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FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For June 30, 2011

Commission File Number 1-14642

ING Groep N.V.

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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 x Form 40-F ¨

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T rule 101(b) (1): ¨

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ¨ No x

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b).

THIS REPORT ON FORM 6-K (EXCEPT FOR REFERENCES THEREIN TO UNDERLYING RESULT BEFORE TAX AND ANY OTHER NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURE AS SUCH TERM IS DEFINED IN REGULATION G UNDER THE SECURTIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED) SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON FORM F-3 (FILE NO. 333-155937) OF ING GROEP N.V. AND TO BE A PART THEREOF FROM THE DATE ON WHICH THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED, TO THE EXTENT NOT SUPERSEDED BY DOCUMENTS OR REPORTS SUBSEQUENTLY FILED OR FURNISHED. FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT, THE DISCLOSURE CONTAINING REFERENCES TO UNDERLYING RESULT BEFORE TAX AND ANY OTHER NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURE CONTAINED IN THE ATTACHED REPORT IS NOT INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE INTO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REGISTRATION STATEMENT OF ING GROEP N.V.

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REPORT ON FORM 6-K

1. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

1.1 Introduction

Presentation of information

In this Report on Form 6-K (Form 6-K), and unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise dictates, references to ING Groep N.V. , ING Groep and ING Group refer to ING Groep N.V. and references to ING , the Company , the Group , we and us refer to ING Groep N.V. and its consolidated subsidiaries. ING Groep N.V. s primary insurance and banking subsidiaries are ING Verzekeringen N.V. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, ING Insurance) and ING Bank N.V. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, ING Bank), respectively.

All references to IFRS-IASB in this Form 6-K refer to International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including the decisions ING Group made with regard to the options available under IFRS as issued by the IASB.

All references to IFRS-EU in this Form 6-K refer to International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU), including the decisions ING Group made with regard to the options available under IFRS as adopted by the EU.

ING prepares financial information in accordance with IFRS-IASB for purposes of reporting with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including financial information contained in this Form 6-K. The published 2010 Consolidated Annual Accounts of ING Group, however, are presented in accordance with IFRS-EU. The Annual Accounts of ING Group will remain to be prepared under IFRS-EU. IFRS-EU differs from IFRS-IASB in respect of certain paragraphs in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement regarding hedge accounting for portfolio hedges of interest rate risk. Furthermore, IFRS 9 Financial instruments (issued in 2009) is not yet endorsed by the EU and, therefore, is not yet part of IFRS-EU. IFRS 9 was initially effective as of 2013. However in July 2011 the International Accounting Standards Board tentatively decided to postpone the mandatory application of IFRS 9 until 2015. ING has not early adopted IFRS 9 under IFRS-IASB.

Under IFRS-EU, ING Group applies fair value hedge accounting for portfolio hedges of interest rate risk (fair value macro hedges) in accordance with the EU carve out version of IAS 39. Under the EU IAS 39 carve-out , hedge accounting may be applied, in respect of fair value macro hedges, to core deposits and hedge ineffectiveness is only recognized when the revised estimate of the amount of cash flows in scheduled time buckets falls below the original designated amount of that bucket and is not recognized when the revised amount of cash flows in scheduled time buckets is more than the original designated amount. Under IFRS-IASB, hedge accounting for fair value macro hedges cannot be applied to core deposits and ineffectiveness arises whenever the revised estimate of the amount of cash flows in scheduled time buckets is either more or less than the original designated amount of that bucket.

The financial information in this Form 6-K is prepared under IFRS-IASB as required by the SEC. This information is prepared by reversing the hedge accounting impacts that are applied under the EU carve out version of IAS 39. Financial information under IFRS-IASB accordingly does not take account of the fact that had ING Group applied IFRS-IASB as its primary accounting framework it may have applied alternative hedge strategies, where those alternative hedge strategies could have qualified for IFRS-IASB compliant hedge accounting, which could have resulted in different shareholders equity and net result amounts compared to those disclosed in this Form 6-K.

A reconciliation between IFRS-EU and IFRS-IASB is included on page 22.

Both IFRS-EU and IFRS-IASB differ in several areas from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP).

Underlying result before tax and Operating result are included within this Form 6-K as they serve as performance measure utilized by the Banking operations and Insurance operations, respectively, for segment reporting.

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references to EUR are to euros.

Small differences are possible in the tables due to rounding.

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Cautionary statement with respect to forward-looking statements

All figures in this document are unaudited.

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, without limitation:

(1) changes in general economic conditions, in particular economic conditions in ING s core markets,

(2) changes in performance of financial markets, including developing markets,

(3) the implementation of ING s restructuring plan to separate banking and insurance operations,

(4) changes in the availability of, and costs associated with, sources of liquidity such as interbank funding, as well as conditions in the credit markets generally, including changes in borrower and counterparty creditworthiness,

(5) the frequency and severity of insured loss events,

(6) changes affecting mortality and morbidity levels and trends,

(7) changes affecting persistency levels,

(8) changes affecting interest rate levels,

(9) changes affecting currency exchange rates,

(10) changes in general competitive factors,

(11) changes in laws and regulations,

(12) changes in the policies of governments and/or regulatory authorities,

(13) conclusions with regard to purchase accounting assumptions and methodologies,

(14) changes in ownership that could affect the future availability to us of net operating loss, net capital and built-in loss carry forwards and

(15) ING s ability to achieve projected operational synergies.

ING assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or for any other reason.

Important events and transactions

For important events and transactions, reference is made to Note 15 to the condensed consolidated interim accounts.

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1.2 Consolidated results of operations

The following information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to the Group s condensed consolidated interim accounts and other financial information included elsewhere herein. ING Group s operating segments are based on the management structure of the Group, which is different from its legal structure. ING Group evaluates the results of its operating segments using a financial performance measure called underlying result. Underlying result is defined as result under IFRS-IASB excluding the impact of divestments and special items. For the banking activities underlying result is analysed in a format that is similar to the IFRS profit and loss account.

The breakdown of underlying result before tax by business line for the banking and insurance activities can be found in Note 13 Segment Reporting .

With regard to insurance activities, ING Group analyses, as of 2011, the underlying result through a margin analysis, which includes the following components:

- Operating result
- Non-operating items

Both are analysed into various sub-components. The total of operating result and non-operating items (gains/ losses and impairments, revaluations and market & other impacts) equals underlying result before tax.

To determine the Operating result the following Non-operating items are adjusted in the reported Underlying result before tax:

- Realised capital gains/losses and impairments on debt and equity securities;
- Revaluations on assets marked to market through the P&L; and
- Other non-operating impacts, e.g. provision for guarantees on separate account pension contracts, equity related and other DAC unlocking, VA/FIA Guaranteed benefit Reserve Unlocking and DAC offset on gains/losses on debt securities.

The Operating result for the Life insurance business is also broken down in expenses and the following sources of income:

- Investment margin which includes the spread between investment income earned and interest credited to insurance liabilities (excluding market impacts, including dividends and coupons);
- Fees and premium-based revenues which includes the portion of life insurance premiums available to cover expenses and profit, fees on deposits and fee income on assets under management (net of guaranteed benefit costs in the US);
- Technical margin which includes the margin between costs charged for benefits and incurred benefit costs; it includes mortality, morbidity and surrender results; and

Non-modelled which is immaterial and includes parts of the business for which no margins are provided.

Group Overview

ING Group s net result in the first 6 months of 2011 totalled EUR 3,521 million including EUR 62 million net gain on divestments, a EUR 4 million net loss from divested units, EUR 66 billion from discontinued operations and EUR (227) million in special items, mainly restructuring costs. ING Group posted an underlying net result of EUR 3,624 million in the first six months of 2011, up from EUR 1,002 million in the same period last year as market conditions improved and the bank continued to benefit from attractive interest margins and lower loan loss provisions, as well as a positive effect of the carve-out.

Refer to Note 13 Segment Reporting of the condensed consolidated interim accounts for Profit and loss account IFRS-IASB Group, Banking and Insurance.

Sale Latin America

Following the announcement of the sale of the Latin American pension, life insurance and investment management operations, actual and historical results previously included under Insurance Latin America as well as ING Investment Management Latin America have been restated and are excluded from underlying net result and are now presented as discontinued operations. Reference is made to Note 20 of the condensed consolidated interim accounts.

Greece, Ireland and Portugal

Greece, Ireland and Portugal have applied for support from the European Financial Stability Fund (EFSF). and on 21 July 2011 a Private Sector Initiative to support Greece was announced. Reference is made to Note 3 of the condensed consolidated interim accounts.

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Banking operations

ING s banking results were strong, supported by net production in client balances at solid interest margin and more normalised level of risk costs. The underlying result before tax increased to EUR 3,848 million from EUR 1,350 million in the first six months of last year, of which EUR 2,389 million was caused by higher valuation results on non-trading derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied under IFRS-IASB. Excluding this impact, underlying result before tax rose EUR 110 million on the first six months of last year, which included a capital gain on the sale of an equity stake, while this year was impacted by impairments on Greek government bonds.

Total underlying income rose by EUR 2,443 million, or 34.8%, compared with the first six months of 2010. Interest results rose 3.4% compared with last year. This was driven by a four basis point increase in the interest margin to 1.43%, mainly due to higher interest results in Financial Markets and improved interest margins at ING Direct. Commission income rose 4.8% largely due to higher fees in Commercial Banking Structured Finance. Investment income decreased to EUR (102) million from EUR 119 million last year. The result on the sale of bonds and equities was EUR 76 million, compared with EUR 240 million in the previous year which included a EUR 86 million capital gain on the sale of an Asian equity stake. Despite the partial reversal of impairments in the first half of 2011, impairments on bonds and equities were EUR 65 million higher due to EUR 187 million impairments on Greek government bonds in the second quarter of 2011. Other income improved by EUR 2,380 million compared with the first half of 2010, of which EUR 2,389 million was caused by higher valuation results on non-trading derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied under IFRS-IASB.

Underlying operating expenses rose 4.3% to EUR 4,909 million, as IT investments and marketing spending were skewed to the second half of 2010. Furthermore, costs rose on an increase in FTEs and regular salary increases while the last year included a release of an employee benefit provision. In the first half of 2011, impairments on real estate development projects and foreclosed properties were EUR 102 million compared with EUR 236 million last year. The underlying cost/income ratio improved to 51.9% from 67.0% in the first half of 2010.

Underlying risk costs declined towards more normalised levels, driven mainly by lower additions in Commercial Banking (Structured Finance and General Lending), and lower additions for mid-corporate and SME clients in the Benelux. ING Banking added underlying EUR 702 million to the loan loss provisions, down from EUR 962 million in the first six months of 2010. Risk costs amounted to 44 basis points of average risk-weighted assets. In the coming periods ING expects net provisions to remain below the average level seen in 2010.

Retail Netherlands

Retail Netherlands underlying result before tax decreased slightly to EUR 708 million from EUR 715 million in the first six months of 2010. Income was down as margins for lending products declined, which could not be offset by the increased volumes. Operating expenses increased versus a year ago due to higher pension costs following updated mortality tables, salary increases and a pension release last year. Loan losses declined as a result of lower additions in the mid-corporate and SME segments.

Total underlying income was EUR 2,075 million, which was 1.8% down on the first half of 2010. While the margin on savings in the first half of 2011 was still higher than a year ago, increased competition resulted in higher client rates putting pressure on margins going forward. In the first half of 2011 funds entrusted grew EUR 1.6 billion as an increase in savings was in part offset by lower current account balances. Mortgage volumes rose by EUR 3.1 billion in the first half of 2011, while margins declined as a result of lower expected prepayments, which increased funding costs. In business lending, margins dropped while volume growth remained modest, increasing by EUR 0.4 billion.

Operating expenses rose 5.9%, mainly as a consequence of salary increases, higher pension costs following updated mortality tables and a pension release in the first half of 2010.

The addition to loan loss provisions declined to EUR 169 million versus EUR 265 million a year ago. This was particularly attributable to lower risk costs in the mid-corporate and SME segments. The risk cost for mortgages were slightly up, but were still limited. Non-performing loans (NPLs) of mortgages remained stable at 1.0%.

Retail Belgium

Retail Belgium s underlying result before tax declined to EUR 258 million from EUR 314 million in the first six months of 2010, due to increased operating expenses. Income was stable compared with the first half of 2010, whereas net additions to the loan loss provisions declined.

The underlying income remained stable at EUR 1,034 million compared to EUR 1,036 million last year as volume growth was offset by slightly lower margins and lower investment income which included a EUR 7 million impairment on Greek government bonds. Commission income declined due to lower fees from asset management activities. Funds entrusted increased by EUR 3.8 billion in the first half year of 2011 due to the success of the Orange Book savings product and the growing appetite for short term deposits, while margins remained stable. The lending portfolio increased EUR 3.2 billion, of which EUR 1.4 billion in residential mortgages and EUR 1.9 billion in other lending as demand for mid-corporate and SME lending picked up, however at somewhat lower margins.

Operating expenses increased 10.8% compared to first half of 2010, driven by higher staff expenses as a result of an increase in commercial staff, collective labour wage agreements as well as structural higher contribution to the deposit guarantee scheme and higher marketing costs.

The addition to the provision for loan losses was EUR 68 million versus EUR 83 million a year ago, as a result of lower risk costs in the mid-corporate and SME segment.

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ING Direct

The underlying result before tax declined to EUR 608 million from EUR 675 million in the first six months of last year. Despite impairments on Greek government bonds, income rose due to higher volumes and increased interest margin but this could not compensate the higher operating expenses.

Total underlying income rose to EUR 1,824 million from EUR 1,786 million in the first half year of 2010, supported by improved interest result and higher commission income. Interest result was up 7.9% to EUR 1,959 million, driven by higher volumes and improved margins mainly in Germany. The interest margin rose to 1.28% from 1.20% in the first six months of last year. The interest result in the US continued to benefit from the IFRS treatment on previously impaired bonds, which had a positive impact of EUR 88 million compared with EUR 125 million in the first six months of 2010. The production of funds entrusted was EUR 8.4 billion, led by Germany and the US and supported by promotional campaigns in both countries. Retail lending increased by EUR 5.8 billion, mainly due to mortgage growth in Germany. ING Direct added 346,000 clients in the first half of the year, bringing the total to 24.0 million worldwide.

Investment income declined to EUR (160) million compared to EUR (73) million in the same period last year. The decrease was mainly attributable to EUR 171 million of impairments on Greek government bonds, while the impairments on the US investment portfolio were lower. Other income was EUR (65) million, a decrease of EUR 30 million on last year, reflecting hedge results as well as losses on the selective sale of mainly unsecured and ABS exposures.

Operating expenses rose 9.8% to EUR 982 million, reflecting investments in the business as payment accounts were further rolled out in Canada, France and Italy, and a limited number of branches were set up in Spain.

The net addition to loan loss provisions was EUR 234 million, up EUR 17 million on last year. Compared with the first half of 2010, risk costs increased mainly in the US reflecting lower anticipated recovery rates and in Italy.

Retail Central Europe

The underlying result before tax of Central Europe was EUR 83 million versus EUR 72 million in the first six months of last year mainly due to higher income in Poland and Romania, which was partly offset by margin pressure in Turkey.

Underlying income increased 7.0% to EUR 522 million compared with EUR 488 million in the first half of 2010. The increase mainly reflects an increase in mortgage and mid-corporate lending volumes as well as higher margins for savings in Poland. In Romania, income increased driven by higher lending volumes and improved margins. In January 2011, ING Bank Turkey introduced the Orange Savings account. ING is taking a cautious investment approach for inflows on the Orange Savings account until client behaviour is better evidenced, which resulted in margin pressure during the first half of 2011.

Operating expenses increased to EUR 397 million from EUR 379 million in the first half of 2010. The cost increase mainly reflects increased client activity, higher marketing spending and investments in Poland.

The addition to the loan loss provisions was EUR 41 million versus EUR 37 million a year ago, mainly due to increases in Turkey and Romania.

Retail Asia

Retail Asia s underlying result before tax was EUR 25 million versus EUR 33 million in the first half of 2010, due to lower income and higher expenses.

Total underlying income decreased 3.1% to EUR 126 million compared with EUR 130 million a year ago, due to lower interest results and lower dividend received from Kookmin Bank. Interest results decreased 18.6% to EUR 70 million reflecting margin pressure and higher funding costs in India. This was partly offset by higher other income, supported by higher hedge results in India.

Operating expenses increased to EUR 85 million versus EUR 80 million in the first half of 2010 reflecting investments to expand the branch network. The addition to the loans loss provision was EUR 16 million versus EUR 17 million a year ago.

Commercial Banking excl. Real Estate

Commercial Banking excluding Real Estate posted strong results in the first half year of 2011. The underlying result before tax turned positive to EUR 2,269 million compared with a loss of EUR 289 million a year ago, due to improved valuation results on non-trading derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied under IFRS-IASB. For its asset and liability management, ING uses fixed rate payer interest rate swaps to hedge long-dated fixed rate retail mortgages, reflected in the result of Financial Markets. Under IFRS-EU, the positive valuation of derivatives, following interest rate increases in the first half of 2011, is offset in the P&L against a similar value decrease on the retail mortgage portfolio (i.e. hedge accounting is applied). Under IFRS-IASB, hedge accounting for fair value macro hedges is not allowed and the value decrease on the retail mortgage portfolio is not recognized in P&L nor in equity.

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Total underlying income increased EUR 2,501 million from the first half year of 2010 to EUR 3,540 million. The increase was mainly visible in Financial Markets, due to the aforementioned improved valuation results on non-trading derivatives, next to higher income from Structured Finance and Leasing & Factoring, partly offset by lower income from General Lending & PCM.

The total interest result increased 3.9% on the first six months of 2010, mainly fuelled by higher interest results from Financial Markets. The interest margins in Structured Finance and General Lending and Payment & Cash Management (PCM) declined, which was compensated by volume growth in mainly Structured Finance.

Commission income rose 24.2% supported by a 50.8% increase in fees in Structured Finance and higher fees from Corporate Finance and Equity Markets. Investment income increased to EUR 67 million from EUR 46 million last year despite a decline in Financial Markets, which included EUR 9 million of impairments on Greek government bonds in the first half of 2011. Other income improved by EUR 2,317 million, of which EUR 2,389 million was caused by higher valuation results on non-trading derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied under IFRS-IASB. Excluding this impact, other income dropped by EUR 72 million or (12.7%), reflecting lower trading income following the wind-down of the proprietary trading book in the US last year in part offset by improved sales results from the car lease activities.

Operating expenses amounted to EUR 1,156 million, an increase of 9.7% compared with the same period in 2010 due to higher staff costs and selective investments in Financial Markets and PCM. The underlying cost/income ratio in the first half of 2011 was 32.7%, compared with 101.5% a year ago.

Net additions to loan loss provisions declined 57.4% to EUR 115 million, mainly due to net releases in Structured Finance combined with lower net additions in General Lending. Risk costs in first six months of 2011 were equivalent to annualised 19 basis points of average risk-weighted assets.

Real Estate

ING Real Estate s underlying result before tax improved to EUR 82 million from a loss of EUR 117 million in the first half of 2010. This improvement was driven by lower negative fair value and impairments, as well as lower expenses and risk costs.

The negative fair value changes, which are booked in income, were EUR 21 million compared with EUR 40 million last year. Impairments on real estate development projects, which are booked in expenses, declined to EUR 92 million from EUR 236 million in the prior year.

Corporate Line

The Corporate Line Banking reported an underlying result before tax of EUR (185) million compared with EUR (53) million in the first half of last year, which included a EUR 86 million capital gain on the sale of an equity stake. Fair value changes on part of ING Bank s own Tier 2 debt turned to a negative EUR 42 million in the first six months of 2011, compared with EUR 25 million positive a year ago. Financing charges rose by EUR 45 million, as the total costs of Group core debt are allocated to Corporate Line Bank as of 2011. These impacts were partly offset by EUR 102 million higher income on capital surplus as a result of higher average book equity due to retained earning and lower benefits paid to the business units as a result of a decline in average economic capital.

Insurance operations

Total underlying income from the insurance operations for the six months ending 30 June 2011 decreased 8.1% to EUR 18,859 million, mainly due to lower investment and other income. Investment and other income was EUR 3,559 million in the first six months of 2011, a 26.4% decrease compared with the same period a year ago. This decrease is more than offset by a decrease in the underwriting expenditure. In the first six months of 2010, Investment and other income was driven by positive revaluations of derivatives hedging guarantees on and hedging interest rate risk in the US and Japan closed block variable annuity businesses, as well as the separate account pension contracts in the Netherlands.

Insurance results continued to improve in the first six months of 2011. The operating result of EUR 1,201 million increased 60.7% from the same period last year as a result of higher investment margin, fees and premium based revenues and technical margin. This effect was partly offset by higher DAC amortisation. The underlying result before tax in the first six months of 2011 rose to EUR 1,102 million from EUR 76 million a year ago as a result of favourable market impacts.

Life insurance and investment management

The operating result from Life Insurance and Investment Management was EUR 1,327 million, or 33.0% higher than the first six months of 2010. This improvement was driven by an increase of EUR 191 million in the investment margin as well as a EUR 109 million higher technical margin. Fees and premium based revenues increased by EUR 149 million but were partly offset by an increase of EUR 113 million in DAC amortisation and trail commissions.

The investment margin increased to EUR 849 million from EUR 658 million in the first six months of 2010. This increase from the same period last year is mainly attributable to increased dividend income in the Netherlands and the US (excluding US Closed Block VA).

Fees and premium-based revenues grew 6.7% from the same period last year to EUR 2,357 million, primarily driven by increases in US Closed Block, Asia and ING IM, partly offset by adverse developments in the Benelux, US and Central and Rest of Europe. At ING IM the increase reflected higher Assets under Management and the introduction of fixed service fees in the second six months of 2010.

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The technical margin amounted to EUR 455 million and improved by EUR 109 million (or 31.5%) compared to the first six months of 2010, mainly due to EUR 70 million positive impact from an early surrender of a contract with a large pension fund in the Netherlands.

Life & ING IM administrative expenses were EUR 1,444 million, just EUR 5 million or 0.3% lower than the first six months of 2010. This was caused by positive one-offs in the second quarter of 2010 in the Benelux, increased expenses in 2011 due to the implementation of a new IT organisation in CRE and the fixed service fee at ING IM, largely offset by lower expenses in the US following a reduction in staff.

DAC amortisation and trail commissions increased to EUR 940 million from 827 million in the first six months of 2010, or up 13.7%. This is mainly driven by US Closed Block VA business that significantly reduced DAC balance in the second quarter of 2010 as well as the growth in fees and premium based revenues in US Closed Block and Asia.

The non-life operating result increased by 31.0% to EUR 110 million compared to EUR 84 million in the first six months of 2010 mainly due to lower claims, commissions and operating expenses in the Netherlands.

The operating result for the Corporate Line was EUR (236) million versus EUR (336) million in the first six months of 2010. The improvement resulted from lower interest paid on hybrids since December 2010, and the discontinuation by ING Group of allocating interest on ING Group core debt to the Insurance Corporate Line as from 1 January 2011.

Total operating result increased by 60.8% to EUR 1,201 million for the first six months of 2011 as compared to EUR 746 million a year ago.

The underlying result before tax improved to EUR 1,102 million from EUR 76 million in the first six months of 2010. The increase was mainly driven by higher operating result and improved market impacts as the first six months of 2010 included the negative effect of DAC unlocking for the US, where the first six months of 2011 included negative effects of impairments on subordinated debt from Irish banks and Greek government bonds that are impacted by the restructuring proposals of July 2011.

Gains/losses and impairments on investments came out at EUR (236) million from EUR (343) million in the first six months of 2010. Impairments on subordinated debt from Irish banks (EUR 180 million) and Greek government bonds that are impacted by the restructuring proposals of July 2011 (EUR 123 million) were only partly offset by capital gains on public equities in the Benelux and favourable market conditions in the US and the Benelux.

Revaluations decreased to EUR 197 million in the first six months of 2011 versus EUR 201 million in the same period last year. Revaluations were exceptionally high in the first six months of 2010 due to a EUR 194 million marked-to-market impact related to CMOs and interest rate hedges in the US. In 2011 positive figures reflect the improved market sentiment.

Market and other impacts improved to EUR (60) million over the first six months of 2011 from EUR (528) million in the same period last year. The US showed negative DAC unlocking in individual retirement and individual life, where the prior year showed more negative DAC unlocking related to equity. In the Benelux the result was negatively impacted by the change of provision for guarantees on separate account pension contracts (net of hedging).

Insurance Benelux

Insurance Benelux posted a strong performance in the first six month of 2011, driven by higher investment returns and a higher technical margin. The operating result rose 64.3% to EUR 593 million from EUR 361 million in the first six months of 2010.

Life investment margin climbed to EUR 335 million versus EUR 239 million in the first six months of 2010. This was partly attributable to reinvestment into fixed income securities and higher dividends on equity. Furthermore, an incidental dividend on a fixed income fund was received in the second quarter of 2011.

Fees and premium-based revenues remained stable at EUR 306 million compared with EUR 307 million in the first six months of 2010.

Technical margin increased 123.0% to EUR 223 million from EUR 100 million in the same period last year, mainly due to EUR 70 million positive impact from an early surrender of a contract with a large pension fund.

Life administrative expenses increased to EUR 281 million from EUR 271 million in the first six months of 2010, driven by EUR 25 million incidental releases of provisions in payroll expenses in the second quarter of 2010.

DAC amortisation and trail commissions remained flat at EUR 114 million compared with the first six months of 2010.

The non-life operating result increased 32.5% to EUR 106 million from EUR 80 million in the first six months of 2010, mainly driven by lower claims, lower commission expenses and lower operating expenses.

The underlying result before tax in the first six months of 2011 decreased by EUR 158 million, or 34.8%, to EUR 296 million from EUR 454 million in the first six months of 2010. Underlying result was impacted by the change of the provision for guarantees on separate account pension contracts net of hedging (EUR (202) million) and impairments on subordinated debt from Irish banks (EUR (171) million) and Greek government bonds that are impacted by the restructuring proposals of July 2011 (EUR (16) million). These negative impacts were partly offset by higher capital gains on public equities.

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Insurance Central and Rest of Europe

The operating result before tax for Insurance Central and Rest of Europe declined 22.8% to EUR 115 million from EUR 149 million in the same period last year. This decline was mainly caused by higher administrative expenses as a result of higher project expenses for Solvency II and other new regionally shared costs.

The investment margin for the first six months of 2011 was flat at EUR 36 million.

Fees and premium-based revenues declined to EUR 241 million from EUR 254 million in the first six months of 2010. This was mainly due to the nationalisation of pension funds in Hungary and reallocation of health insurance premiums in Greece from fees and premium based revenues to the technical margin.

The technical margin increased by EUR 22 million from EUR 67 million in the first six months of 2010 to EUR 89 million at the end of June 2011. EUR 16 million of this increase was caused by the reallocation of health insurance premiums in Greece from fees and premium based revenues to the technical margin and EUR 3 million due to lower claims in Spain.

Life administrative expenses increased to EUR 157 million from EUR 122 million in the same period a year ago. This increase was mostly due to higher project expenses for Solvency II and shared IT expenses.

DAC amortisation and trail commissions increased by EUR 5 million compared with the same period last year to EUR 100 million. This is mainly due to higher commissions in Poland.

The underlying result before tax was EUR (2) million, which is EUR 128 million lower than in the same period last year. In addition to a decrease in operating result of EUR 34 million, the deterioration of underlying result was driven by EUR 117 million of impairments on Greek government bonds that are impacted by the restructuring proposals of July 2011 and subordinated debt from Irish banks, whereas the first six months of 2010 included EUR 23 million impairments.

Insurance United States

The operating result for Insurance US increased 34.3% to EUR 325 million from EUR 242 million in the first six months of 2010. The increase from the prior year is due to higher investment margin and lower administrative expenses. These effects are partly offset by lower technical margin mainly driven by lower amortisation of the gain related to the transfer of the US group reinsurance business in the first quarter of 2010.

The investment margin of EUR 428 million is a 10.9% increase from the first of 2010, primarily driven by lower interest rate swap expense, a reduction in average credited rates, and higher accretion of income on previously impaired securities due to improved market values.

Fees and premium-based revenues rose to EUR 528 million, a 1.3% increase from the first six months of 2010.

The technical margin of EUR 44 million decreased 53.7% from the first six months of 2010. The decrease from the prior year is due to the lower amortisation of the gain related to the transfer of the US group reinsurance business in the first quarter of 2010 and strong claim results in Employee Benefits in the prior year, as well as a large volume of Individual Life claims in the first quarter of 2011.

The total operating income remained flat at EUR 1,000 million as compared to EUR 1,003 million a year ago.

Administrative expenses were EUR 376 million, down 19.0% from the first six months of 2010, reflecting expense reductions initiated in late 2010, including the reduction of more than 700 positions since 30 June 2010.

DAC amortisation and trail commissions of EUR 300 million increased 1.0% over the first six months of 2010. The change was primarily due to a change in operating income that drives DAC amortisation and higher AUM-based trail commissions.

The underlying result before tax increased to EUR 428 million in the first six months of 2011 as compared to EUR 99 million in the previous year. The increase is driven by expense reductions in late 2010 reflected in the operating result, improved impairment results, partly offset by lower revaluations and higher market impacts.

Gains/losses and impairments narrowed to EUR (43) million from EUR (304) million in the first six months of 2010 as market conditions continue to improve. Losses in the first six months of 2011 reflect EUR (79) million of impairments and credit related losses, partially offset by EUR 36 million in trading gains.

Revaluations were EUR 162 million compared with EUR 289 million in the first six months of 2010. The decrease is primarily due to the second quarter of 2010 showing highly positive revaluations on CMOs.

Market and other impacts were EUR (15) million compared with EUR (128) million in the first six months of 2010. The prior year reflected higher DAC amortisation, due to the strong revaluation results, and more negative DAC unlocking partially due to equity related DAC Unlocking.

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Insurance US Closed Block VA

The operating result for the US Closed Block VA increased to EUR 31 million in 2011 compared to EUR 28 million in the first 2010. The increase of 10.7% is driven by improved operating income being largely negated by increased DAC amortisation.

Investment margin of EUR 15 million increased from EUR (25) million in the first six months of 2010. The increase from previous year reflects reinvestment of short-term investments and government bonds into longer-duration fixed income securities.

Fees and premium-based revenues increased to EUR 118 million from EUR 58 million in the first six months of 2010, reflecting higher fee income and lower hedging costs due to improving market conditions, as well as the impact related to the move towards fair value accounting on reserves for Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits for life (GMWB).

The technical margin decreased EUR 3 million compared with the first six months of 2010 to EUR 13 million.

Administrative expenses of EUR 41 million are flat as compared to the first six months of 2010.

DAC amortisation and trail commissions increased to EUR 74 million over the first 6 months of 2011 from EUR (19) million in the same period previous year, driven by higher operating income as well as lower interest on DAC. DAC amortisation is reported net of interest, which declined by EUR 46 million from a year earlier due to the significant reductions in the DAC balance during 2010.

The underlying result before tax increased to a profit of EUR 122 million compared to a loss of EUR 558 million in the same period previous year. The loss in the same period previous year was driven by a reduction in the DAC balance of EUR 946 million and was partially offset by hedging gains that were greater than reserve changes.

Gains/losses and impairments of EUR 1 million in the six months ended per 30 June 2011 compared to EUR 14 million in the same period previous year. Revaluations of EUR 3 million compared to EUR(2) million in the first six months of 2011.

Market and other impacts of EUR 87 million improved substantially from EUR (598) million in the first six months of 2010. The prior year reflected a EUR 946 million reduction in the DAC balance, partially offset by hedging gains. A methodology change in DAC calculation reduced volatility of market and other impact in 2011.

Insurance Asia/Pacific

The operating result for Insurance Asia/Pacific amounted to EUR 281 million, compared with EUR 232 million in the first six months of 2010. The operating result increased by 20.2%, compared with the prior year on higher investment margin, fees and premium based revenues and technical margin.

The investment margin rose 57.1% to EUR 33 million, compared with EUR 21 million a year ago.

Fees and premium-based revenues rose 8.2% to EUR 710 million, mainly driven by growth in the Japan COLI business and modelling of the Malaysian Employee Benefits business in 2011. The increase was partly offset by a decline in ING Life Korea and lower fee income on the non-core Japan SPVA.

The technical margin was EUR 86 million as compared to EUR 68 million a year ago, mainly driven by higher surrender results in ING Life Korea being partly offset by a decline in mortality result in Japan.

Life administrative expenses increased 9.7% to EUR 227 million in line with business growth.

DAC amortisation and trail commissions were EUR 351 million compared with EUR 337 million in the first six months of 2010 following increased fees and premium based revenues.

The underlying result before tax increased to EUR 313 million from EUR 253 million in the first six months of 2010 on strong first quarter performance in Japan as well as surrender profits in Korea being partly offset by higher operating expenses following business growth and positive market and other impacts.

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ING Investment Management

The operating result increased by 33.3% to EUR 92 million from EUR 69 million a year ago owing to higher fee and premium-based revenues that were partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Fees and premium-based revenues increased by 10.5% from EUR 411 million to EUR 454 million. Higher revenues from the introduction of a fixed service fee in Luxemburg and higher fee base were partly offset by adverse currency impacts.

Administrative Expenses increased 5.2% from EUR 344 million to EUR 362 million on the introduction of a Fixed Service Fee in Luxemburg and adverse currency impact.

Non-operating income was higher primarily owing to an increase in revaluations following positive market impacts partly offset by lower gains/losses and impairments.

The underlying result before tax increased 38.8% to EUR 111 million from EUR 80 million in the first six months of 2010 due to higher operating income as well as improved results from non-operating items.

Corporate line

The Corporate Line Insurance operating loss before tax of EUR (236) million improved from EUR (335) million in the first half of 2010, primarily due to lower interest on hybrids and debt. The Corporate Line Insurance mainly consists of items related to Capital Management and other insurance results. Corporate Line Insurance also includes ING Life Japan s SPVA guaranteed benefits, which are reinsured to ING Reinsurance, net of the associated hedges that correspond to those benefits. Results have been restated to reflect the sale of the Latin American pension and life insurance businesses, which are now reflected in the net result from discontinued operations, while ING s stake in the Brazilian insurer Sul America is now reported in the Corporate Line.

Consolidated assets and liabilities

The following table sets forth ING Group s condensed consolidated assets and liabilities at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

(amounts in EUR billion)	**June 30, 2011**	**Dec. 31, 2010**
Financial assets at fair value through P&L	255.2	263.9
Investments	207.8	234.2
Loans and advances to customers	585.7	608.9
Assets held for sale	61.2	0.7
Total assets	1,237.3	1,242.7
Insurance and investment contracts	259.6	271.1
Amounts due to banks	81.9	72.9
Customer deposits and other funds on deposit	458.3	511.4
Financial liabilities at fair value through P&L	123.2	138.5
Debt securities in issue/other borrowed funds	151.6	135.6
Liabilities held for sale	59.0	0.4
Total liabilities (including minority interests)	1,196.6	1,200.0
Non-voting equity securities	3.0	5.0
Shareholders equity (parent)	37.7	37.7
Shareholders equity per ordinary share (in EUR)	9.97	9.98

Compared with the end of December 2010, ING Group s balance sheet decreased by EUR 5 billion to EUR 1,237 billion at the end of June 2011, including EUR 24 billion of negative foreign exchange movements. The transfer in June 2011 of balance sheet items of ING Direct USA

(excluding the Illiquid Assets Back-up Facility), ING Car Lease and Insurance Latin America to Assets and liabilities held for sale caused large changes per item. The balance sheet growth was driven by increased loans and advances to customers and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.)

For the complete balance sheet reference is made to page 15 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet of ING Group.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers declined EUR 23 billion compared with the end of December 2010 due to the reclassification of the Residential Mortgage portfolio of ING Direct USA with EUR 30 billion to Assets held for sale. In Germany and the Netherlands the residential mortgage portfolio increased. The increase in the Netherlands relates to mortgages under NHG (Nationale Hypotheek Garantie). The Illiquid Assets Back-up Facility government receivable within the Bank declined by EUR 3 billion to EUR 9 billion in the first six months of 2011 due to foreign exchange movements and repayments.

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Investments

Investments fell by EUR 26 billion in the first six months of 2011 to EUR 208 billion. ING Bank decreased by EUR 22 billion driven by the reclassification of ING Direct USA to assets held for sale Excluding this impact, investments remained flat. Investments at ING Insurance s decreased by EUR 4 billion, due to negative currency effects and revaluations.

Financial assets/liabilities at fair value

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss diminished by EUR 9 billion from the end of December 2010. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss at ING Bank remained almost flat compared to year-end 2010. For ING Insurance the decrease was EUR 8 billion, mainly due to currency effects. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss decreased by EUR 15 billion, all of which was incurred within ING Bank and mainly related to lower repurchase transactions and lower valuation of derivatives following the increase in long term interest rates.

Insurance and investment contracts

Insurance and investment contracts decreased by EUR 12 billion to EUR 260 billion at the end of June 2011, due to currency effects and the transfer of the Latin America pensions, life insurance and investment management operations to liabilities held for sale.

Customer deposits

Customer deposits and other funds on deposits fell by EUR 53 billion to EUR 458 billion at the end of June 2011, fully explained by the reclassification of ING Direct USA.

Shareholders equity

Shareholders equity stabilised at EUR 37.7 billion. The decrease in foreign exchange movements of EUR (1.9) billion and EUR (1.0) billion repurchase premium non-voting equity securities, were offset by EUR 2.9 billion net profit.

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Condensed consolidated interim financial information for the period ended 30 June 2011

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Condensed consolidated balance sheet of ING Group

as at

amounts in millions of euros	**30 June 2011**	31 December 2010
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with central banks	**12,091**	13,072
Amounts due from banks	**56,580**	51,828
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss **2**	**255,190**	263,894
Investments **3**	**207,807**	234,240
Loans and advances to customers **4**	**585,692**	608,938
Reinsurance contracts	**5,447**	5,789
Investments in associates	**3,235**	3,925
Real estate investments	**1,743**	1,900
Property and equipment	**2,920**	6,132
Intangible assets **5**	**3,975**	5,372
Deferred acquisition costs	**10,021**	10,499
Assets held for sale 6	**61,188**	681
Other assets	**31,426**	36,469
Total assets	**1,237,315**	1,242,739
EQUITY		
Shareholders equity (parent)	**37,736**	37,719
Non-voting equity securities	**3,000**	5,000