Press release 2015

SNS Bank NV in 2015

SNS BANK N.V.

ASN BANK BLG wonen RegioBank SNS Zwitserleven

SNS BANK POSTS 2015 NET PROFIT OF € 348 MILLION

SNS Bank passes 3 million customer milestone

Utrecht, the Netherlands, 3 March 2016

BANKING WITH A HUMAN TOUCH
- People-oriented: overall improvement in customer and employee satisfaction levels
- Social: introduction of 'mortgage term monitoring service'
- Sustainable: SNS Bank targets carbon neutral balance sheet in 2030

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS
- SNS Bank welcomed 254,000 new customers: net growth of 119,000
- Market share new current accounts at 25% (2014: 21%)
- Market share new retail mortgages slightly higher at 4.1%; sharp increase in new mortgage production to € 2.1 billion (+35%)
- Decline retail mortgage portfolio to € 45.0 billion due to higher redemptions; market share on a portfolio basis slightly lower at 6.9%
- Retail savings balances increased to € 36.9 billion (+3%); market share up slightly to 10.9%

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
- Higher net profit excluding one-off items of € 335 million (2014: € 294 million), mainly driven by lower loan impairment charges
- Increase in net profit to € 348 million (2014: € 151 million), impacted by swing in one-off items (one-off items in 2014 included a resolution levy on Dutch banks and a goodwill impairment)
- Higher adjusted efficiency ratio of 53.4% (2014: 44.7%), mainly due to higher costs related to increased mortgage activities, compliance with the new regulatory and supervisory framework and the disentanglement from SNS REAAL
- Improved credit quality retail mortgage portfolio: strong decline in loans in arrears
- Adjusted return on equity of 10.7%, in line with 2014
- SNS Bank resumes dividend and proposes payment to NLFI of € 100 million

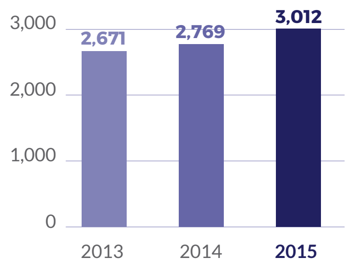
CAPITAL RATIOS
- Strong Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 25.3% (year-end 2014 on a stand-alone basis: 18.3%)
- Increase in leverage ratio to 4.7% (year-end 2014 on a stand-alone basis: 3.8%)
- SNS Bank successfully re-accessed capital markets with the issue of € 500 million Tier 2 notes in October 2015, to strengthen and diversify its capital base

DISENTANGLEMENT SNS REAAL AND TRANSFER SNS BANK TO DUTCH STATE
- Disentanglement of SNS Bank from SNS REAAL and transfer to the Dutch State completed on 30 September 2015
- Loan to VIVAT repaid before year-end 2015; credit facility to SNS REAAL terminated in February 2016
- NLFI advice on the privatisation of SNS Bank to the Minister of Finance no sooner than mid-2016

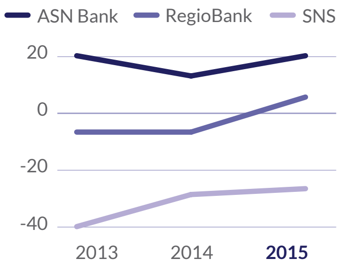
“In 2015, we continued to focus on putting SNS Bank's core values into practice. We posted positive commercial results and at the end of the year passed the milestone of 3 million customers. Overall, customer satisfaction levels improved, our market share in new current accounts improved to 25% and new mortgage production was up. Our net profit rose and our strong capital position allows us to resume paying dividend to our shareholder. With the final disentanglement from SNS REAAL, the foundation for a stand-alone future has been laid ”, says Maurice Oostendorp, Chairman of the Board of Directors of SNS Bank.

KEY FIGURES

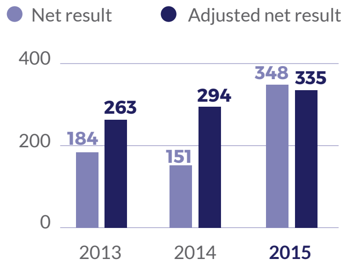
Customers SNS Bank
(in 1,000) [1]



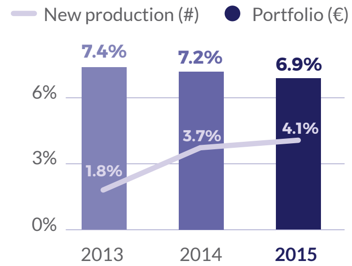
Net Promoter Score
(%)



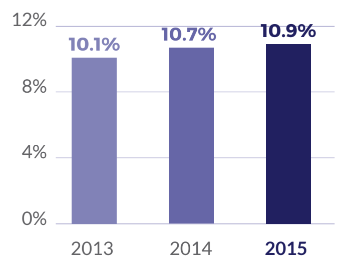
Net result and adjusted net result (€m)



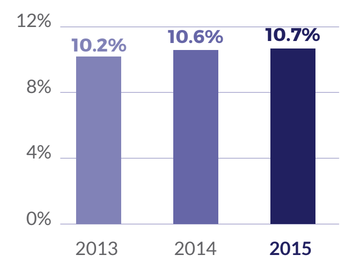
Market share mortgages
(%)



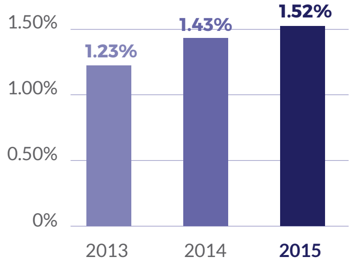
Market share retail savings
(%)



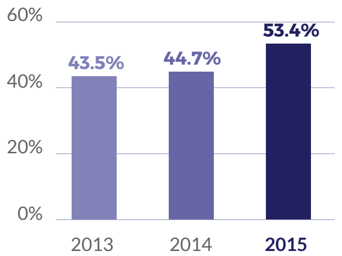
Adjusted return on equity
(%) [2,3]



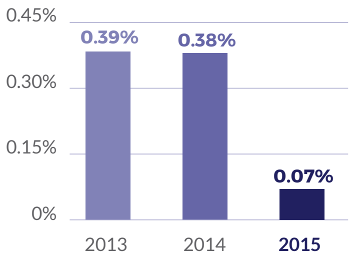
Net interest income
(% average assets)



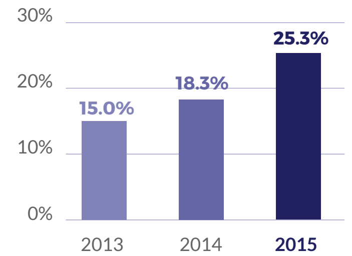
Adjusted efficiency ratio
(%) [2]



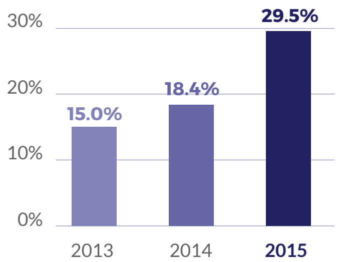
Loan impairments
(% average gross loans)



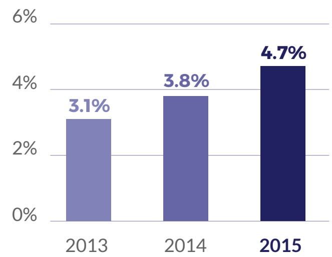
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio
(%) [4]



Total capital ratio
(%) [4]



Leverage ratio
(%) [4]



1 For comparitive purposes, total number of customers 2013 is adjusted for inactive customers and impact of a customer due dilligence project. The number of customers 2015 include Reaal Bancaire Diensten customers for the first time.

2 Adjusted for the impact of one-off items

3 RoE 2013 is based on equity year-end 2013

4 For comparitive purposes, 2013 and 2014 are stand-alone figures

FOREWORD

BANKING WITH A HUMAN TOUCH

In 2015, at SNS Bank we worked hard to put our ambition to be a people-oriented, social and sustainable bank, as presented in our Manifesto, further into practice. Initiatives in 2015 included improvements in our communications with customers through call centres: customers are always connected to an employee immediately. We also introduced the possibility of temporary debit balances without charging an overdraft interest. Furthermore, customers can arrange for automated transfers from and to their savings account in case of current account deficits or surpluses.

In 2015, we paid increased attention to our mortgage arrears management. We proactively offered financial solutions to customers who are at risk of missing interest payments and customers missing payments.
In the fourth quarter of 2015, we introduced another initiative, the 'mortgage term monitoring service' (Hypotheek Looptijdservice) for SNS customers. First of all, we inform customers proactively about possibilities to reduce their monthly mortgage costs, for example through early renewal of their mortgage. Secondly, customers are invited once every two years to discuss whether their needs and personal situation have changed, which might have an impact on their monthly mortgage payment amount. Finally, we actively inform customers about the possibility to receive a discount on their mortgage rates if they have a primary current account at SNS. In 2015, RegioBank expanded its financial services in smaller villages and communities. BLG Wonen made purchasing a house for first-home buyers easier by offering sharper rates and a step-by-step guide in the mortgage application process. ASN Bank continued to successfully promote its philosophy of sustainable and ethical banking.

Our initiatives in 2015 resulted in an overall improvement in customer and employee satisfaction. For the first time in its history, RegioBank obtained a positive Net Promoter Score (NPS). It is now, together with ASN Bank, one of the few banks in the Netherlands with a positive NPS. At ASN Bank and SNS too, customer satisfaction improved compared to year-end 2014. Only at BLG Wonen did the NPS fall, due to the first time inclusion of customers from REAAL Bancaire Diensten (RBD), following RBD's transfer from VIVAT Verzekeringen (VIVAT) as of 1 January 2015. SNS Bank continues to strive for higher satisfaction scores: our ultimate aim is a positive NPS for every bank brand. Our employee satisfaction, measured by the eNPS[1], showed a further improvement from 18% at year-end 2014 to 34%.

In the third quarter of 2015, we introduced and published a carbon profit and loss account methodology for measuring the impact of our activities on the climate. A document describing this methodology, originally developed by ASN Bank, is available on the website of SNS Bank NV. Using a number of assumptions, the carbon output of our loan portfolio is measured, as well as how much of this output is offset by investments that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. According to this methodology, which we intend to develop further, our balance sheet at year-end 2015 was for 22% carbon neutral (year-end 2014: 16%). We aim for both our office organisation and all of the investments on the SNS Bank balance sheet to become wholly carbon neutral in 2030.

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1 Employee NPS (eNPS) indicates how willing employees are to recommend their employer as a workplace

POSITIVE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

During the year, SNS Bank posted positive commercial results. The different brands of SNS Bank jointly welcomed 254,000 new customers. On a net basis, the number of customers rose by 119,000 and by year-end 2015 the total number of customers had passed the 3 million milestone.

SNS Bank's market share in new current accounts[2] amounted to 25% (2014: 21%). On a total portfolio basis, SNS Bank's market share was 7%, equating to 1.1 million current accounts.

In 2015, the persistent low interest rate environment led to further changes in both customer behaviour and the competitive landscape. The Dutch mortgage market witnessed a significant increase in the number of (early) renewals. In an environment where the insurance and pension industry is searching for yield, this led to a shift in demand towards longer fixed-rate maturities. In 2015, the market share of new mortgages with a maturity of over 10 years increased to over 50%. This occurred in combination with increased competition from insurance companies and pension funds, which are looking for long term investments to match their long term liabilities and pressure on mortgage rates as the year progressed.

In line with SNS Bank's ambition to gradually increase its market share in retail mortgages, new production increased to € 2.1 billion from € 1.6 billion in 2014 (+35%). SNS, BLG Wonen and RegioBank all contributed to this increase. In a growing market for new mortgages, total market share was up only slightly to 4.1% (2014: 3.7%), still below our 5-8% target range. However, in the second half of 2015, our market share in new mortgage production gained momentum, supported by a higher production in long term fixed-rate mortgages as a result of more competitive pricing.

The total retail mortgage loan portfolio decreased by € 1.5 billion to € 45.0 billion (-3%) due to a high volume of (early) redemptions, which increased to € 3.5 billion, from € 2.9 billion in 2014. In the current market environment, with the level of redemptions expected to remain high, it will remain a challenge to grow the retail mortgage loan portfolio. SNS Bank aims at increasing retention through intensified contact with mortgage customers.

Retail savings balances increased to € 36.9 billion, up 3% from € 35.7 billion at year-end 2014. In a growing market, SNS Bank's market share in savings of 10.9% was up slightly and in line with our target of above 10%.

SOLID FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In 2015, SNS Bank posted a sharply higher net profit of € 348 million, up € 197 million compared to the 2014 net profit of € 151 million. One-off items explain € 156 million of this increase. In 2015, one-off items were € 13 million positive, consisting of a € 35 million unrealised gain on former DBV mortgages and related derivatives and a book loss of € 22 million on the sale of SNS Securities. In 2014, one-off items had amounted to € 143 million negative, consisting of an impairment of goodwill related to RegioBank

2 Based on market research GfK-TOF Tracker

and a charge related to SNS Bank's share in the resolution levy on Dutch banks for the nationalisation of SNS REAAL.

Adjusted for one-off items, net profit of SNS Bank increased from € 294 million in 2014 to € 335 million (+14%). The main factors behind the increase were lower impairment charges on loans and, to a lesser extent, a higher result on financial instruments. These positive factors were partly offset by higher operating expenses and lower net interest income. Based on net profit excluding one-off items, return on equity was 10.7%, in line with the level in 2014.

Net interest income showed a modest decrease and adjusting for a change in the effective interest calculation of impaired loans in 2014, was relatively stable. The impact of declining mortgage interest rates and a slight decrease in the loan portfolio was broadly compensated by lower interest rates on retail savings and redemptions on wholesale funding. In the second half of 2015 pressure on interest income intensified however.

Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers fell sharply to 7 basis points of gross outstanding loans compared to 38 basis points in 2014. The fall was due to a combination of an improving economic environment and housing market and improvements in arrears management. The credit quality of both the retail mortgage and SME loan portfolio improved, which manifested itself in a decrease in the number of loans in default, a lower inflow of defaulting loans and an increase in recoveries.

Operating expenses excluding regulatory levies increased by € 84 million (+17%). Approximately 40% of the increase was due to costs to facilitate the increased mortgage activities, to improve the operational effectiveness and control framework and to comply with the new regulatory and supervisory framework. Extra costs due to the disentanglement from SNS REAAL, including the transfer of REAAL Bancaire Diensten, accounted for approximately 30% of the increase. The remainder of the increase was mainly due to higher provisioning charges. These included a small restructuring provision and a provision for jubilee benefits. Expenses in 2014 had included a release of restructuring provisions formed in prior years and a release of € 9 million related to adjustments of SNS Bank's share in the Deposit Guarantee Scheme for Icesave and DSB Bank.
The increase in operating expenses resulted in an efficiency ratio, adjusted for one-off items and regulatory levies of 53.4%, up compared to 2014 (44.7%).

STRONG CAPITAL RATIOS

Due to profit retention and a decrease in risk-weighted assets, the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio increased to 25.3% from 18.3% (on a stand-alone basis) at year-end 2014. The Tier 1 ratio equals the CET1 ratio as SNS Bank has no outstanding additional Tier 1 capital.

In the fourth quarter of 2015, SNS Bank successfully placed € 500 million subordinated Tier 2 notes with a wide range of institutional investors. This issue contributed to the strengthening and diversification of SNS Bank's capital base. The total capital ratio at year-end 2015 amounted to 29.5% (year-end 2014: 18.4%).

Taking into account its strong risk-weighted capital ratios, SNS Bank is well positioned to absorb an increase in the risk-weighting of its mortgage loans, expected due to proposed regulations related to a revision of the Standardised Approach for credit risk and capital floors.

SNS Bank's leverage ratio increased to 4.7%, from 3.8% at year-end 2014 (on a stand-alone basis). In anticipation of developments in non-risk weighted capital requirements, SNS Bank intends to further strengthen and diversify its capital base.

Following the disentanglement from SNS REAAL and taking into consideration its reported profit and solid capital position, SNS Bank proposes to pay a final dividend over 2015 of € 100 million to NLFI.

DISENTANGLEMENT OF SNS REAAL AND TRANSFER OF SNS BANK TO DUTCH STATE

The disentanglement of SNS Bank, VIVAT and SNS REAAL was completed in 2015. The transfer of SNS Bank from SNS REAAL to the Dutch State (NLFI) was finalised on 30 September. On 30 December, a € 250 million loan from SNS Bank to VIVAT was repaid. This loan had a risk-weighting of 500%. In February 2016, a € 100 million credit facility between SNS Bank and SNS REAAL (renamed SRH) was terminated and repaid.

OUTLOOK

We expect further growth of the Dutch economy and the housing market in 2016. The low interest rate environment will however continue to impact the mortgage market, translating into increased competition from pension funds and insurance companies and an increased customer demand for longer term fixed-rate mortgages and interest rate averaging. This may impact both pricing and size of the mortgage portfolio. As a consequence, pressure on net interest income, already apparent in the second half of 2015, is expected to persist. Furthermore, funding costs will be impacted as interest payments on the issued subordinated Tier 2 notes will be included for a full year.

We aim to contain operating costs excluding regulatory levies to a level comparable to or lower than in 2015. Regulatory levies are set to increase due to the first time contribution to the ex-ante Deposit Guarantee Scheme. Impairments on retail mortgage loans are expected to remain low, at a level comparable to 2015. In all, net profit in 2016 is expected to be lower compared to the high level of 2015.

For 2016, further initiatives are planned to reduce the carbon footprint of our mortgage loan portfolio, for example by helping our clients with decisions on insulating their homes.

In 2016 NLFI and SNS Bank will analyse potential exit scenarios for SNS Bank. The Dutch Minister of Finance has requested NLFI to give advice on the exit of SNS Bank no sooner than mid-2016.

We remain committed to translate our vision on people-oriented, social and sustainable banking into useful products and services, leading to a further improvement of our customers' experiences.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Commercial developments

	December 2015	June 2015	December 2014
CUSTOMERS			
Total number of customers (in thousands)[1]	3,012	2,960	2,769
NET PROMOTER SCORE			
SNS	-26	-26	-28
ASN Bank	19	13	12
RegioBank	5	3	-7
BLG Wonen	-42	-40	-14
MORTGAGES			
Residential mortgages (gross in € billions)	45.0	45.8	46.6
Market share new mortgages (in #)	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%
Market share mortgage portfolio (in €)	6.9%	7.1%	7.2%
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND SAVINGS			
Market share new current accounts[2]	25%	23%	21%
Retail savings (in € billions)	36.9	37.3	35.7
Market share retail savings	10.9%	10.7%	10.7%
SME savings (in € billions)	2.6	2.8	3.0

1 Total number of customers as at end June 2015 includes RBD customers for the first time

2 Market share new current accounts is based on market research GfK-TOF Tracker

CUSTOMERS

In 2015, SNS Bank brands welcomed 254,000 new customers (on a gross basis). On a net basis, the number of customers rose by 119,000. The number of current account customers rose by 143,000 gross (93,000 net). Taking also into account the inclusion of 124,000 customers of RBD, following the transfer from VIVAT to BLG Wonen, the total number of customers rose to slightly over 3 million at the end of 2015.

Overall customer satisfaction levels, as measured by Net Promoter Scores (NPS), improved again. RegioBank obtained a positive NPS for the first time in its history. Together with ASN Bank, RegioBank is now one of the few banks in the Netherlands with a positive NPS. ASN Bank continued to have one of the highest customer satisfaction rates in the industry and its NPS was substantially higher compared to year-end 2014. At SNS, customer satisfaction rose slightly. At BLG Wonen, which serves customers through intermediaries, the NPS included the score of RBD customers for the first time and decreased sharply as a result.

MORTGAGES

In 2015, the key figures of the Dutch housing market showed a further improvement. House prices rose by 2.8% year-on-year (2014: +0.9%) and the number of homes sold rose by 16% year-on-year (2014: +39%). These trends were supported by falling unemployment and (mortgage) interest rates.

The recovery of the housing market and lower (mortgage) interest rates positively impacted the market for new mortgage production, which increased from € 49 billion in 2014 to € 62 billion (+28%). Competition on the Dutch mortgage market increased as insures and pension funds also showed more interest in Dutch mortgages. This trend is expected to continue.

The growth in new production of Dutch mortgages occurred in spite of a number of dampening factors: in 2015 Dutch banks applied lower mortgage cost-to income ratios (reflecting the maximum portion of income that may be spent on mortgage payments) and the maximum Loan-to-Value (LtV) for mortgages dropped by 1%-point to 103% (including 2% property transfer tax). Furthermore, as of 1 July 2015, the National Mortgage Guarantee (NHG) maximum was lowered from € 265,000 to € 245,000. As a result, the share of NHG-mortgages in the market for new mortgages decreased from ~60% in 2013 to ~40% in 2015.

Within the market for new mortgages, the share of mortgage loans with a fixed-rate period of more than 10 years increased from ~10% in the years before 2014 to ~50%, driven by the low interest environment. Increased competition from insurers and pension funds is mainly visible in this segment.

The current low interest environment also resulted in increased early redemptions and renewals. Furthermore, increased house movements and a general trend towards partial repayments during the mortgage term contributed to a higher level of redemptions in the mortgage market.

In line with SNS Bank’s ambition to gradually increase its market share in retail mortgages, new production increased to € 2.1 billion from € 1.6 billion in 2014. SNS, BLG Wonen and RegioBank all contributed to this increase. In a growing market, the total market share of new retail mortgages increased slightly to 4.1% (2014: 3.7%). The market share based on the total retail mortgage loan portfolio was slightly lower at 6.9% (2014: 7.2%).

Mortgage redemptions amounted to € 3.5 billion, up by € 0.6 billion compared to 2014. SNS Bank strives to increase retention through intensifying customer contact with mortgage customers. Against this background, in the fourth quarter of 2015, SNS introduced the 'mortgage term monitoring service' (Hypotheek Looptijdservice), which has three pillars. First, SNS informs customers proactively about possibilities to reduce their monthly mortgage payments, for example through early renewal of their mortgage in order to benefit from low interest rates. This can be done by either paying a one-time prepayment charge or by using 'interest rate averaging' (rentemiddeling). Secondly, customers will be invited once in two years to discuss whether their needs or personal situation have changed, which might influence their monthly mortgage payment amount. Finally, SNS actively informs mortgage customers about the possibility to get a discount on their mortgage rates in combination with a primary SNS current account.

Also, total renewals were sharply up compared to 2014, mainly due to a high level of early renewals in the current low interest environment. In all, SNS Bank’s gross residential mortgage portfolio decreased to € 45.0 billion (year-end 2014: € 46.6 billion).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

SNS Bank’s market share in new current accounts amounted to 25% (2014: 21%). On a total portfolio basis, SNS Bank’s market share amounted to approximately 7%, equating to 1.1 million current accounts.

SAVINGS

In 2015, the Dutch retail savings market increased from € 332 billion to € 336 billion (+1.3%). SNS Bank’s retail savings balances increased to € 36.9 billion from € 35.7 billion at year-end 2014, increasing its market share slightly to 10.9% (2014: 10.7%), in line with our 10%-plus target.

SME savings, included in 'other amounts due to customers', decreased to € 2.6 billion, from € 3.0 billion at year-end 2014.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

RESULTS 2015 COMPARED TO 2014

Profit and loss account

in € millions	2015	2014	Change	2nd half year 2015	1st half year 2015
Net interest income	994	1,024	-3%	479	515
Net fee and commission income	48	44	9%	24	24
Other income	83	31	168%	-13	96
Total income	**1,125**	**1,099**	**2%**	**490**	**635**
Operating expenses	590	498	18%	324	266
Impairment charges	37	207	-82%	-7	44
Impairment charges goodwill	--	67	-100%	--	--
Other expenses	22	76	-71%	22	--
Total expenses	**649**	**848**	**-23%**	**339**	**310**
Result before tax	**476**	**251**	**90%**	**151**	**325**
Taxation	128	100	28%	47	81
Net result for the period	**348**	**151**	**130%**	**104**	**244**
One-off items	13	-143		-34	47
Adjusted net result for the period	**335**	**294**	**14%**	**138**	**197**
Efficiency ratio[1]	51.2%	44.7%		62.9%	42.0%
Return on Equity (RoE)	11.1%	5.4%		6.5%	16.0%
Net Interest Income (NII) as % of average assets	1.52%	1.43%		1.50%	1.54%
Operating expenses as % of average assets[1]	0.88%	0.69%		0.96%	0.80%
Total number of internal FTEs	3,340	2,506	33%	3,340	3,207

1 Excluding the impact of regulatory levies

Net profit in 2015 increased with € 197 million to € 348 million. A swing in one-off items explains € 156 million of this increase.

In 2015, total one-off items amounted to € 13 million positive. Positive fair value movements on a specific mortgage portfolio and related derivatives led to a net unrealised gain of € 35 million. This mortgage portfolio was purchased as part of the transfer of DBV Finance BV from VIVAT Verzekeringen (VIVAT) on 28 January 2011 and was at that time accounted for at fair value with changes through the profit and loss account. At year-end 2015, this portfolio amounted to € 2.0 billion. The € 35 million unrealised gain was partly offset by a € 22 million book loss on the sale of SNS Securities, the bank's securities specialist.

In 2014, one-off items had amounted to € 143 million negative, consisting of a € 67 million impairment of goodwill related to RegioBank and a € 76 million charge for SNS Bank's share in the resolution levy on Dutch banks related to the nationalisation of SNS REAAL.

Adjusted net result

in € millions	2015	2014	Change	2nd half year 2015	1st half year 2015
Net result for the period	348	151	130%	104	244
Fair value movements former DBV mortgages and related derivatives	35	--		-12	47
Book loss sale SNS Securities NV	-22	--		-22	--
Impairment charges goodwill	--	-67		--	--
Resolution levy	--	-76		--	--
Total one-off items	13	-143		-34	47
Adjusted net result for the period	**335**	**294**	**14%**	**138**	**197**
Adjusted efficiency ratio	53.4%	44.7%		61.0%	46.6%
Adjusted Return on Equity (RoE)	10.7%	10.6%		8.6%	12.9%

Adjusted for one-off items, net profit of SNS Bank increased with € 41 million to € 335 million (+14%). The main factors behind the increase were lower impairment charges on loans and, to a lesser extent, a higher result on financial instruments. These positive factors were partly offset by higher operating expense, lower net interest income and lower investment income.

INCOME

Breakdown income

in € millions	2015	2014	Change	2nd half year 2015	1st half year 2015
Net interest income	994	1,024	-3%	479	515
Net fee and commission income	48	44	9%	24	24
Investment income	42	72	-42%	10	32
Result on financial instruments	39	-46	--	-24	63
Other operating income	2	5	-60%	1	1
Total income	**1,125**	**1,099**	**2%**	**490**	**635**

Net interest income

Net interest income in 2015 decreased by € 30 million to € 994 million, mainly due to an adjustment to the effective interest calculation of impaired loans in 2014, impacting both net interest income (€ 27 million positive) and impairment charges on retail mortgage loans (€ 26 million negative) in that year. Excluding this adjustment, net interest income was relatively stable.

Interest income on mortgages declined, mainly due to a € 1.5 billion reduction in the mortgage portfolio as a result of high redemptions and early renewals at lower mortgage rates. The latter included the interest rate averaging option, actively offered by SNS in 2015, enabling clients to benefit from the low interest rate environment. Missed coupons in case of interest rate averaging are amortised over the new - often long - contractual interest rate term, which also reduced interest income. In addition, increased competition led to a decline in the margin on mortgages during the year.

Lower interest income on mortgages was compensated by lower interest expenses as rates on savings balances were lowered and due to the impact of redemptions on wholesale funding.
Net interest income as a percentage of average assets increased to 152, basis points from 143 basis points in 2014. SNS Bank lowered its retail mortgages rates more than

its retail savings rates but the volume of mortgages directly impacted by lower mortgage customer rates is smaller than the volume of retail sight deposits.

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income increased by € 4 million to € 48 million, mainly due to higher advisory fees driven by an increase in mortgage advice activity. In addition, management fees received were up due to an increase in assets under management.

Investment income

Investment income fell to € 42 million compared to € 72 million in 2014. This fall was mainly driven by sharply lower realised gains on fixed-income investments, sold as part of asset and liability management and to optimise the investment portfolio. Realised gains amounted to € 24 million compared to € 49 million in 2014. In addition, fixed-income results at SNS Securities were lower due to a reduction in bond transactions.

Result on financial instruments

The result on financial instruments improved sharply to € 39 million positive, from € 46 million negative in 2014. In 2015, the result on financial instruments was positively impacted by unrealised gains on former DBV mortgages and related derivatives, both accounted for at fair value with changes through the profit and loss account. The fair value of these mortgages is influenced by changes in customer mortgage rates and the fair value of related derivatives is mainly influenced by swap rate movements. In 2015, a general decline in customer mortgage rates in combination with an increased swap rate and an increased prepayment rate resulted in a one-off gain of € 47 million (€ 35 million net) compared to nil in 2014.

The unrealised gain on former DBV mortgages and related derivatives in 2015 was partly offset by negative results related to the revaluation of funding bought back in previous years, driven by a decline in SNS Bank's credit spread.

In 2014, the negative result on financial instruments of € 46 million was mainly due to amortisation expenses related to fair value adjustments of hedged fixed-income investments. In 2015, these amortisation expenses were negligible, due to the sale of these investments in the previous year.

Furthermore, hedge ineffectiveness results on derivatives, partly related to mortgages, were negative in 2014 compared to slightly positive in 2015. Finally, also trading results on financial instruments were negative in 2014.

Other operating income

Other operating income decreased from € 5 million to € 2 million due to the absence of proceeds from the sale of SNS Fundcoach.

EXPENSES

Adjusted efficiency ratio

in € millions (gross)	2015	2014	Change	2nd half year 2015	1st half year 2015
Total income	1,125	1,099	2%	490	635
ONE-OFF ITEMS:					
Fair value movements former DBV mortgages and related derivatives	47	--		-15	62
Adjusted income	**1,078**	**1,099**	**-2%**	**505**	**573**
Operating expenses	590	498	18%	324	266
Regulatory levies	15	7		16	-1
Operating expenses excluding regulatory levies	**575**	**491**	**17%**	**308**	**267**
Efficiency ratio	51.2%	44.7%		62.9%	42.0%
Adjusted efficiency ratio	53.4%	44.7%		61.0%	46.6%

The efficiency ratio (total operating expenses excluding regulatory levies divided by total income) was 51.2% compared to 44.7% in 2014. The efficiency ratio adjusted for one-off items was 53.4%, up compared to 44.7% in 2014.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses increased with € 92 million to € 590 million (+18%). This increase was for € 8 million driven by regulatory levies, related to the ex-ante National Resolution Fund contribution and the Dutch banking tax.

Operating expenses excluding regulatory levies increased by € 84 million to € 575 million (+17%). Approximately 40% of the increase was due to costs to facilitate the increased mortgage activities, to improve the operational effectiveness and control framework and to comply with the new regulatory and supervisory framework. Extra costs due to the disentanglement from SNS REAAL, including the transfer of RBD as of 1 January 2015, accounted for approximately 30% of the increase.

The remainder of the increase was mainly due to higher provisioning charges. These included a small restructuring provision and a provision for jubilee benefits. Expenses in 2014 had included a release of restructuring provisions formed in prior years and a release of € 9 million related to adjustments of SNS Bank's share in the Deposit Guarantee Scheme for Icesave and DSB Bank.

Due to higher operating expenses in combination with lower assets, the ratio of total operating expenses[3] divided by average assets, increased to 88 basis points from 69 basis points in 2014.

The total number of FTEs at SNS Bank rose to 3,340 compared to 2,506 at year-end 2014. This increase was mainly due to the transfer of employees from SNS REAAL in January 2015, following earlier transfers in 2014. Moreover, the number of FTEs rose due to the transfer of the RBD business activities to SNS Bank and due to a higher head count at mortgage operations to cope with the increased mortgage activities.

3 Excluding the impact of regulatory levies

Impairment charges

Breakdown impairment charges

in € millions	2015	2014	Change	2nd half year 2015	1st half year 2015
Impairment charges on retail mortgage loans	34	146	-77%	--	34
Impairment charges on other retail loans	4	16	-75%	3	1
Impairment charges on SME loans	-3	44	--	-13	10
Total impairment charges on loans and advances	**35**	**206**	**-83%**	**-10**	**45**
Impairment charges on other assets	2	1	100%	3	-1
Total impairment charges	**37**	**207**	**-82%**	**-7**	**44**
Impairment charges on loans and advances as a % of average gross outstanding loans to customers	0.07%	0.38%		-0.04%	0.17%
Impairment charges on retail mortgage loans as a % of average gross outstanding retail mortgage loans	0.07%	0.31%		0.00%	0.15%
Impairment charges on SME loans as a % of average gross outstanding SME loans	-0.25%	3.65%		-2.27%	1.71%

Total impairment charges on loans and advances decreased by € 171 million to € 35 million, 7 basis points of gross outstanding loans (2014: 38 basis points).

Impairment charges on retail mortgages decreased by € 112 million to € 34 million, equating to 7 basis points of gross outstanding retail mortgages (2014: 31 basis points). This decrease was supported by macro-economic developments, most notably higher residential house prices and declining unemployment figures. In addition, improved arrears management contributed to a decline in the inflow of loans in default and to an increase in recoveries. Finally, impairment charges on retail mortgages in 2014 had been impacted by non-recurring items. Based on the outcome of the ECB Asset Quality Review, SNS Bank lengthened the Loss Identification Period related to the retail mortgage portfolio, applied to determine the provision for incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses. This impacted impairment charges by € 23 million in 2014. Impairment charges in 2014 were also negatively impacted by an adjustment to the effective interest calculation of impaired loans of € 26 million.

Impairments charges on other retail loans decreased by € 12 million to € 4 million, mainly due to the absence of non-recurring charges. In 2014, impairments on other retail loans had included charges related to parameter adjustments in the provisioning models.

Impairment charges on SME loans improved by € 47 million to € 3 million positive, mainly driven by a lower inflow of loans in default, supported by intensified arrears management. The positive outcome of the impairment charge was caused by non-recurring releases of provisions of approximately € 10 million, mainly the result of positive developments in foreclosures and the valuation of collateral.
Due to arrears management improvements, previous assumptions on collateral valuations have been updated with recent revaluations.

Impairment charges on other assets mainly related to property in own use.

Other expenses

Other expenses of € 22 million consisted entirely of a book loss on the sale of SNS Securities, announced on 18 December 2015. The sale is expected to be completed in the first half of 2016.

In 2014, other expenses of € 76 million had consisted of a charge for SNS Bank's share in the resolution levy on Dutch banks related to the nationalisation of SNS REAAL.

Taxation

The effective tax rate in 2015 was 27% as the book loss on the sale of SNS Securities was not tax deductible. In 2014 the effective tax rate had been relatively high (40%) as the resolution levy and the goodwill impairment were not tax deductible.

RESULTS SECOND HALF OF 2015 COMPARED TO FIRST HALF OF 2015

Compared to the first half of 2015, net profit decreased from € 244 million to € 104 million. One-off items explain € 81 million of this decrease. In the second half of 2015, these one-off items amounted to € 34 million negative, consisting of € 22 million book loss on the sale of SNS Securities and an unrealised loss of € 12 million related to fair value movements of former DBV mortgages and related derivatives. The latter was driven by higher prepayment rates and decreased swap rates in combination with declined customer mortgage rates. The first half of 2015 had included a € 47 million net unrealised gain on former DBV mortgages and related derivatives, mainly driven by a general decline in customer mortgage rates and increased swap rates.

Adjusted for one-off items, net profit decreased from € 197 million in the first half of 2015 to € 138 million. The main factors behind this decrease were lower net interest income, lower investment income and higher operating expenses, partly compensated by lower impairment charges on loans.

Net interest income of € 479 million was € 36 million lower compared to the first half of 2015. The second half of 2015 included an adjustment of prepayment charges received, related to early renewals in the first half of 2015. Prepayment charges received, related to early renewals, are amortised over the new fixed-rate term. Excluding this adjustment, net interest income decreased € 20 million, mainly caused by a decrease in the mortgage portfolio as a result of high prepayments and (early) renewals at lower mortgage rates including the impact of interest rate averaging. Lower interest income on mortgages was partly compensated by lower interest rates on savings balances and the impact of a decrease in wholesale funding.

Investment income of € 10 million was € 22 million lower compared to the first half of 2015. This period had included substantial realised gains on fixed-income investments.

The result on financial instruments of € 24 million negative fell by € 87 million compared to the first half of 2015, mainly due to € 87 million lower unrealised results on former DBV mortgages and related derivatives. In addition, hedge ineffectiveness results on derivatives were lower.

Operating expenses of € 324 million were € 58 million higher compared to the first half of 2015, of which € 17 million was due to regulatory levies, which are fully accounted for in the second half. The remaining increase was mainly due to higher marketing expenses, higher costs to cope with increased activities at mortgage operations and higher expenses including an addition to the provision for jubilee benefits, restructuring charges, expenses related to several regulatory projects and to the sharpening of SNS Bank's strategy and future positioning.

Other expenses of € 22 million in the second half consisted entirely of the book loss on the sale of SNS Securities.

Impairment charges in the second half of 2015 improved with € 51 million to € 7 million positive. Both retail mortgages and SME loans contributed to the improvement. Impairments on retail mortgages were positively impacted by a decrease in loans in default due to recoveries and a low inflow. Impairment charges on SME loans were positive in the second half of 2015 caused by non-recurring releases of provisions of approximately € 10 million, mainly the result of positive developments on foreclosures and valuation of collateral.

RISK, CAPITAL, FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

CREDIT RISK

As a domestic mortgage provider, SNS Bank is primarily exposed to the Dutch economy and residential housing market developments. In 2015, the Dutch economy showed further signs of recovery. Residential house prices increased and so did the number of transactions. Unemployment rates developed favourably too. These developments and the additional attention to customers in arrears contributed to a credit quality improvement of both the retail mortgage and SME loan portfolio. The year 2015 should be considered as an exceptional year in which higher recovery rates were influenced by improved operational processes.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

Loans and advances to customers December 2015

in € millions	Gross amount	Specific provision	IBNR provision	Book value loans	Loans in arrears[1]	Non default loans[2]	Impaired default loans	Loans in arrears (%)	Impaired ratio	Coverage ratio
Retail mortgage loans	45,044	-207	-50	44,787	1,317	396	921	2.9%	2.0%	22.5%
Retail other loans	219	-33	-2	184	61	13	48	27.9%	21.9%	68.8%
Total retail loans	**45,263**	**-240**	**-52**	**44,971**	**1,378**	**409**	**969**	**3.0%**	**2.1%**	**24.8%**
SME loans[3]	1,089	-95	-4	990	178	--	178	16.3%	16.3%	53.4%
Other commercial and semi-public loans	1,739	--	--	1,739	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans to the public sector	1,517	--	--	1,517	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total loans and advances to customers	**49,608**	**-335**	**-56**	**49,217**	**1,556**	**409**	**1,147**	**3.1%**	**2.3%**	**29.2%**

Loans and advances to customers December 2014

in € millions	Gross amount	Specific provision	IBNR provision	Book value loans	Loans in arrears[1]	Non default loans[2]	Impaired default loans	Loans in arrears (%)	Impaired ratio	Coverage ratio
Retail mortgage loans	46,556	-266	-60	46,230	2,014	657	1,357	4.3%	2.9%	19.6%
Retail other loans	268	-52	-3	213	85	15	70	31.7%	26.1%	74.3%
Total retail loans	**46,824**	**-318**	**-63**	**46,443**	**2,099**	**672**	**1,427**	**4.5%**	**3.0%**	**22.3%**
SME loans[3]	1,164	-123	-6	1,035	204	--	204	17.5%	17.5%	60.3%
Other commercial and semi-public loans	2,098	--	--	2,098	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans to the public sector	3,258	--	--	3,258	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total loans and advances to customers	**53,344**	**-441**	**-69**	**52,834**	**2,303**	**672**	**1,631**	**4.3%**	**3.1%**	**27.0%**

1 Loans in arrears - Retail mortgage loans in arrears exclude loans measured at fair value of € 30 million (2014: € 34 million)

2 A customer is 'in default' if the period in arrears is longer than 90 days or when a customer is deemed unlikely to pay

3 Gross SME loans include mortgage backed loans for a gross amount of € 943 million (2014: € 1,051 million)

Compared to year-end 2014, total gross loans and advances to customers decreased by € 3.7 billion to € 49.6 billion. This was mainly the result of a € 1.7 billion decrease in loans to the public sector as part of liquidity management and a € 1.5 billion decrease in retail mortgage loans.

Statement of changes in provision for loans and advances to customers

in € millions	December 2015 Retail mortgage loans	Retail other loans	SME loans	Total	December 2014 Retail mortgage loans	Retail other loans	SME loans	Total
Balance as at 1 January	326	55	129	510	306	47	100	453
Usage	-108	-24	-27	-159	-102	-7	-15	-124
Addition	97	8	24	129	137	17	59	213
Release	-63	-4	-27	-94	-27	-1	-15	-43
Changes in estimates	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	23
Other changes	5	--	--	5	-11	-1	--	-12
Balance as at 31 December	**257**	**35**	**99**	**391**	**326**	**55**	**129**	**510**

The total provision for loans and advances to customers decreased to € 391 million, from € 510 million at year-end 2014. Impairment charges on loans and advances in the income statement, reflected in the balance of additions to and releases from the provision, amounted to € 35 million and were significantly lower than in 2014 (€ 183 million). Both the retail mortgage and SME loan portfolio contributed to this decrease. A higher number of foreclosures resulted in a total usage of the provision of € 159 million. These foreclosures were already sufficiently provided for and did not lead to higher impairment charges. The total loan provision as percentage of total gross loans decreased from 0.96% to 0.79%.

It should be noted that the impairment charges on retail mortgages in 2014 had included several non-recurring items: a € 23 million charge related to the lengthening of the Loss Identification Period (included in 'changes in estimates') and a € 26 million charge due to an adjustment to the effective interest calculation of impaired loans (included in 'other changes').

In determining the amount of provisions, consideration has been given to the actual amount of defaults and the experience that credit losses may also be caused by non-default accounts (Incurred but not Reported, or IBNR). In 2015, IBNR calculations resulted in a release of € 13 million. This was mainly driven by the improvement of underlying parameters used to calculate the IBNR, reflecting the improved credit quality of the portfolio.

RETAIL MORTGAGE LOANS

The credit quality of retail mortgage loans improved. The inflow of impaired default retail mortgage loans was lower compared to 2014. Furthermore, the total amount of mortgage loans in default decreased and the weighted average indexed LtV ratio improved.

Impaired default retail mortgage loans decreased from € 1,357 million at year-end 2014 to € 921 million, driven by a decline in inflow and an increase of recoveries, supported by a further improvement of the Dutch economy and more active arrears management. As a result, lower provision amounts per default were required and additions to the provision decreased significantly from € 137 million in 2014 to € 97 million. Despite the focus of the arrears management department on resolving long defaults, the coverage ratio rose from 19.6% to 22.5%, reflecting a higher average number of months in arrears of the impaired default loans.

Retail mortgage loans in arrears

in € millions	December 2015		December 2014	
No arrears	43,697	98%	44,508	96%
1 - 3 months	658	1%	1,026	2%
4 - 6 months	170	0%	254	1%
7 - 12 months	158	0%	260	1%
> 12 months	361	1%	508	1%
Subtotal arrears[1]	**1,347**	**3%**	**2,048**	**4%**
Provision	-257	-1%	-326	-1%
Total retail mortgage loans	**44,787**	**100%**	**46,230**	**100%**

1 Including loans measured at fair value of € 30 million (year-end 2014: € 34 million)

The book value of retail mortgage loans in arrears declined to € 1,347 million from € 2,048 million at year-end 2014. This decline was visible in all periods of defaults.

Retail mortgage loans by LtV buckets

in € millions	December 2015		December 2014	
National Mortgage Guarantee scheme (NHG)	12,507	30%	12,201	28%
LtV ≤ 75%[1]	13,320	32%	13,121	30%
LtV >75 ≤ 100%[1]	7,370	17%	7,495	17%
LtV >100 ≤ 125%[1]	7,599	18%	8,570	20%
LtV > 125%[1]	1,416	3%	2,242	5%
Total	**42,212**	**100%**	**43,629**	**100%**
Weighted average indexed LtV	84%		86%	
IFRS value adjustments[2]	812		970	
Savings parts	2,020		1,957	
Provision	-257		-326	
Total retail mortgage loans	**44,787**		**46,231**	

1 LtV based on indexed market value of the collateral

2 Consisting of fair value adjustments of mortgages measured at fair value, fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations

New mortgage inflow had a relatively low risk profile caused by stricter acceptance criteria and a large part of new mortgages being covered by the Dutch Mortgage Guarantee Scheme (NHG). In 2015, the maximum regulatory LtV at origination of a mortgage was set at 103%. The maximum percentage will be reduced gradually to 100% in 2018.

In 2015, the percentage of mortgage origination covered by NHG declined to 59% (2014: 67%). The decline was mainly due to reducing the NHG limit from € 265,000 to € 245,000 with effect from 1 July 2015. At year-end 2015, of the total book value of retail mortgage loans, 30% was covered by NHG (year-end 2014: 28%).

Collateral values are indexed based on housing price developments. As a consequence of increased residential house prices, the risk profile for the higher LtV classes improved. The exposure in the LtV class above 125% fell from € 2.2 billion at year-end 2014 to € 1.4 billion at year-end 2015. In the other classes too, indexation resulted in shifts of loans to a lower LtV class. The weighted average indexed LtV of retail mortgage loans improved to 84% (year-end 2014: 86%).

It is expected that residential house prices will continue to rise in 2016. Due to the current fiscal regime, the bulk of the new mortgage production will presumably consist of annuity mortgages, making an improvement of the average LtV of retail mortgage loans likely.

Retail mortgages by redemption type

in € millions	December 2015		December 2014	
Interest-only	26,552	60%	28,204	62%
Annuity	3,664	8%	2,254	5%
Investment	3,671	8%	4,118	9%
Life insurance[1]	5,727	13%	6,237	14%
Bank savings	3,864	9%	4,095	9%
Linear	303	1%	197	0%
Other	451	1%	481	1%
Total	**44,232**	**100%**	**45,586**	**100%**
IFRS value adjustments[2]	812		970	
Provision	-257		-326	
Total retail mortgage loans	**44,787**		**46,230**	

1 Including offset mortgages of which the policy is managed by a insurer

2 Consisting of fair value adjustments of mortgages measured at fair value, fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations

In 2013, the Dutch Government introduced new rules on the tax deductibility of mortgage interest expenses. Only annuities and linear mortgage models are eligible for tax deduction on interest wherby, the loan is paid off within thirty years. As a result, both the gross amount and the share of annuity mortgages in the total retail mortgage portfolio increased.
At year-end 2015, approximately half of the interest-only amount also has redeeming or saving loan parts related to the same collateral.

Retail mortgages by fixed-rate maturity

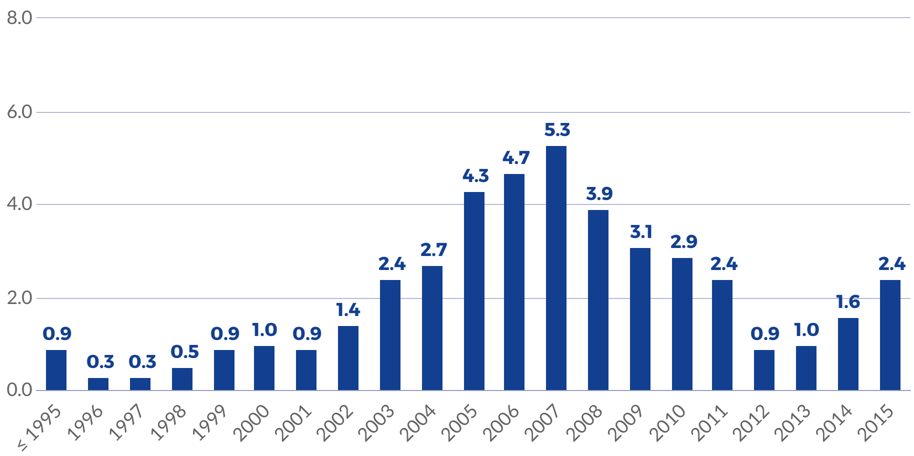
in € millions	December 2015		December 2014	
Floating rate	4,425	10%	5,993	13%
≥ 1 and < 5 yrs fixed	1,970	4%	2,899	6%
≥ 5 and < 10 yrs fixed	9,414	21%	11,078	24%
≥ 10 and < 15 yrs fixed	21,917	50%	19,337	42%
≥ 15 yrs fixed	6,036	14%	5,774	13%
Other	470	1%	505	1%
Total	**44,232**	**100%**	**45,586**	**100%**
IFRS value adjustments[1]	812		970	
Provision	-257		-326	
Total retail mortgage loans	**44,787**		**46,230**	

1 Consisting of fair value adjustments of mortgages measured at fair value, fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations

The low interest rate environment has led to a significant growth in demand for mortgages with fixed interest rates of 15 years or more. In 2015, new mortgage production in the Dutch market made up 40% to 45% of such mortgages. SNS Bank aims to grow its market share in the mortgage market, both from a franchise and balance sheet perspective. As a consequence, SNS Bank has increased its share of long-term fixed-rate mortgage loans in its mortgage production.
For SNS Bank, long-term fixed-interest mortgages loans carry more refinancing-, model- and pricing risk than shorter term fixed-rate mortgage loans. During 2015, SNS Bank mitigated the increased interest rate risk by using forward interest rate swaps and reduced bond positions with a duration of more than fifteen years. In addition, SNS

Bank redefined a risk appetite for these mortgages to manage the higher risk profile. Moreover, SNS Bank manages its longer interest rate risk and key rate duration carefully. In all, the share of mortgages with fixed interest rates between 10 and 15 years increased from 42% at year-end 2014 to 50%. The shares of floating interest rates and fixed-rates up to 10 years decreased correspondingly.

Retail mortgages origination (in € billions) [1]



1 2007 includes 0.8 billion of retail mortgages from the acquisition of RegioBank

Portfolio segmentation by origination shows a large exposure concentration in the pre-crisis period from 2005-2008. Retail mortgages originated in these years were and still are more likely to be affected by negative macro-economic developments. This has been reflected in the risk profile of these specific origination years as well as in the overall risk. However, the relative contribution of these originations years to the overall risk profile is expected to decline due to prepayments and the increase in volumes in recent origination years.

RETAIL OTHER LOANS

In 2015, the (gross) retail other loan portfolio decreased to € 219 million, from € 268 million at year-end 2014. The loan provision declined from € 55 million to € 35 million reflecting the decrease in the default portfolio and improving economic circumstances. The coverage ratio decreased slightly to 68.8% compared to 74.3% at year-end 2014, mainly due to the settlement of a € 11 million loan, which was fully provided for.

SME LOANS

The total gross SME loan portfolio decreased from € 1,164 million at year-end 2014 to € 1,089 million. The credit quality of this loan portfolio improved. Impairment charges on SME loans decreased. Total impaired SME loans decreased from € 204 million at year-end 2014 to € 178 million in 2015. The coverage ratio for SME loans decreased to 53.4% compared to 60.3% at year-end 2014, due to a decrease in short-term arrears (<12 months) and lower deficits on long term arrears (>12 months).

INTEREST RATE RISK BANKING BOOK

In 2015 SNS Bank managed the duration of equity to a level of 1.8 at the end of 2015 (year-end 2014: 3.2). Mortgage production and renewals into a longer term fixed-rate had an upward effect on the duration of equity in 2015. This was mitigated by interest rate swaps.

Assuming a scenario of a parallel interest rate shift of 200 bps, the change of the economic value of equity relative to own funds was 7.8% as at year-end 2015 (year-end 2014: 13.4%), which is well within the 20% regulatory limit. The lower sensitivity to an interest rate shock corresponds with the decreased duration of equity and higher own funds.

At the end of 2015, Earnings at Risk (EaR) amounted to € 26 million, compared to € 30 million at year-end 2014. The decline was mainly caused by floating-rate mortgage customers and 'Plafondrente' mortgage customers converting to fixed-rate mortgages during 2015, reducing the sensitivity to short-term interest rate movements.

MARKET RISK

SNS Bank has a limited trading portfolio. The market risk resulting from this portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by limits on a 1-day Value at Risk (VaR) with a confidence level of 99%. The total VaR limit was € 3 million, reflecting the relatively low risk profile of these activities in terms of actual size. As a result of the sale of SNS Securities, the VaR limit will decline to € 2 million.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

With effect from 1 January 2016, SNS Bank is required to hold a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 11.75% following from the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) performed by the European Central Bank (ECB). This includes the capital conservation buffer, but excludes the buffer for Other Systemically Important Institutions ('O-SII buffer'). The O-SII buffer for SNS Bank is equal to 0.25% from 1 January 2016 onwards and will be increased by 0.25% per annum thereafter, up to 1% in 2019. In 2016, SNS Bank's minimum CET1 capital requirement will, therefore, be 12.0%. At 31 December 2015, SNS Bank's CET1 capital ratio was well above this minimum requirement.

In 2015, SNS Bank improved its CET1 ratio to 25.3% due to the positive impact of retained earnings, a decrease in regulatory adjustments to shareholders' equity and a decrease in risk-weighted assets.

In the fourth quarter of 2015, SNS Bank successfully placed € 500 million subordinated Tier 2 notes, which contributed to the strengthening and diversification of its capital base and increased the total capital ratio by 4.1%-points to 29.5%.

The leverage ratio of SNS Bank also increased compared to year-end 2014, to 4.7%. This is well above the anticipated future requirement of 4%. Under current regulations, the amount of capital required to meet the leverage ratio target is higher than the capital amount required to meet the risk weighted capital ratio targets, resulting in relatively high risk weighted capital ratios. This is a consequence of SNS Bank's focus on residential mortgages, a low-risk activity, with a correspondingly low risk-weight.

The proposals of the Basel Committee of Banking Supervision (BCBS) with respect to the Standardised Approach for the calculation of risk weighted assets (RWA) related to credit risk in combination with the capital floor proposal are expected to result in a significant increase in RWA. As a consequence, SNS Bank's relatively high risk-weighted capital ratios are expected to decrease under the BCBS proposals and the amount of capital expected to be required to meet the leverage ratio target is expected to be below the capital amount required to meet the risk-weighted capital ratio targets.

At year-end 2015, the non-risk weighted Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) ratio stood at 8.7%. SNS Bank aims to exclude deposits from natural persons and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) from bail-in. Excluding these deposits, the non-risk weighted MREL ratio equaled 8.4% at year-end 2015.

CAPITALISATION

Capitalisation

	December 2015	June 2015[1]	December 2014[1]	December 2015	June 2015[1]	December 2014[1]
in € millions	*CRD IV transitional*	*CRD IV transitional*	*CRD IV transitional*	*CRD IV fully phased-in*	*CRD IV fully phased-in*	*CRD IV fully phased-in*
Shareholders' equity SNS Bank	**3,302**	**3,148**	**2,963**	**3,302**	**3,148**	**2,963**
Not eligible interim profits	-104	-135	-40	-104	-135	-40
Not eligible previous years retained earnings	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Shareholders' equity SNS Bank for CRD IV purposes	**3,196**	**3,011**	**2,921**	**3,196**	**3,011**	**2,921**
Increases in equity resulting from securitised assets	-9	-20	-22	-9	-20	-22
Cash flow hedge reserve	-57	-54	-79	-57	-54	-79
Fair value reserve	-67	-38	-97	--	--	--
Other prudential adjustments	-3	-5	-6	-3	-4	-7
Total prudential filters	**-136**	**-117**	**-204**	**-69**	**-78**	**-108**
Intangible assets	-15	-12	-15	-15	-12	-15
Deferred tax assets	--	--	-48	--	--	-239
IRB shortfall	-29	-40	-34	-42	-40	-56
Facility SRH	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100
Total capital deductions	**-144**	**-152**	**-197**	**-157**	**-152**	**-410**
Total regulatory adjustments to shareholders' equity	**-280**	**-269**	**-401**	**-226**	**-230**	**-518**
CRD IV Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**2,916**	**2,742**	**2,520**	**2,970**	**2,781**	**2,403**
Additional Tier 1 capital	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tier 1 capital	**2,916**	**2,742**	**2,520**	**2,970**	**2,781**	**2,403**
Eligible Tier 2	493	--	40	493	--	40
IRB shortfall	-12	--	-22	--	--	--
Tier 2 capital	481	--	18	493	--	40
Total capital	**3,397**	**2,742**	**2,538**	**3,463**	**2,781**	**2,443**
Risk-weighted assets[2]	**11,513**	**13,423**	**13,771**	**11,513**	**13,423**	**13,771**
Exposure measure as defined by the CRR	61,464	64,067	66,724	61,518	64,093	66,607
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	**25.3%**	**20.4%**	**18.3%**	**25.8%**	**20.7%**	**17.4%**
Tier 1 ratio	25.3%	20.4%	18.3%	25.8%	20.7%	17.4%
Total capital ratio	29.5%	20.4%	18.4%	30.1%	20.7%	17.7%
Leverage ratio[1]	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%	4.8%	4.3%	3.6%

1 For comparative purposes, capitalisation figures as at end June 2015 and end December 2014 are stand-alone figures

2 Risk-weighted assets concern Risk Weighted Exposure Amount and (Total) Risk Exposure Amount as used in CRR

In 2015, SNS Bank's capital adequacy level improved substantially. SNS Bank's transitional CET1 ratio rose from 18.3% at year-end 2014 to 25.3%. The fully phased-in CET1 ratio rose from 17.4% at year-end 2014 to 25.8%.

CET1 capital rose to € 2,916 million from € 2,520 million at year-end 2014, mainly due to profit retention, capital adjustments related to the Available For Sale (AFS) fair value reserve and the deferred tax asset (DTA) related to losses carried forward.

Net profit for the second half of 2014 of € 40 million (+0.4%-points) and for the first half of 2015 of € 244 million (+2.1%-points) were added to CET1 capital in 2015. The € 104 million net result for the second half of 2015 was not added to CET1 capital.

At year-end 2014, the positive AFS fair value reserve was entirely deducted from shareholder's equity to determine CET1 capital (0% phased-in), whereas at year-end

2015, 60% (€ 67 million) of the AFS fair value reserve, amounting to € 110 million in total, was deducted from shareholder's equity to determine CET1 capital.

The DTA related to tax losses carried forward, deducted from shareholder's equity to determine CET1 capital at year-end 2014 for an amount of € 48 million, was converted into a DTA related to a temporary valuation difference in the first half of 2015 and has a risk-weight of 250%. On balance, the impact of this conversion on the CET1 ratio was limited in 2015.

The total capital ratio increased to 29.5% at year-end 2015 from 18.4% at year-end 2014. Eligible Tier 2 capital increased from € 40 million at year-end 2014 to € 493 million, mainly because SNS Bank issued € 500 million subordinated Tier 2 notes in the fourth quarter of 2015. In June 2015, the € 40 million Tier 2 loan from SNS REAAL was repaid.

The leverage ratio rose to 4.7% at year-end 2015, from 3.8% at year-end 2014. This was mainly driven by the increase in CET1 capital. In addition, the exposure measure as defined by the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) decreased to € 61.5 billion, from € 66.7 billion at year-end 2014, mainly caused by the decrease in the retail mortgage portfolio. The fully phased-in leverage ratio increased to 4.8% from 3.6%.

Risk-weighted assets

	December 2015	June 2015[1]	December 2014[1]
in € millions	CRD IV	CRD IV	CRD IV
Credit risk	9,221	11,469	11,643
Operational risk	1,698	1,566	1,566
Market risk	209	180	279
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)[2]	385	208	283
Total	**11,513**	**13,423**	**13,771**

1 For comparative purposes, risk-weighted assets as at end June 2015 and December 2014 are stand-alone figures

2 In 2015, SNS Bank has revised the calculation methodology regarding maturity for the determination of the RWA for the CVA on derivative financial instruments. The revised calculation methodology results in an immaterial increase of RWA. Comparative figures have not been restated

RWA for SNS Bank decreased to € 11.5 billion compared to € 13.8 billion at year-end 2014.

At the end of 2015, credit risk-related RWA decreased to € 9.2 billion (year-end 2014: € 11.6 billion). RWA calculated on the basis of the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) approach declined from € 7.8 billion at year-end 2014 to € 6.9 billion. This was largely due to decreases in probabilities of default (PDs) and losses given default (LGDs) of the retail mortgage portfolio as a result of improved economic circumstances. This more than compensated for the impact of the termination of a number of securitisation transactions. The RWA density[4] of retail mortgages dropped from 18.4% at year-end 2014 to 16.0%.

RWA subject to the Standardised Approach decreased from € 3.9 billion at year-end 2014 to € 2.4 billion. This was largely due to the redemption of the € 250 million loan from SNS Bank to VIVAT, which had a risk-weighting of 500% in December 2015. This reduced the amount of RWA by € 1,250 million.

4 RWA density is defined as risk-weighted assets divided by the exposure (assets)

Operational risk-related RWA, which is reported on the basis of the Standardised Approach, increased by €132 million as a consequence of an increase in total income in 2015, 2014 and 2013 compared to total income in 2014, 2013 and 2012.

BCBS CONSULTATIONS ON CREDIT RISK-RELATED RWA

In December 2014, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) has presented a consultative paper on a revision of the Standardised Approach (SA) for credit risk. In addition, the Committee has presented a consultative paper on the design of a capital floor framework based on this revised SA. This framework is expected to replace the current transitional floor based on the Basel I standard. The aim of the revised capital floor framework is to enhance the reliability and comparability of risk-weighted capital ratios.

In 2015, the BCBS performed a Quantitative Impact Study (QIS) to recalibrate the proposal and to assess the impact. In December 2015, the BCBS released a second consultative paper on the revised SA for measuring credit risk RWA. We expect that the BCBS will decide on the capital floor in 2016.

Under the revised SA as proposed in the second consultative paper, the risk-weighting for mortgages will lie between 25% and 75% depending on the LtV, whereby the LtV is based on the collateral value at origination. The risk-weighting may increase to 100% if the documentation required is not available. The treatment of NHG-guaranteed mortgages is not addressed in the consultation paper. SNS Bank currently applies the IRB-based approach to determine the risk-weighting of its residential mortgages, resulting in an average risk-weighting of 16% at year-end 2015. Although the exact impact of the proposals is difficult to estimate at this stage, implementation of the proposed revised SA in combination with a capital floor is expected to significantly increase the risk-weighting of SNS Bank's residential mortgages. As SNS Bank's assets mainly comprise residential mortgages, it is expected that this will significantly impact the risk-weighted capital ratios. In its capital planning SNS Bank is preparing for early compliance with the expected consequences of the BCBS papers for credit risk-weightings in combination with the capital floor.

GONE-CONCERN CAPITAL: MREL AND TLAC

Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) aims to provide authorities with comprehensive and effective measures to deal with failing banks. The BRRD came into force in the EU in 2015 and was implemented into Dutch law in the fourth quarter of 2015. At the same time, the Dutch Insolvency Act was amended to ensure that deposits from natural persons and SMEs have a higher priority ranking over the claims of ordinary unsecured, non-preferred creditors under normal insolvency proceedings. The bail-in framework was introduced as of January 2016. Implementation of this framework resulted in the introduction of a *Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)* as a buffer to absorb losses. According to the bail-in framework, equity and eligible liabilities representing at least 8% of total liabilities (including own funds) or, under certain conditions, 20% of RWA are subject to bail-in. The institution-specific MREL will be set by the National Resolution Authority (NRA), expected in 2016. On top of equity, eligible MREL liabilities are Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, Tier 2 capital, subordinated debt that is not Tier 1 or Tier 2 and any other eligible liabilities with a remaining maturity of more than 1 year.

Total Loss Absorbing Capacity

The Financial Stability Board launched its own proposal in the fourth quarter of 2015, also referred to as *Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC)*. Like the MREL, TLAC is a bail-in regulation. TLAC is first and foremost intended for global systemically important institutions. As such, TLAC is not yet applicable to SNS Bank. However, it may also become applicable to domestic systemically important institutions, i.e. to SNS Bank. The minimum TLAC requirement will be equal to the higher of:

1. 16% of RWA (before CET1 capital buffers), as of 2019 increasing to 18% in 2022; and
2. 6% of the Leverage Ratio denominator as of 2019 increasing to 6.75% in 2022.

Given SNS Bank's Combined Buffer Requirement of 3.5% (excluding a countercyclical buffer of at most 2.5%), the risk-weighted TLAC requirement would equal 19.5% of RWA in 2019, increasing to 21.5% in 2022. On top of equity, eligible TLAC instruments are AT1 capital, Tier 2 capital and other TLAC eligible debt with a remaining maturity of more than 1 year. Currently, it is unclear how and when TLAC will be implemented in European regulation. We assume that TLAC will eventually be incorporated into BRRD regulation and expect to be harmonised with the MREL requirements.

The table below shows both MREL and TLAC non-risk weighted and risk-weighted metrics per year-end 2015.

MREL and TLAC

	€ millions		Non-risk weighted	Risk-weighted
CET1 capital	2,916			
Tier 2 capital	481			
Total capital	**3,397**	**MREL (without senior unsecured and deposits)**	**5.6%**	**29.5%**
		TLAC	5.5%	29.5%
Other eligible unsecured liabilities with remaining maturity longer than 1 year, without deposits from natural persons and SMEs	1,741			
Total capital and other eligible unsecured liabilities without deposits from natural persons and SMEs	**5,138**	**MREL (without deposits from natural persons and SMEs)**	**8.4%**	**44.6%**
Deposits from natural persons and SMEs above €100,000 with remaining maturity longer than 1 year	180			
Total capital including other eligible liabilities	**5,318**	**MREL (including all eligible liabilities)**	**8.7%**	**46.2%**
Exposure measure as defined by the CRR (TLAC)	61,464			
Exposure measure as defined by the BRRD (MREL)	61,020			
Risk-weighted assets	11,513			

Including all eligible liabilities, the non-risk weighted MREL amounts to 8.7% and the risk-weighted MREL ratio equals 46.2%. SNS Bank's ambition on the composition of its bail-in buffer is that deposits from natural persons and SMEs are not subject to bail-in via MREL. SNS Bank, therefore, targets a bail-in buffer composed of total capital and eligible debt with a remaining maturity of at least one year ranking below these deposits that equals (at least) 8% of total liabilities (including own funds) or, if this would become the binding constraint, 20% of RWA. Per year-end 2015, without deposits from natural persons and SMEs the non-risk weighted MREL amounts to 8.4% and the risk-weighted MREL ratio equals 44.6%.
It is expected that the NRA will require the 8% bail-in buffer to be filled up with MREL eligible liabilities subordinated to ordinary unsecured liabilities. The non-risk weighted MREL ratio including only eligible liabilities subordinated to ordinary senior unsecured liabilities, amounted to 5.6% at 2015 year-end.

TLAC is currently composed of CET1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Based on the current capital position, the non-risk weighted TLAC amounts to 5.5% and the risk-weighted TLAC equals 29.5%. We will closely monitor the developments and plan to strengthen and diversify our capital structure accordingly.

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING

LIQUIDITY

Key liquidity indicators

	December 2015	June 2015	December 2014
LCR	>100%	>100%	>100%
NSFR	>100%	>100%	>100%
Loan-to-Deposit ratio	105%	107%	113%
Liquidity buffer (in € millions)	11,831	14,106	13,545

SNS Bank maintained a strong liquidity position in 2015. Financial markets access improved significantly due to the disentanglement from SNS REAAL and the subsequent transfer of SNS Bank to the Dutch State. This was demonstrated by an issue of € 500 million Tier 2 notes in October 2015.

At year-end 2015, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) were both above the antidipated future regulatory requirements of 100%. The year-end 2015 LCR is based on the LCR Delegated Act definition, which became a binding regulatory requirement for banks throughout the European Union as from 1 October 2015. The LCR at year-end 2014 and at the end of June 2015 were based on the Basel III monitoring definition, which is not comparable with the Delegated Act definition. The loan-to-deposit (LtD) ratio decreased from 113% at year-end 2014 to 105%, driven by higher retail savings balances in combination with a lower mortgage portfolio. The relatively low LtD ratio reflects SNS Bank's sound funding composition.

Liquidity buffer

in € millions	December 2015	June 2015	December 2014
Cash position	2,142	3,729	2,537
Sovereigns	3,762	3,637	4,033
Regional/local governments and supranationals	702	600	540
Other liquid assets	413	360	215
Eligible retained RMBS	4,812	5,780	6,220
Liquidity buffer	**11,831**	**14,106**	**13,545**

The liquidity buffer remained high, but decreased to € 11.8 billion. The decline was mainly caused by exercising call options of retained securitisation bonds and the run-off of securitised positions of SNS Bank totalling € 1.4 billion. In addition, the liquidity buffer declined because of the sale and redemption of government bonds in the liquidity portfolio of SNS Bank of € 0.8 billion. The cash position declined mainly because of wholesale funding redemptions totalling € 5.0 billion, partly compensated by inter alia an inflow of retail savings of € 1.2 billion, a decrease in the mortgage portfolio by € 1.5 billion and the investment portfolio by € 0.6 billion and the issue of € 500 million of Tier 2 notes.

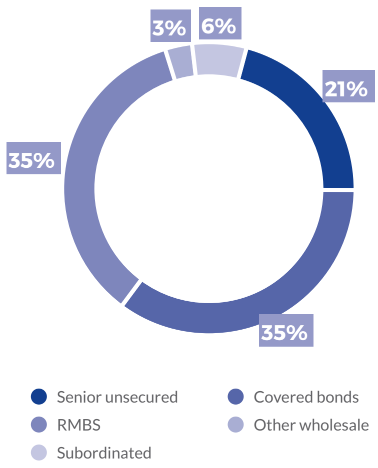
FUNDING

SNS Bank's funding strategy aims at optimising and ensuring access to diversified funding sources in order to maintain the bank's targeted long-term funding position and liquidity profile, while complying with regulatory requirements at all times.

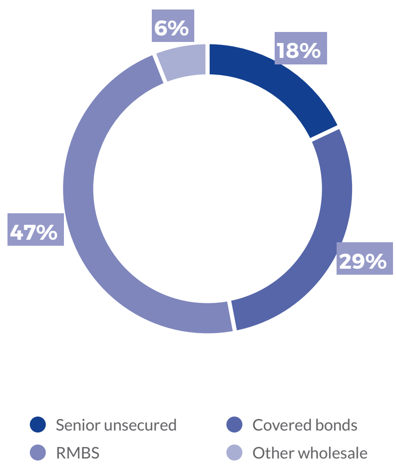
Savings and deposits from retail customers and SMEs are the primary funding source and constitute a sound core funding base that is complemented by wholesale funding.

The figures below provide an overview of the outstanding wholesale funding with an original term of more than 1 year at year-end 2015 and 2014. In SNS Bank's balance sheet, this funding is recognised under subordinated debt, debt certificates, amounts due to banks and other amounts due to customers. The change in the wholesale funding mix in 2015 was primarily the result of debt certificate redemptions issued under the Hermes X, Hermes XI, Hermes XV and Holland Homes 3 securitisations, a covered bond redemption and the issue of € 500 million subordinated Tier 2 notes.

Wholesale funding mix 2015: € 8.9 billion [1]

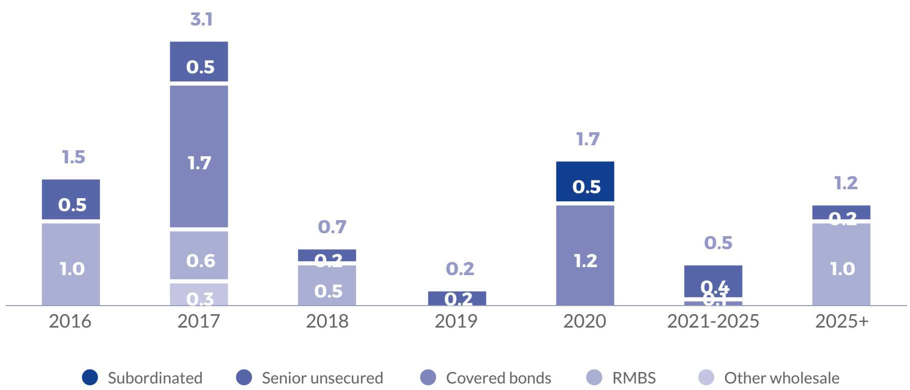


Wholesale funding mix 2014: € 13.4 billion [1]



1 Based on nominal value of funding

Wholesale funding maturaties (in € billions)



CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Before result appropriation and in € millions	31-12-2015	31-12-2014
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,259	1,968
Loans and advances to banks	2,081	2,604
Loans and advances to customers	49,217	52,834
Derivatives	1,993	2,702
Investments	6,376	7,001
Property and equipment	77	86
Intangible assets	15	15
Deferred tax assets	284	450
Corporate income tax	--	66
Other assets	278	284
Assets held for sale	110	149
Total assets	**62,690**	**68,159**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Savings	36,860	35,666
Other amounts due to customers	10,580	10,542
Amounts due to customers	**47,440**	**46,208**
Amounts due to banks	1,000	2,099
Debt certificates	6,941	11,252
Derivatives	2,189	3,266
Deferred tax liabilities	216	287
Corporate income tax	11	--
Other liabilities	955	1,971
Other provisions	83	55
Provision for employee benefits	23	--
Subordinated debts	493	40
Liabilities held for sale	37	18
Total other liabilities	**11,948**	**18,988**
Share capital	381	381
Other reserves	2,573	2,431
Retained earnings	348	151
Shareholders' equity	**3,302**	**2,963**
Minority interests	--	--
Total equity	**3,302**	**2,963**
Total equity and liabilities	**62,690**	**68,159**

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

in € millions	2015	2014
INCOME		
Interest income	1,888	2,132
Interest expense	894	1,108
Net interest income	**994**	**1,024**
Fee and commission income	103	95
Fee and commission expenses	55	51
Net fee and commission income	**48**	**44**
Investment income	42	72
Result on financial instruments	39	-46
Other operating income	2	5
Total income	**1,125**	**1,099**
EXPENSES		
Staff costs[1]	371	217
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	23	17
Other operating expenses[1]	196	264
Impairment charges	37	274
Other expenses	22	76
Total expenses	**649**	**848**
Result before taxation	**476**	**251**
Taxation	128	100
Net result for the period	**348**	**151**
ATTRIBUTION:		
Net result attributable to shareholder	348	151
Net result attributable to minority interests	--	--
Net result for the period	**348**	**151**

1 In 2014, staff related expenses allocated from SNS REAAL (SRH) to SNS Bank were included in other expenses. As of 2015, following the transfer of employees from SNS REAAL to SNS Bank, these expenses are included in staff costs

OTHER CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in € millions	2015	2014
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS		
Other changes in comprehensive income	-1	1
Total items never reclassified to profit or loss	**-1**	**1**
ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS		
Change in cashflow hedgereserve	-22	31
Change in fair value reserve	14	198
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**-8**	**229**
Change in other comprehensive income (after tax)	**-9**	**230**

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD

in € millions	2015	2014
Net result continued operations	348	151
Change in other comprehensive income (after tax)	-9	230
Total comprehensive income for the period	**339**	**381**
ATTRIBUTION:		
Total comprehensive income to shareholder	339	381
Total comprehensive income to minority interests	--	--
Total comprehensive income for the period	**339**	**381**

OTHER INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

SNS Bank NV (SNS Bank), incorporated and established in the Netherlands, is a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands. SNS Bank's registered office is located at Croeselaan 1, 3521 BJ Utrecht. SNS Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of SNS Holding BV, which - in turn- is wholly owned by Stichting Administratiekantoor Beheer Financiële Instellingen (NLFI). The condensed consolidated financial statements of SNS Bank comprise the accounts of all the companies controlled by SNS Bank NV and the interests of SNS Bank in associates. These condensed consolidated financial statements were approved by the Supervisory Board on 2 March 2016. This press release has not been audited.

ABOUT SNS BANK

General

SNS Bank NV (SNS Bank) is a financial services provider engaged in banking, with a particular focus on the Dutch retail market, including small and medium-sized enterprises. The product range consists of three core product groups: payments, mortgages and savings. SNS Bank has a balance sheet total of approximately € 63 billion and about 3.300 employees (FTE), which makes it a major player in the Dutch market. The head office of SNS Bank is located in Utrecht.

Rooted in society

SNS Bank is strongly rooted in Dutch society. SNS Bank dates back 200 years when the first savings banks with a public utility function were founded. Predecessor banks of SNS Bank include many regional savings banks.

As a result of the credit crisis the government was forced to intervene in companies, of which we were one. In the years that lay behind us society was focused too much on increasing prosperity and income. SNS Bank wants to take up its role in society and return to its social roots: a financial services provider that makes people conscious of money matters.

We have an important social utility function that requires us to uphold the highest ethical standards. Keeping an eye on our moral compass allows us to create a well-functioning financial services sector that is embedded in society. Only if financial service providers, together with their stakeholders, take simplicity in finance seriously, can we contribute to restoring faith in the banking sector in the Netherlands.

Simplicity in Finance

SNS Bank aims to make banking business simple, understandable and transparent. We do this by actively engaging our customers in developing our products and services. But also with the assistance of committed employees, who believe in these products and services.

Customer focus

We work hard for our customers, who encompass both private individuals and business customers. By offering sound customer service and support, we build on an optimal relationship with each and every customer: accessible, transparent and fairly priced. We ultimately aim for sustainable relationships with our customers but also with society.

Our brands

There is no such thing as the average customer. Everyone has different desires, needs and preferences. We want to serve our customers in the way that best fits their needs. That is why, instead of one brand for all customers, we have opted for different brands that each serve their customers in the way that suits them best. Each brand has its own way of working, image, mentality and products, from savings and investments through to insurance. ASN Bank is the sustainable bank; RegioBank works with personal advisors and BLG Wonen's aim is to allow its customers carefree home ownership.

SNS

SNS was founded in 1817 with a view to increasing people's financial independence. This assignment and challenge are just as relevant today as they were back then. As a broad, accessible bank for consumers and small businesses, we allow our customers to choose for themselves how they manage their banking business: via the website, over the telephone, with a financial advisor at home or at one of our almost 200 SNS Shops or via the mobile channel.

Products: current accounts, savings, mortgages, insurance, loans, investments and bank savings.
www.snsbank.nl

ASN Bank

ASN Bank has been one of the leading banks in sustainable banking in the Netherlands for 50 years. Money is invested in projects and companies that respect people, animals and the environment. ASN Bank aims to demonstrate that sustainable banking goes perfectly hand-in-hand with competitive results.

Products: current accounts, savings, loans, investments and asset management.
www.asnbank.nl

RegioBank

RegioBank is the SNS Bank regional bank format to which some 530 independent advisors are affiliated. RegioBank is the local bank without the fuss or hassle. With great personal attention, a sense of service and a full range of banking products all under one roof.

Products: mortgages, savings, current accounts, loans and investments.
www.regiobank.nl

BLG Wonen

BLG Wonen is a financial service provider whose aim is to allow its customers to live as comfortably as possible. Carefree home ownership makes you feel at home. Now and in the future. BLG Wonen achieves this by making our customers' living wishes come true via transparent services and professional, personal advice from the best independent advisors.

Products: mortgages, savings and insurance.
www.blg.nl

ZwitserlevenBank

In partnership with Zwitserleven, SNS Bank offers savings products aimed at 'saving for later' under the name of Zwitserleven. ZwitserlevenBank has been operating in this way in the savings market since July 2013 and has demonstrated its ability to appeal to a specific target group in what is known as the 'mass affluent' segment.

Product: savings.

DISCLAIMER

This press release contains only factual information and should not be regarded as an opinion or recommendation concerning the purchase or sale of securities issued by SNS Bank NV. This press release does not contain any value judgement or predictions with respect to the financial performance of SNS Bank NV.