent by the Issuer to the use of the Base Prospectus for subsequent resale or final placement by financial intermediaries during the offer period indicated and the conditions attached to such consent.</p>	<p>Any financial intermediary is entitled, within the limitations of the selling restrictions applicable pursuant to this Base Prospectus, to use this Base Prospectus (as supplemented as the relevant time, if applicable) during the term of validity of this Base Prospectus for purposes of a public offer of Certificates in The Netherlands. (each such financial intermediary, an “Authorised Offeror”).</p> <p>The Base Prospectus may only be delivered to potential investors together with all supplements published before such delivery. Any supplement to the Base Prospectus is available for viewing in electronic form on the Issuer's website (www.ingmarkets.com).</p> <p>When using the Base Prospectus, each relevant Authorised Offeror must ensure that it complies with all applicable laws and regulations in force in the respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>In the event of an offer being made by an Authorised Offeror, the Authorised Offeror shall provide information to investors on the terms and conditions of the Certificates at the time of that offer.</p>
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Section B - Issuer

Element	Title	
B.1	Legal and commercial name of the Issuer	ING Bank N.V. (the " Issuer ")
B.2	The domicile and legal form of the Issuer, the legislation under which the Issuer operates and its country of incorporation	The Issuer is a public limited company (<i>naamloze vennootschap</i>) incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands on 12 November 1927, with its corporate seat (<i>statutaire zetel</i>) in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
B.4b	A description of any known trends affecting the Issuer and the industries in which it operates	<p>The results of operations of the Issuer are affected by demographics and by a variety of market conditions, including economic cycles, banking industry cycles and fluctuations in stock markets, interest and foreign exchange rates, political developments and client behaviour changes.</p> <p><i>Macroeconomic developments in 2016</i></p> <p><i>Global economic developments</i></p> <p>Similar to 2015, 2016 was not a strong year for the global economy. Growth in the U.S. regained momentum, but the recovery in the Eurozone was not able to shift into higher gear and the Chinese economy continued to slow. However, although uncertainty about the global economic outlook and (geo)political uncertainty led to flares of financial market volatility, the global economy held up relatively well. Concerns about the global economy started in the first quarter, with disappointing data on the Chinese economy and a decline in oil prices. The world's main stock market indices fell 10 to 15 per cent. below 2015 year-end levels and corporate credit risk rose to levels not seen during the previous two-and-a-half years. Currencies of a number of important emerging economies came under downward pressure. Worries eventually faded, and stock markets and oil prices recovered, as the U.S. Federal Reserve signalled it would be cautious and take the state of the global economy into account when raising interest rates, and the Chinese authorities implemented measures to support the economy.</p> <p><i>Brexit</i></p> <p>In late June 2016, financial market volatility increased as the UK surprised markets by deciding to leave the EU ("Brexit"). While Sterling depreciated to record lows against the U.S. dollar and the Bank of England loosened monetary policy as a precaution, the immediate economic impact appears relatively limited. Still, there is long-term uncertainty, as the actual Brexit probably will not take place until 2019 at the earliest. It is still unclear what the relationship between the UK and the EU will be after Brexit.</p> <p><i>Eurozone developments</i></p> <p>Persistent low growth and declining inflation led the European Central Bank ("ECB") to further loosen monetary policy in 2016. This triggered spectacular falls in market interest rates. Also because of Brexit fears, yields on German government bonds with a remaining maturity of 10 years became</p>

negative. While similar bonds issued by other Eurozone governments still carried positive yields, they were at historic low levels as well and often negative for shorter maturities. However, in the second half of the year, expectations about a more expansionary fiscal policy in the U.S. following the presidential election victory of Donald Trump, an interest rate increase by the U.S. Federal Reserve, and an increase in oil prices, pushed up capital market interest rates again. ECB policies also resulted in a further decline in the cost of borrowing for Eurozone households and businesses and contributed to a modest increase in credit demand. Marked differences between countries remain, with credit growth generally more positive in northern European countries, while low or negative in southern ones.

Low-interest-rate environment

Persistent low interest rates will, over time, put banks' net interest income under pressure. On mortgages for instance, the Issuer could be confronted with higher than expected prepayment rates as the difference between rates on existing mortgages and the prevailing market rate lead customers to refinance. On savings, net interest income may decrease as savings rates approach zero and options to further reduce client rates on savings deposits diminish. The Issuer actively manages its interest-rate risk exposure and successfully maintained the net interest margin on its core lending in 2016. To address the challenge of interest-income erosion, containing costs remains an important goal. The Issuer is also putting more emphasis on generating fee-based income and is reassessing its product characteristics.

Progress on relevant regulatory initiatives

The Single Supervisory Mechanism ("SSM"), the system of banking supervision for Europe, was in effect for the second full year in 2016. In this second year, the daily interactions on supervision between the ECB, national competent authorities like the Dutch Central Bank in The Netherlands and banks were streamlined further.

The ECB in particular took important steps to communicate its expectations to the banking sector and public at large. For example, the ECB provided detailed information about its annual Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process and its findings based on its sector-wide thematic review on risk governance and appetite. Such transparency helps support the banking union in coming together, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the ECB's supervision.

The Issuer remains a supporter of the SSM. With its strong European footprint, the Issuer has a clear interest in the proper functioning of European financial markets and in a harmonised approach to European banking supervision. The Issuer believes that this will contribute to a more efficient use of capital across Europe. As banks' customers are more able to realise their ambitions, the European economy's growth prospects will benefit. Harmonisation will also help the Issuer accelerate its Think Forward strategy to create one digital banking platform across borders.

The Issuer expects benefits from harmonised supervision to materialise over the coming years with converging supervisory practices, stress testing, streamlined reporting, and the cross-border flow of capital and liquidity.

Alongside the SSM, the Single Resolution Mechanism (“SRM”) came into force on 1 January 2016. It aims to ensure an orderly resolution process for failing banks. With SSM and SRM, two of the three pillars of the Banking Union have been established.

The last remaining pillar, mutualisation of deposit guarantee schemes, is progressing at a much slower pace than the first two pillars. Lack of a common European deposit guarantee scheme leaves the eurozone potentially vulnerable to interdependence between banks and governments, despite the existence of the SSM and SRM.

The second EU Directive on Payment Services (“PSDII”) was adopted in October 2015 and will be implemented in the coming years. It will create an EU-wide single market for payment initiation services and account information services. Its main objective is to promote innovation and competition in the EU payments market. The Issuer welcomes this development and sees the PSDII as an opportunity to develop new and innovative ways of serving the Issuer’s customers. At the same time, the Issuer finds it important regulators take into account the changing competitive landscape and support financial services providers who embrace innovation and new ways of doing business and should ensure they can compete on a level playing field with newcomers.

In November 2016, the EC launched the review of the existing Capital Requirements Regulation and Directive, and Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive regulation. These draft EC proposals are subject to approval by the European Parliament and Council. They consist of important new regulatory requirements for banks, including the Net Stable Funding Ratio, the leverage ratio, review of the trading book and counterparty credit risk. The proposal also includes changes to transpose the Financial Stability Board’s Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity term sheet into EU law and introduces a harmonised approach for creditor hierarchy in Europe.

Regulatory costs and uncertainty

ING’s regulatory costs increased 36.3 per cent. in 2016. One main reason were costs for the new Dutch deposit guarantee scheme (EUR 129 million in 2016 compared with zero in 2015). A new European rule says that banks must pay into these deposit guarantee schemes on a regular basis and not just after a bank failure.

Bank taxes were also a major reason for higher costs in 2016. This taxes a part of the Issuer’s balance sheet on which the Issuer already pays tax in The Netherlands. There is no European regulation on bank taxes and little coordination between countries addressing the fact that banks pay the same taxes in more than one country. The Issuer hopes that, as is already the case

in Germany and foreseen in France, bank taxes will be abolished in The Netherlands and in other countries that still require them.

Other new regulation also contributed to the rise in costs for 2016, such as the SRM mentioned above. This required banks to begin paying contributions to the Single Resolution Fund as of January 2016.

A prominent source of regulatory uncertainty in 2016 was the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (“**BCBS**”) proposals regarding risk-weighted assets. The proposals are intended to make risk-weight calculation simpler and more comparable across banks, limiting the use of banks’ own internal models. The Issuer believes that the Basel proposals could allocate too high a risk weight to various lending activities, in particular mortgages, corporates and specialised lending. This would not be in line with historical loss rates and distorts sound economic incentives. The Issuer does support increased comparability of internal models and therefore supports initiatives to address undue risk variability. It is involved in ECB and European Banking Authority work underway to address this, such as the Targeted Review of Internal Models by the ECB. Apart from the proposals in the area of credit risk, the BCBS is also considering changes in the areas of operational and market risk. The continuing uncertainty is detrimental for banks and the economy at large.

Other uncertainties concern loss-absorption requirements, which have not yet been finalised in the EU. The Financial Stability Board’s total loss-absorbing capacity term sheet still has to be transposed into EU law before it is clear how to calculate the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.

The range and complexity of non-prudential regulation is increasing. Regulation is becoming more stringent in areas like customer due diligence and transaction monitoring to prevent and report money laundering, terrorist financing, and fraud. Regulations such as the Common Reporting Standard and certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as FATCA, which require financial institutions to report detailed client-related information to competent authorities, are also adding to banks’ regulatory burden. There are a number of risks in areas where applicable regulations are unclear, subject to multiple interpretations or under development, are in conflict with each other, or where regulators revise their guidance or courts overturn previous rulings. Meeting all these requirements within the strict timelines that have been set poses a significant operational challenge for banks. Regulations also need to strike a proper balance between consumer protection and innovation to allow banks to compete in the new competitive environment.

Competitive landscape

Technology is removing a number of the barriers to entry that once insulated the Issuer’s business. The Issuer faces competition from many different directions, with relatively new players providing more segmented offers to its customers and clients. Technology giants, payment specialists, retailers,

		<p>telecommunication companies, crowd-funding initiatives and aggregators are all encroaching on the market for traditional banking services. Its customers, in turn, are willing to consider these offers.</p> <p>Banks strive to act in the interests of their customers. Safe banking requires specific knowledge of financial services, in-depth knowledge of customers, and rigorous risk-management systems. As competition from outside the banking sector continues to increase, the Issuer has to become faster, more agile and more innovative.</p> <p>The Issuer's long track record and strong brand place it well to seize these opportunities and become a better company for all of its stakeholders. The Issuer is a leader in digital banking, and it has scale combined with local market expertise. It is investing in building profitable, mutually beneficial relationships with its customers based on the quality of its service and the differentiating experience it offers them. The Issuer intends to be even clearer about the strategic choices it makes.</p>																																																			
B.5	A description of the Issuer's group and the Issuer's position within the group	The Issuer is part of ING Groep N.V. (" ING Group "). ING Group is the holding company of a broad spectrum of companies (together called " ING ") offering banking, investments, life insurance and retirement services to meet the needs of a broad customer base. The Issuer is a wholly-owned, non-listed subsidiary of ING Group and currently offers Retail Banking services to individuals and small and medium-sized enterprises in Europe, Asia and Australia and Commercial Banking services to customers around the world, including multinational corporations, governments, financial institutions and supranational organisations.																																																			
B.9	Profit forecasts or estimates	Not Applicable. The Issuer has not made any public profit forecasts or profit estimates.																																																			
B.10	Qualifications in the Auditors' report	Not Applicable. The audit reports on the audited financial statements of the Issuer for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 are unqualified.																																																			
B.12	Selected historical key financial information / Significant or material adverse change	<p><i>Key Consolidated Figures ING Bank N.V.:(1)</i></p> <p>(in EUR millions)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>2016</u></th> <th><u>2015</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Balance Sheet⁽²⁾</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total assets.....</td> <td>843,919</td> <td>1,001,992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total equity.....</td> <td>44,146</td> <td>41,495</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deposits and funds borrowed ⁽³⁾.....</td> <td>664,365</td> <td>823,568</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loans and advances..</td> <td>562,873</td> <td>700,007</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Results⁽⁴⁾</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Income.....</td> <td>17,514</td> <td>17,070</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating expenses.....</td> <td>10,603</td> <td>9,308</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additions to loan loss provisions.....</td> <td>974</td> <td>1,347</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result before tax.....</td> <td>5,937</td> <td>6,415</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxation.....</td> <td>1,635</td> <td>1,684</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net result (before minority interests).....</td> <td>4,302</td> <td>4,731</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attributable to Shareholders of the parent.....</td> <td>4,227</td> <td>4,659</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Ratios (in %)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIS ratio⁽⁵⁾.....</td> <td>17.42</td> <td>16.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tier-1 ratio⁽⁶⁾.....</td> <td>14.41</td> <td>13.43</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes:</p> <p>(1) These figures have been derived from the audited 2016 annual consolidated accounts of ING Bank N.V. in respect of the financial years ended 31 December 2016, 2015 . Loans and advances to customers and Customer deposits as at 31 December 2015 are</p>		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	Balance Sheet⁽²⁾			Total assets.....	843,919	1,001,992	Total equity.....	44,146	41,495	Deposits and funds borrowed ⁽³⁾	664,365	823,568	Loans and advances..	562,873	700,007	Results⁽⁴⁾			Total Income.....	17,514	17,070	Operating expenses.....	10,603	9,308	Additions to loan loss provisions.....	974	1,347	Result before tax.....	5,937	6,415	Taxation.....	1,635	1,684	Net result (before minority interests).....	4,302	4,731	Attributable to Shareholders of the parent.....	4,227	4,659	Ratios (in %)			BIS ratio ⁽⁵⁾	17.42	16.04	Tier-1 ratio ⁽⁶⁾	14.41	13.43
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		<p>adjusted as a result of a change in accounting policies. Reference is made to Note 1 ‘Accounting policies’ – Changes in accounting policies 2016 in the Annual Account of ING Bank N.V.</p> <p>(2) At 31 December.</p> <p>(3) Figures including Banks and Debt securities.</p> <p>(4) For the year ended 31 December.</p> <p>(5) BIS ratio = BIS capital as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets (based on Basel III phased-in)</p> <p>(6) Tier-1 ratio = Available Tier-1 capital as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets. Note: As of 2014, these Risk Weighted Assets are based on Basel III phased-in.</p> <p><i>Significant or Material Adverse Change</i></p> <p>At the date hereof, there has been no significant change in the financial position of ING Bank N.V. and its consolidated subsidiaries since 30 June 2017.</p> <p>At the date hereof, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of ING Bank N.V. since 31 December 2016.</p>
B.13	Recent material events particular to the Issuer’s solvency	Not Applicable. There are no recent events particular to the Issuer which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Issuer’s solvency.
B.14	Dependence upon other group entities	The description of the group and the position of the Issuer within the group is given under B.5 above. Not Applicable. The Issuer is not dependent upon other entities within ING Group.
B.15	A description of the Issuer’s principal activities	The Issuer currently offers retail banking services to individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises and mid-corporates in Europe, Asia and Australia and commercial banking services to customers around the world, including multinational corporations, governments, financial institutions and supranational organisations.
B.16	Extent to which the Issuer is directly or indirectly owned or controlled	The Issuer is a wholly-owned, non-listed subsidiary of ING Groep N.V.
B.17	Credit ratings assigned to the Issuer or its debt securities	The Certificates to be issued are not rated

Section C - Securities

Element	Title	
C.1	A description of the type and class of securities being offered and/or admitted to trading, including any security identification number	<p>The Certificates described in this summary are financial instruments which may be issued under the Certificates Programme.</p> <p>The Certificates are open ended investment instruments without a fixed maturity or expiration date and are designated “Best Certificates” for the purpose of the Programme, which can be exercised by the Certificateholder.</p> <p>The Certificates can be terminated by the Issuer and may automatically terminate if the Underlying (as defined below) reaches a pre-determined level (a “Stop Loss Event”).</p> <p>The Certificates are Long Certificates (as defined below).</p>
		<p>Series Number: 46166</p> <p>Tranche Number: 1</p> <p>Aggregate Nominal Amount:</p> <p>(i) Series: 2000000</p> <p>(ii) Tranche: 1</p> <p>ISIN Code: NL0012473375</p> <p>Common Code: 165648382</p>
C.2	Currency of the securities issue	The Certificates are denominated in EUR
C.5	A description of any restrictions on the free transferability of the securities	Certain customary restrictions on offers, sale and delivery of Certificates and of the distribution of offering material in the United States, the European Economic Area, France, The Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom apply.
C.8	A description of rights attached to the Certificates, including ranking and any limitations to those rights	<p><i>Status</i></p> <p>The Certificates will constitute direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank <i>pari passu</i> among themselves and (save for certain debts required to be preferred by law) equally with all other unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer from time to time outstanding.</p> <p><i>Taxation</i></p> <p>The Issuer is not liable for or otherwise obliged to pay any tax, duty, withholding or other payment which may arise as a result of the ownership, transfer, exercise or enforcement of any Certificate and all payments made by the Issuer are subject to any such tax, duty, withholding or other payment which may be required to be made, paid, withheld or deducted.</p> <p><i>Governing law</i></p> <p>The Certificates will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, English law.</p> <p><i>Optional termination</i></p> <p>The Certificates can be terminated by the Issuer following an Issuer Call and can also be exercised by Certificateholders on specified dates, in each case, upon notice.</p> <p><i>Issue Price</i></p> <p>EUR 1.17</p>
C.9	Interest: The interest rate and the due dates for interest	Not Applicable. The Certificates do not bear interest.

	Redemption: The maturity date, amortisation and repayment procedures Representative of the debt security holders	The Certificates will entitle the holder thereof (on due exercise and subject to certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership) to receive a cash amount (if any) calculated in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions. Not Applicable
C.10	If the security has a derivative component, an explanation of how the value of the investment is affected by the value of the underlying instrument	The Certificates are Long Certificates. “ Long Certificates ” are certificates that are designed to enable the investor to profit from rising markets by tracking the Underlying. If the value of the Underlying rises, the value of the Long Certificate is also expected to rise, subject to the cost of financing provided by the Issuer, movements in any applicable foreign exchange rate and any expenses. The difference between a Long Certificate and an ordinary certificate is that in the case of a Long Certificate, the amount needed to invest to give the same participation rate in the Underlying is usually considerably less.
C.11	Application for admission to trading and distribution in a regulated market	Application is expected to be made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Certificates to be admitted to trading on Euronext Amsterdam with effect from 16 February 2018.
C.15	Description of how the value of the investment is affected by the value of the underlying instrument(s)	Certificates track the Underlying in a linear manner on an open ended basis. The amount needed to invest in a Certificate to give the same participation rate in the Underlying as a direct investment in the Underlying is considerably less. Therefore, the percentage gain if the Underlying rises and the percentage loss if the Underlying falls, is higher in Certificates than in a direct investment in the Underlying.
C.16	The expiration or maturity date of the derivative securities	The Certificates are open ended investment instruments without a fixed maturity or expiration date, which can be exercised by Certificateholders on an exercise date on notice. The Certificates can be terminated by the Issuer upon notice and may automatically terminate following a Stop Loss Event.
C.17	A description of the settlement procedure of the securities	The Certificates are cleared through (and payments in respect of the Certificates shall accordingly be made in accordance with the rules of Euroclear Netherlands.
C.18	A description of how the return on derivative securities takes place	Each issue of Certificates will entitle the holder thereof (on due exercise and subject to certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership) to receive a cash amount (if any) on the settlement date, calculated by reference to the value of the Underlying and subject to the deduction of financing costs and expenses. Following a Stop Loss Event, Certificateholders will receive zero return on the Certificates.
C.19	Final reference price of the underlying	The final reference price of the Underlying shall be an amount equal to the value of the Underlying on the relevant valuation date, determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to a publicly available source.
C.20	A description of the type of the underlying and where the information on the underlying can be found	The Certificates are linked to an index(the “ Underlying ”). Information on the underlying can be found at Bloomberg (Bloomberg code: AEX <Index>).

Section D - Risks

Element	Title	
D.2	Key information on key risks that are specific to the Issuer or its industry	<p>Because the Issuer is part of a financial services company conducting business on a global basis, the revenues and earnings of the Issuer are affected by the volatility and strength of the economic, business, liquidity, funding and capital markets environments specific to the geographic regions in which it conducts business. The on-going turbulence and volatility of such factors have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect the profitability, solvency and liquidity of the business of the Issuer. The Issuer has identified a number of specific factors which could adversely affect its business and ability to make payments due under the Certificates. These factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● continued risk of resurgence of turbulence and on-going volatility in the financial markets and the economy generally ● adverse capital and credit market conditions as well as changes in regulations ● the default of a major market participant ● interest rate volatility and other interest rate changes ● changes in financial services laws and/or regulations ● inability to increase or maintain market share ● inability of counterparties to meet their financial obligations ● market conditions and increased risk of loan impairments ● failures of banks falling under the scope of state compensation schemes ● negative effects of inflation and deflation ● inability to manage risks successfully through derivatives ● inability to retain key personnel ● inability to protect intellectual property and possibility of being subject to infringement claims ● deficiencies in assumptions used to model client behaviour for market risk calculations ● liabilities incurred in respect of defined benefit retirement plans ● inadequacy of risk management policies and guidelines”. ● regulatory risks ● claims from customers who feel misled or treated unfairly ● ratings downgrades or potential downgrades ● operational risks such as systems disruptions or failures, breaches of security, cyber attacks, human error, changes in operational practices or inadequate controls ● adverse publicity, claims and allegations, litigation and regulatory investigations and sanctions”.
D.3	Key information on the key risks that are specific to the Certificates:	<p>The following key risks may arise in respect of the Certificates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Certificates may be terminated by the Issuer and may automatically terminate if the Underlying reaches a pre-determined level. Investors in the Certificates should be aware that their entire investment may be lost if the Underlying is at an unfavourable level upon exercise or termination, as the case may be. ● A feature of the Certificates is the stop-loss which, if breached, will result in the early termination of the Certificates. In the case of the Certificates, following such Stop Loss Event the cash amount to be received by a Certificateholder will always be zero. ● The Certificates are Long Certificates which entail particular risks. “Long Certificates” are certificates that are designed to enable the investor to profit from rising markets by tracking the Underlying. If the value of the Underlying rises, the value of the long Certificate is

		<p>expected to rise, subject to the cost of financing provided by the Issuer, movements in any applicable foreign exchange rate and any expenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There may not be a secondary market in the Certificates. As a consequence, liquidity in the Certificates should be considered as a risk. In the event that such a secondary market does not develop, an investor selling the Certificates is unlikely to be able to sell its Certificates or at prices that will provide him with a yield comparable to similar investments that have developed a secondary market. ● The Issuer and/or its affiliates may enter into transactions or carry out other activities in relation to the Underlying which may affect the market price, liquidity or value of the Underlying and/or the Certificates in a way which could be adverse to the interest of the Certificateholders. ● The Certificates convey no interest in the Underlying to the investors. The Issuer may choose not to hold the Underlying or any derivative contracts linked to the Underlying. ● The Calculation Agent may make adjustments as a result of certain corporate actions affecting the Underlying. In making such adjustments, the Calculation Agent is entitled to exercise substantial discretion and may be subject to conflicts of interest. ● Certificates not exercised in accordance with the Conditions will (where exercise is required) expire worthless. ● The Issuer may elect to cancel the Certificates early should U.S. withholding tax apply to any current or future payments on the Certificates. ● The Issuer may terminate the Certificates early if it determines that the performance of its obligations under the Certificates or that maintaining its hedging arrangement (if any) is no longer legal or practical in whole or in part for any reason. ● Credit ratings assigned to the Certificates may not reflect the potential impact of all the risks that may affect the value of the Certificates. ● The investment activities of investors may be restricted by legal investment laws and regulations, or by the review or regulation by certain authorities. ● Under certain circumstances the Issuer may make modifications to the Certificates without the consent of the Certificateholders which may affect the Certificateholders' interest. ● Expenses may be payable by investors. ● The holders may not receive payment of the full amounts due in respect of the Certificates as a result of amounts being withheld by the Issuer in order to comply with applicable laws.
<p>D.6</p>	<p>Risk warning that investors may lose value of entire investment or part of it</p>	<p>The capital invested in the Certificates is at risk. Consequently, the amount a prospective investor may receive on redemption of its Certificates may be less than the amount invested by it and may be zero. Investors will lose up to the entire value of their investment if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the investor sells its Certificates prior to the scheduled redemption in the secondary market at an amount that is less than the initial purchase price; (b) the Issuer is subject to insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings or some other event which negatively affects the Issuer's ability to repay amounts due under the Certificates; (c) the Certificates are redeemed early for reasons beyond the control of the Issuer, (such as a change of applicable law or market event in relation to the underlying asset(s)) and the amount paid or delivered is less than the initial purchase price; (d) the Certificates are subject to certain adjustments or alternative

		<p>valuations following certain disruptive market events that result in the amount to be paid or delivered being reduced to an amount or value that is less than the initial purchase price; and/or</p> <p>(e) the relevant payout conditions do not provide for full repayment of the initial purchase price upon redemption or specified early redemption and the underlying asset(s) perform(s) in such a manner that the amount due under the Certificates is less than the initial purchase price.</p>
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Section E - Offer

Element	Title	
E.2b	Reasons for the offer and the use of proceeds when different from making profit and/or hedging risk	The net proceeds from the issue of the Certificates will be applied by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes.
E.3	Terms and conditions of the offer	There is no subscription period and the offer of Certificates is not subject to any conditions imposed by the Issuer.
E.4	Interest of natural and legal persons involved in the issue/offer	Save for any fees payable to the Dealers, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.
E.7	Estimated expenses charged to the investor by the Issuer or the offeror.	There are no expenses charged to the investor by the Issuer or any Authorised Offeror with respect to the Programme generally or by the Issuer in connection with the specific issue of the Certificates; however, such expenses may be charged by the Authorised Offeror in connection with the specific issue of the Certificates. If so, the Authorised Offeror will be under a statutory obligation to provide investors with related information.