
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of February 2025

Commission File Number: 001-14642

ING Groep N.V.
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Bijlmerdreef 106
1102 CT Amsterdam
The Netherlands
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.
Form 20-F ☒ Form 40-F ☐

On February 6, 2025, the Registrant issued a press release, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and is incorporated herein by reference.

[\(c\) Exhibit 99.1. Press release dated February 6, 2025](#)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ING Groep N.V.
(Registrant)

Date: February 6, 2025

/s/ Raymond Vermeulen
Raymond Vermeulen
Head of Media Relations & Issue Management

Press release



ING Corporate Communications
Amsterdam, 6 February 2025

ING posts full-year 2024 net profit of €6,392 million and outstanding commercial growth

Full-year profit before tax of €9,300 million, supported by growing customer base and increase in lending and deposits

- Mobile primary customer base rises by 1.1 million in 2024 to 14.4 million
- Net core lending growth of €28 billion, or 4%, and net core deposits growth of €47 billion (7%)
- Total income of €22.6 billion; double-digit growth in fee income, surpassing €4 billion for the first time
- Full-year return on equity of 13.0%; proposed final cash dividend of €0.71 per share

4Q2024 profit before tax of €1,771 million with a CET1 ratio of 13.6%

- Increase of 434,000 mobile primary customers in the fourth quarter, with growth in all markets
- Total income resilient year-on-year, supported by continuously strong fee income
- Risk costs remain below our through-the-cycle average, reflecting strong asset quality
- CET1 ratio decreases to 13.6% following the shareholder distribution announced in October

CEO statement

"In 2024, we have made very good progress in the implementation of our strategy. We have accelerated growth, diversified our income, provided superior value to customers and continued to play a leading role in supporting our clients' sustainable transition," said ING CEO Steven van Rijswijk. "We're pleased with our strong results and are on track to make the targets as communicated on our Capital Markets Day in June. We have continued to invest in the growth of our business, resulting in a larger customer base and higher revenues, while continuously executing our plans to drive operational efficiencies.

"We have increased the number of our mobile primary customers by 1.1 million, resulting in a total of 14.4 million mobile primary customers, with Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Poland especially contributing to the growth. Core lending has also grown across all markets, by €28 billion, with particularly strong growth of €19 billion in our mortgage portfolio, especially in Germany and the Netherlands. Our deposit base has risen by €47 billion, again with contributions from all Retail countries and our Wholesale business. In Wholesale Banking, we have seen strong results from Financial Markets and we have continued investing in our front office and building our product foundations.

"Total income has increased to a record €22.6 billion and we have posted a net result of €6.4 billion, maintaining a high level after a very strong 2023. Fee income has increased 11% year-on-year, following an increase in both assets under management and in customer trading activity in Retail. Fee income growth in Wholesale Banking was mainly driven by a higher number of capital markets issuance deals for our clients.

"Sustainability is a priority for our clients and for ING. We have increased our sustainable volume mobilised to €130 billion, up from €115 billion in 2023, showing strong progress against our 2027 target of €150 billion per annum. During the year, we have engaged with more than 1,600 of our Wholesale Banking clients on their transition plans. In Retail Banking, including in Germany, the Netherlands and Australia, we have supported our customers with sustainable mortgages, renovation loans and digital tools, allowing them to identify possible energy upgrades to their homes and connecting them with accredited home renovators.

"For the coming year, we remain vigilant as we foresee ongoing geopolitical volatility and a fragmented economic outlook. We are confident that we have the right strategy to deliver value to all of our stakeholders by growing our customer base, continuing to diversify our income and supporting clients in their sustainable transitions. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our shareholders for their continued support, our clients for their continued trust and our employees for their hard work and collaboration."

Investor enquiries

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Press enquiries

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Analyst call

6 February 2025 at 9:00 am CET
+31 20 708 5074 (NL)
+44 330 551 0202 (UK)
(Registration required via invitation)
Live audio webcast at www.ing.com

Media call

6 February 2025 at 11:00 am CET
+31 20 708 5073 (NL)
+44 330 551 0200 (UK)
(Quote ING Media Call 4Q2024 when prompted by the operator)
Live audio webcast at www.ing.com

Business Highlights

Net core lending growth €27.7 bln +4% vs customer lending 4Q2023	Profit before tax €9,300 mln -11% vs 2023	CET1 ratio 13.6% -1.1% vs 4Q2023
Net core deposits growth €47.4 bln +7% vs customer deposits 4Q2023	Fee income €4,008 mln +11% vs 2023	Return on equity full-year 13.0% -1.8% vs 2023

Superior value for customers



NPS score Retail Banking:

Ranked #1
in 5 of 10
retail markets

Mobile primary customers¹¹:

+1.1 million
in 2024

NPS score Wholesale Banking:

74 in 2024

vs 72 in 2023

Throughout 2024, we continued to provide superior customer value. We added 1.1 million mobile primary customers during the year to a total of 14.4 million mobile primary customers. Mobile primary customers now make up 89% of our 16.2 million primary customers, out of nearly 40 million retail customers in total. We saw growth in all retail markets, with Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Poland being the main contributors, in addition to a remarkable percentage growth in Italy.

We have launched several customer acquisition campaigns offering a range of incentives. Such campaigns in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Poland, Türkiye, and Romania supported our strong commercial growth during the year.

Throughout the year we continued to introduce measures to prevent fraud. In the Netherlands, we have recently introduced interactive fraud notifications, allowing customers to respond to fraud alerts directly in the app if a transaction has been denied or their debit card has been blocked.

In the Netherlands and Spain, we have successfully introduced a GenAI chatbot for retail customers. It answers common daily banking questions, enabling quicker response rates and improving the customer experience.

In Private Banking, we have expanded our private markets offering to include more investment strategies in the Netherlands and Belgium. In Business Banking, we have introduced several features throughout the year to improve efficiency in onboarding across several markets, including Belgium and Türkiye. Such measures enable clients to be onboarded in a matter of minutes.

In Wholesale Banking, our NPS score further increased to 74, up from 72 in 2023, with clients recognising our sector expertise, global reach, and local experts.

Sustainability



Volume mobilised²¹:

€130 bln in 2024

vs €115 bln in 2023

Sustainability deals supported by ING:

835 in 2024

vs 792 in 2023

In Retail Banking, we continued to capture the retrofitting opportunity in our residential mortgage portfolio to make our customers' homes more sustainable. In Germany and Australia, we launched a renovation loan that enables customers to finance renovation measures that can make their homes more energy-efficient. In the Netherlands, we launched a digital tool that supports customers in their retrofitting journey by helping identify which energy upgrades are possible to their homes, estimating the potential energy bill savings and getting quotes from trusted and accredited installers, all in one place.

In Wholesale Banking, we have made significant progress towards our 2027 sustainable volume mobilised target, with €130 billion of sustainable volume mobilised in 2024. In 2024, we assessed Client Transition Plans for the first time, enabling data-driven dialogues with 1,600 of our clients during the year.

ING acted as Sole Sustainability Coordinator for Sonnedix, a global renewable energy producer, in the execution and closing of a €2.5 billion transaction. This supports Sonnedix's existing operating portfolio of solar assets in Spain, Italy, and France, and the growth of the company's pipeline in Europe, including energy storage and hybrid projects.

ING was awarded 'Best Bank of the Netherlands' by The Banker. The jury recognised ING's development of innovative tools such as ESG.X, which collects our Wholesale Banking clients' publicly disclosed data on their climate transition plans.

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

¹¹ Includes private individuals only
²¹ See our Annual Report for definition

Consolidated Results

Consolidated results								
	4Q2024	4Q2023	Change	3Q2024	Change	FY2024	FY2023	Change
Profit or loss (in € million)								
Net interest income	3,680	3,875	-5.0%	3,689	-0.2%	15,023	15,976	-6.0%
Net fee and commission income	1,001	879	13.9%	1,009	-0.8%	4,008	3,595	11.5%
Investment income	-63	-24	-221.2%	52	-221.2%	13	95	-86.3%
Other income	789	679	16.2%	1,160	-32.0%	3,572	2,910	22.7%
Total income	5,407	5,408	0.0%	5,909	-8.5%	22,615	22,575	0.2%
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	2,989	2,758	8.4%	2,816	6.1%	11,239	10,522	6.8%
Regulatory costs ²⁾	347	317	9.5%	88	294.3%	882	1,042	-15.4%
Operating expenses	3,337	3,075	8.5%	2,904	14.9%	12,121	11,564	4.8%
Gross result	2,070	2,333	-11.3%	3,004	-31.1%	10,494	11,011	-4.7%
Addition to loan loss provisions	299	86	247.7%	336	-11.0%	1,194	520	129.6%
Result before tax	1,771	2,247	-21.2%	2,668	-33.6%	9,300	10,492	-11.4%
Taxation	542	620	-12.6%	724	-25.1%	2,650	2,970	-10.8%
Non-controlling interests	74	68	8.8%	65	13.8%	258	235	9.8%
Net result³⁾	1,154	1,558	-25.9%	1,880	-38.6%	6,392	7,287	-12.3%
Profitability and efficiency								
Interest margin	1.40%	1.54%		1.41%		1.45%	1.56%	
Cost/income ratio	61.7%	56.9%		49.2%		53.6%	51.2%	
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	18	5		20		18	8	
Net result per share (in euros)	0.37	0.45	-17.8%	0.59	-37.3%	1.98	2.05	-3.4%
Return on equity based on IFRS-EU equity ³⁾	9.4%	12.6%		15.3%		13.0%	14.8%	
ING Group common equity Tier 1 ratio	13.6%	14.7%		14.3%		13.6%	14.7%	
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	333.7	319.2	4.5%	328.5	1.6%	333.7	319.2	4.5%
Customer balances (in € billion)								
Customer lending	686.1	648.0	5.9%	674.5	1.7%	686.1	648.0	5.9%
Customer deposits	691.7	650.3	6.4%	698.4	-1.0%	691.7	650.3	6.4%
Net core lending growth (in € billion) ⁴⁾	7.2	7.2		8.5		27.7	8.6	
Net core deposits growth (in € billion) ⁴⁾	16.4	-0.9		2.9		47.4	10.6	

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

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

⁴⁾ Annualised net result divided by average IFRS-EU shareholders' equity excluding reserved profits not included in CET1 capital.

⁵⁾ Net core lending growth represents the development in loans and advances to customers excluding provisions for loan losses, adjusted for currency impacts, Treasury and run-off portfolios. Net core deposits growth represents customer deposits adjusted for currency impacts, Treasury and run-off portfolios.

Total income

Total income in 4Q2024 was €5,407 million and was stable year-on-year. Continued strong growth in customer balances and significantly higher fee income fully offset the impact of normalising liability margins and lower Treasury-related income. On a full-year basis, total income slightly exceeded that of 2023, thereby reaching a new all-time high.

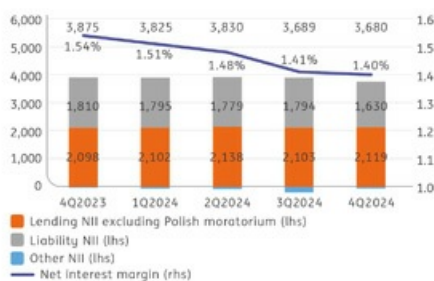
In the fourth quarter of 2024, Retail Banking again recorded strong commercial growth. Net core lending growth was €7.0 billion. This mainly reflects a further increase of our residential mortgages portfolio across almost all countries. Net core lending growth in Wholesale Banking was €0.2 billion.

On a full-year basis, net core lending growth was high at €27.7 billion, or 4% of customer lending, of which €25.9 billion was in Retail Banking. This was particularly driven by a continued expansion of our mortgage portfolio, coupled with an increase of our business lending and consumer lending portfolios. In Wholesale Banking, net core lending growth for the year was limited to €1.8 billion due to our ongoing capital-optimisation initiatives.

We were again successful in attracting deposits, both in Retail and in Wholesale Banking. Our net core deposits growth was a substantial €16.4 billion in 4Q2024. The quarterly growth in Retail Banking amounted to €12.4 billion, with a net inflow in most markets and particularly in the Netherlands, Poland and

Spain. Net core deposits growth in Wholesale Banking was €4.0 billion, driven by successful initiatives in Payments & Cash Management and in Money Markets. For the full-year 2024, net core deposits growth totalled €47.4 billion, the highest annual growth ever, with strong contributions from both Retail and Wholesale Banking.

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



Total net interest income (NII) decreased year-on-year, as the favourable impact of volume growth was more than offset by a normalising liability margin and the impact of accounting

Consolidated Results

asymmetry. NII from liability products decreased to €1,630 million (from €1,810 million in 4Q2023) as the average liability margins for Retail Banking in Germany and Belgium and for Payments & Cash Management in Wholesale Banking have come down from their peak levels in 2023. Accounting asymmetry had an impact on NII of €-317 million in 4Q2024 compared with €-277 million in 4Q2023, as higher interest rates led to an increase in funding costs for Financial Markets, while the higher revenues from related positions are reflected in other income. Lending NII was slightly up at €2,119 million, reflecting higher average balances at stable margins. Other NII (when excluding the accounting asymmetry) amounted to €248 million and was broadly stable year-on-year. A €-51 million impact from the pay-out of Incentives in Germany, following a successful campaign to attract new customers, was compensated by higher NII in Treasury.

Sequentially, NII was stable. Strong volume growth, as well as a lower accounting asymmetry impact and higher NII in Treasury, offset the impact of normalising liability margins and the aforementioned pay-out of Incentives.

The net interest margin came out at 1.40% in 4Q2024, which is one basis point lower than it was in 3Q2024. The average lending margin was stable at 1.28%, while the average liability margin declined to 1.00% from 1.12% in 3Q2024.

Total net fee and commission income in the fourth quarter increased 14% year-on-year in line with our ambition to diversify our income, and again exceeded €1 billion in one quarter. In Retail Banking, fee income from investment products was up significantly, reflecting an increase in both assets under management and customer trading activity. Daily banking fees rose on the back of strong customer growth and updated pricing for payment packages. In addition, Retail Banking grew its fee income from lending and insurance products. The increase in fee income for Wholesale Banking was mainly attributable to higher fees in Lending.

Sequentially, net fee and commission income decreased slightly. In Retail Banking, fee income held up well, taking into account that 4Q2024 included the pay-out of incentives in Belgium after a successful campaign that attracted new customers for investment products. Wholesale Banking fee income slightly declined as higher fees from Lending could not fully compensate for a lower deal flow in Corporate Finance and Global Capital Markets. On a full-year basis, net fee and commission income rose 11% to over €4 billion.

Investment income amounted to €-63 million compared with €-24 million in 4Q2023 and €52 million in 3Q2024, which had included a €101 million annual dividend from our stake in the Bank of Beijing.

Other income rose by €110 million, or 16% year-on-year. This was mainly driven by Financial Markets due to a larger impact from accounting asymmetry, whereas 4Q2023 had negatively been impacted by a €60 million reserve increase.

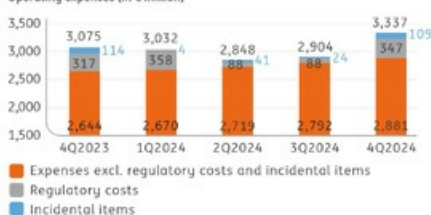
Sequentially, other income dropped because of lower results from Treasury and seasonally weaker trading results in Financial Markets in the fourth quarter, while 3Q2024 had included €77 million as our share in the one-off profit of an associate in Belgium.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses were €3,337 million, including €347 million of regulatory costs and €109 million of incidental cost items.

Expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items amounted to €2,881 million and rose 9.0% year-on-year, mainly attributable to the impact of inflation on staff expenses and the implementation of the 'Danske Bank' ruling on VAT in the Netherlands. In Retail Banking, this was coupled with higher client acquisition expenses. Wholesale Banking expenses also reflect front office growth in Capital Markets & Advisory and Transaction Services, as well as investments to enhance the digital customer experience and the scalability of our systems. Sequentially, the growth in expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items was 3.2%, attributable to higher staff and client acquisition expenses.

Operating expenses (in € million)



Regulatory costs in 4Q2024 were €347 million, including €246 million of annual Dutch bank tax, which is always fully recorded in the fourth quarter. Year-on-year, regulatory costs rose by €30 million, as the impact of a higher tariff for the Dutch bank tax in 2024 was partly offset by a lower contribution to deposit guarantee funds.

Incidental expense items in 4Q2024 amounted to €109 million. This includes €65 million of restructuring costs, €22 million for a one-off CLA-related payment to our staff in the Netherlands and €21 million of hyperinflation accounting impacts on expenses in Türkiye (due to accounting requirements of IAS 29). The total €109 million of incidental cost items in 4Q2024 compares with €114 million of incidental items in 4Q2023 and €24 million in 3Q2024.

Addition to loan loss provisions

Net additions to loan loss provisions amounted to €299 million. This is equivalent to 18 basis points of average customer lending, and below our through-the-cycle average of 20 basis points.

Total net additions to Stage 3 provisions in 4Q2024 were €311 million, down from the previous quarter, and mainly related to individual Stage 3 provisioning. This was largely connected to a number of new and existing Stage 3 files in Wholesale Banking, partly offset by releases of existing provisions due to repayments and recoveries.

Total Stage 1 and 2 risk costs were €-11 million, including a partial release of management overlays.

Consolidated Results

Addition to loan loss provisions (in € million)



Risk costs for Retail Banking were €158 million, or 13 basis points of average customer lending. Net additions were mainly related to business and consumer lending, while risk costs for mortgages continued to be very low. Wholesale Banking recorded €141 million of risk costs, or 29 basis points of average customer lending.

Net result

The net result in 4Q2024 was €1,154 million compared with €1,558 million in 4Q2023 and €1,880 million in the previous quarter. This brings the net result for full-year 2024 to €6,392 million, the second-best annual result after the €7,287 million recorded for 2023.

The full-year effective tax rate was 28.5% versus 28.3% in 2023. For 4Q2024 the effective tax rate was 30.6%, reflecting higher non-deductible expenses and several one-off tax charges. This compares to an effective tax rate of 27.6% in 4Q2023 and 27.1% in 3Q2024.

Return on equity ING Group (in %)



Our strong performance for the year was reflected in a 13.0% return on equity for 2024. ING's return on equity is calculated using average IFRS-EU shareholders' equity after excluding 'reserved profit not included in CET1 capital', which amounted to €2,152 million at the end of 2024. This reflects 50% of the resilient net profit in 2024, which has been reserved for distribution in line with our policy, minus the interim dividend over 2024 that was paid in August.

Resilient net profit is defined as net profit adjusted for significant items that are not linked to the normal course of business. In line with this definition, and consistent with previous quarters, the impact of hyperinflation accounting has been excluded. Therefore, resilient net profit was €32 million higher than net profit in 4Q2024 and €156 million higher on a full-year basis.

Dividend

In line with our dividend policy, the Board proposes to pay a final dividend over 2024 of €2.2 billion, subject to the approval by the Annual General Meeting on 22 April 2025. The proposed final dividend over 2024 amounts to €0.71 per ordinary share and will be paid in cash shortly after approval by the Annual General Meeting.

An interim dividend of €0.35 per ordinary share for the year 2024 was paid in August 2024. This will bring the total cash dividend over 2024 to €3.3 billion. This is in addition to €0.5 billion of additional cash distribution and €4.5 billion of share buybacks as announced in 2024.

2025 Outlook¹⁾

Based on current assumptions and scenarios, total income in 2025 is expected to end up at roughly the same level as in 2024, supported by volume growth and a targeted 5-10% increase in fee income. Total expenses are foreseen to increase to around €12.5 - €12.7 billion (excluding incidental items). The CET1 ratio is expected to converge towards our ~12.5% target by the end of 2025 and the return on equity is expected to exceed 12%.

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

We expect a negligible impact from the implementation of Basel IV and other model updates in 1Q2025.

¹⁾ 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.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated balance sheet							
In € million	31 Dec. 24	30 Sep. 24	31 Dec. 23		31 Dec. 24	30 Sep. 24	31 Dec. 23
Assets				Liabilities			
Cash and balances with central banks	70,353	100,118	90,214	Deposits from banks	16,723	16,684	23,257
Loans and advances to banks	21,770	22,947	16,709	Customer deposits	691,661	698,377	650,267
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	137,580	150,149	123,015	– current accounts / overnight deposits	227,827	221,000	221,773
– trading assets	72,897	78,114	60,229	– savings accounts	354,560	346,211	334,287
– non-trading derivatives	2,463	1,558	2,028	– time deposits	107,695	127,951	92,154
– designated as at fair value through profit or loss	5,740	4,961	5,775	– other customer deposits	1,579	3,215	2,053
– mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	56,481	65,516	54,983	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	86,900	100,552	94,638
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	46,389	45,577	41,116	– trading liabilities	35,255	38,775	37,220
– equity securities fair value through OCI	2,562	2,359	1,885	– non-trading derivatives	2,101	1,797	2,019
– debt securities fair value through OCI	42,219	42,061	38,281	– designated as at fair value through profit or loss	49,543	59,981	55,400
– loans and advances fair value through OCI	1,608	1,156	951	Other liabilities	13,707	13,190	15,167
Securities at amortised cost	50,273	47,950	48,313	Debt securities in issue	142,367	150,942	124,670
Loans and advances to customers	680,233	668,498	642,402	Subordinated loans	17,878	17,488	15,401
– customer lending	686,066	674,531	648,023	Total liabilities	969,236	997,235	923,400
– provision for loan losses	-5,833	-6,033	-5,621				
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,679	1,658	1,509	Equity			
Property and equipment	2,434	2,413	2,399	Shareholders' equity	50,314	51,294	51,240
Intangible assets	1,334	1,296	1,198	Non-controlling interests	995	941	944
Other assets	8,499	8,864	8,708	Total equity	51,309	52,235	52,184
Total assets	1,020,545	1,049,470	975,583	Total liabilities and equity	1,020,545	1,049,470	975,583

Balance sheet

In 4Q2024, ING's balance sheet decreased by €29 billion to €1,021 billion, including €6 billion of positive currency impacts resulting from a weakening of the euro. The decrease in assets was mainly visible in cash and balances with central banks and in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These decreases were partly offset by a €12 billion increase in customer lending, largely driven by volume growth in residential mortgages and currency impacts. In liabilities, the main decreases were recorded in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, mirroring the development on the asset side of the balance sheet, and in debt securities in issue. Customer deposits for Retail and Wholesale Banking rose strongly, by €16 billion, but on total level declined by €7 billion due to a decrease in Treasury deposits.

Compared with year-end 2023, ING's balance sheet grew by €45 billion, including €6 billion of positive currency impacts. The balance sheet increase was largely driven by €38 billion growth in customer lending, which was mainly attributable to Retail Banking. Increases in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, in financial assets at fair value through OCI and in loans and advances to banks were largely offset by lower cash and balances with central banks. In liabilities, the main increase was €41 billion in customer deposits, with contributions from all Retail countries and from our Wholesale business. Debt securities in issue also rose, but this was offset by a decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and by lower deposits from banks.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity decreased by €926 million in 2024, primarily reflecting a distribution to shareholders of €8,624 million, consisting of €3,626 million of cash dividends paid in 2024 (€2,497 million of final dividend over 2023 and €1,129 million interim dividend over 2024), €498 million of additional cash distribution paid in January 2025 and €4,500 million of share buybacks (of which €2,500 million was announced in May 2024 and €2,000 million announced in October 2024, and recorded as a change in treasury shares). This was largely offset by the €6,392 million net result recorded for the full-year 2024, €541 million of currency impacts, €461 million of unrealised gains on fair value through OCI and a €365 million increase in the cashflow hedge reserve.

Shareholders' equity per share increased to €16.25 on 31 December 2024 from €15.32 on 31 December 2023.

Change in shareholders' equity		
In € million	4Q2024	FY2024
Shareholders' equity beginning of period	51,294	51,240
Net result for the period	1,154	6,392
(Un)realised gains/losses fair value through OCI	67	461
(Un)realised other revaluations	0	3
Change in cashflow hedge reserve	-94	365
Change in liability credit reserve	-15	-46
Defined benefit remeasurement	-32	-16
Exchange rate differences	433	541
Change in treasury shares (incl. share buybacks)	-2,001	-4,541
Change in employee stock options and share plans	9	45
Dividend	-498	-4,124
Other changes	-4	-5
Total changes	-980	-926
Shareholders' equity end of period	50,314	50,314

Capital, Liquidity and Funding

ING Group: Capital position			
In € million	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	
Shareholders' equity (parent)	50,314	51,294	
Reserved profits not included in CET1 capital	-2,152	-1,559	
Other regulatory adjustments	-2,902	-2,911	
Available common equity Tier 1 capital	45,260	46,824	
Additional Tier 1 securities	7,965	7,805	
Regulatory adjustments additional Tier 1	66	59	
Available Tier 2 capital	53,291	54,689	
Supplementary capital - Tier 2 bonds	9,852	9,822	
Regulatory adjustments Tier 2	50	46	
Available Total capital	63,194	64,557	
Risk-weighted assets	333,708	328,458	
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	13.6%	14.3%	
Tier 1 ratio	16.0%	16.7%	
Total capital ratio	18.9%	19.7%	
Leverage ratio	4.7%	4.7%	

Capital ratios

The CET1 ratio at the end of 2024 was 13.6% compared with 14.3% for 3Q2024. This decrease mainly reflects the €2.5 billion deduction from capital for the additional distributions as announced on 31 October 2024, partly offset by the inclusion of €0.6 billion from the quarterly net profit after dividend reserving.

The development of both the Tier 1 and Total capital ratios mirrors trends in the CET1 ratio. As from 4Q2024, the AT1 and Tier 2 instruments are reported at carrying value, in line with the EBA monitoring report.

The leverage ratio remained stable at 4.7%.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA)

The increase in total RWA in 4Q2024 mainly reflects higher credit RWA.

ING Group: Composition of RWA		
In € billion	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024
Credit RWA	282.1	276.7
Operational RWA	38.5	38.5
Market RWA	13.1	13.2
Total RWA	333.7	328.5

Excluding a €+3.0 billion FX impact, credit RWA increased by €2.4 billion compared with the end of 3Q2024. This was mainly due to business growth (€+3.4 billion) and model changes (€-1.3 billion).

Operational RWA remained flat and market RWA decreased by €0.2 billion.

Distribution

ING has reserved €593 million of the 4Q2024 net profit for distribution. Resilient net profit in 4Q2024, which is defined as net profit adjusted for significant items not linked to the normal course of business, was €1,186 million. This includes a positive adjustment to the reported net result of €32 million, which is related to hyperinflation accounting according to IAS 29 in the consolidation of our subsidiary in Türkiye.

In line with our distribution policy of a 50% pay-out ratio on resilient net profit, the Board proposes to pay a final cash dividend over 2024 of €0.71 per ordinary share. This is subject to the approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 22 April 2025.

On 31 October 2024, ING announced the start of a share buyback programme under which it plans to repurchase ordinary shares of ING Group for a maximum total amount of €2.0 billion. At the end of 2024, approximately 50.5 million shares for a total consideration of around €0.8 billion had already been repurchased. In addition, ING has distributed an amount of €500 million in cash to shareholders, for which €0.161 per share has been paid on 16 January 2025.

CET1 requirement

ING targets a CET1 ratio of around 12.5%, which is comfortably above the prevailing CET1 ratio requirement (including buffer requirements) of 10.76%. This requirement increased compared with 3Q2024 (10.71%) due to a higher countercyclical buffer requirement in Belgium.

ING's fully loaded CET1 requirement was 10.88% at the end of 4Q2024. The increase versus 3Q2024 (10.87%) was mainly caused by the activation of a countercyclical buffer in Spain, which was announced in 4Q2024. This buffer will be phased in over the next 12 months.

Capital, Liquidity and Funding

MREL and TLAC requirements

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

ING's MREL requirement (including buffer requirements) is 29.08% of RWA and 7.32% of leverage exposure. The MREL capacity increased in 4Q2024 due to the issuance of two HoldCo Senior instruments, of €1 billion and £0.5 billion. This was partly offset by a lower CET1 capital as well as the redemption of a €1.25 billion Senior HoldCo instrument. The increase in MREL capacity is reflected in a higher surplus based on leverage exposure. The MREL surplus based on RWA declined, as the increase in MREL capacity was more than offset by a higher RWA.

The prevailing TLAC requirements (including buffer requirements) are 23.33% of RWA and 6.75% of leverage exposure.

ING Group: MREL and TLAC requirements			
In € million	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	
MREL / TLAC capacity	111,247	110,993	
MREL / TLAC (as a % of RWA)	33.3%	33.8%	
MREL / TLAC (as a % of leverage exposure)	9.8%	9.6%	
MREL surplus based on LR requirement	28,554	26,231	
MREL surplus based on RWA requirement	14,198	15,646	
TLAC surplus based on LR requirement	34,993	32,831	
TLAC surplus based on RWA requirement	33,386	34,532	

Liquidity and funding

In 4Q2024, the 12-month moving average Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) decreased to 143%.

LCR 12-month moving average			
In € billion	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	
Level 1	184.1	184.8	
Level 2A	3.2	3.1	
Level 2B	7.0	6.4	
Total HQLA	194.3	194.3	
Outflow	234.6	232.2	
Inflow	98.5	98.6	
LCR	143%	146%	

At the end of 4Q2024, the Net Stable Funding Ratio of ING stood at 133%, comfortably above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

In our funding mix, the share of customer deposits from private individuals increased to 53%, reflecting strong deposits growth in Retail Banking in 4Q2024.

ING Group: Loan-to-deposit ratio and funding mix

	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024
Loan-to-deposit ratio	0.98	0.96
Funding mix		
Customer deposits (private individuals)	53%	50%
Customer deposits (other)	22%	23%
Lending / repurchase agreements	5%	7%
Interbank	2%	2%
CD/CP	5%	6%
Long-term senior debt	11%	11%
Subordinated debt	2%	2%
Total ⁽¹⁾	100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ Liabilities excluding trading securities and IFRS equity.

ING's long-term debt position (excluding AT1) increased by €1.8 billion versus 3Q2024. The change was mainly caused by the following issuances in 4Q2024: a €1.0 billion Green HoldCo Senior, a £0.5 billion HoldCo Senior, and an AUD 1.0 billion covered bond by ING Australia. This was partly offset by redemptions amounting to €0.9 billion.

Long-term debt maturity ladder per currency, 31 December 2024

In € billion	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	>2029
EUR	79	5	9	7	10	10	38
USD	23	0	4	5	3	1	9
Other	13	1	3	2	2	3	3
Total	115	6	16	14	15	14	50

Ratings

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

Credit ratings of ING on 5 February 2025

	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
ING Groep N.V.			
Issuer rating			
Long-term	A-	n/a	A+
Short-term	A-2	n/a	F1
Outlook	Stable	Positive ⁽¹⁾	Stable
Senior unsecured rating	A-	Baa1	A+
ING Bank N.V.			
Issuer rating			
Long-term	A+	A1	AA-
Short-term	A-1	P-1	F1+
Outlook	Stable	Positive	Stable
Senior unsecured rating	A+	A1	AA-

⁽¹⁾ Outlook refers to the senior unsecured rating.

Risk Management

ING Group: Total credit outstandings¹⁾

In € million	Credit outstandings		Stage 2		Stage 2 ratio		Stage 3		Stage 3 ratio	
	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024
Residential mortgages	350,023	345,760	29,392	25,360	8.4%	7.3%	3,313	3,251	0.9%	0.9%
of which Netherlands	121,484	119,446	15,382	14,233	12.7%	11.9%	591	540	0.5%	0.5%
of which Belgium	44,588	44,344	4,324	4,340	9.7%	9.8%	1,187	1,205	2.7%	2.7%
of which Germany	96,150	94,848	3,225	2,704	3.4%	2.9%	561	525	0.6%	0.6%
of which Rest of the world	87,800	87,122	6,461	4,083	7.4%	4.7%	975	981	1.1%	1.1%
Consumer lending	26,702	26,308	3,081	2,438	11.5%	9.3%	1,273	1,209	4.8%	4.6%
Business lending	109,655	109,237	13,092	12,933	11.9%	11.8%	3,251	3,314	3.0%	3.0%
of which business lending Netherlands	39,170	38,488	5,059	4,643	12.9%	12.1%	616	685	1.6%	1.8%
of which business lending Belgium	50,620	50,506	4,597	4,787	9.1%	9.5%	1,598	1,617	3.2%	3.2%
Other retail banking	48,080	63,945	736	489	1.5%	0.8%	230	204	0.5%	0.3%
of which retail-related treasury	43,053	58,738	111	14	0.3%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%
Retail Banking	534,460	545,250	46,301	41,221	8.7%	7.6%	8,067	7,979	1.5%	1.5%
Lending	161,151	159,273	19,004	12,275	11.8%	7.2%	4,426	4,317	2.7%	2.5%
Daily Banking & Trade Finance	59,171	55,500	4,372	3,632	7.4%	6.5%	591	785	1.0%	1.4%
Financial Markets	9,897	22,808	962	919	9.7%	4.0%			0.0%	0.0%
Treasury & Other	30,848	32,180	291	282	0.9%	0.9%	118	123	0.4%	0.4%
Wholesale Banking	261,067	269,762	24,630	17,109	9.4%	6.3%	5,135	5,224	2.0%	1.9%
Total loan book	795,527	815,012	70,931	58,329	8.9%	7.2%	13,202	13,203	1.7%	1.6%

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

Credit risk management

Total credit outstandings decreased in 4Q2024 following a decline in cash and balances with central banks (reflected in Treasury and Financial Markets), as well as in Wholesale Banking Lending. This was partially offset by increases primarily in residential mortgages and in Wholesale Banking Daily Banking & Trade Finance.

Stage 2 credit outstandings rose, mainly in Wholesale Banking Lending and in residential mortgages. In Wholesale Banking Lending, the higher Stage 2 ratio primarily reflects the reclassification of low-default portfolios for which provisioning overlays have been taken, and some movements in the watchlist portfolio. The increase in Stage 2 outstandings for residential mortgages was, next to regular movements in the portfolio, due to the implementation of an enhanced early-warning system in various Retail Other countries.

The stock of provisions decreased slightly due to lower Stage 3 provisions. The Stage 3 coverage ratio declined to 34.0% from 35.3% in the previous quarter. The total loan portfolio consists predominantly of asset-based and secured loans, including residential mortgages, project- and asset-based finance, and real estate finance, with generally low loan-to-value ratios.

ING Group: Stock of provisions²⁾

In € million	31 Dec. 2024	30 Sep. 2024	Change
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	409	427	-17
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	1,130	1,127	2
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit impaired ³⁾	4,509	4,674	-165
Total	6,049	6,228	-180

²⁾ At the end of December 2024, the stock of provisions included provisions for loans and advances to customers (€5,853 million), loans and advances to central banks (€14 million), loans and advances to banks (€29 million), financial assets at FVOCI (€19 million), securities at amortised cost (€15 million) and ECL provisions for off-balance-sheet exposures (€146 million) recognised as liabilities.

³⁾ Stage 3 includes purchased originated credit impaired (POCI).

Market risk

The average Value-at-Risk (VaR) for the trading portfolio increased to €16 million from €15 million in 3Q2024.

ING Group: Consolidated VaR trading books

In € million	Average	Quarter-end
Foreign exchange	2	2
Equities	5	6
Interest rate	11	11
Credit spread	4	3
Diversification	-7	-6
Total VaR	16	16

Non-financial risk

As previously disclosed, after our September 2018 settlement with Dutch authorities concerning Anti-Money Laundering matters, and in the context of significantly increased attention to the prevention of financial economic crime, ING has experienced heightened scrutiny by authorities in various countries. The interactions with such regulatory and judicial authorities have included, and can be expected to continue to include, onsite visits, information requests, investigations and other enquiries. Such interactions, as well as ING's internal assessments in connection with its global enhancement programme, have in some cases resulted in satisfactory outcomes. Some have also resulted in, and may continue to result in, findings or other conclusions which may require appropriate remedial actions by ING, or may have other consequences. We intend to continue to work in close cooperation with authorities as we work to improve our management of non-financial risks.

Segment Reporting: Retail Banking

Retail Banking: Consolidated profit or loss account								
In € million	4Q2024	4Q2023	Change	3Q2024	Change	FY2024	FY2023	Change
Profit or loss								
Net interest income	2,789	2,795	-0.2%	2,853	-2.2%	11,449	11,459	-0.1%
Net fee and commission income	681	586	16.2%	688	-1.0%	2,694	2,337	15.3%
Investment income	-40	-19		-48		-73	1	
Other income	231	332	-30.4%	482	-52.1%	1,186	1,271	-6.7%
Total income	3,661	3,693	-0.9%	3,975	-7.9%	15,256	15,069	1.2%
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	1,901	1,836	3.5%	1,834	3.7%	7,361	6,938	6.1%
Regulatory costs	206	207	-0.5%	71	190.1%	668	771	-13.4%
Operating expenses	2,107	2,043	3.1%	1,904	10.7%	8,030	7,709	4.2%
Gross result	1,554	1,650	-5.8%	2,071	-25.0%	7,226	7,360	-1.8%
Addition to loan loss provisions	158	86	83.7%	145	9.0%	566	607	-6.8%
Result before tax	1,396	1,565	-10.8%	1,926	-27.5%	6,660	6,753	-1.4%
Key financial metrics								
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	7.0	3.8		6.4		25.9	9.7	
Net core deposits growth (in € billion)	12.4	2.5		1.0		31.6	18.5	
Cost/income ratio	57.5%	55.3%		47.9%		52.6%	51.2%	
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	13	8		12		12	13	
Return on equity based on 12.5% CET1 ¹⁾	19.8%	23.2%		28.1%		24.3%	24.8%	
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	165.2	154.4	7.0%	161.6	2.2%	165.2	154.4	7.0%

¹⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 12.5% of RWA.

Retail Banking

Retail Banking had another excellent year, with a result before tax of €6,660 million and a return on equity of 24.3%, almost equal to the record level achieved in 2023.

Retail Banking maintained strong commercial momentum in 2024. The mobile primary customer base increased by 1.1 million, and this was coupled with a record growth in customer lending and an exceptionally high growth in customer deposits.

Net core lending growth (which excludes currency impacts, Treasury and run-off portfolios) was €25.9 billion. This was particularly driven by a further increase of our mortgage portfolio across all markets. We also further grew our consumer lending and business lending portfolios.

We were very successful in attracting deposits in 2024. Net core deposits growth (which is the increase in customer deposits excluding FX impacts and movements in Treasury deposits) was €31.6 billion. All of our countries contributed, with the largest increases coming from Germany and Belgium following successful campaigns.

Total net interest income was resilient in 2024. The strong increase in lending and deposit volumes, in combination with improved liability margins outside the eurozone, had a favourable impact on our NII. This compensated for the impact of normalising liability margins in the eurozone.

Net commission and fee income rose 15% to €2,694 million. This strong increase was mainly attributable to higher fee income from daily banking services and investment products. We benefited from more customers choosing ING for their banking products, from an updated pricing for payment packages, as well as from growth in assets under management and in the number of brokerage trades. In addition, we also recorded double-digit growth in fee income from lending and insurance products.

Other income decreased 6.7% to €1,186 million, reflecting a drop in Treasury-related other income. This was partly offset by €77 million for our share in the one-off profit of an associate in Belgium, recorded in 3Q2024.

Operating expenses amounted to €8,030 million and were up 4.2%. Regulatory costs were €103 million lower year-on-year, mainly because no contribution to the eurozone's Single Resolution Fund was required in 2024 and because the Dutch deposit guarantee fund reached its target level in 2024. Expenses in 2024 included €86 million of incidental items (largely related to restructuring provisions) compared with €131 million of incidental items in 2023. Expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items rose 6.9%, mainly attributable to higher staff and client acquisition expenses, as well as to higher VAT costs after the implementation of the 'Danske ruling'.

Net additions to loan loss provisions for Retail Banking declined to €566 million in 2024 and were 12 basis points of average customer lending. Risk costs were positively impacted by continued strong asset quality, a partial release of management overlays and a strong improvement in the housing markets.

Segment Reporting: Retail Banking

Retail Banking Market Leaders: Consolidated profit or loss account

In € million	Retail Banking Netherlands					Retail Banking Belgium				
	4Q2024	4Q2023	3Q2024	FY2024	FY2023	4Q2024	4Q2023	3Q2024	FY2024	FY2023
Profit or loss										
Net interest income	775	700	718	3,027	3,096	428	511	478	1,959	2,063
Net fee and commission income	266	242	270	1,049	959	144	129	153	603	502
Investment income	-16	1	-16	-25	6	0	1	-19	-13	5
Other income	200	247	291	860	939	37	17	128	202	112
Total income	1,224	1,190	1,263	4,910	5,001	610	658	740	2,751	2,683
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	523	494	506	2,011	1,923	397	425	402	1,605	1,642
Regulatory costs	73	72	0	114	212	32	30	-1	206	211
Operating expenses	595	566	506	2,124	2,135	429	456	401	1,811	1,852
Gross result	629	624	756	2,786	2,866	180	202	338	941	830
Addition to loan loss provisions	26	-35	9	-8	5	25	28	43	134	169
Result before tax	603	660	747	2,793	2,861	155	174	296	807	661
Key financial metrics										
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	3.1	0.7	3.1	9.6	2.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.7	1.4
Net core deposits growth (in € billion)	4.0	0.4	-0.4	5.0	-1.6	1.6	0.1	2.4	6.4	-1.3
Cost/income ratio	48.6%	47.5%	40.1%	43.3%	42.7%	70.5%	69.3%	54.2%	65.8%	69.1%
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	6	-9	2	0	0	10	12	18	14	18
Return on equity based on 12.5% CET1 ¹⁾	27.1%	30.7%	34.4%	32.1%	33.4%	10.0%	13.2%	21.9%	13.7%	11.2%
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	52.6	50.7	51.6	52.6	50.7	36.2	34.6	35.0	36.2	34.6

¹⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 12.5% of RWA.

Retail Netherlands

Net interest income from both lending and liabilities increased year-on-year, supported by continued growth in the mortgage portfolio and higher savings volumes. Sequentially, a lower margin on liabilities could largely be offset by further growth in customer balances. Treasury-related interest income was up on both comparable quarters, partly due to a reduced impact from accounting asymmetry (with an offset in other income).

Fee income rose strongly year-on-year, driven by growth in the number of customers, higher fees for payment packages and an increase in assets under management. Sequentially, fee income declined slightly, as the third quarter had included seasonally higher fees during the summer holidays.

Net core lending growth was €3.1 billion in 4Q2024, as a continued increase in mortgages was coupled with an expansion of the business lending portfolio. Net core deposits growth was €4.0 billion, including an inflow in savings and deposits from both private individuals and business clients.

Expenses excluding regulatory costs increased both year-on-year and sequentially. This was mainly the result of higher staff expenses (due to CLA impact) and higher client acquisition expenses, partly offset by savings on external staff costs. The fourth quarter of 2024 had €11 million of incidental item costs for restructuring and a €12 million release from a provision.

Regulatory costs in the fourth quarter included the annual booking of the Dutch bank tax. Year-on-year, the impact of a higher tariff for the bank tax was offset by a lower contribution to the deposit guarantee fund.

Risk costs amounted to €26 million in 4Q2024 and were primarily related to business lending.

Retail Belgium (including Luxembourg)

Net interest income declined both year-on-year and sequentially, primarily due to an increase in average deposit costs.

Fee income increased significantly year-on-year. The fourth quarter of 2024 included the pay-out of incentives after a successful campaign that attracted new customers for investment products. This fully explains the decline in fee income sequentially.

Other income fell compared with 3Q2024, which included €77 million for our share in the one-off profit of an associate.

Net core lending growth was €0.3 billion and was mostly driven by mortgages. Net core deposits growth was €1.6 billion, thanks to higher current account balances in Business Banking and an inflow of savings from private individuals.

Expenses included €4 million of costs related to restructuring compared with €30 million of such costs in 4Q2023 and €21 million in 3Q2024. Expenses excluding regulatory and restructuring costs declined slightly year-on-year, as the impact of automatic salary indexation was offset by FTE reductions; but expenses rose sequentially, mainly due to higher client acquisition expenses. Regulatory costs in 4Q2024 reflect the allocation of the annual Dutch bank tax.

Risk costs amounted to €25 million in 4Q2024 and were primarily related to consumer lending and business lending.

Segment Reporting: Retail Banking

Retail Banking Challengers & Growth Markets: Consolidated profit or loss account										
In € million	Retail Banking Germany					Retail Banking Other				
	4Q2024	4Q2023	3Q2024	FY2024	FY2023	4Q2024	4Q2023	3Q2024	FY2024	FY2023
Profit or loss										
Net interest income	621	709	690	2,647	2,862	965	875	967	3,817	3,437
Net fee and commission income	118	84	102	433	357	152	131	164	609	519
Investment income	-8	-17	-15	-22	-13	-16	-4	1	-12	2
Other income	-83	-7	-17	-151	-54	77	75	81	275	275
Total income	648	769	760	2,906	3,152	1,179	1,077	1,212	4,688	4,233
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	326	309	301	1,215	1,147	655	608	624	2,532	2,227
Regulatory costs	19	26	29	88	96	82	79	43	261	252
Operating expenses	345	335	330	1,303	1,243	737	687	667	2,792	2,479
Gross result	303	434	430	1,604	1,909	442	390	545	1,896	1,754
Addition to loan loss provisions	28	25	56	149	119	78	68	37	291	313
Result before tax	275	409	375	1,455	1,790	363	322	508	1,605	1,441
Key financial metrics										
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	1.3	0.3	1.3	4.4	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.0	8.2	4.3
Net core deposits growth (in € billion)	0.2	-2.5	-2.5	7.5	8.5	6.6	4.6	1.6	12.7	12.9
Cost/income ratio	53.2%	43.5%	43.4%	44.8%	39.4%	62.5%	63.8%	55.0%	59.6%	58.6%
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	10	10	21	14	12	27	25	13	26	29
Return on equity based on 12.5% CET1 ⁽¹⁾	22.1%	30.2%	28.8%	30.1%	33.3%	17.9%	18.3%	25.5%	20.6%	20.1%
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	26.6	24.0	25.7	26.6	24.0	49.8	45.1	49.2	49.8	45.1

⁽¹⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 12.5% of RWA.

Retail Germany

Net interest income decreased on both comparable periods due to a lower liability margin and the €-51 million impact of the pay-out of incentives, following a successful campaign to attract new customers. In 2024, the total number of customers increased by more than 500,000.

Fee income increased year-on-year, fuelled by growth in the number of customers, a higher number of trades in investment products, and higher fees from mortgage brokerage and daily banking. Sequentially, fee income also rose, mainly driven by higher fees from investment products as the number of trades increased. Other income decreased both year-on-year and sequentially, reflecting lower Treasury-related income.

Net core lending growth in 4Q2024 was €1.3 billion and largely driven by mortgages. The net core deposits growth was €0.2 billion, with a small net inflow from both private individuals and Business Banking clients.

Expenses excluding regulatory costs in 4Q2024 reflect higher client acquisition expenses, mainly for the successful campaigns to attract new customers and for further investments in business growth. Staff expenses were also higher, particularly year-on-year due to annual salary increases. Operating expenses in 4Q2023 had included €20 million of incidental item costs. Regulatory costs decreased compared with 4Q2023, owing to lower contributions to the deposit guarantee scheme.

Risk costs were €28 million and primarily related to consumer lending and business lending.

Retail Other

Net interest income increased strongly year-on-year, supported by continued growth in lending and deposit volumes, coupled with higher margins. Sequentially, net interest income remained stable as volume growth and higher Treasury-related interest income compensated for some normalisation of liability margins.

Fee income rose year-on-year, mainly driven by higher fees from investment products, which were fuelled by net inflows and market impact. This was combined with higher fee income from insurance and daily banking, reflecting an increase in the number of customers as well as an updated pricing for daily banking services. Sequentially, fee income decreased, primarily because the third quarter had included seasonally higher fees during the summer holidays.

Investment income decreased on both comparable quarters due to realised losses on the sale of bonds in 4Q2024.

Net core lending growth amounted to €2.3 billion in 4Q2024, mainly reflecting higher mortgage volumes in almost all countries. Net core deposits growth was €6.6 billion and largely driven by net inflows in Poland and Spain, the latter thanks to a successful campaign.

The fourth quarter of 2024 included €17 million of incidental costs related to restructuring compared with €36 million of restructuring costs and impairments in 4Q2023. Expenses excluding regulatory and incidental items increased year-on-year due to inflationary pressure (particularly in Türkiye), higher client acquisition expenses, and investments in further business growth. Sequentially, expenses excluding regulatory costs and incidental items rose 2.2% due to higher client acquisition expenses.

Risk costs were €78 million with net additions mainly in Poland and Australia.

Segment Reporting: Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking: Consolidated profit or loss account								
In € million	4Q2024	4Q2023	Change	3Q2024	Change	FY2024	FY2023	Change
Profit or loss								
Lending	827	805	2.7%	785	5.4%	3,278	3,224	1.7%
Daily Banking & Trade Finance	479	536	-10.6%	492	-2.6%	1,954	2,153	-9.2%
Financial Markets	302	197	53.3%	376	-19.7%	1,417	1,280	10.7%
Treasury & Other	50	57	-12.3%	91	-45.1%	332	401	-17.2%
Total income	1,657	1,595	3.9%	1,744	-5.0%	6,981	7,057	-1.1%
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	898	800	12.3%	841	6.8%	3,346	3,043	10.0%
Regulatory costs	141	110	28.2%	17	729.4%	212	271	-21.8%
Operating expenses	1,038	910	14.1%	858	21.0%	3,558	3,313	7.4%
Gross result	619	685	-9.6%	886	-30.1%	3,423	3,744	-8.6%
Addition to loan loss provisions	141	-1		191	-26.2%	627	-92	
Result before tax	478	686	-30.3%	695	-31.2%	2,796	3,836	-27.1%
Key financial metrics								
Net core lending growth (in € billion)	0.2	3.5		2.1		1.8	-1.2	
Net core deposits growth (in € billion)	4.0	-3.5		1.8		15.8	-7.9	
Cost/income ratio	62.6%	57.1%		49.2%		51.0%	47.0%	
Income over average risk-weighted assets (in bps) ⁽¹⁾	437	425		454		458	462	
Risk costs in bps of average customer lending	29	0		40		33	-5	
Return on equity based on 12.5% CET1 ⁽²⁾	7.3%	11.4%		11.2%		11.0%	15.4%	
Risk-weighted assets (end of period, in € billion)	152.2	150.3	1.3%	151.0	0.8%	152.2	150.3	1.3%

⁽¹⁾ Annualised total income divided by average RWA.

⁽²⁾ Annualised after-tax return divided by average equity based on 12.5% of RWA.

In 2024, Wholesale Banking achieved a gross result of €3,423 million. This is attributable to resilient income, supported by increased lending and deposit volumes and strong results in Financial Markets, which compensated for margin compression in Payments & Cash Management (PCM). Expenses rose, reflecting the impact of collective labour agreements, inflation and front office growth in Capital Markets & Advisory and Transaction Services, as well as investments to enhance the digital customer experience and the scalability of our systems. We remained disciplined in capital management, with a modest increase of €1.9 billion in risk-weighted assets, fully due to the strengthening of the US dollar, and income over average risk-weighted assets was resilient at 458 basis points. The result before tax declined to €2,796 million, mainly due to higher risk costs versus a net release in 2023. The return on equity came out at 11.0% in 2024.

The fourth-quarter result before tax was €478 million. Income grew year-on-year, mainly in Financial Markets, but declined sequentially due to Treasury. Higher investment costs for future business growth also impacted quarterly earnings. Expenses in 4Q2024 included €10 million of incidental items (restructuring costs) compared with €17 million of incidental items in 4Q2023. Risk costs were 29 basis points of average customer lending, mainly from Stage 3 provisions for a number of unrelated files, partly offset by releases from collective provisions in Stage 2.

Net core lending growth was €0.2 billion, with an increase in Working Capital Solutions and Trade & Commodity Finance (part of Daily Banking & Trade Finance), mostly offset by our ongoing efforts to optimise capital usage.

Net customer deposits increased by €4.0 billion, reflecting continued momentum in strategic initiatives in PCM and Money Markets.

Lending income in the fourth quarter grew by €22 million on the previous year, driven by strong fee income and higher other income. Net interest income declined from slightly lower average volumes. Sequentially, Lending income increased, supported by growth in fee income and higher interest income.

Income from Daily Banking & Trade Finance declined year-on-year, reflecting lower PCM income from reduced margins, partly offset by higher income at Bank Mendes Gans (BMG). Furthermore, 4Q2023 had included a gain on the sale of an equity stake. Compared with 3Q2024, income declined due to further margin compression in PCM and softer results for Trade & Commodity Finance. This was partly compensated by successful initiatives to attract more deposit balances, as well as by higher average volumes for BMG.

Financial Markets income increased significantly year-on-year, driven by a strong performance in Forex, Non-Linear and Global Securities Finance products, whereas 4Q2023 had been negatively impacted by a €60 million reserve increase. Quarter-on-quarter, income declined due to lower market and client activity towards year-end, affecting especially Capital Markets issuance, Money Markets and Non-Linear products.

Treasury & Other income declined both year-on-year and sequentially, mainly reflecting negative revaluations and hedge ineffectiveness in Treasury, whereas 4Q2023 had benefited from valuation gains in Corporate Investments.

Segment Reporting: Corporate Line

Corporate Line: Consolidated profit or loss account										
In € million	Total Corporate Line					of which IAS 29 impact ⁽¹⁾				
	4Q2024	4Q2023	3Q2024	FY2024	FY2023	4Q2024	4Q2023	3Q2024	FY2024	FY2023
Profit or loss										
Net interest income	110	117	94	315	489	22	8	0	35	26
Net fee and commission income	1	-2	-2	-3	-1	3	2	0	4	5
Investment income	0	0	101	104	100	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	-23	5	-4	-38	-138	-36	-25	-31	-156	-210
Total income	89	120	189	378	450	-11	-16	-31	-117	-179
Expenses excl. regulatory costs	191	122	141	532	542	20	12	2	34	48
Regulatory costs	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Operating expenses	192	122	142	533	542	21	12	2	35	48
Gross result	-103	-2	48	-155	-92	-32	-28	-34	-152	-228
Addition to loan loss provisions	0	2	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	5
Result before tax	-103	-4	47	-156	-97	-32	-30	-34	-152	-233
of which:										
Income on capital surplus	15	65	12	32	161	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign currency ratio hedging	118	106	128	506	465	0	0	0	0	0
Other Group Treasury	-60	-58	-42	-261	-110	0	0	0	0	0
Group Treasury	74	114	98	277	516	0	0	0	0	0
Asian stakes	28	22	125	202	185	0	0	0	0	0
Other Corporate Line	-205	-140	-176	-635	-798	-32	-30	-34	-152	-233
Result before tax	-103	-4	47	-156	-97	-32	-30	-34	-152	-233
Taxation						0	2	2	4	1
Net result						-32	-32	-36	-156	-234

⁽¹⁾ Hyperinflation accounting (IAS 29) has become applicable for ING's subsidiary in Türkiye since 2Q2022 with retrospective application from 1 January 2022.

Total income decreased by €31 million year-on-year. This was mostly due to a decline in income from capital surplus, partly offset by an increase from foreign currency ratio hedging. Compared with 3Q2024, total income declined by €100 million due to the annual dividend from our stake in the Bank of Beijing that was recorded in 3Q2024 (€101 million).

Operating expenses in 4Q2024 included €25 million of restructuring costs, €22 million for a one-off CLA-related payment to our staff in the Netherlands and a €21 million IAS 29 impact. This compares to a €12 million IAS 29 impact in 4Q2023. Expenses in 3Q2024 included a €21 million litigation provision and €3 million IAS 29 impact.

Share information					
	4Q2024	3Q2024	2Q2024	1Q2024	4Q2023
Shares (in millions, end of period)					
Shares outstanding	3,096.3	3,161.7	3,239.7	3,302.5	3,343.6
Average number of shares outstanding	3,130.0	3,200.6	3,275.4	3,309.5	3,460.9
Treasury shares	51.1	141.7	63.7	195.7	154.6
Share price (in euros)					
End of period	15.13	16.27	15.96	15.25	13.53
High	16.16	17.09	16.57	15.25	13.74
Low	14.44	14.78	14.67	11.92	11.79
Net result per share (in euros)	0.37	0.59	0.54	0.48	0.45
Shareholders' equity per share (end of period in euros)	16.25	16.22	15.48	16.09	15.32
Dividend per share (in euros)	0.71	-	0.35	-	0.756
Price/earnings ratio ⁽¹⁾	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.3	6.6
Price/book ratio	0.93	1.00	1.03	0.95	0.88

⁽¹⁾ Four-quarter rolling average.

Financial calendar	
Publication 2024 ING Group Annual Report	Thursday 6 March 2025
2025 Annual General Meeting	Tuesday 22 April 2025
Ex-date for final dividend 2024 (Euronext Amsterdam) ⁽¹⁾	Thursday 24 April 2025
Record date for final dividend 2024 entitlement (Euronext Amsterdam) ⁽¹⁾	Friday 25 April 2025
Record date for final dividend 2024 entitlement (NYSE) ⁽¹⁾	Friday 25 April 2025
Publication results 1Q2025	Friday 2 May 2025
Payment date for final dividend 2024 (Euronext Amsterdam) ⁽¹⁾	Friday 2 May 2025
Payment date for final dividend 2024 (NYSE) ⁽¹⁾	Friday 9 May 2025
Publication results 2Q2025	Thursday 31 July 2025
Ex-date for interim dividend 2025 (Euronext Amsterdam) ⁽¹⁾	Monday 4 August 2025
Record date for interim dividend 2025 entitlement (Euronext Amsterdam) ⁽¹⁾	Tuesday 5 August 2025
Record date for interim dividend 2025 entitlement (NYSE) ⁽¹⁾	Monday 11 August 2025
Payment date for interim dividend 2025 (Euronext Amsterdam) ⁽¹⁾	Monday 11 August 2025
Payment date for interim dividend 2025 (NYSE) ⁽¹⁾	Monday 25 August 2025

⁽¹⁾ Only if any dividend is paid. All dates are provisional.

ING profile

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

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

ING aims to put sustainability at the heart of what we do. Our policies and actions are assessed by independent research and ratings providers, which give updates on them annually. ING's ESG rating by MSCI was reconfirmed by MSCI as 'AA' in August 2024 for the fifth year. As of December 2023, in Sustainalytics' view, ING's management of ESG material risk is 'Strong'. Our current ESG Risk Rating, is 17.2 (Low Risk). ING Group shares are also included in major sustainability and ESG index products of leading providers. Here are some examples: Euronext, STOXX, Morningstar and FTSE Russell.

Further information

For more on results publications, go to [the quarterly results publications page on www.ing.com](#).

For more on investor information, go to [www.ing.com/investors](#).

For news updates, go to [the newsroom on www.ing.com](#) or via X (@ING_news feed).

For ING photos such as board members, buildings, go to [Flickr](#).

Important legal information

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

ING Group's 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.

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

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