2Q2026

Accelerated growth in customer base and customer balances

30 July 2026

do your thing

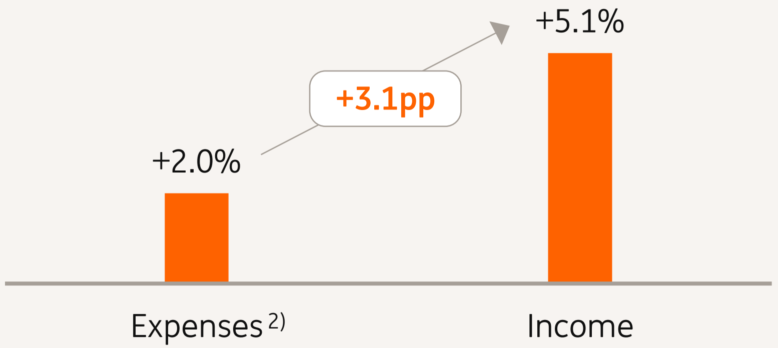
Strong customer activity drives profitability

Commercial growth

Mobile primary customers	**+377,000** +1,055,000 YoY	**39%** of our 41 mln customers are mobile primary[1)]
Lending growth	**€15.2 bln** €64.8 bln YoY	**8.1%** annualised net core lending growth in 2Q2026 versus 5% outlook
Deposits growth	**€15.9 bln** €32.5 bln YoY	**8.5%** annualised net core deposits growth in 2Q2026 versus 5% outlook
Fee income	**€1,278 mln** vs €1,122 mln in 2Q2025	**13.9%** YoY growth in 2Q2026 versus 5-10% target
Sustainable financing[3)]	**€52.8 bln** €86.5 bln in 1H2026	**28%** year-to-date increase in sustainable volume mobilised

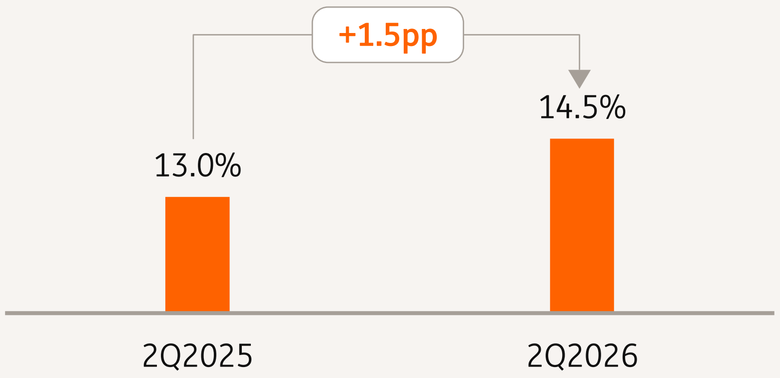
Positive operating jaws

Four-quarter rolling, YoY



Increasing return on tangible equity

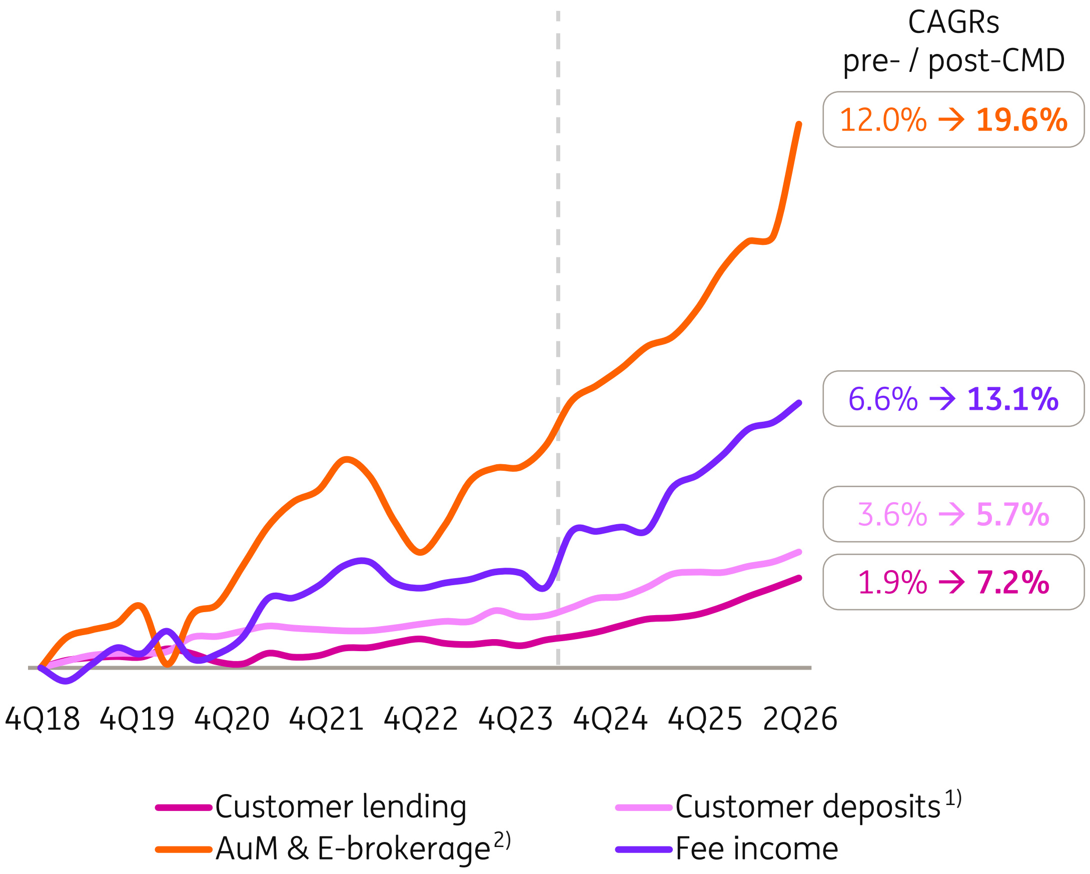
Four-quarter rolling



[1)] Includes private individuals only
[2)] Total expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items
[3)] Sustainable volume mobilised. See our Annual Report for definition

Our ‘Growing the difference’ strategy is delivering accelerated growth

Accelerated growth and diversification post-CMD June 2024



Customer lending

- Capital deployed into profitable organic growth, supporting further capital generation
- Value accretive, exceeding the return on share buybacks
- A demonstrated low-risk profile with strong diversification

Customer deposits

- Continuously increasing book, priced at attractive margins
- >2/3rd is remunerated, with ~95% of retail savings priced at core savings rates
- Strong loyalty with >13 years average customer lifetime

AuM & E-brokerage

- Strong driver of diversification, significantly outpacing growth in loans and deposits
- Accelerated growth in active investment product customers
- Average net new money growth of ~8% since CMD

Fee income

- Driven by increase in number of customers and broadening of products and services
- Retail Banking fee income per customer, and total Wholesale Banking fees, have increased with +11% CAGR since CMD

[1] Excluding Group Treasury
[2] Retail assets under management & e-brokerage

Consistent execution of our strategy continues to drive value

Private individuals

Accelerating growth and delivering value

- ✓ Agentic mortgages to reduce time-to-yes, increase scalability and accelerate growth
- ✓ Subscription model rolled out to ~17 mln customers
- ✓ Conversational banking pilot: an in-app assistant with agentic AI capabilities

Business Banking

Deploying our high return model in other countries

- ✓ Launch in Germany
- ✓ Launch in Italy
- ✓ Announced launch in Spain
- ✓ +100k YoY growth in number of Business Banking clients

Private Banking

Building a third pillar based on strong synergies

- ✓ Launch in Italy
- ✓ Announced launch in Spain
- ✓ Acquisition of stakes in Van Lanschot Kempen and Singular Bank, and full ownership of Goldman Sachs TFI in Poland
- ✓ +34% YoY fee income growth

Wholesale Banking

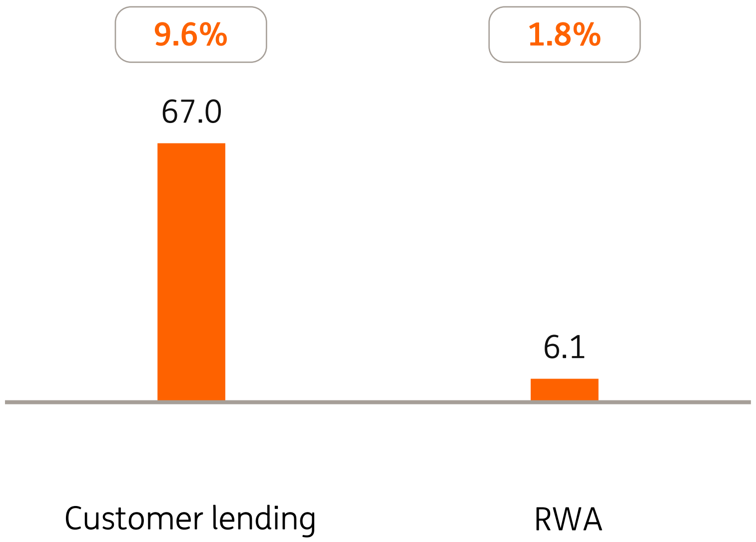
Diversifying income and increasing capital velocity

- ✓ Shifting to capital light products: +11% YoY fee income growth
- ✓ Growing deposit volumes: +9.5% CAGR in the last two years
- ✓ Broadening of risk distribution tools: our third SRT executed in 2Q2026

Disciplined RWA management enhances our return profile

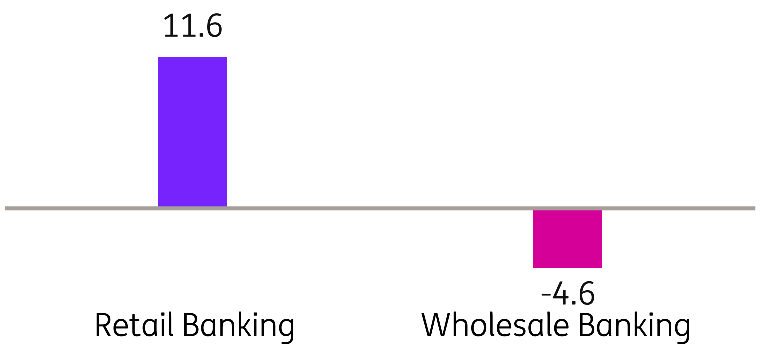
Effective capital management

Customer lending and RWA growth
(YoY, in € bln and %)



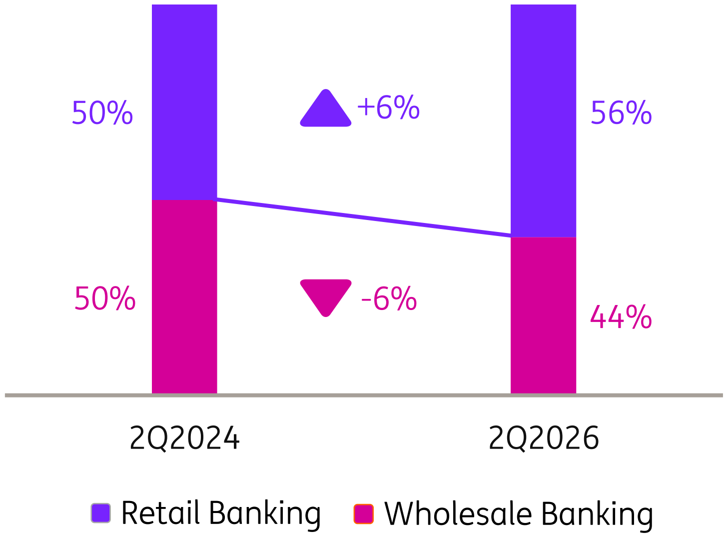
Capital optimisation in Wholesale Banking

RWA growth (YoY, in € bln)



Rebalancing the return profile

RWA share in total (excl. Corporate Line)

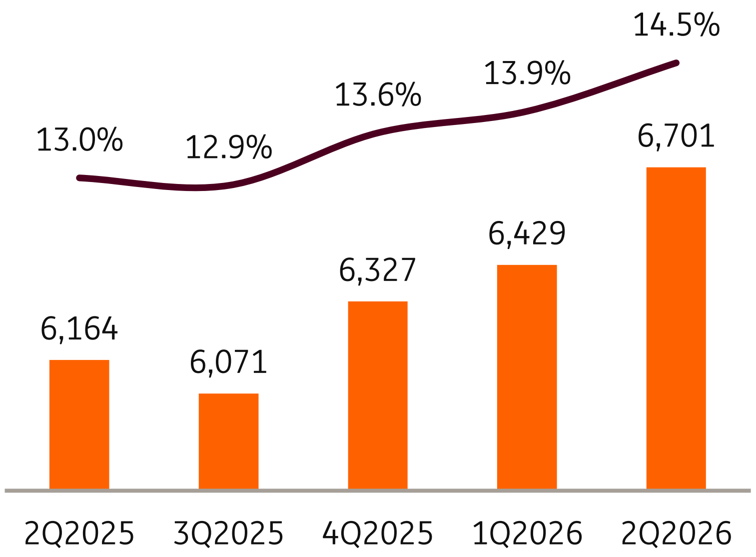


- Disciplined RWA management, with RWA increasing only 1.8% YoY in comparison to 9.6% growth in customer lending, mainly driven by capital optimisation in Wholesale Banking
  - RWA efficiency reflects increasing usage of secondary loan sales, CPRI and client portfolio optimisation
  - First SRT of 2026 completed, with a 4 bps benefit to the CET1 ratio, with further contributions expected in Wholesale and Retail Banking
- RWA rebalancing is progressing ahead of plan, with Retail Banking already accounting for 56% of Group RWAs (versus 44% for Wholesale Banking), while continuing to steer for further potential to optimise the mix and enhance the Group's overall ROTE profile

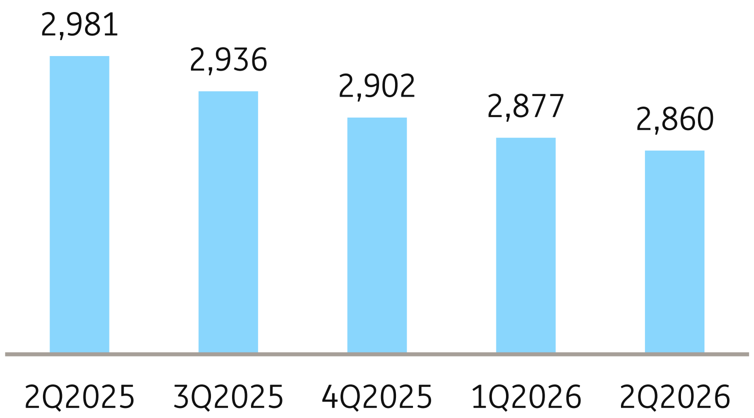
Increasing profitability and continued buybacks accelerate EPS accretion

Increasing profitability (in € mln and %)

Net result and ROTE (four-quarter rolling)

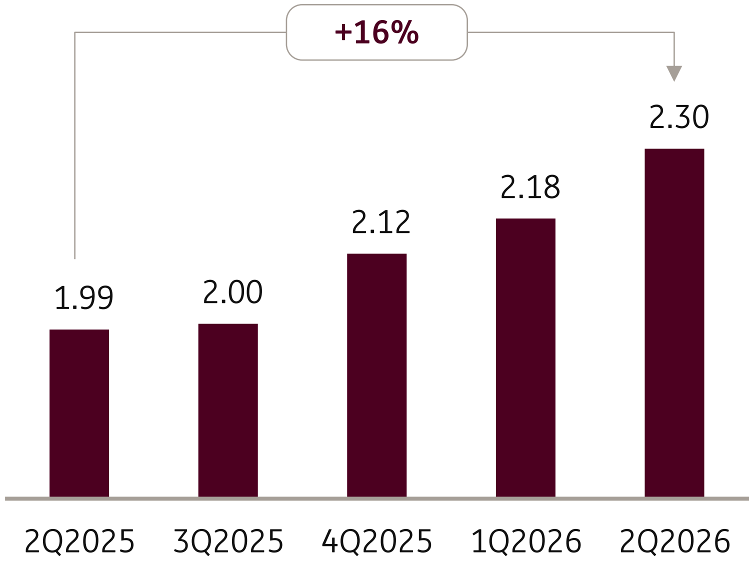


Shares outstanding (in mln)



EPS accretion (in €)

Earnings per share (four-quarter rolling)

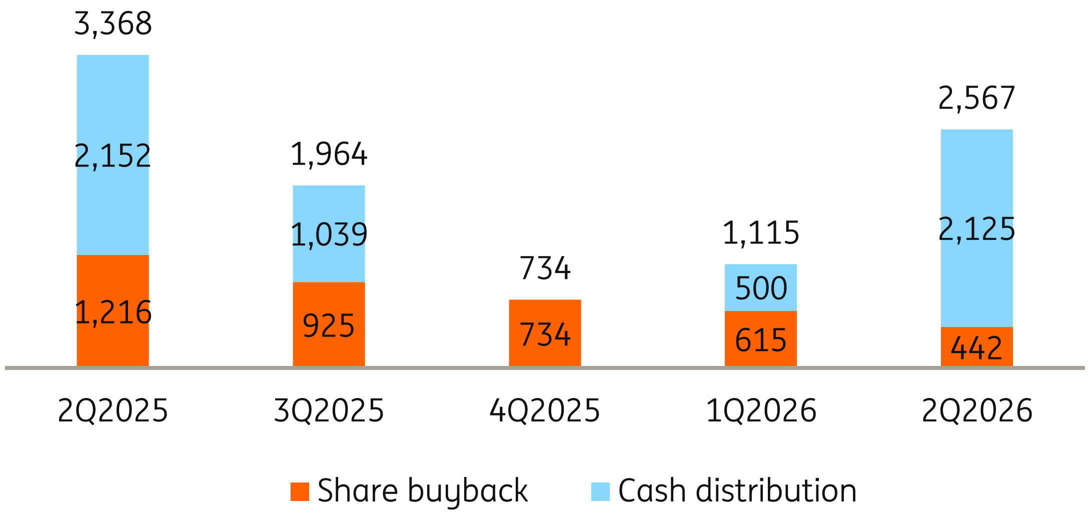


- Profitability continues to trend upward on the back of strong commercial growth, coupled with positive operating jaws. Of the €6.7 bln capital generated in the last 12 months:
  - 50% (€3.4 bln) has been allocated to regular dividends, providing an attractive and predictable cash yield
  - ~10% (€0.8 bln) has been deployed, facilitating €65 bln of profitable lending growth
  - ~40% has been allocated to additional distributions, selective M&A or has been reserved outside of CET1
- Increasing profitability and continued share buybacks support 16% YoY EPS accretion

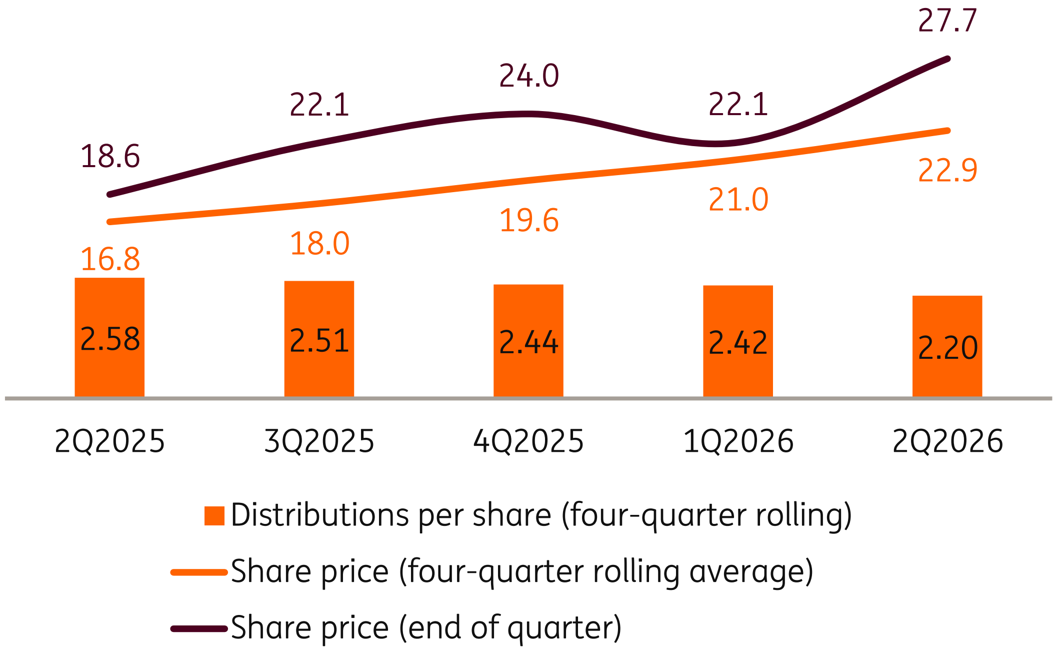
Continued attractive shareholder return

Distributions (in € mln)

As distributed in the respective quarter

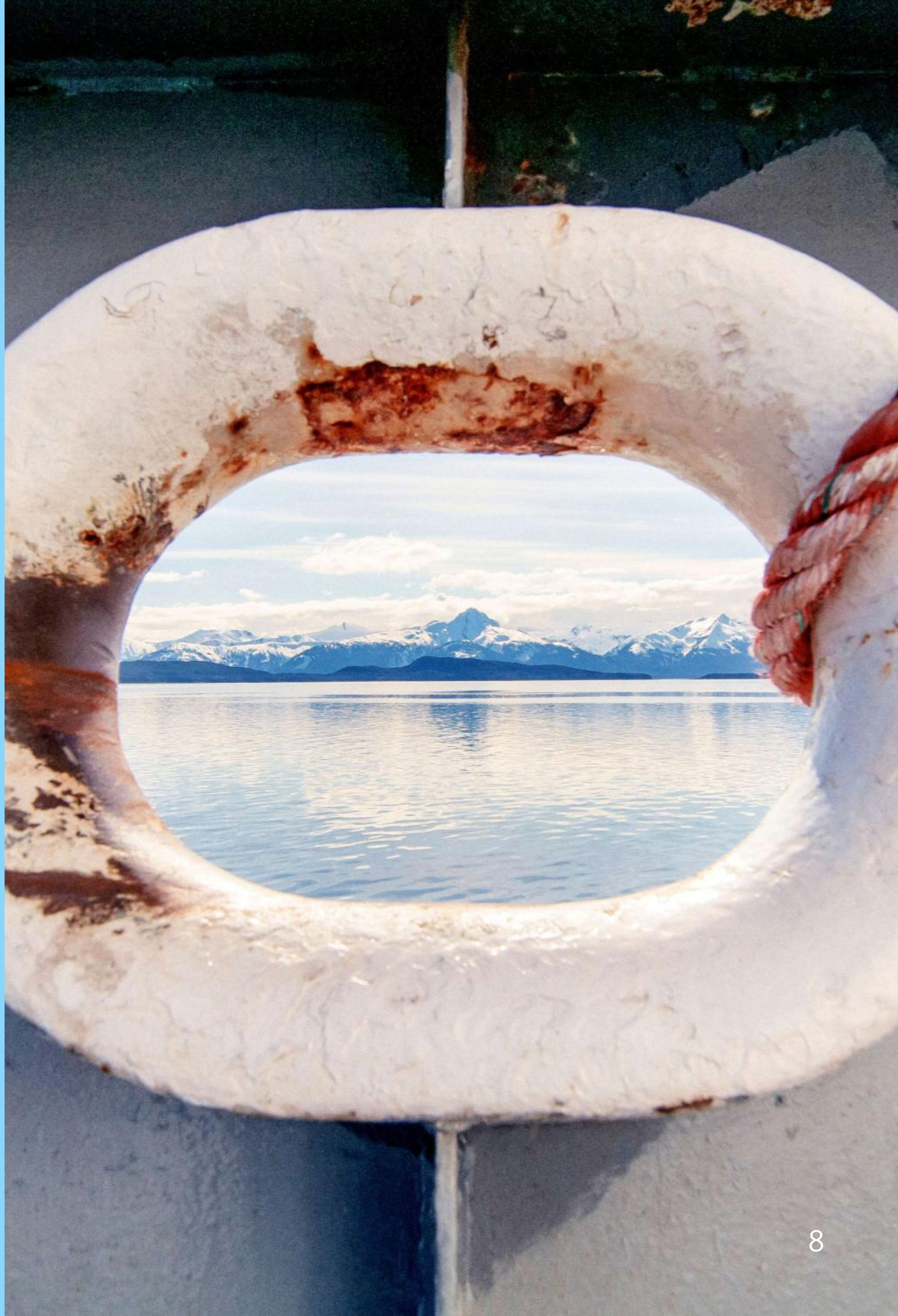


Share price and distributions per share (in €)



- Consistently strong shareholder returns through steady cash dividend payments and regular share buyback programmes
- €2.7 bln of profits is reserved outside of CET1, of which €1.0 bln is reserved incrementally to the regular 50% payout policy
  - €1.1 bln interim dividend (€0.40 per share) will be paid on 10 August 2026
- Committed to generate a healthy shareholder return
  - We maintain our semi-annual rhythm and will provide the next update on capital planning with our 3Q2026 results

Outlook for 2026 and 2027



Upgraded outlook for 2026 and 2027

	Outlook 2026		Outlook 2027	
	Previous	Upgraded	Previous	Upgraded
Mobile primary customers	+1 mln per annum		+1 mln per annum	
Fee income	+5-10% growth	~€5.0 bln	>€5 bln	€5.3-€5.5 bln
Total income	~€24 bln	>€24.5 bln	>€25 bln	>€26 bln
Operating expenses	€12.6-€12.8 bln[1)]		~€13 bln[1)]	
CET1 ratio	~13%		~13%	
Return on tangible equity	>14%	>15%	>15%	>16%

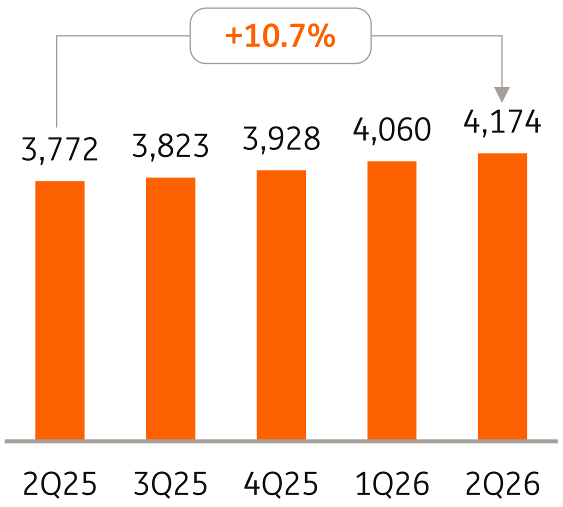
[1)] Incidental cost items booked in 2Q2026 – and those to be booked in subsequent quarters – are incremental to the outlook for operating expenses

Note: This outlook excludes the potential impact of the intended exit from Russia. It also excludes potential other incidental items and/or one-offs. The outlook statements on this slide are forward-looking statements that are based on management's current expectations and are subject to change, including as a result of the factors described under the section entitled 'Important Legal Information' in this document. ING assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or for any other reason

2Q2026 results

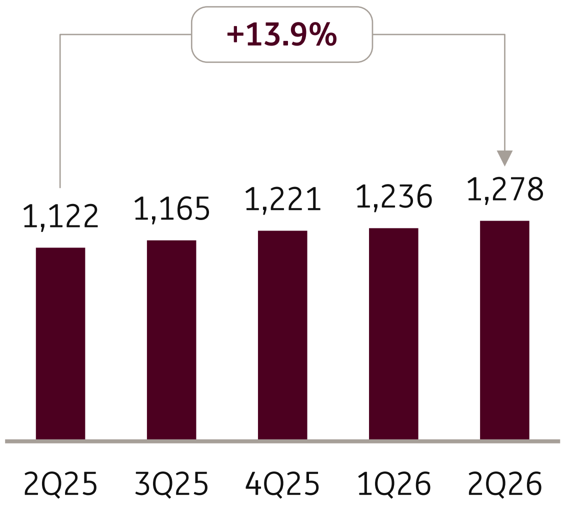
Total income supported by strong growth in commercial NII and fees

Commercial NII (in € mln)



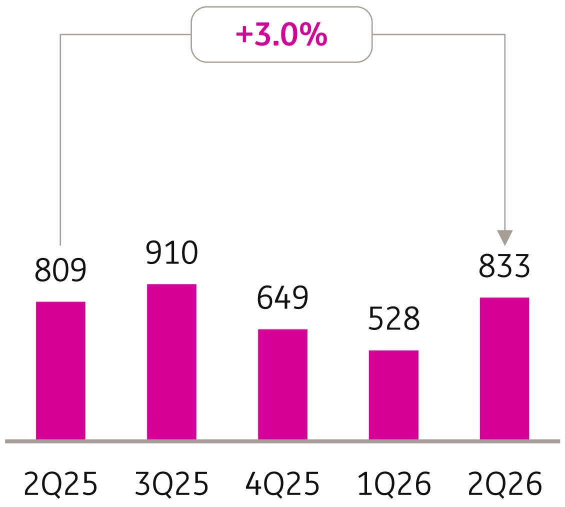
- Acceleration of commercial net interest income, driven by continued volume growth, disciplined pricing growth, and the hedging tailwind on customer deposits

Fee income (in € mln)



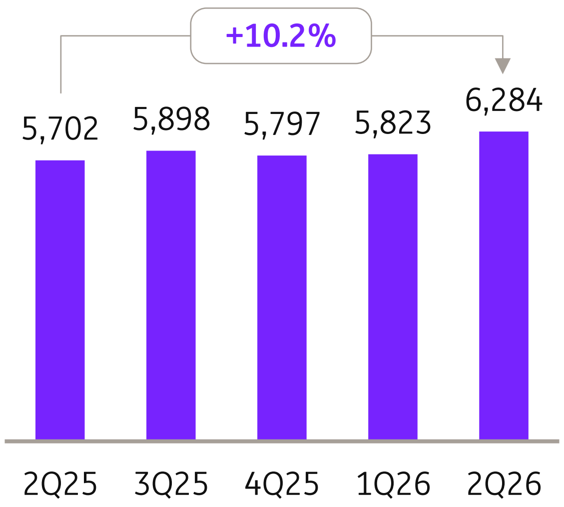
- Continued strong fee income growth, with all products and markets contributing
- Supported by growth in number of customers and in investment products

All other income (in € mln)



- All other income supported by stronger trading income in Financial Markets and by positive results from hedge ineffectiveness

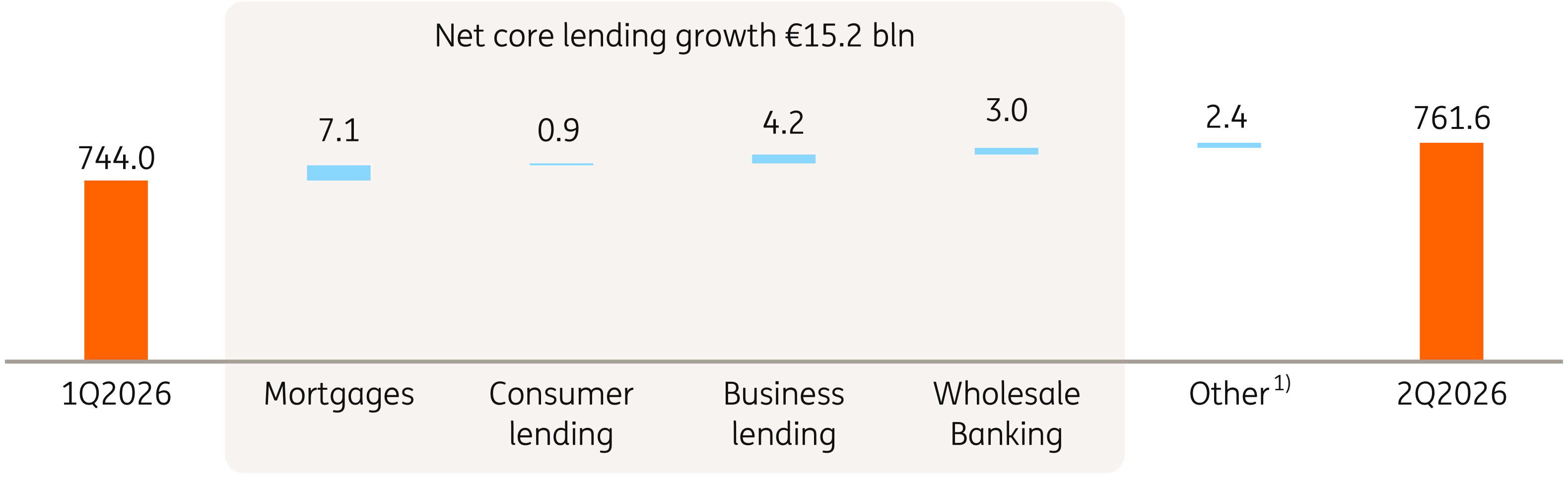
Total income (in € mln)



- Strong total income, with 10% growth year-on-year

Continued growth in customer balances

Customer lending (in € bln)



Customer deposits (in € bln)

1) Other includes movements in the Treasury and run-off portfolios as well as currency impacts

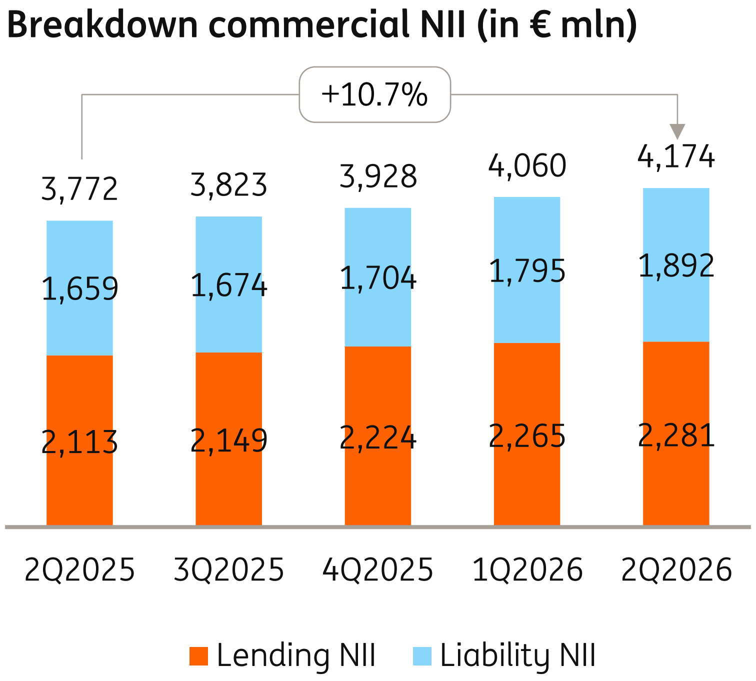
Strong growth in customer lending

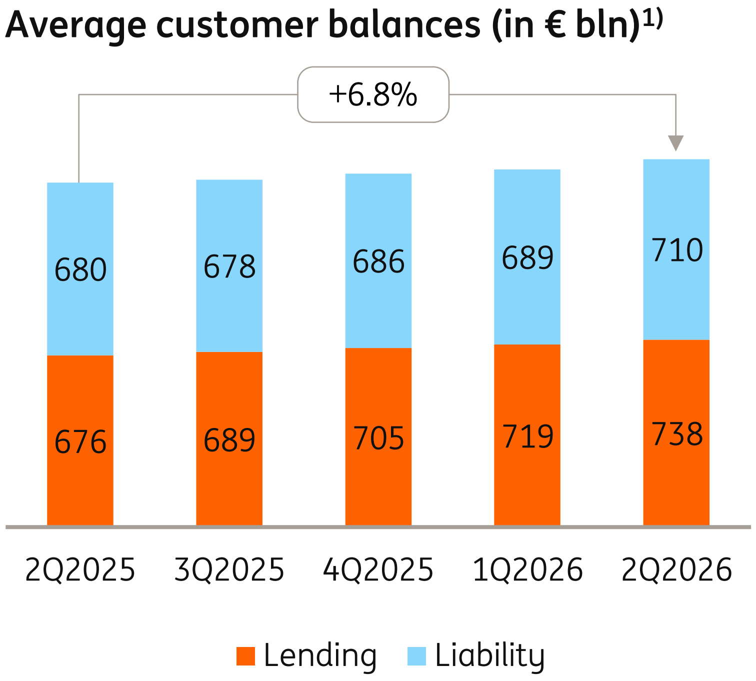
- €12.1 bln growth in Retail Banking, as demand for mortgages remained solid, alongside growth in both business and consumer lending
- €3.0 bln growth in Wholesale Banking, mainly in Lending where client financing demand remained strong

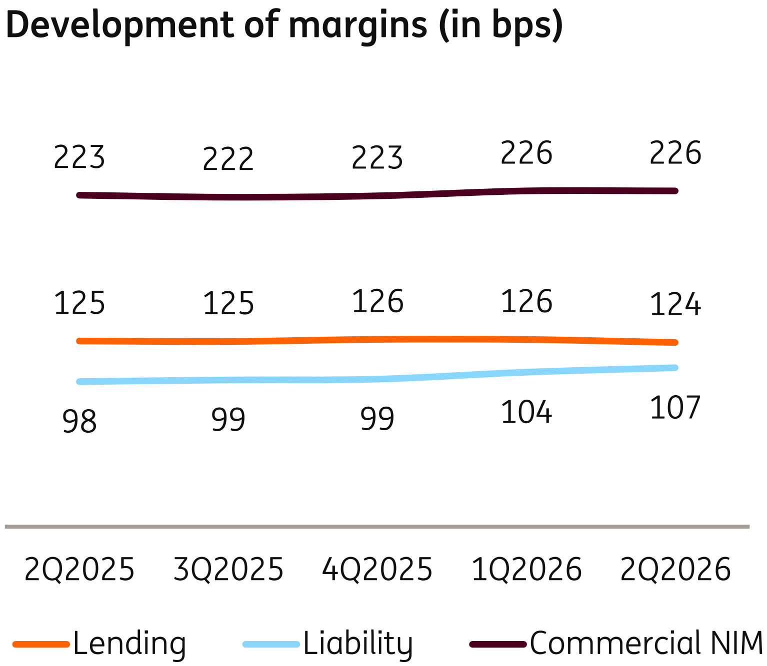
Strong increase in customer deposits

- Retail Banking recorded €16.7 bln of growth, reflecting successful savings campaigns across several countries and supported by seasonal inflows related to holiday allowance payments
- In Wholesale Banking, outflows from higher-volatility deposit balances were offset by positive momentum from new mandates in Payments & Cash Management and cash pooling

Higher commercial NII supported by volume growth





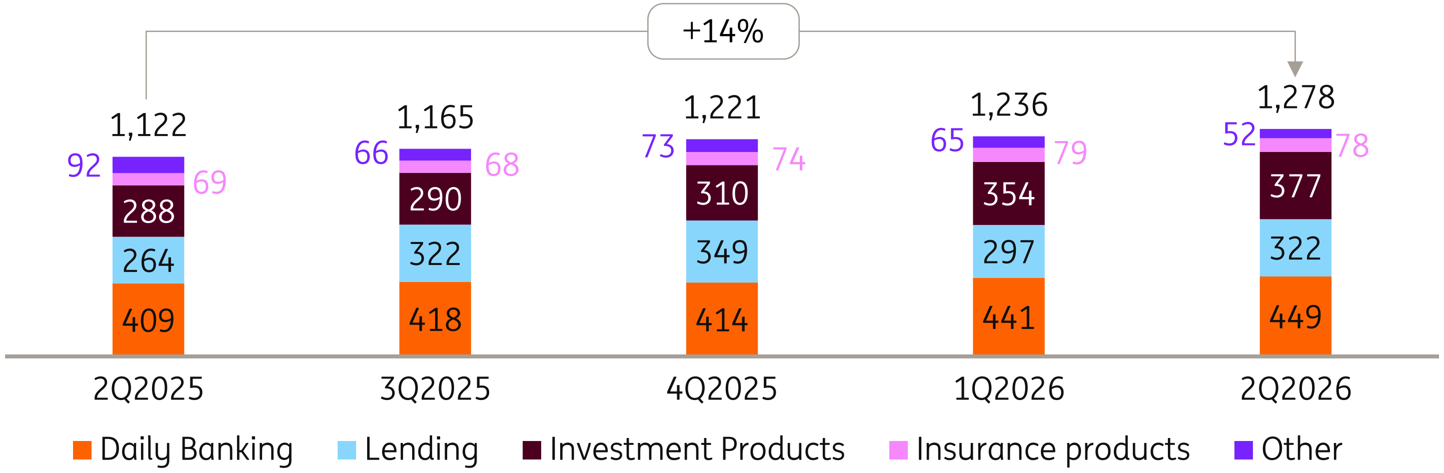


- Commercial NII increased QoQ, supported by continued growth in customer balances, coupled with a higher liability margin
  - The lending margin decreased to 124 bps, mainly reflecting a mix shift to lower risk-density loans at attractive returns
  - The liability margin increased to 107 bps, supported by continued disciplined pricing and the hedging tailwind on replicated deposits
- Commercial NII is expected to be between €16.8 bln and €17.0 bln in 2026, up from prior expectations
  - The FY2026 liability margin is expected to be in the upper mid range of 100-110 bps

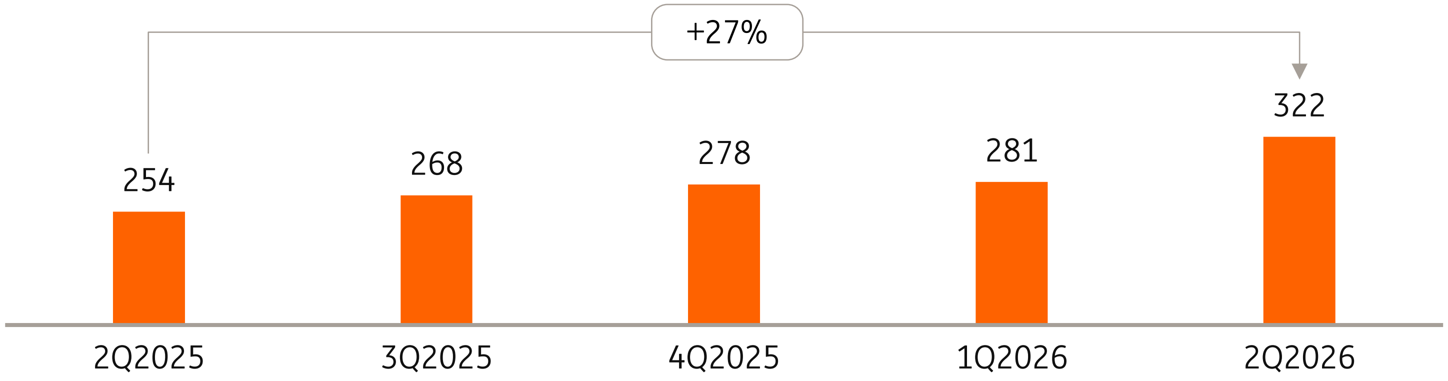
[1] Excluding Financial Markets and Treasury

Continued momentum of rising fee income

Fee income per product category (in € mln)



Retail assets under management & e-brokerage (in € bln)

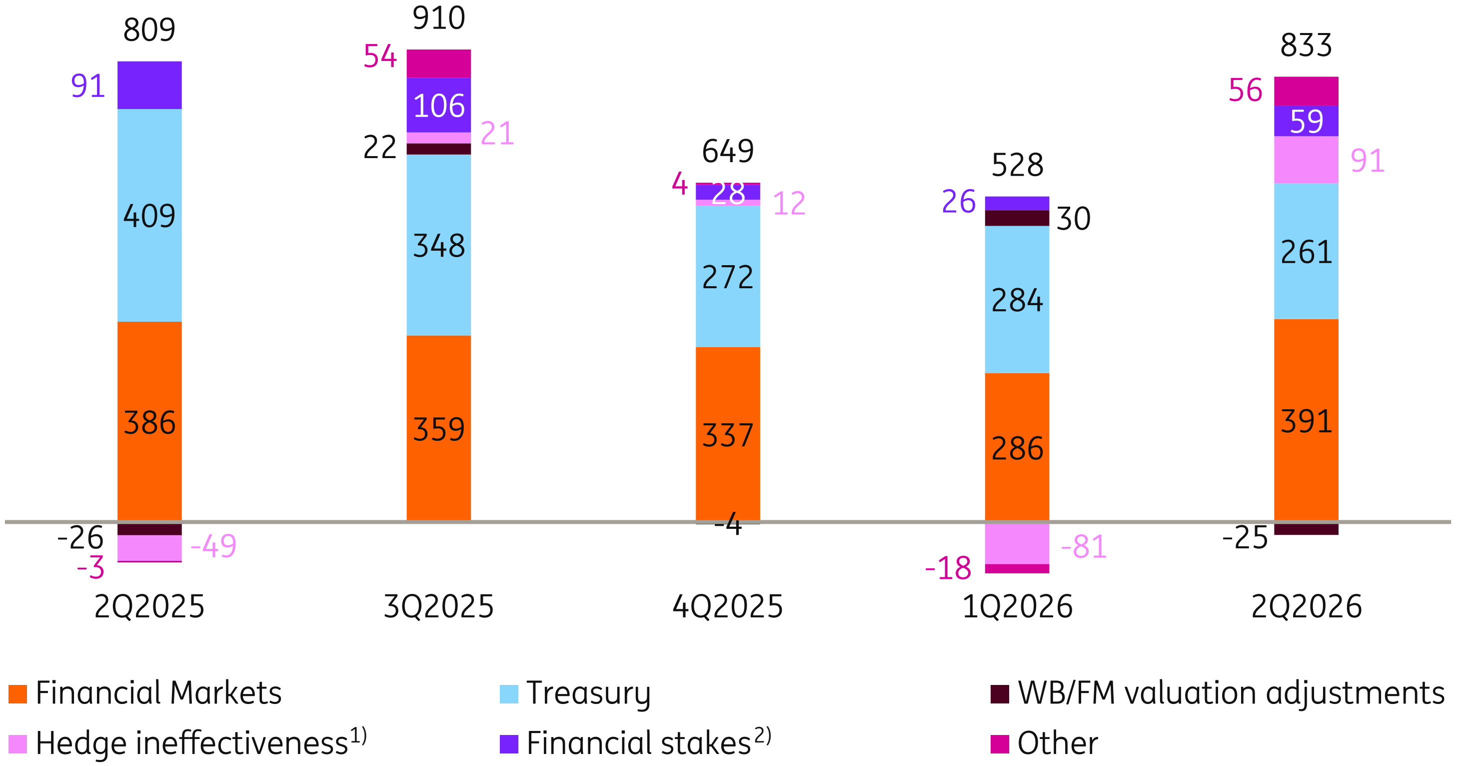


Structural growth

- Retail Banking fees grew 16% YoY across markets
  - +1.1 mln mobile primary customers
  - +5% in number of Business Banking clients
  - +8% in active investment product customers, growing to 5.3 mln
  - +27% in AuM & e-brokerage, driven by €21 bln of net flows (~8%), positive market effects and integration of TFI in Poland (€11 bln)
  - +8% in the number of trades
  - +13% in insurance fees
- Wholesale Banking fees up by 11% YoY
  - Supported by higher syndication fees, higher client issuance activity in Capital Markets and a higher deal flow in Trade Finance
- Fee income is expected to be ~€5.0 bln in 2026

All other income reflects reduced market volatility

All other income (in € mln)



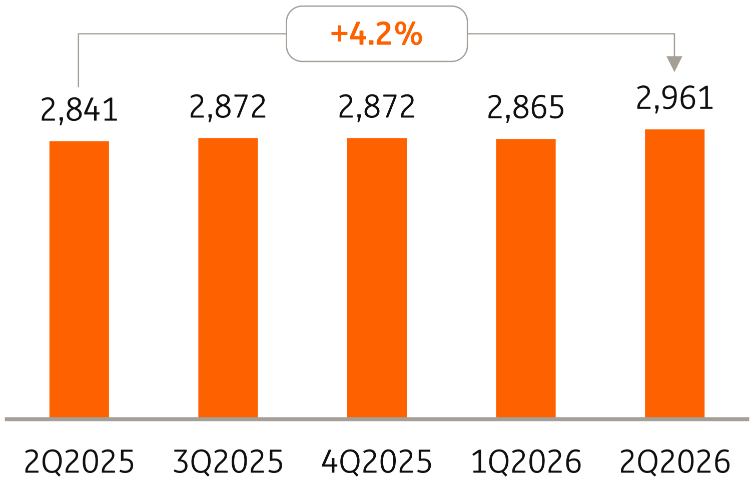
- Strong recovery in hedge ineffectiveness results, which had negatively impacted the previous quarter
- Financial Markets recorded stronger trading income QoQ, supported by more favourable market conditions
- Lower Treasury income mainly reflects foreign currency hedging
- Financial stakes included a €26 mln dividend from our stake in Van Lanschot Kempen
- All other income is expected to be between €2.5 bln and €2.7 bln in 2026

[1] Derivatives at fair value through P&L not in hedge accounting and hedge ineffectiveness
[2] Financial stakes reflect the results of our participations in Bank of Beijing, TTB and Van Lanschot Kempen

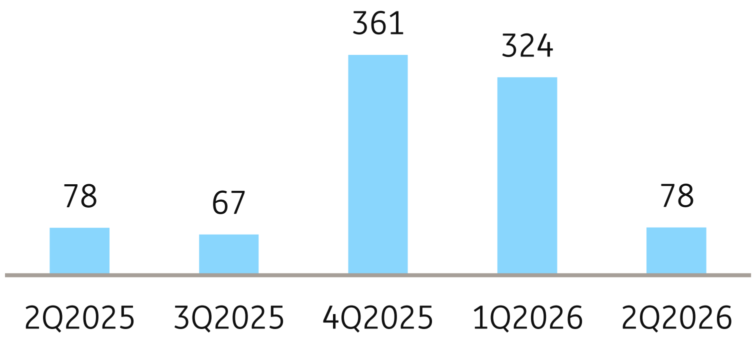
Higher expenses mainly reflecting seasonal effects

Expenses (in € mln)

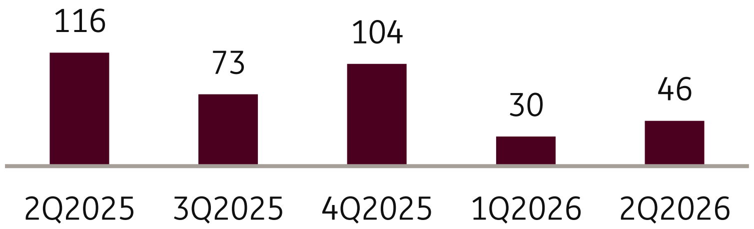
Excluding regulatory costs and incidental items



Regulatory costs (in € mln)



Incidental items (in € mln)



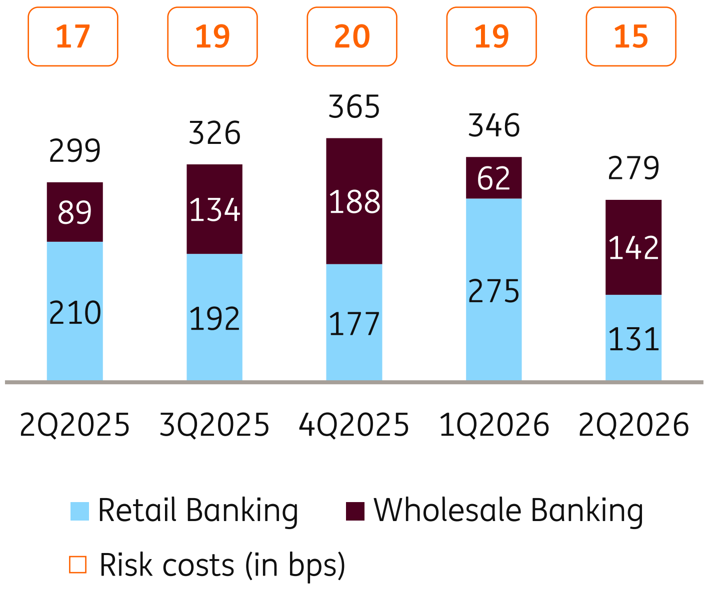
- Higher expenses were largely explained by annual salary increases and higher marketing costs following a particularly low first quarter, as well as by the consolidation of TFI
- Further digitalisation and scaling of AI solutions continue to drive scalable growth and increased cost efficiency
  - Delivering on operational efficiencies, with total FTEs down >750 YoY (-1.2%), while FTEs / customer balances decreased -6.8% YoY
- Incidental items included €41 mln of restructuring provisions, expected to result in ~€40 mln of annual cost savings once fully implemented
- Total expenses are expected to be between €12.6 bln and €12.8 bln in 2026[1)]

[1)] Incidental cost items booked in 2Q2026 – and those to be booked in subsequent quarters – are incremental to the outlook for operating expenses

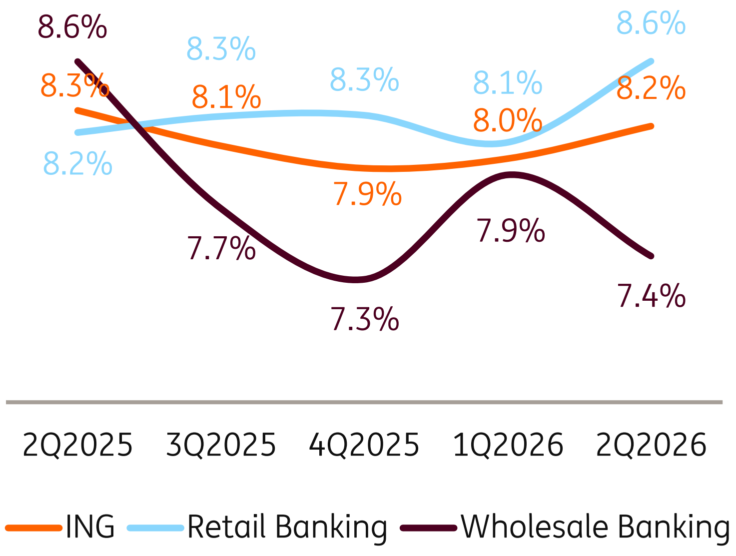
Risk costs remained well below the through-the-cycle average

Risk costs per business line (in € mln)

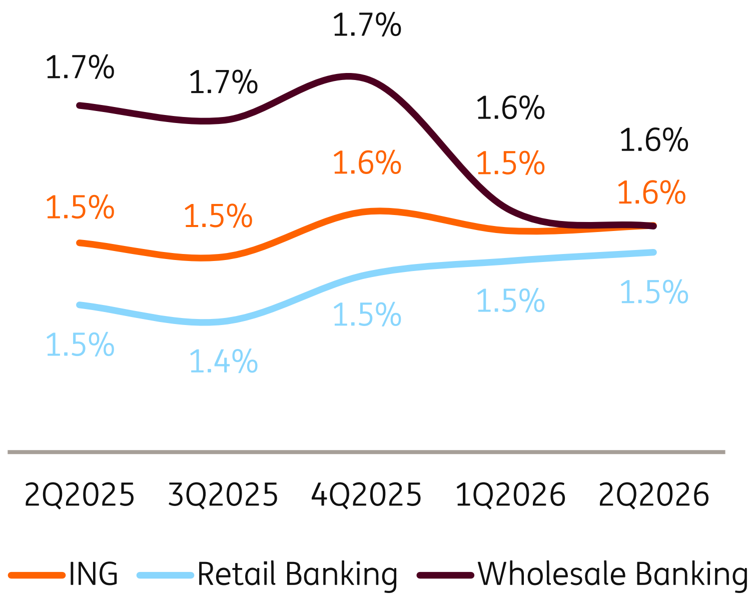
Totals including Corporate Line



Stage 2 ratio



Stage 3 ratio

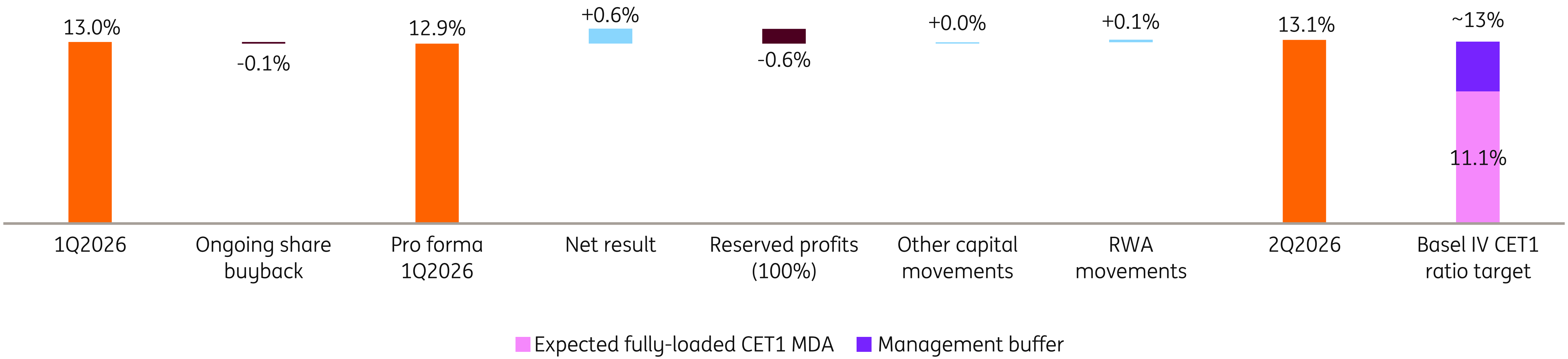


- Risk costs were €279 mln, or 15 bps of average customer lending, remaining well below our through-the-cycle average of 20 bps, reflecting the strength and diversified nature of our loan book
  - As of 2Q2026, certain SRT- and CPRI-related charges are reflected in risk costs[1)]
- Stage 3 risk costs were €270 mln, including releases related to the sale of non-performing loans in Retail Banking
- Stage 1 and Stage 2 risk costs were €8 mln, supported by a partial release of the overlay for interest-only mortgages in the Netherlands

[1)] Total risk costs in 1H2026 were 17 bps, including ~1 bp from certain SRT- and CPRI-related charges

CET1 ratio increased to 13.1%, supported by capital optimisation

CET1 capital ratio development (in %)



- Strong capital generation was supported by rising profitability and continued capital optimisation measures
  - As of 1Q2026, ING is required to reserve – outside of CET1 – for both its regular 50% payout policy and any potential additional distributions
  - Favourable capital and RWA movements allowed for full reservation of the 2Q2026 net profit, while still increasing the CET1 ratio to 13.1%
- RWA decreased by €2.4 bln, mainly driven by €2.2 bln lower Market RWA
- Credit RWA (excl. €+0.5 bln of FX impacts) decreased by €0.6 bln as RWA growth from business activity was more than offset by €1.0 bln relief from an SRT transaction completed during the quarter[1], as well as model updates and the partial reduction of our stake in TMBThanachart Bank

[1] The cumulative CET1 relief from SRT transactions is 16 bps as per 2Q2026

Concluding remarks

Concluding remarks

- Consistent execution of our ‘Growing the difference’ strategy with strong progress across all segments
- Accelerated growth and income diversification, supporting positive operating jaws
- Ahead of plan in allocating capital to higher return segments, enhancing the Group's overall ROTE profile
- Continued capital efficiency allowed for full reservation of net profit, while still increasing the CET1 ratio to 13.1%
- Strong progress on strategy execution allows us to further upgrade our outlook for 2026 and 2027

Q&A

Appendix

2Q2026 results overview

2Q2026 results overview (in € mln)

	Reported P&L	Volatile items	P&L excluding volatile items
Commercial NII	4,174	0	4,174
Fee income	1,278	1	1,277
All other income	833	88	745
Total income	**6,284**	**88**	**6,195**
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	3,008	46	2,961
Regulatory costs	78	0	78
Operating expenses	**3,086**	**46**	**3,039**
Gross result	**3,198**	**42**	**3,156**
Addition to loan loss provisions	279	0	279
Result before tax	**2,919**	**42**	**2,877**
Taxation	902		
Non-controlling interests	71		
Net result	**1,947**		

Volatile income and expense items

Volatile items (in € mln)

	2Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2025	1Q2026	2Q2026
WB/FM – valuation adjustments	-26	22	-4	30	-25
Capital gains/losses	-14	5	13	5	15
Hedge ineffectiveness[1)]	-49	21	12	-81	91
Other items income[2)]	-21	30	54	-25	8
Total volatile items – income	**-110**	**77**	**75**	**-71**	**88**
Incidental items – expenses[3)]	-116	-73	-104	-30	-46
Impact total volatile items on gross result	**-226**	**4**	**-29**	**-101**	**42**

[1)] Derivatives at fair value through P&L not in hedge accounting and hedge ineffectiveness
[2)] 2Q2025: €-21 mln hyperinflation impact; 3Q2025: €-14 mln hyperinflation impact, €+44 mln gain on the sale of an associate in Belgium; 4Q2025: €-9 mln hyperinflation impact; €+16 mln receivable due to a recovery of the insolvency of a financial institution in the Netherlands; €-18 mln impact of the pay-out of incentives in Germany; €+66 mln one-off resulting from the retroactive reclassification in Germany of brokerage expenses within fee expenses to interest amortised interest expenses within commercial net interest income; 1Q2026: €-25 mln hyperinflation impact; 2Q2026: €-17 mln hyperinflation impact; €25 mln positive fair value revaluation following the acquisition of the remaining 55% stake in TFI in Poland
[3)] 2Q2025: €118 mln of restructuring costs; €-2 mln hyperinflation impact; 3Q2025: €67 mln of restructuring costs; €6 mln hyperinflation impact; 4Q2025: €101 mln of restructuring costs; €4 mln hyperinflation impact; 1Q2026: €25 mln of restructuring costs; €5 mln hyperinflation impact; 2Q2026: €41 mln of restructuring costs; €5 mln of hyperinflation impact

Retail Banking countries contributing to strong returns

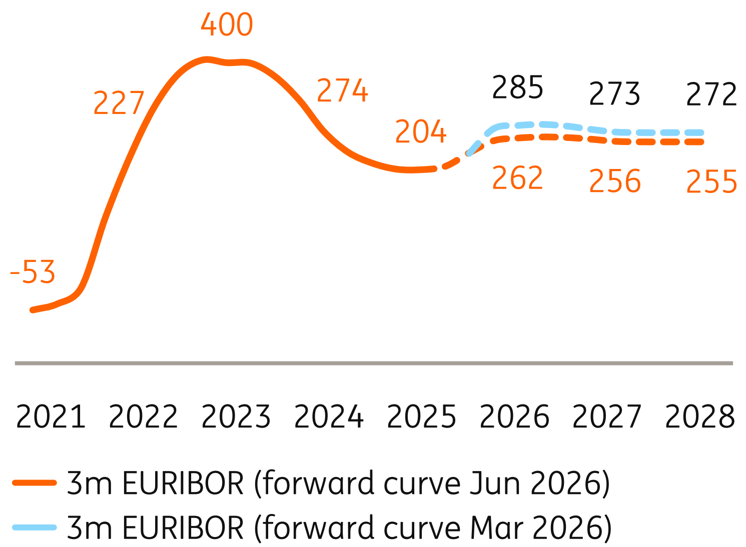
Retail Banking	Total	Netherlands	Belgium[1]	Germany	Spain	Italy	Australia	Poland	Romania	Türkiye
Scale (2Q2026)										
Customers (mln)	41.2	7.8	2.4	9.5	4.7	1.4	2.8	4.6	1.9	6.0
o.w. primary (mln)	17.4	5.0	1.2	3.4	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.4	1.1	0.6
o.w. mobile primary (mln)	15.9	4.4	1.0	3.0	1.8	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.1	0.6
mobile primary in % of total	39%	57%	41%	32%	39%	40%	39%	49%	55%	10%
Customer lending (€ bln)	543.9	188.9	98.2	119.7	30.9	14.5	47.8	34.2	7.2	2.4
Customer deposits (€ bln)	678.2	233.4	96.3	166.4	56.9	17.8	36.2	55.6	12.7	2.9
Risk-weighted assets (€ bln)	181.1	57.2	36.5	30.3	10.2	6.1	8.5	24.1	5.4	2.8
Commercial performance[2]										
Mobile primary growth (in k)	1,055	177	64	291	177	46	22	146	105	29
Net core lending growth (€ bln)	40.2	16.5	2.5	7.8	2.1	3.1	4.6	2.5	0.3	0.8
Net core deposits growth (€ bln)	25.3[3]	11.4	-1.0	1.0[3]	3.1	0.7	1.2	7.4	0.9	0.6
Profitability[4]										
Return on equity[5]	22.9%	32.3%	12.3%	27.9%	21.5%	Non-material	20.6%	23.7%	25.1%	Non-material
Cost/income ratio	50.8%	39.4%	64.4%	44.5%	49.9%	>100%	61.4%	48.8%	58.2%	>100%[6]

[1] Including Luxembourg, where activities for private individuals are being gradually phased out
[2] Four-quarter rolling
[3] Net core deposits growth in Germany – when reported on a 12 months basis - is affected by 3Q2025 (€-8.3 bln), which reflected the partial outflow from a promotional campaign which had benefited 1Q2025 (€+15.3 bln)
[4] Four-quarter rolling average
[5] Equity based on 13% of RWA
[6] Cost/income ratio in Türkiye affected by hyperinflation and market conditions

Short-to-medium term liability margin outlook remained relatively stable

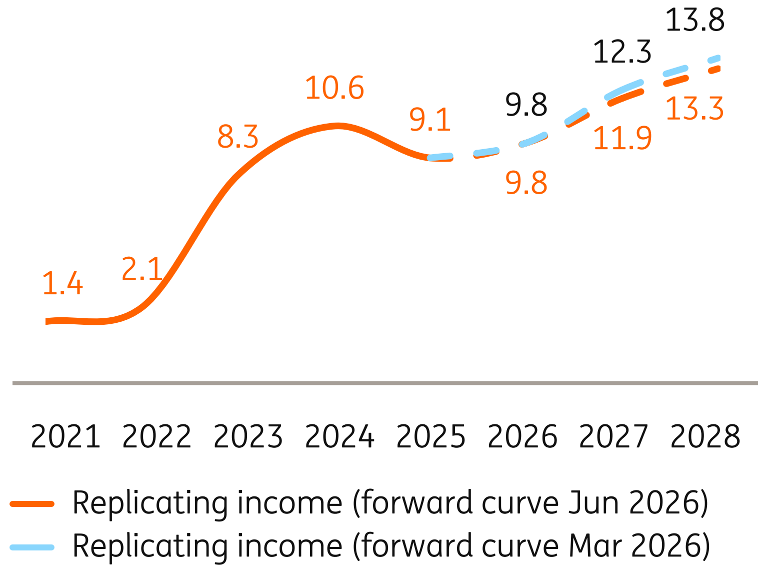
3-month EURIBOR forward curves

Implied interest rates, end-of-period, in bps



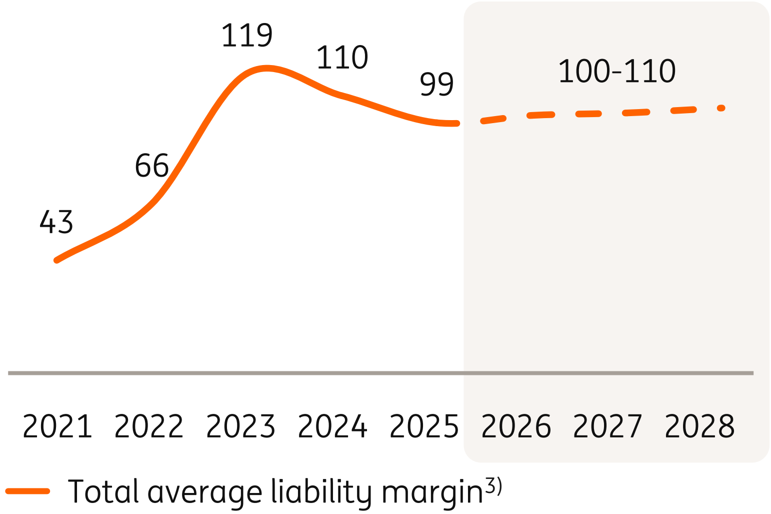
Replicating income on Retail eurozone customer deposits

Interest income in € bln[1)]



Total liability margin

Average liability margin in bps[1)]



- ~55% of retail eurozone replicating portfolio has an average remaining maturity between 1 and 15 years, providing a prolonged hedging tailwind to support the liability margin in the coming years

- Replicating income represents the gross investment return on customer deposits, without considering deposit costs[2)]
- Every 10 bps of pass-through on total savings and term deposits has an impact of ~€-0.4 bln on commercial NII

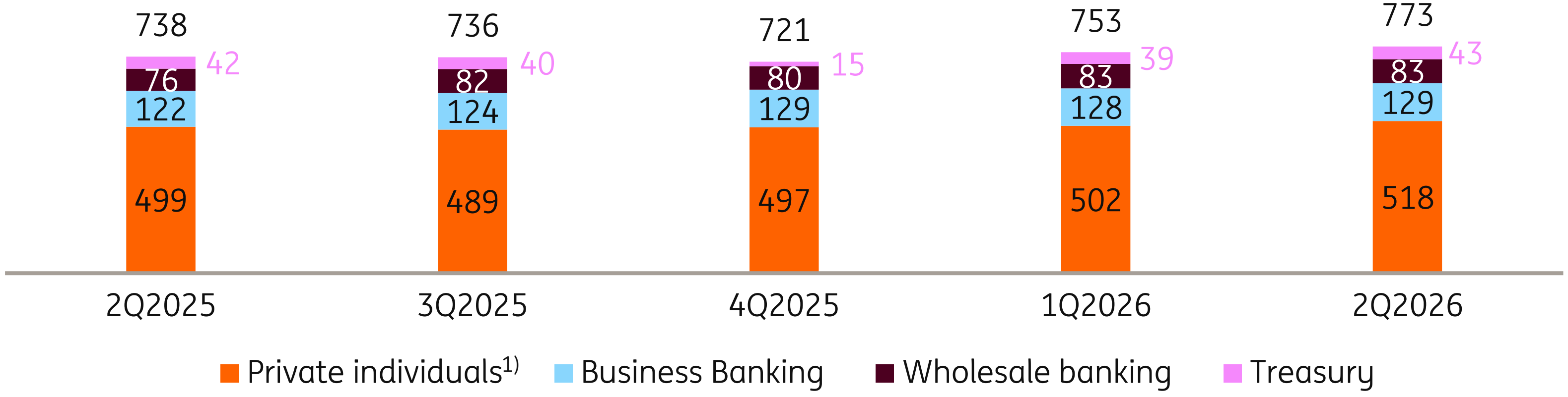
- The FY2026 liability margin is expected to be in the upper mid range of 100-110 bps
- In 2027-2028, the range of 100-110 bps may temporarily be exceeded if the forward curve were to materialise and depending on actual pass-through behaviour

[1)] The illustrative scenario assumes ~4% of annual retail eurozone deposit growth and ~5% of annual total deposit growth (i.e. including retail non-eurozone and Wholesale Banking)
[2)] Actual average pass-through during 2Q2026 was ~42% (~86 bps total deposit costs). The total costs for only savings and term deposits combined was ~109 bps (~53% pass-through)
[3)] Liability margin covers RB eurozone (€537 bln), RB non-eurozone (€105 bln) and WB (€68 bln), and excludes Treasury and FM

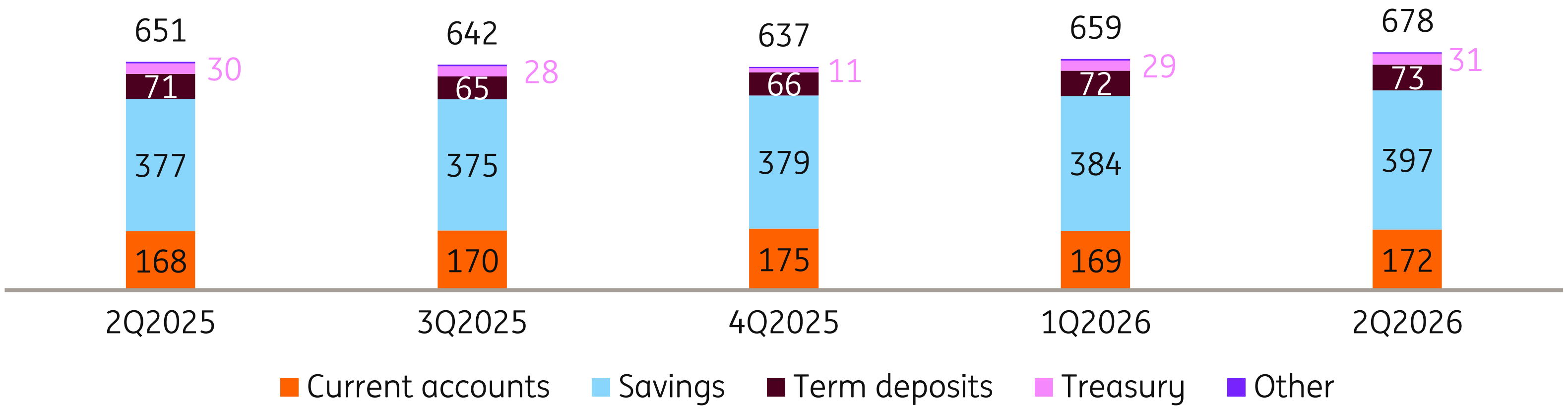
Granular deposit base

Total customer deposits per segment (in € bln)

Total includes Corporate Line



Retail deposits per product (in € bln)



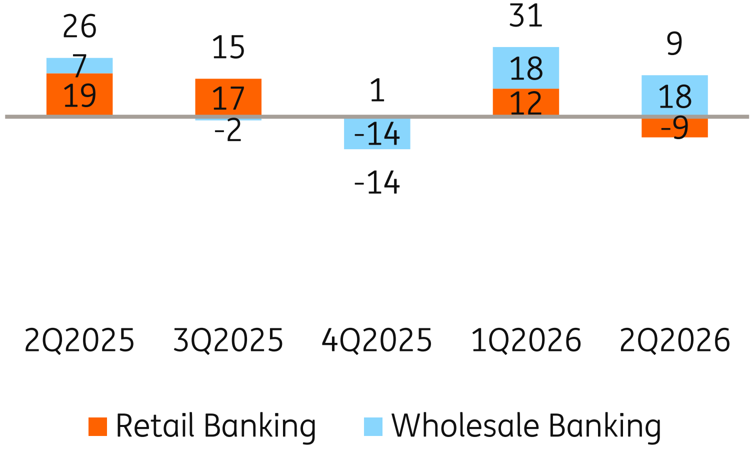
[1] Including Private Banking

- Highly insured, granular and growing customer deposits represent a strong funding base
  - ~70% of total deposits is from private individuals, of which >80% is DGS-covered
- Strong focus on Retail Banking, diversified across 41 mln private individuals in 9 countries
  - Average private individual account balance of <€15,000

Additions to loan loss provisions per Stage

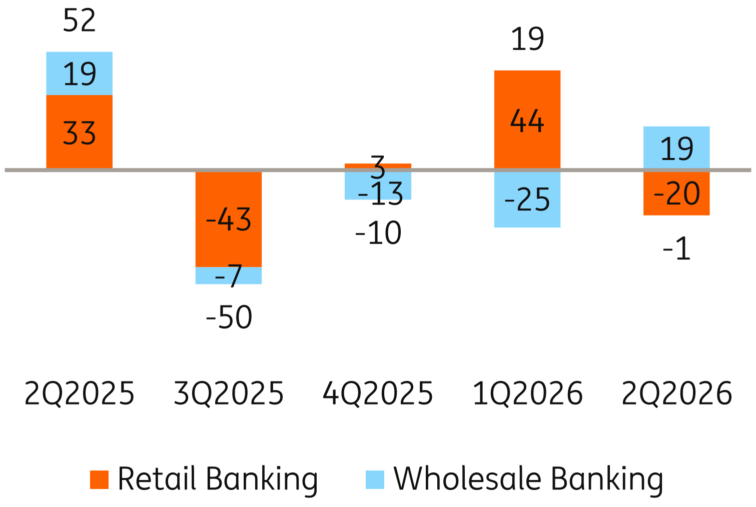
Stage 1 provisioning (in € mln)

Total includes Corporate Line

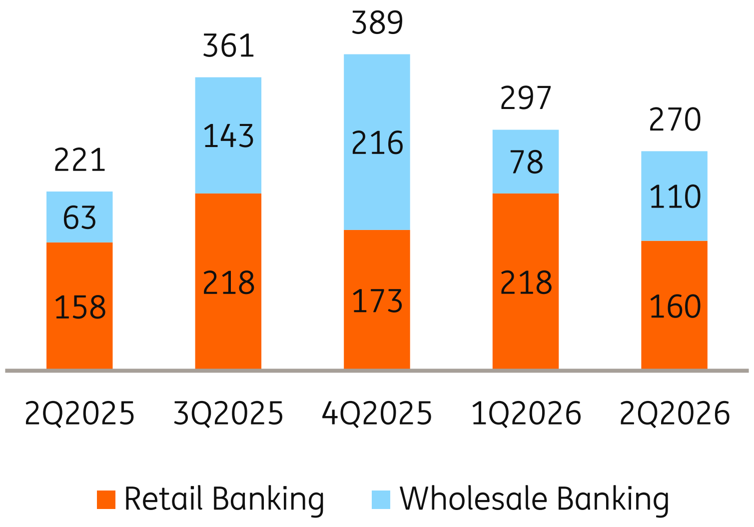


Stage 2 provisioning (in € mln)

Including modifications; total includes Corporate Line



Stage 3 provisioning (in € mln)



- Mainly reflecting charges related to certain SRTs and CPRI which are reflected in risk costs as of 2Q2026, largely offset by changes in the macro-economic forecasts and management overlays

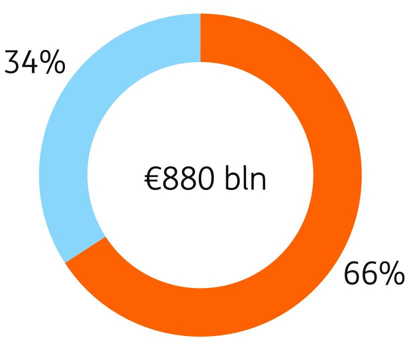
- Primarily reflecting a partial release of the management overlay for interest-only mortgages in the Netherlands
- Largely offset by changes in the macro-economic forecasts and management overlays

- Retail Banking included releases related to the sale of non-performing loans
- Wholesale Banking included increases on a limited number of files while risk costs in the performing portfolio were modest

Note: Total stock of management overlays of €185 mln in 2Q2026

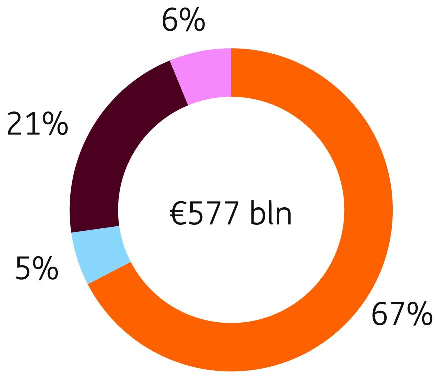
Well-diversified lending credit outstandings[1] by activity

ING Group

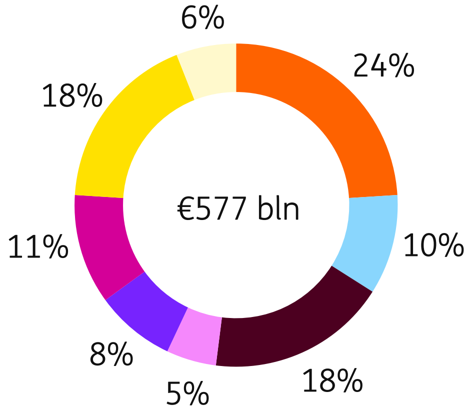


- Retail Banking
- Wholesale Banking

Retail Banking

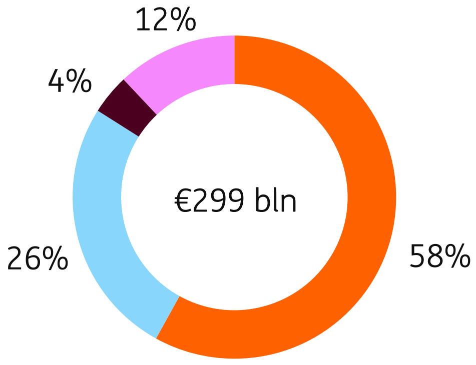


- Residential mortgages
- Consumer lending
- Business lending
- Other lending[2]



- Mortgages Netherlands
- Other lending Netherlands
- Mortgages Germany
- Other lending Germany
- Mortgages Belgium
- Other lending Belgium
- Mortgages Other
- Other lending Other

Wholesale Banking

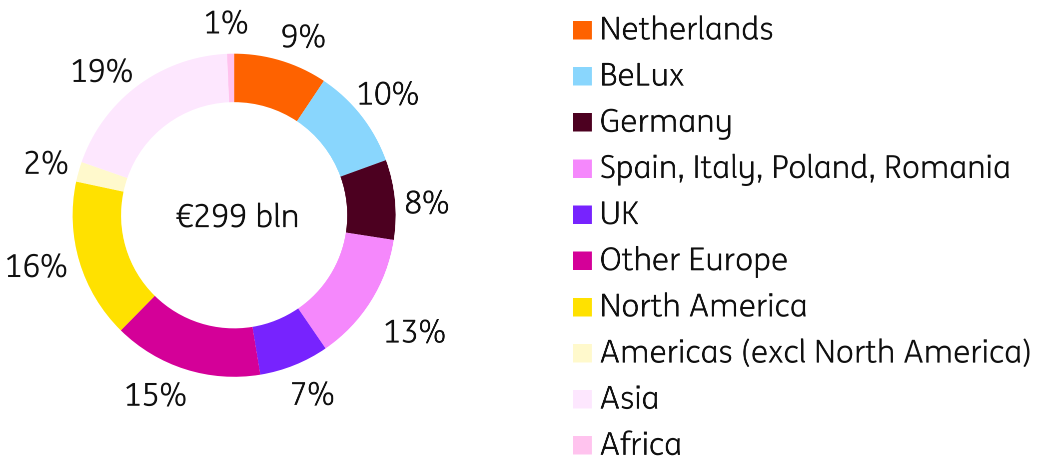


- Lending
- Daily Banking & Trade Finance
- Financial Markets
- Treasury & Other

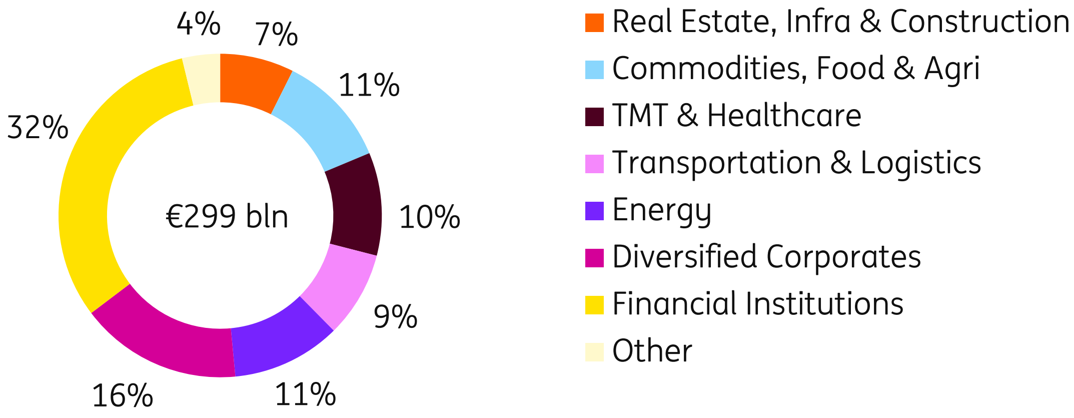
[1] Lending and money market credit outstandings, incl guarantees and letters of credit, excl undrawn committed exposures (off-balance sheet positions and assets held for sale)
[2] Incl €33 bln Retail-related Treasury lending and €3 bln Other Retail Lending

Wholesale Banking lending credit outstandings[1)]

Diversification across geographies



Diversification across sectors



Private credit

- Lending to private credit funds is limited to ~€2 bln or ~0.2% of total exposure and consists mainly of collateralised fund financing for diversified portfolios

[1)] Lending and money market credit outstandings, incl guarantees and letters of credit, excl undrawn committed exposures (off-balance sheet positions)

Important legal information

ING Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('IFRS- EU'). In preparing the financial information in this document, except as described otherwise, the same accounting principles are applied as in the 2025 ING Group consolidated financial statements. All figures in this document are unaudited. Small differences are possible in the tables due to rounding.

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