2Q2026 Comparative Quarters Note

ING Investor Relations

7 July 2026

General market developments

- The ECB announced a 25 bps policy rate hike during 2Q2026, effective as of 17 June 2026
- Demand for mortgages and corporate loans remained solid, despite geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty
- General market volatility moderated in 2Q2026 following elevated levels in March 2026
- Unemployment rates and bankruptcy levels remained benign in our core markets

Commercial NII: Commercial NII was €3,772 mln in 2Q2025. In 1Q2026 it was €4,060 mln

- With our 1Q2026 results, we upgraded our commercial NII outlook to €16.5 - €16.7 bln for FY2026
- Interest income on our customer deposits is impacted by the development of both short- and long-term interest rates, as ~45% of our retail eurozone deposits are replicated with a remaining maturity up to 1 year and ~55% with a remaining maturity between 1 and 15 years
    - Interest rates with a maturity up to 1 year averaged higher in 2Q2026 compared to 1Q2026 and the average of the past 12 months
    - Interest rates with a maturity between 1 and 15 years increased during 2Q2026 and remained above the average of the past 5 years
- Interest expenses on our customer deposits are mainly impacted by repricing of savings and term deposits, promotional campaigns, and migration between products
    - Repricing actions as taken or announced during 2Q2026 included:
        - In Belgium we increased the rates on regulated savings accounts effective 1 July 2026 (for further details see the announcement)
            - On the commercialised Savings Account, the base rate remained unchanged (at 10 bps), while the fidelity premium has been increased by 25 bps (to 140 bps). Note that changes to the fidelity premium take 12 months to become fully effective
            - On the Tempo Savings account, the base rate has been increased by 85 bps (to 160 bps), while the fidelity premium remained unchanged (at 150 bps). Note that this account has a monthly deposit limit of €500 and therefore a relatively limited weight within the overall Belgian customer deposit book
            - The rates on the most used savings account (no longer commercialised) remained unchanged (at 15 bps and 10 bps fidelity premium)
        - In Poland we reduced the core savings rate by 30 bps (to 50 bps) effective as per 2 June 2026

- In 1Q2026, the average liability margin was 104 bps, up 5 bps compared with 4Q2025, reflecting the positive impact of hedging tailwind and lower than usual campaign-related deposit costs
    - With our 1Q2026 results, we upgraded the outlook for the FY2026 liability margin to the mid-range of 100-110 bps, while in 2027 and 2028 the range of 100-110 bps may temporarily be exceeded (if the forward curve were to materialise and depending on actual pass-through behaviour)
- In 1Q2026, the average lending margin was 126 bps and is expected to remain broadly stable at that level for FY2026
- In 1Q2026, customer lending growth was supported by both Retail and Wholesale Banking, while customer deposits increased despite the absence of sizeable deposit gathering campaigns
    - In subsequent quarters, campaign activity may normalise, amongst others through targeted below-the-line campaigns
    - In previous years the second quarter typically benefited from the seasonal inflow of holiday allowance payments

Net fee and commission income: 2Q2025 fee income was €1,122 mln. In 1Q2026, it was €1,236 mln
- With our 1Q2026 results, we have provided an outlook for fee income of €4.8 - €5.1 bln for FY2026
- In Retail Banking, fee income is mainly driven by daily banking and investment products
    - Fee income from investment products is driven by transactional activity, which was positively impacted in 1Q2026 by increased market volatility, and by growth in investment product customers and assets under management
- In Wholesale Banking, fee income is primarily driven by lending activity

All other income: 2Q2025 All other income was €809 mln. In 1Q2026, it was €528 mln
- With our 1Q2026 results, we have provided an outlook for all other income of €2.5 - €2.7 bln for FY2026
- In 1Q2026, heightened market volatility weighted on hedge ineffectiveness results
- Financial Markets (excluding valuation adjustments) is mainly driven by client activity
    - In 1Q2026, Financial Markets income was lower as strong client activity was more than offset by the impact from a sharp increase in interest rates
- Treasury (excluding hedge ineffectiveness) consists mainly of foreign currency hedging (linked to the interest rate differential between the euro and other relevant currencies such as the US dollar) and liquidity-related activities
    - In 1Q2026, Treasury income was lower, mainly reflecting lower results from foreign currency hedging
- 2Q2025 had included a €12 mln dividend from Van Lanschot Kempen, while in 2Q2026, ING received a €26 mln dividend

Expenses excluding regulatory costs were €2,956 mln in 2Q2025 and €2,896 mln in 1Q2026
- With our 1Q2026 results, we have provided an outlook for total expenses of €12.6 - €12.8 bln for FY2026 (including €30 mln of incidental items recorded in 1Q2026)
    - Potential incidental items recorded in the remainder of the year will be incremental to this outlook
- 2Q2025 included €116 mln of incidental items and 1Q2026 included €30 mln
- 1Q2026 expenses benefited from seasonally lower customer acquisition expenses and the absence of sizeable deposit gathering campaigns
- Annual individual salary increases took effect from April 2026, while in the Netherlands a generic 3.5% salary increase under the collective labour agreement took effect as of July 2026

Regulatory costs were €78 mln in 2Q2025 and €324 mln in 1Q2026
- With our 4Q2025 results, we have provided an outlook for regulatory costs of €1.0 bln for FY2026
- Regulatory costs are seasonally high in the first quarter due to the annual contribution to the Belgian Deposit Guarantee Scheme and the annual Belgian bank tax

Risk costs were €299 mln in 2Q2025 and €346 mln in 1Q2026

- On asset quality, as a result of our proven risk management framework, we have a strong track record with a well-diversified loan book and a low Stage 3 ratio
- Our historical through-the-cycle cost of risk is ~20 bps of average customer lending

Tax

- We have guided the effective tax rate to be between 29-31%

CET1 ratio of the Group was 13.0% at the end of 1Q2026

- The €1.0 bln share buyback, as announced on 30 April 2026 is expected to end no later than 26 October 2026. The buyback has an impact of -29 bps on the CET1 ratio, of which 23 bps taken in 1Q2026
- As of 1Q2026, ING is required to reserve all potential future additional distributions outside of CET1 capital, next to the regular 50% payout policy. As per our 1Q2026 results presentation, over the past 4 quarters, ~80% of net profit was allocated to regular dividends and additional distributions
- In 2026 we will continue to execute SRTs with an expected positive incremental impact on the CET1 ratio of 15 to 20 basis points
- Periodic methodology changes and strategies taken regarding the IRB model landscape will continue to have a positive or negative effect on CRWA
- We steer our CET1 ratio at ~13% and will update the market on our distribution plans with our 3Q2026 results presentation

Corporate Line

- The Corporate Line represents certain P&L elements not allocated to the business lines

Please note that ING Investor Relations will be in closed period as of 8 July 2026 close of business