

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to
Securities Act Rule 497(K)

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FILER

LOOMIS SAYLES FUNDS II

CIK: [872649](#) | IRS No.: [043113285](#) | State of Incorporation: **MA** | Fiscal Year End: **0930**
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If shares are redeemed:

	1	3	5	10		Class				Class							
	year	years	years	years	Class A	C				Y							
						\$691	\$937	\$1,202	\$1,957	\$299	\$615	\$1,057	\$2,285	\$199	\$615	\$1,057	\$2,285

If shares are not redeemed:

	1	3	5	10		Class C								
	year	years	years	years	Class C									
											\$199	\$615	\$1,057	\$2,285

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes for you if your Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recently ended fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in equity and fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers. Equity securities purchased by the Fund may include common stocks, preferred stocks, depositary receipts, warrants, securities convertible into common or preferred stocks, interests in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and/or real estate-related securities and other equity-like interests in an issuer. The Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets outside the U.S., including securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

In deciding which domestic and international equity securities to buy and sell, the Adviser generally looks for companies that it believes have the potential for superior earnings growth relative to their current value. The Adviser also looks for companies that appear to be undervalued relative to the intrinsic value of the companies' assets or cash flows.

In deciding which domestic and international fixed-income securities to buy and sell, the Adviser generally looks for securities that it believes are undervalued and have the potential for credit upgrades, which may include securities that are below investment-grade (also known as "junk bonds"). The Fund may also invest in foreign currencies, collateralized mortgage obligations, zero-coupon securities, when-issued securities, REITs, securities issued pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933 ("Rule 144A securities") and mortgage-related securities. The Fund may also engage in active and frequent trading of securities and engage in options or foreign currency transactions for hedging and investment purposes and futures transactions, foreign currency transactions and swap transactions (including credit default swaps). Frequent trading may produce high transaction costs and a high level of taxable capital gains, which may lower the Fund's return. The Adviser may hedge currency risk for the Fund (including "cross hedging" between two or more foreign currencies) if it believes the outlook for a particular foreign currency is unfavorable. The Adviser may elect not to hedge currency risk, which may cause the Fund to incur losses that would not have been incurred had the risk been hedged. Except as provided above, the Fund is not limited in the percentage of its assets that it may invest in these instruments.

Principal Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The Fund does not represent a complete investment program. You may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Allocation Risk: The Fund's investment performance depends on how its assets are allocated. The allocation, as set forth above, may not be optimal in every market condition. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund as a result of this allocation.

Below Investment-Grade Fixed-Income Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in below investment-grade fixed-income securities, also known as "junk bonds," may be subject to greater risks than other fixed-income securities, including being subject to greater levels of interest rate risk, credit risk (including a greater risk of default) and liquidity risk. The ability of the issuer to make principal and interest payments is predominantly speculative for below investment-grade fixed-income securities.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or the guarantor of a fixed-income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives or other transaction, will be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of interest or principal or to otherwise honor its obligations.

Currency Risk: Fluctuations in the exchange rates between different currencies may negatively affect an investment. The Fund may elect not to hedge currency risk, or may hedge such risk imperfectly, which may cause the Fund to incur losses that would not have been incurred had the risk been hedged.

Derivatives Risk: Derivative instruments (such as those in which the Fund may invest) can be used to acquire or to transfer the risk and returns of a security or other asset without buying or selling the security or asset. Derivatives are subject to changes in the value of the underlying asset or indices on which such transactions are based. There is no guarantee that the use of derivatives will be effective or that suitable transactions will be available. Even a small investment in derivatives may give rise to leverage risk and can have a significant impact on the Fund's exposure to securities markets values, interest rates or currency exchange rates. It is possible that the Fund's liquid assets may be insufficient to support its obligations under its derivatives positions. The use of derivatives for other than hedging purposes may be considered a speculative activity, and involves greater risks than are involved in hedging. The use of derivatives may cause the Fund to incur losses greater than those which would have occurred had derivatives not been used. The Fund's use of derivatives, such as forward currency contracts, options and futures transactions and swap transactions involves other risks, such as the credit risk relating to the other party to a derivative contract (which is greater for forward currency contracts, swaps and other over-the-counter traded derivatives), the risk of difficulties in pricing and valuation, the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with relevant assets, rates or indices, liquidity risk, allocation risk and the risk of losing more than the initial margin required to initiate derivatives positions. There is also the risk that the Fund may be unable to terminate or sell a derivatives position at an advantageous time or price. Moreover, a number of broker-dealers and other financial institutions have recently experienced extreme financial difficulty, sometimes resulting in bankruptcy of the institution. There can be no assurance that the Fund's derivative counterparties will not experience similar financial difficulties, possibly resulting in losses to the Fund.

Emerging Markets Risk: Investing in emerging markets companies, which may be smaller and have shorter operating histories than companies in developed markets, involves risks in addition to, and greater than, those generally associated with investing in companies in developed foreign markets. The extent of economic development, political stability, market depth, infrastructure, capitalization and regulatory oversight in emerging market economies is generally less than in more developed markets.

Equity Securities Risk: The value of the Fund's investments in equity securities could be subject to unpredictable declines in the value of individual securities and periods of below-average performance in individual securities or in the equity market as a whole. Rule 144A securities may be less liquid than other equity securities. Growth stocks are generally more sensitive to market movements than other types of stocks primarily because their stock prices are based heavily on future expectations. If the Adviser's assessment of the prospects for a company's growth is wrong, or if the Adviser's judgment of how other investors will value the company's growth is wrong, then the price of the company's stock may fall or not approach the value that the Adviser has placed on it. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks also present the risk that their lower valuations fairly reflect their business prospects and that investors will not agree that the stocks represent favorable investment opportunities, and they may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during any given period. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds generally take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred stock or common stock.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk: Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. You may lose money on your investment due to unpredictable drops in a security's value or periods of below-average performance in a given security or in the securities market as a whole. Rule 144A securities may be more illiquid than other fixed-income securities. In addition, an economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market of these securities and reduce the Fund's ability to sell them.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to greater political, economic, environmental, credit and information risks. The Fund's investments in foreign securities are also subject to foreign currency fluctuations. Foreign securities may be subject to higher volatility than U.S. securities, varying degrees of regulation and limited liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decrease. Generally, the value of fixed-income securities rises when prevailing interest rates fall and falls when interest rates rise. A prolonged period of low interest rates may cause the Fund to have a low or negative yield, potentially reducing the value of your investment. The value of zero-coupon bonds may be more sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates than other fixed income securities.

Issuer Risk: The value of the Fund's investments may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Leverage Risk: Use of derivative instruments may involve leverage. Leverage is the risk associated with securities or practices that multiply small index, market or asset price movements into larger changes in value. To the extent that the Fund uses a derivative for purposes other than as a hedge, or if the Fund hedges imperfectly, the Fund is directly exposed to the risks of that derivative and any loss generated by the derivative will not be offset by a gain. The use of leverage increases the impact of gains and losses on a fund's returns, and may lead to significant losses if investments are not successful.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling these illiquid securities at an advantageous price or time. A lack of liquidity also may cause the value of investments to decline. Securities acquired in a private placement, such as Rule 144A securities, generally are subject to strict restrictions on resale and there may be no liquid secondary market or ready purchaser for such securities. Therefore, the Fund may be unable to dispose of such securities when it desires to do so, or at the most advantageous time or price. Illiquid investments also may be difficult to value.

Management Risk: A strategy used by the Fund's portfolio managers may fail to produce the intended result.

Market Risk: The market value of a security will move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based upon a change in an issuer's financial condition, as well as overall market and economic conditions.

Mortgage-Related Securities Risk: In addition to the risks associated with investments in fixed-income securities generally (for example, credit, liquidity and valuation risk), mortgage-related securities are subject to the risks of the mortgages underlying the securities as well as prepayment risk, the risk that the securities may be prepaid and result in the reinvestment of the prepaid amounts in securities with lower yields than the prepaid obligations. Conversely, there is a risk that an unexpected rise in interest rates will extend the life of a mortgage-related security beyond the expected prepayment time, typically reducing the security's value. The Fund also may incur a loss when there is a prepayment of securities that were purchased at a premium.

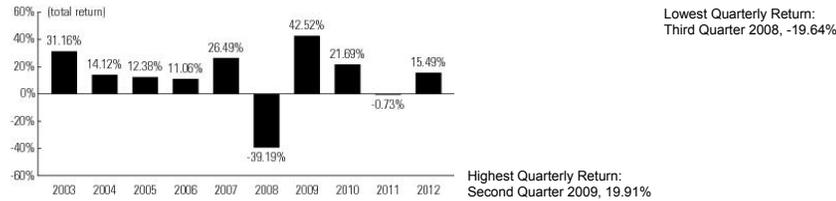
REITs Risk: Investments in the real estate industry, including REITs, are particularly sensitive to economic downturns and are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values, property taxes and tax laws, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use and rents and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry also may be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws. In addition, the value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs are also subject to default and prepayment risk. Many REITs are highly leveraged, increasing their risk. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

The bar chart and table shown below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the one-year, five-year and ten-year periods compare to those of two broad measures of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at ngam.natixis.com and/or by calling the Fund toll-free at 800-225-5478.

The chart does not reflect any sales charge that you may be required to pay when you buy or redeem the Fund's shares. A sales charge will reduce your return.

Total Returns for Class Y Shares



Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2012)	Past Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Loomis Sayles Global Equity and Income Fund Class Y - Return Before Taxes	Return After Taxes on Distributions	Return After Taxes on Distributions & Sale of Fund Shares	Class A - Return Before Taxes	Class C - Return Before Taxes	MSCI World Index	Citigroup World Government Bond Index											
	15.49%	3.87%	11.07%	15.08%	3.26%	10.25%	10.37%	2.99%	9.41%	8.54%	2.40%	10.14%	13.31%	2.84%	9.97%	16.54%	-0.60%	8.08%	1.65%	5.27%	6.04%

The returns shown in the table prior to the inception of Class A and Class C shares (February 1, 2006) are those of Institutional Class shares, which were redesignated as Class Y shares, restated to reflect the higher net expenses and sales loads of Class A and Class C shares, respectively.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans, qualified plans, education savings accounts, such as 529 plans, or individual retirement accounts. The after-tax returns are shown for only one class of the Fund. After-tax returns for the other classes of the Fund will vary. Index performance reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes.

Management

Investment Adviser

Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.

Portfolio Managers

Daniel J. Fuss, CFA, CIC, Vice Chairman, Director and Managing Partner of the Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the domestic fixed-income securities sector of the Fund since 1996.

Warren N. Koontz, CFA, CIC, Vice President of the Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the domestic equity securities sector and international equity securities sector of the Fund since 2004.

David Rolley, CFA, Vice President of the Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the international fixed-income securities sector of the Fund since 2000.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Class A and C Shares

The following chart shows the investment minimums for various types of accounts:

Type of Account	Minimum Initial Purchase	Minimum Subsequent Purchase	Any account other than those listed below	\$2,500	\$100	For shareholders participating in Natixis Funds' Investment Builder Program	\$1,000	\$50	For Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, Rollover IRA, SEP-IRA and Keogh plans using the Natixis Funds' prototype document (direct accounts, not held through intermediary)	\$1,000	\$100	Coverdell Education Savings Accounts	\$500	\$100
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Class Y Shares

Class Y shares of the Fund may be purchased by the following entities at the following investment minimums.

A minimum initial investment of \$100,000 and the minimum subsequent investment of \$100 for:

Other mutual funds, endowments, foundations, bank trust departments or trust companies.

There is no initial or subsequent investment minimum for:

Wrap Fee Programs of certain broker-dealers, the advisers or NGAM Distribution, L.P. (the "Distributor"). Please consult your financial representative to determine if your wrap fee program is subject to additional or different conditions or fees.

Retirement Plans such as 401(a), 401(k) or 457 plans.

Certain Individual Retirement Accounts if the amounts invested represent rollover distributions from investments by any of the retirement plans invested in the Fund.

Registered Investment Advisers investing on behalf of clients in exchange for an advisory, management or consulting fee.

Fund Trustees, former Fund trustees, employees of affiliates of the Natixis Funds and other individuals who are affiliated with any Natixis Fund (this also applies to any spouse, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren and in-laws of those mentioned) and Natixis affiliate employee benefit plans.

Due to operational limitations at your financial intermediary, certain wrap fee programs, retirement plans, individual retirement accounts and accounts of registered investment advisers may be subject to the investment minimums described above.

The Fund's shares are available for purchase (and are redeemable on any business day) through your investment dealer, directly from the Fund by writing to the Fund at Natixis Funds, P.O. Box 219579, Kansas City, MO 64121-9579, by exchange, by wire, by internet at ngam.natixis.com, through the Automated Clearing House system, or, in the case of redemptions, by telephone at 800-225-5478 or by the Systematic Withdrawal Plan.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except for distributions to retirement plans and other investors that qualify for tax-exempt treatment under U.S. federal income tax law generally. Investments in such tax-advantaged plans will generally be taxed only upon withdrawal of monies from the tax-exempt arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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