

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

TRANSAMERICA PARTNERS FUNDS GROUP II

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TRANSAMERICA INSTITUTIONAL ASSET ALLOCATION – INTERMEDIATE/LONG HORIZON

Summary Prospectus
May 1, 2012

Ticker **DILHX**

This summary prospectus is designed to provide shareholders with key fund information in a clear and concise format. Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the fund's statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at <http://www.transamericapartners.com/prospectus>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 866-414-6349 or by sending an e-mail request to orders@mysummaryprospectus.com, or from your financial professional. The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, dated May 1, 2012, as supplemented from time to time, and the independent registered public accounting firm's report and financial statements in the fund's annual report to shareholders, dated December 31, 2011, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective: Seeks to achieve long-term returns from a combination of investment income and capital appreciation with slightly more than average volatility as compared to other balanced funds.

Fees and Expenses: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.10%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.00%
Other expenses	0.00%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.89%
Total annual fund operating expenses ^a	0.99%

^a Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate to the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the financial highlights table, which do not include acquired (i.e., underlying) funds' fees and expenses.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all shares at the end of those periods (unless otherwise indicated). The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
\$101	\$315	\$547	\$1,213

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 when 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 the most recent fiscal year, the portfolio turnover rate for the fund was 82% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: Transamerica Institutional Asset Allocation – Intermediate/Long Horizon invests in a combination of Transamerica Partners funds (“underlying funds”). Transamerica Asset Management, Inc. (the “Investment Adviser”) selects the combination and amount of underlying funds to invest in based on the fund’s investment objective.

The following chart shows approximately how much of the assets of the fund are invested in the Bond, Stock and Money Market Funds. These allocations reflect the Investment Adviser’s present strategy for asset allocation during normal market conditions, and may be changed at any time without notice to shareholders and without shareholder approval. In the short-term, actual asset

allocations may vary due to short-term changes in cash flows caused by purchases and redemptions in the fund. The Investment Adviser may allocate the assets of the fund without limit to the Money Market Fund in attempting to respond to adverse market or other conditions or to process a large purchase or redemption within the fund.

	Normal Approximate Allocations		
	Bond Funds	Stock Funds	Money Market Fund
Intermediate/Long Horizon	29.8%	70%	0.2%

The fund is a non-diversified fund, meaning that it is not limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940 as to the amount of its assets that may be invested in a single issuer. The fund invests in the underlying funds, which are diversified.

Each underlying fund has its own investment objective, principal investment strategies and investment risks. The sub-adviser for each underlying fund decides which securities to purchase and sell for that underlying fund.

The fund may invest its assets in cash, cash equivalent securities or short-term debt securities, repurchase agreements and money market instruments. Under adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the fund may take temporary defensive positions in cash and short-term debt securities without limit. During periods of defensive investing, it will be more difficult for the fund to achieve its objective.

Principal Risks: Risk is inherent in all investing. Many factors affect the fund's performance. There is no assurance the fund will meet its investment objective. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks (in alphabetical order) of investing in the fund. You may lose money if you invest in this fund.

- **Asset Allocation** – The Investment Adviser allocates the fund's assets among various underlying funds. These allocations may be unsuccessful in maximizing the fund's return and/or avoiding investment losses, and may cause the fund to underperform other funds with a similar strategy.

- **Cash Management and Defensive Investing** – Money market instruments or short-term debt securities held by the fund for cash management or defensive investing purposes can fluctuate in value. Like other fixed income securities, they are subject to risk, including market, interest rate and credit risk. If the fund holds cash uninvested, the fund will be subject to the credit risk of the depository institution holding the cash, it will not earn income on the cash and the fund's yield will go down. To the extent that the fund's assets are used for cash management or defensive investing purposes, it will be more difficult for the fund to achieve its objective.
- **Credit** – If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the fund defaults or is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment will decline. Junk bonds have a higher risk of default or are already in default and are considered speculative. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.
- **Currency** – The value of the fund's securities denominated in foreign currencies fluctuates as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by, among other factors, the general economics of a country, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.
- **Derivatives** – Using derivatives exposes the fund to additional risks and can increase fund losses and reduce opportunities for gains when market prices, interest rates or the derivative instruments themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. The fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the fund. The fund's investments in derivative instruments may involve a small investment relative to the amount of investment exposure assumed and may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested in those instruments. Recent legislation calls for new regulation of the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of the regulation are not yet fully known and may not be for some time. New regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, may limit their availability, or may otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.

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- **Emerging Markets** – Investments in the securities of issuers located in or principally doing business in emerging markets are subject to foreign securities risks. These risks are greater for investments in emerging markets. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less fully developed and are less stable than those of more advanced countries. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility.
 - **Equity Securities** – Equity securities represent an ownership interest in an issuer, rank junior in a company's capital structure and consequently may entail greater risk of loss than debt securities. Equity securities include common and preferred stocks. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. If the market prices of the equity securities owned by the fund fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline.
 - **Expenses** – Your actual costs of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in this prospectus for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if

overall net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

- **Extension** – If interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities may occur more slowly than anticipated by the market. This may drive the prices of these securities down because their interest rates are lower than the current interest rate and they remain outstanding longer.
- **Foreign Securities** – Investing in foreign securities is generally riskier than investing in U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to a number of additional risks, including nationalization or expropriation of assets, imposition of currency controls or restrictions, confiscatory taxation, political or financial instability and other adverse economic or political developments. Lack of information and less market regulation and accounting standards also may affect the value of these securities.
- **Growth Stocks** – Returns on growth stocks may not move in tandem with returns on other categories of stocks or the market as a whole. Growth stocks may be particularly susceptible to larger price swings or to adverse developments. Growth stocks as a group may be out of favor and underperform the overall equity market for a long period of time, for example, while the market favors “value” stocks.
- **Interest Rate** – Interest rates may go up, causing the value of the fund’s investments to decline. Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities.
- **Manager** – The Investment Adviser to the fund actively manages the fund’s investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by the Investment Adviser in this process may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.
- **Market** – The market prices of the fund's securities may go down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the markets or adverse investor sentiment. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. Market prices of securities also may go down due to events or conditions that affect particular sectors, industries or issuers. When market prices fall, the value of your investment will go down. The fund may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security. The financial crisis that began in 2008 has caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities. In response to the financial crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. The withdrawal of this support could negatively affect the value and liquidity of certain securities. In addition, legislation recently enacted in the U.S. is changing many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of the legislation on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- **Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities** – The value of mortgage-related and asset-backed securities will be influenced by factors affecting the housing market and the assets underlying such securities. As a result, during periods of declining asset values, difficult or frozen credit markets, swings in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by private issuers, by government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or by agencies of the U.S. government, such as Ginnie Mae. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. Unlike mortgage-related securities issued or

guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government or government-sponsored entities, mortgage-related securities issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee (but may have other credit enhancement), and may, and frequently do, have less

favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics. Asset-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as installment sales or loan contracts, leases, credit card receivables and other categories of receivables. The value of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be affected by changes in credit quality or value of the mortgage loans or other assets that support the securities. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment or call and extension risks. Some of these securities may receive little or no collateral protection from the underlying assets. The risk of default is generally higher in the case of mortgage-backed investments that include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less information available than for other types of debt securities. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events or defaults, the fund may become the holder of underlying assets at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or may be sold only at a loss.

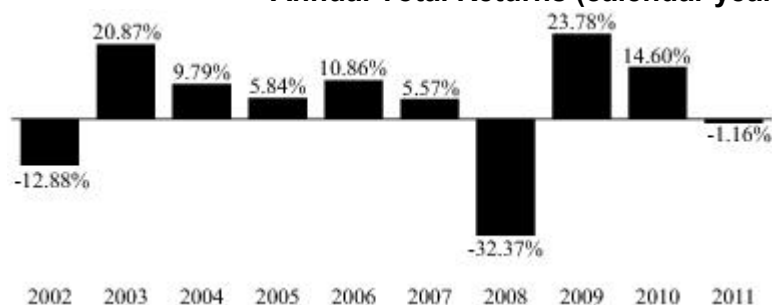
- **Non-Diversification** – The fund is classified as “non-diversified,” which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. To the extent the fund invests its assets in fewer issuers, the fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers.
- **Prepayment or Call** – Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the fund will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The fund also may lose any premium it paid on the security.
- **Small and Medium Capitalization Companies** – The fund will be exposed to additional risks as a result of its investments in the securities of small or medium capitalization companies. Small or medium capitalization companies may be more at risk than large capitalization companies because, among other things, they may have limited product lines, operating history, market or financial resources, or because they may depend on a limited management group. The prices of securities of small and medium capitalization companies generally are more volatile than those of large capitalization companies and are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earnings results and investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions. Securities of small and medium capitalization companies may underperform large capitalization companies, may be harder to sell at times and at prices the portfolio managers believe appropriate and may offer greater potential for losses.
- **Underlying Funds** – Because the fund invests its assets in various underlying funds, its ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely on the performance of the underlying funds in which it invests. Each of the underlying funds in which the fund may invest has its own investment risks, and those risks can affect the value of the underlying funds' shares and therefore the value of the fund's investments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any underlying fund will be achieved. To the extent that the fund invests more of its assets in one underlying fund than in another, the fund will have greater exposure to the risks of that underlying fund. In addition, the fund will bear a pro rata portion of the operating expenses of the underlying funds in which it invests.
- **Value Investing** – The prices of securities the sub-adviser to an underlying fund believes are undervalued may not appreciate as anticipated or may go down. Value stocks as a group may be out of

favor and underperform the overall equity market for a long period of time, for example, while the market favors “growth” stocks.

Performance: The bar chart and the table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows how the fund’s performance has varied from year to year. The table shows how the fund’s average annual total returns for different periods compare to the returns of a broad measure of market performance, as well as comparison to one or more secondary indices. Absent any limitation of the fund’s expenses, total returns would be lower.

As with all mutual funds, past performance is not a prediction of future results. Updated performance information is available on our website at www.transamericapartners.com or by calling 1-888-233-4339.

Annual Total Returns (calendar years ended December 31)



	Quarter Ended	Return
Best Quarter:	06/30/2009	13.97%
Worst Quarter:	12/31/2008	-17.64%

The composite benchmark consists of the following: 52% Russell 3000[®] Index, 18% Morgan Stanley Capital International World ex-US Index, 15% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 7% Barclays U.S. TIPS Index, 4% Bank of America Merrill Lynch High Yield Master II Index, 2% Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year Treasury Index and 2% Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. Prior to February 1, 2008 the composite benchmark was comprised of 59% Russell 3000[®] Equity Index, 18% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 11% Morgan Stanley Capital International World ex-US Index, 9% Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year Treasury Index and 3% Bank of America Merrill Lynch High Yield Master II Index. The returns of these blended benchmarks have been linked. Calculations assume dividends and capital gains are reinvested and do not include any managerial expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Average Annual Total Returns (periods ended December 31, 2011)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Transamerica Institutional Asset Allocation - Intermediate/Long Horizon	-1.16%	0.02%	3.11%	09/11/2000
Standard & Poor's 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.11%	-0.25%	2.92%	
Transamerica Institutional Asset Allocation - Intermediate/Long Horizon Benchmark Blend (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.83%	1.54%	4.53%	

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Management:

Investment Adviser: Portfolio Managers:

Transamerica Asset Management, Christopher A. Staples, CFA, Lead Portfolio Manager since 2007
Inc.

Jonathan B. Oldroyd, CFA, Associate Portfolio Manager since 2007

William D. Nobles IV, CFA, Associate Portfolio Manager since 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: Shares of the fund are available to individual and institutional investors through certain retirement plans. These plans include, but are not limited to, 401(k), 403(b) and 457 Plans, Money Purchase Plans, Profit Sharing Plans, Simplified Employee Pension Plans, Keogh Plans, defined benefit plans, nonqualified deferred compensation plans and IRAs. Shares may be purchased by these investors through a plan administrator, recordkeeper or authorized financial intermediary. If you are a participant in a plan, you should obtain the plan's conditions for participation from your plan administrator. Shares of the fund are also available to other investors, including endowment funds and foundations, any state, county or city, or its instrumentality, department, authority or agency, and accounts registered to insurance companies, trust companies and bank trust departments. Such investors may purchase shares in the fund through the transfer agent directly. You may purchase shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Requests to purchase shares for the fund should be mailed to Transamerica Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 219945, Kansas City, MO 64121-9945. Participants in retirement plans administered by Diversified Investment Advisors should contact Diversified at 1-800-755-5801 for additional information. If you would like to purchase shares in a fund by a wire transfer, please call 1-888-233-4339 for wire transfer instructions. You buy and redeem shares at the fund's next-determined net asset value ("NAV") after receipt of your request in good order. The minimum initial investment is \$5,000. The fund is currently waiving this minimum. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. A retirement plan may, however, impose minimum investment requirements. Plan participants or IRA holders should consult their plan administrator, recordkeeper or authorized financial intermediary.

Redemption requests may be made by mail and, in certain circumstances, telephone. The proceeds of the redemption will be sent by mail or, if authorized on the Account Application, wire transfer. Requests to redeem shares of the fund should be mailed to Transamerica Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 219945, Kansas City, MO 64121-9945. You may redeem shares by telephone if you authorized telephone redemptions on your Account Application. The fund reserves the right to refuse a telephone redemption request if it is believed it is advisable to do so. The telephone redemption option may be suspended or terminated at any time without advance notice.

Tax Information: Fund distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the fund and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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.

