

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to
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FILER

ING MUTUAL FUNDS

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Mailing Address
*7337 E DOUBLETREE
RANCH ROAD, STE 100
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85258*

Business Address
*7337 E DOUBLETREE
RANCH ROAD, STE 100
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85258
18009920180*

Summary Prospectus February 28, 2013, as supplemented June 10, 2013

ING Global Bond Fund

Class / Ticker **A/INGBX; B/IGBBX; C/IGBCX; I/IGBIX; O/IGBOX; R/IGBRX; W/IGBWX**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. For free paper or electronic copies of the Prospectus and other Fund information (including the Statement of Additional Information and most recent financial report to shareholders), go to www.INGFunds.com/literature; email a request to Literature_request@INGFunds.com; call 1-800-992-0180; or ask your salesperson, financial intermediary, or retirement plan administrator. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated February 28, 2013, as supplemented, and the audited financial statements on pages 25-62 of the Fund's shareholder report dated October 31, 2012 are incorporated into this Summary Prospectus by reference and may be obtained free of charge at the website, phone number, or e-mail address noted above.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to maximize total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in ING Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the discussion in the Sales Charges section of the Prospectus (page 103) or the Statement of Additional Information (page 200).

Shareholder Fees

Fees paid directly from your investment

Class	Maximum sales charge (load) as a % of offering price	Maximum deferred sales charge as a % of purchase or sales price, whichever is less
A	2.50	None(1)
B	None	5.00
C	None	1.00
I	None	None
O	None	None
R	None	None
W	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

Expenses you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment

Class		A	B	C	I
Management Fees	%	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Distribution and/or Shareholder Services (12b-1) Fees	%	0.25	1.00	1.00	None

Administrative Services Fees	%	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other Expenses	%	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.13
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	%	0.93	1.68	1.68	0.63
Waivers and Reimbursements(2)	%	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Waivers and Reimbursements	%	0.90	1.65	1.65	0.63

Class		O	R	W
Management Fees	%	0.40	0.40	0.40
Distribution and/or Shareholder Services (12b-1) Fees	%	0.25	0.50	None
Administrative Services Fees	%	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other Expenses	%	0.18	0.18	0.18
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	%	0.93	1.18	0.68
Waivers and Reimbursements(2)	%	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Waivers and Reimbursements	%	0.90	1.15	0.65

- (1) A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% is assessed on certain redemptions of Class A shares made within 18 months after purchase where no initial sales charge was paid at the time of purchase as part of an investment of \$1 million or more.
- (2) The adviser is contractually obligated to limit expenses to 0.90%, 1.65%, 1.65%, 0.65%, 0.90%, 1.15%, and 0.65% for Class A, Class B, Class C, Class I, Class O, Class R, and Class W shares, respectively, through March 1, 2014; the obligation does not extend to interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses, and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The obligation will automatically renew for one-year terms unless it is terminated by the Fund or the adviser upon written notice within 90 days of the end of the current term or upon termination of the advisory agreement and is subject to possible recoupment by the adviser within three years.

Expense Examples \$

The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in shares of the Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated. The Examples show costs if you sold (redeemed) your shares at the end of the period or continued to hold them. The Examples also assume that your investment had 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:

INVESTMENTS



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Class	Share Status		1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs
A	Sold or Held	\$	340	536	749	1,362
B	Sold	\$	668	827	1,110	1,785
	Held	\$	168	527	910	1,785
C	Sold	\$	268	527	910	1,985
	Held	\$	168	527	910	1,985

I	Sold or Held	\$	64	202	351	786
O	Sold or Held	\$	92	293	512	1,140
R	Sold or Held	\$	117	372	646	1,429
W	Sold or Held	\$	66	215	376	844

The Examples reflect applicable expense limitation agreements and/or waivers in effect, if any, for the one-year period and the first year of the three-, five-, and ten-year periods.

Portfolio Turnover % of average value of portfolio

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 transactions costs and may mean higher taxes if you are investing in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Examples, affect the Fund’ s performance.

During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’ s portfolio turnover rate was 609% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds of issuers in a number of different countries, which may include the United States. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days’ prior written notice of any change in this investment policy.

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries. Securities may be denominated in foreign currencies or in the U.S. dollar. The Fund may hedge its exposure to securities denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund may also borrow money from banks and invest the proceeds of such loans in portfolio securities to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules, regulations, and exemptive orders thereunder (“1940 Act”). This investment technique is known as “leveraging.”

The Fund invests primarily in investment-grade securities which include, but are not limited to, corporate and government bonds which, at the time of investment, are rated investment-grade (at least BBB- by Standard & Poor’ s Ratings Services or Baa3 by Moody’ s Investors Service, Inc.) or have an equivalent rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or are of comparable quality if unrated. The Fund may also invest in preferred stocks, money market instruments, municipal bonds, commercial and residential mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, other securitized and structured debt products, private placements, sovereign debt, and other investment companies.

The Fund may also invest its assets in bank loans and in a combination of floating rate secured loans (“Senior Loans”) and shares of ING Prime Rate Trust, a closed-end investment company that invests in Senior Loans. Although the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in high-yield debt securities rated below investment-grade (“junk bonds”), the Fund will seek to maintain a minimum weighted average portfolio quality rating of at least investment-grade. The dollar-weighted average portfolio duration of the Fund will generally range between two and nine years. Duration is the most commonly used measure of risk in fixed-income investment as it incorporates multiple features of the fixed-income instrument (*e.g.* , yield, coupon, maturity, etc.) into one number. Duration is a measure of sensitivity of the price of a fixed-income instrument to a change in interest rates. Duration is a weighted average of the times that interest payments and the final return of principal are received. The weights are the amounts of the payments discounted by the yield-to-maturity of the fixed-income instrument. Duration is expressed as a number of years. The bigger the duration number, the greater the interest-rate risk or reward for the fixed-income instrument prices. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of five years would be expected to fall approximately 5% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Conversely, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of five years would be expected to rise approximately 5% if interest rates drop by one percentage point.

The Fund may use derivatives, including futures, swaps (including interest rate swaps, total return swaps, and credit default swaps), and options, among others, to seek to enhance return, to hedge some of the risks of its investments in fixed-income securities, or as a substitute for a position in an underlying asset. The Fund may, without limitation, seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls and reverse repurchase agreements).

The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

The investment process focuses on allocating assets among various sectors of the global bond markets and buying bonds at a discount to their intrinsic value. The sub-adviser (“Sub-Adviser”) utilizes proprietary quantitative techniques to identify bonds or sectors that are cheap relative to other bonds or sectors based on their historical price relationships. Teams of asset specialists use this relative value analysis to guide them in the security selection process.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means it may invest a significant portion of its assets in a single issuer.

The Sub-Adviser may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into opportunities believed to be more promising, among others.

The Fund may lend portfolio securities on a short-term or long-term basis, up to 33¹/₃% of its total assets.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

You could lose money on an investment in the Fund. Any of the following risks, among others, could affect Fund performance or cause the Fund to lose money or to underperform market averages of other funds.

Call During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may “call” or repay its high-yielding bond before the bond’s maturity date. If forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, the Fund would experience a decline in income.

Company The price of a given company’s stock could decline or underperform for many reasons including, among others, poor management, financial problems, or business challenges. If a company declares bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, its stock could become worthless.

Credit Prices of bonds and other debt securities can fall if the issuer’s actual or perceived financial health deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons. In certain cases, the issuer could be late in paying interest or principal, or could fail to pay altogether. Lower quality securities (including securities that have fallen below investment-grade and are classified as “junk bonds”) have greater credit risk and liquidity risk than higher quality (investment-grade) securities, and their issuers’ long-term ability to make payments is considered speculative. Prices of lower quality bonds or other debt instruments are also more volatile, are more sensitive to negative news about the economy or the issuer, and have greater liquidity and price volatility risk.

Credit Default Swaps The Fund may enter into credit default swaps, either as a buyer or a seller of the swap. As a buyer of the swap, the Fund pays a fee to protect against the risk that a security held by the Fund will default. As a seller of the swap, the Fund receives payment(s) in return for its obligation to pay the counterparty an agreed upon value of a security in the event of a default of the security issuer. Credit default swaps are largely unregulated and susceptible to liquidity, credit, and counterparty risks.

Currency To the extent that the Fund invests directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities denominated in, or that trade in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it is subject to the risk that those (non-U.S.) currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged.

Derivative Instruments Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, including the risk of changes in the market price of the underlying securities, credit risk with respect to the counterparty, risk of loss due to changes in interest rates and liquidity risk. The use of certain derivatives may also have a leveraging effect which may increase the volatility of the Fund and reduce its returns.

Foreign Investments/Developing and Emerging Markets Investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies due to: smaller markets; differing reporting, accounting, and auditing standards; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; foreign currency fluctuations, currency blockage, or replacement; potential for default on sovereign debt; or political changes or diplomatic developments. Foreign investment risks may be greater in developing and emerging markets than in developed markets.

High-Yield Securities Investments rated below investment-grade (or of similar quality if unrated) are known as “high-yield securities” or “junk bonds.” High-yield securities are subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risks. High-yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Interest in Loans The value and the income streams of interests in loans (including participation interests in lease financings and assignments in secured variable or floating rate loans) will decline if borrowers delay payments or fail to pay altogether. A large rise in interest rates could increase this risk. Although loans are generally fully collateralized when purchased, the collateral may become illiquid or decline in value. Many loans themselves carry liquidity and valuation risks.

Interest Rate With bonds and other fixed rate debt instruments, a rise in interest rates generally causes values to fall; conversely, values generally rise as interest rates fall. The higher the credit quality of the instrument, and the longer its maturity or duration, the more sensitive it is likely to be to interest rate risk. In the case of inverse securities, the interest rate generally will decrease when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed decreases.

Investment Model The manager’s proprietary model may not adequately allow for existing or unforeseen market factors or the interplay between such factors.

Issuer Non-Diversification The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company and, therefore, is subject to the risks of focusing investments in a small number of issuers, industries or foreign currencies, including being more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be.

Leverage Certain transactions and investment strategies may give rise to leverage. Such transactions and investment strategies, include, but are not limited to: borrowing, dollar rolls, reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities and the use of when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward-commitment transactions. The use of certain derivatives may also increase leveraging risk. The use of leverage may increase the Fund’s expenses and increase the impact of the Fund’s other risks.

Liquidity If a security is illiquid, the Fund might be unable to sell the security at a time when the Fund’s manager might wish to sell, and the security could have the effect of decreasing the overall level of the Fund’s liquidity. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, which could vary from the amount the Fund could realize upon disposition. The Fund may make investments that

become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perception. The Fund could lose money if it cannot sell a security at the time and price that would be most beneficial to the Fund.

Market Stock prices may be volatile and are affected by the real or perceived impacts of such factors as economic conditions and political events. The stock market tends to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when stock prices generally decline. Any given stock market segment may remain out of favor with investors for a short or long period of time, and stocks as an asset class may underperform bonds or other asset classes during some periods.

Mortgage- and/or Asset-Backed Securities Defaults on or the low credit quality or liquidity of the underlying assets of the asset-backed (including mortgage-backed) securities held by the Fund may impair the value of the securities. There may be limitations on the enforceability of any security interest granted with respect to those underlying assets. These securities also present a higher degree of prepayment and extension risk and interest rate risk than do other types of fixed-income securities.

Municipal Obligations The municipal market in which the Fund invests is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative, or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities.

Other Investment Companies The main risk of investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, is the risk that the value of the securities underlying an investment company might decrease. Because the Fund may invest in other investment companies, you will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

Prepayment and Extension Prepayment risk is the risk that principal on mortgages or other loan obligations underlying a security may be repaid prior to the stated maturity date, which may reduce the market value of the security and the anticipated yield-to-maturity. Extension risk is the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to repay principal on an obligation held by the Fund later than expected, which may decrease the value of the obligation and prevent the Fund from investing expected repayment proceeds in securities paying yields higher than the yields paid by the securities that were expected to be repaid.

Securities Lending Securities lending involves two primary risks: “investment risk” and “borrower default risk.” Investment risk is the risk that the Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that the Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

Sovereign Debt These securities are issued or guaranteed by foreign government entities. Investments in sovereign debt are subject to the risk that a government entity may delay payment, restructure its debt, or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt. Some of these reasons may include cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of its debt position to its economy or its failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a government entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debts that a government does not pay or bankruptcy proceeding by which all or part of sovereign debt that a government entity has not repaid may be collected.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

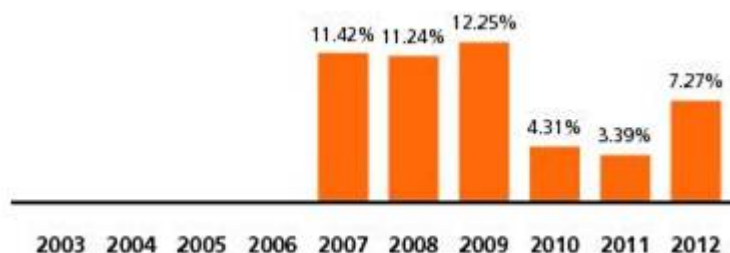
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The following bar chart shows the changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year, and the table compares the Fund’s performance to the performance of a broad-based securities market index/indices for the same period. The Fund’s performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the period presented. Absent such fee waivers/expense limitations, if any, performance would have

been lower. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Class A shares. Sales charges are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. However, the table includes all applicable fees and sales charges. Other class shares' performance would be higher or lower than Class A shares' performance because of the higher or lower expenses paid by Class A shares. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results. *For the most recent performance figures, go to www.INGFunds.com/literature or call 1-800-992-0180.*

Calendar Year Total Returns Class A

(as of December 31 of each year)



Best quarter: 4th 2008, 9.16% and Worst quarter: 2nd 2008, (3.51)%

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Average Annual Total Returns%

(for the periods ended December 31, 2012)

		1 Yr	5 Yrs (or since inception)	10 Yrs (or since inception)	Inception Date
Class A(1) before taxes	%	4.59	7.09	7.47	06/30/06
After tax on distributions	%	3.57	5.19	5.49	-
After tax on distributions with sale	%	3.46	5.02	5.29	-
BCGA Index(2)	%	4.32	5.44	6.30(3)	-
Class B before taxes	%	1.54	6.52	7.46	06/30/06
BCGA Index(2)	%	4.32	5.44	6.30(3)	-
Class C before taxes	%	5.53	6.83	7.47	06/30/06
BCGA Index(2)	%	4.32	5.44	6.30(3)	-
Class I before taxes	%	7.62	8.07	8.69	06/30/06
BCGA Index(2)	%	4.32	5.44	6.30(3)	-
Class O before taxes	%	7.33	7.40	N/A	06/04/08
BCGA Index(2)	%	4.32	5.17(3)	N/A	-
Class R before taxes	%	6.89	3.16	N/A	08/05/11
BCGA Index(2)	%	4.32	2.42(3)	N/A	-
Class W before taxes	%	7.50	7.36	N/A	06/01/09
BCGA Index(2)	%	4.32	5.95(3)	N/A	-

(1) Maximum sales charge was lowered from 4.75% to 2.50% effective July 31, 2006. Return calculations with a starting date prior to July 31, 2006 are based on a 4.75% sales charge.

(2) The index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes.

(3) Reflects index performance since the date closest to the Class' inception for which data is available.

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, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases the after-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period. After-tax returns are shown for Class A shares only. After-tax returns for other classes will vary.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

ING Investments, LLC

Sub-Adviser

ING Investment Management Co. LLC

Portfolio Managers

Michael Mata

Portfolio Manager (since 1/09)

Brian Timberlake, CFA

Portfolio Manager (since 05/13)

Christine Hurtsellers

Portfolio Manager (since 4/11)

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold on any business day (normally any day when the New York Stock Exchange is open). You can buy or sell shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary; by visiting our website at www.INGInvestment.com; by writing to us at ING Funds, 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258; or by calling us at 1-800-992-0180.

Minimum Initial Investment \$ by share class

Class	A, C	I	O	R	W
Non-retirement accounts	\$ 1,000	250,000	1,000	–	1,000
Retirement accounts	\$ 250	250,000	250	–	1,000
Certain omnibus accounts	\$ 250	–	–	–	–
Pre-Authorized Investment Plan	\$ 1,000	–	1,000	–	–

There are no minimums for additional investments except that the Pre-Authorized Investment Plan requires a monthly investment of at least \$100. For Class O shares, if you are unable to invest at least \$1,000 (\$250 for retirement accounts/Coverdell Education Savings Accounts), you may open your account for \$100 and invest an additional \$100 per month using the Automatic Investment Plan. This allows you to invest regular amounts at regular intervals until you reach the required initial minimum.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund' s distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or a combination of the two, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and/or its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and/or 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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