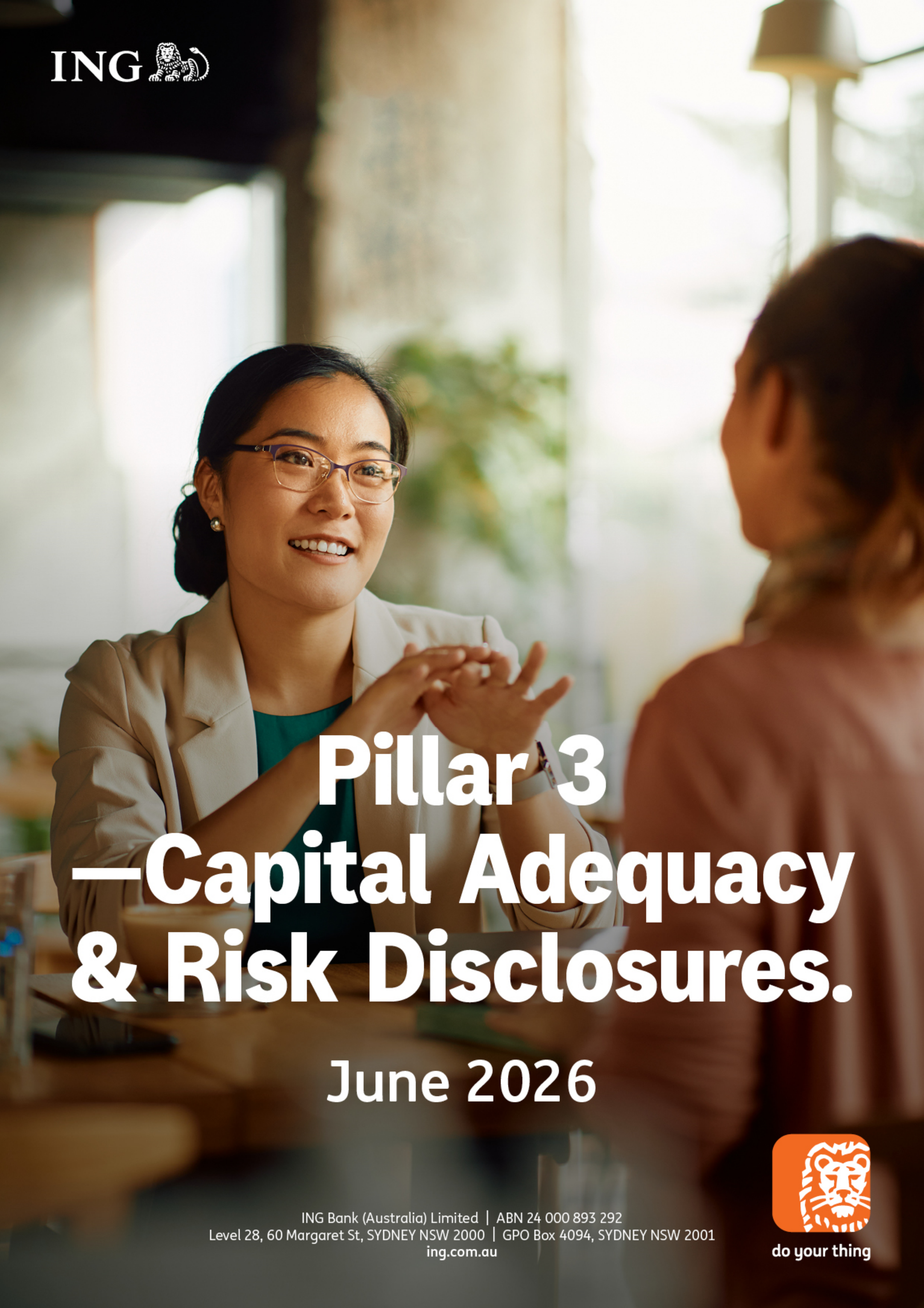

Pillar 3 —Capital Adequacy & Risk Disclosures.

June 2026

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Contents

Introduction

ING Bank (Australia) Limited, trading as ING Australia, is an authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI) regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the Banking Act 1959 (Cth).

ING Australia is a wholly owned subsidiary of ING Bank N.V and part of the ING Group, governed through its Australian Board and management. As part of a global banking group, ING Australia benefits from access to the financial strength, funding capacity, operational capabilities and specialist expertise of the broader group. ING Australia maintains a diversified funding profile comprising a combination of customer deposits, intra-group funding arrangements and external funding sources.

ING Australia's consolidated reporting entity comprises ING Bank (Australia) Limited and its controlled entities (special purpose vehicles IDOL R Trust, IDOL Trust Series 2019-1, IDOL Trust Series 2023-1, IDOL Series 2024-1, IDOL Series 2025-1 and IBAL Covered Bond Trust).

The Pillar 3 report is prepared in accordance with the prudential disclosure requirements set out in APRA's revised Prudential Standard for Public Disclosure (APS 330) and the Standard made by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS Standard) titled "Disclosure requirements', which came into effect from 1 January 2025.

The Pillar 3 report contains key prudential metrics and information relating to ING Australia's risk profile and financial resilience, including regulatory capital, credit risk, counterparty credit risk, securitisation, market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, leverage ratio and liquidity. In accordance with the BCBS Standard, the specific disclosure items vary with the frequency of disclosures on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

ING Australia has identified an issue impacting the calculation and reporting of its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under APS 210 Liquidity over a number of prior reporting periods. Identified errors related to the classification, treatment and reporting of certain cash flows, facilities and liquidity balances used in ING Australia's LCR and NSFR calculations.

Following identification, ING Australia took immediate steps to strengthen its liquidity position to maintain compliance with applicable LCR regulatory requirements and notified APRA and other regulatory agencies.

On 3 September 2026, APRA announced that it had applied an additional $50 million operational risk capital charge to ING Australia and imposed conditions on ING Australia's banking licence. The conditions require an independent review of ING Australia's liquidity risk and specified other prudential reporting and enterprise risk governance (including in relation to the LCR disclosures). ING Australia will work closely with APRA to address all findings arising from its review process and determine any necessary restatements of regulatory reporting for impacted reporting periods.

ING Australia has commenced a program of work to strengthen governance, risk management, regulatory reporting and control frameworks. The program includes a comprehensive review of the processes, controls and governance arrangements supporting the calculation and reporting of LCR and NSFR. Given that ING Australia's review program remains ongoing, additional errors, deficiencies or inaccuracies may be identified. ING Australia continues to leverage the financial resources, risk management expertise and technical capabilities available across ING Group in undertaking the review and supporting the associated remediation program.

Basis of Preparation

While acknowledging that continued work is required, ING Australia has adjusted its LCR and NSFR calculations. The adjustments include corrections for known errors, agreed measurement approaches and the use of assumptions and estimates as required. Adjustments have been applied for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 and the preceding four quarters to 30 June 2025. References in this document to the adjusted LCR and NSFR figures are to the LCR and NSFR figures calculated on this basis.

ING Australia calculates on an adjusted basis, and subject to the review processes noted above, that:

- the average adjusted LCR for quarter ended 30 June 2026 was 105.2% with a low of 85.9% and a high of 121.2%;
- the adjusted LCR at 28 August 2026 was 181.0%;
- the adjusted NSFR for quarter ended 30 June 2026 was 129.8%.

Additional information, including adjusted LCR and NSFR figures for preceding quarters and reconciliation to prior disclosed LCR and NSFR figures are set out in KM1, LIQ1 and LIQ2. The capital ratios in this document do not take into account the additional $50 million operational risk capital charge described above, which will apply to subsequent reporting periods.

Capital adequacy approaches

Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (A-IRB)	Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (F-IRB)	Supervisory Slotting
• Residential Mortgages portfolio	• Financial Institutions portfolio • Corporate Lending portfolio • Commercial Real Estate portfolio	• Project Finance

The remaining portfolios remain on the standardised approach.

Written Attestation
As the Chief Risk Officer and Accountable Person of ING Australia, I confirm the prudential disclosures for 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with ING Australia's Pillar 3 public disclosure policy (Policy). The Policy meets the requirements of the Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure.

The Chief Risk Officer has reviewed the liquidity disclosures included in this report and attests that, as at the date of this report, and based on (and subject to) the information available at the date of this report and noting the information set out in the introduction to this report, the current-period LCR and NSFR disclosures included in the report have been subject to the review and approval processes established by the Policy.

LMcDougall.

Leanne McDougall

Chief Risk Officer
3 September 2026

Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA

KM1: Key metrics[1,2]

ING Australia's total capital ratio was 18.7% at June 2026, an increase of 100 basis points from March 2026. This movement is primarily attributable to the following:

- An increase in Total capital due to increases to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ($161m) from current year earnings, a Tier 2 capital issuance in April 2026 ($400m) and a decrease in Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) risk-weighted assets (RWA) (-$228m); and
- Offset by an increase in Credit risk RWA ($1,178m), as discussed in OV1.

ING Australia's Basel III leverage ratio was 5.1% at June 2026, unchanged from March 2026.

ING Australia's average adjusted Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for the June quarter was 105.2%, a decrease of 510 basis points from the adjusted LCR for the March quarter (110.3%) (but a 6,240 basis points decrease in the prior reported LCR for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 due primarily to an issue impacting the calculation and reporting of its LCR). This decrease was driven by a larger decrease in HQLA comparing to a decrease in NCOs.

ING Australia's adjusted Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) was 129.8% as at June 2026, representing a decrease of 320 basis points from March 2026 (133.0%) (but a 560 basis point decrease from the reported NSFR 135.4% as at 31 March 2026 due primarily to the issue impacting the calculation and reporting of its NSFR). The ratio decrease is largely due to an increase in Required Stable Funding (RSF) driven by continued growth in residential mortgage loans, while the increase in Available Stable Funding (ASF) reflects growth in wholesale funding.

[1] The capital ratios presented in this document do not take into account the additional $50 million operational risk capital charge noted in the Introduction which will apply to subsequent periods.

[2] See the Introduction for the basis adjusted LCR and NSFR figures have been prepared and presented.

	Amounts in millions of dollars	a June 2026	b March 2026	c December 2025	d September 2025	e June 2025
Available capital (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	5,365	5,204	5,093	4,994	4,916
2	Tier 1	5,815	5,654	5,543	5,444	5,366
3	Total capital	7,093	6,533	6,428	6,332	6,257
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	37,942	36,926	36,540	33,141	31,987
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	37,942	36,926	36,540	33,141	31,987
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	14.1 %	14.1 %	13.9 %	15.1 %	15.4 %
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.1 %	14.1 %	13.9 %	15.1 %	15.4 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.3 %	15.3 %	15.2 %	16.4 %	16.8 %
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	15.3 %	15.3 %	15.2 %	16.4 %	16.8 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	18.7 %	17.7 %	17.6 %	19.1 %	19.6 %
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	18.7 %	17.7 %	17.6 %	19.1 %	19.6 %
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	3.75 %	3.75 %	3.75 %	3.75 %	3.75 %
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.99 %	0.99 %	1.00 %	1.00 %	1.00 %
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9)	4.74 %	4.74 %	4.75 %	4.75 %	4.75 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)[3]	9.3 %	9.3 %	9.2 %	10.4 %	10.8 %
Basel III Leverage ratio						
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	113,380	111,034	109,249	105,215	103,981
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.2 %	5.2 %
14c	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.2 %	5.2 %
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[4,5]						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	9,257	9,752	9,638	10,151	9,943
16	Total net cash outflow	8,804	8,881	9,311	9,331	9,352
17	LCR ratio (%)	105.2 %	110.3 %	103.6 %	109.0 %	106.6 %

[3] Row 12 is calculated as the CET1 capital adequacy ratio of the bank less the ratio of RWA of any common equity used to meet the bank's minimum CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital requirements. It does not take into account the additional $50 million operational risk capital charge noted in the Introduction which will apply to subsequent periods.

[4] The LCR and NSFR ratios disclosed in rows 17 and 20 for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 and the preceding four quarters to 30 June 2025 have been prepared on the adjusted basis described in footnote 5 below. The disclosures for the four quarters to 30 June 2025 differ from the LCR and NSFR ratios disclosed in the prior Pillar 3 disclosures by ING Australia for those quarters (to enable the ratios to be compared on a like for like basis). Reconciliation to the prior disclosed LCR and NSFR figures are set out in LIQ1 and LIQ2.

[5] As noted in the Introduction, since publication of the Pillar 3 Report for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 ING Australia has identified an issue impacting the calculation and reporting of its LCR and NSFR ratios under APS 210 Liquidity over a number of reporting periods. While acknowledging that continued work is required, ING Australia has adjusted its LCR and NSFR calculations. The adjustments include corrections for known errors, agreed measurement approaches and the use of assumptions and estimates as required. Adjustments have been applied for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 and the preceding four quarters to 30 June 2025 for this Pillar 3 Report. In circumstances where ING Australia's review program remains ongoing additional errors, deficiencies or inaccuracies may be identified. ING Australia will continue to work closely with APRA to address findings arising from the review process and any independent review and determine any necessary restatements of regulatory reporting for impacted reporting periods. ING Australia continues to leverage the financial resources, risk management expertise and technical capabilities available across ING Group in undertaking the review and supporting the associated remediation program.

Amounts in millions of dollars		a June 2026	b March 2026	c December 2025	d September 2025	e June 2025
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)[4,5]						
18	Total available stable funding	88,758	87,753	85,511	80,829	79,615
19	Total required stable funding	68,394	65,995	65,832	62,675	60,527
20	NSFR ratio (%)	129.8 %	133.0 %	129.9 %	129.0 %	131.5 %

OV1: Overview of risk-weighted assets

ING Australia's total RWA was $37,942m at June 2026, an increase of $1,016m from March 2026.

The key movements are attributable to the following:

- An increase in Credit risk RWA under the F-IRB approach ($447m) primarily due to growth in corporate IPRE and corporate non-IPRE exposures;
- An increase in Credit risk RWA under the supervisory slotting approach ($34m) due to an increase in project finance exposures;
- An increase in Credit risk RWA under the A-IRB approach ($262m) due to growth in the residential mortgages portfolio;
- An increase in Credit risk RWA under the standardised approach ($435m) primarily due to growth in the commercial property exposures;
- An increase in Securitisation exposures in banking book ($67m) due to increased exposures; and offset by
- A decrease in IRRBB RWA (-$228m), primarily due to a reduction in liquid asset balances and Embedded Loss, resulting in a decrease in prospective IRRBB capital charge.

		a	b	c
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements[6]
	Amounts in millions of dollars	June 2026	March 2026	June 2026
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	30,326	29,148	2,426
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	5,301	4,865	424
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach[7]	6,912	6,465	553
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach[8]	2,119	2,085	169
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach[9]	15,995	15,733	1,280
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	3	4	-
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	3	4	-
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book	286	219	23
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	286	219	23
20	Market risk	-	-	-
	Interest rate risk in the banking book[10]	5,069	5,297	405
24	Operational risk	2,258	2,258	181
26	Output floor applied	72.5 %	72.5 %	
28	**Floor adjustment**	**-**	**-**	
29	**Total**	**37,942**	**36,926**	**3,035**

[6] The minimum capital requirement is the Pillar 1 capital requirement, calculated as 8% of RWA.

[7] The F-IRB approach RWA includes an overlay of $259 million on the corporate IPRE portfolio, a decrease of $44 million from last quarter ($303 million) driven by credit quality changes, and $42 million on the financial institutions portfolio, unchanged from last quarter.

[8] The supervisory slotting approach RWA includes an overlay of $205 million on the project finance portfolio, an increase of $9 million from last quarter ($196 million) driven by balance sheet growth.

[9] The A-IRB approach RWA includes an overlay of $1,998 million on the residential mortgages portfolio, an increase of $24 million from last quarter ($1,974 million) driven by balance sheet growth.

[10] The IRRBB RWA includes an overlay of $625 million, unchanged from last quarter.

Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA

CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

The following table provides a comparison at the risk level of RWA and RWA calculated using the full standardised approach.

The difference in ING Australia's Total Actual RWA and the RWA calculated using the full standardised approach has two main drivers.

- Regulatory approval for the use of Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) models for calculating Credit risk. ING Australia has approval to use:
    - The A-IRB approach for the residential mortgage portfolio;
    - The F-IRB approach for financial institution, corporate lending, and income producing real estate (IPRE) portfolios; and
    - The supervisory slotting approach for the project finance portfolio.
- Regulatory approval for the use of an internal model approach for calculating IRRBB. As there is no standardised approach equivalent for IRRBB, the modelled approach reduces the total difference in the modelled and full standardised approaches.

June 2026		a	b	c	d
Amounts in millions of dollars		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	25,025	5,301	30,326	45,412
2	Counterparty credit risk		3	3	3
3	Credit valuation adjustment		-	-	-
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book		286	286	286
5	Market risk	-	-	-	-
	Interest rate risk in the banking book	5,069	-	5,069	-
6	Operational risk		2,258	2,258	2,258
7	Residual RWA		-	-	-
8	**Total**	**30,094**	**7,848**	**37,942**	**47,959**

March 2026		a	b	c	d
Amounts in millions of dollars		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	24,283	4,865	29,148	43,040
2	Counterparty credit risk		4	4	4
3	Credit valuation adjustment		-	-	-
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book		219	219	219
5	Market risk	-	-	-	-
	Interest rate risk in the banking book	5,297	-	5,297	-
6	Operational risk		2,258	2,258	2,258
7	Residual RWA		-	-	-
8	**Total**	**29,580**	**7,346**	**36,926**	**45,521**

CMS2: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA for credit risk at asset class level

See CMS1 for the key drivers of difference between the internally modelled amounts disclosed that are used to calculate their capital ratios and amounts that would be disclosed under the standardised approach.

June 2026		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
Amounts in Millions of dollars		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total Actual RWA (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie RWA used in the base of the output floor)
1	Sovereign	-	-	-	-
2	Financial institution	194	161	194	161
5	Corporates	6,718	10,743	7,696	11,722
	Of which: F-IRB is applied	6,718	10,743	6,718	10,743
6	Retail	15,995	26,419	16,617	27,041
	Of which: other retail	-	-	622	622
	Of which: retail residential mortgages	15,995	26,419	15,995	26,419
7	Specialised lending	2,119	2,788	2,119	2,788
8	Others	-	-	3,700	3,700
9	**Total**	**25,025**	**40,111**	**30,326**	**45,412**

December 2025		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
Amounts in Millions of dollars		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total Actual RWA (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie RWA used in the base of the output floor)
1	Sovereign	-	-	-	-
2	Financial institution	198	173	198	173
5	Corporates	5,921	9,088	7,124	10,291
	Of which: F-IRB is applied	5,921	9,088	5,921	9,088
6	Retail	15,583	25,657	16,236	26,310
	Of which: other retail	-	-	653	653
	Of which: retail residential mortgages	15,583	25,657	15,583	25,657
7	Specialised lending	2,035	2,780	2,035	2,780
8	Others	-	-	3,187	3,187
9	**Total**	**23,737**	**37,698**	**28,780**	**42,741**

Composition of capital[11]

CC1: Composition of Capital

The following table provides a breakdown of regulatory capital. ING Australia's total regulatory capital was $7,093m at June 2026, an increase of $665m from December 2025. This movement is primarily attributable to an increase in CET1 capital ($272m) from current year earnings, changes to the CET1 regulatory adjustments, and a Tier 2 capital issuance in April 2026 ($400m).

		a		b
		Amounts		Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of CC2
Amounts in Millions of dollars		June 2026	December 2025	June 2026
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	1,334	1,334	a
2	Retained earnings	4,881	4,613	b
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(80)	(80)	-
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**6,135**	**5,867**	**-**
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (MSR) (net of related tax liability)	337	319	c
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	(58)	(48)	-
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	91	93	-
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	400	410	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital**	**770**	**774**	**-**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**5,365**	**5,093**	**-**
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	450	450	d
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	450	450	-
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	450	450	-
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**450**	**450**	**-**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**5,815**	**5,543**	**-**
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	1,250	850	d
50	Provisions	28	35	-
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,278**	**885**	**-**
58	**Tier 2 capital**	**1,278**	**885**	**-**
59	**Total regulatory capital (= Tier 1 + Tier2)**	**7,093**	**6,428**	**-**
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**37,942**	**36,540**	**-**

[11] The capital ratios presented in this document do not take into account the additional $50 million operational risk capital charge noted in the Introduction which will apply to subsequent periods.

Amounts in Millions of dollars		a		b
		Amounts		Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of CC2
		June 2026	December 2025	June 2026
	Capital adequacy ratios and buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**14.1 %**	**13.9 %**	**-**
62	**Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**15.3 %**	**15.2 %**	**-**
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**18.7 %**	**17.6 %**	**-**
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**4.74 %**	**4.75 %**	**-**
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	3.75 %	3.75 %	-
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.99 %	1.00 %	-
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements**	**9.3 %**	**9.2 %**	**-**
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	28	35	-
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under standardised approach	66	63	-
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under internal ratings-based approach	150	142	-

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

The table below shows ING Australia's regulatory balance sheet and shows the link between the balance sheet in the published financial statements and the regulatory scope of consolidation. Links are also provided to table CC1: *Composition of regulatory capital.*

	a	b	c	d	e
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference to CC1
Amounts in Millions of dollars	June 2026		December 2025		June 2026
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,217	2,211	2,577	2,569	-
Due from other financial institutions	88	87	135	134	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	5,359	5,359	5,077	5,077	-
Derivative assets	643	646	627	630	-
Securities at amortised cost	2,747	2,747	2,715	2,715	-
Loans and advances	91,068	91,096	86,381	86,407	-
Deferred tax assets	318	318	206	333	-
Other assets	527	534	833	843	-
Of which: other intangibles	337	337	319	319	c
Total assets	**102,967**	**102,998**	**98,551**	**98,708**	-
Liabilities					
Deposits and other borrowings	80,599	80,557	78,927	78,871	-
Derivative liabilities	155	155	139	139	-
Debt issues	15,137	15,148	13,225	13,238	d
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	40	62	36	85	-
Deferred tax liabilities	192	192	76	204	-
Other liabilities	678	718	251	275	-
Total liabilities	**96,801**	**96,832**	**92,654**	**92,812**	-
Equity					
Contributed Equity	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	-
Of which: amount eligible for CET1 capital	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	a
Reserves	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	-
Retained profits	4,881	4,881	4,613	4,613	b
Total Equity	**6,166**	**6,166**	**5,897**	**5,897**	-

Asset encumbrance

ENC: Asset Encumbrance

Encumbered assets are subject to limitations or restrictions that prevent their liquidation, sale, transfer, or assignment due to legal, regulatory, contractual, or other constraints.

The following table provides the amount of encumbered and unencumbered assets under regulatory scope of consolidation. As at 30 June 2026, the encumbrance of assets is primarily driven by secured financing activities, including issuances of securitisations, as well as placement of margins. ING Australia funds a portion of assets and other securities via repurchase agreements and other similar borrowing and pledges a portion of customer loans and advances as collateral in securitisation and covered bond.

June 2026	a	b	c
Amounts in Millions of dollars	Encumbered assets (Including Central bank)	Unencumbered assets	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,211	2,211
Due from other financial institutions	87	-	87
Debt securities	-	8,106	8,106
Loans	9,024	82,073	91,097
of which : Covered Bond	5,907	-	5,907
of which : Securitisation	3,116	-	3,116
Other assets	-	1,497	1,497
Total assets	**9,111**	**93,887**	**102,998**

December 2025	a	b	c
Amounts in Millions of dollars	Encumbered assets (Including Central bank)	Unencumbered assets	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,569	2,569
Due from other financial institutions	134	-	134
Debt securities	-	7,792	7,792
Loans	9,715	76,692	86,407
of Which : Covered Bond	5,895	-	5,895
of Which : Securitisation	3,820	-	3,820
Other assets	-	1,806	1,806
Total assets	**9,849**	**88,859**	**98,708**

Credit risk

CR1: Credit quality of assets

The following table provides information on the credit quality of assets.

The gross carrying value is the accounting value of the exposures but according to the scope of regulatory consolidation. The off-balance sheet exposures are reported gross of any credit conversion factors.

The definition of default may differ across products and considers both quantitative and qualitative factors, such as the terms of financial covenants and days past due. For retail and wholesale borrowers default occurs when the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material obligation to ING Australia, and/or ING Australia considers the borrower unlikely to meet its credit obligations in full due to financial difficulties.

An exposure is past due when:

- Any amount of principal, interest or fee has not been paid at the date it was due, or
- An advised limit has been breached.

Material deviations from the applicable definition of default are not permitted.

June 2026		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses /on SA exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net Values (a+b-c)
Amounts in Millions of dollars		Non-performing exposures	Performing exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General		
1	Loans	861	88,894	190	19	21	150	89,565
2	Debt Securities	-	7,862	1	-	1	-	7,861
	Other Financial assets	-	1,292	-	-	-	-	1,292
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	2	14,939	14	2	6	6	14,927
4	**Total**	**863**	**112,987**	**205**	**21**	**28**	**156**	**113,645**

December 2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses /on SA exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net Values (a+b-c)
Amounts in Millions of dollars		Non-performing exposures	Performing exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General		
1	Loans	854	84,581	183	17	28	138	85,252
2	Debt Securities	-	7,766	1	-	1	-	7,765
	Other Financial assets	-	2,691	-	-	-	-	2,691
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	8	15,416	12	2	5	5	15,412
4	**Total**	**862**	**110,454**	**196**	**19**	**34**	**143**	**111,120**

CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

The following table provides details of the movement in non-performing exposures over the 6-month period prior to the reporting date, and includes off-balance sheet exposures.

		a	b
Amounts in Millions of dollars		June 2026	December 2025
1	**Non-performing loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period**	**862**	**892**
2	Loans and debt securities that have become non-performing since the last reporting period	242	254
3	Returned to performing status	115	119
4	Amounts written off	4	6
5	Other changes[12]	(122)	(159)
6	**Non-performing loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)**	**863**	**862**

[12] Other changes refer to changes in the non-performing exposure amount for reasons other than cure or write off. For example, repayment or account closure.

CR4: Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects

The following table shows exposures subject to the standardised approach for the calculation of RWA by asset class. Asset classes have been determined with reference to *APS112 Capital Adequacy: Standardised Approach to Credit Risk*. The off-balance exposure post-CCF and post-CRM is derived by applying relevant CCFs to committed but undrawn amounts. The exposures before CCF and CRM of non-performing on-balance sheet exposures have been reduced by the associated provisions amount. No CRM is used by ING Australia.

June 2026		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Amounts in Millions of dollars		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereign	9,409	-	9,409	-	-	0 %
2	Corporate	1,134	308	1,134	124	978	78 %
3	Retail	563	330	563	132	619	89 %
4	Residential Property	2,031	192	2,031	102	2,056	96 %
5	Commercial Property	1,653	108	1,653	43	1,440	85 %
6	Land acquisition, development and construction	73	9	73	9	120	145 %
7	Other exposures	40	-	40	-	40	100 %
8	Non-performing exposures	33	2	33	1	48	142 %
12	**Total**	**14,936**	**949**	**14,936**	**411**	**5,301**	**35 %**

December 2025		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Amounts in Millions of dollars		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereign	10,231	-	10,231	-	-	0 %
2	Corporate	1,180	688	1,180	278	1,203	83 %
3	Retail	594	330	594	132	650	90 %
4	Residential Property	1,812	233	1,812	144	1,874	96 %
5	Commercial Property	1,202	108	1,202	43	986	79 %
6	Land acquisition, development and construction	95	29	95	29	185	150 %
7	Other exposures	308	-	308	-	94	31 %
8	Non-performing exposures	35	3	35	1	51	141 %
12	**Total**	**15,457**	**1,391**	**15,457**	**627**	**5,043**	**31 %**

CR5: Standardised approach - Exposures by asset classes and risk weights

The following table shows exposures subject to the standardised approach for the calculation of RWA by asset class and risk-weight. Asset classes have been determined with reference to *APS112 Capital Adequacy: Standardised Approach to Credit Risk.*

June 2026		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
Amounts in Millions of dollars		0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	120%	150%	other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereign	9,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,409
2	Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	-	-	-	363	3	-	-	515	-	-	-	-	-	1,258
3	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	392	-	-	-	-	-	695
4	Residential Property	-	-	32	26	-	34	28	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,995	6	-	-	6	-	2,133
5	Commercial Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	-	51	240	423	16	-	557	-	-	-	53	-	1,696
6	Land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	75	-	82
7	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
8	Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	27	-	34

December 2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
Amounts in Millions of dollars		0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	120%	150%	other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereign	10,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,231
2	Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	-	-	-	482	2	-	-	687	-	-	-	10	-	1,458
3	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	-	-	-	422	-	-	-	-	-	726
4	Residential Property	-	-	32	28	-	29	40	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,809	6	-	-	6	-	1,956
5	Commercial Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	74	216	354	22	-	164	-	-	-	43	-	1,245
6	Land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	123	-	124
7	Other exposures	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	308
8	Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	28	-	36

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures

June 2026		a	b	c	d
Risk weight		On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF[13]	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Amounts in Millions of dollars					
1	Less than 40%	9,457	24	40 %	9,467
2	40–70%	821	80	40 %	853
3	75%	759	366	40 %	906
4	85%	419	18	41 %	426
5	90–100%	3,317	452	46 %	3,526
6	105–130%	8	1	40 %	8
7	150%	155	8	82 %	161
8	250%	-	-	- %	-
11	**Total exposures**	**14,936**	**949**	**43 %**	**15,347**

December 2025		a	b	c	d
Risk weight		On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Amounts in Millions of dollars					
1	Less than 40%	10,548	24	40 %	10,558
2	40–70%	765	85	40 %	799
3	75%	794	520	40 %	1,002
4	85%	350	17	42 %	357
5	90–100%	2,810	713	47 %	3,148
6	105–130%	11	1	40 %	11
7	150%	179	31	96 %	209
8	250%	-	-	- %	-
11	**Total exposures**	**15,457**	**1,391**	**45 %**	**16,084**

[13] Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).

CR6: IRB - Credit risk exposures by portfolio and probability of default (PD) range

The following table provides the main parameters used in calculation of capital requirements for risk exposures in IRB approaches by asset class and PD band. A-IRB approach is applied to Residential Mortgage exposure, and F-IRB is applied to Corporate and Financial Institution portfolios. Average maturity is only disclosed for portfolios where it is used for the RWA calculation under *APS 113 Capital Adequacy: Internal Ratings -based approach to Credit Risk*. RWA includes the overlays reported in the footnotes of OV1.

June 2026		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
F-IRB	PD Scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of counterparties	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
Financial institution													
	0.00 to <0.15	208	466	84 %	601	0.06 %	11	50 %	1.45	194	32 %	-	
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	Sub-total	**208**	**466**	**84 %**	**601**	**0.06 %**	**11**	**50 %**	**1.45**	**194**	**32 %**	**-**	**-**
Corporate													
	0.00 to <0.15	3,393	1,371	47 %	4,032	0.10 %	59	36 %	3.06	1,516	38 %	1	
	0.15 to <0.25	1,795	687	57 %	2,190	0.19 %	39	33 %	2.86	1,013	46 %	1	
	0.25 to <0.50	1,801	1,286	45 %	2,384	0.33 %	39	39 %	2.52	1,390	58 %	3	
	0.50 to <0.75	502	546	42 %	730	0.58 %	25	42 %	2.92	660	90 %	2	
	0.75 to <2.50	1,136	375	70 %	1,399	1.21 %	64	31 %	2.08	1,168	83 %	5	
	2.50 to <10.00	373	184	60 %	483	5.29 %	24	33 %	1.63	650	135 %	8	
	10.00 to <100.00	138	15	58 %	146	21.08 %	6	39 %	1.19	321	219 %	14	
	100.00 (Default)	35	-	40 %	35	100.00 %	6	33 %	1.00	-	- %	12	
	Sub-total	**9,173**	**4,464**	**50 %**	**11,399**	**1.13 %**	**262**	**36 %**	**2.69**	**6,718**	**59 %**	**46**	**37**
Total (all portfolios)		**9,381**	**4,930**	**53 %**	**12,000**	**1.08 %**	**273**	**36 %**	**2.62**	**6,912**	**58 %**	**46**	**37**

June 2026		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
A-IRB	PD Scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of counterparties	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
Residential Mortgage													
	0.00 to <0.15	23,465	5,073	100 %	28,538	0.06 %	64,733	14 %		2,280	8 %	2	
	0.15 to <0.25	10,502	1,149	100 %	11,651	0.17 %	19,837	15 %		1,296	11 %	3	
	0.25 to <0.50	18,122	450	100 %	18,572	0.32 %	33,335	16 %		3,129	17 %	9	
	0.50 to <0.75	12,815	1,306	100 %	14,121	0.58 %	25,344	16 %		3,559	25 %	13	
	0.75 to <2.50	4,752	41	100 %	4,794	1.35 %	8,377	16 %		1,992	42 %	10	
	2.50 to <10.00	1,784	8	100 %	1,791	4.67 %	3,828	16 %		1,447	81 %	14	
	10.00 to <100.00	395	1	100 %	395	22.82 %	897	16 %		564	143 %	15	
	100.00 (Default)	709	-	- %	709	100.00 %	1,576	30 %		1,728	244 %	88	
	Sub-total	72,544	8,028	100 %	80,571	1.39 %	157,927	15 %		15,995	20 %	154	87
Total (all portfolios)		**72,544**	**8,028**	**100 %**	**80,571**	**1.39 %**	**157,927**	**15 %**		**15,995**	**20 %**	**154**	**87**

December 2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
F-IRB	PD Scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of counterparties	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
Financial institution													
	0.00 to <0.15	274	396	95 %	649	0.06 %	9	50 %	1.33	198	30 %	-	
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	- %	-	- %	-	- %	-	-	- %	-	
	Sub-total	**274**	**396**	**95 %**	**649**	**0.06 %**	**9**	**50 %**	**1.33**	**198**	**30 %**	**-**	**-**
Corporate													
	0.00 to <0.15	2,502	992	47 %	2,967	0.12 %	57	33 %	2.94	1,230	41 %	1	
	0.15 to <0.25	1,808	1,199	41 %	2,304	0.19 %	43	30 %	2.58	904	39 %	1	
	0.25 to <0.50	1,659	1,496	52 %	2,433	0.35 %	41	43 %	2.89	1,759	72 %	4	
	0.50 to <0.75	403	323	46 %	551	0.57 %	20	36 %	3.14	460	83 %	1	
	0.75 to <2.50	913	164	77 %	1,040	1.18 %	50	31 %	2.18	889	86 %	4	
	2.50 to <10.00	335	107	68 %	409	4.81 %	24	27 %	1.23	473	116 %	6	
	10.00 to <100.00	103	1	44 %	104	17.27 %	6	38 %	1.14	207	200 %	8	
	100.00 (Default)	70	5	40 %	72	100.00 %	6	24 %	1.00	-	- %	17	
	Sub-total	**7,793**	**4,287**	**49 %**	**9,880**	**1.43 %**	**247**	**34 %**	**2.67**	**5,922**	**60 %**	**42**	**26**
Total (all portfolios)		**8,067**	**4,682**	**53 %**	**10,529**	**1.34 %**	**256**	**35 %**	**2.59**	**6,119**	**58 %**	**42**	**26**

December 2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
A-IRB	PD Scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of counterparties	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
Residential Mortgage													
	0.00 to <0.15	22,260	5,117	100 %	27,377	0.06 %	64,473	14 %		2,189	8 %	2	
	0.15 to <0.25	10,376	1,143	100 %	11,519	0.17 %	20,022	15 %		1,296	11 %	3	
	0.25 to <0.50	17,663	453	100 %	18,116	0.32 %	33,806	16 %		3,087	17 %	9	
	0.50 to <0.75	13,043	1,689	100 %	14,732	0.57 %	26,387	16 %		3,714	25 %	14	
	0.75 to <2.50	4,339	42	100 %	4,381	1.35 %	7,855	16 %		1,841	42 %	9	
	2.50 to <10.00	1,532	8	100 %	1,540	4.76 %	3,482	16 %		1,266	82 %	12	
	10.00 to <100.00	395	1	100 %	396	22.99 %	886	16 %		563	142 %	15	
	100.00 (Default)	670	-	- %	670	100.00 %	1,595	30 %		1,627	243 %	83	
	Sub-total	**70,278**	**8,453**	**100 %**	**78,731**	**1.36 %**	**158,506**	**15 %**		**15,583**	**20 %**	**147**	**88**
Total (all portfolios)		**70,278**	**8,453**	**100 %**	**78,731**	**1.36 %**	**158,506**	**15 %**		**15,583**	**20 %**	**147**	**88**

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB

ING Australia's IRB RWA was $22,907m at June 2026, an increase of $709m from March 2026.

This movement is primarily attributable to the following:

- An increase in asset size from growth in the residential mortgage, corporate non-IPRE, and corporate IPRE portfolios, offset by reductions in the financial institutions portfolio;
- Improvement in the average asset quality of the residential mortgage and corporate non-IPRE portfolios; and
- A decrease in the total overlay due to a decrease in the corporate IPRE portfolio overlay.

		a	b
		RWA amounts	
Amounts in millions of dollars		June 2026	March 2026
1	**RWA as at end of previous reporting period**	**22,198**	**21,703**
2	Asset size	997	626
3	Asset quality	(263)	(196)
4	Model updates	-	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	(4)	(8)
	Overlay	(21)	73
8	Other	-	-
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period**	**22,907**	**22,198**

CR10: IRB (specialised lending under the slotting approach)

The table below provides an overview of specialised lending exposures under the slotting approach. ING Australia applies the Supervisory Slotting approach for calculating RWA to Project Finance (PF) exposures in accordance with the criteria in *APS 113 Capital Adequacy: Internal Ratings -based approach to Credit Risk.*

June 2026	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW	Exposure amount		RWA	Expected losses
Amounts in millions of dollars				PF	Total		
Strong	1,807	826	70 %	2,219	2,219	1,720	9
Good	141	204	90 %	233	233	232	2
Satisfactory	-	-	115 %	-	-	-	-
Weak	56	4	250 %	60	60	167	5
Default	65	-	-	65	65	-	32
Total	**2,069**	**1,034**		**2,577**	**2,577**	**2,119**	**48**

December 2025	a	b	c	d	f	g	h
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW	Exposure amount		RWA	Expected losses
Amounts in millions of dollars				PF	Total		
Strong	1,868	684	70 %	2,222	2,222	1,644	9
Good	127	208	90 %	221	221	220	2
Satisfactory	-	-	115 %	-	-	-	-
Weak	58	4	250 %	62	62	171	5
Default	62	-	-	62	62	-	31
Total	**2,115**	**896**		**2,567**	**2,567**	**2,035**	**47**

Counterparty Credit risk

CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

The following table provides an overview of all types of collateral posted and received in derivatives and SFTs.

June 2026	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
Amounts in Millions of dollars	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash – domestic currency	-	490	-	-	298	-
Cash – other currencies	-	-	-	95	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	302
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**490**	**-**	**95**	**298**	**302**

December 2025	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
Amounts in Millions of dollars	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash – domestic currency	-	495	-	-	-	-
Cash – other currencies	-	-	-	146	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**495**	**-**	**146**	**-**	**-**

CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties

The following table provides an overview of all types of exposures to central counterparties (CCPs), along with the corresponding RWA under *APS 180 Capital Adequacy: Counterparty Credit Risk.*

		a	c	b	d
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
Amounts in Millions of dollars		June 2026		December 2025	
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		3		5
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	76	2	93	2
3	(i) OTC derivatives	76	2	93	2
8	Non-segregated initial margin	95	2	146	3

Securitisation

SEC1: Securitisation exposures in the banking book

The following table presents an overview of the securitisation exposures held in the banking book, where the Group acts as either the originating ADI or investor. The Group has not undertaken any synthetic securitisation in the banking book or acted as sponsor.

June 2026		a	d	i	l
		Bank acts as originator		Banks acts as investor	
Amounts in Millions of dollars		Traditional	Sub-total	Traditional	Sub-total
1	**Retail (total)**	**12,926**	**12,926**	**1,718**	**1,718**
2	of which: residential mortgage	12,926	12,926	1,503	1,503
4	of which: other retail exposures	-	-	215	215

December 2025		a	d	i	l
		Bank acts as originator		Banks acts as investor	
Amounts in Millions of dollars		Traditional	Sub-total	Traditional	Sub-total
1	**Retail (total)**	**13,637**	**13,637**	**1,266**	**1,266**
2	of which: residential mortgage	13,637	13,637	1,052	1,052
4	of which: other retail exposures	-	-	214	214

SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor

The following table presents a detailed overview of the securitisation exposures in the banking book, where the Group acts as investor, along with the corresponding capital requirements under *APS 120 Securitisation*.

June 2026		a	b	h	l	p
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)		Exposure values (by regulatory approach)	RWA (by regulatory approach)	Capital charge after cap
Amounts in Millions of dollars		≤20%	>20% to 50%	SEC-SA	SEC-SA	SEC-SA
1	**Total exposures**	**1,503**	**215**	**1,718**	**286**	**23**
2	Traditional securitisation	1,503	215	1,718	286	23
3	Of which securitisation	1,503	215	1,718	286	23
4	Of which retail underlying	1,503	215	1,718	286	23

December 2025		a	b	h	l	p
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)		Exposure values (by regulatory approach)	RWA (by regulatory approach)	Capital charge after cap
Amounts in Millions of dollars		≤20%	>20% to 50%	SEC-SA	SEC-SA	SEC-SA
1	**Total exposures**	**1,052**	**214**	**1,266**	**218**	**17**
2	Traditional securitisation	1,052	214	1,266	218	17
3	Of which securitisation	1,052	214	1,266	218	17
4	Of which retail underlying	1,052	214	1,266	218	17

Macroprudential supervisory measures

CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the calculation of the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement

The following table shows the geographic distribution of private sector credit exposures for the purpose of calculating the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) rate.

The CCyB requirement is calculated as the weighted average of CCyB requirements that apply in jurisdictions in which private sector exposures are held.

ING Australia determines the geographic allocation of exposures on an "ultimate risk" basis, wherein the risk is attributed to the jurisdiction where the guarantor of the exposure resides.

As ING Australia's private sector credit exposures are primarily within Australia, the bank-specific CCyB rate has remained at approximately 1.00%.

June 2026	a	c	d	e
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical capital buffer amount
Australia	1.00 %	30,162		
United Kingdom	2.00 %	43		
Other[14]	0.25 % - 2.50 %	14		
Sum		30,219		
Total		**30,421**	**0.99 %**	**377**

December 2025	a	c	d	e
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical capital buffer amount
Australia	1.00 %	28,532		
United Kingdom	2.00 %	113		
Other	0.25 % - 2.50 %	18		
Sum		28,664		
Total		**28,806**	**1.00 %**	**365**

[14] 'Other' contains jurisdictions with low private sector credit exposures

Leverage ratio

LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure

The primary sources of difference between the total balance sheet assets in the financial statements and the leverage ratio exposure measure are:

- Adjustments to the derivative financial instruments due to netting of the underlying exposures;
- Adjustments for off-balance sheet items, after conversion to the credit equivalent amounts; and
- Adjustments for balance sheet assets that are deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.

		a	b
	Amounts in Millions of dollars	June 2026	December 2025
1	**Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements**	**102,967**	**98,551**
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-	-
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-	-
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-	-
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-	-
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(605)	(587)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repurchase agreements and similar secured lending)	3	-
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	11,737	11,994
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-	-
12	Other adjustments	(722)	(709)
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**113,380**	**109,249**

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

ING Australia's Basel III leverage ratio was 5.1% at June 2026, unchanged from March 2026.

This is primarily attributable to:

- An increase in the total on-balance sheet exposures ($2,353m) from portfolio growth over the period, predominately in the residential mortgage and corporate portfolios; and offset by
- A decrease in off-balance sheet items (-$9m); and
- A net increase in Tier 1 capital ($161m) due to the current year earnings.

Amounts in millions of dollars		a June 2026	b March 2026
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	102,324	99,984
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments)	(722)	(735)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**101,602**	**99,249**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin, with bilateral netting and/or the specific treatment for client cleared derivatives)	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	38	39
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**38**	**39**
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	-	-
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	3	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**3**	**-**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	15,113	15,166
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(3,376)	(3,420)
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**11,737**	**11,746**
Capital and total exposures			
23	Tier 1 capital	5,815	5,654
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**113,380**	**111,034**
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	**5.1 %**	**5.1 %**
26	**National minimum leverage ratio requirement**	**3.50 %**	**3.50 %**
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	-	-
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	-	-

	Amounts in millions of dollars	a June 2026	b March 2026
30	Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	113,380	111,034
31	Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.1 %	5.1 %

Liquidity

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The LCR, as defined in APRA Prudential Standard 210 Liquidity (APS 210), measures ING Australia's ability to sustain a 30-day pre-defined liquidity stress scenario.

The LCR is determined by dividing the daily average value of liquid assets by the daily average net cash outflows over the reporting quarter, excluding weekends and public holidays. Liquid assets refer to HQLA, made up of cash balances held with the Reserve Bank of Australia, Australian Semi Government and Commonwealth Government securities. The average HQLA for the quarter was AUD $9.3bn.

ING Australia maintains a diversified funding profile comprising customer deposits, intra-group funding arrangements and wholesale market funding sources. As a member of ING Group, ING Australia benefits from access to ING Group funding channels and treasury expertise while maintaining a diversified local funding base. The main funding sources for ING Australia are deposits from retail and business customers. Funding is also sourced from within the ING Group in the form of deposits and ING Australia also raises funds from the wholesale market in the form of corporate and bank deposits and by issuing Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS), Covered Bonds, and Medium Term Notes. All wholesale funding activity is managed centrally by ING Australia's Treasury department, which is also responsible for managing the funding gap between retail, business and wholesale assets and liabilities on ING Australia's balance sheet.

Derivatives exposures, potential collateral calls and any contingent funding requirements are taken into account in the daily calculation of LCR as per the requirements in the APRA Prudential Standard, APS 210. The weightings and run-off factors prescribed in APS 210 are also used to determine outflows from each of ING Australia's funding sources.

ING Australia maintains a liquidity risk management framework designed to support compliance with applicable prudential liquidity requirements and to ensure that sufficient high-quality liquid assets are available to meet stressed cash outflows.

ING Australia has identified an issue impacting the calculation and reporting of its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under APS 210 Liquidity over a number of prior reporting periods. ING Australia's review remains ongoing. While acknowledging that continued work is required, ING Australia has adjusted its LCR and NSFR calculations. The adjustments include corrections for known errors, agreed measurement approaches and the use of assumptions and estimates as required. Adjustments have been applied for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 and the preceding four quarters to 30 June 2025. References in this document to the adjusted LCR and NSFR figures are to the LCR and NSFR figures calculated on this basis.[15]

	For the 3 months to 31 March 2026	For the 3 months to 31 December 2025	For the 3 months to 30 September 2025	For the 3 months to 30 June 2025
Average LCR Reported	167.6 %	162.2 %	163.4 %	161.1 %
Adjusted average LCR	110.3 %	103.6 %	109.0 %	106.6 %
Difference between LCR Reported and Adjusted LCR	(57.3)%	(58.6)%	(54.4)%	(54.5)%

ING Australia's average LCR for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 was 105.2% a decrease of 510 basis points over the adjusted LCR for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 (but a 6,240 basis points decrease in the prior reported average LCR for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 due primarily to the issue impacting the calculation and reporting of its LCR). This decrease in adjusted average LCR was driven by a larger decrease in HQLA compared to a decrease in NCOs which is mainly due to reduction in cash outflows from unsecured wholesale funding related to non-operational deposits. The lowest adjusted LCR recorded during the quarter was 85.9%.

Following identification of the issue, ING Australia took immediate steps to strengthen its liquidity position to maintain compliance with applicable LCR regulatory requirements. The breaches do not impact the current overall soundness of ING Australia's capital and liquidity positions. ING Australia continues to maintain access to diversified funding sources and the broader financial resources of ING Group. ING Australia's adjusted LCR at 28 August 2026 was 181.0%.

ING Australia targets its LCR position with a board approved range above the regulatory limit.

ING Australia's AUD-only adjusted average LCR for 30 June 2026 was 106.0%, 80 basis points higher than all-currency adjusted LCR as at the end of the quarter.

The current adjusted and restated LCRs have been reviewed through the established Finance and Risk governance process however; given that the review program remains ongoing, additional errors, deficiencies or inaccuracies may be identified. ING Australia will continue to work closely with APRA to address findings arising from the review process and any independent review and determine any necessary restatements of regulatory reporting for impacted reporting periods.

[15] The LCR ratios and calculation for the quarters ended 30 June 2026 and the prior 4 quarters have been prepared on the adjusted basis described in footnote 5.

A breakdown of the adjusted LCR calculation as at 30 June 2026 and 31 March 2026 is set out below.

		a	b	c	d
		Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
Amounts in millions of dollars		June 2026		March 2026[16]	
High-quality liquid assets					
1	Total HQLA		9,257		9,752
Cash outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	50,358	5,338	49,127	5,194
3	Stable deposits	33,944	1,697	33,470	1,674
4	Less stable deposits	16,415	3,641	15,657	3,520
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	994	838	1,640	1,270
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	931	775	1,553	1,183
8	Unsecured debt	63	63	87	87
9	Secured wholesale funding		-		-
10	Additional requirements, of which:	13,138	1,489	13,004	1,428
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	372	372	372	372
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	170	170	96	96
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	12,596	947	12,536	960
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1,854	1,550	1,853	1,574
15	Other contingent funding obligations	7,584	410	6,842	371
16	**Total cash outflows**		**9,625**		**9,837**
Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,037	733	1,136	857
19	Other cash inflows	88	88	99	99
20	**Total cash inflows**	**1,125**	**821**	**1,235**	**956**
			Total adjusted value		**Total adjusted value**
21	**Total HQLA**		**9,257**		**9,752**
22	**Total net cash outflows**		**8,804**		**8,881**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**105.2 %**		**110.3 %**

[16] The LCR ratios and calculations for the quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 31 March 2026 have been prepared on the adjusted basis described in footnote 5. The adjusted disclosures for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 differ from the LCR disclosures in the prior Pillar 3 disclosures by ING Australia for that quarter (to enable the adjusted calculations to be compared on a like for like basis).

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) aims to ensure that the types (and diversity) of liabilities providing funding, and their maturity profile, adequately meet the funding needs arising from assets and off-balance sheet commitments, taking into account their respective maturity profiles.

The NSFR is calculated by dividing available stable funding (ASF), which represents all own funds and liabilities reported on the balance sheet, by required stable funding (RSF), which represents all assets reported on the balance sheet and selected off-balance sheet commitments.

Short-term assets are assumed to require less stable funding than long-term assets because banks would be able to allow some proportion of those assets to mature instead of rolling them over. All items are presented as maturing on the closer of their maturity date and the earliest date at which they can contractually be called. In case repayments occur in installments, each installment is reported in the appropriate time bucket to reflect the effective tenor of the funding.

Noting the ongoing review program regarding the calculation and reporting of the LCR and NSFR ratios set out in the introduction to this report, ING Australia's adjusted NSFR has decreased 320 basis points over the quarter, to 129.8% as at 30 June 2026 from 133.0% as at 31 March 2026 (but a 560 basis point decrease from the reported NSFR 135.4% as at 31 March 2026 primarily due to the issue impacting the calculation and reporting of its NSFR). This is largely due to an increase in Required Stable Funding (RSF) driven by continued growth in residential mortgage loans, while the increase in Available Stable Funding (ASF) reflects growth in wholesale funding.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2025	As at 30 September 2025	As at 30 June 2025
NSFR Reported	135.4 %	132.1 %	131.2 %	133.6 %
Adjusted NSFR	133.0 %	129.9 %	129.0 %	131.5 %
Difference between NSFR Reported and Adjusted NSFR	(2.4)%	(2.2)%	(2.2)%	(2.1)%

June 2026		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
Amounts in Millions of dollars		No Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted Value
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	Capital:	7,864	-	-	-	7,864
2	Regulatory capital	7,864	-	-	-	7,864
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	-	53,340	1,958	111	51,575
5	Stable deposits	-	33,914	-	-	32,218
6	Less stable deposits	-	19,426	1,958	111	19,357
7	Wholesale funding:	-	7,865	4,922	26,189	29,166
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding	-	7,865	4,922	26,189	29,166
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets					
11	Other liabilities:	-	598	-	153	153

June 2026		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
Amounts in Millions of dollars		No Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
12	NSFR derivative liabilities			-		
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	598	-	153	153
14	**Total ASF**					**88,758**
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					404
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	-	3,172	1,588	85,682	64,320
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	533	-	1,121	1,201
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	2,561	1,588	11,120	11,378
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	78	-	73,441	51,740
23	Standard residential property loans to individuals with a LVR of 80% or below, as defined under APS 112.	-	64	-	69,287	48,201
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	-	-
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	782	-	2,240	3,022
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties			-		-
29	NSFR derivative assets			579		579
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted			27		27
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	782	-	1,634	2,416
32	Off-balance sheet items			12,946		647
33	**Total RSF**					**68,394**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**129.8 %**

March 2026[17]		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
Amounts in Millions of dollars		No Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted Value
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	Capital:	7,407	-	-	-	7,407
2	Regulatory capital	7,407	-	-	-	7,407
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	-	53,760	1,672	132	51,713
5	Stable deposits	-	33,828	-	-	32,137
6	Less stable deposits	-	19,932	1,672	132	19,576
7	Wholesale funding:	-	6,654	4,057	25,975	28,412
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding	-	6,654	4,057	25,975	28,412
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets					
11	Other liabilities:	-	1,037	-	221	221
12	NSFR derivative liabilities			-		
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	1,037	-	221	221
14	**Total ASF**					**87,753**

[17] The NSFR ratios and calculation for the quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 31 March 2026 have been prepared on the adjusted basis described in footnote 5. The adjusted disclosures for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 differ from the NSFR disclosures in the prior Pillar 3 disclosures by ING Australia for that quarter (to enable the adjusted calculations to be compared on a like for like basis).

March 2026[17]		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
Amounts in Millions of dollars		No Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted Value
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					415
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	-	2,988	1,290	83,178	62,189
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	845	33	661	805
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	2,063	1,256	10,328	10,321
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	80	-	72,189	51,063
23	Standard residential property loans to individuals with a LVR of 80% or below, as defined under APS 112.	-	65	-	68,087	47,569
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	-	-
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	445	-	2,303	2,748
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties			-		-
29	NSFR derivative assets			694		694
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted			39		39
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	445	-	1,570	2,014
32	Off-balance sheet items			12,859		643
33	**Total RSF**					**65,995**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**133.0 %**