



ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

(Incorporated in the Netherlands with limited liability)

Interim Financial Disclosure Statement

30 June 2026



ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

Basis of Preparation

The Interim Financial Disclosure Statement for half year ended 30 June 2026 (the “Disclosure Statement”) has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and the disclosure standards as stated in the Hong Kong Monetary Authority’s Supervisory Policy Manual on “Guideline on the application of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules”.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, the Bank has set up a section on its website (<https://www.ingwb.com/en/network/asia-pacific/hong-kong-sar>) to house the information related to the “Financial Disclosure Statement” as required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

A copy of the Statement has been lodged with the public registry of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority for public inspection.

For any enquiry on the Statement, please contact Mr Raymond Kwee (Chief Accountant) at raymond.kwee@ing.com.



ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch

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Income Statement (unaudited)

	Half year ended 30 June 2026	Half year ended 30 June 2025
Figures in HKD million		
Interest income	2,295	1,787
Interest expense	(2,101)	(1,608)
Net interest income	194	179
Other operating income		
Gains less losses arising from trading in foreign currencies	9	43
Gains less losses on securities held for trading purposes	-	-
Net fees and commission income	55	69
Others	51	27
Total operating income	309	318
Operating expenses		
Staff expenses	(15)	(103)
Rental expenses	(12)	(13)
Other operating expenses	(119)	(125)
Total operating expenses	(146)	(241)
Net income before impairment allowances	163	77
Net (charge)/ release of impairment allowances on advances and other accounts	(6)	25
Profit before taxation	157	102
Taxation	(24)	(17)
Profit after taxation	133	85

Balance Sheet (unaudited)

Figures in HKD million	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
Assets		
Cash and balances with banks	396	135
Balances with central bank	22	16
Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	-	-
Amount due from overseas offices	82,657	96,468
Trade bills	1,505	972
Impairment allowances	(0)	(1)
Investment securities	5,473	2,111
Loans and receivables		
Advances to customers	27,405	29,058
Advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	-
Impairment allowances	(873)	(855)
Accrued interest and other accounts	1,922	1,354
Impairment allowances	(312)	(272)
Fixed assets	26	35
Total assets	118,221	129,021
Liabilities		
Deposits and balances of central banks, banks and other financial institutions	13,034	6,222
Deposits from customers		
Demand deposits and current accounts	3,220	1,840
Savings deposits	-	-
Time, call and notice deposits	49,751	64,985
Amount due to overseas offices	50,889	54,484
Certificates of deposit issued	-	-
Other liabilities	1,327	1,490
Total liabilities	118,221	129,021

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

1. Net Fees and Commission Income

	Half year ended 30 June 2026	Half year ended 30 June 2025
Figures in HKD million		
Fees and commission income	56	71
Fees and commission expenses	(1)	(2)
	<u>55</u>	<u>69</u>

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
2. Analysis of Gross Advances to Customers by Industry Sectors and Advances Usage

Figures in HKD million	At 30 June 2026		At 31 December 2025	
	Gross Advances	Balance covered by collateral and other security	Gross Advances	Balance covered by collateral and other security
Advances for use in Hong Kong				
<i>Industrial, commercial and financial sectors</i>				
- Manufacturing	134	-	137	-
- Property development	190	-	181	-
- Property investment	2,151	-	1,300	-
- Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-
- Food	257	-	50	-
- Financial concerns	4,419	-	7,071	-
- Information technology	1,941	17	1,381	17
- Others	516	-	525	-
	<u>9,608</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10,645</u>	<u>17</u>
<i>Individuals</i>				
- For the purchase of other residential properties	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total advances for use in Hong Kong	<u>9,608</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10,645</u>	<u>17</u>
Trade finance	<u>5,589</u>	<u>2,946</u>	<u>4,917</u>	<u>2,009</u>
Advances for use outside Hong Kong	<u>12,208</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>13,496</u>	<u>844</u>
Gross advances to customers	<u>27,405</u>	<u>3,415</u>	<u>29,058</u>	<u>2,870</u>

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
3. Analysis of Gross Advances to Customers by Geographical Areas

Figures in HKD million	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
Asia Pacific	21,612	23,734
Of which: Hong Kong	16,311	18,031
Of which: Mainland China	3,915	3,524
Of which: Others	1,386	2,179
Europe	5,793	5,324
	<u>27,405</u>	<u>29,058</u>

The above analysis by geographical area is based on the location of the counterparty after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, transfer of risk applies when an advance is guaranteed by a party in a location which is different from that of the counterparty.

4. Impairment Allowances on Advances and Other Accounts

Figures in HKD million	At 30 Jun 2026	At 31 December 2025
Stage 1	15	20
Stage 2	5	8
Stage 3	1,165	1,100
	<u>1,185</u>	<u>1,128</u>

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
5. Impaired Advances to Customers

Figures in HKD million	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
Total amount of impaired advances to customers	1,190	1,182
Individual impairment allowances made in respect of such advances	(852)	(828)
	<u>338</u>	<u>354</u>
Total value of collateral	1,190	1,182
Percentage of such advances to total advances to customers	4.34%	4.07%
Analysis of such advances by geographical areas after risk transfer:		
Asia Pacific	1,191	1,182
Europe	-	-
	<u>1,191</u>	<u>1,182</u>

There were no impaired advances to banks and other financial institutions as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
6. Overdue and Rescheduled Advances to Customers

Figures in HKD million	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
	% of gross advances	% of gross advances
	Amount to customers	Amount to customers

(a) *Gross amount of advances to customers which have been overdue for:*

Three months or less but over one month	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Six months or less but over three months	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
One year or less but over six months	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Over one year	1,157	4.22%	1,149	3.95%
	<u>1,157</u>	<u>4.22%</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>3.95%</u>

Analysis of such advances by geographical areas after risk transfer:

Asia Pacific	1,157	4.22%	1,149	3.95%
Europe	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	<u>1,157</u>	<u>4.22%</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>3.95%</u>

No advances to banks and other financial institutions and other assets were overdue for more than 3 months as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

(b) *Rescheduled advances:*

There were no rescheduled advances to customers, banks and other financial institutions as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

(c) *Reposessed assets:*

There were no reposessed assets as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
7. Disclosure of Value of Collateral Held Against Overdue Loans and Advances

Figures in HKD million	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of overdue loans and advances	1,156	1,148
Covered portion of overdue loans and advances	1,156	1,148
Uncovered portion of overdue loans and advances	1	1
Individual impairment allowances made in respect of overdue loans and advances	852	828

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
8. International Claims

Geographical segments and individual countries constituting 10% or more of the aggregate international claims are summarised as follows:

Figures in HKD million

		Non-bank private sector				
	Banks	Official sector	Non-bank Financial institutions	Non-financial private sector	Others	Total
At 30 June 2026						
Developed countries	84,050	-	-	2,746	-	86,796
of which: Netherlands	84,205	-	-	35	-	84,240
At 31 December 2025						
Developed countries	97,112	-	-	1,729	-	98,841
of which: Netherlands	97,074	-	-	383	-	97,457

The above analysis is prepared with reference to the completion instructions for the Hong Kong Monetary Authority Return of International Banking Statistics. International claims are on-balance sheet exposures to counterparties based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk, and represent the sum of cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
9. Non-bank Mainland China Exposures

Figures in HKD million

At 30 June 2026

Types of Counterparties	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Total
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and Joint Ventures ("JVs")	2,205	3,218	5,423
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	1,762	790	2,552
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	8,423	2,851	11,274
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	59	267	326
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	3,364	683	4,047
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
Total	15,813	7,809	23,622
Total assets after provisions	118,221		
On-balance sheet exposures as % of total assets	13.38%		

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
9. Non-bank Mainland China Exposures (Continued)

Figures in HKD million

At 31 December 2025

Types of Counterparties	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Total
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and Joint Ventures ("JVs")	1,913	6,112	8,025
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	3,426	1,467	4,893
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	8,138	2,691	10,829
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	509	261	770
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	4,141	584	4,725
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
Total	18,127	11,115	29,242
Total assets after provisions	129,021		
On-balance sheet exposures as % of total assets	14.05%		

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
10. Currency Risk

Figures in HKD million

At 30 June 2026

	USD	EUR	CNY	GBP	Others	Total
Spot assets	67,304	20,095	2,688	1	6,549	96,637
Spot liabilities	(75,378)	(19,895)	(2,922)	-	(6,548)	(104,743)
Forward purchases	23,994	-	10,601	-	220	34,815
Forward sales	(16,105)	-	(10,353)	-	(220)	(26,678)
Net (short)/long position	(185)	200	14	1	1	31
Net structural position	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net option position	-	-	-	-	-	-

At 31 December 2025

	USD	EUR	CNY	GBP	Others	Total
Spot assets	72,055	34,717	1,591	1	4,059	112,423
Spot liabilities	(73,078)	(34,550)	(3,002)	-	(4,056)	(114,686)
Forward purchases	13,240	-	6,777	-	156	20,173
Forward sales	(11,592)	-	(6,143)	-	(156)	(17,891)
Net (short)/long position	625	167	(777)	1	3	19
Net structural position	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net option position	-	-	-	-	-	-

Net position in a particular foreign currency is disclosed if the net position (regardless of sign) constitutes 10% or more of the total net position in all foreign currencies.

The Branch did not have any net structural position or net option position in any currency as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
11. Liquidity
11.1 Liquidity Ratios

	For the quarter ended 30 June 2026	For the quarter ended 30 June 2025
Average Liquidity Maintenance Ratio ("LMR")	53.98%	45.49%

The Branch complies with the minimum requirement of LMR in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA").

The average LMR is calculated as the simple average of each calendar month's average LMR.

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management

ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch ("the Branch") manages its liquidity under the ING Global Funding and Liquidity Risk Policy set by ING Group.

Funding and liquidity risk is the risk that ING Group (the "Group") or one of its subsidiaries/branches cannot meet its financial liabilities when they are due, at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner. ING incorporates funding and liquidity management in its business strategy globally and applies the above funding and liquidity risk framework in order to manage such risks within pre-defined boundaries.

The Branch is a full branch of the Group and it applies both the Group's and its own localized funding and liquidity risk frameworks in order to manage the Group's pre-defined boundaries and the Branch's local regulatory limits at the same time.

The Branch distinguishes several key drivers of future liquidity and funding needs:

- Refinancing needs resulting from maturing liabilities and asset growth;
- Current and future regulatory requirements;
- Risk appetite statements set by ING's funding and liquidity risk function;
- The outcomes of various stress tests; and
- Ability to distribute and transfer liquidity.

Taking into consideration the abovementioned factors, the Branch assesses its current and future liquidity adequacy and, if deemed necessary, takes steps to further improve the liquidity position and to ensure sufficient counterbalancing capacity; this is achieved by executing the annual Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP").

Liquidity Management is performed by the Group Treasury ("GT") and covers the areas of (i) intra-day liquidity risk; (ii) short term cash management (overnight and tomorrow next); (iii) funding risk (1 week to 1 year tenors); (iv) structural liquidity risk (1 year+ tenors). Group Treasury operates under the oversight of limits set by the Asia Financial Risk Committee ("AFRC") and Assets & Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") WB Hong Kong.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.1 Governance

In line with the Group's overall governance, the funding and liquidity risk management of the Branch falls under the supervision of the AFRC and the Branch's ALCO. It approves the local funding and liquidity risk limits and it simultaneously takes into account all relevant local HKMA regulations. The ALCO members (which include representatives of staff from TRM and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") domain, as well as Group Treasury and commercial business lines) have oversight and are locally responsible for managing funding and liquidity risk.

The TRM function monitors the branch's funding and liquidity risks, including stress testing results. The local finance function is responsible for reporting and providing management information related to funding and liquidity management.

In order to effectively monitor and manage funding and liquidity risk, the Group has set up a comprehensive funding and liquidity framework. This framework contains the following main components:

- Charters of relevant committees: setting out the governance;
- Policies: providing background on what needs to be done and the corresponding obligations;
- Mandatory instructions: providing further details on the obligations and mandatory requirements that the bank needs to fulfil to effectively manage the risk; and
- Templates and tools: supporting the performance of the funding and liquidity risk management tasks.

11.2.2 Funding and Liquidity Management Strategy and Objectives

The Branch's liquidity position is the responsibility of local management, with support from the Regional Office (the "RO"), especially Group Treasury in Singapore. The funding, liquidity strategy and planning is in line with the Group's strategy, risk appetite and identified risks.

ING operates a centralised funding model under which the coordination of funding across the Group is performed by ING Bank N.V. Accordingly, the Branch's funding strategy is aligned with, and largely supported through, the Group's consolidated funding strategy and planning. The main pillars of the funding and liquidity strategy and objectives are aimed at effective diversification across sources and tenors for short and long-term sources as part of the overall funding plan. Another essential component of ensuring funding diversity is maintaining market access to new funds and managing existing funding and liquidity sources.

The Branch does not have any cryptoasset exposures nor engage in cryptoasset-related activities that give rise to liquidity risk.

The main objective of Branch's funding and liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund the commercial activities of ING both under normal and stressed market circumstances across currencies and tenors. This requires a diversified funding structure considering relevant opportunities and constraints.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.3 Funding and Liquidity Risk Tolerance and Reporting

Local Risk Appetite Statement (“RAS”) setting process

Metrics and limits are set to measure the current exposure according to bank-wide Risk Appetite principles. The starting point for each principle is to set a limit for the Group on a consolidated basis. To address the liquidity risk throughout the bank, consolidated RAS metrics and limits are cascaded from the Group to ING N.V. and subsidiaries where appropriate.

ING N.V. and subsidiaries must comply with the limits and/or monitoring metrics set in the bank-wide RAS. Limits can be further allocated to lower levels (e.g., regions and/or branches), when applicable. Local entities may add additional limits to apply in line with their Risk Appetite. Limits defined under the Group wide RAS prevail over such limits, except when conflicting with stricter local regulatory requirements. Therefore, a review of (additional) local RAS is mandatory to assure that the limits that are set is commensurate to the local balance sheet and continues to complement Group wide limits.

The local RAS is reviewed annually. However, metrics and limits may be amended when deemed necessary throughout the year following the appropriate governance.

Components of local RAS Setting:

- Group Strategy, Dynamic Plan and local regulation:
The strategy, Group-wide RAS, local regulations, stress testing and the Dynamic Plan (“DP”) are the starting point of the local RAS setting. In general, the strategy will not be updated annually. Only significant changes trigger review in the DP, Group wide and local RAS.
- Risk identification & assessment:
Risk identification is the process of detecting potential new risks and changes in known risks. Significant risks that are specific to local circumstances could be managed and monitored by setting a local RAS and/or limits.
- Head office defined RAS principles and limits:
Head office defined RAS principles and limits prevail over local RAS principles and limits. When defining a local RAS, the Group-wide RAS must be taken as the starting point. This can, however, be supplemented with local principles, metrics and limits.
- Regional or local risk appetite principles & metrics:
If regional or local risk identification identifies significant local risks that are not covered by the Bank-wide RAS, (e.g. based on regulatory requirements or strategic/DP objectives), local entities are required to evaluate whether new local RAS are to be set. New local RAS principles and metrics are agreed upon with both first and second line representatives and approved by local ALCO (and AFRC, where applicable).

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.3 Funding and Liquidity Risk Tolerance and Reporting (Continued)

- Local limits:

An integral review of the risk appetite limits must be performed annually. However, review of the local RAS limits is a continuous process. Local RAS limits can be changed throughout the year, based on, for example, analyses of monitoring findings, internal or external developments, regulatory developments, peer review and stress test results. As a result of this review, risk appetite limits can remain unchanged/reconfirmed, adjusted or newly set. Local limits are agreed upon with both first- and second-line representatives and approved by local ALCO (and AFRC, where applicable).

Local RAS Reporting

Local RAS reporting refers to reports which monitor compliance with the RAS limits. Local RAS should be reported to local ALCO. As a form of first line monitoring, first line must ensure compliance within the limits. The TRM function independently monitors the compliance with both Group's and local risk appetite and the corresponding limits.

The branch monitors and manages the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Delegated Act to comply with the Group's funding & liquidity policy and RAS. Additionally, the Branch must comply with local regulatory requirements of the HKMA. As the Branch is categorised as a Category 2 entity, it must comply with the LMR requirements.

11.2.4 Global Liquidity Stress Testing

The Liquidity Stress Testing (LST) forms part of the overall Funding & Liquidity framework. It allows ING to examine the effects of exceptional but plausible future events on ING's liquidity position and provides insight into which entities, business lines or portfolios are vulnerable to which types of risk and/or under which scenarios.

The scope of the global LST framework includes the funding and liquidity risks of the Branch's balance sheet, all underlying business lines, on- and off-balance sheet positions as well as contingent assets and liabilities. The Net Liquidity Position ("NLP") is the output metric which is affected as a result of the application of specific scenarios and parameters.

The global LST framework distinguishes between idiosyncratic and market-wide scenarios (and a combination of the two) and differentiates between stress events that develop in a gradual or fast manner.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)

11. Liquidity (Continued)

11.2 Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

11.2.4 Global Liquidity Stress Testing (Continued)

The outcomes of the stress tests are taken into consideration across all the key aspects of the bank's LST framework and liquidity management:

- risk appetite framework (through RAS);
- risk identification and assessment;
- monitoring of the liquidity position;
- the contingency funding plan; and
- early warning indicators.

The global LST framework is also subject to regular internal review.

In line with European Central Bank ("ECB") regulation, ING's liquidity position is stress tested on a weekly basis under a particular scenario that forms part of the Funding and Liquidity RAS. In addition, the results of the stress scenarios are monitored and evaluated on a regular basis and provide input for any follow-up on the need for additional contingency measures. The results of stress testing either confirm sound liquidity risk management or reveal weaknesses that may require mitigating actions such as an adjustment of liquidity risk management strategies, tolerance, positions, or crisis plans.

The results of the stress tests may result in an adjustment of the contingency funding plan. The contingency funding plan addresses the contingency liquidity risk which specifically relates to the organization, planning and actions to address liquidity shortfalls under stressed conditions. Unexpected events, economic conditions, market fluctuations, earnings problems or situations beyond ING's control could cause either a short- or long-term liquidity crisis. The contingency funding plan supports effective mitigating measures to maintain or regain financial strength, viability, and market trust. The contingency funding plan is tested on a regular basis.

11.2.5 Regional Liquidity Report

In addition to the global LST, there is a regional liquidity report generated daily for ING Hong Kong.

It shows a contractual view (unstressed) of the Balance sheet data in the form of a liquidity ladder. Main monitoring indicators include maximum mismatch per period up to 1 year, cumulative funding gap at 1 week & 1 month, O/N borrowing vs. total liabilities ratio, and interbank vs. total liabilities ratio. The indicators are monitored against the predefined limits.

This report is used by local GT to manage the daily liquidity positions for the branch. Limit breaches need to be approved by regional Head of GT and/or local/regional Head of TRM, depending on the currency and metric. The limit breaches during the month are also reported to local ALCO.

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
12. Disclosure on Remuneration

Pursuant to section 3 of Supervisory Policy Manual (CG-5) Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System issued by the HKMA, the Branch complies with the requirements and has adopted the remuneration systems of ING Bank N.V. Head Office. Please refer to 2025 annual report of ING Group N.V. for details.

13. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
Figures in HKD million		

The following is a summary of the contractual amount of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments:

Direct credit substitutes	-	-
Transaction-related contingencies	4,130	3,585
Trade-related contingencies	5,081	8,100
Forward forward deposits placed	5,426	240
Other commitments		
With an original maturity of under 1 year or are unconditionally cancellable	37,714	39,798
With an original maturity of 1 year and over	3,307	4,659
	<u>55,658</u>	<u>56,382</u>

Supplementary Financial Information (unaudited)
14. Derivatives

	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
Figures in HKD million		

The contractual/notional amounts of derivatives are disclosed as follows:

Exchange rate contracts	41,413	25,212
Interest rate contracts	26,279	10,986
	<u>67,692</u>	<u>36,198</u>

The amounts are shown on a gross basis and do not take into account the effect of bilateral netting arrangements.

The contract/notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding as at the balance sheet date. They do not represent amounts at risk.

	At 30 June 2026	At 31 December 2025
Figures in HKD million		

Total positive and negative fair value of each class of derivatives are disclosed as follows:

Exchange rate contracts		
- Positive fair value	168	129
- Negative fair value	(149)	(109)
	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>
Interest rate contracts		
- Positive fair value	4	9
- Negative fair value	(6)	(1)
	<u>(2)</u>	<u>8</u>

15. Cryptoasset exposures

Table CAEA is not applicable to ING Bank N.V., Hong Kong Branch ("the Branch") as the Branch does not have any cryptoasset exposures and does not conduct any cryptoasset-related business activities that give rise to liquidity risk.

Group Consolidated Financial Information

1. Capital Position and Capital Adequacy Ratios

The information set out below is based on the consolidated accounts of ING Group N.V. (the "Group").

Figures in EUR million	At 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	At 31 December 2025 (Audited)
Shareholders' funds	50,246	49,698
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	13.1%	13.1%
Tier 1 Ratio	15.7%	15.3%
Total Capital Ratio	18.7%	18.4%

The capital adequacy ratios of the Group have been calculated in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord and incorporated market risk associated with trading portfolios.

2. Other Financial Information

Figures in EUR million	Half year ended 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	Half year ended 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)
Pre-tax profit	5,177	4,493

Figures in EUR million	At 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	At 31 December 2025 (Audited)
Total assets	1,160,759	1,054,405
Total liabilities	1,109,372	1,003,452
Total loans and advances to customers	755,620	721,705
Total customer deposits	773,179	721,367

Details of the above information can be obtained from the Group 2026 Interim report and the Group 2025 Annual report.