

ING Corporate Communications
Amsterdam, 29 October 2026

ING shows continued commercial momentum in 3Q2026 and is well on track to deliver on 2026 outlook

3Q2026 net result of €1,850 million, up 3.5% year-on-year with an ROTE of 16.3%

- Mobile primary customer base increases by 259,000 in the third quarter
- Net core lending growth of €11.0 billion and net core deposit growth of €12.1 billion
- Fee income of €1,273 million, up 9.3% year-on-year
- Operating expenses remain under control; risk costs affected by a management overlay
- Profit before tax increases 5.7% year-on-year to €2,705 million
- Strong capital generation and CET1 ratio of 13.3% allow us to announce a €1.9 billion distribution
- We are refocusing and simplifying Wholesale Banking to better serve our clients

CEO statement

"ING has had a strong third quarter of 2026 as we continue to execute on our strategy and deliver solid commercial and financial performance," said Steven van Rijswijk, CEO of ING. "Against a backdrop of continuing geopolitical uncertainty, volatility and pressure on consumer and corporate confidence, our clients continue to show their trust in ING and increasingly turn to us for more of their financial needs across our various segments. This demonstrates the strength and resilience of our business, and we remain well on track to deliver on our outlook for 2026.

"We're proud that more customers are choosing ING as their bank. We have added 259,000 mobile primary customers during the quarter, with strong contributions from Germany, the Netherlands and Romania. Total income has grown 5.6% and net result has increased 3.5% year-on-year. As our customer base grows, we are also doing more business with them and seeing higher customer balances, which contributed to double-digit growth in commercial interest income and 9.3% growth in fee income year-on-year. This was partly offset by lower other income, reflecting effects from heightened interest rate volatility, which are expected to reverse over time.

"In Retail Banking, our mortgage portfolio has increased by €6.9 billion as we helped more people finance their homes, contributing to lending growth of €8.5 billion, or up 6% annualised. Deposits have grown by €2.7 billion, despite seasonal customer summer holiday spending. As more customers choose to invest with ING, we have also seen continued flows from deposits into investment products, which supported a €6.7 billion increase in assets under management & e-brokerage during the quarter to €328 billion, up 22% year-on-year.

"In Wholesale Banking, lending growth was €2.5 billion on the back of continued client demand. Deposits have grown by €9.4 billion, highlighting good deposit-gathering momentum. Fee income has increased 9.4% year-on-year, with strong contributions from Daily Banking & Trade Finance. As part of the ambition to become the best European bank, we are taking a next strategic step in Wholesale Banking to simplify and make it easier for our clients to do business with us. As a reliable banking partner, we aim to create greater value for our clients and all our stakeholders.

"Operating expenses have remained under control, with a 1.1% increase quarter-on-quarter as higher staff expenses reflecting wage inflation were partly mitigated by the ongoing implementation of cost initiatives. Risk costs excluding one-offs remained well below our through-the-cycle average of 20 basis points of average customer lending. Return on tangible equity was 16.3% in the quarter, with a four-quarter-rolling-average of 14.8%.

"Our capital remains strong, with a CET1 ratio of 13.3%. In line with our capital velocity ambitions, we completed two significant risk-transfer (SRT) transactions during the quarter, generating total RWA relief of €3.0 billion. These included a transaction for Wholesale Banking and one for Retail Banking.

"Operating at the right level of capital is in the best interest of all our stakeholders, including our customers and the economies where we do business. After completing the share buyback programme that we announced in April 2026, we today announce a further distribution of €1.9 billion.

"We enter the remainder of this year with good momentum and continued customer growth. I would like to thank our employees for their dedication to supporting our customers and clients and for driving our progress in a complex geopolitical and macroeconomic environment. We remain focused on delivering our strategic priorities and look forward to providing an update on our strategy at our Capital Markets Day on 14 June 2027."

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Analyst call

29 October 2026 at 9:00 am CET
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(Registration required via invitation)
Live audio webcast at www.ing.com

Business Highlights

Net core lending growth

€11.0 bln

+6% annualised growth

Net core deposit growth

€12.1 bln

+6% annualised growth

Result before tax

€2,705 mln

+6% vs 3Q2025

Fee and commission income

€1,273 mln

+9% vs 3Q2025

CET1 ratio

13.3%

+26 bps vs 2Q2026

Return on tangible equity (ROTE)

16.3%

+90 bps vs 3Q2025

Superior value for customers



NPS score Retail Banking¹⁾:

**Ranked #1
in 6 of 9
retail markets**

Mobile primary customers²⁾:

**+259,000
in 3Q2026**

In Retail Banking, we have gained 259,000 mobile primary customers during the quarter, with strong growth in Germany, the Netherlands and Romania. This brings our total mobile primary customer base to over 16 million out of our more than 41 million customers overall. In terms of NPS, we are the number-one ranked bank in six out of nine retail markets where we serve private individuals, including the Netherlands, where we now also rank first.

We continue to improve our onboarding processes to make banking more frictionless and relevant for customers. In Business Banking in Belgium, for example, entrepreneurs can now open an ING business account directly as part of the company registration process with their local chamber of commerce. In Germany, onboarding improvements are also making it easier for clients to open an account, resulting in higher conversion rates.

We are also making investing easier and more accessible for customers across our markets. We increased the number of investments clients by 107,000 to 5.4 million, and grew assets under management & e-brokerage by €6.7 billion to €328 billion. In Romania, we expanded our investment offering with brokerage and mutual funds, while customers in Italy can now access their investments through the Wealth Hub in our mobile banking app and through an improved web experience.

In Wholesale Banking, we are helping clients manage liquidity and working capital more effectively. We introduced new Trade products that help unlock liquidity tied up in inventory, expanded digital vault services for managing bank guarantees to new markets, and launched the Premium Business Account, giving clients more flexibility in managing operational and excess cash.

Sustainability



Volume mobilised³⁾:

**€131.4 bln in
9M2026**

vs €110.3 bln in 9M2025

Sustainability deals supported
by ING:

674 in 9M2026

vs 633 in 9M2025

In the first three quarters of 2026, our sustainable volume mobilised increased to €131.4 billion, up 19% compared with the same period last year. This reflects our continued support for Wholesale Banking clients in financing their sustainable transitions.

This included transactions such as EDF's £1 billion green hybrid bond in France and McArthurGlen's €750 million inaugural green bond in the UK.

In addition, within Business Banking, we financed a 148 megawatt-peak solar park. The project combines solar and wind energy with battery storage and shared grid infrastructure and is expected to provide electricity for more than 50,000 households annually.

We also expanded our sustainable financing offering for SME and mid-sized corporate customers in the Netherlands. An example is "Stap Vooruit", which offers an interest-rate discount on business loans to customers with recognised environmental or social certifications.

Society is transitioning to a low-carbon economy. So are our clients, and so is ING. We finance a lot of sustainable activities, but we still finance more that's not. See how we're progressing at ing.com/climate.

¹⁾ Excluding Luxembourg, where activities for private individuals are being gradually phased out.

²⁾ Includes private individuals only; excluding Luxembourg as from 1Q2026.

³⁾ See page 360 of the 2025 Annual Report for the definition of sustainable finance volume mobilised in Wholesale Banking.

Consolidated Results

Consolidated results								
	3Q2026	3Q2025	Change	2Q2026	Change	9M2026	9M2025	Change
Profit or loss (in € million)								
Commercial net interest income ¹⁾	4,335	3,823	13.4%	4,174	3.9%	12,568	11,389	10.4%
Other net interest income	-74	-118		-47		-125	-525	
Net interest income	4,262	3,705	15.0%	4,126	3.3%	12,443	10,863	14.5%
Net fee and commission income	1,273	1,165	9.3%	1,278	-0.4%	3,786	3,381	12.0%
Investment income	91	66	37.9%	54	68.5%	152	114	33.3%
Other income	602	962	-37.4%	825	-27.0%	1,953	2,879	-32.2%
Total income	6,227	5,898	5.6%	6,284	-0.9%	18,334	17,237	6.4%
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	3,043	2,945	3.3%	3,008	1.2%	8,947	8,741	2.4%
Regulatory costs ²⁾	75	67	11.9%	78	-3.8%	477	506	-5.7%
Operating expenses	3,119	3,012	3.6%	3,086	1.1%	9,424	9,246	1.9%
Gross result	3,108	2,886	7.7%	3,198	-2.8%	8,910	7,991	11.5%
Addition to loan loss provisions	403	326	23.6%	279	44.4%	1,028	938	9.6%
Result before tax	2,705	2,560	5.7%	2,919	-7.3%	7,882	7,053	11.8%
Taxation	790	703	12.4%	902	-12.4%	2,344	1,939	20.9%
Non-controlling interests	64	70	-8.6%	71	-9.9%	185	197	-6.1%
Net result³⁾	1,850	1,787	3.5%	1,947	-5.0%	5,353	4,917	8.9%
Commercial growth								
Net core lending growth (in € billion) ⁴⁾	11.0	14.2		15.2		41.2	36.4	
Net core deposit growth (in € billion) ⁴⁾	12.1	-0.2		15.9		35.2	28.6	
Profitability and efficiency								
Net interest margin ⁵⁾	1.47%	1.37%		1.44%		1.45%	1.34%	
Commercial net interest margin ⁶⁾	2.31%	2.22%		2.26%		2.28%	2.24%	
Cost/income ratio	50.1%	51.1%		49.1%		51.4%	53.6%	
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	21	19		15		18	18	
Net result per share (in euros)	0.65	0.60	8.3%	0.68	-4.4%	1.87	1.63	14.7%
Return on tangible equity (ROTE) ⁷⁾	16.3%	15.4%		17.0%		15.6%	14.0%	
ING Group common equity Tier 1 ratio	13.3%	13.4%		13.1%		13.3%	13.4%	
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	337.7	336.2	0.4%	341.9	-1.2%	337.7	336.2	0.4%

¹⁾ Commercial net interest income (NII) is the sum of lending NII and liability NII (excluding significant volatile items). For a reconciliation with total NII see page 15.

²⁾ Regulatory costs comprise bank taxes and contributions to the deposit guarantee schemes ('DGS') and resolution funds.

³⁾ Net result reflects the net result attributable to shareholders of the parent.

⁴⁾ Net core lending growth represents the development in loans and advances to customers excluding provisions for loan losses, adjusted for currency impacts, Treasury and run-off portfolios. Net core deposit growth represents customer deposits adjusted for currency impacts, Treasury and run-off portfolios.

⁵⁾ Net interest margin reflects annualised total NII as a percentage of average assets.

⁶⁾ Commercial net interest margin reflects annualised commercial NII as a percentage of average customer lending excluding Financial Markets and Treasury.

⁷⁾ ROTE = Annualised net result divided by average IFRS-EU shareholders' equity (excluding reserved profits not included in CET1 capital and intangible assets). See page 15. As from 1Q2026, ING has transitioned from ROE to ROTE; the prior period ratios have been computed retrospectively using the same methodology.

Total income

Total income in 3Q2026 rose 5.6% year-on-year to €6,227 million and remained broadly stable sequentially. Commercial net interest income continued to increase, supported by higher customer balances and an improved liability margin. Fee income benefited from our growing customer base and remained on par with the record level achieved in the previous quarter. These positive trends were partly offset by a lower contribution from Treasury in other income, reflecting the impact of increased interest rates and financial market volatility.

Net core lending growth was €11.0 billion in 3Q2026, driven by sustained commercial momentum across all businesses. As a leading European mortgage bank, we continued to support customers in financing their homes, and this resulted in €6.9 billion of net mortgage growth during the quarter. In addition, consumer lending increased by €1.1 billion and Business Banking lending grew by €0.5 billion. Wholesale Banking generated €2.5 billion of net core lending growth, reflecting strong client demand, while risk-weighted assets declined by €3.1 billion quarter-on-quarter, demonstrating continued capital discipline.

Net core deposit growth was €12.1 billion in 3Q2026, underlining the strength of our customer franchise and

deposit-gathering capabilities. Wholesale Banking contributed €9.4 billion, driven by strong growth in Payments & Cash Management deposits across multiple markets. Retail Banking added €2.7 billion in net core deposits despite seasonal outflows related to summer holiday spending, the conclusion of several deposit-gathering campaigns, and continued net flows into investment products, which supported further growth in assets under management and e-brokerage accounts.

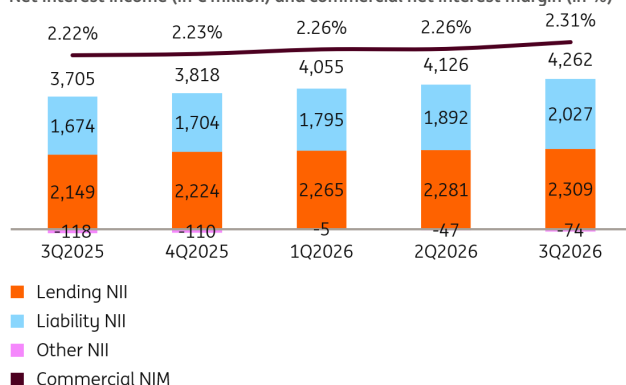
Commercial net interest income rose 13% year-on-year to €4,335 million, reflecting strong volume growth on both sides of the balance sheet coupled with disciplined commercial pricing. This was reflected in an improvement in the commercial net interest margin to 2.31%, from 2.22% a year ago.

Quarter-on-quarter, commercial net interest income increased by €161 million, or 3.9%. This was primarily driven by higher liability net interest income, which rose by €135 million. Deposit volumes continued to grow, while the liability margin increased to 1.13% from 1.07% in 2Q2026 as it benefited from the ongoing tailwind of higher replication income. Lending net interest income increased by €28 million, supported by a further expansion of the loan

Consolidated Results

portfolio. The average lending margin declined modestly to 1.23% from 1.24% in the previous quarter, reflecting a loan growth mix skewed towards lower-risk lending at attractive returns.

Net interest income (in € million) and commercial net interest margin (in %)



Other net interest income mainly comprises interest recorded in Financial Markets and Treasury, where offsetting movements are recorded in other income as a result of accounting asymmetry.

Net fee and commission income increased 9.3% year-on-year to €1,273 million, reflecting our growing customer base, the expansion of our product offering, and higher activity levels across both Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking. In Retail Banking, fee income increased across multiple products, with growth in the number of investment customers and continued net inflows into assets under management & e-brokerage being key contributors. Wholesale Banking benefited in particular from higher fee income from Daily Banking & Trade Finance.

Compared with 2Q2026, fee income remained broadly stable. Wholesale Banking delivered a strong performance, supported by higher syndication fees in Lending. In Retail Banking, higher daily banking fees driven by summer holiday spending and a growing customer base were more than offset by lower investment product fees, reflecting reduced customer trading activity. Furthermore, investment product fee income in 2Q2026 had benefited from a particularly strong contribution from Belgium.

Investment income was €91 million in 3Q2026, including an €89 million annual dividend from our stake in Bank of Beijing. This compares with €66 million in 3Q2025, which had included a €59 million final dividend from Bank of Beijing following an interim dividend received in 1Q2025. Investment income in 2Q2026 amounted to €54 million, including a €26 million dividend from our stake in Van Lanschot Kempen and a dividend received in Poland.

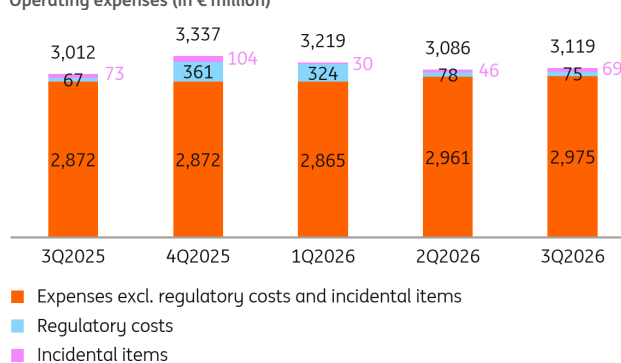
Other income amounted to €602 million in 3Q2026, compared with €962 million in 3Q2025 and €825 million in 2Q2026. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower Treasury income, as heightened market volatility and higher interest rates weighed on derivative valuations and hedge ineffectiveness results. Other income from Financial Markets also declined, reflecting lower contributions from trading activities in credit and interest rate products. Other income in 3Q2026 included a €57 million gain on the partial sale of our participation in TTB. The comparable periods also benefited from positive one-off items. Other

income in 3Q2025 had included a €44 million gain on the sale of an associate in Belgium. In 2Q2026, other income included a €25 million positive revaluation of our stake in Goldman Sachs TFI in Poland upon acquiring the remaining shares, a €22 million gain on the sale of an equity investment held by Corporate Investments in the Netherlands, as well as €18 million of one-off gains in Wholesale Banking.

Operating expenses

Total expenses amounted to €3,119 million in 3Q2026, up 1.1% versus the prior quarter, and included €75 million of regulatory costs and €69 million of incidental items.

Operating expenses (in € million)



Excluding regulatory costs and incidental items, operating expenses were €2,975 million, up 3.6% year-on-year. This mainly reflected continued investments to support business expansion across our Retail Banking Other countries, while operating expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items declined in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.

Sequentially, operating expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items were broadly stable, as the impact of the 3.5% salary increase under the Dutch collective labour agreement, effective from 1 July 2026, was largely absorbed by a lower number of internal and external FTEs and lower marketing expenses.

Regulatory costs amounted to €75 million compared with €67 million in 3Q2025 and €78 million in 2Q2026.

Incidental items totalled €69 million in 3Q2026, mainly related to restructuring provisions in Retail Netherlands (€24 million), Retail Germany (€20 million), Wholesale Banking (€9 million) and the Corporate Line (€10 million). Once fully implemented, these measures are expected to deliver around €40 million of annualised cost savings. By comparison, incidental items were €73 million in 3Q2025 and €46 million in 2Q2026, both largely related to restructuring provisions.

Addition to loan loss provisions

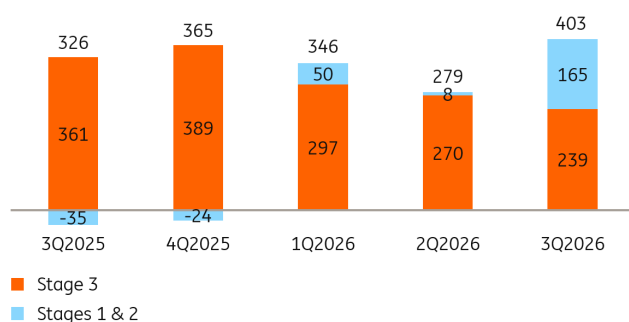
Net additions to loan loss provisions amounted to €403 million in 3Q2026. Excluding one-offs, risk costs remained well below our through-the-cycle average of around 20 basis points.

Total Stage 1 and 2 risk costs amounted to €165 million, primarily reflecting a €111 million management overlay in anticipation of an IFRS model update in the Project Finance portfolio within Wholesale Banking. This model update reflects revised model methodology and does not stem from a deterioration in the underlying credit quality of the portfolio.

Consolidated Results

Total net additions to Stage 3 provisions in 3Q2026 were €239 million. These mainly related to collective provisions in consumer lending, reflecting portfolio growth and IFRS model updates, and to a lesser extent collective provisions in business lending within Retail Banking. Stage 3 individual risk costs remained modest.

Addition to loan loss provisions (in € million)



Risk costs for Retail Banking were €192 million, or 14 basis points of average customer lending. Net additions were mainly attributable to consumer lending, with a smaller contribution from business banking, while mortgage-related risk costs remained low.

Wholesale Banking recorded risk costs of €208 million, equivalent to 39 basis points of average customer lending, including the €111 million impact of the aforementioned Project Finance management overlay, as well as SRT- and CPRI-related charges. Stage 3 individual risk costs remained modest.

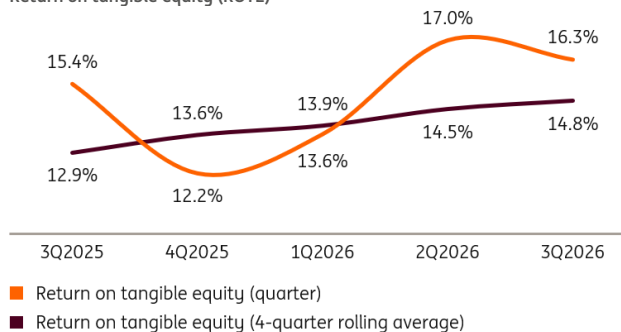
Net result

The net result for 3Q2026 amounted to €1,850 million, representing a 3.5% increase year-on-year. The net result per share rose 8.3% year-on-year, benefiting from the lower number of outstanding shares following the share buyback programmes. Compared with 2Q2026, net profit declined by 5.0%.

ING Group's effective tax rate was 29.2% in 3Q2026, compared with 27.5% in 3Q2025 and 30.9% in 2Q2026. The year-on-year increase primarily reflects the significantly higher corporate income tax rate for banks in Poland effective from 1 January 2026.

Our strong performance in 3Q2026 resulted in a return on tangible equity (ROTE) of 16.3%. On a four-quarter rolling basis, ROTE increased to 14.8%. ING calculates ROTE using average IFRS-EU shareholders' equity, excluding intangible assets and reserved profit not included in CET1 capital. At the end of 3Q2026, reserved profit not included in CET1 capital amounted to €3,435 million and comprised 100% of the net profit generated in the first nine months of 2026, which has been retained for future distributions, partly offset by distributions made during the period.

Return on tangible equity (ROTE)



Resilient net profit is defined as net profit adjusted for significant items that are not related to the normal course of business. As no such items were recorded in 2025 or in the first nine months of 2026, resilient net profit was equal to reported net profit.

Outlook for 2026¹⁾

Based on current assumptions and scenarios, we confirm our outlook for 2026. Total income is expected to exceed €24.5 billion, including approximately €5 billion in fee income. Total operating expenses (excluding incidental items after 1Q2026) are projected to be in the range of €12.6–€12.8 billion. The full-year 2026 ROTE is expected to exceed 15%. We maintain our CET1 capital ratio guidance at ~13%.

Outlook for 2027¹⁾

Based on current assumptions and scenarios, we confirm our outlook for 2027. Total income is expected to exceed €26 billion, of which €5.3–€5.5 billion in fee income. We project total operating expenses (excluding incidental items) of around €13 billion and anticipate an ROTE above 16%. Our CET1 capital ratio guidance remains unchanged at ~13%.

Refocusing Wholesale Banking

As part of the ambition to become the best European bank, we are taking a next strategic step in Wholesale Banking to simplify and make it easier for our clients to do business with us. As a reliable banking partner, we aim to create greater value for our clients and all our stakeholders. We will create a more streamlined structure which supports closer relationships with clients, to serve them with more impact and relevance. We're renaming the unit Corporate and Institutional Banking, to better reflect our business focus. Due to these changes, effective 1 March 2027, a number of roles will change and we expect around 400 redundancies globally. We will work with the organization and relevant stakeholders to ensure that we do this in the best way possible and help impacted colleagues find their next role inside or outside of ING. A pre-tax redundancy provision of around €175 million is expected to be booked in the fourth quarter of 2026. The measures are expected to result in a cost reduction of around €75 million per annum, fully effective from 2028 onwards. We will give a further update of our financial and commercial targets at our Capital Markets Day in June 2027.

¹⁾ 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 and trends discussed in this section 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.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated balance sheet							
in € million	30 Sep. 26	30 Jun. 26	31 Dec. 25		30 Sep. 26	30 Jun. 26	31 Dec. 25
Assets				Liabilities			
Cash and balances with central banks	69,770	64,954	52,889	Deposits from banks	28,745	31,687	18,517
Loans and advances to banks	38,402	30,311	21,204	Customer deposits	779,705	773,179	721,367
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	161,757	160,057	133,157	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	110,878	103,313	80,532
– trading assets	63,846	64,728	55,730	– trading liabilities	30,519	26,318	23,427
– non-trading derivatives	1,912	1,501	1,657	– non-trading derivatives	1,698	1,257	1,338
– designated as at fair value through profit or loss	3,617	3,455	3,448	– designated as at fair value through profit or loss	78,661	75,738	55,768
– mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	92,383	90,373	72,322	Other liabilities	15,436	16,114	13,705
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	62,649	63,043	56,662	Debt securities in issue	176,897	166,011	151,231
Securities at amortised cost	68,515	67,985	53,867	Subordinated loans	18,684	19,068	18,100
Loans and advances to customers	763,472	755,620	721,705	Total liabilities	1,130,343	1,109,372	1,003,452
– customer lending	769,671	761,635	727,599				
– provision for loan losses	-6,199	-6,015	-5,894	Equity			
Investments in associates and joint ventures	761	1,184	1,607	Shareholders' equity	49,980	50,246	49,698
Property and equipment	2,750	2,651	2,478	Non-controlling interests	1,083	1,141	1,255
Intangible assets	1,783	1,740	1,510	Total equity	51,063	51,387	50,953
Other assets ¹⁾	11,548	13,213	9,326				
Total assets	1,181,407	1,160,759	1,054,405	Total liabilities and equity	1,181,407	1,160,759	1,054,405

¹⁾ Other assets per 31 December 2025 includes €164 million of assets held for sale.

Balance sheet

In 3Q2026, ING's balance sheet increased by €21 billion to €1,181 billion. Asset growth was primarily driven by an €8 billion increase in customer lending, an €8 billion rise in loans and advances to banks, and a €5 billion increase in cash and balances with central banks. The growth in customer lending reflected continued commercial momentum in both Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, the increase was predominantly attributable to €11 billion of higher debt securities in issue, an €8 billion increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and €7 billion growth in customer deposits, partly offset by a €3 billion reduction in deposits from banks. The increase in customer deposits was primarily driven by Wholesale Banking; Retail Banking also contributed despite seasonal outflows related to summer holiday spending.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity decreased by €266 million in 3Q2026. The addition of the €1,850 million net result recorded in the quarter was more than offset by the payment of the €1,142 million interim dividend in August and a €1,164 million decrease in the cash flow hedge reserves.

Change in shareholders' equity		
in € million	3Q2026	9M2026
Shareholders' equity beginning of period	50,246	49,698
Net result for the period	1,850	5,353
(Un)realised gains/losses fair value through OCI	176	205
Change in cash flow hedge reserve	-1,164	-1,266
Change in treasury shares (incl. share buyback)	0	-1,068
Exchange rate differences	-20	279
Dividend	-1,142	-3,258
Other changes	34	39
Total changes	-266	283
Shareholders' equity end of period	49,980	49,980

Shareholders' equity per share was €17.58 on 30 September 2026 compared with €17.57 on 30 June 2026.

Capital, Liquidity and Funding

ING Group: Capital position			
in € million		30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026
Shareholders' equity (parent)		49,980	50,246
Reserved profits not included in CET1 capital		-3,435	-2,725
Other regulatory adjustments		-1,531	-2,829
Available common equity Tier 1 capital		45,014	44,692
Additional Tier 1 securities		7,509	8,906
Regulatory adjustments additional Tier 1		116	114
Available Tier 1 capital		52,640	53,712
Supplementary capital - Tier 2 bonds		9,803	10,135
Regulatory adjustments Tier 2		55	67
Available Total capital		62,498	63,914
Risk-weighted assets		337,651	341,946
Common equity Tier 1 ratio		13.3%	13.1%
Tier 1 ratio		15.6%	15.7%
Total capital ratio		18.5%	18.7%
Leverage Ratio		4.1%	4.2%

Capital ratios

The CET1 ratio rose to 13.3% at the end of 3Q2026, slightly above ING's target of around 13%. The 26 basis-point increase compared with the end of 2Q2026 was mostly driven by a €4.3 billion decrease in RWA, reflecting disciplined capital management. CET1 capital remained broadly stable as the €1,850 million net profit generated in 3Q2026 was fully reserved outside of CET1 capital.

The Tier 1 ratio and Total capital ratio decreased in 3Q2026, mainly due to the announced redemption of a \$1.5 billion AT1 instrument.

The leverage ratio declined to 4.1%, reflecting lower Tier 1 capital and higher total assets.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA)

Total RWA decreased by €4.3 billion in 3Q2026.

ING Group: Composition of RWA		
in € billion	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026
Credit RWA	279.2	284.2
Operational RWA	45.3	45.3
Market RWA	13.2	12.4
Total RWA	337.7	341.9

Credit RWA decreased by €5.1 billion in 3Q2026. RWA growth from business activity was more than offset by the execution of two significant risk-transfer (SRT) transactions, one in Wholesale Banking and one in Retail Banking, which together provided €3.0 billion of RWA relief, and by a further partial reduction of our stake in TMBThanachart Bank.

Operational RWA remained flat and market RWA increased by €0.8 billion.

Distribution

Resilient net profit, which is defined as net profit adjusted for significant items that are not related to the normal course of business, was equal to reported net profit in 3Q2026 and amounted to €1,850 million. ING has fully reserved the net profit of 3Q2026 outside of CET1 capital.

The additional shareholder distribution of €1.0 billion, as announced on 30 April 2026, was completed on 23 October 2026. A total of almost 35 million ordinary shares have been repurchased for a total consideration of €1.0 billion.

Today, ING announced the start of a share buyback programme under which we plan to repurchase ordinary shares of ING Group for a maximum total amount of €1.65 billion. In addition, an amount of €250 million will be paid out in cash to shareholders on 14 January 2027. In line with ING's dividend reserving approach, the additional distribution will be financed from dividend reserves. As a result, the implied CET1 impact of 56 basis points is already reflected in the reported 13.3% CET1 ratio for 3Q2026.

CET1 requirement

ING targets a CET1 ratio of around 13%, which is comfortably above the prevailing CET1 ratio requirement (including buffer requirements) of 11.10%. This requirement remained unchanged compared with 2Q2026, as the removal of the sectoral systemic risk buffer in Belgium was offset by higher countercyclical buffer requirements in Belgium and Poland.

Capital, Liquidity and Funding

MREL and TLAC requirements

Minimum Required Eligible Liabilities (MREL) and Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) requirements apply to ING Group at the consolidated level of the resolution group. The available MREL and TLAC capacity consists of own funds and senior debt instruments issued by ING Group.

Under ING's single-point-of-entry strategy, MREL and TLAC capacity are aligned. MREL requirements are higher; therefore, TLAC is not a binding constraint for ING. ING's MREL requirement (including buffer requirements) at the end of 3Q2026 was 27.89% of RWA and 7.20% of leverage exposure. The MREL capacity decreased in 3Q2026 following the announced redemption of a \$1.5 billion AT1 instrument and two HoldCo Senior instruments of \$1.25 billion and \$0.5 billion, respectively. The decrease in MREL capacity led to lower surpluses based on both RWA and leverage exposure. The decline in the RWA-based surplus was partly offset by lower RWA, while higher leverage exposure contributed to a lower surplus based on leverage exposure.

ING Group: MREL requirements		
in € million	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026
MREL capacity	108,224	111,041
MREL (as a % of RWA)	32.1%	32.5%
MREL (as a % of leverage exposure)	8.4%	8.7%
MREL surplus based on LR requirement	15,382	19,614
MREL surplus based on RWA requirement	14,039	15,669

Liquidity and funding

In 3Q2026, the 12-month moving average Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) decreased slightly to 136%.

LCR 12-month moving average		
in € billion	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026
Level 1	188.7	187.8
Level 2A	1.7	1.8
Level 2B	7.6	7.7
Total HQLA	198.1	197.2
Outflow	252.3	249.1
Inflow	106.5	105.3
LCR	136%	137%

At the end of 3Q2026, the Net Stable Funding Ratio of ING stood at 126%, which is comfortably above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

The funding mix remained largely stable in 3Q2026.

ING Group: Loan-to-deposit ratio and funding mix		
	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026
Loan-to-deposit ratio	0.98	0.98
Funding mix		
Customer deposits (private individuals)	49%	50%
Customer deposits (other)	23%	22%
Lending / repurchase agreement	7%	7%
Interbank	2%	3%
CD/CP	7%	6%
Long-term senior debt	11%	11%
Subordinated debt	2%	2%
Total¹⁾	100%	100%

¹⁾ Liabilities excluding trading securities and IFRS equity.

ING's long-term debt position (excluding AT1) increased by €2.3 billion versus 2Q2026. The change was caused by a combination of issuances, redemptions and FX movements.

Long-term debt maturity ladder per currency, 30 September 2026								
in € billion	Total	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	>2031
EUR	90	3	6	12	12	12	9	38
USD	22	0	1	2	3	2	2	11
Other	16	0	2	3	3	2	2	3
Total	128	3	9	17	18	16	13	52

Ratings

The ratings and outlook from S&P, Moody's, Fitch and Scope remained unchanged during the quarter.

Credit ratings of ING on 28 October 2026				
	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	Scope
ING Groep N.V.				
Issuer rating				
Long-term	A-	n/a	A+	AA-
Short-term	A-2	n/a	F1	S-1+
Outlook	Stable	Stable ¹⁾	Stable	Stable
Senior unsecured rating	A-	Baa1	A+	A+
ING Bank N.V.				
Issuer rating				
Long-term	A+	A2	AA	AA-
Short-term	A-1	P-1	F1+	S-1+
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Senior unsecured rating	A+	A2	AA	AA-

¹⁾ Outlook Moody's for ING Groep N.V. refers to the senior unsecured rating.

Risk Management

ING Group: Total credit outstandings¹⁾

in € million	Credit outstandings		Stage 2		Stage 2 ratio		Stage 3		Stage 3 ratio	
	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026
Residential mortgages	395,985	389,084	33,781	33,752	8.5%	8.7%	3,520	3,389	0.9%	0.9%
of which Netherlands	139,820	137,122	18,700	19,171	13.4%	14.0%	727	696	0.5%	0.5%
of which Belgium	43,889	43,727	4,100	3,990	9.3%	9.1%	1,149	1,129	2.6%	2.6%
of which Germany	106,572	104,452	3,438	3,317	3.2%	3.2%	598	590	0.6%	0.6%
of which Rest of the world	105,704	103,784	7,543	7,274	7.1%	7.0%	1,046	974	1.0%	0.9%
Consumer lending	31,859	30,882	2,699	2,501	8.5%	8.1%	1,461	1,432	4.6%	4.6%
Business lending	122,224	121,444	12,979	13,250	10.6%	10.9%	3,893	3,751	3.2%	3.1%
of which business lending Netherlands	50,244	48,787	5,697	6,179	11.3%	12.7%	790	761	1.6%	1.6%
of which business lending Belgium	50,567	51,508	4,215	3,920	8.3%	7.6%	1,949	1,842	3.9%	3.6%
Other retail banking	37,646	35,884	385	378	1.0%	1.1%	222	211	0.6%	0.6%
of which retail-related treasury	32,072	33,184	1		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%
Retail Banking	587,714	577,294	49,844	49,880	8.5%	8.6%	9,097	8,782	1.5%	1.5%
Lending	178,296	175,012	13,771	15,176	7.7%	8.7%	3,620	3,583	2.0%	2.0%
Daily Banking & Trade Finance	82,689	76,464	4,356	5,128	5.3%	6.7%	693	670	0.8%	0.9%
Financial Markets	11,029	10,732	1,500	1,559	13.6%	14.5%	229	221	2.1%	2.1%
Treasury & Other	40,698	37,045	394	331	1.0%	0.9%	155	166	0.4%	0.4%
Wholesale Banking	312,712	299,254	20,022	22,194	6.4%	7.4%	4,697	4,639	1.5%	1.6%
Corporate Line	3,348	3,685	334	330	10.0%	8.9%	218	231	6.5%	6.3%
Total loan book	903,773	880,232	70,200	72,404	7.8%	8.2%	14,012	13,652	1.6%	1.6%

¹⁾ Lending and money market credit outstandings, including guarantees and letters of credit but excluding undrawn committed exposures (off balance positions).

Credit risk management

Total credit outstandings rose in 3Q2026, mainly following increases in residential mortgages and in Wholesale Banking Daily Banking.

Stage 2 credit outstandings decreased, largely attributable to Wholesale Banking Lending.

The stock of provisions increased due to relatively higher Stage 2 provisions, mainly triggered by model updates. The Stage 3 coverage ratio¹⁾ decreased to 33.1% from 33.5% in the previous quarter. The loan portfolio consists primarily of asset-based and secured loans, including residential mortgages, project- and asset-based finance, and real estate finance, with generally low loan-to-value ratios.

ING Group: Stock of provisions¹⁾

in € million	30 Sept. 2026	30 June 2026	Change
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	480	462	17
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	1,301	1,184	116
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit impaired ²⁾	4,633	4,568	65
Total	6,413	6,214	199

¹⁾ At the end of September 2026, the stock of provisions included provisions for loans and advances to customers (€6,199 million), loans and advances to central banks (€12 million), loans and advances to banks (€17 million), financial assets at FVOCI (€18 million), securities at amortised cost (€16 million) and ECL provisions for off-balance-sheet exposures (€151 million) recognised as liabilities.

²⁾ Stage 3 includes €26 million for purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets.

¹⁾ The Stage 3 coverage ratio is determined by dividing Stage 3 provisions by Stage 3 outstandings. From this quarter onwards, provisions for purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) assets are included in the calculation. To present the ratio on a comparable basis, the Stage 3 coverage ratio for 2Q2026 has been updated from 33.3% to 33.5%.

Segment Reporting: Retail Banking

Retail Banking: Consolidated profit or loss account								
In € million	3Q2026	3Q2025	Change	2Q2026	Change	9M2026	9M2025	Change
Profit or loss								
Commercial net interest income	3,248	2,839	14.4%	3,118	4.2%	9,388	8,434	11.3%
Other net interest income	22	-47		52	-57.7%	144	-104	
Net interest income	3,270	2,792	17.1%	3,170	3.2%	9,532	8,330	14.4%
Net fee and commission income	859	783	9.7%	880	-2.4%	2,601	2,305	12.8%
Investment income	0	5	-100.0%	26	-100.0%	29	17	70.6%
Other income	115	299	-61.5%	293	-60.8%	491	851	-42.3%
Total income	4,244	3,880	9.4%	4,369	-2.9%	12,653	11,503	10.0%
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	1,984	1,932	2.7%	1,949	1.8%	5,803	5,637	2.9%
Regulatory costs	56	49	14.3%	57	-1.8%	387	437	-11.4%
Operating expenses	2,039	1,981	2.9%	2,006	1.6%	6,190	6,074	1.9%
Gross result	2,205	1,899	16.1%	2,364	-6.7%	6,463	5,429	19.0%
Addition to loan loss provisions	192	192	0.0%	131	46.6%	597	577	3.5%
Result before tax	2,013	1,707	17.9%	2,233	-9.9%	5,866	4,852	20.9%
Key financial metrics								
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	8.5	8.6		12.1		30.0	28.5	
Net core deposit growth (in € billion)	2.7	-7.1		16.7		23.7	18.8	
Cost/income ratio	48.0%	51.1%		45.9%		48.9%	52.8%	
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	14	15		10		15	15	
Return on equity based on 13.0% CET1 ¹⁾	24.3%	22.5%		27.0%		23.8%	21.5%	
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	179.9	170.3	5.6%	181.1	-0.7%	179.9	170.3	5.6%

¹⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 13.0% of RWA.

Retail Banking

Retail Banking maintained strong commercial momentum in the third quarter, as reflected in the continued growth in customer lending, deposits and assets under management & e-brokerage. The number of mobile primary customers increased by 259,000 during the quarter.

Net core lending growth was €8.5 billion, driven by mortgage production of €6.9 billion, particularly in the Netherlands, Germany, Australia, Italy and Spain. Growth was further supported by increases in business lending and consumer lending balances across multiple markets. Net core deposits growth was €2.7 billion despite seasonal outflows related to summer holiday spending, the conclusion of several deposit-gathering campaigns, and continued net inflows into investment products.

Commercial net interest income rose 14% year-on-year and 4.2% sequentially, supported by sustained growth in customer balances and a higher average liability margin, which further strengthened during the quarter.

Fee and commission income increased 10% year-on-year, driven by broad-based growth across products and markets. In particular, investment product fees were higher, supported by a growing number of investment product customers and continued net inflows into assets under management & e-brokerage. Compared with 2Q2026, fee income decreased 2.4%, reflecting lower customer trading activity in Germany and elevated fee income in Belgium in the previous quarter. The impact of these factors was partly offset by higher fees from daily banking, lending activities and insurance products.

Other income declined, mainly due to lower valuation and hedge ineffectiveness results in Treasury amid market volatility. In addition, 2Q2026 included a €25 million positive revaluation of our stake in Goldman Sachs TFI upon acquiring the remaining shares and a €22 million gain on the sale of an

equity stake, while 3Q2025 had benefited from a €44 million gain on the sale of an associate.

Expenses remained well managed. Excluding regulatory costs, expenses increased 1.8% compared with 2Q2026, partly reflecting higher incidental item costs for restructuring. When also excluding incidental item costs (€44 million in 3Q2026 versus €29 million in 2Q2026), underlying expense growth was limited to 1.0% sequentially. Compared with 3Q2025, expenses excluding regulatory costs increased 2.7%, largely reflecting annual salary increases and investments to support future growth, which were partly offset by savings from digitalisation initiatives and earlier restructuring programmes.

Risk costs amounted to €192 million, or 14 basis points of average customer lending. These net additions were primarily related to consumer and business lending, while mortgage-related risk costs remained low.

In 3Q2026, we completed the first significant risk-transfer (SRT) transaction for Retail Banking, resulting in €1.0 billion of RWA relief in Retail Netherlands.

Segment Reporting: Retail Banking

Retail Banking: Consolidated profit or loss account										
In € million	Retail Banking Netherlands					Retail Banking Belgium				
	3Q2026	3Q2025	2Q2026	9M2026	9M2025	3Q2026	3Q2025	2Q2026	9M2026	9M2025
Profit or loss										
Commercial net interest income	1,111	926	1,063	3,173	2,729	461	417	450	1,362	1,248
Other net interest income	-102	-169	-83	-246	-463	2	16	25	41	70
Net interest income	1,008	757	979	2,927	2,265	463	432	475	1,403	1,318
Net fee and commission income	309	291	300	902	831	190	176	196	575	515
Investment income	3	3	1	9	8	0	1	2	-1	1
Other income	82	180	160	324	579	34	77	66	124	149
Total income	1,402	1,231	1,441	4,162	3,682	687	685	738	2,101	1,983
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	518	514	492	1,491	1,495	373	426	370	1,111	1,195
Regulatory costs	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	-5	177	226
Operating expenses	519	514	492	1,492	1,495	373	426	366	1,288	1,421
Gross result	883	717	949	2,669	2,187	314	259	372	813	562
Addition to loan loss provisions	2	16	1	41	89	63	36	43	194	112
Result before tax	881	701	947	2,628	2,099	251	224	330	619	450
Key financial metrics										
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	3.7	3.9	4.7	12.6	12.4	-0.8	-1.0	1.9	1.4	0.7
Net core deposit growth (in € billion)	0.0	0.9	5.2	5.1	6.1	0.6	-1.5	-0.1	0.9	-0.8
Cost/income ratio	37.0%	41.7%	34.1%	35.9%	40.6%	54.3%	62.1%	49.6%	61.3%	71.7%
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	0	4	0	3	7	26	14	18	26	15
Return on equity based on 13.0% CET1 ¹⁾	35.9%	29.7%	38.2%	35.7%	29.8%	16.0%	14.0%	20.5%	13.0%	9.3%
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	55.0	53.7	57.2	55.0	53.7	35.3	35.5	36.5	35.3	35.5

¹⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 13.0% of RWA.

Retail Netherlands

Net core lending growth was €3.7 billion, supported by consistently strong mortgage production and a further expansion in business lending. Core deposits remained resilient, as net inflows from business banking clients offset a seasonal decline related to holiday spending.

Commercial net interest income increased both year-on-year and sequentially, driven by an improved liability margin and growth in customer balances.

Fee income rose compared with both the prior year and the previous quarter, mainly reflecting higher fees from investment products, supported by growth in assets under management & e-brokerage.

The combined contribution from other net interest income and other income, both largely linked to Treasury activities, was lower than in both comparable quarters. This mainly reflected the impact of higher interest rates on derivative valuations, while 2Q2026 had also benefited from a €22 million gain on the sale of an equity stake.

Expenses included €24 million of restructuring costs compared with €11 million in 3Q2025 and €10 million in 2Q2026. Excluding regulatory costs and incidental items, expenses declined slightly year-on-year, driven by savings on IT expenses and external staffing. Compared with the previous quarter, expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items increased 2.5%, mainly reflecting the 3.5% CLA salary increase effective as of 1 July and the absence of a €10 million legal provision release recorded in 2Q2026. These effects were partly offset by lower marketing expenses.

Risk costs were negligible, as additions to loan loss provisions were almost fully offset by the favourable impact of a model change in Business Banking.

Retail Belgium (including Luxembourg)

Net core lending declined by €0.8 billion, primarily reflecting lower balances for one large client. Net core deposit growth amounted to €0.6 billion, as inflows from successful deposit campaigns more than offset seasonal effects related to holiday spending.

Commercial net interest income increased both year-on-year and sequentially, reflecting a higher liability margin supported by increased replicating income and continued disciplined pricing. Fee income rose year-on-year, mainly driven by investment product fees, consistent with the growth in assets under management & e-brokerage. Sequentially, fee income declined following an exceptionally strong performance in 2Q2026.

Other income declined both year-on-year and sequentially. The year-on-year decline reflected a €44 million gain on the sale of an associate recorded in 3Q2025. The quarter-on-quarter decline was mainly due to lower Treasury results.

Expenses excluding regulatory costs declined compared with a year ago, even after adjusting for the €42 million of restructuring costs recorded in 3Q2025. Expenses in 3Q2026 included the impact of automatic salary indexation, which was more than offset by a reduction in FTEs and the transfer of the Luxembourg run-off portfolio to the Corporate Line in 2026. Sequentially, expenses excluding regulatory costs remained broadly stable.

Risk costs were €63 million, or 26 basis points of average customer lending, including an increase in existing Stage 3 provisions for a small number of clients.

Segment Reporting: Retail Banking

Retail Banking: Consolidated profit or loss account										
In € million	Retail Banking Germany					Retail Banking Other				
	3Q2026	3Q2025	2Q2026	9M2026	9M2025	3Q2026	3Q2025	2Q2026	9M2026	9M2025
Profit or loss										
Commercial net interest income	625	585	594	1,802	1,700	1,051	911	1,012	3,050	2,758
Other net interest income	41	62	25	109	162	82	44	86	240	126
Net interest income	666	648	618	1,911	1,862	1,133	955	1,098	3,290	2,884
Net fee and commission income	126	135	150	433	422	235	181	234	692	537
Investment income	0	0	3	5	3	-3	1	19	16	6
Other income	2	-29	29	-18	-109	-3	72	39	61	232
Total income	794	754	801	2,331	2,178	1,361	1,210	1,389	4,059	3,659
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	350	347	356	1,052	1,003	743	645	730	2,149	1,945
Regulatory costs	-6	-11	2	-8	14	60	60	59	217	196
Operating expenses	344	336	358	1,044	1,016	803	705	789	2,365	2,141
Gross result	449	418	443	1,288	1,162	559	505	600	1,693	1,518
Addition to loan loss provisions	57	62	32	135	139	69	78	54	227	237
Result before tax	392	355	410	1,153	1,023	490	427	545	1,466	1,281
Key financial metrics										
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	2.9	2.0	2.2	7.0	5.3	2.7	3.6	3.3	9.1	10.0
Net core deposit growth (in € billion)	-2.1	-8.4	7.8	6.5	5.9	4.2	2.0	3.9	11.3	7.7
Cost/income ratio	43.4%	44.6%	44.8%	44.8%	46.7%	58.9%	58.3%	56.8%	58.3%	58.5%
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	19	22	11	15	17	20	25	16	22	26
Return on equity based on 13.0% CET1 ¹⁾	26.6%	26.5%	28.5%	26.7%	25.5%	16.9%	18.8%	19.1%	17.3%	19.3%
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	31.4	28.1	30.3	31.4	28.1	58.2	53.0	57.1	58.2	53.0

¹⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 13.0% of RWA.

Retail Germany

Core lending continued to show strong net growth. It rose by €2.9 billion, driven by robust mortgage production and the further expansion of the consumer lending portfolio. Core deposits declined by €2.1 billion, including a €2.0 billion shift from deposits into investment products. Excluding this shift, core deposits were broadly stable, as the impact of the conclusion of a promotional savings campaign combined with seasonal holiday spending was largely offset by new inflows.

Commercial net interest income increased both year-on-year and sequentially, driven by higher liability margins and growth in both lending and deposit volumes. Fee income declined, reflecting a slowdown in investment trading activity amid lower equity market volatility, while the number of active investment product customers continued to rise.

Other income, which mainly relates to Treasury activities, declined sequentially, reflecting lower valuation results following a strong 2Q2026.

Expenses included €20 million of incidental item costs, compared with €14 million in 3Q2025 and €19 million in 2Q2026. Excluding regulatory costs and incidental items, expenses were slightly lower than in both comparable quarters, reflecting the benefits from earlier restructuring programmes. Regulatory costs in 3Q2026 included an adjustment to deposit guarantee scheme contributions.

Risk costs were €57 million, equivalent to 19 basis points of average customer lending, including an increase in provisions following a model change for consumer lending.

Retail Other

Net core lending growth remained strong at €2.7 billion, primarily driven by growth in the mortgage portfolio, particularly in Australia, Italy and Spain, alongside higher business and consumer lending. Net core deposits rose by €4.2 billion, particularly driven by Australia and Poland.

Continued growth in both lending and deposit volumes, combined with a higher liability margin, supported the strong increase in commercial net interest income compared with both 3Q2025 and 2Q2026. Fee income was slightly higher compared with 2Q2026. Year-on-year, fee income also benefited from the consolidation of TFI in Poland from 2Q2026 onwards and from a structural reclassification from other income effective from 1Q2026.

Investment income declined sequentially as 2Q2026 had included a dividend received in Poland. In addition, other income in 2Q2026 had benefited from a positive fair value revaluation of €25 million following the acquisition of the remaining 55% stake in TFI in Poland.

Expenses excluding regulatory costs increased compared with 3Q2025, reflecting investments to support business growth, the impact of inflation and the consolidation of TFI. Sequentially, expenses increased modestly, while both quarters included a legal provision (€25 million in 3Q2026 and €22 million in 2Q2026).

Risk costs were €69 million, or 20 basis points of average customer lending. This primarily reflected net additions in Spain and Italy.

Segment Reporting: Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking: Consolidated profit or loss account								
In € million	3Q2026	3Q2025	Change	2Q2026	Change	9M2026	9M2025	Change
Profit or loss								
Commercial net interest income	1,087	984	10.5%	1,055	3.0%	3,180	2,954	7.7%
Other net interest income	-186	-220		-175		-511	-779	
Net interest income	901	763	18.1%	880	2.4%	2,669	2,175	22.7%
Net fee and commission income	419	383	9.4%	401	4.5%	1,191	1,079	10.4%
Investment income	2	1	100.0%	3	-33.3%	7	6	16.7%
Other income	480	663	-27.6%	595	-19.3%	1,548	2,003	-22.7%
Total income	1,802	1,810	-0.4%	1,879	-4.1%	5,416	5,262	2.9%
of which:								
Lending	917	884	3.7%	860	6.6%	2,595	2,450	5.9%
Daily Banking & Trade Finance	522	449	16.3%	503	3.8%	1,512	1,406	7.5%
Financial Markets	363	391	-7.2%	418	-13.2%	1,152	1,178	-2.2%
Treasury & Other	—	86	-100.0%	97	-100.0%	157	228	-31.1%
Total income	1,802	1,810	-0.4%	1,879	-4.1%	5,416	5,262	2.9%
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	929	884	5.1%	911	2.0%	2,745	2,734	0.4%
Regulatory costs	20	18	11.1%	21	-4.8%	89	69	29.0%
Operating expenses	948	902	5.1%	932	1.7%	2,835	2,803	1.1%
Gross result	854	908	-5.9%	947	-9.8%	2,581	2,459	5.0%
Addition to loan loss provisions	208	134	55.2%	142	46.5%	412	361	14.1%
Result before tax	646	774	-16.5%	804	-19.7%	2,169	2,098	3.4%
Key financial metrics								
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	2.5	5.7		3.0		11.1	8.0	
Net core deposit growth (in € billion)	9.4	6.9		-0.8		11.5	9.8	
Cost/income ratio	52.6%	49.8%		49.6%		52.3%	53.3%	
Income over average risk-weighted assets (in bps) ¹⁾	506	486		513		495	469	
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	39	28		27		26	25	
Return on equity based on 13.0% CET1 ²⁾	12.5%	11.8%		12.5%		11.9%	10.7%	
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	140.8	149.3	-5.7%	143.9	-2.2%	140.8	149.3	-5.7%

¹⁾ Annualised total income divided by average RWA.

²⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 13.0% of RWA.

Wholesale Banking delivered a strong commercial performance in 3Q2026, supported by income growth in both Lending and Daily Banking & Trade Finance, reflecting robust client demand. While customer balances continued to grow, risk-weighted assets declined, demonstrating disciplined capital management. This included the completion of an SRT transaction that provided €2.0 billion of RWA relief. These positives were partly offset by lower income in Treasury and Financial Markets and higher risk costs due to a management overlay, resulting in a return on equity of 12.5% for 3Q2026.

Net core lending growth was €2.5 billion in 3Q2026, driven by strong client demand in Lending. Net core deposit growth amounted to €9.4 billion as continued growth in Payments & Cash Management further strengthened our franchise.

Lending income increased both year-on-year and sequentially, driven by strong new volume inflow as client demand remained robust. Compared with 2Q2026, income was also supported by higher syndication fees.

Daily Banking & Trade Finance income rose 16% year-on-year. This was fuelled by volume growth in Payments & Cash Management, higher customer balances in cash pooling as well as growth in Trade Finance Services and Trade & Commodity Finance, alongside higher fee income. Compared with 2Q2026, income increased 3.8%, mainly attributable to higher client activity in Working Capital Solutions and Trade Finance Services, as well as additional Payments & Cash Management mandates.

Financial Markets had a softer quarter, with lower contributions from trading activities in credit and interest rate products, particularly compared with the strong second quarter. This was partly offset by higher income from Securities Financing and Equity Derivatives, driven by increased client activity.

Treasury & Other income declined sharply compared with both 3Q2025 and 2Q2026, as heightened market volatility and higher interest rates weighed on derivative valuations and hedge ineffectiveness results in Treasury. In addition, 2Q2026 had benefited from €18 million of one-off gains.

Expenses in 3Q2026 included €9 million of restructuring costs, predominantly related to the workforce composition within Tech and Operations. Excluding regulatory costs and this incidental item, expenses increased 4.1% year-on-year and 1.0% sequentially, as the impact of salary indexation and ongoing multi-year investment programmes was partly offset by savings from earlier restructuring initiatives.

Risk costs were €208 million, equivalent to 39 basis points of average customer lending. This was primarily due to a €111 million management overlay in anticipation of an IFRS model update in the Project Finance portfolio, as well as SRT- and CPRI-related charges. Stage 3 individual risk costs remained modest.

Segment Reporting: Corporate Line

Corporate Line: Consolidated profit or loss account

in € million	3Q2026	3Q2025	2Q2026	9M2026	9M2025
Profit or loss					
Commercial net interest income	0	0	0	0	0
Other net interest income	90	149	76	242	358
Net interest income	90	149	76	242	358
Net fee and commission income	-5	0	-3	-6	-2
Investment income	89	59	26	115	91
Other income	7	0	-63	-86	26
Total income	181	208	36	265	473
of which:					
Foreign currency hedging	96	136	77	244	479
Financial stakes ¹⁾	169	106	59	254	225
Other Corporate Line	-84	-33	-100	-233	-230
Total income	181	208	36	265	473
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	131	129	148	398	369
Regulatory costs	0	0	0	1	0
Operating expenses	131	129	148	399	369
Gross result	50	79	-112	-134	104
Addition to loan loss provisions	4	0	6	19	1
Result before tax	46	78	-118	-153	103

¹⁾ 'Financial stakes' contains ING's stake in TMBThanachart Bank (TTB), Bank of Beijing and Van Lanschot Kempen.

Total income increased by €145 million compared with 2Q2026. This was primarily driven by the annual dividend of €89 million from our stake in Bank of Beijing and a €57 million gain on the partial sale of our participation in TMBThanachart Bank (TTB) through a private placement of shares with institutional investors. As a result, our stake in TTB was reduced from 19.5% to 11.6%.

Compared with 3Q2025, total income declined by €27 million as higher income from financial stakes was more than offset by lower results from foreign currency hedging and derivative valuations.

Operating expenses declined compared with 2Q2026 and included €10 million of incidental item costs related to restructuring, compared with €12 million in the previous quarter. Year-on-year, operating expenses increased slightly, as they include the impact of the Luxembourg run-off business, which was transferred to the Corporate Line from 1Q2026 onwards.

Use of alternative performance measures

Our financial information is prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as detailed out in our annual report. In addition, in the discussion of our financial performance, we use a number of alternative performance measures, including commercial net interest income, return on tangible equity (ROTE), and net core lending and deposit growth.

We consider commercial net interest income, and the derived commercial net interest margin, to be useful information because the scope is restricted to those products that are mainly interest driven and excludes the interest on products where performance measurement is primarily done based on fee income (such as investment products, daily banking services and insurance products) or at the total income level (including Financial Markets and Treasury). Commercial net interest income also excludes significant volatile items in lending and liability net interest income, thus removing items that distort period-on-period comparisons.

We consider ROTE to be useful information because it relates profit generation to the tangible equity in the business, thereby providing an indication of how effectively capital is being utilised. ROTE is defined as the annualised net result divided by average IFRS-EU shareholders' equity (with the average based on quarter-end balances) excluding reserved profits not included in CET1 capital and excluding intangible assets.

We consider net core lending and deposit growth to be useful information to track our real commercial growth in customer balances. Net core lending and deposit growth measures the development of our customer lending and deposits, adjusted for currency impacts and changes in the Treasury and run-off portfolios.

The following tables show how the alternative performance measures can be reconciled to the reported results.

Reconciliation commercial net interest income (NII)

in € million	3Q2026	3Q2025	Change	2Q2026	Change	9M2026	9M2025	Change
Net interest income (IFRS)	4,262	3,705	15.0%	4,126	3.3%	12,443	10,863	14.5%
Exclude: Non-lending and non-liability NII ¹⁾	-74	-118		-47		-125	-525	
Exclude: Significant volatile items ²⁾	0	0		0		0	0	
Commercial net interest income	4,335	3,823	13.4%	4,174	3.9%	12,568	11,389	10.4%
Of which: Lending net interest income ³⁾	2,309	2,149	7.4%	2,281	1.2%	6,855	6,371	7.6%
Of which: Liability net interest income ⁴⁾	2,027	1,674	21.1%	1,892	7.1%	5,714	5,018	13.9%

¹⁾ Non-lending and non-liability NII mainly includes NII for Financial Markets and Treasury. In Financial Markets this primarily reflects the funding costs of positions for which associated revenue is reported in 'other income'. For Treasury, it includes the funding costs of specific money market and FX transactions where an offsetting revenue is recorded in 'other income', as well as interest income from other Treasury activities (such as foreign currency ratio hedging) that are not allocated to Retail or Wholesale. Furthermore, other NII includes the funding costs for our equity stakes, the NII related to investment portfolios, as well as the effect of indexation of NII required by IAS 29 due to hyperinflation in Türkiye.

²⁾ Significant volatile items in lending and liability NII are lending- and liability-related interest items that management would consider as outside the normal course of business and large enough to distort a proper period-on-period comparison.

³⁾ Lending NII includes the NII on mortgages, consumer lending, business lending, Wholesale Lending, Working Capital Solutions and Trade Finance Services. The NII is net, i.e., after internal funds transfer pricing.

⁴⁾ Liability NII includes the NII on savings, deposits and current accounts. It excludes the NII on deposits in the Financial Markets and Treasury portfolios. The NII is net, i.e., after internal funds transfer pricing.

Reconciliation return on tangible equity (ROTE)¹⁾

in € million	3Q2026	3Q2025	Change	2Q2026	Change	9M2026	9M2025	Change
IFRS-EU shareholders' equity	49,980	49,447	1.1%	50,246	-0.5%	49,980	49,447	1.1%
Exclude: Interim profit not included in CET1 capital	3,435	1,419		2,725		3,435	1,419	
Exclude: Intangible assets	1,783	1,459		1,740		1,783	1,459	
Adjusted IFRS-EU shareholders' equity	44,763	46,569	-3.9%	45,781	-2.2%	44,763	46,569	-3.9%
Adjusted IFRS-EU shareholders' equity - average	45,272	46,355	-2.3%	45,710	-1.0%	45,611	46,754	-2.4%
Net result attributable to shareholders of the parent	1,850	1,787	3.5%	1,947	-5.0%	5,353	4,917	8.9%
Return on tangible equity (ROTE)²⁾	16.3%	15.4%		17.0%		15.6%	14.0%	

¹⁾ As from 1Q2026, ING has transitioned from ROE to ROTE; the prior period ratios have been computed retrospectively using the same methodology.

²⁾ Annualised net result divided by average IFRS-EU shareholders' equity (based on quarter-end balances) excluding reserved profits not included in CET1 capital and excluding intangible assets.

Reconciliation net core lending growth 3Q2026

in € billion	ING Group	Retail Netherlands	Retail Belgium	Retail Germany	Retail Other	Wholesale Banking	Corporate Line
Customer lending (IFRS) - 3Q2026	769.7	191.2	96.8	120.6	141.0	216.7	3.4
Customer lending (IFRS) - 2Q2026	761.6	188.9	98.2	119.7	137.0	214.1	3.6
Customer lending growth	8.0	2.3	-1.4	0.8	4.0	2.5	-0.2
Exclude: FX impact	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.0
Exclude: Movements in Treasury, run-off portfolios and other	-3.3	-1.5	-0.6	-2.0	1.5	-0.5	-0.2
Net core lending growth¹⁾	11.0	3.7	-0.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	0.0

¹⁾ Net core lending growth represents the development in loans and advances to customers excluding provisions for loan losses, adjusted for currency impacts, Treasury and run-off portfolios.

Use of alternative performance measures

Reconciliation net core deposit growth 3Q2026							
in € billion	ING Group	Retail Netherlands	Retail Belgium	Retail Germany	Retail Other	Wholesale Banking	Corporate Line
Customer deposits (IFRS) - 3Q2026	779.7	229.3	97.2	164.2	185.7	103.2	0.2
Customer deposits (IFRS) - 2Q2026	773.2	233.4	96.3	166.4	182.2	94.5	0.4
Customer deposit growth	6.5	-4.1	0.9	-2.2	3.5	8.6	-0.2
Exclude: FX impact	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0
Exclude: Movements in Treasury, run-off portfolios and other	-4.9	-4.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2
Net core deposit growth¹⁾	12.1	0.0	0.6	-2.1	4.2	9.4	0.0

¹⁾ Net core deposit growth represents the development in customer deposits, adjusted for currency impacts, Treasury and run-off portfolios.

Share information					
	3Q2026	2Q2026	1Q2026	4Q2025	3Q2025
Shares (in millions, end of period)					
Shares outstanding	2,843.7	2,859.7	2,876.6	2,902.4	2,935.9
Average number of shares outstanding	2,852.1	2,868.7	2,890.2	2,916.0	2,960.3
Treasury shares	29.6	60.7	43.7	119.1	85.6
Share price (in euros)					
End of period	31.49	27.67	22.11	24.01	22.08
High	32.31	28.18	26.13	24.03	22.23
Low	27.64	22.95	21.72	20.49	18.63
Net result per share (in euros)	0.65	0.68	0.54	0.48	0.60
Shareholders' equity per share (end of period in euros)	17.58	17.57	17.68	17.12	16.84
Dividend per share (in euros)	-	0.40	-	0.736	-
Price/earnings ratio ¹⁾	13.4	12.0	10.1	11.3	11.0
Price/book ratio	1.79	1.57	1.25	1.40	1.31

¹⁾ Four-quarter rolling average.

Financial calendar	
Ex-date for additional cash payment (Euronext Amsterdam) ¹⁾	Wednesday 6 January 2027
Record date for additional cash payment (Euronext Amsterdam) ¹⁾	Thursday 7 January 2027
Record date for additional cash payment (NYSE) ¹⁾	Thursday 7 January 2027
Payment date for additional cash payment (Euronext Amsterdam) ¹⁾	Thursday 14 January 2027
Payment date for additional cash payment (NYSE) ¹⁾	Thursday 21 January 2027
Publication results 4Q2026	Thursday 28 January 2027
Publication 2026 ING Group Annual Report	Thursday 25 February 2027
Annual General Meeting 2027	Tuesday 13 April 2027
Ex-date for final dividend 2026 (Euronext Amsterdam) ¹⁾	Thursday 15 April 2027
Record date for final dividend 2026 entitlement (Euronext Amsterdam) ¹⁾	Friday 16 April 2027
Record date for final dividend 2026 entitlement (NYSE) ¹⁾	Friday 16 April 2027
Payment date for final dividend 2026 (Euronext Amsterdam) ¹⁾	Friday 23 April 2027
Publication results 1Q2027	Thursday 29 April 2027
Payment date for final dividend 2026 (NYSE) ¹⁾	Friday 30 April 2027
Capital Markets Day 2027	Monday 14 June 2027

¹⁾ Only if any dividend is paid

All dates are provisional

ING profile

ING is a global financial institution with a strong European base, offering banking services through its operating company ING Bank. The purpose of ING Bank is: empowering people to stay a step ahead in life and in business. ING Bank's more than 60,000 employees offer retail and wholesale banking services to customers in over 100 countries.

ING Group shares are listed on the exchanges of Amsterdam (INGA NA, INGA.AS), Brussels and on the New York Stock Exchange (ADRs: ING US, ING.N).

ING aims to put sustainability at the heart of what we do. Our policies and actions are assessed by independent research and ratings providers, which give updates on them annually. ING's ESG rating by MSCI has been upgraded from 'AA' to 'AAA' in October 2025. As of July 2026, in Sustainalytics' view, ING's management of ESG material risk is 'Strong' with an ESG risk rating of 16.7 (low risk).

ING Group shares are also included in major sustainability and ESG index products of leading providers. Here are some examples: Euronext, STOXX, Morningstar and FTSE Russell.

Further information

- For more on results publications, visit [the quarterly results publications page on www.ing.com](https://www.ing.com/publications).
- For more on investor information, visit www.ing.com/investors.
- For news updates, visit [the newsroom on www.ing.com](https://www.ing.com/newsroom) or via [X \(@ING_news_feed\)](https://twitter.com/ING_news_feed).
- For ING photos such as board members, buildings, etc. visit [Flickr](https://www.flickr.com/photos/ingbank/).

Important legal information

Elements of this press release contain or may contain information about ING Groep N.V. and/or ING Bank N.V. within the meaning of Article 7(1) to (4) of EU Regulation No 596/2014 ('Market Abuse Regulation').

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.

Certain of the statements contained herein are not historical facts, including, without limitation, certain statements made of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to a number of factors, including, without limitation: (1) changes in general economic conditions and customer behaviour, in particular economic conditions in ING's core markets, including changes affecting currency exchange rates and the regional and global economic impact of the invasion of Russia into Ukraine and related international response measures (2) changes affecting interest rate levels (3) any default of a major market participant and related market disruption (4) changes in performance of financial markets, including in Europe and developing markets (5) fiscal uncertainty in Europe and the United States (6) discontinuation of or changes in 'benchmark' indices (7) inflation and deflation in our principal markets (8) changes in conditions in the credit and capital markets generally, including changes in borrower and counterparty creditworthiness (9) failures of banks falling under the scope of state compensation schemes (10) non-compliance with or changes in laws and regulations, including those concerning financial services, financial economic crimes and tax laws, and the interpretation and application thereof (11) geopolitical risks, political instabilities and policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, including in connection with the invasion of Russia into Ukraine, other existing or emerging military conflicts, the risk of further military escalation, geopolitical tensions, trade restrictions and the related international response measures (12) legal and regulatory risks in certain countries with less developed legal and regulatory frameworks (13) prudential supervision and regulations, including in relation to stress tests and regulatory restrictions on dividends and distributions (also among members of the group) (14) ING's ability to meet minimum capital and other prudential regulatory requirements (15) changes in regulation of US commodities and derivatives businesses of ING and its customers (16) application of bank recovery and resolution regimes, including write down and conversion powers in relation to our securities (17) outcome of current and future litigation, enforcement proceedings, investigations or other regulatory actions, including claims by customers or stakeholders who feel misled or treated unfairly, and other conduct issues (18) changes in tax laws and regulations and risks of non-compliance or investigation in connection with tax laws, including FATCA (19) operational and IT risks, such as system disruptions or failures, breaches of security, cyber-attacks, human error, changes in operational practices or inadequate controls including in respect of third parties with which we do business and including any risks as a result of incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise flawed outputs from the algorithms and data sets utilized in artificial intelligence (20) risks and challenges related to cybercrime including the effects of cyberattacks and changes in legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity and data privacy, including such risks and challenges as a consequence of the use of emerging technologies, such as advanced forms of artificial intelligence and quantum computing (21) changes in general competitive factors, including ability to increase or maintain market share (22) inability to protect our intellectual property and infringement claims by third parties (23) inability of counterparties to meet financial obligations or ability to enforce rights against such counterparties (24) changes in credit ratings (25) business, operational, regulatory, reputation, transition and other risks and challenges in connection with climate change, diversity, equity and inclusion and other ESG-related matters, including data gathering and reporting and also including managing the conflicting laws and requirements of governments, regulators and authorities with respect to these topics (26) inability to attract and retain key personnel (27) future liabilities under defined benefit retirement plans (28) failure to manage business risks, including in connection with use of models, use of derivatives, or maintaining appropriate policies and guidelines (29) changes in capital and credit markets, including interbank funding, as well as customer deposits, which provide the liquidity and capital required to fund our operations, and (30) the other risks and uncertainties detailed in the most recent annual report of ING Groep N.V. (including the Risk Factors contained therein) and ING's more recent disclosures, including press releases, which are available on www.ING.com.

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