



# ING Investor Update 2022

## Chief Executive Officer

13 June 2022



do your thing

# Track record in delivering value

**Strong fee growth**  
CAGR 2017-2021

**6.7%**

versus **1.2%** for eurozone peers

**Resilient net interest income (NII)**  
CAGR 2017-2021

**-0.2%**

versus **-0.8%** for eurozone peers

**Low cost/income ratio**  
Average 2017-2021

**58.9%**

versus **66.4%** for eurozone peers

**Well-managed credit risk  
through-the-cycle**  
Average 2012-2021\*

**23 bps**

versus **62 bps** for eurozone peers

**Delivering return on equity**  
Average 2017-2021

**9.0%**

on average equity\*\*

versus **6.1%** for eurozone peers

**Attractive yield\*\*\***  
Average 2017-2021

**6.1%**

versus **4.2%** for eurozone peers

Selected eurozone peers: ABN AMRO, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Commerzbank, Credit Agricole, Deutsche Bank, Intesa Sanpaolo, KBC, Rabobank, Santander, Société Générale and UniCredit

\* Risk costs over average customer lending

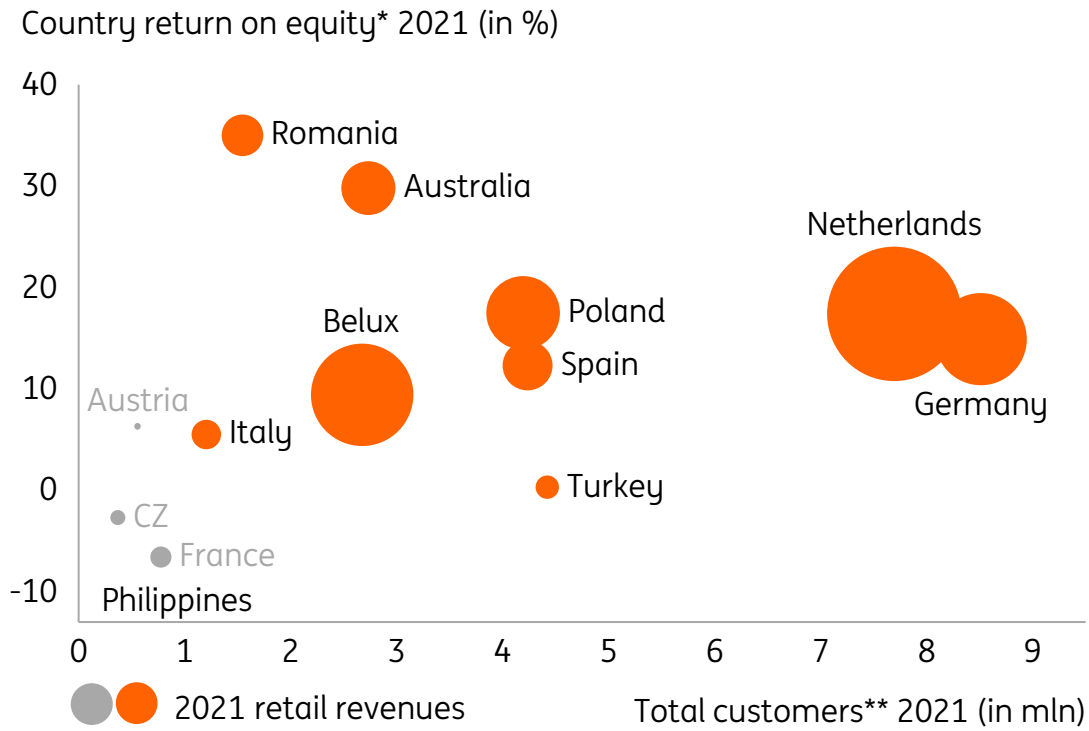
\*\* ING Group return on equity is calculated using IFRS-EU shareholders' equity after excluding amounts reserved for future distribution

\*\*\* Total return (dividend + share buyback) divided by market capitalisation

# Focus on scale and value

## Growing the Retail customer base in an optimised network

- Focus on scale and profitability
- Exited retail activities in countries without short-term feasibility to reach sufficient scale and profitability



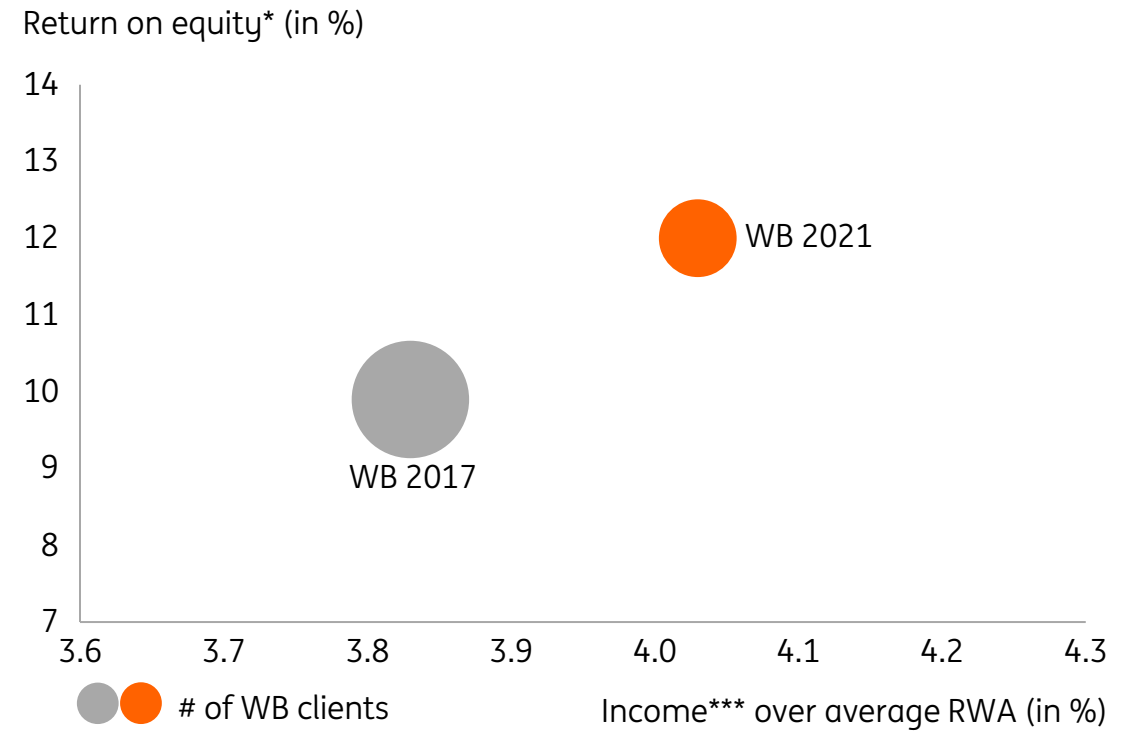
\* Based on 12.5% CET1; Country return on equity includes Retail and Wholesale activities

\*\* Private individual customers

\*\*\* 2021 income includes TLTRO

## Serving fewer Wholesale clients while optimising RWA

- Focus on mutually beneficial relationships through a more focused Wholesale Banking network
- Reducing RWA density despite higher RWA from loan growth and regulatory impacts



# Superior customer experience drives value

## A superior customer experience

**Relevant**

**Easy**

**Personal**

**Instant**

**Across all channels**

## And across customer segments

**Private individuals and small SME**

Mobile first,  
in both sales & service

**Large SME**

Digital sales and service model  
Remote and face-to-face advice  
when needed

**Mid-corporate & Wholesale Banking**

Relationship banking  
Sector, network and sustainability  
expertise  
Supportive digital delivery

## Leads to

**↑ Net Promotor Score (NPS)**

**↑ Customer base**

**↑ Cross buy**

**↑ Primary relationships**

# Innovative digital approach remains our focus

## Building a leading digital bank has proven successful

**Mobile is  
the main channel**  
% mobile-only customers

**51%** in 2021

versus **19%** in 2017

**Mobile is how  
our customers interact**  
% mobile interactions

**91%** in 2021

versus **63%** in 2017

**Majority of sales  
is digital**

**73%**

in 2021 of the total  
number of sales in Retail

**Growth digital investment  
accounts ING Germany**

**+40%**

since start pandemic, of  
which 1/4<sup>th</sup> new customers

## Refocusing to enable a superior customer experience

Making our processes **end-to-end digital**,  
local in Retail and global in Wholesale

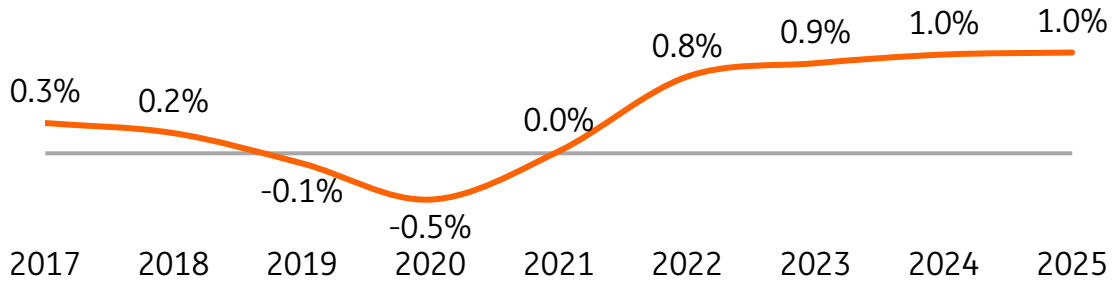
**Reusing** our Tech components

Extending the usage of **centers of excellence** in our hubs

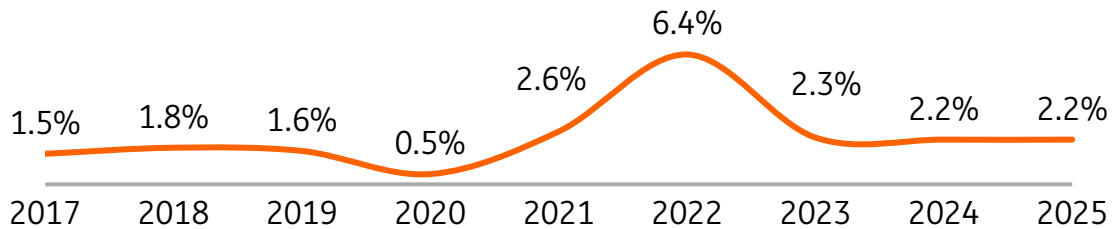
# The challenging world around us

## Changing macro outlook\*

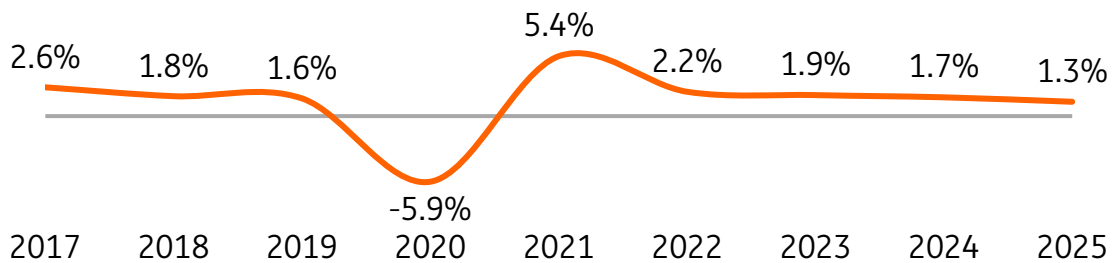
5 year EUR swap rate



Eurozone inflation rate



Eurozone GDP growth



\* 2022-2025 based on ING forecasts April 2022

## External trends



Digital is a must-have, customer expectations increasing



Heightened focus on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)



Growing regulatory requirements, local fragmentation remaining



War on talent



Geopolitical instability, disrupted supply chains

# Our strategy with focus on execution certainty

Purpose



**Empower people to stay a step ahead in life and in business**

Strategic priorities



**Superior customer experience**

**Sustainability**

Enablers



**Seamless digital experience**

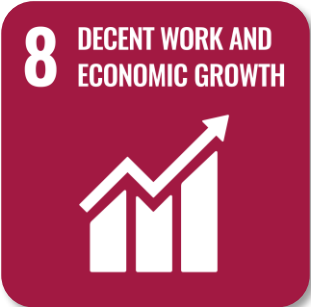
**Scalable Tech & Operations**

**Safe & secure**

**Our people**

# Sustainability future-proofs our business

## Our focus SDGs\* steer our Sustainability Direction



## Our priorities

**Capturing opportunities**

- Net zero commitment
- Transition finance
- Diversity & inclusion

**Mitigating risks**

- Climate risk management
- Environmental and social risk (ESR) policy

\* United Nations Sustainability Development Goal



# Our sustainability targets

We have committed to aligning with climate goals limiting the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius, setting sector-specific intermediate goals matching a **global emissions decrease of 45% by 2030**

## Net Zero alignment pathways Intermediate targets 2030

Oil & Gas **-19%** financed volume (vs 2019)

Power generation **-53%** CO<sub>2</sub> emission intensity (vs 2018)

Automotive **-49%** CO<sub>2</sub> emission intensity (vs 2020)

Further intermediate sector pathways to be published in our upcoming Climate report in 2H2022

## Financing the transition in Wholesale Banking

**€125 bln** volume mobilised\* in 2025

**Client** transition pathways finalised by 2023

## Financing the transition in Retail Banking

**Green alternatives** for our key retail products

**€1 bln** annual new green financing in 2025 for SMEs and Mid Corporates\*\*

## Diversity & inclusion

**70%** principle for mixed teams

**>30%** women in senior management by 2025

\* Volume mobilised includes loan products, capital markets, derivatives and advisory propositions that support clients by financing their sustainable activities and in the transition to a more sustainable business model. In case of an ESG lead role the pro-rata share of the transaction is included, otherwise our final take is included

\*\* In the Netherlands, target for other countries to be determined

# Our management team



**Steven van Rijswijk**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Tanate Phutrakul**  
Chief Financial Officer



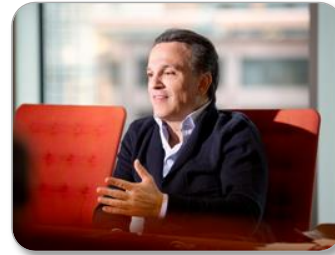
**Ljiljana Čortan**  
Chief Risk Officer



**Pinar Abay**  
Market Leaders



**Andrew Bester**  
Wholesale Banking



**Aris Bogdaneris**  
Challengers &  
Growth Markets



**Ron van Kemenade**  
Chief Technology  
Officer



**Marnix van Stiphout**  
Chief Operations  
Officer

# Important legal information

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# ING Investor Update 2022

## Tech & Operations

13 June 2022



do your thing

# A leading digital bank

With a scalable Tech and Operations foundation we grow our business at marginal cost

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**% mobile interactions  
in 2021**

**91%**

**Customer base on One App  
% of total 2021 customers**

**~50%**

**Costs under control  
CAGR 2019-2021**

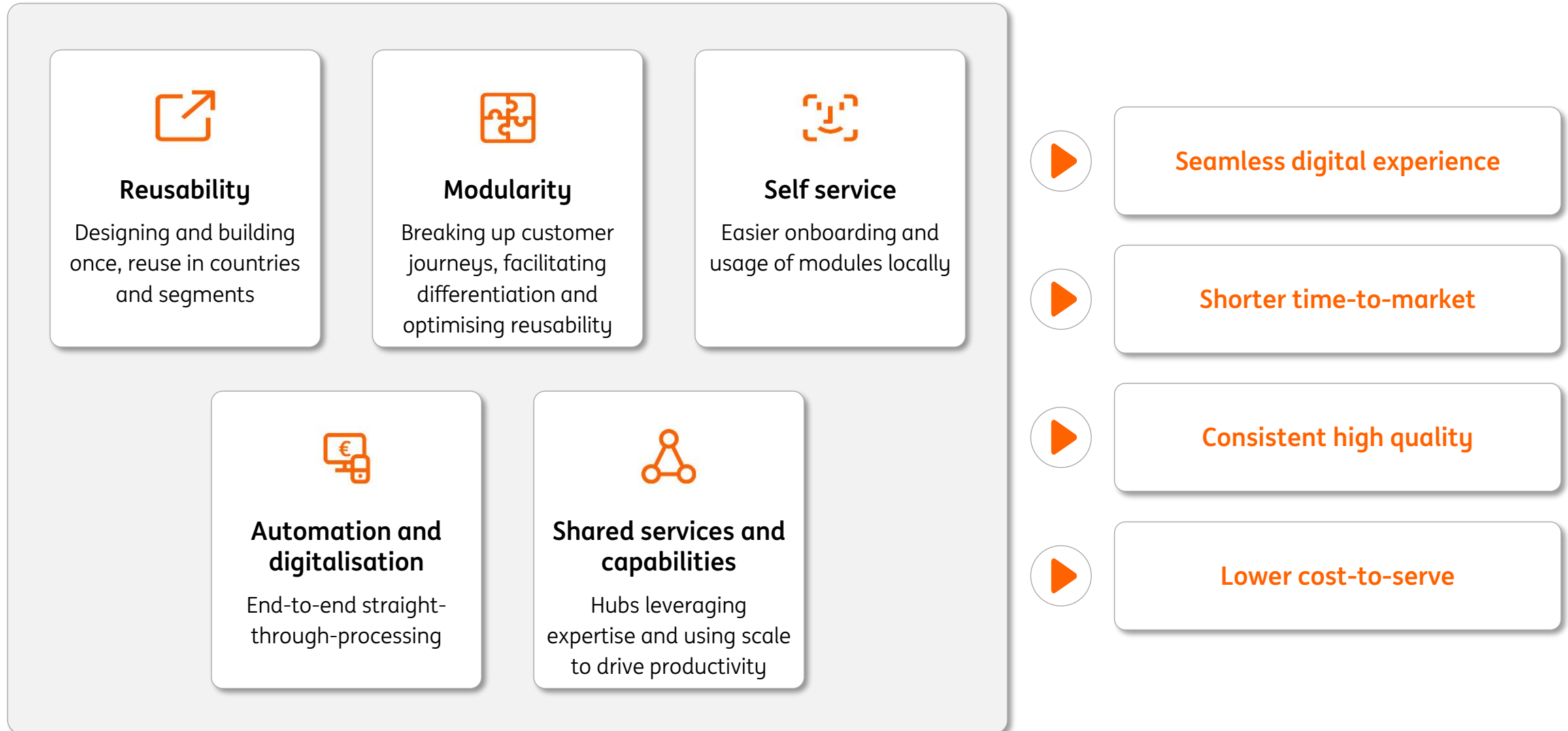
**+0.3%**

**Tech & Operations costs  
in % of total 2021 costs\***

**~40%**

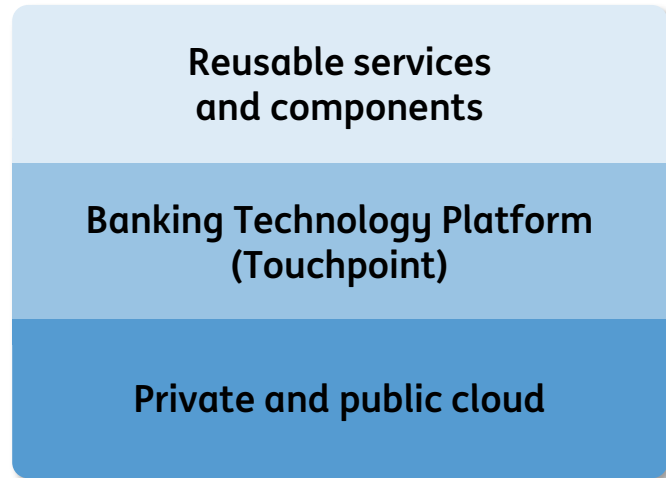
\* Expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items

# Scalable Tech & Operations is a key enabler of superior customer experience



# Benefits of our scalable Tech foundation

## Our scalable Tech foundation



## Used by countries

### Proposition A

Local requirements



Reusable services and components

Banking Technology Platform (Touchpoint)

Private and public cloud

### Proposition B

Local requirements



Reusable services and components

Banking Technology Platform (Touchpoint)

Private and public cloud

## Benefits

**Shorter time-to-market**

**Consistent high quality**

**Increased productivity**

**Lower cost-to-serve**



# Proven Tech capabilities enabling in-country scale

€-100  
mln\*

## ING private cloud

Consolidating and standardising infrastructure

Workload on  
(private) cloud

**>70% by 2025**

versus 34% in 2021

## Banking Technology Platform (Touchpoint)

Developing and running common application components

Customer online traffic  
using Touchpoint

**>90% by 2025**

versus 63% in 2021

## OnePipeline

Rolling out tooling to support all development, testing and releasing activities of engineers

Adoption of shared engineering platform

**>90% by 2025**

versus ~40% in 2021



# Benefits of our scalable Operations

## Scalable operations driven by digitalisation and capability hubs



### Automation and digitalisation

End-to-end  
straight-through-processing (STP)

Digi Index score\*  
**>75% by 2025**  
versus 60% in 2021



### Shared services and capabilities

Hubs leveraging expertise and using  
scale

Operations in hubs  
**~50% by 2025**  
versus ~25% in 2021



## Benefits

Attract and retain talent

Increased productivity

Consistent high quality

Seamless digital experience

\* Average of STP rates of 351 Retail customer journeys (STP rate: the percentage of a customer journey that is handled without manual intervention). Scope will be extended.

# Enabling a superior customer experience at reduced cost-to-serve

## Straight-through-processing

- Digitalising key customer journeys
- Measuring impact by NPS and cost efficiency

**Digi Index score**  
**>75% by 2025**  
versus 60% in 2021

€-50  
mln\*

## Contact centers

- Digitalising client contacts
- Accelerating remote advice
- Increasing chatbot utilisation

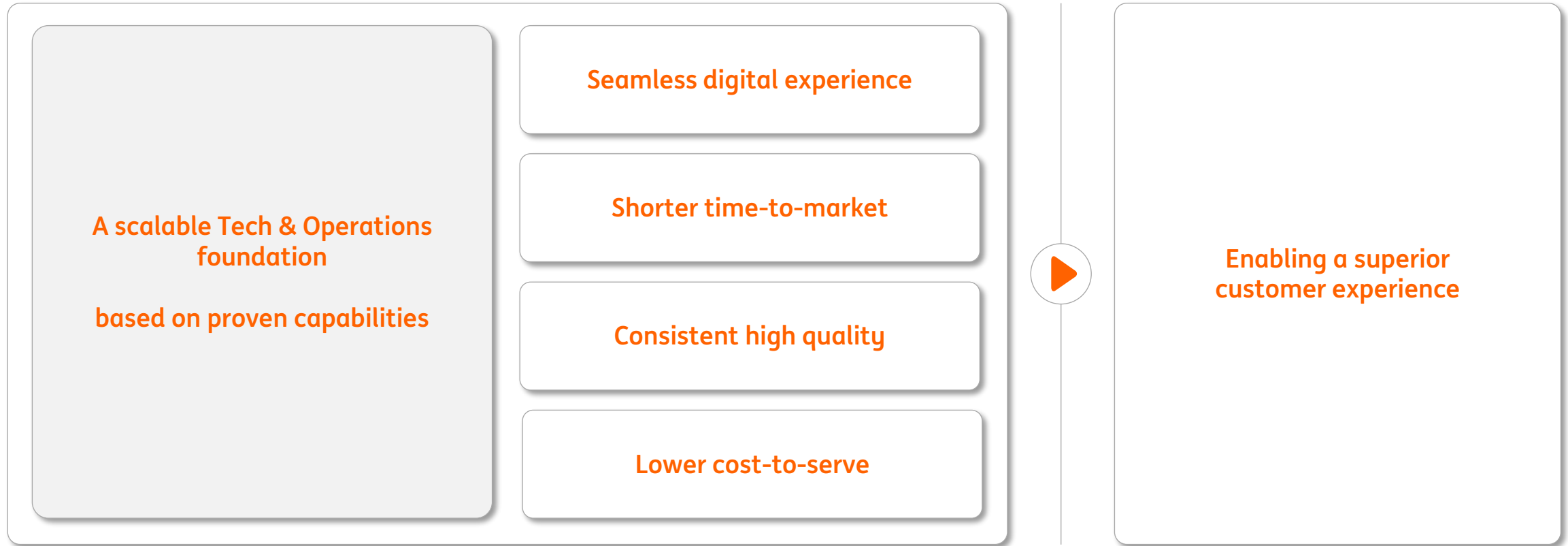
**Inbound call reduction**  
**>30% by 2025**  
from 31 mln calls in 2021

## Automating and centralising KYC activities

- Consolidating in hubs
- Automating and straight-through-processing

**KYC workforce in hubs**  
**~60% by 2025**  
versus 36% in 2021

# Delivering value



**We continue investing in our scalable Tech & Operations foundation while largely absorbing cost of inflation and volume growth\***

\* Based on current business scope

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# ING Investor Update 2022

## Retail Banking

13 June 2022

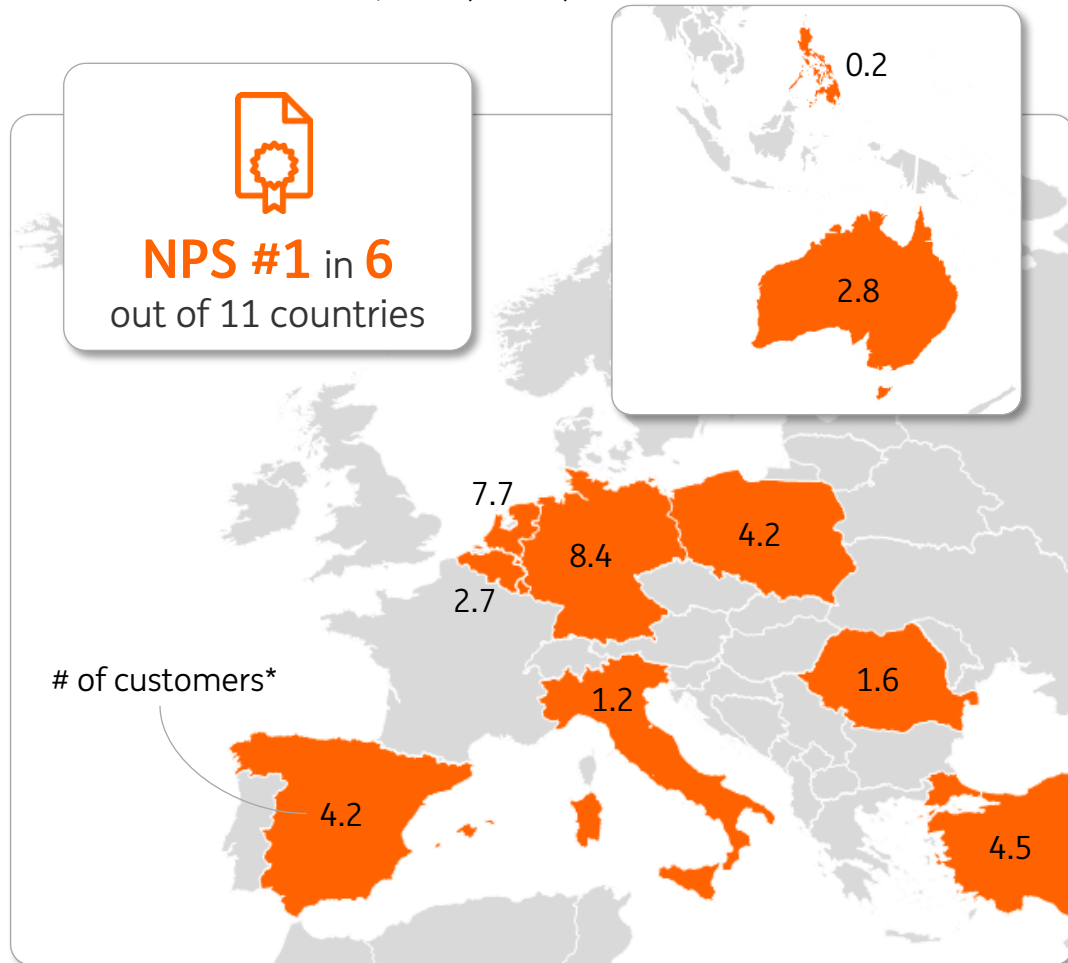


do your thing

# Serving 37 million customers in 11 countries

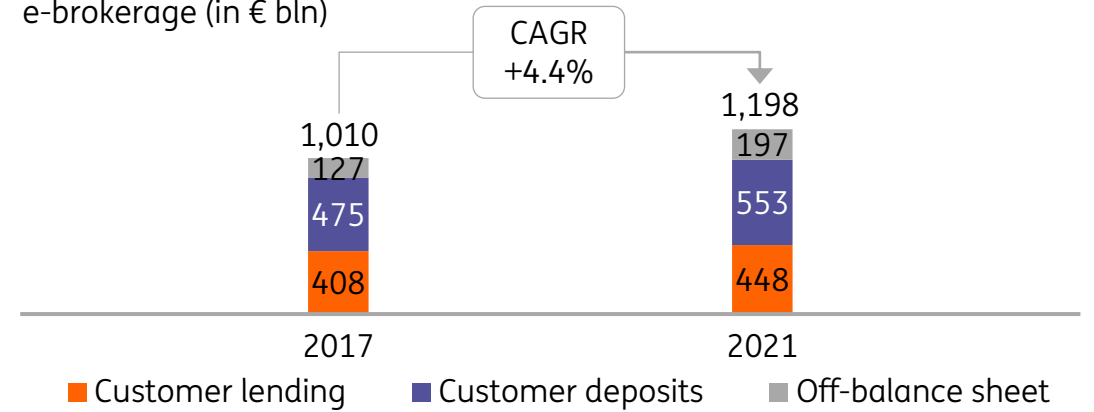
## A diversified footprint

Total retail customers\* 1Q2022 (in mln)



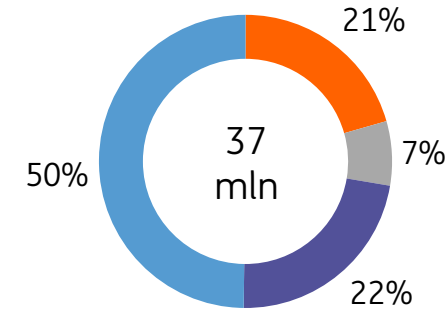
## Provides for well-balanced growth

Total customer balances including assets under management and e-brokerage (in € bln)

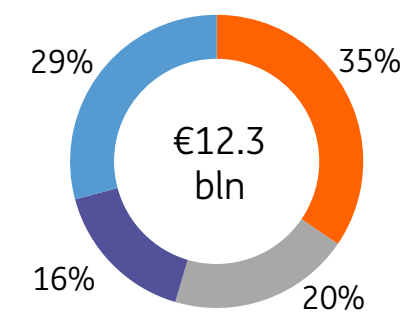


## With all geographies contributing

Total retail customers\* 1Q2022



Total income 2021



■ Retail Netherlands ■ Retail Belux ■ Retail Germany ■ Retail Other C&GM\*\*

\* Private individual customers

\*\* Retail Other Challengers & Growth Markets includes Spain, Italy, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Philippines and Australia

# A track record of delivering value

## Superior customer experience

**+2.9 mln primary customers**

+5.8% CAGR 2017-2021

## Digital leadership

**91% interactions via mobile**

in 2021, versus **63%** in 2017

## Non-liability income\*

**€+2.0 bln**

+5.6% CAGR 2017-2021, helping to absorb loss of liability NII

## Cost discipline

**-6 bps costs over customer balances\*\***

in 2021 versus 2017



## Return on equity

**15.8%**

average over 2017-2021  
based on 12.5% CET1

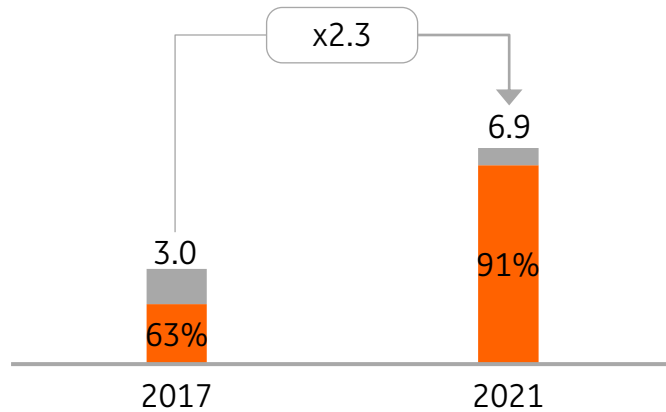
\* Total income excluding net interest income on liabilities

\*\* Total expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items over average customer balances

# Mastering digital leadership is our bread and butter

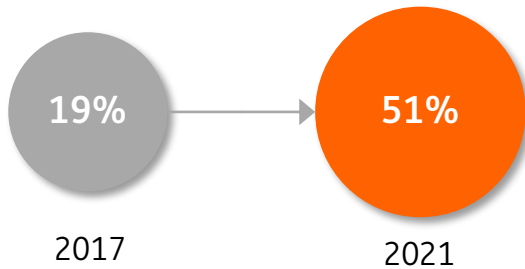
## Mobile is the main channel

Total number of interactions with ING (in bln)



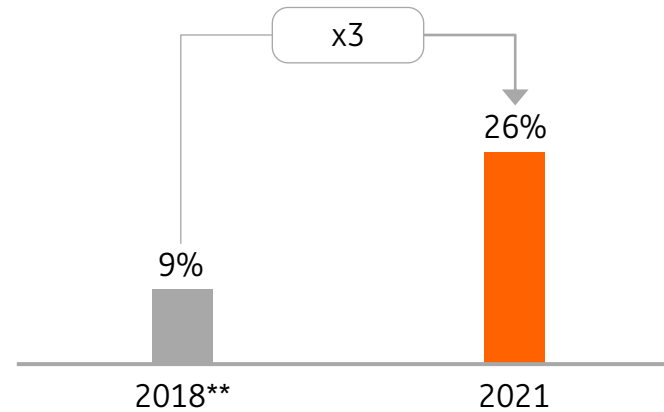
■ Mobile

## Mobile-only active customers



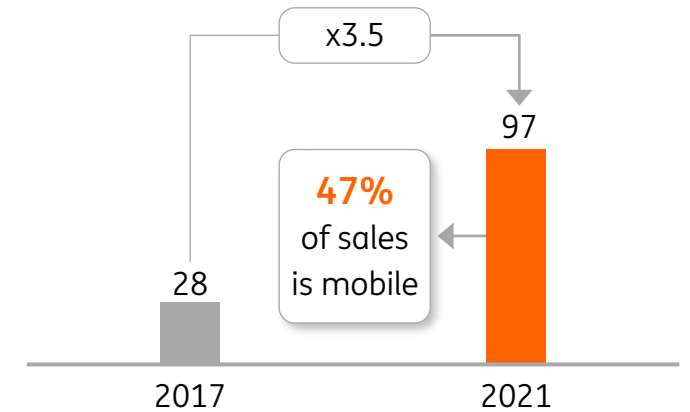
## And is becoming more personalised

% personalised customer interactions

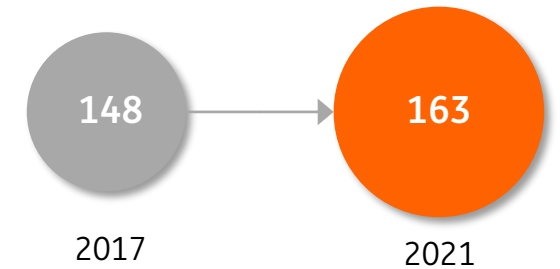


## Helping to boost mobile sales

Mobile sales\*



## Digital sales\*



\* Number of non-deposit sales per 1,000 active customers

\*\* First year when measurement was introduced



# Providing a superior customer experience is in our DNA

## A superior customer experience

**Relevant**

**Easy**

**Personal**

**Instant**

## Supported by digital capabilities

Personalised interactions  
Green products

Mobile onboarding  
Mobile engagement and sales  
Chat

Mobile first, assisted channels  
where needed

Straight-through-processing  
24/7 availability

## Leads to a higher NPS and more primary customers

**NPS ambition**

**#1 NPS in all countries**

**Primary customers**

**>17 mln by 2025**

5% annual growth

## Creating more value

Primary customers...

- ...interact **4x** more
- ...buy **2x** more products
- ...are **10x** more loyal
- ...are **3x** more profitable

# Income diversification strengthens our revenue resilience

## Strong fee growth

**+9.4%**  
CAGR 2017-2021  
**€+700 mln**  
in 2021 versus 2017

## With additional runway

### Growing primary customers

- Primary customers buy 2x more products, including fee-products such as investment products and insurance

### Growing fee generating products

- Investment products: core advice and e-brokerage
- Mortgage brokerage (Interhyp)
- Insurance products

### Further optimise daily banking fees

- Optimise pricing gap to local peers
- Introduce behavioral fees
- Introduce new value propositions (e.g. premium accounts)
- Further normalisation of international transactions

## Leading to continued growth

**Fee income target**  
**5-10% annual growth**

# Retail Netherlands – a digitally led universal bank

## Digitally led bank

### Digital customer base\*

**>80%**

of **4.5 mln** primary customers uses mobile

**>8 mln**

daily digital interactions

### Superior customer experience

**4.6** ★★★★★  
app rating\*\*

**Top 10**  
in iOS apps ranking\*\*\*

## Delivering value

### Fee income

**+7%**

CAGR 2019-2021

**67%**

daily banking/total fee income

### Cost-to-serve

**63%**

less branches

**35%**

less call volumes versus 2019

## Focus

### Sustainability

- Supporting energy transition of our clients with launch of sustainable products
- Improving our impact on financial health

### Income

- Regain liability margin
- Continued fee growth in daily banking, insurance and investment products
- Expand our digital proposition to business banking

### Operating expenses

- Increase digitalisation of key customer journeys
- Consolidation of activities in hubs
- Decommission legacy IT systems
- Continued optimisation of assisted channels

**Cost/income ratio <50% by 2025 versus 56% in 2021**

\* As per 1Q2022

\*\* iOS and Android rating per 1Q2022

\*\*\* Source: data.ai, ranking by number of active users

# Retail Belgium – transforming our franchise to make banking easier

## Digital transformation

### Digital customer base\*

**>70%**  
of **1.1 mln** primary  
customers uses mobile

**~2 mln**  
daily digital interactions

### Improving customer experience

**4.3 ★★★★★**  
app rating\*\*  
versus **3.2** in 2019

## Delivering value

### Fee income

**+18%**  
CAGR 2019-2021

**27%**  
daily banking/total fee  
income

### Cost-to-serve

**30%**  
less branches  
versus 2019

## Focus

### Sustainability

- Supporting energy transition of our clients with launch of sustainable products

### Income

- Regain liability margin
- Continued fee growth in insurance and investment products
- Expand our digital proposition to business banking

### Operating expenses

- Increase digitalisation of key customer journeys
- Consolidation of activities in hubs
- Decommission legacy IT systems
- Continued optimisation of assisted channels

**Cost/income ratio <58% by 2025 versus 67% in 2021**

\* As per 1Q2022

\*\* iOS and Android rating per 1Q2022

# Retail Germany – a market leading digital bank with further room to grow

## A growth engine

### Digital customer base\*

**~85%**  
of **2.3 mln** primary  
customers uses mobile

### Superior customer experience

**4.8 ★★★★★**  
app rating\*\*

**#1 NPS**

## Delivering value

### CAGR 2017-2021

**+23%**  
fee income

**+5%**  
mortgages balances

**+10%**  
mortgage brokerage  
(Interhyp)

**+26%**  
assets under  
management

**+18%**  
e-brokerage volumes

**+7%**  
consumer lending

## Focus

### Sustainability

- Scale up green mortgage and investment product offering

### Income

- Leverage large customer and deposit base to increase primary customers
- Regain liability margin
- Grow daily banking, investment and brokerage fee businesses
- Scale up digital-only SME business segment

### Operating expenses

- Increasing digitalisation of key customer journeys

**Cost/income ratio <50% by 2025 versus 58% in 2021**

\* As per 1Q2022

\*\* iOS and Android rating per 1Q2022

# Retail Other Challengers & Growth Markets – fast growing digital challenger banks

## Fast growing banks

### Digital customer base\*

**~90%**  
of **6.1 mln** primary  
customers uses mobile

### Superior customer experience

**#1 NPS**  
in 5 out of 7 countries\*\*

### Primary customers

**+1.8 mln**  
+9% CAGR since 2017

### Net core lending growth

**€+28 bln**  
+8% CAGR since 2017

## The power of diversification

### Our 3 largest non-eurozone countries



### Primary Customers

**+1.3 mln**  
+12% CAGR since 2017

### Total income

**€+682 mln**  
+9% CAGR since 2017

### Fee income

**€+123 mln**  
+14% CAGR since 2017

## Focus

### Sustainability

- Supporting energy transition of our clients with launch of sustainable products

### Income

- Grow primary customers
- Grow consumer lending, investment and insurance products
- Regain liability margin
- Further optimise daily banking fees

### Operating expenses

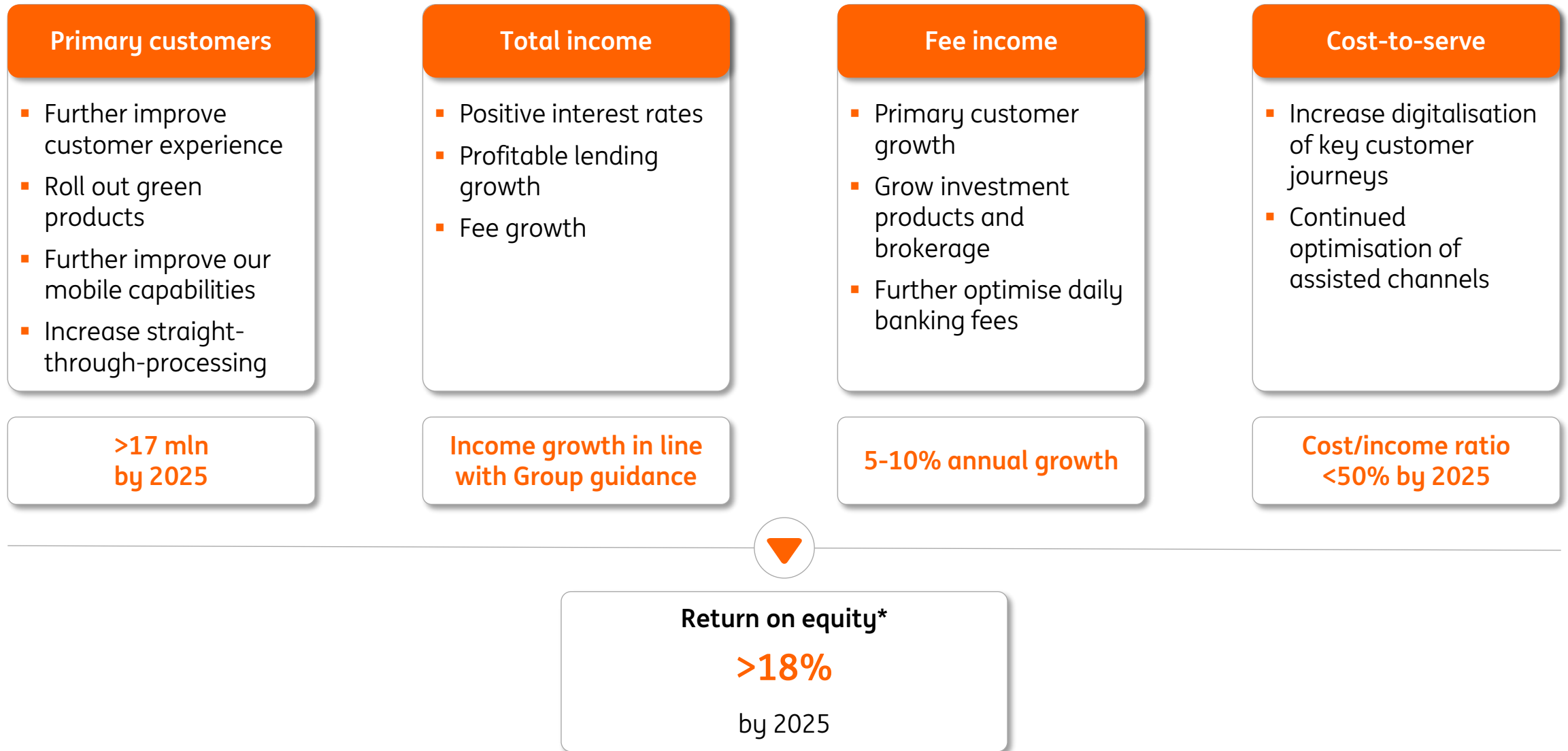
- Leverage scalable Tech and Operations
- Continued optimisation of assisted channels

**Cost/income ratio <59% by 2025 versus 68% in 2021**

\* As per 1Q2022

\*\* #1 NPS in Poland, Australia, Spain, Romania and Philippines

# Roadmap to 2025 targets



\* Based on 12.5% CET1

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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) effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and related response measures, including lockdowns and travel restrictions, on economic conditions in countries in which ING operates, on ING's business and operations and on ING's employees, customers and counterparties (3) changes affecting interest rate levels (4) any default of a major market participant and related market disruption (5) changes in performance of financial markets, including in Europe and developing markets (6) fiscal uncertainty in Europe and the United States (7) discontinuation of or changes in 'benchmark' indices (8) inflation and deflation in our principal markets (9) changes in conditions in the credit and capital markets generally, including changes in borrower and counterparty creditworthiness (10) failures of banks falling under the scope of state compensation schemes (11) 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 (12) geopolitical risks, political instabilities and policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, including in connection with the invasion of Russia into Ukraine and related international response measures (13) legal and regulatory risks in certain countries with less developed legal and regulatory frameworks (14) prudential supervision and regulations, including in relation to stress tests and regulatory restrictions on dividends and distributions, (also among members of the group) (15) regulatory consequences of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, including authorizations and equivalence decisions (16) ING's ability to meet minimum capital and other prudential regulatory requirements (17) changes in regulation of US commodities and derivatives businesses of ING and its customers (18) application of bank recovery and resolution regimes, including write-down and conversion powers in relation to our securities (19) 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 (20) changes in tax laws and regulations and risks of non-compliance or investigation in connection with tax laws, including FATCA (21) 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 (22) risks and challenges related to cybercrime including the effects of cyberattacks and changes in legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity and data privacy (23) changes in general competitive factors, including ability to increase or maintain market share (24) inability to protect our intellectual property and infringement claims by third parties (25) inability of counterparties to meet financial obligations or ability to enforce rights against such counterparties (26) changes in credit ratings (27) business, operational, regulatory, reputation, transition and other risks and challenges in connection with climate change and ESG-related matters (28) inability to attract and retain key personnel (29) future liabilities under defined benefit retirement plans (30) failure to manage business risks, including in connection with use of models, use of derivatives, or maintaining appropriate policies and guidelines (31) 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 (32) 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](http://www.ING.com).

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# ING Investor Update 2022

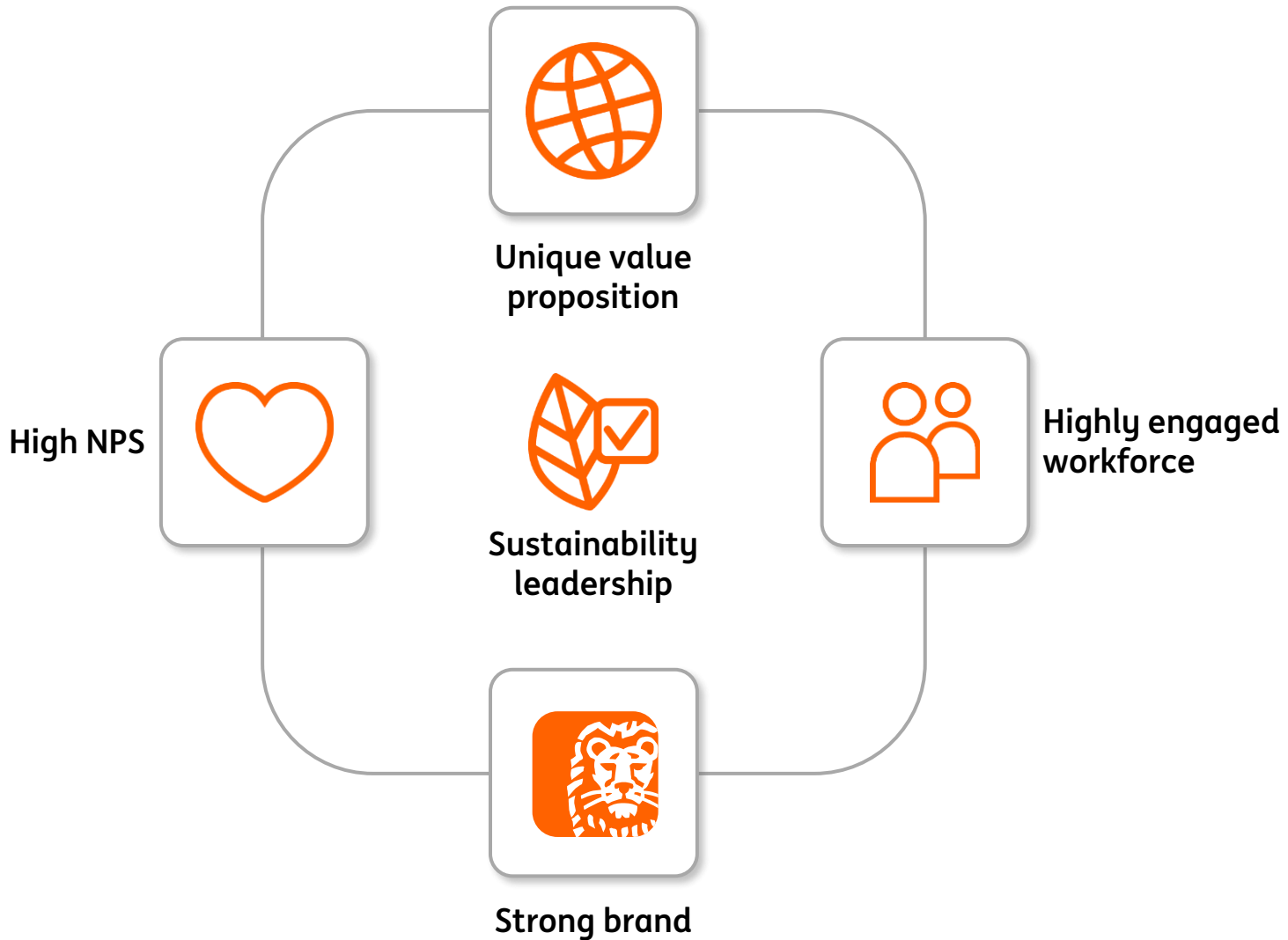
## Wholesale Banking

13 June 2022



do your thing

# Wholesale Banking franchise



# Track record of delivering value

## Focus on mutually beneficial client relationships

Total income per client

**+67%**

in 2021 versus 2017

## Improved income/average RWA

**+20 bps**

in 2021\* versus 2017

## Decreased RWA density absorbing growth and regulatory impact

RWA/customer lending

**-10%**

in 2021 versus 2017

## Low cost/income ratio

Average 2017-2021

**52.7%**

versus **72.1%** for WB peers

## Well-managed credit risk through-the-cycle

Average 2012-2021\*\*

**39 bps**

versus **58 bps** for WB peers

## Delivering return on equity

Average 2017-2021\*\*\*

**8.4%**

versus **4.5%** for WB peers

\* Income includes TLTRO benefit in 2021

\*\* Risk costs over average customer lending

\*\*\* Based on 12.5% CET1

Selected Wholesale Banking peers: Barclays, BNP Paribas, Commerzbank, Credit Agricole, Deutsche Bank, Intesa Sanpaolo, Société Générale, Standard Chartered, UniCredit

# Clients choose us because of our value proposition

## Typical client profile

Corporate and institutional clients with international activities in a sector where we have strong expertise

## Value proposition

**Our global reach with local knowledge**  
Banking services in more than 40 countries

**We are sector experts**  
Real Estate & Infrastructure; TMT\*; Commodities; Food & Agriculture; Transportation & Logistics; Healthcare; Energy; Financial Institutions

**We are sustainability pioneers**  
Designed first sustainability linked loan in 2017

## Evidenced by

**35%** of income is cross-border

**+61%** more repeat deals\*\* 2021 versus 2017

**€~88 bln** transition finance volume mobilised\*\*\* in 2021

## Leading to

**NPS**  
**59 points**  
in 2021, +20 points since 2017 and 12 points higher than peer average

\* Telecommunications, Media & Technology

\*\* Based on number of drawdown events between 2018-2021 versus 2014-2017

\*\*\* Volume includes loan products, capital markets, derivatives and advisory propositions that support clients by financing their sustainable activities and in the transition to a more sustainable business model. In case of an ESG lead role the pro-rata share of the transaction is included, otherwise our final take is included

# Well-structured client solutions

## WB product offering

Capital Markets/Advisory

Financial Markets

Cash Management

Trade Finance/Working Capital

Specialised Finance

Corporate Lending

## Structured in line with risk appetite

### Flow\*

Focused on client business

### Trade

Short-term, self-liquidating

### Asset-backed

~2/3 of book is fully or partially secured

### Structured

~100% senior creditor position

### Diversified

Caps on exposures in place

### Low risk

80% of outstanding is investment grade

## Leading role

Top 10 player in euro investment grade corporate bonds globally

The leading global cash pooling business with Bank Mendes Gans

Top 3 Trade & Commodity Finance player globally

Top 10 renewable energy financing bank globally

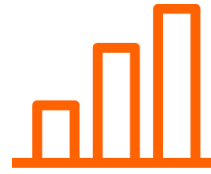
Top 5 European loan syndications bookrunner

\* Financial Markets rates and Foreign Exchange, Payments and Cash Management

# Our priorities to further improve return on equity



Support the **green**  
**transition finance** need



Increase **capital**  
**efficiency**



Ensure efficient and  
**seamless digital delivery**

# Support the green transition finance need

ING is well positioned to capture the opportunity

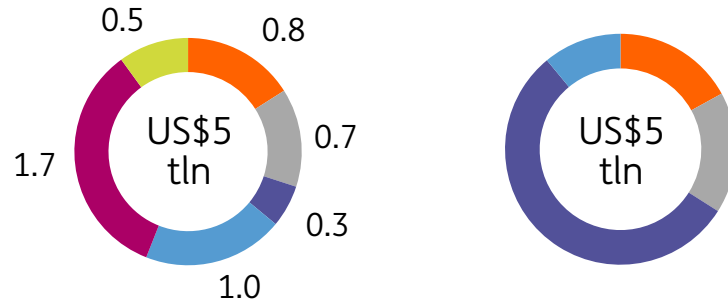
Pioneer in sustainability linked loans since 2017

Innovative Terra\* approach since 2018

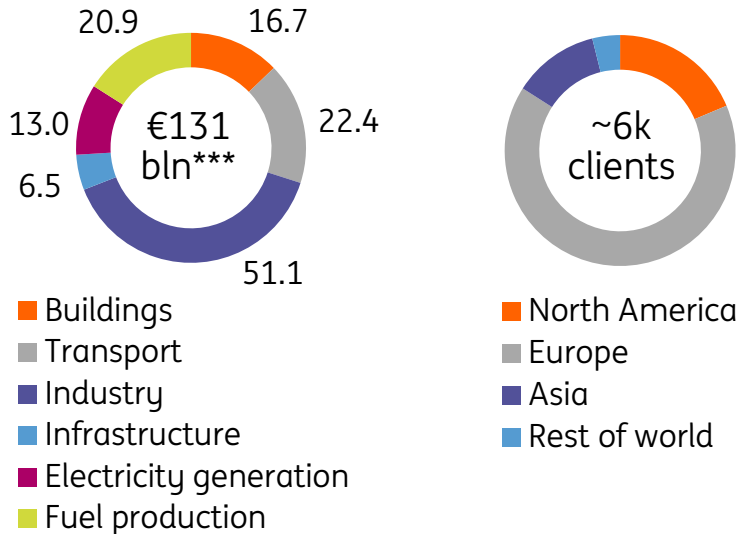
Deep sector expertise

Top 10 renewable energy financing bank

US\$5 tln\*\* annual bank financing opportunity (IEA report)



Well aligned with ING's sector coverage



Targets

Net Zero alignment pathways and 2030 targets

for all Terra sectors by 2022

Client transition pathways

finalised by 2023

€125 bln

transition finance volume mobilised in 2025

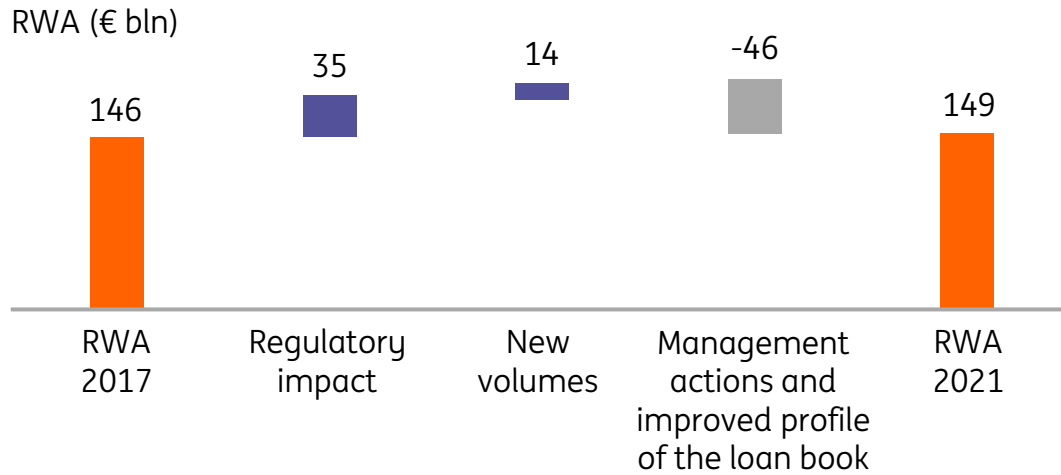
\* Terra approach is about steering our portfolio towards the new low-carbon technology and away from high-carbon technology to reach Net Zero by 2050 goals ([www.ing.com/Sustainability/Sustainable-business/Terra-approach.htm](http://www.ing.com/Sustainability/Sustainable-business/Terra-approach.htm))

\*\* Source: International Energy Agency report, Net Zero by 2050. US\$5 tln annual bank financing need by 2030, US\$4.5 tln annual bank financing need by 2050

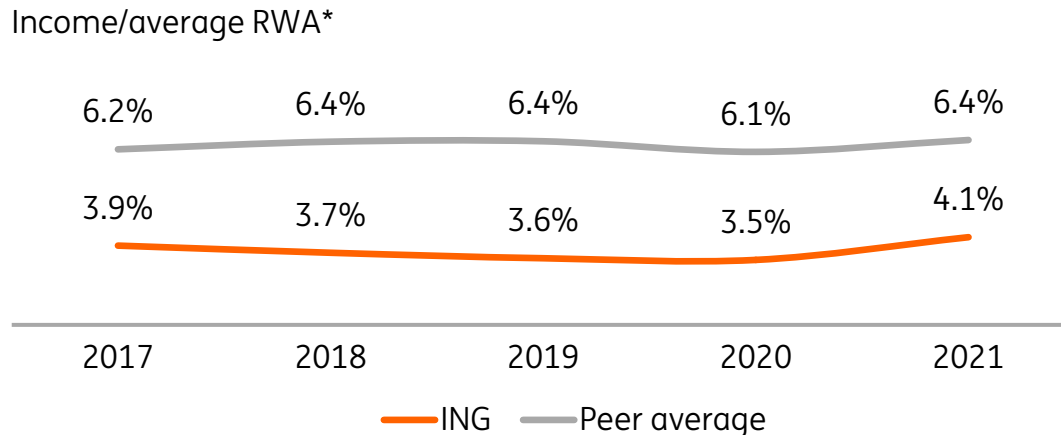
\*\*\* Lending credit outstandings, excluding Financial Institutions; TMT; Healthcare; Food, Beverages & Agri; Trade & Commodity Finance; Other

# Increase capital efficiency

## Absorbed regulatory add-on and volume growth



## Room for optimisation



## Further levers to improve

Portfolio optimisation

Increase capital velocity

Deal structuring and data

Increase fees

## How?

Focus on mutually beneficial client relationships

Increase distribution  
Reduce final take

Optimise deal structures to minimise capital allocation

Focus on higher value specialist solutions and advisory propositions

Selected Wholesale Banking peers: Barclays, BNP Paribas, Commerzbank, Credit Agricole, Deutsche Bank, Intesa Sanpaolo, Société Générale, Standard Chartered, UniCredit  
\* Income includes TLTRO benefit in 2021



# Ensure efficient and seamless digital delivery

## Key levers to enhance our digital delivery



Seamless end-to-end customer journeys



Easy to access omni-channel experience



Growing presence on our clients' platforms of choice

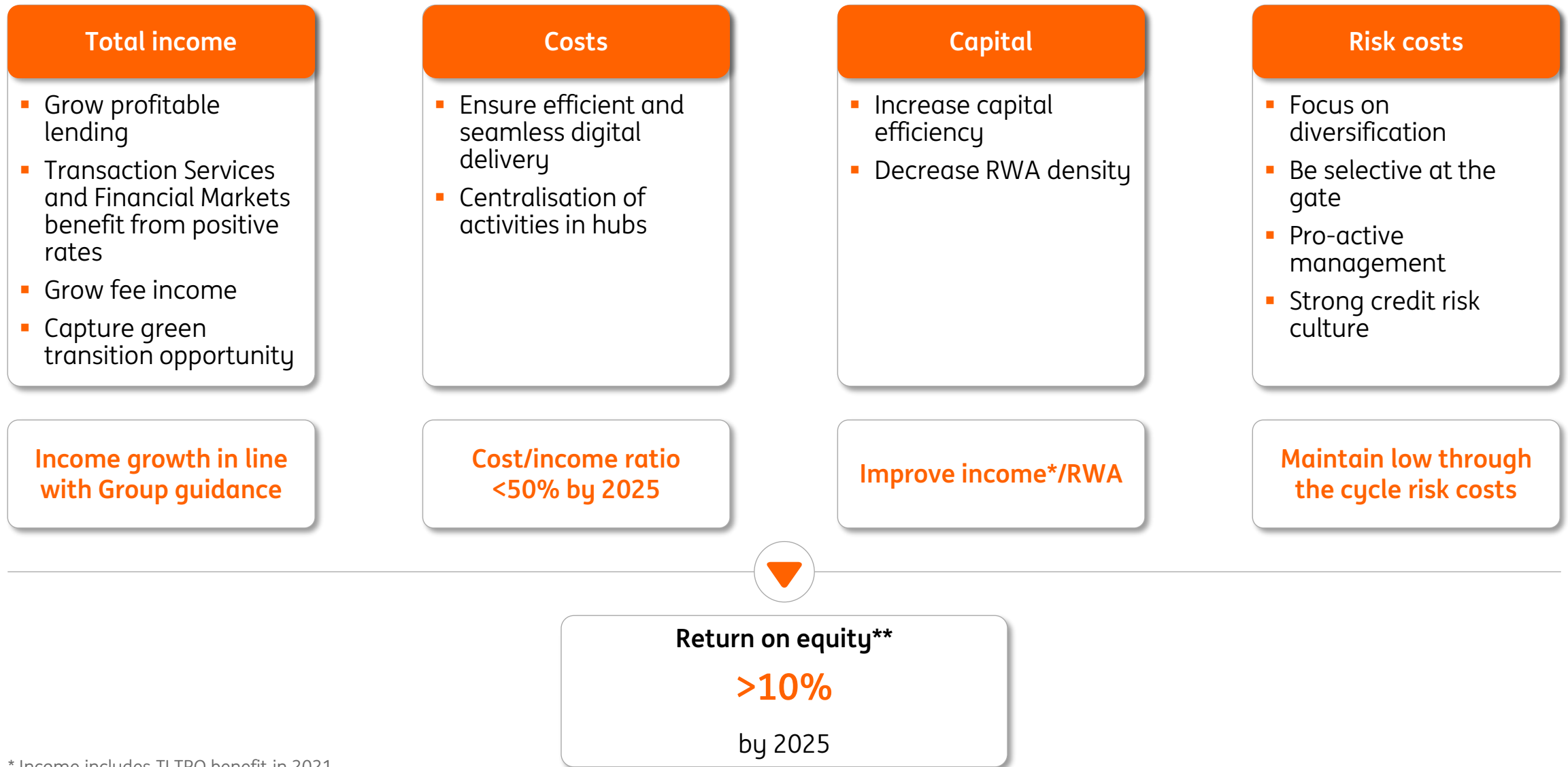


Digitally enabled relationship management increasing speed of response



Personalised overviews, insights, and smart alerts

# Roadmap to a >10% return on equity



\* Income includes TLTRO benefit in 2021

\*\* Based on 12.5% CET1

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A young child with light hair, wearing a blue t-shirt, is climbing an orange rock wall. The wall is covered with various white handholds and footholds. The child is positioned on the right side of the frame, facing left, and is reaching up to grasp a hold. The scene is brightly lit, casting long shadows of the holds and the child onto the wall.

# ING Investor Update 2022

## Chief Risk Officer

13 June 2022



do your thing

# Value protected by a strong credit risk management framework

## Focus on diversification

- Caps on exposures to mitigate concentration risk
  - Clients
  - Products
  - Sectors
  - Specific books (e.g. Leveraged Finance)
  - Countries

## Selective at the gate

- Granular cascaded risk appetite boundaries / limits
- Focus on senior creditor position (~100%) and secured structures
- Disciplined origination with combined front office and Risk sign off

## Pro-active management

- Early warning based monitoring
- Structured watch list process
- Agile restructuring strategies to maximise recovery value

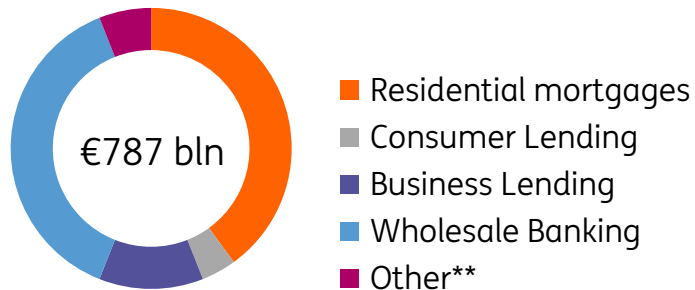
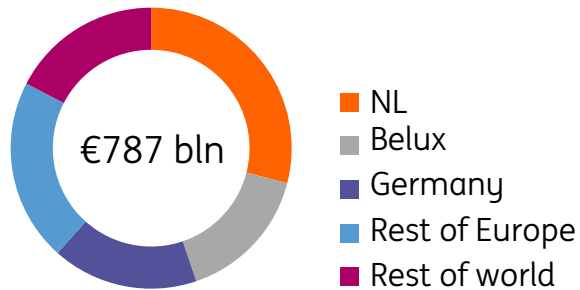
## Strong credit risk culture

- Effective three lines-of-defence model
- Learning-loops and feedback ensure continuous improvements
- Ongoing risk awareness initiatives including pioneering on behavioural risk management

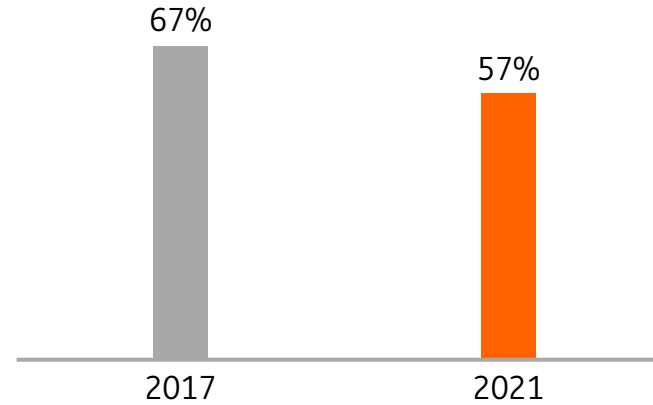
# Portfolio view confirms strong credit risk position

## Diversified by geography and product

Lending credit outstandings\* 2021

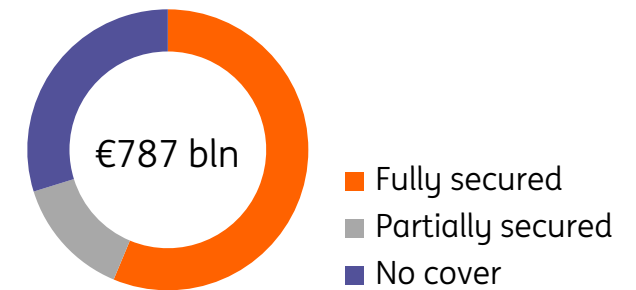


## Lower loan-to-value Retail mortgages



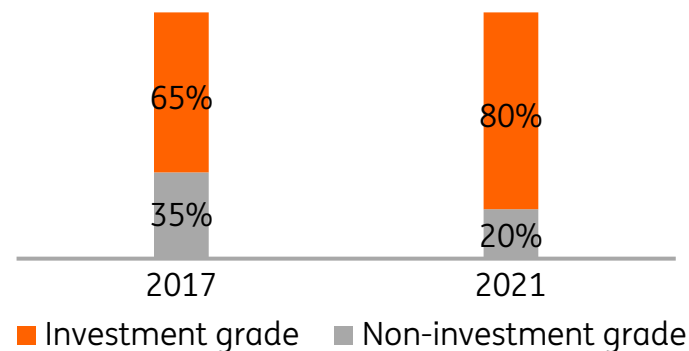
## Well-secured loan book

Lending credit outstandings\* 2021



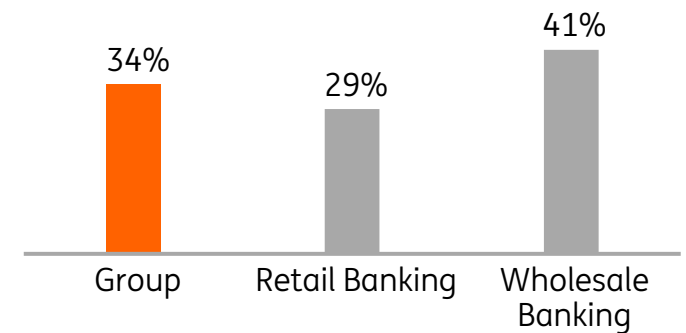
## Focus on lower risk in Wholesale

Split loan book\*\*\*



## Combined with prudent provisioning

Coverage ratio 2021



\* Lending and money market credit outstandings, including guarantees and letters of credit, but excluding undrawn committed exposures (off-balance sheet positions)

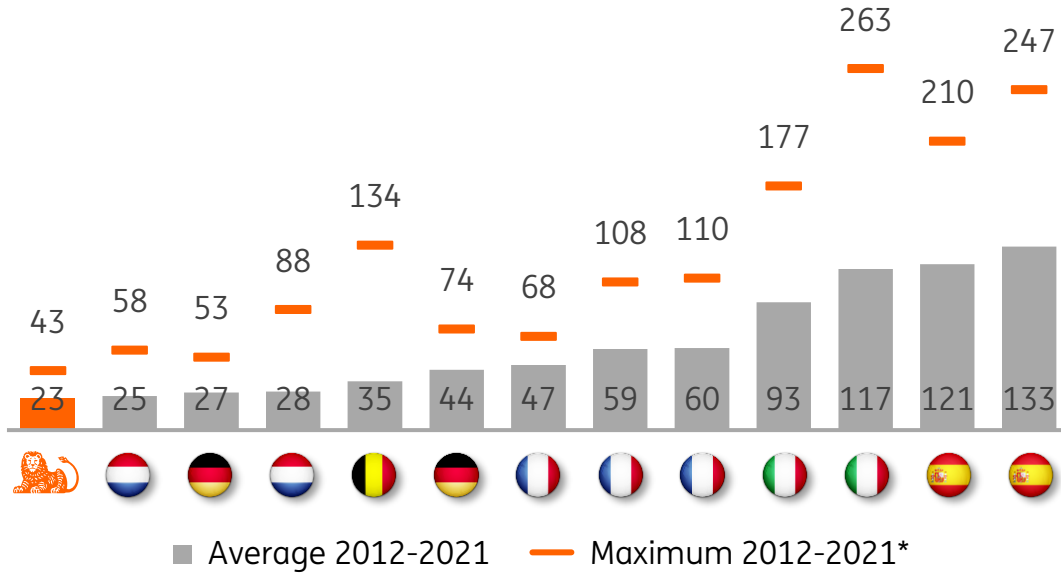
\*\* Other includes Retail-related Treasury lending and Other Retail Lending

\*\*\* Based on Wholesale Banking internal counterparty rating distribution of lending credit outstandings

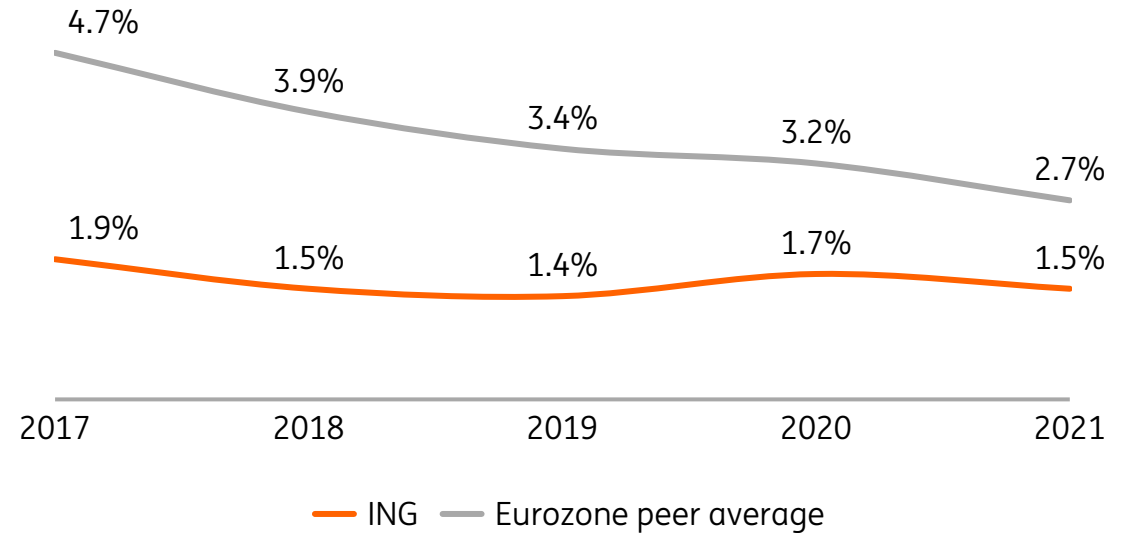
# Strong track record in managing credit risk through-the-cycle

## Lowest risk costs in eurozone peer group

Risk costs in bps over average customer lending



## Stage 3 ratio well below eurozone peer average



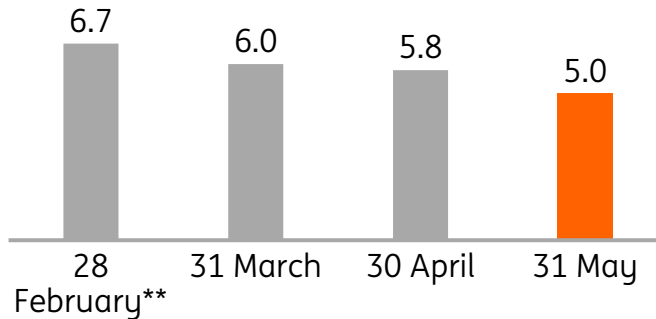
Source: Bloomberg, Annual disclosures

Eurozone peers include ABN AMRO, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Commerzbank, Credit Agricole, Deutsche Bank, Intesa Sanpaolo, KBC, Rabobank, Santander, Société Générale and UniCredit

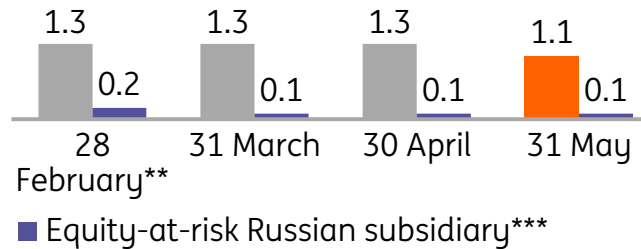
\* Highest annual average

# Managing Russia-related exposure

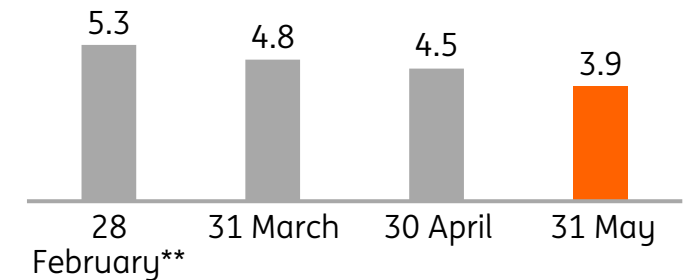
**Total Russia-related exposure\***  
(in € bln)



**Onshore exposure\* and equity**  
(in € bln)



**Offshore exposure\***  
(in € bln)



- Since sanctions in 2014, caps are applicable and exposure reduced to <1% of loan book
- Pro-active approach to manage exposure and de-risk, taking into account value for all stakeholders
  - No new business with Russian companies
  - Engaging with existing clients
  - >25% reduction of exposure since the end of February 2022
- Longer term exposures are largely covered by €1.2 bln ECA, CPRI and European parent guarantees
- (Un)expected losses already largely included in CET1 capital through risk costs and increased RWA in 1Q2022

\* Lending credit outstandings, including pre-settlement, money market and investment limits, excluding off-balance sheet positions

\*\* As published on 4 March 2022

\*\*\* Amount as of 31 May 2022 based on preliminary numbers



# Operational resilience and strengthening our gatekeeper role

## Operational resilience

- Uninterrupted services during the pandemic with high channel availability in 2020 and 2021
- Smooth functioning of working from home for employees
- No major cybersecurity incidents in 2020 and 2021
- Focus on security of identity and access management, with systematic scanning for vulnerabilities
- Data analytics to spot anomalies
- Third party cooperation to detect emerging trends in fraud and cybercrime
- Operational risk losses stable despite increased digital channel usage driven by the pandemic

## Strengthening Know Your Customer (KYC)

- Global organisation in place
- Global policy and risk appetite statements rolled out
- Continuous KYC-focused behavioral risk assessments
- Larger workforce with upscaled skills for KYC-related activities in front office, compliance and KYC organisation, including in hubs
- Ongoing roll-out of global standards, systems and operations to support the customer KYC lifecycle
- Collaboration with peers on activities related to anti-money laundering (AML)

# Focus on effective and efficient risk management

## Effective and efficient

- Further developing third-party cooperation in areas such as anti-money laundering and cyber security
- Simplifying and further digitalising/automating risk processes
- Focusing on effectiveness of controls, with risk-based approach

## Pro-active approach

- Identifying and adapting to new and emerging risks, such as climate risk
- Embedding new risks into risk management frameworks
- Continuously adapting our organisation and governance
- Having the right skill set

## Enabling opportunities

- Enabling opportunities within our risk appetite to support sustainable business opportunities
- Supporting capital velocity

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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) effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and related response measures, including lockdowns and travel restrictions, on economic conditions in countries in which ING operates, on ING's business and operations and on ING's employees, customers and counterparties (3) changes affecting interest rate levels (4) any default of a major market participant and related market disruption (5) changes in performance of financial markets, including in Europe and developing markets (6) fiscal uncertainty in Europe and the United States (7) discontinuation of or changes in 'benchmark' indices (8) inflation and deflation in our principal markets (9) changes in conditions in the credit and capital markets generally, including changes in borrower and counterparty creditworthiness (10) failures of banks falling under the scope of state compensation schemes (11) 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 (12) geopolitical risks, political instabilities and policies and actions of governmental and regulatory authorities, including in connection with the invasion of Russia into Ukraine and related international response measures (13) legal and regulatory risks in certain countries with less developed legal and regulatory frameworks (14) prudential supervision and regulations, including in relation to stress tests and regulatory restrictions on dividends and distributions, (also among members of the group) (15) regulatory consequences of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, including authorizations and equivalence decisions (16) ING's ability to meet minimum capital and other prudential regulatory requirements (17) changes in regulation of US commodities and derivatives businesses of ING and its customers (18) application of bank recovery and resolution regimes, including write-down and conversion powers in relation to our securities (19) 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 (20) changes in tax laws and regulations and risks of non-compliance or investigation in connection with tax laws, including FATCA (21) 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 (22) risks and challenges related to cybercrime including the effects of cyberattacks and changes in legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity and data privacy (23) changes in general competitive factors, including ability to increase or maintain market share (24) inability to protect our intellectual property and infringement claims by third parties (25) inability of counterparties to meet financial obligations or ability to enforce rights against such counterparties (26) changes in credit ratings (27) business, operational, regulatory, reputation, transition and other risks and challenges in connection with climate change and ESG-related matters (28) inability to attract and retain key personnel (29) future liabilities under defined benefit retirement plans (30) failure to manage business risks, including in connection with use of models, use of derivatives, or maintaining appropriate policies and guidelines (31) 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 (32) 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](http://www.ING.com).

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# ING Investor Update 2022

## Chief Financial Officer

13 June 2022

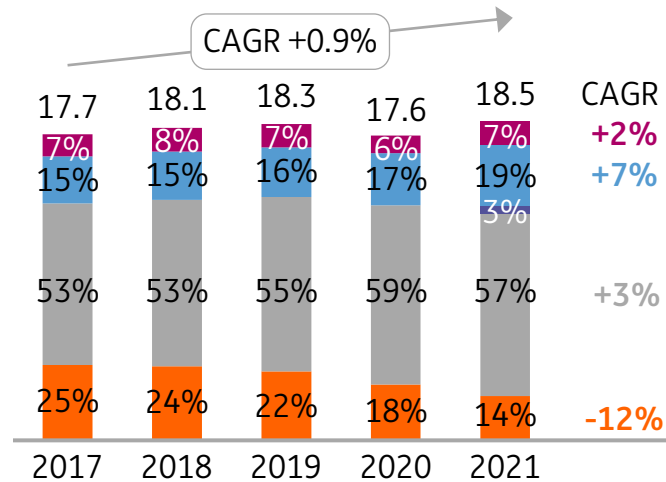


do your thing

# Track record of delivering value

## Resilient income in a negative rate environment

Total income (in € bln)

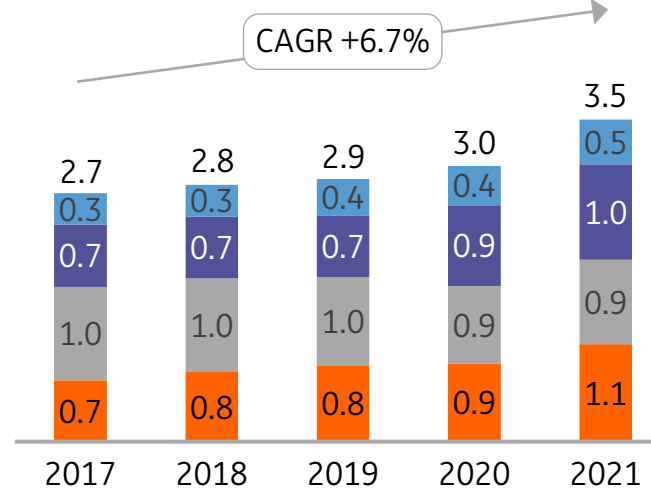


■ Liability NII    ■ Non-liability NII    ■ TLTRO  
■ Fees    ■ Other & investment income

- Liability income came down by €-1.4 bln since 2019
- Fee and loan growth fully offset pressure on liability income

## Diversified fee income growth

Net fee and commission income (in € bln)

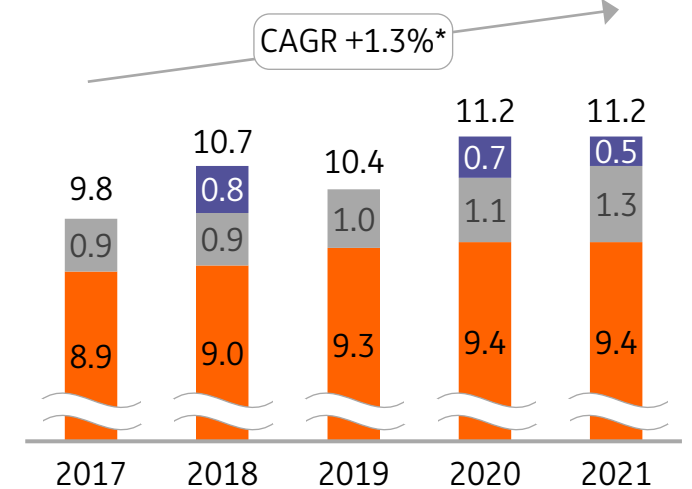


■ Daily banking    ■ Lending  
■ Investment products    ■ Other

- Reflecting higher daily banking package prices, fee introductions, new account openings in investment products and higher deal activity

## Cost discipline

Total expenses (in € bln)



■ Expenses excl. regulatory and incidental items  
■ Regulatory expenses    ■ Incidental items

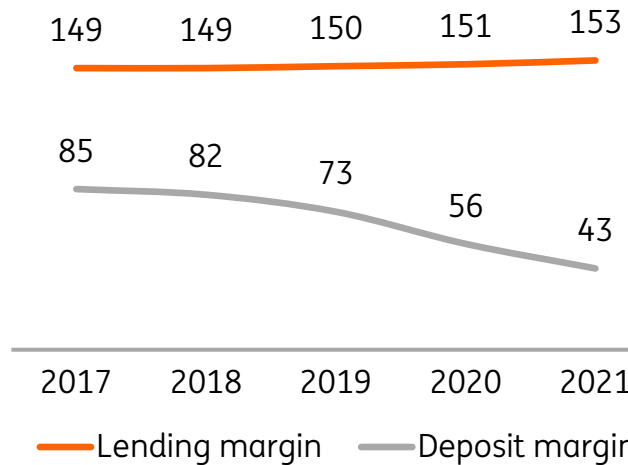
- Expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items were well-controlled despite investments in compliance and risk capabilities
- Regulatory costs have gone up meaningfully

\* CAGR based on expenses excluding regulatory expenses and incidental items

# Adapting to the world around us

## Impact from negative rate environment on margins

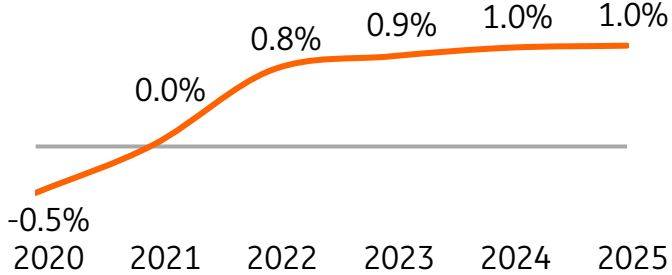
Lending and deposit margins (in bps)



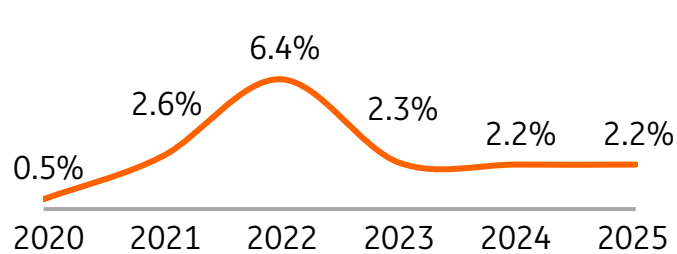
- Deposit margin significantly reduced
- Lending margin reflects strong pricing discipline coupled with transitional benefits from Dutch mortgage prepayments and floored contracts

## Changing macro outlook\*

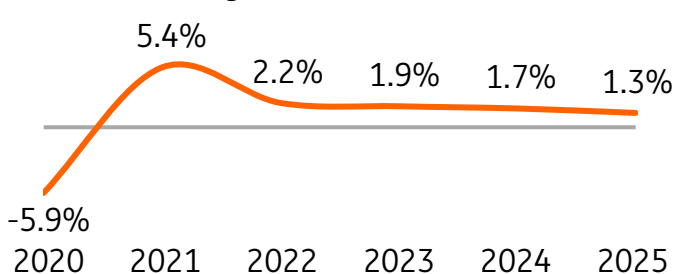
5 year EUR swap rate



Eurozone inflation rate



Eurozone GDP growth



## Impacting our P&L

Less certain outlook on lending demand

Normalising lending margins

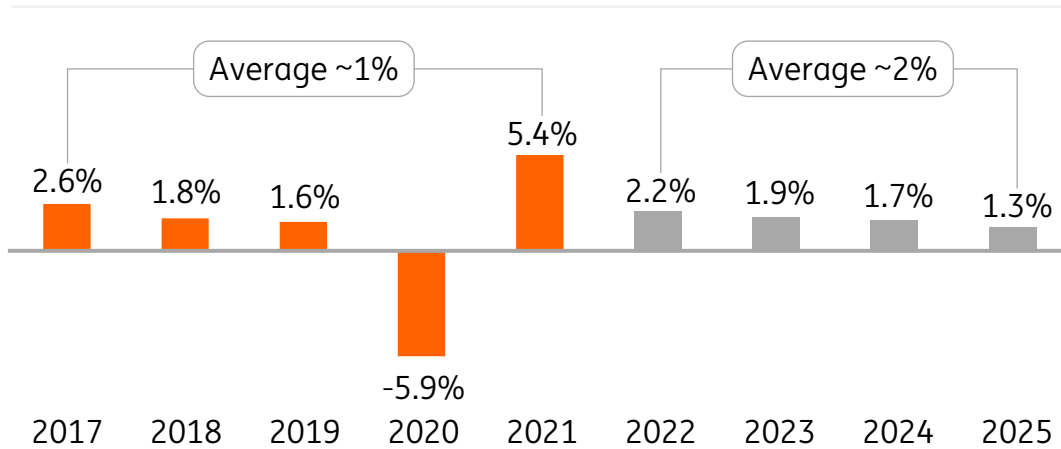
Liability income growth

Cost inflation

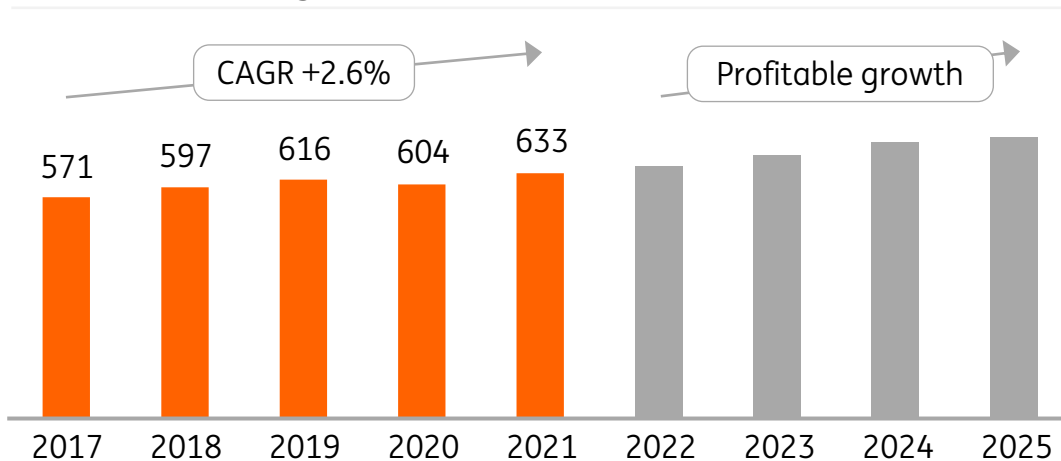
\* 2022-2025 based on ING forecasts April 2022

# Lending growth to absorb lending margin normalisation

## Eurozone GDP growth



## Customer lending (in € bln)



## Profitable lending growth

- Focus on value through pricing discipline and risk framework
- Growth outlook for Retail Banking remains strong. Less certain outlook on lending demand in Wholesale Banking

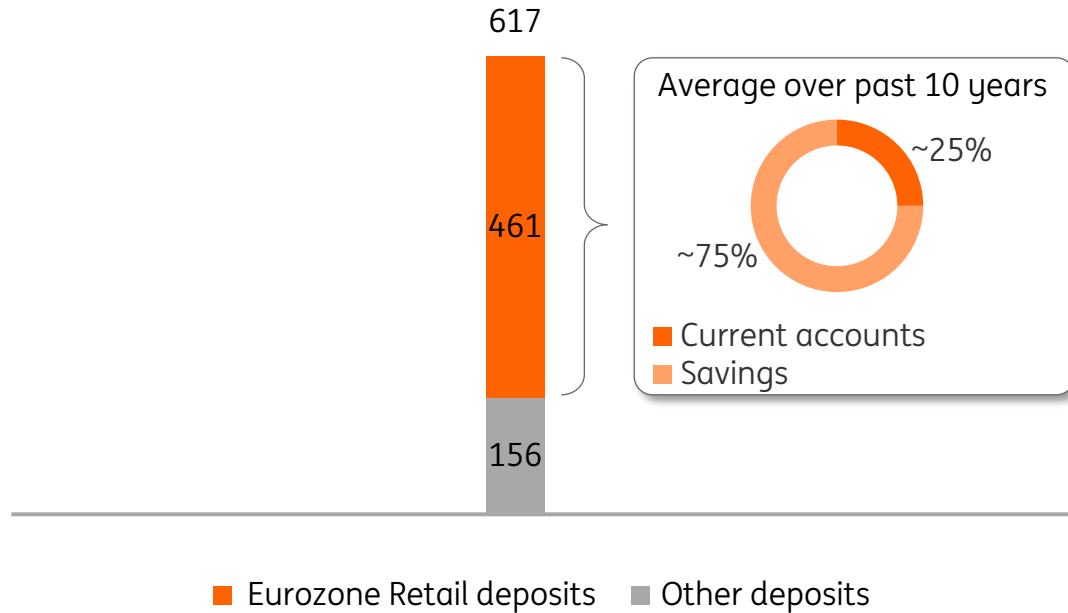
## Lending margin normalisation

- Dutch mortgage portfolio margin to normalise in a rising interest rate environment due to fewer prepayments
- Loss of benefit on floored contracts
- Profitable lending growth to absorb lending margin normalisation

# Managing the interest rate risk in our deposit book

## Majority of deposits is related to retail eurozone

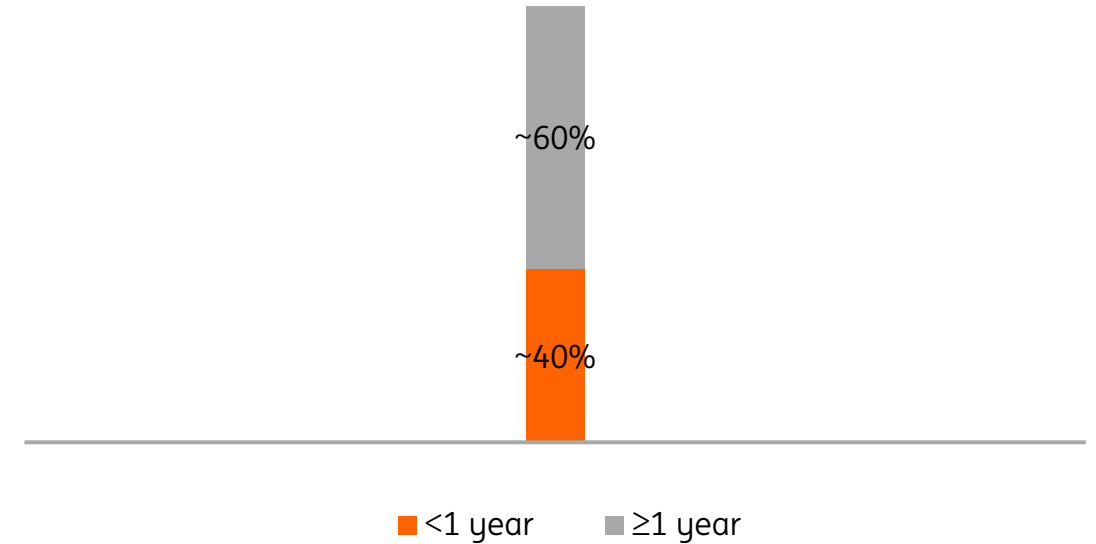
Total Customer deposits 31 December 2021 (in € bln)



- The profitability of Retail deposits is highly correlated to market interest rates
- After a period of profitability erosion the recent pick-up in rates will provide relief

## Replicated in the short term

Replication composition by tenor



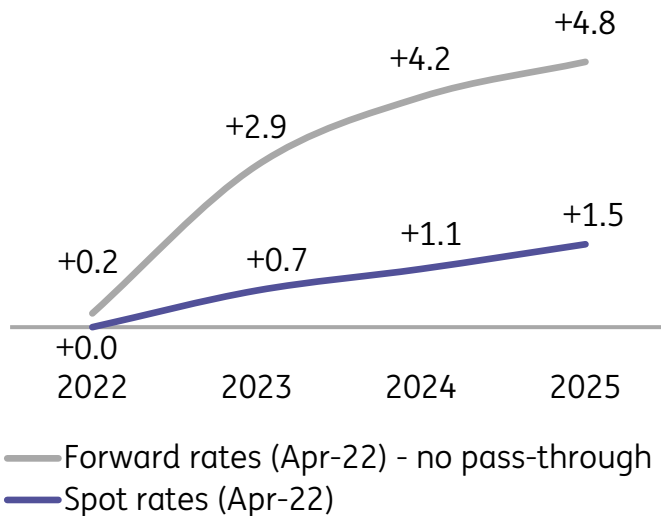
- A considerable part of our replication is short-term, with material impact once short-term interest rates turn positive
- Full impact of rising interest rates to be realised over time



# NII sensitivity of the retail eurozone replicating book

## Sensitivity Retail eurozone replicating book (without pass-through)\*

Delta in NII versus 2021 replicating result in € bln



## Implied year average €STR rate in bps (April 2022)

2022	2023	2024	2025
-34	107	140	139

## Pass-through and negative charging

### Pass-through

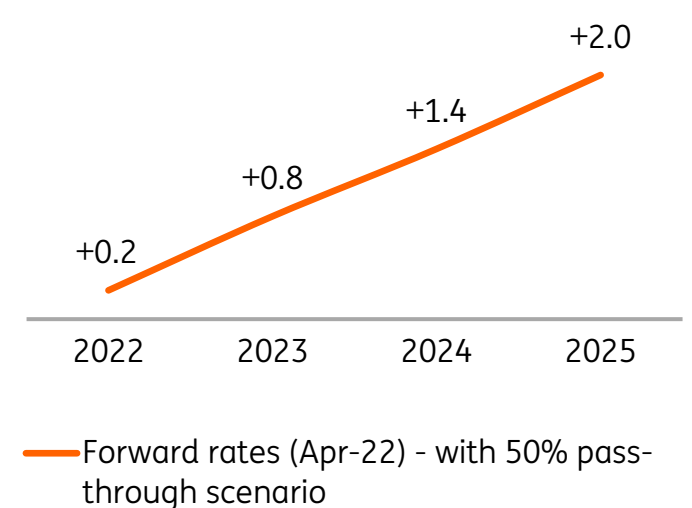
- 10 bps pass-through equals ~€350 mln on Retail eurozone savings
- Pass-through is expected to vary per country

### Negative charging

- Current run rate of ~€300 mln annual NII benefit is set to reduce over 2022 and to stop once ECB rates move to zero

## Sensitivity Retail eurozone replicating book (including illustrative 50% pass-through scenario)\*

Delta in NII versus 2021 replicating result in € bln

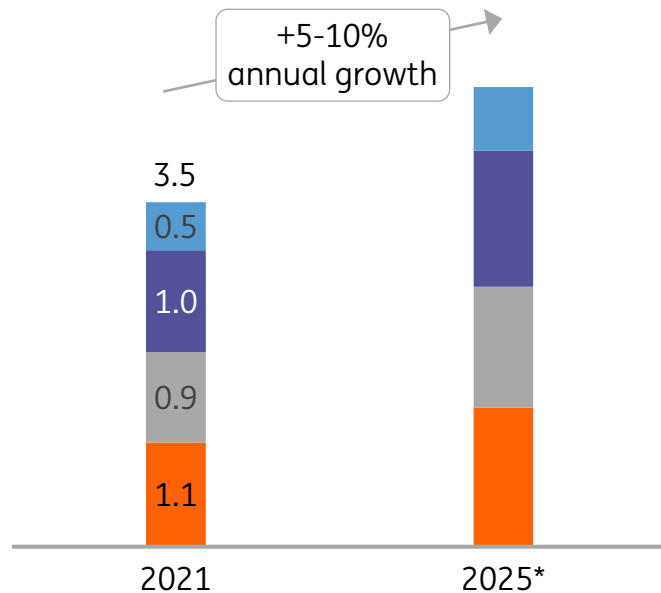


- Sensitivity scenario assumes the discontinuation of negative charging and an illustrative 50% pass-through scenario of positive rates

\* Based on constant investment principles

# Drivers of future fee growth

## Net fee and commission income (in € bln)



- Other
- Investment products
- Lending
- Daily banking

\* Illustrative representation

## Daily banking

- Optimise pricing of payment packages
- Introduce behavioral fees
- Introduce new value propositions (e.g. premium accounts)
- Further normalisation of international transactions

## Lending

- Increased primary syndications

## Investment products

- Account openings on existing products
- Inflow from savings into investment products
- Drive best practices across countries

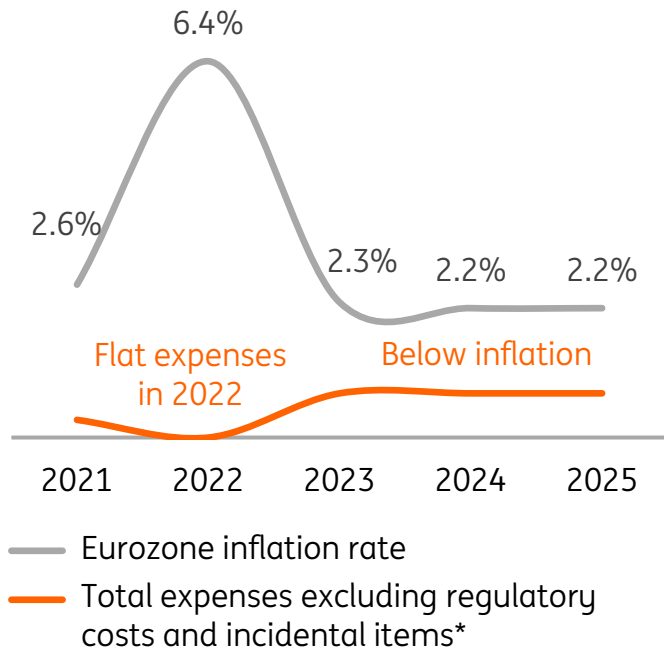
## Other

- Focus on higher value specialist solutions and advisory propositions
- Insurance partnerships

# We will manage our costs below inflation

## Expenses excluding regulatory costs and volatile items

Annual growth (in %)



## Retail Banking

- Optimise assisted channels
- Digitalise key customer journeys
- Full-year benefits from country exits to materialise by 2023

## Wholesale Banking

- Ensure an efficient and seamless digital delivery

## Tech and Operations

- Consolidated and standardised infrastructure on cloud
- Increase % of straight-through-processing
- Decommission legacy IT systems
- Consolidation of activities in hubs

## Regulatory costs

- Regulatory costs expected approximately €0.4 bln lower in 2025 compared with 2021, after completion of Single Resolution Fund and several local Deposit Guarantee Schemes

\* Illustrative representation

# Cost/income ratio of 50-52% by 2025

## Lending NII

- Profitable lending growth to absorb lending margin normalisation

## Liability NII

- Positive interest rates
- (Primary) customer growth

## Net fee and commission income

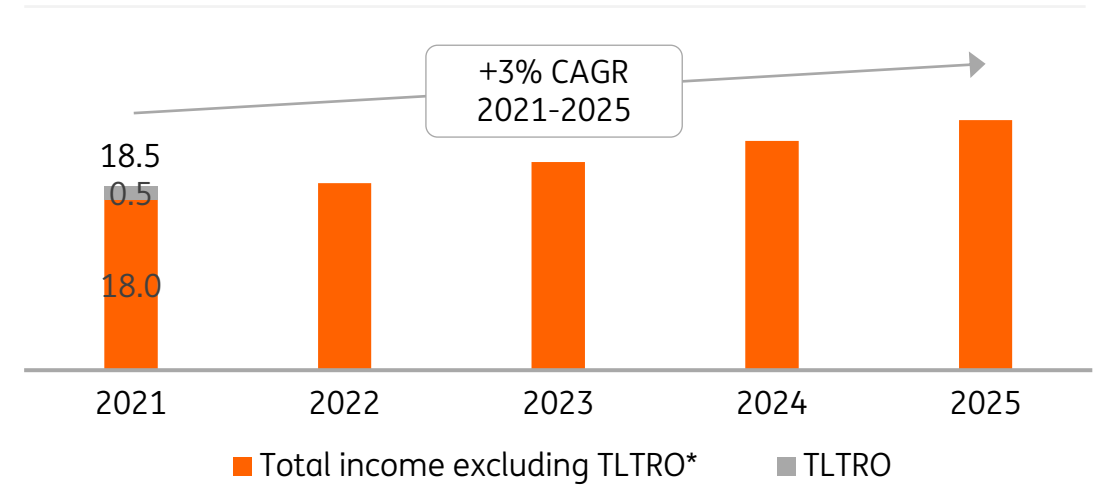
- Diversified fee income growth of 5-10% per year

## Total expenses

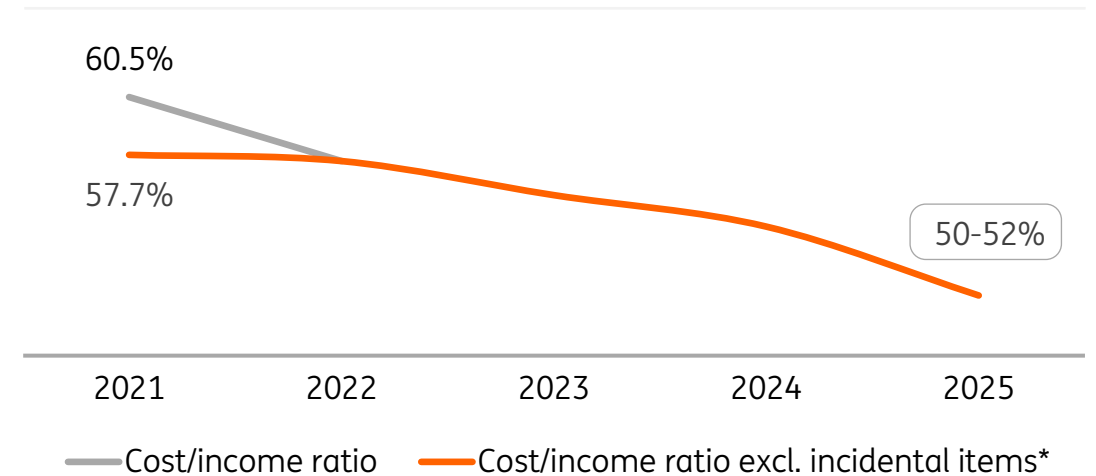
- Flat expenses in 2022 (excluding regulatory costs and incidental items) and below inflation from 2023 onwards
- Regulatory costs approximately €0.4 bln lower in 2025

\* Illustrative representation, excluding €522 mln of incidental items in expenses in 2021

## Total income (in € bln)



## Cost/income ratio



# CET1 ratio at ~12.5% by 2025

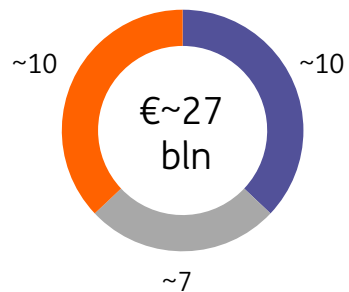
## Our distribution policy

- Annual pay-out ratio of 50% of resilient net profit
- Structural excess capital will be returned to shareholders

## Additional distribution of structural excess capital

- CET1 ratio target of ~12.5% by 2025
- Total annual distribution will take into account in capital planning: prevailing (geopolitical) uncertainties, loan demand, risk migration and regulatory impacts
- At a share price below book value the preference for returning excess capital is via share buyback

## Capital build up 2022-2025, based on analyst consensus\*

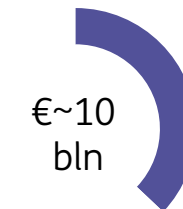


- 50% of resilient net profit
- Current structural excess capital
- Retained earnings

## Distribution according to policy\*\*



## Potential uses of retained earnings



- Lending growth
- Negative risk migration
- Regulatory requirements
- Inorganic growth
- Additional shareholder distribution

\* Company compiled sell-side equity analyst consensus post-1Q2022

\*\* Subject to supervisory approval for excess capital distribution and shareholders' approvals for annual resilient net profit distribution

# Our financial targets

**Total income**  
CAGR 2021-2025

**+3%**

**+1%** average 2017-2021

**Fee income**  
Annual growth

**5-10%**

**+7%** average 2017-2021

**Cost/income-ratio**  
By 2025

**50-52%**

**59%** average 2017-2021

**CET1 ratio**  
By 2025

**~12.5%**

**14.9%** 1Q2022

**Return on equity\***  
By 2025

**12%**

**9%** average 2017-2021

\* ING Group return on equity is calculated using IFRS-EU shareholders' equity after excluding amounts reserved for future distribution

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