



ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

(Incorporated in the Netherlands with limited liability)

Annual Financial Disclosure Statement

31 December 2024



ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Financial Disclosure Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 (the “Disclosure Statement”) has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and the disclosure standards as stated in the Hong Kong Monetary Authority’s Supervisory Policy Manual on “Guideline on the application of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules”.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, the Bank has set up a section on its website (<https://www.ingwb.com/en/network/asia-pacific/hong-kong-sar>) to house the information related to the “Financial Disclosure Statement” as required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

A copy of the Statement has been lodged with the public registry of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority for public inspection.

For any enquiry on the Statement, please contact Mr Raymond Kwee (Chief Accountant) at raymond.kwee@asia.ing.com.



ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

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ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

Income Statement (unaudited)

Figures in HKD million	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023
Interest income	3,945	3,278
Interest expense	(3,550)	(2,821)
Net interest income	395	457
Other operating income		
Gains less losses arising from trading in foreign currencies	46	147
Gains less losses on securities held for trading purposes	-	-
Net fees and commission income	127	203
Others	77	48
Total operating income	645	855
Operating expenses		
Staff expenses	(212)	(180)
Rental expenses	(25)	(26)
Other operating expenses	(264)	(245)
Total operating expenses	(501)	(451)
Net income before impairment allowances	144	404
Net charge of impairment allowances on advances and other accounts	60	(553)
Profit/ (Loss) before taxation	204	(149)
Taxation	(31)	18
Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	173	(131)



ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

Balance Sheet (unaudited)

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
Assets		
Cash and balances with banks	243	700
Balances with central bank	21	34
Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	-
Amount due from overseas offices	48,407	45,702
Trade bills	888	852
Impairment allowances	-	-
Investment securities	2,024	4,478
Loans and receivables		
Advances to customers	25,560	29,832
Advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	-
Impairment allowances	(911)	(840)
Accrued interest and other accounts	1,158	787
Impairment allowances	(164)	(165)
Fixed assets	52	62
Total assets	77,278	81,442
Liabilities		
Deposits and balances of central banks, banks and other financial institutions	2,548	11,167
Deposits from customers		
Demand deposits and current accounts	3,144	4,202
Savings deposits	-	-
Time, call and notice deposits	31,072	18,493
Amount due to overseas offices	39,070	46,538
Certificates of deposit issued	-	-
Other liabilities	1,444	1,042
Total liabilities	77,278	81,442

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

1. Net Fees and Commission Income

Figures in HKD million	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023
Fees and commission income	140	207
Fees and commission expenses	(13)	(4)
	127	203

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
2. Analysis of Gross Advances to Customers by Industry Sectors and Advances Usage

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024		At 30 June 2024	
	Gross Advances	Balance covered by collateral and other security	Gross Advances	Balance covered by collateral and other security
Advances for use in Hong Kong				
<i>Industrial, commercial and financial sectors</i>				
- Manufacturing	102	-	128	-
- Property development	158	-	-	-
- Property investment	1,040	-	2,782	-
- Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-
- Transport and transport equipment	-	-	1,600	-
- Financial concerns	3,448	33	5,253	205
- Electricity and gas	-	-	1,555	-
- Information technology	1,423	56	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-
	6,171	89	11,318	205
<i>Individuals</i>				
- For the purchase of other residential properties	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Total advances for use in Hong Kong	6,171	89	11,318	205
Trade finance	4,392	2,053	5,198	2,544
Advances for use outside Hong Kong	14,997	1,607	13,316	2,858
Gross advances to customers	25,560	3,749	29,832	5,607

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
3. Analysis of Gross Advances to Customers by Geographical Areas

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
Asia Pacific	22,354	27,556
<i>Of which: Hong Kong</i>	19,242	23,415
<i>Of which: Mainland China</i>	911	926
<i>Of which: Others</i>	2,201	3,215
Europe	3,206	2,276
	<u>25,560</u>	<u>29,832</u>

The above analysis by geographical area is based on the location of the counterparty after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, transfer of risk applies when an advance is guaranteed by a party in a location which is different from that of the counterparty.

4. Impairment Allowances on Advances and Other Accounts

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
Stage 1	8	5
Stage 2	1	-
Stage 3	1,066	999
	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,004</u>

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

5. Impaired Advances to Customers

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
Total amount of impaired advances to customers	1,256	1,249
Individual impairment allowances made in respect of such advances	(902)	(833)
	<u>354</u>	<u>416</u>
Total value of collateral	1,227	1,220
Percentage of such advances to total advances to customers	4.91%	4.19%
Analysis of such advances by geographical areas after risk transfer:		
Asia Pacific	1,253	1,169
Europe	3	80
	<u>1,256</u>	<u>1,249</u>

There were no impaired advances to banks and other financial institutions as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

6. Overdue and Rescheduled Advances to Customers

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
	% of gross advances Amount to customers	% of gross advances Amount to customers

(a) *Gross amount of advances to customers which have been overdue for:*

Three months or less but over one month	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Six months or less but over three months	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
One year or less but over six months	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Over one year	1,229	4.81%	1,236	4.14%
	<u>1,229</u>	4.81%	<u>1,236</u>	4.14%

Analysis of such advances by geographical areas after risk transfer:

Asia Pacific	1,226	4.80%	1,156	3.87%
Europe	3	0.01%	80	0.27%
	<u>1,229</u>	4.81%	<u>1,236</u>	4.14%

No advances to banks and other financial institutions and other assets were overdue for more than 3 months as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.

(b) *Rescheduled advances:*

There were no rescheduled advances to customers, banks and other financial institutions as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.

(c) *Reposessed assets:*

There were no reposessed assets as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

7. Disclosure of Value of Collateral Held Against Overdue Loans and Advances

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of overdue loans and advances	1,200	1,207
Covered portion of overdue loans and advances	1,200	1,207
Uncovered portion of overdue loans and advances	29	29
Individual impairment allowances made in respect of overdue loans and advances	902	833

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

8. International Claims

Geographical segments and individual countries constituting 10% or more of the aggregate international claims are summarised as follows:

Figures in HKD million

	Banks	Non-bank private sector			Others	Total
		Official sector	Non-bank Financial institutions	Non-financial private sector		
At 31 December 2024						
Developed jurisdiction of which: Netherlands	49,086	-	236	604	-	49,926
Offshore centres of which: Hong Kong	71	-	2,523	10,606	-	13,200
At 30 June 2024						
Developed countries of which: Netherlands	45,535	-	610	13	-	46,158
Developing Asia and Pacific countries of which: China	1,254	-	932	4,857	-	7,043
Offshore centres of which: Hong Kong	674	-	7,097	2,933	-	10,704

The above analysis is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the Hong Kong Monetary Authority Return of International Banking Statistics. International claims are on-balance sheet exposures to counterparties based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk, and represent the sum of cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

9. Non-bank Mainland China Exposures

Figures in HKD million

At 31 December 2024

Types of Counterparties	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Total
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and Joint Ventures ("JVs")	4,617	12,004	16,621
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	1,599	448	2,047
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	6,890	3,206	10,096
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	579	910	1,489
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	4,191	1,107	5,298
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
Total	17,876	17,675	35,551
Total assets after provisions	77,278		
On-balance sheet exposures as % of total assets	23.13%		

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

9. Non-bank Mainland China Exposures (Continued)

Figures in HKD million

At 30 June 2024

Types of Counterparties	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Total
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and Joint Ventures ("JVs")	9,033	9,704	18,737
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	1,182	912	2,094
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	4,163	2,475	6,638
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	638	1,973	2,611
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	4,680	592	5,272
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
Total	19,696	15,656	35,352
Total assets after provisions	81,442		
On-balance sheet exposures as % of total assets	24.18%		

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

10. Currency Risk

Figures in HKD million

At 31 December 2024

	USD	EUR	CNY	GBP	Others	Total
Spot assets	46,163	17,808	743	1	1,564	66,279
Spot liabilities	(49,580)	(17,666)	(799)	(-)	(1,563)	(69,608)
Forward purchases	8,344	-	3,073	-	-	11,417
Forward sales	(5,100)	-	(3,017)	-	-	(8,117)
Net (short)/long position	(173)	142	-	1	1	(29)
Net structural position	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net option position	-	-	-	-	-	-

At 30 June 2024

	USD	EUR	CNY	GBP	Others	Total
Spot assets	37,563	25,425	1,431	1	853	65,273
Spot liabilities	(44,638)	(25,347)	(2,125)	(2)	(852)	(72,964)
Forward purchases	18,672	-	6,112	-	-	24,784
Forward sales	(11,684)	-	(5,416)	-	-	(17,100)
Net (short)/long position	(87)	78	2	(1)	1	(7)
Net structural position	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net option position	-	-	-	-	-	-

Net position in a particular foreign currency is disclosed if the net position (regardless of sign) constitutes 10% or more of the total net position in all foreign currencies.

There is no structural position/ option position in any currency as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity

11.1 Liquidity Ratios

	For the quarter ended 31 December 2024	For the quarter ended 31 December 2023
Average Liquidity Maintenance Ratio ("LMR")	43.40%	64.09%

The Branch complies with the minimum requirement of LMR in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA").

The average LMR is calculated as the simple average of each calendar month's average LMR.

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management

ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch ("the Branch") manages its liquidity under the ING Global Funding and Liquidity Risk framework, which is defined and set by the ING Bank N.V.'s Management Board.

Funding and liquidity risk is the risk that ING Group (the "Group") or one of its subsidiaries/branches cannot meet its financial liabilities when they are due, at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner. ING incorporates funding and liquidity management in its business strategy globally and applies the above funding and liquidity risk framework in order to manage such risks within pre-defined boundaries.

The Branch is a full branch of the Group and it applies both the Group's and its own localized funding and liquidity risk frameworks in order to manage the Group's pre-defined boundaries and the Branch's local regulatory limits at the same time.

The Branch distinguishes several key drivers of future liquidity and funding needs:

- Refinancing needs resulting from maturing liabilities and asset growth;
- Current and future regulatory requirements;
- Risk appetite statements set by ING's funding and liquidity risk function;
- The outcomes of various stress tests; and
- Ability to distribute and transfer liquidity.

Taking into consideration the abovementioned factors, the Branch assesses its current and future liquidity adequacy and, if deemed necessary, takes steps to further improve the liquidity position and to ensure sufficient counterbalancing capacity; this is achieved by executing the annual Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP").

Liquidity Management is performed by the Group Treasury ("GT") and covers the areas of (i) intra-day liquidity risk; (ii) short term cash management (overnight and tomorrow next); (iii) funding risk (1 week to 1 year tenors); (iv) structural liquidity risk (1 year+ tenors); and (v) stress testing. Group Treasury operates under the oversight of limits set by the Assets & Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") and the Trading Risk Management ("TRM") department.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.1 Governance

In line with the Group's overall governance, the funding and liquidity risk management of the Branch falls under the supervision of the Branch's ALCO. It approves the local funding and liquidity risk limits and it simultaneously takes fully into account all relevant local HKMA regulations. The ALCO members (which include representatives of staff from TRM and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") domain, as well as Group Treasury and commercial business lines) have oversight and are locally responsible for managing funding and liquidity risk.

The TRM function monitors the branch's funding and liquidity risks, including stress testing results. The local finance function is responsible for reporting and providing management information related to funding and liquidity management.

In order to effectively monitor and manage funding and liquidity risk, the Group has set up a comprehensive funding and liquidity framework. This framework contains the following main components:

- Charters: setting out the governance;
- Policies: providing background on what needs to be done and the corresponding obligations;
- Minimum standards: setting out the mandatory rules and requirements to be met related to a policy;
- Guidance: including all additional useful information to support the funding and liquidity risk framework; and
- Templates and tools: supporting the performance of the funding and liquidity risk management tasks.

11.2.2 Funding and Liquidity Management Strategy and Objectives

The Branch's liquidity position is the responsibility of local management, with support from the Regional Office (the "RO"), especially Group Treasury in Singapore. The funding, liquidity strategy and planning is in line with the Group's strategy, risk appetite and identified risks.

As the Branch is operating in a global network of other ING branches under the Group, the Branch's funding strategy depends largely on the centralized funding strategy of the Group. The main pillars of the funding and liquidity strategy and objectives are aimed at diversification targets for short and long-term sources as part of the overall funding plan. Another essential component of ensuring funding diversity is maintaining market access to new funds and managing existing funding and liquidity sources.

The main objective of Branch's funding and liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund the commercial activities of ING both under normal and stressed market circumstances across currencies and tenors. This requires a diversified funding structure considering relevant opportunities and constraints.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.3 Funding and Liquidity Risk Tolerance and Reporting

Local Risk Appetite Statement (“RAS”) setting process

Metrics and limits are set to measure the current exposure according to bank-wide Risk Appetite principles. The starting point for each principle is to set a limit for the Group on a consolidated basis. To address the liquidity risk throughout the bank, consolidated RAS metrics and limits are cascaded to first level ALCOs (e.g. ALCO N.V. Solo) where appropriate.

Each first level ALCO must comply with the limits and/or monitoring metrics set in the bank-wide RAS, when applicable. Any limit breach must be reported to ALCO Bank and may lead to corrective measures. Higher level ALCOs are responsible to allocate the limits to lower level ALCOs and local entities, when applicable.

First and lower level ALCOs and local entities are encouraged to set their own RAS and/or related limits. Limits defined under the Group wide RAS prevail over such limits, except when conflicting with stricter local regulatory requirements. Therefore, a review of (additional) local RAS is mandatory to assure that Group wide and local RAS is complementing each other.

The local RAS is reviewed annually, however principles, metrics and limits may be amended when deemed necessary throughout the year with the approval from the required committee.

Components of local RAS Setting:

- Group Strategy, Dynamic Plan and local regulation:
The strategy, Group-wide RAS, stress testing and the Dynamic Plan (“DP”) are the starting point of the local RAS setting. In general, the strategy will not be updated annually. Only significant changes trigger review in the DP, Group wide and local RAS.
- Local risk identification & assessment:
The local risk identification and assessment process must be completed before initiating the local RAS setting process. Risk identification is the process of detecting potential new risks and changes in known risks. Significant risks that are specific to local circumstances could be managed and monitored by setting a local RAS and/or limits.
- Head office defined RAS principles and limits:
Head office defined RAS principles and limits prevail over local RAS principles and limits. When defining a local RAS, the Group-wide RAS must be taken as the starting point. This can, however, be supplemented with local principles, metrics and limits.
- Local risk appetite principles & metrics:
If local risk identification identifies significant local risks that are not covered by the Bank-wide RAS, (e.g. based on regulatory requirements or strategic/DP objectives), ALCOs and local entities are required to evaluate whether new local RAS are to be set. New local RAS principles and metrics are agreed upon with both first and second line representatives and approved by ALCO.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.3 Funding and Liquidity Risk Tolerance and Reporting (Continued)

- Local limit:
An integral review of the risk appetite limits must be performed annually. However, review of the local RAS limits is a continuous process. Local RAS limits can be changed throughout the year, based on, for example, analyses of monitoring findings, internal or external developments, regulatory developments, peer review and stress test results. As a result of this review, risk appetite limits can remain unchanged/reconfirmed, adjusted or newly set. Local limits are agreed upon with both first- and second-line representatives and approved by ALCO.

Local RAS Reporting

Local RAS reporting refers to reports which monitor compliance with the RAS limits. Local RAS reporting to ALCO is a second line responsibility (exact responsibilities may vary and are detailed at local level). As a form of first line monitoring, first line must ensure compliance within the limits. The TRM function independently monitors the compliance with both Group's and local risk appetite and the corresponding limits.

The branch monitors and manages the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Delegated Act to comply with the Group's funding & liquidity policy and RAS. Additionally, the Branch must comply with local regulatory requirements of the HKMA. As the Branch is categorised as a Category 2 entity, it must comply with the LMR requirements.

11.2.4 Global Liquidity Stress Testing

The Liquidity Stress Testing (LST) forms part of the overall Funding & Liquidity framework. It allows ING to examine the effects of exceptional but plausible future events on ING's liquidity position and provides insight into which entities, business lines or portfolios are vulnerable to which types of risk and/or under which scenarios.

The scope of the global LST framework includes the funding and liquidity risks of the Branch's balance sheet, all underlying business lines, on- and off-balance sheet positions as well as contingent assets and liabilities. The Net Liquidity Position ("NLP") is the output metric which is affected as a result of the application of specific scenarios and parameters.

The global LST framework distinguishes between idiosyncratic and market-wide scenarios (and a combination of the two) and differentiates between stress events that develop in a gradual or fast manner. The generic design of the LST framework, which is based on empirical evidence supplemented with expert judgment, can easily be applied to a specific scenario, for example as input for the firm-wide stress testing or reverse stress testing.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.4 Global Liquidity Stress Testing (Continued)

The outcomes of the stress tests are taken into consideration across all the key aspects of the bank's LST framework and liquidity management:

- risk appetite framework (through RAS);
- risk identification and assessment;
- monitoring of the liquidity position;
- the contingency funding plan; and
- early warning indicators.

The global LST framework is also subject to regular internal validation.

In line with European Central Bank ("ECB") regulation, ING's liquidity position is stress tested on a weekly basis under a particular scenario that forms part of the Funding and Liquidity RAS. In addition, the results of the stress scenarios are monitored and evaluated on a regular basis and provide input for any follow-up on the need for additional contingency measures. The results of stress testing either confirm sound liquidity risk management, or reveal weaknesses that may require mitigating actions such as an adjustment of liquidity risk management strategies, tolerance, positions, or crisis plans.

The results of the stress tests may result in an adjustment of the contingency funding plan. The contingency funding plan addresses the contingency liquidity risk which specifically relates to the organization, planning and actions to address liquidity shortfalls under stressed conditions. Unexpected events, economic conditions, market fluctuations, earnings problems or situations beyond ING's control could cause either a short- or long-term liquidity crisis. The contingency funding plan supports effective mitigating measures to maintain or regain financial strength, viability and market trust. The contingency funding plan is tested on a regular basis.

11.2.5 Regional Liquidity Report

Besides the global LST, there is a regional liquidity report generated daily for ING Hong Kong.

It shows a both contractual view (unstressed) of the Balance Sheet data in the form of a liquidity ladder. Main monitoring indicators include maximum mismatch per period, cumulative funding gap at 1 week & 1 month, O/N borrowing vs. total liabilities ratio, and interbank / intercompany vs. total liabilities ratio. The indicators are monitored against the predefined limits.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.5 Regional Liquidity Report (Continued)

This report is used by local GT to manage the daily liquidity positions for the branch. Limit breaches need to be approved by regional Head of GT and/or local/regional Head of TRM – ALM Risk, depending on the currency and scenario. The limit breaches during the month are also tabled at monthly local ALCO meetings.

11.2.6 Cash Flow Maturity Mismatch Analysis

Figures in HKD million	Within 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 12 months
At 31 December 2024			
Contractual Maturity mismatch	(6,049)	(10,191)	1,532
Cumulative Contractual Maturity mismatch	(6,049)	(16,239)	(14,708)
At 31 December 2023			
Contractual Maturity mismatch	5,334	(20,250)	5,790
Cumulative Contractual Maturity mismatch	5,334	(14,916)	(9,127)

11.2.7 Sources of Funding

The Branch's source of funding is mainly from intragroup borrowing, non-bank customers deposit, central banks and inter-banks placement:

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	As % of total liabilities	At 31 December 2023	As % of total liabilities
The Group companies	39,397	51.36%	48,942	64.45%
Non-bank customers	34,755	45.30%	15,192	20.01%
Central banks	-	-	-	-
Banks	2,563	3.34%	10,917	14.36%

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.8 Liquidity Gap

Base on the HKMA MA(BS)23 Return on Liquidity Monitoring Tools (“LMT”), the table below analyses the on and off-balance sheet items, broken down into maturity buckets of the Branch.

Figures in HKD million					
	Total amount	Within 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 12 months	Over 1 year and balancing amount
At 31 December 2024					
Balances with central bank	21	21	-	-	-
Due from banks	49,157	21,696	7,673	17,802	1,986
Debt securities held	2,025	2,025	-	-	-
Trade bills	888	249	639	-	-
Advances to customers	25,908	5,090	2,367	4,703	13,748
Other assets*	355	3,921	4,813	657	4,110
Total on-balance sheet assets	78,354	33,002	15,492	23,162	19,844
Total off-balance sheet claims	19,068	7,017	7,768	4,283	-
Deposits from non-bank customers	34,739	13,775	4,983	15,981	-
Due to central banks	-	-	-	-	-
Due to banks	41,913	12,097	15,075	4,927	9,814
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities and reserves*	626	4,423	4,817	722	3,811
Total on-balance sheet liabilities	77,278	30,295	24,875	21,630	13,625
Total off-balance sheet obligations	28,634	15,774	8,577	4,283	-

*Total amount of Other assets and Other liabilities and reserves include present value arising from derivative contracts and therefore the balances are not the total of cash flow as shown in each time buckets based on the completion instructions of the LMT.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.8 Liquidity Gap

Figures in HKD million

	Total amount	Within 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 12 months	Over 1 year and balancing amount
At 31 December 2023					
Balances with central bank	402	402	-	-	-
Due from banks	38,406	27,066	4,273	5,092	1,975
Debt securities held	801	801	-	-	-
Trade bills	2,850	1,600	1,250	-	-
Advances to customers	34,326	12,197	1,646	9,902	10,581
Other assets*	379	8,960	8,763	592	295
Total on-balance sheet assets	77,164	51,026	15,932	15,586	12,851
Total off-balance sheet claims	29,476	19,317	7,852	2,295	12
Deposits from non-bank customers	15,192	4,863	4,991	5,338	-
Due to central banks	-	-	-	-	-
Due to banks	59,843	29,469	17,836	3,785	8,753
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities and reserves*	904	9,956	8,767	673	(265)
Total on-balance sheet liabilities	75,939	44,288	31,594	9,796	8,488
Total off-balance sheet obligations	35,468	20,721	12,440	2,295	12

*Total amount of Other assets and Other liabilities and reserves include present value arising from derivative contracts and therefore the balances are not the total of cash flow as shown in each time buckets based on the completion instructions of the LMT.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

12. Disclosure on Remuneration

Pursuant to section 3 of Supervisory Policy Manual (CG-5) Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System issued by the HKMA, the Branch complies with the requirements and has adopted the remuneration systems of ING Bank N.V. Head Office. Please refer to 2024 Annual report of ING Group N.V. for details.

13. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
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The following is a summary of the contractual amount of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments:

Direct credit substitutes	-	-
Transaction-related contingencies	7,522	7,049
Trade-related contingencies	9,837	9,569
Forward forward deposits placed	5,121	18,005
Other commitments		
With an original maturity of under 1 year or are unconditionally cancellable	35,902	35,482
With an original maturity of 1 year and over	2,650	1,575
	<u>61,032</u>	<u>71,680</u>

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

14. Derivatives

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
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The contractual/notional amounts of derivatives are disclosed as follows:

Exchange rate contracts	13,373	30,232
Interest rate contracts	7,161	28,504
	20,534	58,736

The amounts are shown on a gross basis and do not take into account the effect of bilateral netting arrangements.

The contract/notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding as at the balance sheet date. They do not represent amounts at risk.

Figures in HKD million	At 31 December 2024	At 30 June 2024
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Total positive and negative fair value of each class of derivatives are disclosed as follows:

Exchange rate contracts		
- Positive fair value	95	109
- Negative fair value	(100)	(108)
	(5)	1
Interest rate contracts		
- Positive fair value	1	-
- Negative fair value	(1)	(3)
	-	(3)

Hong Kong, 16 April 2025

Group Consolidated Financial Information

1. Capital Position and Capital Adequacy Ratios

The information set out below is based on the consolidated accounts of ING Group N.V. (the "Group").

Figures in EUR million	At 31 December 2024 (Audited)	At 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)
Shareholders' funds	50,134	50,147
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	13.6%	14%
Tier 1 Ratio	16.0%	16.2%
Total Capital Ratio	18.9%	19.1%

The capital adequacy ratios of the Group have been calculated in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord and incorporated market risk associated with trading portfolios.

2. Other Financial Information

Figures in EUR million	Year ended 31 December 2024 (Audited)	Year ended 31 December 2023 (Audited)
Pre-tax profit	9,300	10,492

Figures in EUR million	At 31 December 2024 (Audited)	At 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)
Total assets	1,020,545	1,041,371
Total liabilities	969,236	990,408
Total loans and advances to customers	680,233	656,274
Total customer deposits	691,661	692,577

Details of the above information can be obtained from the Group 2024 Annual report and the Group 2024 Interim report.
