Execution of our strategy resulted in outstanding growth and strong value delivery

4Q2024

ING Group

6 February 2025

do your thing

Delivering outstanding commercial growth across all business lines

Mobile primary customers[1)]

+1.1 mln

- Very strong growth in mobile primary customers, all markets contributing
- 36% of all ~40 mln customers[1)] are now mobile primary
- Target to continue growing by >1 mln mobile primary customers per year

Net core lending growth

€+28 bln

- 4% net core lending growth, with record growth in Retail Banking (€+26 bln), driven by mortgages (€+19 bln)
- Continued optimisation of capital usage in Wholesale Banking, partly offsetting Lending growth
- RWAs allocated to Retail Banking increased to 52%[2)], in line with our strategy

Net core deposits growth

€+47 bln

- Highest ever net core deposit growth (+7%)
- Growth in Retail Banking (€+32 bln) in all markets, driven by continued customer growth and campaigns
- Strong inflow in Wholesale Banking (€+16 bln), resulting from our focus to increase deposits

Note: all figures represent FY2024 figures, unless specifically mentioned
[1)] Includes private individuals only
[2)] Excluding RWAs in the Corporate Line

Sustainably increasing impact on our stakeholders

Customers

- Enhanced product offering to existing customer segments
- Introduced products and services for new customer segments
- #1 NPS in 5 Retail Banking markets and a 74 NPS score in WB
- 84% of customers use mobile as preferred channel

Our people

- Highest ever organisational health score with a record participation rate of 80%
- Percentage of women in senior management positions up to 32%, from 31% in 2023

Planet and society

- Strong increase (+13%) in volume mobilised[1] to €130 bln
- 835 sustainability deals supported[1] (+5%)

Note: all figures represent FY2024 figures, unless specifically mentioned
[1] See our annual report for definition

Accelerating our investments in our Growing the Difference strategy

Business growth

Developing new customer segments	~€1 bln in deposits from Business Banking clients in Germany
Investing in client acquisition	~1 mln additional customers
Enhancing scalable infrastructure	Enhanced product foundation in FM and Transaction Services
Diversifying existing customer segments	Growth through GenAI powered personalised marketing

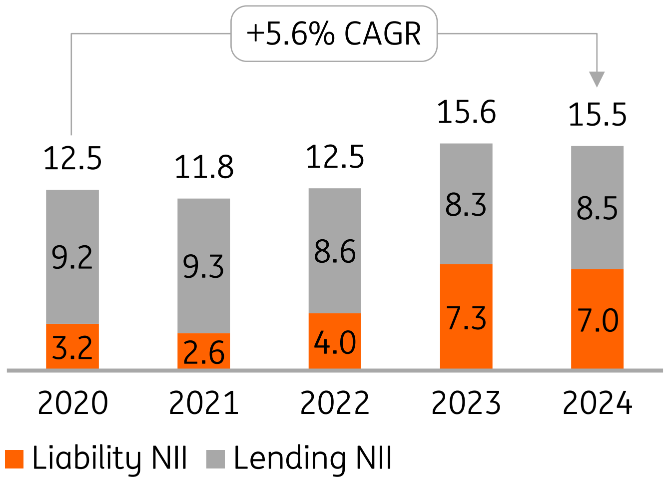
Scalability

Optimising footprint	>20% decrease in number of branches to just over 600[1)] globally
Improving customer experience	Introduced GenAI chatbots in the Netherlands and Spain
Increasing FTE efficiency	~3% improvement in FTE over customer balances ratio
Removing customer friction	>77% of customer journeys handled without manual intervention[2)]

Note: all figures represent FY2024 figures, unless specifically mentioned
1) Branches for private individuals, excluding digital service points
2) Average of straight-through-processing (STP) rates of 291 Retail customer journeys; STP rate is the percentage of a customer journey that is handled without manual intervention

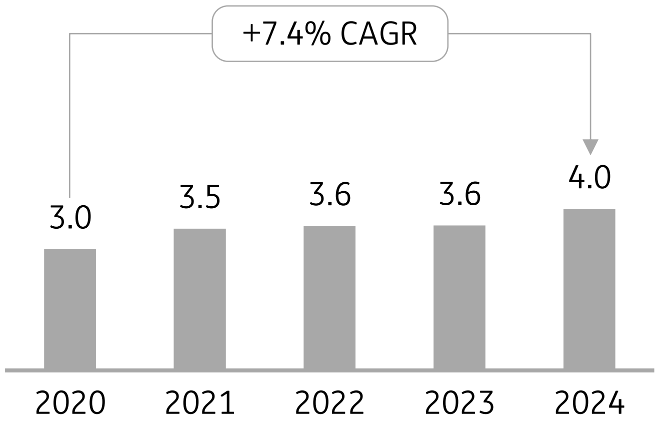
Record total income driven by volume growth and higher fees

Lending and liability NII (in € bln)[1)]



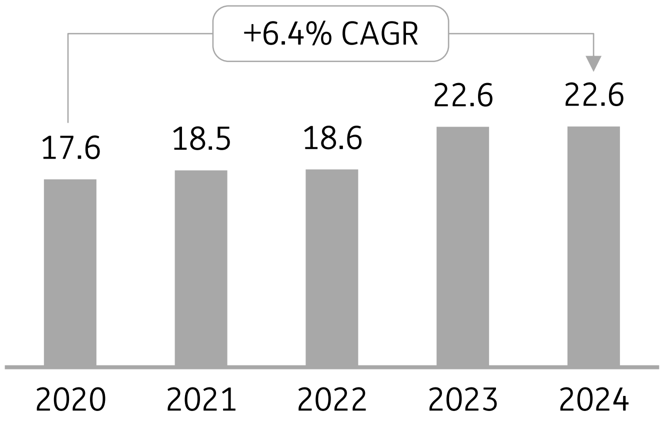
- Stability driven by volume growth and hedging strategy, offsetting pressure from decreasing rates
- NII structurally higher in a positive rate environment

Fee income (in € bln)



- Fee income grew 11% to >€4 bln in 2024, in line with our guidance
- Structural growth driven by a higher number of customers, increased cross-sell and higher recurring service fees

Total income (in € bln)

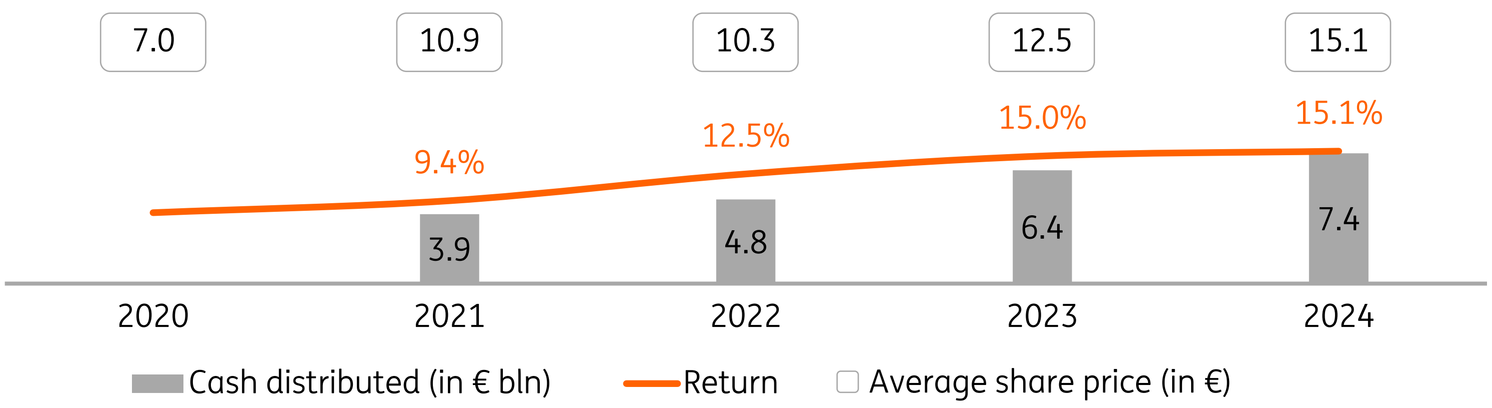


- Total income at a record level, supported by resilient lending and liability NII, strong fee income growth and high other income

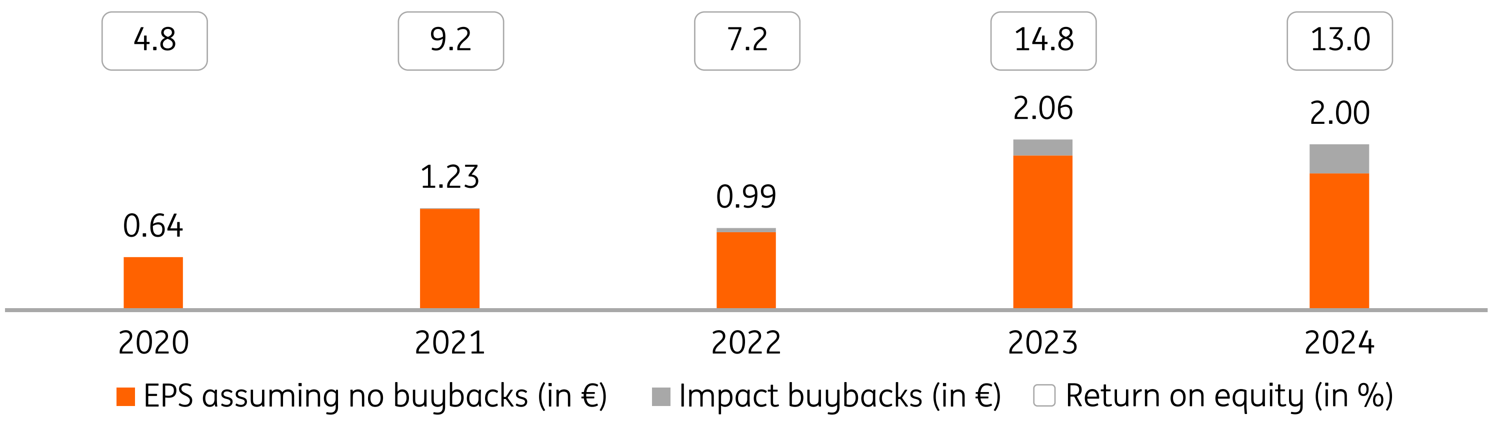
[1)] Excluding incidentals items: €100 mln TLTRO in 2021; €43 mln TLTRO and €-343 mln Polish moratorium in 2022; €-39 mln Polish moratorium and €-51 mln incentives in 2024

Consistently delivering value for our shareholders

Attractive shareholder return[1)]



Continued strong profitability and earnings per share (in €)



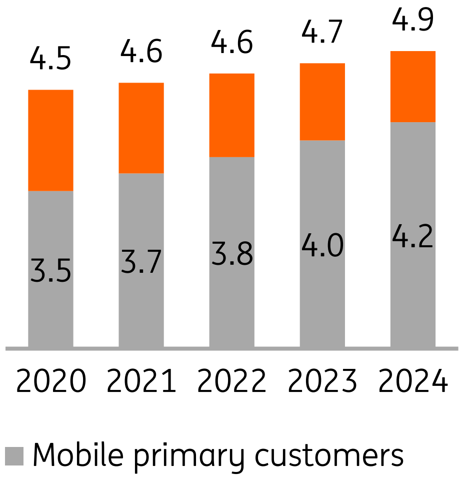
Key developments

- Sustained attractive shareholder remuneration with a >15% yield
- Continued high earnings per share, driven by strong profitability and a 7.4% reduction YoY in shares outstanding
- Proposed final cash dividend over 2024 is €0.71 per share, subject to AGM approval in April 2025
- Capacity to continue providing an attractive shareholder return
  - CET1 ratio of 13.6%
  - Negligible impact from the implementation of Basel IV and other model updates expected in 1Q2025
  - We will update the market on next steps at the time of announcing the 1Q2025 results

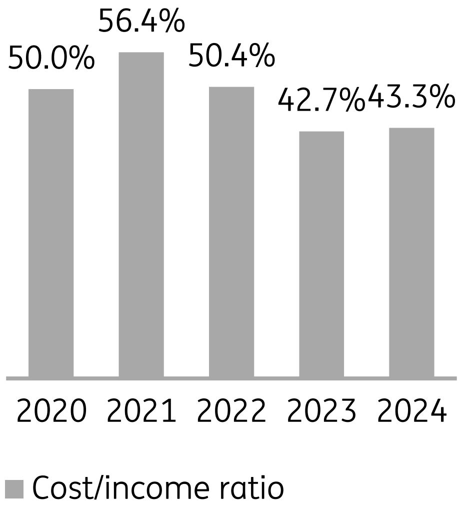
[1)] Based on payment date and on average market value (share price * number of shares outstanding at the end of each quarter). Including €756 mln of the ongoing share buyback

Showcase of Growing the Difference - Retail Netherlands

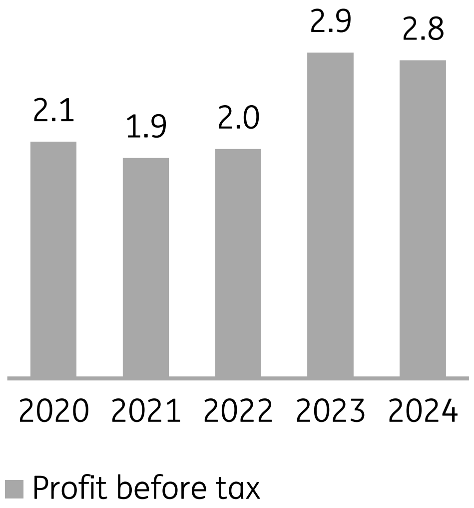
Primary customers (in mln)



Cost / income ratio (in %)



Profit before tax (in € bln)



Growing the difference

- Significant growth in market share new production and record high NPS in mortgages
- Expansion of private markets offering to private banking clients
- Launch of a digital tool supporting clients in their retrofitting journey
- Significant growth in Business Banking lending
- Assets under management and e-brokerage increased by 17% YoY

Mobile primary customers
54%[1)]
From 45% in 2020

Market share mortgages
17%[2)]
from 9% in 2020

Customer balances
+4%[3)]
CAGR since 2020

Fee development
+11%
CAGR since 2020

Top employer
87% score[4)]
2024

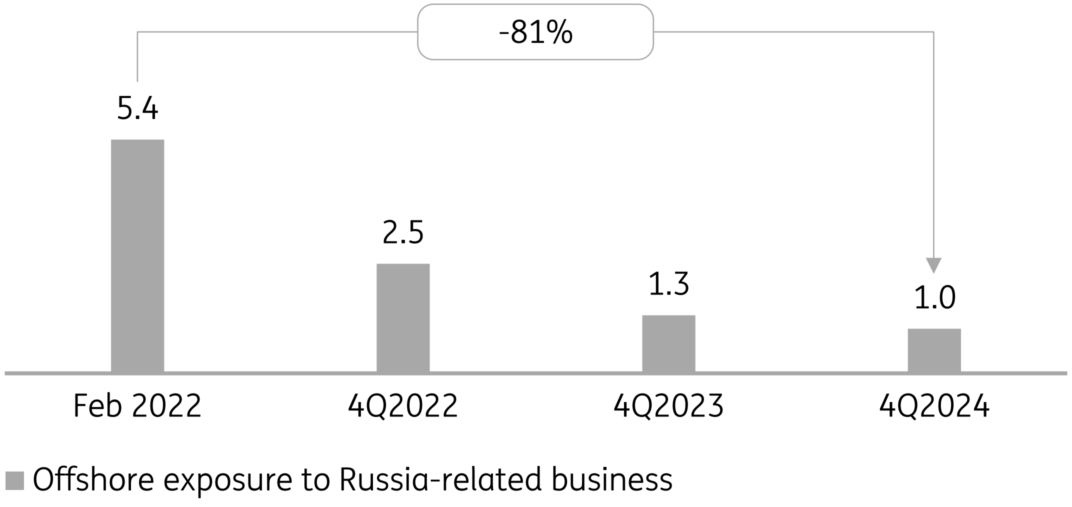
1) Mobile primary customers as percentage of operative customers
2) Market share in mortgage application volumes
3) Includes customer lending, customer deposits and assets under management
4) By Top Employers institute

ING to sell its onshore business in Russia

ING to sell its onshore business in Russia

- Agreement on the sale of our Russian subsidiary to Global Development JSC, which will effectively end our activities in the Russian market
  - Global Development intends to continue to serve customers in Russia under a new brand
- The transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and is expected to close in 3Q2025
- Estimated P&L impact
  - Book loss of €~0.4 bln with a ~-5 bps impact on CET1 ratio
  - Currency translation adjustment of €~0.3 bln with no impact on CET1 ratio and resilient net profit

Offshore exposure continues to decrease (in € bln)



- Total offshore Russia-related exposure decreased to €1.0 bln at the end of 4Q2024, of which €0.5 bln with ECA or CPRI cover
- Risk-weighted assets for the offshore exposure amount to €~0.9 bln
- We will continue to further run-off our offshore exposure to Russian clients

Our targets confirm our ambition to be the best European bank

by **growing the difference**

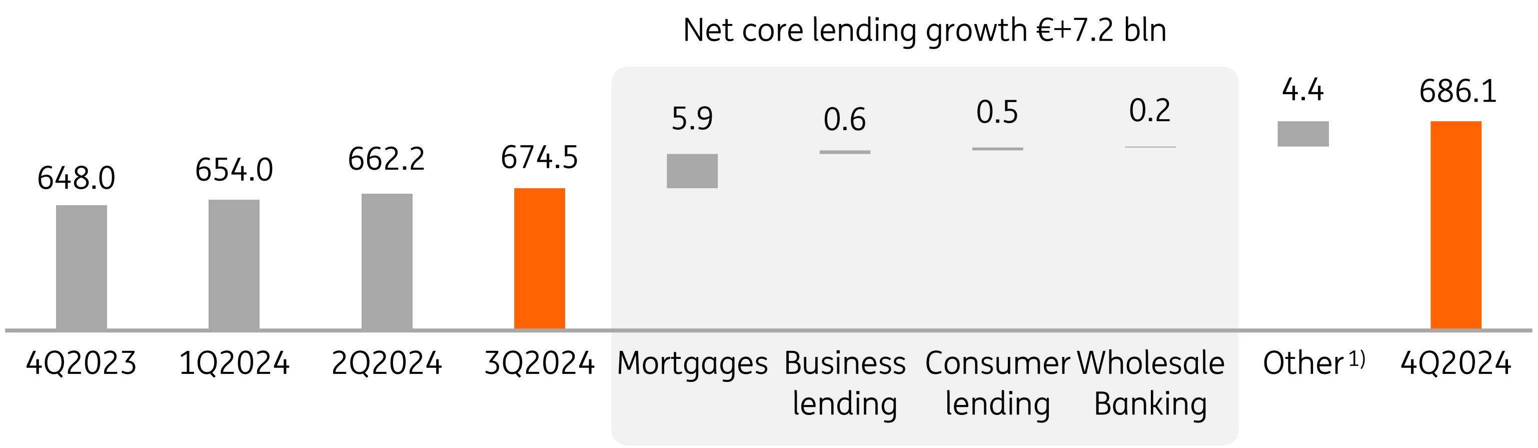
Mobile primary customers annual growth	Total income CAGR 2024-2027	Fee income by 2027	Cost/income ratio by 2027	CET1 ratio by 2025	Return on equity by 2027
+1 mln	+4-5%	€5 bln	52-54%	~12.5%	14%

Structurally improved profitability and continued attractive shareholder returns

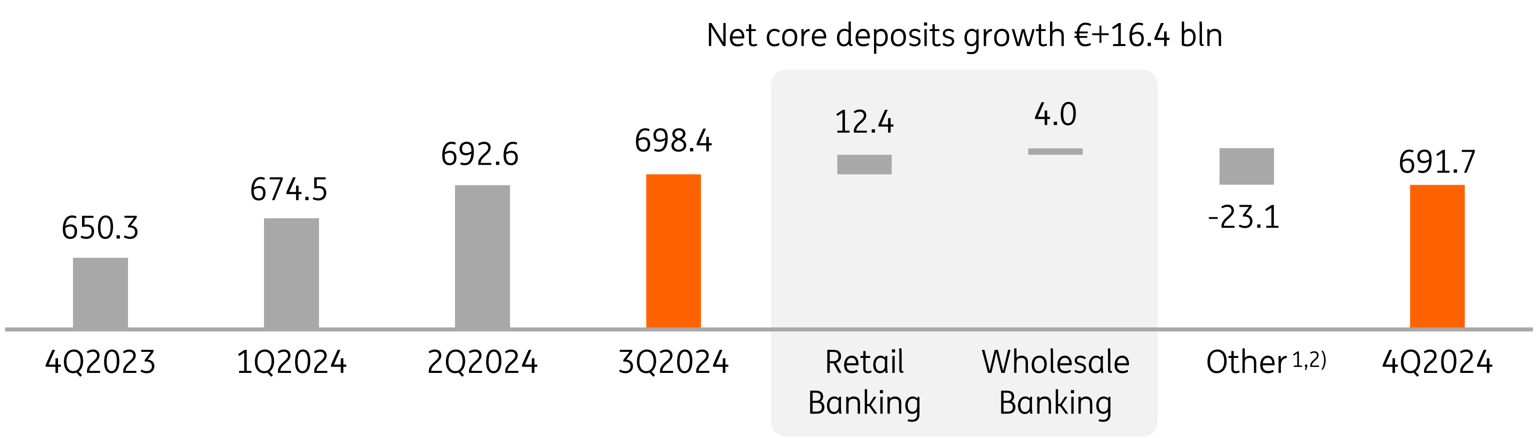
4Q2024 results

Sustained strong growth in core customer balances

Customer lending (in € bln)



Customer deposits (in € bln)



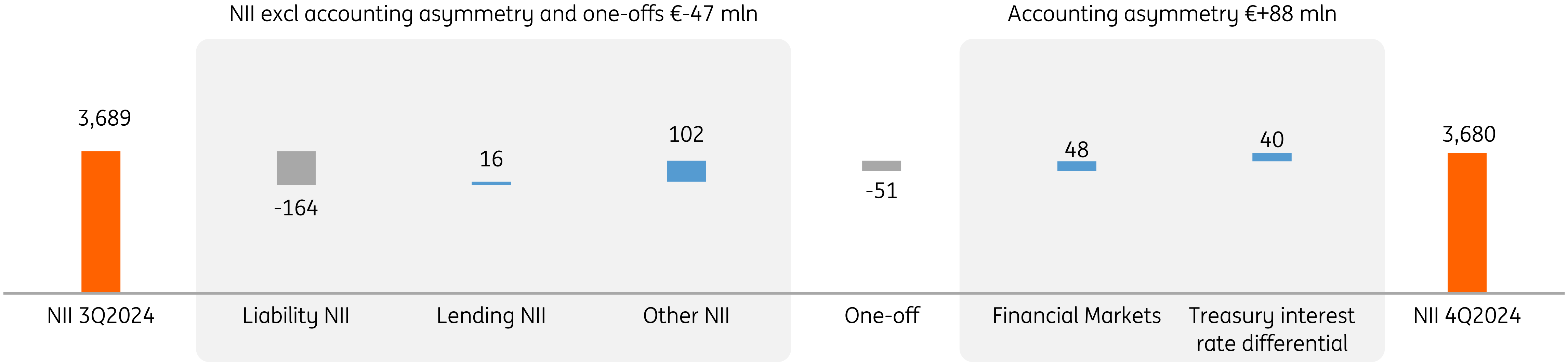
[1] Other includes movements in the Treasury and run-off portfolios as well as currency impacts
[2] Driven by a decline in cash and balances with central banks

Main drivers

- Strong growth in customer lending
  - Growth in Retail Banking mainly driven by strong performance in mortgages across almost all markets
  - Continued growth in both consumer and business lending
  - In Wholesale Banking, growth in Daily Banking and Trade Finance was mostly offset by ongoing efforts to optimise capital usage
- Exceptional deposit gathering
  - Growth in Retail Banking, with new inflow in most markets supported by successful campaigns
  - Inflow in Wholesale Banking driven by successful initiatives in PCM and Money Markets

Total net interest income supported by lending and Treasury

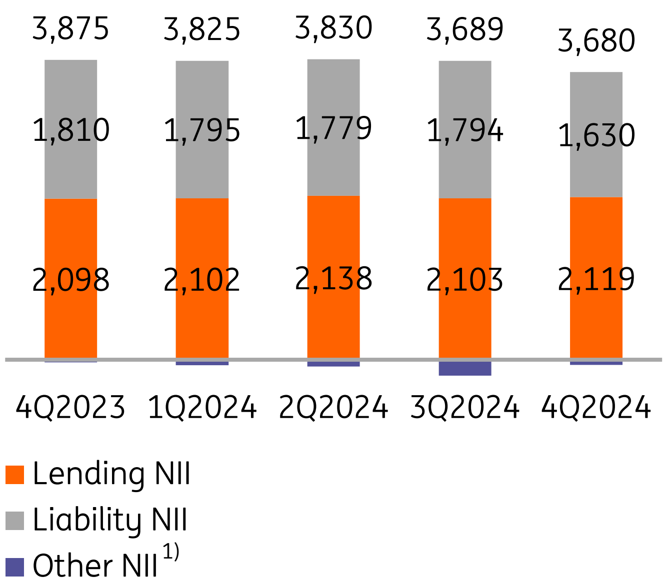
4Q2024 NII development (in € mln)



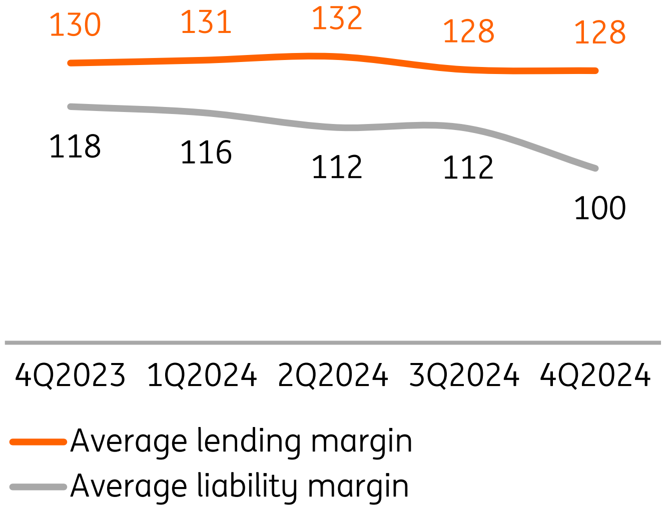
- Favourable impact of customer balances growth on liability NII was offset by lower replicating income
  - Announced savings rate cuts will only become effective from 1Q2025
- Lending NII increased driven by higher volumes
- Other NII was supported by higher income in Treasury
- One-off includes the pay-out of incentives in Germany, following a successful campaign which attracted a significant number of new customers and €~2 bln in deposits
- The impact of accounting asymmetry on NII decreased in both Treasury and Financial Markets

Net interest income impacted by normalising liability margin

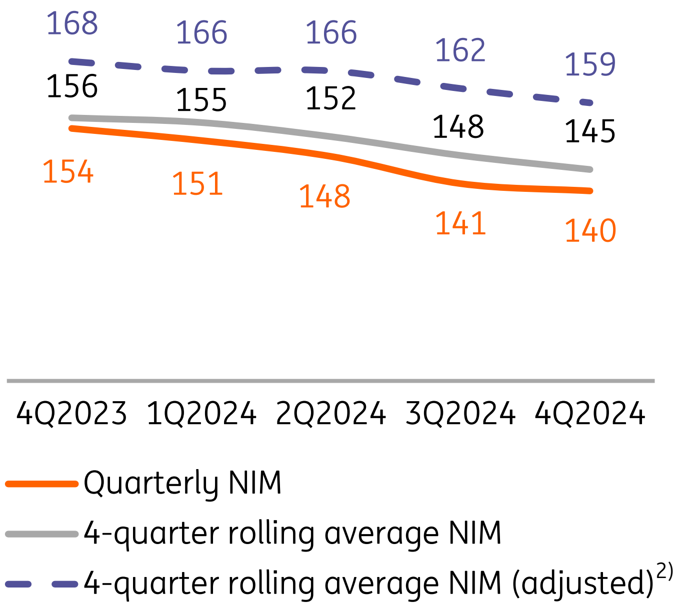
Net interest income (in € mln)



Lending and liability margin (in bps)



Net interest margin (in bps)



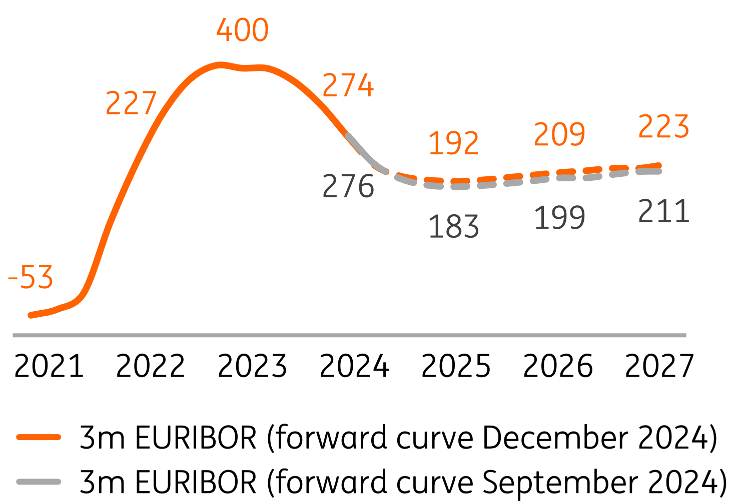
- Liability margin decreased to 100 bps in 4Q2024 and was 110 bps over FY2024
  - Decrease was primarily driven by lower replicating income and increase in lower margin deposit inflows in Wholesale Banking
- Lending margin was resilient at 128 bps in 4Q2024 and 130 bps over FY2024
- NIM slightly decreased to 140 bps, as the lower liability NII was mostly compensated by higher Treasury NII

[1] Mainly including Treasury NII, one-offs and the impact from accounting asymmetry
[2] Excluding the impact of accounting asymmetry (see slide 29 for more details)

Continued strong liability margin in a lower rate environment

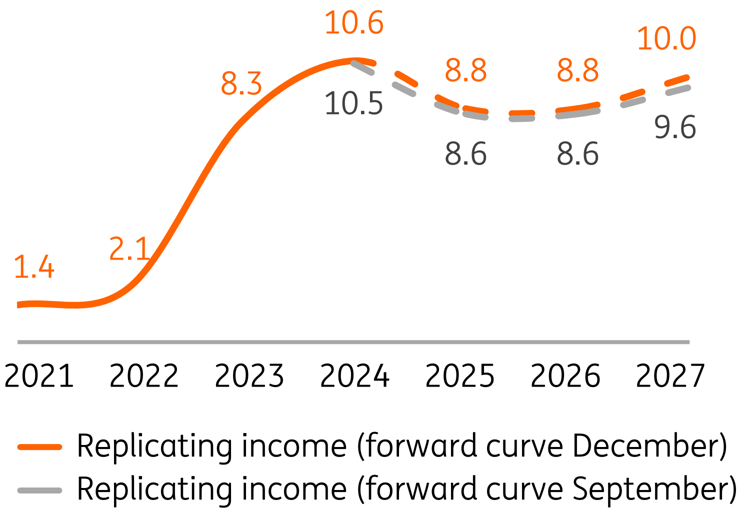
3-month EURIBOR forward curves

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



Replicating income on Retail eurozone customer deposits

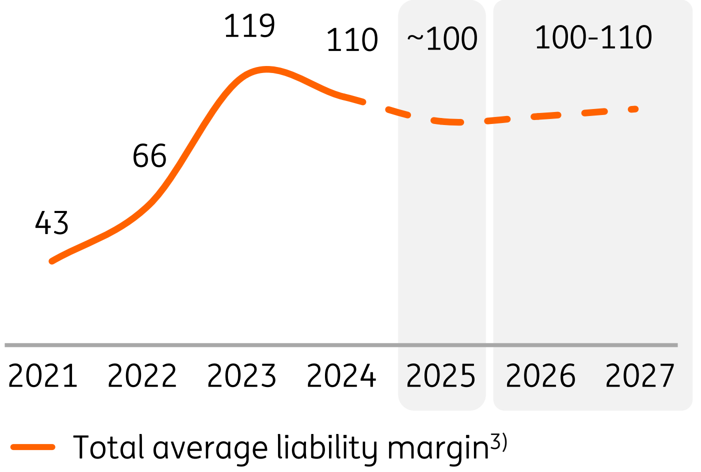
Interest income in € bln[1)]



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

Total liability margin to stabilise at a 100-110 bps

Average liability margin in bps[1)]

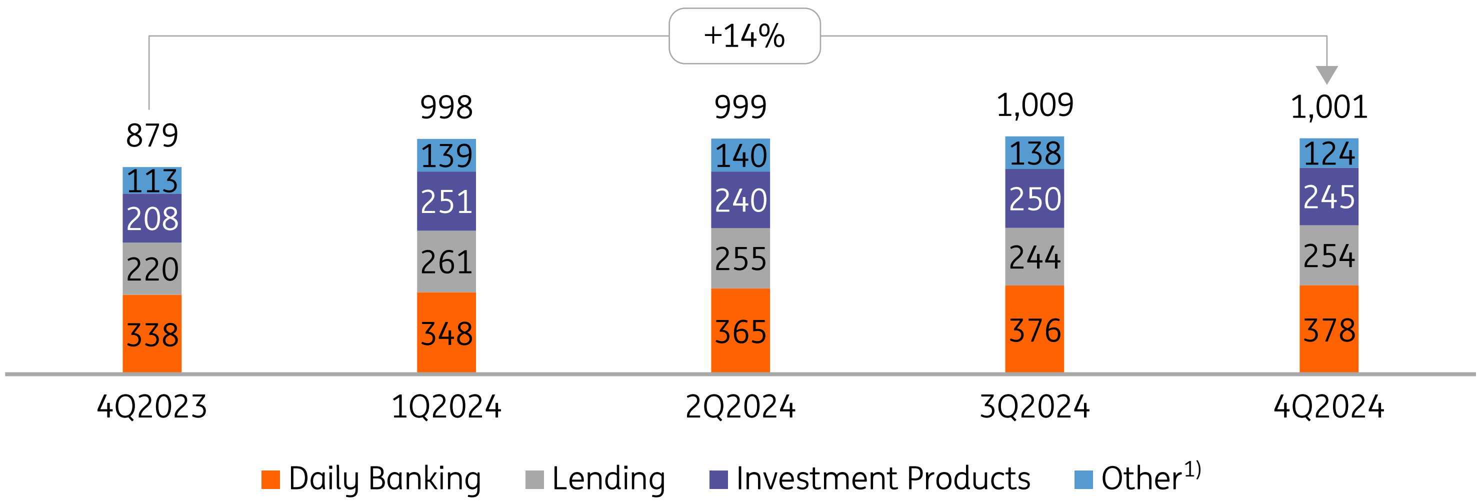


- In addition to continuous term deposit repricing, the recently announced savings rate cuts (up until 6 February 2025) in retail eurozone countries are expected to lower the total deposit costs by €~0.6 bln in 2025

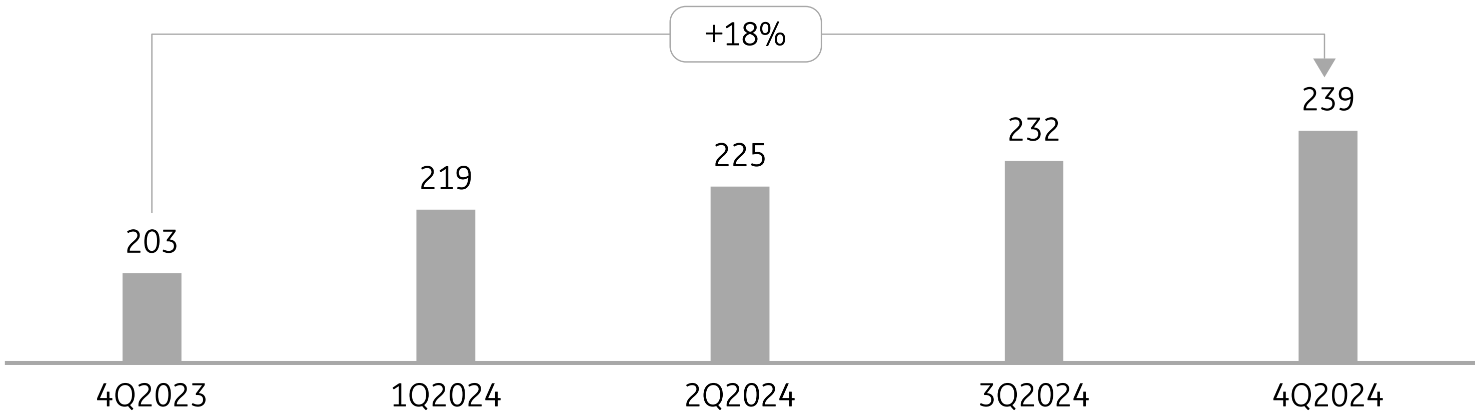
[1)] The illustrative scenario assumes 3-4% of annual deposit growth
[2)] Actual average pass-through during 4Q2024 was ~38% (~124 bps total deposit costs). The total costs for only savings and term deposits combined was ~160 bps (~49% pass-through)
[3)] Liability margin excluding Treasury and FM and significant one-offs in NII, covering RB eurozone (€~500 bln), RB non-eurozone (€~95 bln) and WB (€~60 bln)

Strong performance in fee income

Net fee & commission income per product category (in € mln)



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



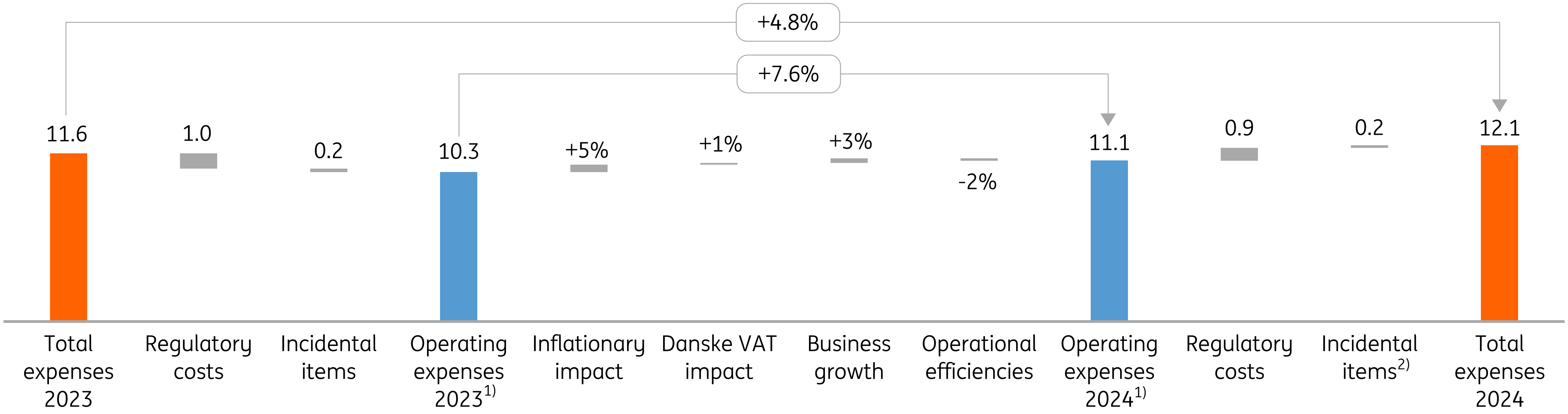
Main drivers

- Year-on-year, continued strong structural growth in fee income, driven by Retail Banking (+16%)
  - +1.0 mln customers and +1.1 mln mobile primary customers
  - 9% growth in active investment product customers and 18% growth in AuM
  - 9% increase in the average number of trades per year per customer to 11.6 in 2024
  - 13% increase in daily banking fees
  - 20% increase in insurance fees
- Increase in Wholesale Banking fees mainly from Lending and Daily Banking

[1)] Other includes insurance products and Financial Markets

Expenses higher due to inflation and continued investments

Development operating expenses (in € bln)

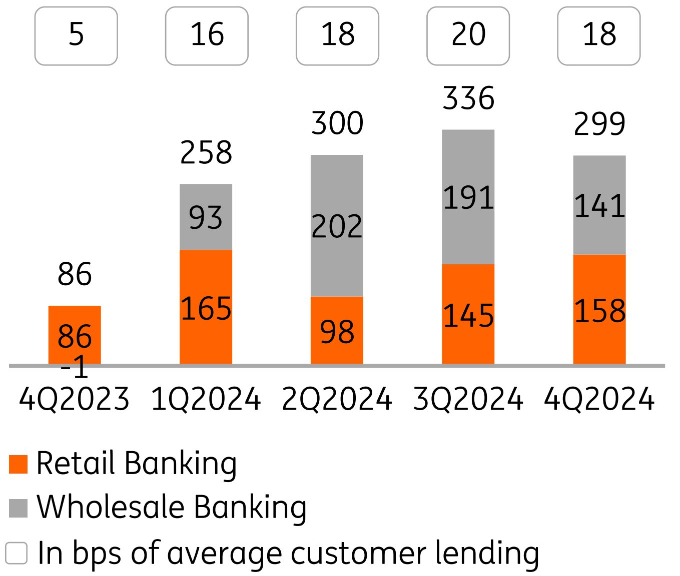


- Total expenses in line with our 2024 guidance of ~€12 bln
- Increase in operating expenses in 2024 mainly attributable to the impact of inflation on staff expenses and FX developments
- Continued investments in customer acquisition, in our product foundations, and in building and scaling our Tech platform were mostly offset by operational efficiencies, mostly in the operations domain
- Regulatory costs were €160 mln lower than last year

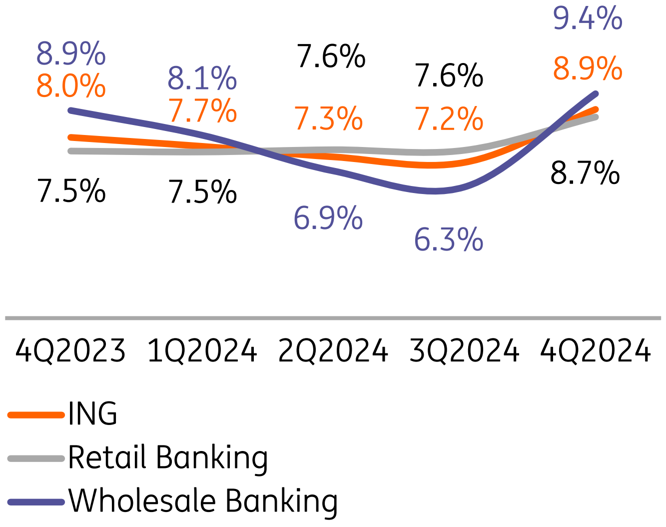
[1)] Operating expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items
[2)] 2024 incidental expense items include €120 mln restructuring costs, €35 mln hyperinflation accounting and €22 mln one-off CLA-related payment to staff in the Netherlands

Risk costs below the through-the-cycle average

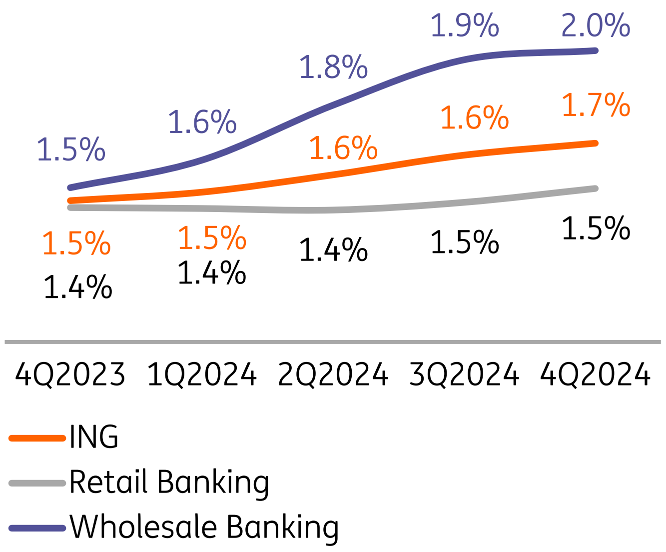
Risk costs per business line (in € mln)[1)]



Stage 2 ratio



Stage 3 ratio

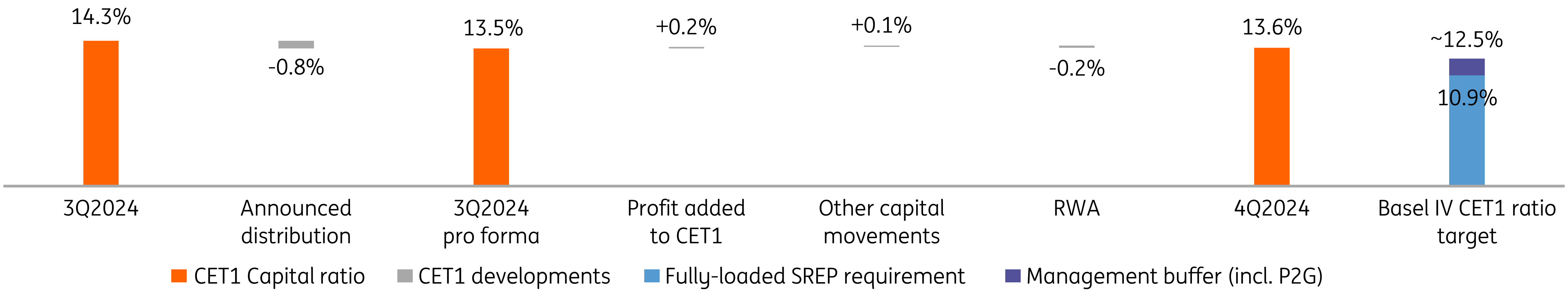


- Risk costs were €299 mln, or 18 bps of average customer lending, below the through-the-cycle average of ~20 bps
- Stage 2 credit outstandings rose due to the reclassification of low-default portfolios for which provisioning overlays have been taken in Wholesale banking and the implementation of an enhanced early-warning system for mortgages in Retail Banking
- Total Stage 1 and Stage 2 risk costs were €-11 mln, including a partial release of management overlays[2)]
- Net additions to Stage 3 provisions of €311 mln were largely due to additions for a number of new and existing files in Wholesale Banking. Stage 3 ratio increased due to lower total credit outstandings for Treasury at year-end, while Stage 3 credit outstandings remained stable

[1)] Totals including Corporate Line
[2)] Total stock of management overlays of €203 mln in 4Q2024

Capital ratio mainly impacted by the announced cash distributions

CET1 capital ratio development (in %)

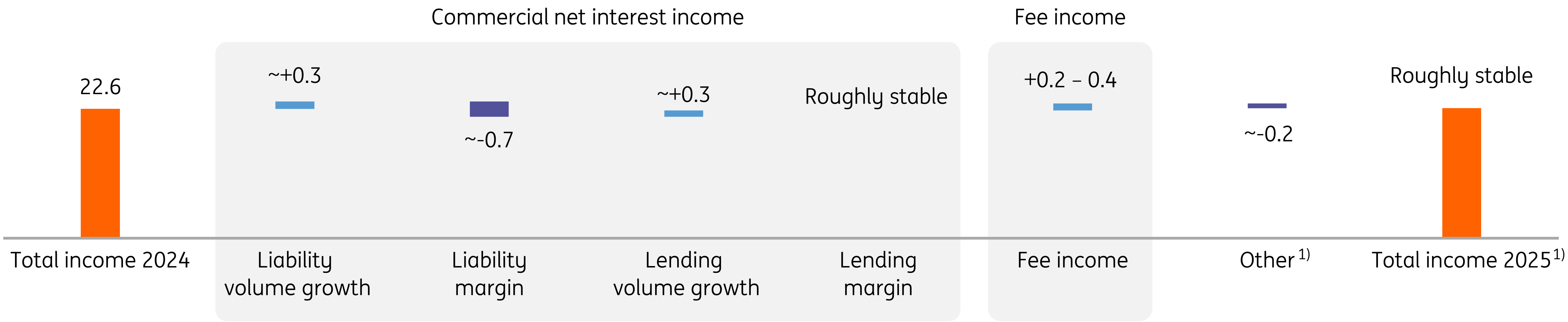


- CET1 ratio decreased to 13.6% due to the €2.5 bln cash distribution announced in October
- Risk-weighted assets increased by €5.2 bln, including €3.0 bln due to FX impacts (which is fully offset by an appreciation of CET1 capital)
  - Changes in the profile of the loan book (€-1.2 bln)
  - An increase in exposure (€3.4 bln)
  - Model changes (€-1.3 bln), including a partial reversal of the temporary increase of model updates in 2Q2024 (€-2.5 bln)
  - A decrease in market risk-weighted assets (€-0.2 bln)
- The final cash dividend over 2024 of €0.71 per share will be paid on 2 May 2025, subject to AGM approval

Outlook 2025

Stable income in 2025 supported by volume growth and fees

Total income scenario (in € bln)



Key underlying assumptions

- Both liability and lending volumes expected to grow by ~4%
- Liability margin on average ~100 bps
  - Liability margin may temporarily drop below 100 bps depending on interest rate developments and timing of further repricing actions
- Stable lending margin of ~130 bps
- Fees to continue growing by 5-10% per annum (more details on next slide)
- As per 1Q2025, commercial net interest income will be added to P&L reporting and will be the basis for outlook and consensus

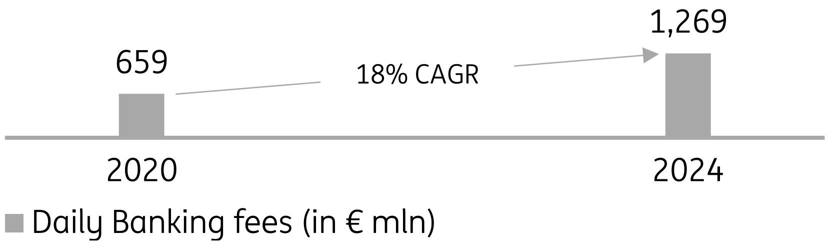
Note: The outlook excludes the impact of the announced intended sale of ING's business in Russia where we expect a negative P&L impact of around €0.7 bln post tax. It also excludes potential other significant incidental items and/or one-offs

[1] Other includes 'Other NII', 'Investment income', and 'Other income' and was positively impacted by some income one-offs in 2024

Sustained structural growth in fee income expected

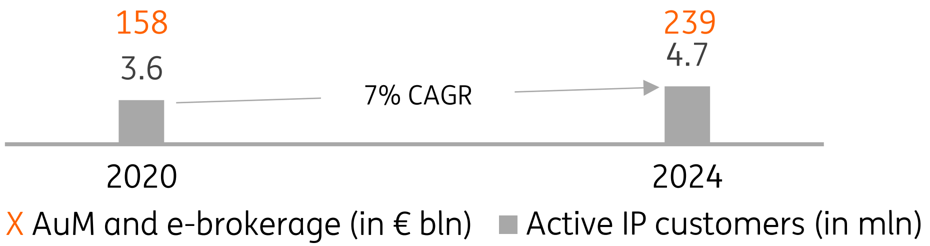
Product category | **Historical performance** | **Growth drivers**

Retail Daily Banking



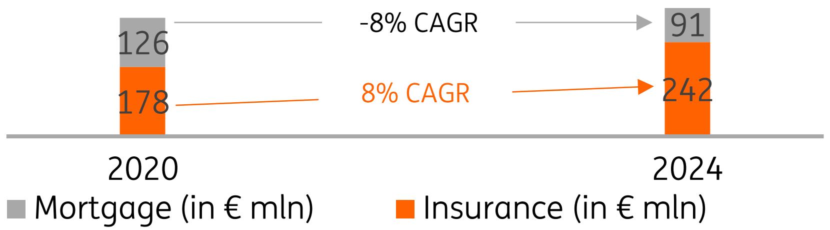
- Continued customer growth
- Increased conversion to mobile primary customers
- Updated pricing of package fees
- Development of Business Banking segment

Retail Investment Products



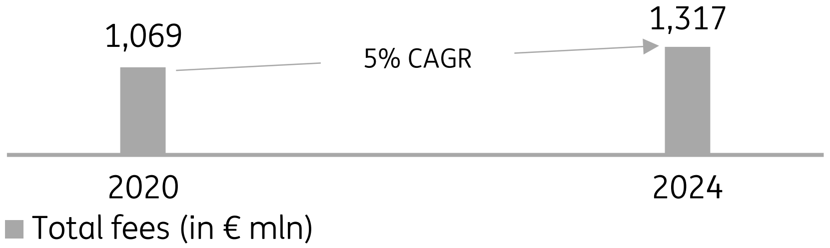
- Further IP customer growth
- Stronger focus on growing AuM from affluent customers (increase leads from Business Banking)
- Sustained normalised trading activity

Other Retail products



- Continue focus on insurance distribution
- Further normalisation of mortgage demand, with Interhyp well positioned to benefit

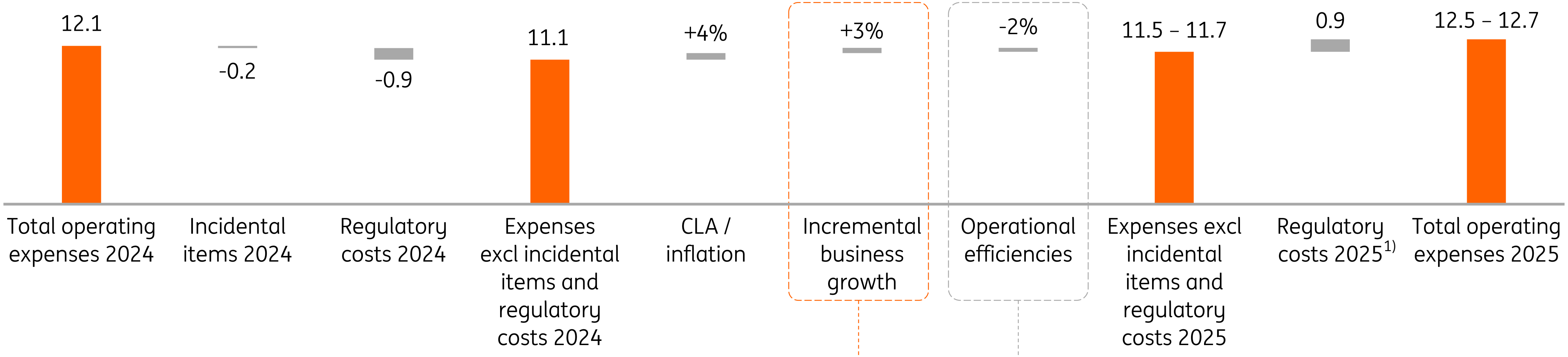
Wholesale Banking



- Further optimise capital efficiency and increase capital velocity
- Expansion of front office staff in Capital Markets & Advisory and Transaction Services

Continued investments to fuel business growth and create efficiencies

Outlook operating expenses (in € bln)



- Further increase **client acquisition**, by investing in marketing and front office staff (+ ~250 FTE)
- Continue development of products and services for **new customer segments**, including Business Banking
- Further enhance investment propositions for **existing customer segments**, including **affluent**
- Sustain investments in our **product foundations and infrastructure** (+ ~850 FTE)

- Decrease of ~1,000 FTEs, mainly in Operations and front office, by:
  - Improved **client proposition** in contact centres and KYC utilising **GenAI** and further **digitalisation**
  - Continued **footprint optimisation**, mainly in markets with a larger branch network

1) Regulatory costs of €~940 mln, in line with guidance during Capital Markets Day

Outlook 2025

by **growing the difference**

Mobile primary customers annual growth	Total income 2025	Fee income 2025	Total expenses 2025	CET1 ratio by 2025	Return on equity 2025
+1 mln	Roughly stable	+5-10% growth	€12.5 - €12.7 bln	~12.5%	>12%

Note: The outlook excludes the impact of the announced intended sale of ING's business in Russia where we expect a negative P&L impact of around €0.7 bln post tax. It also excludes potential other significant incidental items and/or one-offs. The targets, outlook and trends discussed in this 2025 Outlook 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.

Q&A

Appendix

4Q2024 results overview

In € mln	Reported P&L	Volatile items	P&L excluding volatile items
Net interest income	3,680	-29	3,709
Net fee and commission income	1,001	3	998
Investment income	-63	-64	1
Other income	789	-102	890
Total income	**5,407**	**-191**	**5,598**
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	2,989	109	2,881
Regulatory costs	347	1	347
Operating expenses	**3,337**	**109**	**3,227**
Gross result	**2,070**	**-301**	**2,371**
Addition to loan loss provisions	299	0	299
Result before tax	**1,771**	**-301**	**2,072**
Taxation	542		
Non-controlling interests	74		
Net result	**1,154**		

Volatile income and expense items

Volatile items (in € mln)

	4Q2023	1Q2024	2Q2024	3Q2024	4Q2024
WB/FM – valuation adjustments	-52	16	19	8	-13
Capital gains/losses	-25	7	4	-51	-64
Hedge ineffectiveness[1)]	49	-60	39	170	-53
Other items income[2)]	-16	4	5	46	-62
Total volatile items – income	**-44**	**-32**	**67**	**173**	**-191**
Incidental items – expenses[3)]	-114	-4	-41	-24	-109
Impact total volatile items on gross result	**-158**	**-37**	**25**	**149**	**-300**

[1)] Derivatives at fair value P&L not in hedge accounting and hedge ineffectiveness
[2)] 4Q2023: €-16 mln hyperinflation impact
1Q2024: €-49 mln hyperinflation impact, €+53 mln receivable related to a prior insolvency of a financial institution in the Netherlands
2Q2024: €-26 mln hyperinflation impact, €-39 mln impact from Polish mortgage moratorium, €70 mln one-off income in Wholesale banking
3Q2024: €-31 mln hyperinflation impact, €+77 mln gain as our share in the one-off profit of an associate in Belgium
4Q2024: €-11 mln hyperinflation impact; €-51 mln impact of the pay-out of incentives in Germany
[3)] 4Q2023: €95 mln for restructuring costs and impairments, €12 mln hyperinflation impact and €7 mln allowances for employees
1Q2024: €4 mln hyperinflation impact
2Q2024: €34 mln restructuring costs, €7 mln hyperinflation impact
3Q2024: €21 mln restructuring costs, €3 mln hyperinflation impact
4Q2024: €65 mln restructuring costs, €21 mln hyperinflation impact; €22 mln one-off CLA-related payment to staff in the Netherlands

Retail Banking countries contributing to strong returns

Retail Banking

	Total	Netherlands	Belgium[1)]	Germany	Spain	Italy	Australia	Poland	Romania	Türkiye
Scale (4Q2024)										
Customers (mln)	39.7	7.7	2.4	9.2	4.4	1.3	2.7	4.4	1.8	5.7
o.w. primary (mln)	16.2	4.9	1.1	3.0	1.7	0.5	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.6
o.w. mobile primary (mln)	14.4	4.2	0.9	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.6
Customer lending (€ bln)	490.0	164.3	98.3	110.2	27.5	10.6	40.2	30.0	7.0	1.9
Customer deposits (€ bln)	612.0	200.7	97.1	151.1	51.6	15.1	34.2	46.5	12.9	2.9
Risk-weighted assets (€ bln)	165.2	52.6	36.2	26.6	9.5	4.9	7.6	20.7	4.6	2.3
Commercial performance (YoY)										
Mobile primary growth (in k)	1,052	174	30	314	152	77	77	134	94	1
Net core lending growth (€ bln)	25.9	9.6	3.7	4.4	1.4	1.2	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.4
Net core deposit growth (€ bln)	31.6	5.0	6.4	7.5	3.4	1.1	2.1	4.1	1.5	0.5
Profitability (4-quarter rolling)										
Return on equity[2)]	24.3%	32.1%	13.7%	30.1%	18.5%	Non-material	18.2%	29.4%	44.5%	Non-material
Cost/income ratio	52.6%	43.3%	65.8%	44.8%	56.9%	94.0%	61.5%	48.2%	50.8%	>100%[3)]

For comparability, country profitability figures are adjusted for interest rate differentials, with capital returns based on eurozone interest rates

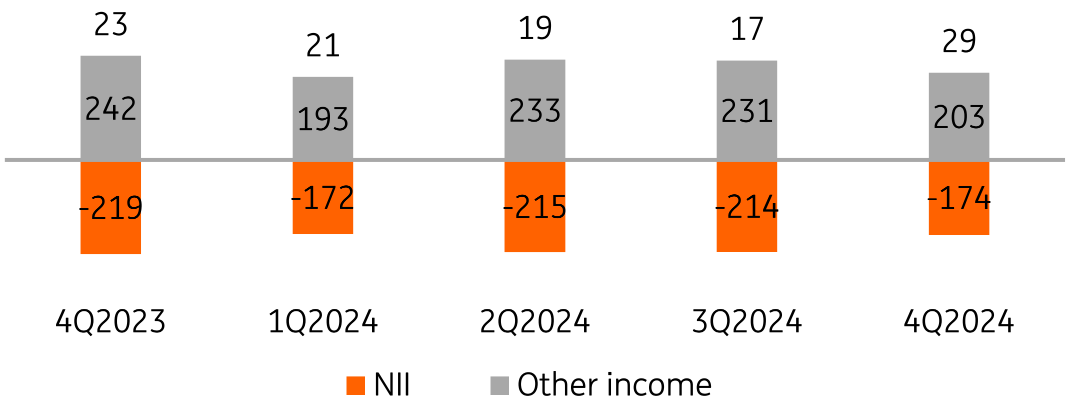
[1)] Including Luxembourg

[2)] Equity based on 12.5% of RWA

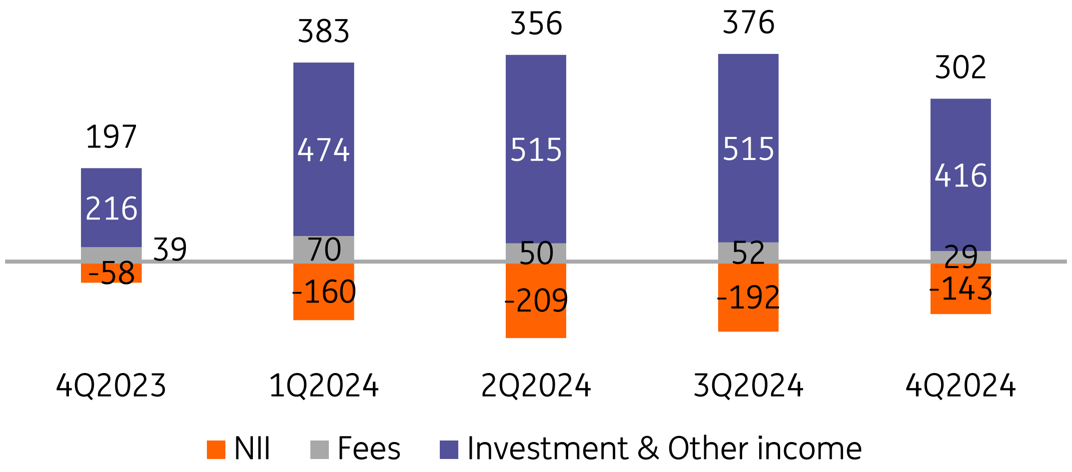
[3)] Cost/income ratio in Türkiye affected by hyperinflation and market conditions

Accounting asymmetry impacting net interest income

Treasury interest rate differential (in € mln)



Wholesale Banking Financial Markets (in € mln)



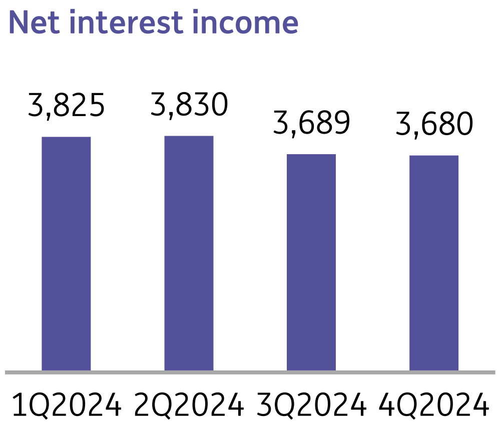
- Treasury benefited from favourable market opportunities through money market and FX transactions
- These activities had a negative impact on net interest income, which was more than offset by a positive impact in other income
- The magnitude of this accounting asymmetry depends on the volume of trades and the interest rate differential between the euro and other currencies (mostly US dollar)

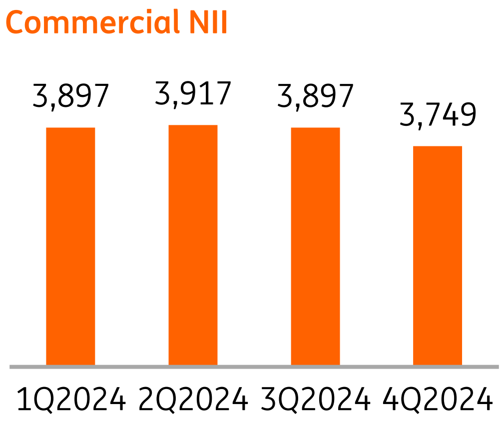
- Increasing interest rates led to higher funding costs, resulting in a reduction in net interest income, while other income, related to the opposite position, rose significantly
- This accounting asymmetry is more pronounced in a positive rate environment and is also influenced by volume and product mix developments

Change in income reporting as of 1Q2025: Commercial NII

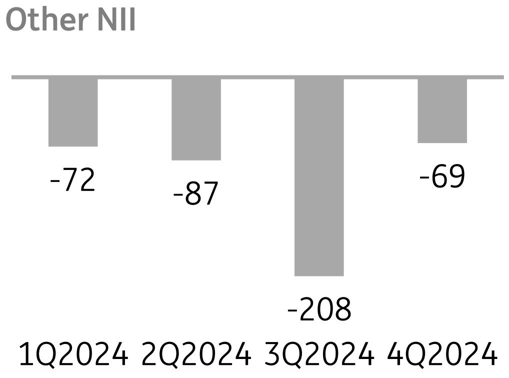
Net interest income to be split between Commercial NII and Other NII

- Starting from 1Q2025 disclosure, Commercial NII will be added to P&L reporting
- Commercial NII will consist of Lending NII and Liability NII
  - All other NII components will be captured under Other NII
- Company outlook and consensus will be based on Commercial NII
- An updated Historical Trend Data will be published on ing.com in March





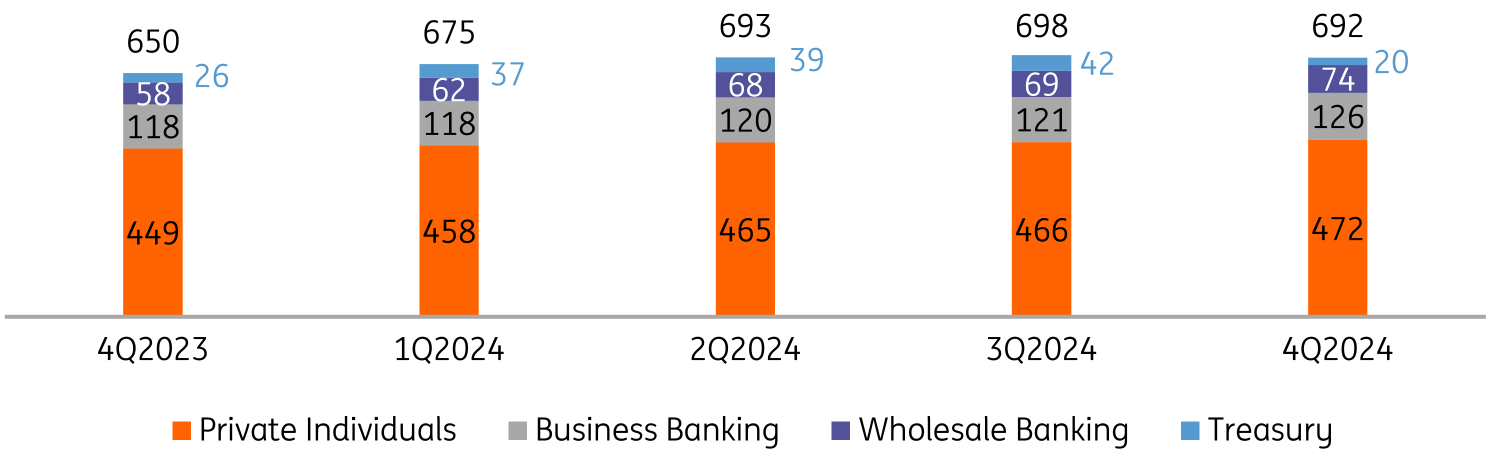
Consisting of:
- Lending NII
- Liability NII



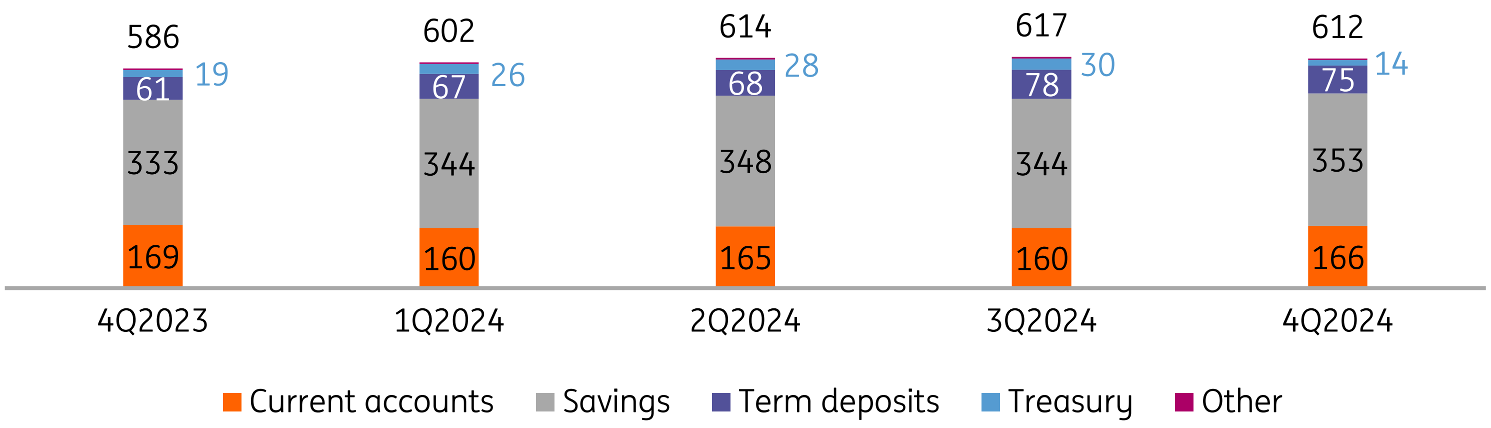
Consisting of:
- Accounting asymmetry
- Significant volatile items
- Treasury and other

Granular customer deposit base

Total customer deposits per segment (in € bln)



Retail deposits per product (in € bln)



- Highly insured, granular and continuously growing customer deposits represent a strong funding base
  - ~70% of total deposits is from private individuals, of which ~85% is DGS-covered
- Strong focus on Retail Banking, diversified across ~40 mln private individuals in 10 countries
  - Average private individual account balance of ~€15,000

Hyperinflation accounting in Türkiye

Application of IAS 29 to consolidation of ING in Türkiye

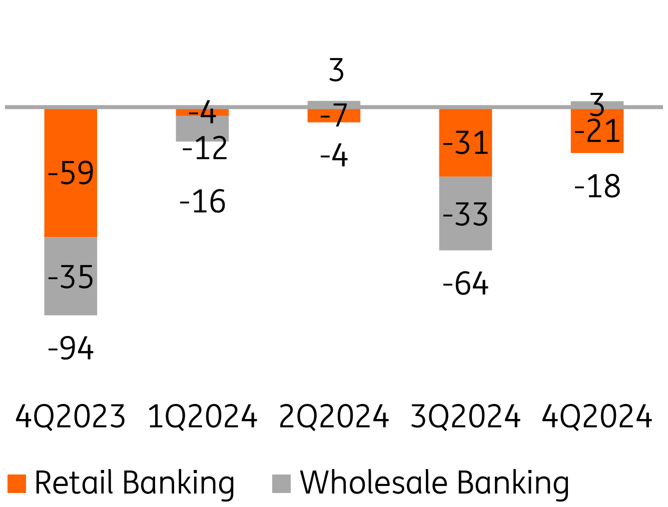
- We applied IAS 29 ('Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies') to the consolidation of our subsidiary in Türkiye, effective as of 1 January 2022, as cumulative inflation in Türkiye over the preceding three years had exceeded 100%
- The application of IAS 29 resulted in a negative accounting impact on ING net result in 4Q2024 of €-32 mln, reflecting the adjustments for changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira
- The impact on CET1 capital is slightly positive as the negative impact on P&L is offset by a positive adjustment in equity
- Resilient net profit and shareholders' distribution has not been affected as the total quarterly P&L impact of €-32 mln was treated as a significant item not linked to the normal course of business, in line with ING's distribution policy

Impact on results (in € mln)

	3Q2024	4Q2024
Profit or loss		
Net interest income	-0	22
Net fee and commission income	0	3
Investment income	-0	0
Other income	-31	-36
Total income	**-31**	**-11**
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	2	20
Regulatory costs	0	1
Operating expenses	**3**	**21**
Gross result	**-34**	**-32**
Addition to loan loss provisions	0	0
Result before tax	**-34**	**-32**
Taxation	2	-0
Net result	**-36**	**-32**

Addition to loan loss provisions per Stage

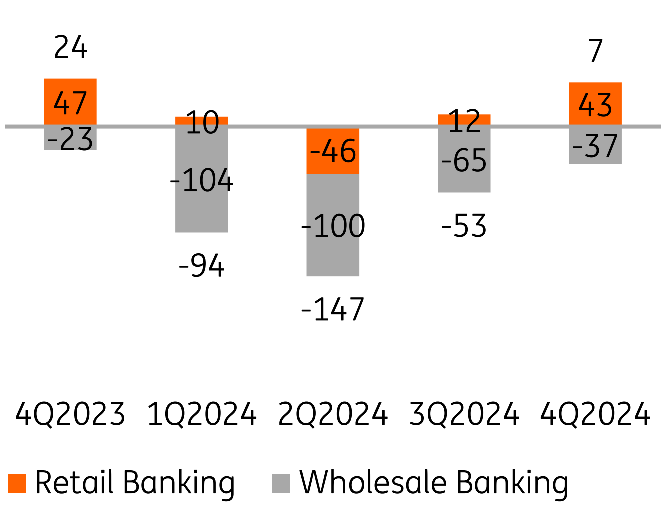
Stage 1 provisioning (in € mln)[1)]



Main drivers

- A partial release of management overlays

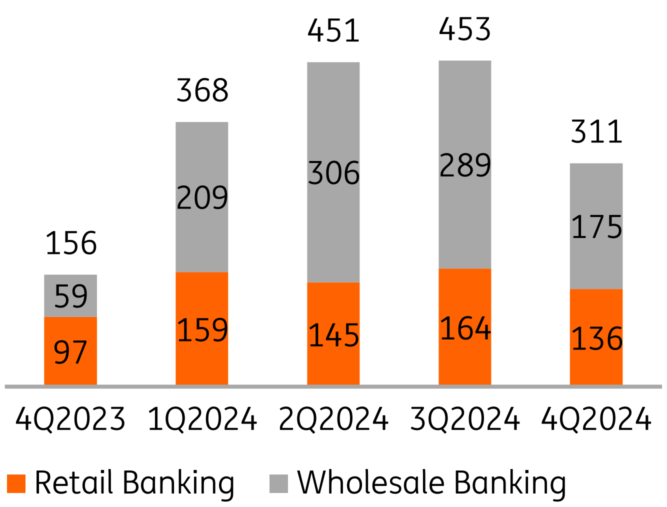
Stage 2 provisioning (in € mln)[1,2)]



Main drivers

- A partial release of management overlays

Stage 3 provisioning (in € mln)[1)]



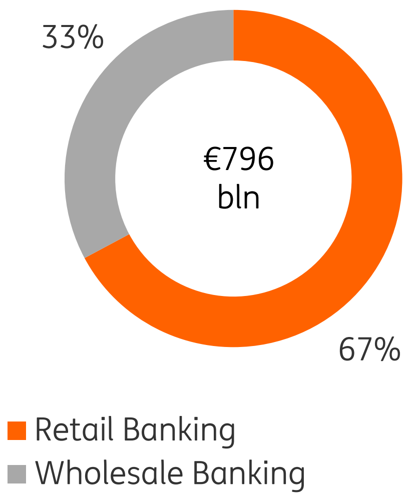
Main drivers

- Additions for a number of new and existing files in Wholesale Banking
- Collective provisions for business lending and consumer lending

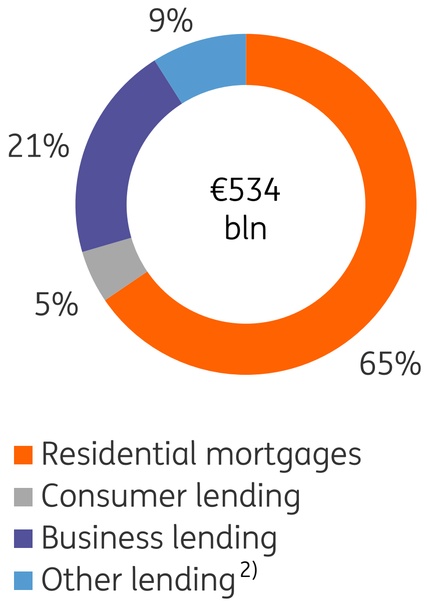
[1)] Wholesale Banking provisioning includes Corporate Line
[2)] Stage 2 includes modifications

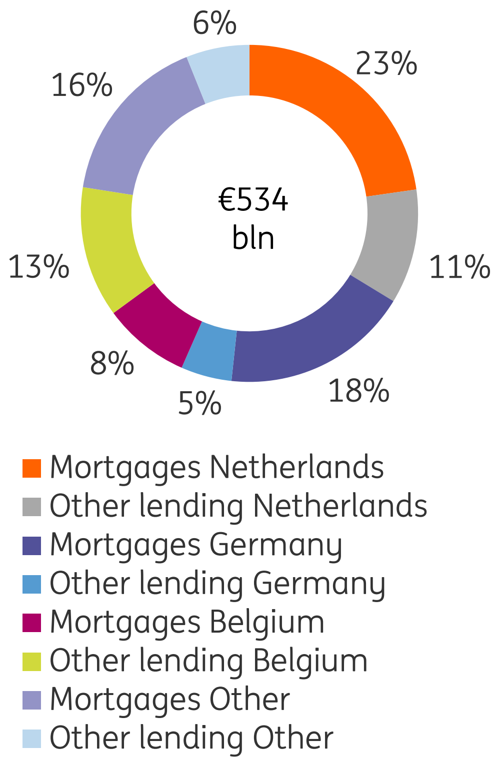
Well-diversified lending credit outstandings[1)] by activity

ING Group

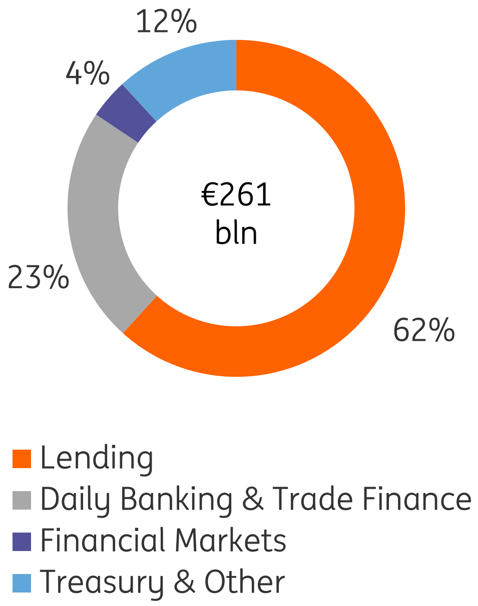


Retail Banking





Wholesale Banking



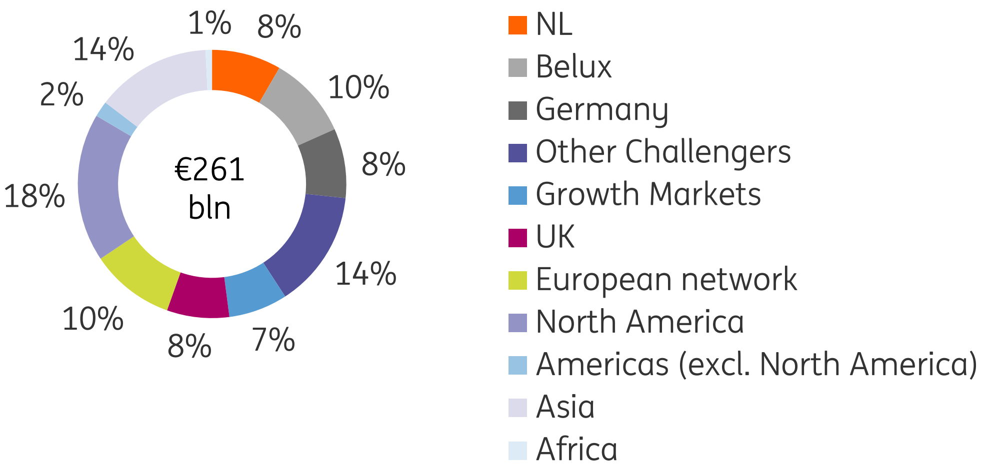
- ING has a well-diversified and well-collateralised loan book with a strong focus on own-originated mortgages and senior loans

[1)] Lending and money market credit outstandings, including guarantees and letters of credit, excluding undrawn committed exposures (off-balance sheet positions)
[2)] Other includes €43 bln Retail-related Treasury lending and €5 bln Other Retail Lending

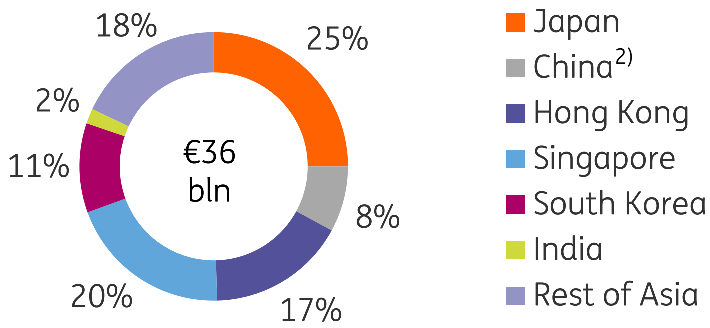
Wholesale Banking lending credit outstandings[1)]

Loan portfolio is well diversified across geographies…

Wholesale Banking

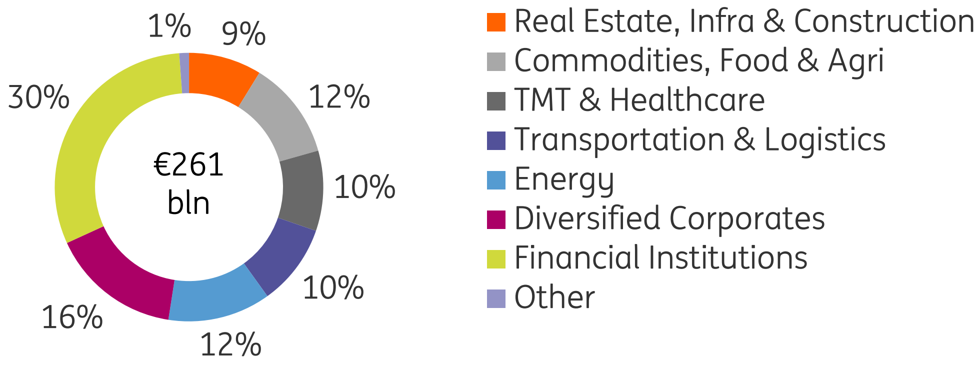


Wholesale Banking Asia



…and sectors

Wholesale Banking



[1)] Lending and money market credit outstandings, including guarantees and letters of credit, excluding undrawn committed exposures (off-balance sheet positions)
[2)] Excluding our stake in Bank of Beijing (€2.2 bln at 31 December 2024)

Important legal information

ING Group's annual accounts 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 2023 ING Group consolidated annual accounts. The Financial statements for 2024 are in progress and may be subject to adjustments from subsequent events. All figures in this document are unaudited. Small differences are possible in the tables due to rounding.

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