



Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements Q2 2013

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Condensed consolidated income statement

EUR millions	Notes	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Premium income	4	4,947	4,457	11,214	10,147
Investment income	5	2,048	2,168	4,061	4,228
Fee and commission income		501	458	967	913
Other revenues		2	3	4	5
Total revenues		7,498	7,086	16,246	15,293
Income from reinsurance ceded		561	1,078	1,364	2,024
Results from financial transactions	6	(2,460)	(1,943)	5,271	5,613
Other income	7	109	-	196	-
Total income		5,708	6,221	23,077	22,930
Benefits and expenses	8	5,291	5,707	22,200	21,651
Impairment charges / (reversals)	9	49	52	74	98
Interest charges and related fees		83	146	186	287
Other charges	10	22	-	117	18
Total charges		5,445	5,905	22,577	22,054
Share in net result of joint ventures		5	5	(3)	2
Share in net result of associates		9	7	14	18
Income before tax		277	328	511	896
Income tax (expense) / benefit		(34)	(79)	(64)	(122)
Net income		243	249	447	774
Net income attributable to:					
Equity holders of Aegon N.V.		242	249	446	774
Non-controlling interests		1	-	1	-
Earnings per share (EUR per share)	17				
Basic earnings per common share		0.07	0.08	0.15	0.33
Basic earnings per common share B		-	-	-	-
Diluted earnings per common share		0.07	0.08	0.15	0.33
Diluted earnings per common share B		-	-	-	-

Amounts for 2012 have been restated for the changes in accounting policies as disclosed in note 2.

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income				
<i>EUR millions</i>	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Net income	243	249	447	774
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Changes in revaluation reserve real estate held for own use	-	3	1	3
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	167	(479)	289	(523)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	(59)	145	(109)	142
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Gains / (losses) on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	(2,556)	1,069	(2,890)	1,501
(Gains) / losses transferred to the income statement on disposal and impairment of available-for-sale investments	(44)	(150)	(157)	(184)
Changes in cash flow hedging reserve	(216)	446	(311)	116
Movement in foreign currency translation and net foreign investment hedging reserve	(264)	735	(29)	443
Equity movements of joint ventures	(16)	(23)	(6)	(9)
Equity movements of associates	(3)	2	7	19
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	817	(438)	981	(418)
Other	(6)	(7)	(3)	(5)
Other comprehensive income for the period	(2,180)	1,303	(2,227)	1,085
Total comprehensive income	(1,937)	1,552	(1,780)	1,859
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of Aegon N.V.	(1,936)	1,553	(1,778)	1,860
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)

Amounts for 2012 have been restated for the changes in accounting policies as disclosed in note 2.

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

		Jun. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
<i>EUR millions</i>	<i>Notes</i>		
Assets			
Intangible assets	11	2,538	2,485
Investments	12	140,388	145,021
Investments for account of policyholders	13	155,893	152,968
Derivatives	14	15,889	21,134
Investments in joint ventures		1,427	1,568
Investments in associates		786	771
Reinsurance assets		11,537	11,965
Deferred expenses and rebates	16	12,111	11,644
Other assets and receivables		8,056	7,738
Cash and cash equivalents		8,069	9,590
Total assets		356,694	364,884
Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' equity		21,104	23,488
Other equity instruments		4,990	5,018
Issued capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of Aegon N.V.		26,094	28,506
Non-controlling interests	11	11	13
Group equity		26,105	28,519
Trust pass-through securities		147	155
Subordinated borrowings		45	42
Insurance contracts		104,989	104,004
Insurance contracts for account of policyholders		79,399	76,169
Investment contracts		15,902	17,767
Investment contracts for account of policyholders		78,371	78,418
Derivatives	14	13,325	18,052
Borrowings	18	13,543	13,742
Other liabilities		24,868	28,016
Total liabilities		330,589	336,365
Total equity and liabilities		356,694	364,884

Amounts for 2012 have been restated for the changes in accounting policies as disclosed in note 2.

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

EUR millions	Share capital ¹	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Other reserves	Other equity instruments	Issued capital and reserves ²	Non-controlling interests	Total
Six months ended June 30, 2013									
At beginning of year	9,099	10,446	6,073	(1,085)	(1,045)	5,018	28,506	13	28,519
Net income recognized in the income statement	-	446	-	-	-	-	446	1	447
Other comprehensive income:									
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Changes in revaluation reserve real estate held for own use	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	289	-	-	289	-	289
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	-	-	-	(109)	-	-	(109)	-	(109)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:									
Gains / (losses) on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	-	(2,890)	-	-	-	(2,890)	-	(2,890)
(Gains) / losses transferred to income statement on disposal and impairment of available-for-sale investments	-	-	(157)	-	-	-	(157)	-	(157)
Changes in cash flow hedging reserve	-	-	(311)	-	-	-	(311)	-	(311)
Movement in foreign currency translation and net foreign investment hedging reserves	-	-	-	2	(31)	-	(29)	-	(29)
Equity movements of joint ventures	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	-	(6)
Equity movements of associates	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	7
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	-	-	1,007	-	(26)	-	981	-	981
Transfer from / to other headings	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Total other comprehensive income	-	(1)	(2,349)	182	(56)	-	(2,224)	(3)	(2,227)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for 2013	-	445	(2,349)	182	(56)	-	(1,778)	(2)	(1,780)
Shares issued and withdrawn	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Treasury shares	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	31
Dividends paid on common shares	-	(113)	-	-	-	-	(113)	-	(113)
Preferred dividend	-	(83)	-	-	-	-	(83)	-	(83)
Coupons on non-cumulative subordinated notes	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Coupons on perpetual securities	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	(60)	-	(60)
Share options and incentive plans	-	27	-	-	-	(28)	(1)	-	(1)
Repurchased and sold own shares	(400)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(401)	-	(401)
At end of period	8,701	10,683	3,724	(903)	(1,101)	4,990	26,094	11	26,105
Six months ended June 30, 2012									
At beginning of year (as previously stated)	9,097	9,403	3,464	-	(964)	4,720	25,720	14	25,734
Changes in accounting policies relating to IFRS 10	-	(122)	-	-	-	-	(122)	-	(122)
Changes in accounting policies relating to IFRS 11	-	-	17	-	(17)	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policies relating to IAS 19	-	15	-	(979)	-	-	(964)	-	(964)
At beginning of year, restated	9,097	9,296	3,481	(979)	(981)	4,720	24,634	14	24,648
Net income recognized in the income statement	-	774	-	-	-	-	774	-	774
Other comprehensive income:									
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Changes in revaluation reserve real estate held for own use	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(523)	-	-	(523)	-	(523)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	-	-	(1)	143	-	-	142	-	142
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:									
Gains / (losses) on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	-	1,501	-	-	-	1,501	-	1,501
(Gains) / losses transferred to income statement on disposal and impairment of available-for-sale investments	-	-	(184)	-	-	-	(184)	-	(184)
Changes in cash flow hedging reserve	-	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	116
Movement in foreign currency translation and net foreign investment hedging reserves	-	-	-	(21)	464	-	443	-	443
Equity movements of joint ventures	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)	-	(9)
Equity movements of associates	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	19
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	-	-	(400)	-	(18)	-	(418)	-	(418)
Transfer from / to other headings	-	(20)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)	(1)	(5)
Total other comprehensive income	-	(24)	1,055	(401)	456	-	1,086	(1)	1,085
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for 2012	-	750	1,055	(401)	456	-	1,860	(1)	1,859
Treasury shares	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Dividends paid on common shares	-	(79)	-	-	-	-	(79)	-	(79)
Preferred dividend	-	(59)	-	-	-	-	(59)	-	(59)
Issuance of non-cumulative subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	-	271	271	-	271
Coupons on non-cumulative subordinated notes	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Coupons on perpetual securities	-	(88)	-	-	-	-	(88)	-	(88)
Cost of issuance of non-cumulative subordinated notes (net of tax)	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Share options and incentive plans	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11
At end of period	9,097	9,802	4,536	(1,380)	(525)	5,002	26,532	13	26,545

¹ For a breakdown of share capital please refer to note 17.

² Issued capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of Aegon N.V.

Amounts for 2012 have been restated for the changes in accounting policies as disclosed in note 2.

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement

<i>EUR millions</i>	Q2 2013	Q2 2012
Cash flow from operating activities	(732)	(183)
Purchases and disposals of intangible assets	(16)	(14)
Purchases and disposals of equipment and other assets	(26)	(28)
Purchases, disposals and dividends of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	151	19
Cash flow from investing activities	109	(23)
Issuance and withdrawals of share capital	33	-
Dividends paid	(196)	(138)
Repurchased and sold own shares	(401)	-
Issuances, repurchases and coupons of perpetuals	(80)	(117)
Issuances, repurchases and coupons of non-cumulative subordinated notes	(12)	257
Issuances and repayments of borrowings	(255)	998
Cash flow from financing activities	(911)	1,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,534)	794
Net cash and cash equivalents at January 1	9,497	7,717
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	(17)	52
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	7,946	8,563
	Jun. 30, 2013	Jun. 30, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	8,069	8,646
Bank overdrafts	(123)	(83)
Net cash and cash equivalents	7,946	8,563

Amounts for 2012 have been restated for the changes in accounting policies as disclosed in note 2.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Amounts in EUR millions, unless otherwise stated

Aegon N.V., incorporated and domiciled in the Netherlands, is a public limited liability company organized under Dutch law and recorded in the Commercial Register of The Hague under number 27076669 and with its registered address at Aegonplein 50, 2591 TV, The Hague, the Netherlands. Aegon N.V. serves as the holding company for the Aegon Group and has listings of its common shares in Amsterdam and New York.

Aegon N.V. (or "the company") and its consolidated subsidiaries ("Aegon" or "the Group") have life insurance and pensions operations in over twenty countries in the Americas, Europe and Asia and are also active in savings and asset management operations, accident and health insurance, general insurance and to a limited extent banking operations. It's headquarters are located in The Hague, the Netherlands. The Group employs over 24,000 people worldwide.

1. Basis of presentation

The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements as at, and for the six month period ended, June 30, 2013, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", as adopted by the European Union (hereafter "IFRS"). They do not include all of the information required for a full set of financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and should therefore be read together with the 2012 consolidated financial statements of Aegon N.V. as included in Aegon's Annual Report for 2012. Aegon's Annual Report for 2012 is available on its website (aegon.com).

The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment properties and those financial instruments (including derivatives) and financial liabilities that have been measured at fair value. Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on net income, shareholders' equity or earnings per share. The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements as at, and for the six months ended, June 30, 2013 were approved by the Executive Board on August 7, 2013.

The published figures in these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are unaudited.

2. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies and methods of computation applied in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are the same as those applied in the 2012 consolidated financial statements, except for the newly applied accounting policies.

Adoption of new accounting policies

Aegon applies new and amended standards that require restatement of previous financial statements. These include IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", IAS 19 (revised 2011) "Employee Benefits" and IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". Application of IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" is required prospectively as of the beginning of the annual reporting period.

The nature and the impact of each new standard / amendment that has been applied for the first time in 2013 is described below:

- IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities": The amendments to IFRS 7 enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. The amendment affects disclosure only and is included in note 19.

- ♦ IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements": IFRS 10 replaces all the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", and SIC-12, "Consolidation – special purpose entities". The application of this new standard impacted the financial position of Aegon by consolidating one securitization vehicle that was previously not consolidated. In addition for several investment funds the consolidation conclusion has been revisited, resulting in changes compared to previous years. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 10 on the financial position of Aegon is described in note 2.1.
- ♦ IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements": IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31, "Interests in Joint Ventures" and SIC-13, "Jointly-controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers". IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture under IFRS 11 must be accounted for using the equity method. The effect of this standard is that Aegon starts to account for its joint ventures on a net equity value basis. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 11 on the financial position of Aegon is described in note 2.1.
- ♦ IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities": IFRS 12 imposes disclosure requirements on interests in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, and structured entities. This standard affects disclosure only and has therefore no impact on Aegon's financial position or performance. Aegon will provide the disclosures in the annual report 2013 as required.
- ♦ IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement": IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The application of IFRS 13 has not impacted the fair value measurements carried out by the Group, which are described in note 2.3. IFRS 13 also requires specific disclosures on fair values, some of which replace existing disclosure requirements in other standards, including IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures". Some of these disclosures, specifically for financial instruments, are required in interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Aegon provides these disclosures in note 15.
- ♦ IAS 1, "Financial Statement Presentation – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income": The amendments require the grouping of items within other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the profit or loss section of the income statement. The amendments also reaffirm existing requirements that items in other comprehensive income and profit or loss should be presented as either a single statement or two consecutive statements. The amendment affects presentation only and changes are included in the condensed statement of comprehensive income.
- ♦ IAS 19, "Employee Benefits": The revised standard eliminates the option to defer the recognition of actuarial gains and losses, known as the "corridor method". The amendments streamline the presentation of changes in assets and liabilities arising from defined benefit plans, including requiring remeasurements to be presented in other comprehensive income, to immediately recognize all past service costs and to replace interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability (asset). The impact of the adoption of the revised IAS 19 on the financial position of Aegon is described in note 2.2.
- ♦ IAS 27, "Separate Financial Statements": IAS 27 was amended following the issuance of IFRS 10. The revised IAS 27 deals only with the accounting for subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the separate financial statements of the parent company. The application of the amendments has not impacted the financial position of the Group.
- ♦ IAS 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures": IAS 28 was amended following the issuance of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11. The revised IAS 28 describes the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates. The application of the amendments has not impacted the financial position of the Group.

For a complete overview of IFRS standards, published before January 1, 2013, that will be applied in future years, but were not early adopted by the Group, please refer to Aegon's Annual Report for 2012.

Taxes

Taxes on income for the six months interim period, ending June 30, 2013, are accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

Judgments and critical accounting estimates

Preparing the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, including the likelihood, timing or amount of future transactions or events, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from the estimates made.

In preparing the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Exchange rates

Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rates on the balance sheet date. Income, expenses and capital transactions (such as dividends) are translated at average exchange rates or at the prevailing rates on the transaction date, if more appropriate. The following exchange rates are applied for the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements:

Closing exchange rates

			USD	GBP
June 30, 2013	1	EUR	1.2999	0.8570
December 31, 2012	1	EUR	1.3184	0.8111

Weighted average exchange rates

			USD	GBP
Q2 2013	1	EUR	1.3124	0.8506
Q2 2012	1	EUR	1.2962	0.8217

Other

Aegon N.V. is subject to legal restrictions on the amount of dividends it can pay to its shareholders. Under Dutch law the amount that is available to pay dividends consists of total shareholders' equity less the issued and outstanding capital and less the reserves required by law. The revaluation account and legal reserves, foreign currency translation reserve and other reserves, cannot be freely distributed. In case of negative balances for individual reserves legally to be retained, no distributions can be made out of retained earnings to the level of these negative amounts.

In addition, Aegon's subsidiaries, principally insurance companies, are subject to restrictions on the amounts of funds they may transfer in the form of cash dividends or otherwise to their parent companies. There can be no assurance that these restrictions will not limit or restrict Aegon in its ability to pay dividends in the future.

2.1 Changes in accounting policies for consolidation and joint arrangements

Aegon has early adopted IFRS 10 – "Consolidated Financial Statements" on January 1, 2013. Aegon also adopted IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", and consequential amendments to IAS 27, "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", at the same time.

a. Subsidiaries

IFRS 10 changes the definition of control such that an investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. To meet the definition of control in IFRS 10, all three criteria must be met, including: (a) an investor has power over an investee; (b) the investor has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (c) the investor has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Aegon has applied the new standard retrospectively, in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 10. The application of this new standard impacted the financial position of Aegon by consolidating one securitization vehicle that was previously not consolidated. In addition, for several investment funds the consolidation conclusion has been revisited which resulted in changes compared to previous years. The effect of the change in accounting policies for consolidation on the financial position, comprehensive income and the cash flows of Aegon at January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012 are summarized together with the impact of IFRS 11 and revised IAS 19 in note 2.4.

b. Joint arrangements

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures" and SIC-13 "Jointly-controlled Entities — Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers". IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture under IFRS 11 must be accounted for using the equity method.

In general, joint arrangements are contractual agreements whereby the Group undertakes with other parties an economic activity that is subject to joint control. Joint control exists when it is contractually agreed to share control of an economic activity. Joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Aegon has early adopted IFRS 11 - "Joint Arrangements", on January 1, 2013. Under IFRS 11 investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations each investor has rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. Aegon has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures. The joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method and are no longer proportionately consolidated.

Aegon has applied the new policies for interests in joint ventures occurring on or after January 1, 2012, in accordance with the transition provisions of IFRS 11. The effects of the change in accounting policies for joint arrangements on the financial position of the Group are summarized in note 2.4.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies for assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

Aegon adopted IAS 19 - "Employee Benefits", on January 1, 2013. As a result, Aegon changed its accounting policies for the assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits.

Aegon has applied the new policies for employee benefits retrospectively in accordance with the transitional provisions of the revised IAS 19. Aegon's accounting policies for assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits as set out below reflect the changes under the revised IAS 19.

a. Short-term employee benefits

Prior to January 1, 2013, short-term benefits were recognized based on the employee's entitlement to the benefits. Under the revised IAS 19 a liability is recognized for the undiscounted amount of short-term employee absences benefits expected to be settled within one year after the end of the period in which the service was rendered. Accumulating short-term absences are recognized over the period in which the service is provided. Benefits that are not service-related are recognized when the event that gives rise to the obligation occurs. This change in accounting policies has no impact on Aegon's financial position.

b. Post-employment benefits

The Group has issued defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. A plan is classified as a defined contribution plan when the Group has no further obligation than the payment of a fixed contribution. All other plans are classified as defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

The contribution payable to a defined contribution plan for services provided is recognized as an expense in the income statement. An asset is recognized to the extent that the contribution paid exceeds the amount due for services provided.

Defined benefit plans

Revised IAS 19 includes a number of amendments to the accounting for defined benefit plans, including actuarial gains and losses that are recognized in other comprehensive income and permanently excluded from profit and loss; expected returns on plan assets that are no longer recognized in profit or loss. Instead, there is a requirement to recognize interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in profit or loss, calculated using the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation, and; unvested past service costs are recognized in profit or loss at the earlier of when the amendment occurs or when the related restructuring or termination costs are recognized. Other amendments include new disclosures, such as, quantitative sensitivity disclosures.

Upon transition to revised IAS 19, Aegon recognizes all actuarial gains and losses as they occur and therefore no longer applies the corridor approach. Furthermore, past service costs are recognized immediately if the benefits have vested directly after the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan.

The effects of the change in accounting policies for assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits on the financial position of the Group are summarized in note 2.4.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies for fair value measurement relating to financial and non-financial assets and liabilities

Aegon adopted IFRS 13 – “Fair Value Measurement”, on January 1, 2013. This resulted in the Group changing its accounting policies for the fair value measurement of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. Under IFRS 13, fair value is defined as the amount that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability). A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The application of IFRS 13 has not impacted Aegon's fair value measurements. The description of Aegon's methods of determining fair value is included in the consolidated financial statements 2012 and has not changed under IFRS 13. IFRS 13 requires specific disclosures on fair values, some of which replace existing disclosure requirements in other standards, including IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Some of these disclosures, specifically for financial instruments, are required in interim condensed consolidated financial statements. These disclosures are provided in note 15.

2.4 Impact of changes in accounting policies on the financial position

Impact of changes in accounting policies on condensed consolidated income statement				
	YTD 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	YTD 2012 (restated)
<i>EUR millions</i>				
Total income	23,319	(389)	-	22,930
Total charges	(22,436)	353	29	(22,054)
Share in net result of joint ventures	-	2	-	2
Share in net result of associates	18	-	-	18
Income before tax	901	(34)	29	896
Income tax (expense) / benefit	(126)	14	(10)	(122)
Net income	775	(20)	19	774
Net income attributable to:				
Equity holders of Aegon N.V.	775	(20)	19	774
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Earnings per share (EUR per share)				
Basic earnings per share	0.33	(0.01)	0.01	0.33
Diluted earnings per share	0.33	(0.01)	0.01	0.33
Earnings per common share calculation				
Net income attributable to equity holders of Aegon N.V.	775	(20)	19	774
Preferred dividend	(59)	-	-	(59)
Coupons on other equity instruments	(98)	-	-	(98)
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	618	(20)	19	617
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in million)	1,883	-	-	1,883

Impact of changes in accounting policies on condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income				
	YTD 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	YTD 2012 (restated)
<i>EUR millions</i>				
Net income	775	(20)	19	774
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Changes in revaluation reserve real estate held for own use	3	-	-	3
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	(523)	(523)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	(1)	-	143	142
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Gains / (losses) on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	1,492	9	-	1,501
Changes in cash flow hedging reserve	113	3	-	116
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	(415)	(3)	-	(418)
Movement in foreign currency translation and net foreign investment hedging reserves	464	-	(21)	443
Equity movements of joint ventures	-	(9)	-	(9)
Other comprehensive income for the period	(170)	-	-	(170)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	1,486	-	(401)	1,085
Total comprehensive income	2,261	(20)	(382)	1,859
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of Aegon N.V.	2,262	(20)	(382)	1,860
Non-controlling interests	(1)	-	-	(1)

Impact of changes in accounting policies on condensed consolidated statement of financial position

	January 1, 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	January 1, 2012 (restated)	December 31, 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	December 31, 2012 (restated)
<i>EUR millions</i>								
Assets								
Investments	144,079	(1,374)	-	142,705	146,234	(1,213)	-	145,021
Investments for account of policyholders	142,529	(866)	-	141,663	153,670	(702)	-	152,968
Investments in joint ventures	-	1,224	-	1,224	-	1,568	-	1,568
Defined benefit assets	303	-	(285)	18	201	-	(179)	22
Other assets	58,465	(299)	-	58,166	66,013	(708)	-	65,305
Total assets	345,376	(1,315)	(285)	343,776	366,118	(1,055)	(179)	364,884
Equity and liabilities								
Shareholders' equity	21,000	(122)	(964)	19,914	24,669	(154)	(1,027)	23,488
Other equity instruments	4,720	-	-	4,720	5,018	-	-	5,018
Issued capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of Aegon N.V.	25,720	(122)	(964)	24,634	29,687	(154)	(1,027)	28,506
Non-controlling interests	14	-	-	14	13	-	-	13
Group equity	25,734	(122)	(964)	24,648	29,700	(154)	(1,027)	28,519
Insurance contracts	104,974	(1,452)	-	103,522	105,209	(1,205)	-	104,004
Insurance contracts for account of policyholders	73,425	(866)	-	72,559	76,871	(702)	-	76,169
Investment contracts	20,847	(1)	-	20,846	17,768	(1)	-	17,767
Investment contracts for account of policyholders	71,433	-	-	71,433	78,418	-	-	78,418
Defined benefit obligations	2,184	-	1,147	3,331	2,222	-	1,328	3,550
Deferred tax liabilities	2,499	(27)	(468)	2,004	3,622	(33)	(480)	3,109
Other liabilities	44,280	1,153	-	45,433	52,308	1,040	-	53,348
Total liabilities	319,642	(1,193)	679	319,128	336,418	(901)	848	336,365
Total equity and liabilities	345,376	(1,315)	(285)	343,776	366,118	(1,055)	(179)	364,884

Impact of changes in accounting policies on condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

	June 30, 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	June 30, 2012 (restated)	December 31, 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	December 31, 2012 (restated)
<i>EUR millions</i>								
Share capital	9,097	-	-	9,097	9,099	-	-	9,099
Retained earnings	9,910	(142)	34	9,802	10,543	(155)	58	10,446
Revaluation reserves	4,510	26	-	4,536	6,082	(9)	-	6,073
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	(1,380)	(1,380)	-	-	(1,085)	(1,085)
Other reserves	(499)	(26)	-	(525)	(1,055)	10	-	(1,045)
Shareholders' equity	23,018	(142)	(1,346)	21,530	24,669	(154)	(1,027)	23,488

Impact of changes in accounting policies on condensed consolidated cash flow statement

	Q2 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	Q2 2012 (restated)
<i>EUR millions</i>				
Cash flow from operating activities	(228)	45	-	(183)
Cash flow from investing activities	(48)	25	-	(23)
Cash flow from financing activities	1,052	(52)	-	1,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	776	18	-	794
Net cash and cash equivalents at January 1	7,826	(109)	-	7,717
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	52	-	-	52
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	8,654	(91)	-	8,563
	June 30, 2012 (previously reported)	Change in accounting policy IFRS 10/11	Change in accounting policy IAS 19	June 30, 2012 (restated)
Cash and cash equivalents	8,737	(91)	-	8,646
Bank overdrafts	(83)	-	-	(83)
Net cash and cash equivalents	8,654	(91)	-	8,563

3. Segment information

3.1 Income statement

<i>EUR millions</i>	Americas	The Netherlands	United Kingdom	New Markets	Holding and other activities	Eliminations	Segment Total	Joint ventures and associates eliminations	Consolidated
Three months ended June 30, 2013									
Underlying earnings before tax geographically	360	74	27	52	(34)	(1)	478	(6)	472
Fair value items	(147)	(36)	-	(8)	(79)	-	(270)	12	(258)
Realized gains / (losses) on investments	30	23	28	1	-	-	82	(1)	81
Impairment charges	(40)	(14)	(16)	4	-	-	(66)	-	(66)
Impairment reversals	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Other income / (charges)	(1)	(27)	(51)	106	-	-	27	(1)	26
Run-off businesses	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Income before tax	224	20	(12)	155	(113)	(1)	273	4	277
Income tax (expense) / benefit	(53)	(1)	8	(12)	28	-	(30)	(4)	(34)
Net income	171	19	(4)	143	(85)	(1)	243	-	243
<i>Inter-segment underlying earnings</i>	<i>(43)</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>8</i>				
Revenues									
Life insurance gross premiums	1,546	616	1,814	369	1	(19)	4,327	(103)	4,224
Accident and health insurance	452	49	-	37	2	(2)	538	(1)	537
General insurance	-	150	-	42	-	-	192	(6)	186
Total gross premiums	1,998	815	1,814	448	3	(21)	5,057	(110)	4,947
Investment income	855	549	602	60	87	(89)	2,064	(16)	2,048
Fee and commission income	331	81	30	141	-	(62)	521	(20)	501
Other revenues	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	(1)	2
Total revenues	3,186	1,445	2,446	649	91	(172)	7,645	(147)	7,498
<i>Inter-segment revenues</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>90</i>				

<i>EUR millions</i>	Americas	The Netherlands	United Kingdom	New Markets	Holding and other activities	Eliminations	Segment Total	Joint ventures and associates eliminations	Consolidated
Three months ended June 30, 2012									
Underlying earnings before tax geographically	349	74	26	64	(56)	-	457	(16)	441
Fair value items	(79)	134	(1)	(12)	40	-	82	10	92
Realized gains / (losses) on investments	54	(6)	34	3	-	-	85	-	85
Impairment charges	(57)	(3)	-	-	-	2	(58)	-	(58)
Impairment reversals	18	-	-	-	-	(2)	16	-	16
Other income / (charges)	(1)	(266)	13	-	-	-	(254)	(1)	(255)
Run-off businesses	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Income before tax	291	(67)	72	55	(16)	-	335	(7)	328
Income tax (expense) / benefit	(69)	27	(23)	(18)	(3)	-	(86)	7	(79)
Net income	222	(40)	49	37	(19)	-	249	-	249
<i>Inter-segment underlying earnings</i>	<i>(47)</i>	<i>(21)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>12</i>				
Revenues									
Life insurance gross premiums	1,615	410	1,572	348	-	(16)	3,929	(179)	3,750
Accident and health insurance	456	43	-	42	1	(1)	541	(2)	539
General insurance	-	134	-	34	-	-	168	-	168
Total gross premiums	2,071	587	1,572	424	1	(17)	4,638	(181)	4,457
Investment income	930	574	627	89	99	(100)	2,219	(51)	2,168
Fee and commission income	294	80	35	129	-	(69)	469	(11)	458
Other revenues	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3
Total revenues	3,296	1,241	2,234	642	102	(186)	7,329	(243)	7,086
<i>Inter-segment revenues</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>99</i>				

EUR millions	Americas	The Netherlands	United Kingdom	New Markets	Holding and other activities	Eliminations	Segment Total	Joint ventures and associates eliminations	Consolidated
Six months ended June 30, 2013									
Underlying earnings before tax geographically	672	159	51	114	(72)	(1)	923	(25)	898
Fair value items	(379)	(109)	(3)	(11)	(54)	-	(556)	28	(528)
Realized gains / (losses) on investments	77	86	29	3	-	-	195	(1)	194
Impairment charges	(55)	(22)	(16)	(6)	-	-	(99)	-	(99)
Impairment reversals	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Other income / (charges)	(6)	(27)	(46)	102	-	-	23	(1)	22
Run-off businesses	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Income before tax	333	87	15	202	(126)	(1)	510	1	511
Income tax (expense) / benefit	(53)	(9)	(1)	(29)	29	-	(63)	(1)	(64)
Net income	280	78	14	173	(97)	(1)	447	-	447
<i>Inter-segment underlying earnings</i>	(89)	(28)	(29)	131	15	-	-	-	-
Revenues									
Life insurance gross premiums	3,091	2,631	3,546	719	1	(38)	9,950	(245)	9,705
Acc dent and health insurance	896	172	-	95	4	(4)	1,163	(8)	1,155
General insurance	-	278	-	82	-	-	360	(6)	354
Total gross premiums	3,987	3,081	3,546	896	5	(42)	11,473	(259)	11,214
Investment income	1,696	1,097	1,182	125	171	(172)	4,099	(38)	4,061
Fee and commission income	628	163	56	275	-	(121)	1,001	(34)	967
Other revenues	3	-	-	1	2	-	6	(2)	4
Total revenues	6,314	4,341	4,784	1,297	178	(335)	16,579	(333)	16,246
<i>Inter-segment revenues</i>	10	-	1	149	175	-	-	-	-

EUR millions	Americas	The Netherlands	United Kingdom	New Markets	Holding and other activities	Eliminations	Segment Total	Joint ventures and associates eliminations	Consolidated
Six months ended June 30, 2012									
Underlying earnings before tax geographically	652	155	56	152	(117)	(2)	896	(31)	865
Fair value items	(15)	168	(3)	(5)	85	-	230	21	251
Realized gains / (losses) on investments	63	28	34	5	-	-	130	-	130
Impairment charges	(93)	(6)	-	(4)	(4)	2	(105)	-	(105)
Impairment reversals	24	-	-	-	-	(2)	22	-	22
Other income / (charges)	(2)	(269)	19	(18)	(1)	-	(271)	(1)	(272)
Run-off businesses	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Income before tax	634	76	106	130	(37)	(2)	907	(11)	896
Income tax (expense) / benefit	(126)	21	(10)	(45)	27	-	(133)	11	(122)
Net income	508	97	96	85	(10)	(2)	774	-	774
<i>Inter-segment underlying earnings</i>	(93)	(33)	(32)	143	15	-	-	-	-
Revenues									
Life insurance gross premiums	3,196	2,182	2,987	756	-	(34)	9,087	(426)	8,661
Acc dent and health insurance	900	152	-	104	2	(2)	1,156	(9)	1,147
General insurance	-	268	-	71	-	-	339	-	339
Total gross premiums	4,096	2,602	2,987	931	2	(36)	10,582	(435)	10,147
Investment income	1,820	1,143	1,189	175	188	(187)	4,328	(100)	4,228
Fee and commission income	579	166	66	257	-	(134)	934	(21)	913
Other revenues	1	-	-	1	3	-	5	-	5
Total revenues	6,496	3,911	4,242	1,364	193	(357)	15,849	(556)	15,293
<i>Inter-segment revenues</i>	16	-	1	154	186	-	-	-	-

Non-IFRS measures

For segment reporting purposes the following non-IFRS financial measures are included: underlying earnings before tax, income tax and income before tax. These non-IFRS measures are calculated by consolidating on a proportionate basis Aegon's joint ventures and associated companies. Aegon believes that its non-IFRS measures provide meaningful information about the underlying results of Aegon's business, including insight into the financial measures that Aegon's senior management uses in managing the business.

Among other things, Aegon's senior management is compensated based in part on Aegon's results against targets using the non-IFRS measures presented here. While many other insurers in Aegon's peer group present substantially similar non-IFRS measures, the non-IFRS measures presented in this document may nevertheless differ from the non-IFRS measures presented by other insurers. There is no standardized meaning to these measures under IFRS or any other recognized set of accounting standards. Readers are cautioned to consider carefully the different ways in which Aegon and its peers present similar information before comparing them.

Aegon believes the non-IFRS measures shown herein, when read together with Aegon's reported IFRS financial statements, provide meaningful supplemental information for the investing public to evaluate Aegon's business after eliminating the impact of current IFRS accounting policies for financial instruments and insurance contracts, which embed a number of accounting policies alternatives that companies may select in presenting their results (i.e. companies can use different local GAAPs to measure the insurance contract liability) and that can make the comparability from period to period difficult.

The reconciliation from underlying earnings before tax to income before tax, being the most comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the tables in this note.

Underlying earnings

Certain assets held by Aegon Americas, Aegon The Netherlands and Aegon United Kingdom are carried at fair value and managed on a total return basis, with no offsetting changes in the valuation of related liabilities. These include assets such as investments in hedge funds, private equities, real estate (limited partnerships), convertible bonds and structured products. Underlying earnings exclude any over- or underperformance compared to management's long-term expected return on assets.

Based on current holdings and asset returns, the long-term expected return on an annual basis is 8-10%, depending on asset class, including cash income and market value changes. The expected earnings from these asset classes are net of deferred policy acquisition costs (DPAC) where applicable.

In addition, certain products offered by Aegon Americas contain guarantees and are reported on a fair value basis, including the segregated funds offered by Aegon Canada and the total return annuities and guarantees on variable annuities of Aegon USA. The earnings on these products are impacted by movements in equity markets and risk-free interest rates. Short-term developments in the financial markets may therefore cause volatility in earnings. Included in underlying earnings is a long-term expected return on these products and excluded is any over- or underperformance compared to management's expected return. The fair value movements of certain guarantees and the fair value change of derivatives that hedge certain risks on these guarantees of Aegon The Netherlands and Variable Annuities Europe (included in New Markets) are excluded from underlying earnings, and the long-term expected return for these guarantees is set at zero.

Holding and other activities include certain issued bonds that are held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The interest rate risk on these bonds is hedged using swaps. The fair value movement resulting from changes in Aegon's credit spread used in the valuation of these bonds are excluded from underlying earnings and reported under fair value items.

Fair value items

Fair value items include the over- or underperformance of investments and guarantees held at fair value for which the expected long-term return is included in underlying earnings. Changes to these long-term return assumptions are also included in the fair value items.

In addition, hedge ineffectiveness on hedge transactions, fair value changes on economic hedges without natural offset in earnings and for which no hedge accounting is applied and fair value movements on real estate are included under fair value items.

Realized gains or losses on investments

Includes realized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, mortgage loans and other loan portfolios.

Impairment charges / reversals

Includes impairments and reversals on available-for-sale debt securities and impairments on shares including the effect of deferred policyholder acquisition costs, mortgage loans and loan portfolios on amortized cost and associates respectively.

Other income or charges

Other income or charges is used to report any items which cannot be directly allocated to a specific line of business. Also items that are outside the normal course of business are reported under this heading.

Other charges include restructuring charges that are considered other charges for segment reporting purposes because they are outside the normal course of business. In the condensed consolidated income statement, these charges are included in operating expenses.

Run-off businesses

Includes underlying results of business units where management has decided to exit the market and to run-off the existing block of business. Currently, this line includes the run-off of the institutional spread-based business, structured settlements blocks of business, Bank-Owned and Corporate-Owned Life Insurance (BOLI/COLI) business and life reinsurance business in the United States. Aegon has other blocks of business for which sales have been discontinued and of which the earnings are included in underlying earnings.

Share in earnings of joint ventures and associates

Earnings from Aegon's joint ventures in Spain, China and Japan and Aegon's associates in Spain, India, Brazil and Mexico are reported on an underlying earnings basis.

3.2 Investments geographically

		amounts in million EUR (unless otherwise stated)						
Americas USD	United Kingdom GBP		Americas	The Netherlands	United Kingdom	New Markets	Holding & other activities	Eliminations
		June 30, 2013						
		Investments						
1,899	46	Shares	1,461	450	53	22	-	(2)
80,800	8,756	Debt securities	62,158	19,599	10,217	2,725	-	-
11,483	2	Loans	8,834	22,848	3	518	-	-
11,899	135	Other financial assets	9,153	286	158	24	313	-
958	-	Investments in real estate	737	830	-	1	-	-
107,039	8,939	Investments general account	82,343	44,013	10,431	3,290	313	(2)
1,734	13,242	Shares	1,334	8,210	15,451	64	-	(6)
6,623	10,031	Debt securities	5,095	15,204	11,705	142	-	-
84,079	19,803	Unconsolidated investment funds	64,681	-	23,107	5,644	-	-
396	3,053	Other financial assets	305	425	3,563	12	-	-
-	821	Investments in real estate	-	-	957	-	-	-
92,832	46,950	Investments for account of policyholders	71,415	23,839	54,783	5,862	-	(6)
199,871	55,889	Investments on balance sheet	153,758	67,852	65,214	9,152	313	(8)
141,019	111	Off balance sheet investments third parties	108,485	1,021	130	59,855	-	-
340,890	56,000	Total revenue generating investments	262,243	68,873	65,344	69,007	313	(8)
		Investments						
88,822	8,896	Available-for-sale	68,330	19,836	10,380	2,740	13	-
11,483	2	Loans	8,834	22,848	3	518	-	-
98,608	46,170	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	75,857	24,338	53,874	5,893	300	(8)
958	821	Investments in real estate	737	830	957	1	-	-
199,871	55,889	Total investments on balance sheet	153,758	67,852	65,214	9,152	313	(8)
-	-	Investments in joint ventures	-	825	-	602	-	-
114	6	Investments in associates	88	21	7	666	4	-
32,798	5,249	Other assets	25,231	22,040	6,125	3,340	34,362	(32,898)
232,783	61,144	Consolidated total assets	179,077	90,738	71,346	13,760	34,679	(32,906)

		amounts in million EUR (unless otherwise stated)						
Americas USD	United Kingdom GBP		Americas	The Netherlands	United Kingdom	New Markets	Holding & other activities	Eliminations
		December 31, 2012						
		Investments						
1,833	42	Shares	1,390	412	51	16	-	(2)
83,964	8,975	Debt securities	6,686	19,56	11,066	2,817	-	-
1,748	4	Loans	8,910	22,4	-	55	-	-
15,434	175	Other financial assets	11,707	286	216	22	759	-
1,009	-	Investments in real estate	766	860	-	-	-	-
113,988	9,196	Investments general account	86,459	43,059	11,338	3,408	759	(2)
1,56	2,17	Shares	1,484	840	4,27	3	-	(6)
6,988	10,508	Debt securities	5,300	16,266	12,954	162	-	-
77,824	19,136	Unconsolidated investment funds	59,029	-	2,593	5,778	-	-
207	2,761	Other financial assets	157	422	3,44	21	-	-
-	817	Investments in real estate	-	-	1,008	-	-	-
86,975	45,329	Investments for account of policyholders	65,970	25,094	55,886	6,024	-	(6)
200,963	54,52	Investments on balance sheet	52,49	68,13	67,224	432	759	(8)
132,796	8	Off balance sheet investments third parties	100,725	1,052	10	59,301	-	-
333,759	54,533	Total revenue generating investments	253,154	69,205	67,234	68,733	759	(8)
		Investments						
95,28	9,155	Available-for-sale	7,271	19,717	11,286	2,826	19	-
11,748	4	Loans	8,910	22,245	5	552	-	-
92,924	44,549	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	70,482	25,31	54,925	6,053	740	(8)
1,009	817	Investments in real estate	766	860	1,008	-	-	-
200,963	54,525	Total investments on balance sheet	152,429	68,153	67,224	9,432	759	(8)
-	-	Investments in joint ventures	-	854	-	714	-	-
119	6	Investments in associates	0	21	8	64	4	-
33,852	5,104	Other assets	25,586	27,508	6,284	3,318	37,926	(36,066)
234,934	59,635	Consolidated total assets	178,105	96,536	73,516	14,112	38,689	(36,074)

Amounts included in the tables on investments geographically are presented on an IFRS-basis and include the reclassifications following the changes in accounting policies as included in notes 2.1 to 2.4.

4. Premium income and premium to reinsurers

EUR millions	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Gross				
Life	4,224	3,750	9,705	8,661
Non-Life	723	707	1,509	1,486
Total	4,947	4,457	11,214	10,147
Reinsurance				
Life	694	804	1,365	1,624
Non-Life	92	105	182	201
Total	786	909	1,547	1,825

5. Investment income

EUR millions	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Interest income	1,705	1,906	3,396	3,711
Dividend income	314	234	606	459
Rental income	29	28	59	58
Total investment income	2,048	2,168	4,061	4,228
Investment income related to general account	1,413	1,502	2,797	2,949
Investment income for account of policyholders	635	666	1,264	1,279
Total	2,048	2,168	4,061	4,228

6. Results from financial transactions

EUR millions	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Net fair value change of general account financial investments at FVTPL other than derivatives	(21)	(15)	123	250
Realized gains and (losses) on financial investments	75	190	188	245
Gains and (losses) on investments in real estate	(11)	(23)	(26)	(37)
Net fair value change of derivatives	(214)	244	(479)	364
Net fair value change on for account of policyholder financial assets at FVTPL	(2,281)	(2,354)	5,462	4,798
Net fair value change on investments in real estate for account of policyholders	(23)	(11)	(33)	(19)
Net foreign currency gains and (losses)	2	2	4	12
Net fair value change on borrowings and other financial liabilities	14	18	33	(6)
Realized gains and (losses) on repurchased debt	(1)	6	(1)	6
Total	(2,460)	(1,943)	5,271	5,613

Net fair value change on for accounts of policyholder financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are offset by amounts in the Claims and benefits line reported in note 8 - Benefits and expenses.

7. Other income

Other income in 2013 mainly reflects the recapture of certain reinsurance contracts (EUR 85 million) during Q1 2013 and a book gain of EUR 102 million related to the sale of the joint venture with Unnim during Q2 2013. The book gain of EUR 102 million includes an amount of EUR 26 million which is recycled from equity through profit and loss.

8. Benefits and expenses

EUR millions	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Claims and benefits	4,564	4,897	20,777	20,203
Employee expenses	528	508	1,040	991
Administration expenses	286	260	549	512
Deferred expenses	(402)	(364)	(767)	(725)
Amortization charges	315	406	601	670
Total	5,291	5,707	22,200	21,651

Claims and benefits paid to policyholders, includes claims and benefits in excess of account value for products for which deposit accounting is applied and the change in valuation of liabilities for insurance and investment contracts. In addition, commissions and expenses are included, as well as premium paid to reinsurers. Claims and benefits fluctuates mainly as a result of changes in technical provisions resulting from fair value changes on for account of policyholder financial assets included in Results from financial transactions (note 6).

9. Impairment charges / (reversals)

EUR millions	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Impairment charges / (reversals) comprise:				
Impairment charges on financial assets, excluding receivables ¹	63	66	103	116
Impairment reversals on financial assets, excluding receivables ¹	(9)	(16)	(25)	(22)
Impairment charges / (reversals) on non-financial assets and receivables	(5)	2	(4)	4
Total	49	52	74	98
Impairment charges on financial assets, excluding receivables, from:				
Shares	-	-	-	4
Debt securities and money market instruments	50	55	63	86
Loans	13	11	40	25
Other	-	-	-	1
Total	63	66	103	116
Impairment reversals on financial assets, excluding receivables, from:				
Debt securities and money market instruments	(8)	(16)	(22)	(17)
Loans	(1)	-	(3)	(5)
Total	(9)	(16)	(25)	(22)

¹ Impairment charges / (reversals) on financial assets, excluding receivables, are excluded from underlying earnings before tax for segment reporting (refer to note 3).

10. Other charges

Other charges mainly includes EUR 81 million related to a further increase in reserves in connection with the company's use of the Social Security Administration's death master-file in the United States and the loss of EUR 22 million on the sale of national independent financial advisor Positive Solutions in the United Kingdom. The latter was recorded in Q2 2013.

Other charges in 2012 mainly includes EUR 16 million related to the Hungarian bank tax. Due to regulation changes in Hungary, the bank tax has been replaced by a recurring insurance tax for which charges are recognized in operating expenses effective January 1, 2013.

11. Intangible assets

EUR millions	Jun. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Goodwill	271	266
VOBA	1,831	1,777
Future servicing rights	370	383
Software	58	50
Other	8	9
Total intangible assets	2,538	2,485

The increase in goodwill mainly reflects the acquisition of 100% of Fidem Life, a life insurance company in Ukraine. The increase in value of business acquired (VOBA) is mainly attributable to the net impact of regular amortization and shadow accounting.

In June 2013, the Polish government started a consultation process with regard to an overhaul of the existing state pension system. Although at this moment it is unclear what the outcome of this consultation process will be, any changes made to the state pension system in Poland may affect Aegon's Polish pension business and the value Aegon has attributed to this business. As at June 30, 2013, intangible assets capitalized on Aegon's statement of financial position relating to Aegon's Polish pension business amount to EUR 188 million.

12. Investments

<i>EUR millions</i>	Jun. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Available-for-sale (AFS)	101,299	106,119
Loans	32,203	31,712
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	5,318	5,563
Financial assets, excluding derivatives	138,820	143,394
Investments in real estate	1,568	1,627
Total investments for general account	140,388	145,021

Financial assets, excluding derivatives

	AFS	FVTPL	Loans	Total
Shares	846	1,138	-	1,984
Debt securities	93,166	1,533	-	94,699
Money market and other short-term investments	6,077	678	-	6,755
Mortgages	-	-	28,890	28,890
Private loans	-	-	991	991
Deposits with financial institutions	-	-	77	77
Policy loans	-	-	2,104	2,104
Other	1,210	1,969	141	3,320
June 30, 2013	101,299	5,318	32,203	138,820

	AFS	FVTPL	Loans	Total
Shares	824	1,043	-	1,867
Debt securities	95,394	1,431	-	96,825
Money market and other short-term investments	8,687	1,084	-	9,771
Mortgages	-	-	28,350	28,350
Private loans	-	-	1,012	1,012
Deposits with financial institutions	-	-	96	96
Policy loans	-	-	2,103	2,103
Other	1,214	2,005	151	3,370
December 31, 2012	106,119	5,563	31,712	143,394

European peripheral countries exposure

Aegon's exposure to central governments of European peripheral countries Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain amounts to EUR 349 million (December 31, 2012: EUR 330 million). Exposure to governments of Italy and Spain increased, being partially offset by a decrease of the exposure to the government of Ireland.

The following table provides the amortized cost and fair value of Aegon's exposure to European peripheral countries. Investments held by joint ventures and associates are not included.

<i>EUR millions</i>									
<i>Debt security exposure to:</i>									Jun. 30, 2013
	Central Government		Banks		RMBS		Corporates and other		Total
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost Fair value
Portugal	1	1	-	-	28	25	47	46	76 72
Italy	62	62	84	84	31	29	573	560	750 735
Ireland	3	3	-	-	58	52	308	323	369 378
Greece	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3 3
Spain	283	290	106	96	198	190	586	606	1,173 1,182
Total	349	356	190	180	318	299	1,514	1,535	2,371 2,370

<i>EUR millions</i>									
<i>Debt security exposure to:</i>									Dec. 31, 2012
	Central Government		Banks		RMBS		Corporates and other		Total
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost Fair value
Portugal	1	1	-	-	31	27	47	45	79 73
Italy	36	36	78	76	33	33	563	562	710 707
Ireland	18	18	-	-	160	140	295	324	473 482
Greece	-	-	-	-	4	2	23	25	27 27
Spain	275	268	118	107	183	171	574	601	1,150 1,147
Total	330	323	196	183	411	373	1,502	1,557	2,439 2,436

13. Investments for account of policyholders

<i>EUR millions</i>	Jun. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Shares	25,053	24,874
Debt securities	32,146	34,682
Money market and short-term investments	962	1,480
Deposits with financial institutions	2,955	2,087
Unconsolidated investment funds	93,432	88,400
Other	388	437
Total investments for account of policyholders at fair value through profit or loss, excluding derivatives	154,936	151,960
Investment in real estate	957	1,008
Total investments for account of policyholders	155,893	152,968

14. Derivatives

There have been no material changes in the composition of the derivative portfolio during Q2 2013. The movements in derivative balances mainly result from changes in interest rates and other market conditions.

15. Fair value

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis by level of the fair value hierarchy:

Fair value hierarchy				
<i>EUR millions</i>	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Financial assets carried at fair value				
Available-for-sale investments				
Shares	212	289	345	846
Debt securities	22,075	68,386	2,705	93,166
Money markets and other short-term instruments	-	6,077	-	6,077
Other investments at fair value	21	306	883	1,210
June 30, 2013	22,308	75,058	3,933	101,299
Fair value through profit or loss				
Shares	1,036	102	-	1,138
Debt securities	103	1,416	14	1,533
Money markets and other short-term instruments	300	378	-	678
Other investments at fair value	-	502	1,467	1,969
Investments for account of policyholders ¹	93,527	59,472	1,937	154,936
Derivatives	56	15,593	240	15,889
June 30, 2013	95,022	77,463	3,658	176,143
Total financial assets at fair value	117,330	152,521	7,591	277,442
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				
Investment contracts for account of policyholders ²	10,990	19,546	131	30,667
Borrowings ³	524	500	-	1,024
Derivatives	42	11,616	1,667	13,325
Total financial liabilities at fair value	11,556	31,662	1,798	45,016

¹ The investments for account of policyholders included in the table above represents those investments carried at fair value through profit or loss.

² The investment contracts for account of policyholders included in the table above represents those investment contracts carried at fair value.

³ Total borrowings on the statement of financial position contain borrowings carried at amortized cost that are not included in the above schedule.

Significant transfers between Level I and II

Aegon's policy is to record transfers of assets and liabilities between Level I and Level II at their fair values as of the beginning of each reporting period. During the first six months of 2013, the amount of assets and liabilities transferred from Level II to Level I was EUR 457 million. Transfers are identified based on transaction volume and frequency, which are indicative of an active market.

The table below shows transfers between Level I and II for financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis during the six-month period ended June 30, 2013:

Fair value transfers		
	Transfers Level I to Level II	Transfers Level II to Level I
<i>EUR millions</i>		
Financial assets carried at fair value available-for-sale investments		
Shares	-	1
Debt securities	-	232
June 30, 2013	-	233
Fair value through profit or loss		
Investments for account of policyholders	-	224
June 30, 2013	-	224
Total financial assets at fair value	-	457

Movements in Level III financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table summarizes the change of all assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level III), including realized and unrealized gains (losses) of all assets and liabilities and unrealized gains (losses) of all assets and liabilities still held at the end of the respective period.

Roll forward of Level III financial instruments										
	January 1, 2013	Total gains / losses in income statement	Total gains / losses in OCI	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Net exchange differences	Transfers from Level I and Level II	Transfers to Level I and Level II	June 30, 2013
Financial assets carried at fair value available-for-sale investments										
Shares	376	3	5	16	(50)	(5)	1	-	(1)	345
Debt securities	2,643	5	81	550	(138)	(236)	17	180	(397)	2,705
Other investments at fair value	883	(57)	78	55	(20)	(69)	13	-	-	883
	3,902	(49)	164	621	(208)	(310)	31	180	(398)	3,933
Fair value through profit or loss										
Debt securities	14	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14
Other investments at fair value	1,416	69	-	15	(132)	-	20	95	(16)	1,467
Investments for account of policyholders	1,715	131	-	189	(190)	-	(9)	120	(19)	1,937
Derivatives	301	(43)	-	3	(15)	-	(6)	-	-	240
	3,446	156	-	207	(337)	-	5	216	(35)	3,658
Financial liabilities carried at fair value										
Investment contracts for account of policyholders	(109)	(19)	-	(3)	2	-	(2)	-	-	(131)
Derivatives	(2,318)	654	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	2	(1,667)
	(2,427)	635	-	(3)	2	-	(7)	-	2	(1,798)

1 Includes impairments and movements related to fair value hedges. Gains and losses are recorded in the line item results from financial transactions of the income statement.

2 Total gains and losses are recorded in line items Gains/ (losses) on revaluation of available-for-sale investments and (Gains)/ losses transferred

to the income statement on disposal and impairment of available-for-sale investment of the statement of other comprehensive income.

3 Total gains / (losses) for the period during which the financial instrument was in Level III.

Aegon's policy is to record transfers of assets and liabilities between Level I, Level II and Level III at their fair values as of the beginning of each reporting period. During the second quarter of 2013, Aegon transferred certain financial instruments from Level I and Level II to Level III of the fair value hierarchy. The reason for the change in level was that the market liquidity for these securities decreased, which led to a change in market observability of prices. Prior to transfer, the fair value for the Level I and Level II securities was determined using observable market transactions or corroborated broker quotes respectively for the same or similar instruments. Since the transfer, all such assets have been valued using valuation models incorporating significant non market-observable inputs or uncorroborated broker quotes.

Similarly, during the second quarter in 2013, Aegon transferred certain financial instruments from Level III to other levels of the fair value hierarchy. The change in level was mainly the result of a return of activity in the market for these securities and that for these securities the fair value could be determined using observable market transactions or corroborated broker quotes for the same or similar instruments.

The table below presents information about the significant unobservable inputs used for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements for certain Level III financial instruments.

Overview of significant unobservable inputs				
<i>EUR millions</i>	Carrying amount June 30, 2013	Valuation technique ¹	Significant unobservable input ²	Range (weighted average)
Financial assets carried at fair value				
available-for-sale investments				
Shares	205	Broker quote	n.a.	n.a.
	140	Other	n.a.	n.a.
	345			
Debt securities				
RMBS	223	Broker quote	n.a.	n.a.
	62	Other	n.a.	n.a.
CMBS	43	Broker quote	n.a.	n.a.
	-	Other	n.a.	n.a.
ABS	216	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	3% - 8% (6.69%)
	1,403	Broker quote	n.a.	n.a.
	183	Other	n.a.	n.a.
Corporate bonds	219	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread	0.3% - 3.7% (2.82%)
	300	Broker quote	n.a.	n.a.
	35	Other	n.a.	n.a.
Sovereign debt	21	Broker quote	n.a.	n.a.
	2,705			
Other investments at fair value				
Tax credit investments	735	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	8.2%
Other	148	Net asset value	n.a.	n.a.
	-	Other	n.a.	n.a.
	883			
June 30, 2013	3,933			
Fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities	14	Other	n.a.	n.a.
Other investments at fair value				
Real estate investments	733	Net asset value	n.a.	n.a.
Private equity investments	621	Net asset value	n.a.	n.a.
Hedge funds	113	Net asset value	n.a.	n.a.
	1,467			
Derivatives	146	Discounted cash flow	Mortality	Aegon 2012-2062 mortality table
	7	Other	n.a.	n.a.
	153			
June 30, 2013	1,634			
Total financial assets at fair value	5,567			
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				
Derivatives				
Embedded derivatives in insurance contracts	1,494	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread	0.65%
Other	173	Other	n.a.	n.a.
Total financial liabilities at fair value	1,667			

¹ Other in the table above (column Valuation technique) includes investments for which the fair value is uncorroborated and no broker quote is received.

² Not applicable (n.a.) has been included when no significant unobservable assumption has been identified and used.

Investments for account of policyholders are excluded from the table above and from the disclosure regarding reasonably possible alternative assumptions. Policyholder assets, and their returns, belong to policyholders and do not impact Aegon's net income or equity. The effect on total assets is offset by the effect on total liabilities. Derivatives exclude derivatives for account of policyholders amounting to EUR 87 million.

The valuation techniques included in the table above are described in more detail below:

Shares

When available, Aegon uses quoted market prices in active markets to determine the fair value of its shares. Fair values for unquoted shares are estimated using observations of the price/earnings or price/cash flow ratios of quoted companies considered comparable to the companies being valued. Valuations are adjusted to account for company-specific issues and the lack of liquidity inherent in an unquoted investment. Illiquidity adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In addition, a variety of other factors are reviewed by management, including, but not limited to, current operating performance, changes in market outlook and the third-party financing environment.

Available-for-sale shares include shares in the Federal Home Loan Bank for an amount of EUR 110 million that are measured at par, which are reported as part of Other. The bank has implicit financial support from the United States government. The redemption value of the shares is fixed at par and they can only be redeemed by the bank.

Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS)

Valuations of RMBS, CMBS and ABS are monitored and reviewed on a monthly basis. Valuations are based on a pricing hierarchy and depending on the asset type the pricing hierarchy consists of a waterfall that starts with making use of market prices from indices and follows with making use of third-party pricing services or brokers. The pricing hierarchy is dependent on the possibilities of corroboration of the market prices. If no market prices are available Aegon uses internal models to determine fair value. Significant inputs included in the internal models are generally determined based on relative value analyses, which incorporate comparisons to instruments with similar collateral and risk profiles. Market standard models may be used to model the specific collateral composition and cash flow structure of each transaction. The most significant unobservable input is illiquidity premium which is embedded in the discount rate.

Corporate bonds

Valuations of corporate bonds are monitored and reviewed on a monthly basis. The pricing hierarchy is dependent on the possibility of corroboration of market prices when available. If no market prices are available, valuations are determined by a discounted cash flow methodology using an internally calculated yield. The yield is comprised of a credit spread over a given benchmark. In all cases the benchmark is an observable input. The credit spread contains both observable and unobservable inputs. Aegon starts by taking an observable credit spread from a similar bond of the given issuer, and then adjust this spread based on unobservable inputs. These unobservable inputs may include subordination, liquidity and maturity differences.

Tax credit investments

The fair value of tax credit investments is determined by using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. This valuation technique takes into consideration projections of future capital contributions and distributions, as well as future tax credits and the tax benefits of future operating losses. The present value of these cash flows is calculated by applying a discount rate. In general, the discount rate is determined based on the cash outflows for the investments and the cash inflows from the tax credits/tax benefits (and the timing of those cash flows). These inputs are unobservable in the market place.

Real estate investments, private equity investments and hedge funds

The fair values of investments held in non-quoted investment funds are determined by management after taking into consideration information provided by the fund managers. Aegon reviews the valuations each month and performs analytical procedures and trending analyses to ensure the fair values are appropriate.

Sovereign debt

When available, Aegon uses quoted market prices in active markets to determine the fair value of its sovereign debt investments. When Aegon cannot make use of quoted market prices, market prices from indices or quotes from third-party pricing services or brokers are used.

Derivatives

Where quoted market prices are not available, other valuation techniques, such as option pricing or stochastic modeling, are applied. The valuation techniques incorporate all factors that a typical market participant would consider and are based on observable market data when available. Models are validated before they are used and calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual experience and comparable market prices.

Fair values for exchange-traded derivatives, principally futures and certain options, are based on quoted market prices in active markets. Fair values for over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives represent amounts estimated to be received from or paid to a third party in settlement of these instruments. These derivatives are valued using pricing models based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows, directly observed prices from exchange-traded derivatives, other OTC trades, or external pricing services. Most valuations are derived from swap and volatility matrices, which are constructed for applicable indices and currencies using current market data from many industry standard sources. Option pricing is based on industry standard valuation models and current market levels, where applicable. The pricing of complex or illiquid instruments is based on internal models or an independent third party. For long-dated illiquid contracts, extrapolation methods are applied to observed market data in order to estimate inputs and assumptions that are not directly observable. To value OTC derivatives, management uses observed market information, other trades in the market and dealer prices.

Aegon normally mitigates counterparty credit risk in derivative contracts by entering into collateral agreements where practical and in ISDA master netting agreements for each of the Group's legal entities to facilitate Aegon's right to offset credit risk exposure. Changes in the fair value of derivatives attributable to changes in counterparty credit risk were not significant.

Embedded derivatives in insurance contracts including guarantees

Certain bifurcated guarantees for minimum benefits in insurance and investment contracts are carried at fair value. These guarantees include guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) in the United States, United Kingdom and Japan which are offered on some variable annuity products and are also assumed from a ceding company; minimum interest rate guarantees on insurance products offered in the Netherlands, including group pension and traditional products; and guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits on segregated funds sold in Canada.

Since the price of these guarantees is not quoted in any market, the fair values of these guarantees are calculated as the present value of future expected payments to policyholders less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the guarantees. Given the complexity and long-term nature of these guarantees which are unlike instruments available in financial markets, their fair values are determined by using stochastic techniques under a variety of market return scenarios. A variety of factors are considered including credit spread, expected market rates of return, equity and interest rate volatility, correlations of market returns, discount rates and actuarial assumptions. The most significant unobservable factor is credit spread.

The expected returns are based on risk-free rates. Aegon added a premium to reflect the credit spread as required. The credit spread is set by using the credit default swap (CDS) spreads of a reference portfolio of life insurance companies (including Aegon), adjusted to reflect the subordination of senior debt holders at the holding company level to the position of policyholders at the operating company level (who have priority in payments to other creditors). Aegon's assumptions are set by region to reflect differences in the valuation of the guarantee embedded in the insurance contracts.

Assumptions are reviewed at each valuation date, and updated based on historical experience and observable market data, including market transactions such as acquisitions and reinsurance transactions. Assumptions regarding policyholder behavior, such as lapses, included in the models are derived in the same way as the assumptions used to measure insurance liabilities.

Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

	Carrying amount June 30, 2013	Significant unobservable input	Note	Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions (+/-)	
EUR millions				increase	decrease
Financial assets carried at fair value					
available-for-sale investments					
Debt securities					
ABS	216	Discount rate	a	22	(21)
Corporate bonds	219	Credit spread	b	19	(16)
Other investments at fair value					
Tax credit investments	735	Discount rate	c	13	(13)
Fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	146	Mortality	d	14	(14)
Financial liabilities carried at fair value					
Embedded derivatives in insurance contracts	1,494	Credit spread	e	97	(91)

The table above presents the impact on a fair value measurement of a change in an unobservable input. The impact of changes in inputs may not be independent, therefore the descriptions provided below indicate the impact of a change in an input in isolation.

- The primary unobservable assumptions used in fair value measurement of asset backed securities is in general a liquidity premium in the discount rate. Changing the liquidity premium changes the discount rate when using the discounted cash flow model. Increasing or decreasing the liquidity premium respectively decreases or increases the value of the investment. Aegon adjusted the discount rate with 100 basis points up or down for this input.
- For corporate bonds the most significant unobservable input for the valuation of these securities is the credit spread. An increase in credit spread results in a lower valuation, while a decrease in credit spread results in a higher valuation. Aegon adjusted the discount rate by 50 basis points up or down for this input.
- Tax credit investments are measured at fair value using an internal model. The most significant unobservable input for valuation of these tax credits is the discount rate. Increasing or decreasing the discount rate would result in respectively a lower or higher valuation. Aegon adjusted the discount rate by 50 basis points up or down for this input.
- The derivative included is a longevity index derivative of Aegon The Netherlands. Most significant unobservable inputs are mortality tables. The mortality table used to determine the fair value of this derivative is the projected Aegon 2012-2062 table. Changing the mortality rates changes the cash flow expectations from this derivative. Increasing (decreasing) the mortality rates decreases (increases) the value of the investment. Aegon adjusted longevity with 2% up or down for this input, compared to the prospective mortality table in determining the value of this derivative.
- To determine the fair value of the bifurcated embedded derivatives related to guarantees, a discount rate is used including credit spread. An increase in the credit spread results in lower valuation, while a decrease results in a higher valuation of the embedded derivatives. Aegon increased or decreased the credit spread by 20 basis points.

Fair value information about financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of financial assets and liabilities, excluding financial instruments which are carried at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value information about financial instruments not measured at fair value		
	Carrying amount June 30, 2013	Total estimated fair value June 30, 2013
<i>EUR millions</i>		
Assets		
Mortgage loans - held at amortized cost	28,890	33,204
Private loans - held at amortized cost	991	1,087
Other loans - held at amortized cost	2,322	2,322
Liabilities		
Trust pass-through securities - held at amortized cost	147	130
Subordinated borrowings - held at amortized cost	45	62
Borrowings - held at amortized cost	12,519	12,746

Financial instruments for which carrying value approximates fair value

Certain financial instruments that are not carried at fair value are carried at amounts that approximate fair value, due to their short-term nature and generally negligible credit risk. These instruments include cash and cash equivalents, short-term receivables and accrued interest receivable, short term liabilities, and accrued liabilities. These instruments are not included in the table above.

16. Deferred expenses and rebates

<i>EUR millions</i>	Jun. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
DPAC for insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features	11,171	10 681
Deferred cost of reinsurance	537	558
Deferred transaction costs for investment management services	403	405
Total deferred expenses and rebates	12,111	11,644

17. Share capital

<i>EUR millions</i>	Jun. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Share capital - par value	323	319
Share premium	8,378	8,780
Total share capital	8,701	9,099
Share capital - par value		
Balance at January 1	319	310
Issuance	84	2
Withdrawal	(82)	-
Share dividend	2	7
Balance	323	319
Share premium		
Balance at January 1	8,780	8,787
Withdrawal	(400)	-
Share dividend	(2)	(7)
Balance	8,378	8,780

On February 15, 2013, Aegon and Vereniging Aegon ('the Association') announced their agreement to cancel all of Aegon's preferred shares, of which the Association was the sole owner. Following the approval of the new capital structure by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on May 15, 2013, Aegon has now exchanged all preferred shares for EUR 400 million in cash, the equivalent of EUR 655 million in common shares and EUR 83 million of dividends on the preferred shares.

Based on the volume-weighted average price of Aegon common shares on Euronext Amsterdam of EUR 4.86, which was announced on March 1, 2013, the preferred shares were converted into 121 million common shares and 566 million common shares B. Following the conversion, the Association obtained a total of 293 million common shares and 566 million common shares B.

Vereniging Aegon exercised its option right to purchase 13 million common shares B for EUR 0.1275 to correct the dilution caused by the issuance of shares bringing the total of common shares B held by Vereniging Aegon at 579 million.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

EUR millions	Q2 2013	Q2 2012	YTD 2013	YTD 2012
Earnings per share (EUR per share)				
Basic earnings per common share	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.33
Basic earnings per common share B	-	-	-	-
Diluted earnings per common share	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.33
Diluted earnings per common share B	-	-	-	-
Earnings per share calculation				
Net income attributable to equity holders of Aegon N.V.	242	249	446	774
Preferred dividend	(83)	(59)	(83)	(59)
Coupons on other equity instruments	(20)	(51)	(69)	(98)
Earnings attributable to common shares and common shares B	139	139	294	617
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	138	139	293	617
Earnings attributable to common shareholders B	1	-	1	-
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in million)	2,013	1,886	1,978	1,883
Weighted average number of common shares B outstanding (in million)	299	-	150	-

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the average number of shares outstanding for share options. During the first six months ending June 30, 2013, and during 2012 the average share price did not exceed the exercise price of these options. As a result diluted earnings per share does not differ from basic earnings per share.

Interim dividend

The 2013 interim dividend amounted EUR 0.11 per common share. The interim dividend will be paid in cash or stock at the election of the shareholder. The annual General Meeting of shareholders on May 15, 2013 approved a final dividend over 2012 payable in either cash or stock related to the second half of 2012, paid in the first half of 2013. The cash dividend amounted EUR 0.11 per common share, and the stock dividend amounts to one new Aegon common share for every 47 common shares held. The stock dividend and cash dividend are approximately equal in value.

18. Borrowings

EUR millions	Jun. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Debentures and other loans	13,040	13,219
Commercial paper	362	413
Short-term deposits	18	17
Bank overdrafts	123	93
Total borrowings	13,543	13,742

Debentures and other loans

Included in Debentures and other loans is EUR 1,024 million relating to borrowings measured at fair value (2012: EUR 1,050 million).

On March 26, 2013, Aegon signed an agreement with a third party to sell class A mortgage backed securities (RMBS) amounting to EUR 750 million. These securities consist of two tranches:

- EUR 100 million of class A1 notes with an expected weighted average life of two years and priced with a coupon of three month Euribor plus 0.40%; and
- EUR 650 million of class A2 notes with an expected weighted average life of five years and priced with a coupon of three month Euribor plus 0.82%.

On June 3, 2013, Aegon redeemed USD 750 million senior notes (EUR 580 million), which matured.

Commercial paper, Short-term deposits and Bank overdrafts vary with the normal course of business.

19. Offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

The following table provides details relating to the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities.

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
				Related amounts not set off in the statements of financial position		
EUR millions	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received (excluding surplus collateral)	Net amount
Derivatives	15,766	33	15,733	11,214	4,011	508
June 30, 2013	15,766	33	15,733	11,214	4,011	508

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
				Related amounts not set off in the statements of financial position		
EUR millions	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged (excluding surplus collateral)	Net amount
Derivatives	11,739	33	11,706	11,299	64	343
June 30, 2013	11,739	33	11,706	11,299	64	343

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
				Related amounts not set off in the statements of financial position		
EUR millions	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received (excluding surplus collateral)	Net amount
Derivatives	20,776	40	20,736	15,584	4,686	466
December 31, 2012	20,776	40	20,736	15,584	4,686	466

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
				Related amounts not set off in the statements of financial position		
EUR millions	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged (excluding surplus collateral)	Net amount
Derivatives	15,471	40	15,431	15,099	2	329
December 31, 2012	15,471	40	15,431	15,099	2	329

Financial assets and liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and has the intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Aegon mitigates credit risk in derivative contracts by entering into collateral agreements, where practical, and in ISDA master netting agreements for each of the Aegon's legal entities to facilitate Aegon's right to offset credit risk exposure. The credit support agreement will normally dictate the threshold over which collateral needs to be pledged by Aegon or its counterparty. Transactions requiring Aegon or its counterparty to post collateral are typically the result of over-the-counter derivative trades, comprised mostly of interest rate swaps, currency swaps and credit swaps. These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard long-term borrowing, derivative, securities lending and securities borrowing activities, as well as requirements determined by exchanges where the bank acts as intermediary.

20. Commitments and contingencies

KoersPlan

On June 14, 2013, the Supreme Court denied Aegon's appeal and confirmed the ruling of the Court of Appeal from 2011 in the KoersPlan case. Aegon will compensate the approximately 35.000 policyholders of KoersPlan-products who were plaintiffs in the litigation. To cover for this liability, Aegon set up a provision of EUR 25 million in Q2 2013. For policyholders of KoersPlan-products not plaintiffs in the litigation, the company is establishing whether any adjustment of the premium is appropriate.

There have been no other material changes in contingent assets and liabilities as reported in the 2012 consolidated financial statements of Aegon.

21. Acquisitions / Divestments

Fidem Life

On February 8, 2013, Aegon closed the acquisition of 100% of Fidem Life, a life insurance company in Ukraine. Fidem Life is rebranded 'Aegon Ukraine' and is integrated into the governance and management structure of Aegon CEE.

Strategic partnership with Banco Santander

Aegon has completed an exclusive 25-year strategic partnership with Banco Santander, Spain's largest financial group, first announced last December. Under the terms of the agreement, Aegon has acquired a 51% stake in both a life insurance company as well as in a non-life insurance company for a consideration of EUR 220 million. The joint ventures will distribute life and general insurance products through Banco Santander's extensive branch network. Aegon Spain will provide the back-office services to the joint venture companies.

Unnim

Aegon has finalized exiting its life, health and pension joint venture with Unnim and sold its 50% stake to Unnim for a total consideration of EUR 353 million. The sale resulted in a book gain of EUR 102 million before tax.

Positive Solutions

On June 12, 2013, Aegon UK announced the sale of national independent financial advisor (IFA) Positive Solutions to Intrinsic Financial Services. The loss on the sale amounts to EUR 22 mln. The sale is expected to complete in the third quarter.

22. Events after the balance sheet date

CAM

On July 19, 2013, the sale of Aegon's 50% stake in its life insurance partnership originally established with Caja de Ahorros del Mediterráneo (CAM) was closed. The consideration amounted to EUR 449.5 million and resulted in a book gain of approximately EUR 74 million which will be recorded in Q3 2013.

There were no events after the balance sheet date with a significant impact on the financial position of the company per June 30, 2013.

Management statement

The interim report for the six months ended June 30, 2013, consists of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, the Q2 2013 results release and the responsibility statement by the Company's Executive Board. The information in this interim report is unaudited.

The Executive Board is responsible for preparing the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements in accordance with Dutch law and those International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS).

The Executive Board declares that, to the best of its knowledge, the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial condition and profit or loss of Aegon N.V. and the undertakings included in the consolidation as a whole and that the Q2 2013 results release includes a fair review of the information required pursuant to section 5:25d, subsections 8 and 9 of the Dutch Act on Financial Supervision (Wet op het financieel toezicht).

The Hague, August 7, 2012

A.R. Wynaendts
Chairman of the Executive Board and CEO

D.D. Button
Member of the Executive Board and CFO

To: The Supervisory Board, the Executive Board and Shareholders of Aegon N.V.

Review report

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the six month period ended June 30, 2013, of Aegon N.V., The Hague, as set out on pages 2 to 33, which comprise the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2013, the condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, cash flow and related notes for the six month period then ended. We have not reviewed the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the three month period ended as at June 30, 2013 and 2012. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements as at and for the six month period ended June 30, 2013 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union.

The Hague, August 7, 2013

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

signed by R.J.W. Lelieveld

Disclaimers

Cautionary note regarding non-IFRS measures

This document includes the non-IFRS financial measures: underlying earnings before tax, income tax and income before tax. These non-IFRS measures are calculated by consolidating on a proportionate basis Aegon's joint ventures and associated companies. The reconciliation of these measures to the most comparable IFRS measures is provided in

note 3 "Segment information" of Aegon's Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements. Aegon believes that its non-IFRS measures, together with the IFRS information, provide meaningful information about the underlying operating results of Aegon's business including insight into the financial measures that senior management uses in managing the business.

Functional currencies

This report contains certain information about Aegon's results and financial condition in USD for the Americas and GBP for the United Kingdom because those businesses operate and are managed primarily in those currencies. None of this information is a substitute for or superior to financial information about us presented in EUR, which is the currency of Aegon's primary financial statements.

Forward-looking statements

The statements contained in this document that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements as defined in the US Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The following are words that identify such forward-looking statements: aim, believe, estimate, target, intend, may, expect, anticipate, predict, project, counting on, plan, continue, want, forecast, goal, should, would, is confident, will, and similar expressions as they relate to Aegon. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Aegon undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which merely reflect company expectations at the time of writing. Actual results may differ materially from expectations conveyed in forward-looking statements due to changes caused by various risks and uncertainties. Such risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to the following:

- ◆ Changes in general economic conditions, particularly in the United States, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
- ◆ Changes in the performance of financial markets, including emerging markets, such as with regard to:
 - The frequency and severity of defaults by issuers in Aegon's fixed income investment portfolios;
 - The effects of corporate bankruptcies and/or accounting restatements on the financial markets and the resulting decline in the value of equity and debt securities Aegon holds; and
 - The effects of declining creditworthiness of certain private sector securities and the resulting decline in the value of sovereign exposure that Aegon holds.
- ◆ Changes in the performance of Aegon's investment portfolio and decline in ratings of Aegon's counterparties.
- ◆ Consequences of a potential (partial) break-up of the euro.
- ◆ The frequency and severity of insured loss events.
- ◆ Changes affecting mortality, morbidity, persistence and other factors that may impact the profitability of Aegon's insurance products.
- ◆ Reinsurers to whom Aegon has ceded significant underwriting risks may fail to meet their obligations.
- ◆ Changes affecting interest rate levels and continuing low or rapidly changing interest rate levels.
- ◆ Changes affecting currency exchange rates, in particular the EUR/USD and EUR/GBP exchange rates.
- ◆ Changes in the availability of, and costs associated with, liquidity sources such as bank and capital markets funding, as well as conditions in the credit markets in general such as changes in borrower and counterparty creditworthiness.
- ◆ Increasing levels of competition in the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and emerging markets.
- ◆ Changes in laws and regulations, particularly those affecting Aegon's operations, ability to hire and retain key personnel, the products Aegon sells, and the attractiveness of certain products to its consumers.
- ◆ Regulatory changes relating to the insurance industry in the jurisdictions in which Aegon operates.
- ◆ Changes in customer behavior and public opinion in general related to, among other things, the type of products also Aegon sells, including legal, regulatory or commercial necessity to meet changing customer expectations.
- ◆ Acts of God, acts of terrorism, acts of war and pandemics.
- ◆ Changes in the policies of central banks and/or governments.
- ◆ Lowering of one or more of Aegon's debt ratings issued by recognized rating organizations and the adverse impact such action may have on Aegon's ability to raise capital and on its liquidity and financial condition.
- ◆ Lowering of one or more of insurer financial strength ratings of Aegon's insurance subsidiaries and the adverse impact such action may have on the premium writings, policy retention, profitability and liquidity of its insurance subsidiaries.
- ◆ The effect of the European Union's Solvency II requirements and other regulations in other jurisdictions affecting the capital Aegon is required to maintain.
- ◆ Litigation or regulatory action that could require Aegon to pay significant damages or change the way Aegon does business.
- ◆ As Aegon's operations support complex transactions and are highly dependent on the proper functioning of information technology, a computer system failure or security breach may disrupt Aegon's business, damage its reputation and adversely affect its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.
- ◆ Customer responsiveness to both new products and distribution channels.
- ◆ Competitive, legal, regulatory, or tax changes that affect profitability, the distribution cost of or demand for Aegon's products.
- ◆ Changes in accounting regulations and policies may affect Aegon's reported results and shareholder's equity.
- ◆ The impact of acquisitions and divestitures, restructurings, product withdrawals and other unusual items, including Aegon's ability to integrate acquisitions and to obtain the anticipated results and synergies from acquisitions.
- ◆ Catastrophic events, either manmade or by nature, could result in material losses and significantly interrupt Aegon's business.
- ◆ Aegon's failure to achieve anticipated levels of earnings or operational efficiencies as well as other cost saving initiatives.

Further details of potential risks and uncertainties affecting the company are described in the company's filings with the Netherlands Authority Financial Markets and the US Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Annual Report. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this document. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the company's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Corporate and shareholder information

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Publication dates quarterly results

Thursday, November 7, 2013	Results third quarter 2013
February 20, 2014	Results fourth quarter 2013

Aegon's Q2 2013 press release and Financial Supplement are available on aegon.com.

About Aegon

As an international life insurance, pensions and asset management company based in The Hague, Aegon has businesses in over 20 markets in the Americas, Europe and Asia. Aegon companies employ approximately 24,000 people and have millions of customers across the globe. Further information: aegon.com.