



Transamerica Global Equity Summary Prospectus March 1, 2021

Class A Class C Class I Class R6
(IMNAX) (IMNCX) (TMUIX) (TAGEX)

Thank you for being a valued Transamerica shareholder. This Summary Prospectus will provide you with updated information about your investment in the fund.

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 www.transamerica.com. 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 dated March 1, 2021, and statement of additional information, dated March 1, 2021, 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 October 31, 2020, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective: Seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Transamerica Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, in the "Waivers and Reductions of Sales Charges" section of the fund's prospectus, in the Appendix – "Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries," and in the fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the heading "Purchase of Shares."

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class:	A	C	I	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)		5.50%	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)		None ¹	1.00% ¹	None	None

¹ Purchases of Class A shares in amounts of \$1 million or more that are not subject to an initial sales charge may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge if those shares are redeemed within 24 months of their purchase. A deferred sales charge on Class A and C shares may apply to certain redemptions of shares purchased by exchange from another Transamerica Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class:	A	C	I	R6
Management fees		0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees		0.25%	1.00%	None	None
Other expenses		0.41%	0.41%	0.31%	0.20%
Recaptured expense ¹		0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%
All other expenses		0.41%	0.41%	0.29%	0.20%
Total annual fund operating expenses		1.45%	2.20%	1.10%	0.99%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹		0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement		1.35%	2.10%	1.10%	0.99%

¹ Contractual arrangements have been made with the fund's investment manager, Transamerica Asset Management, Inc. ("TAM"), through March 1, 2022 to waive fees and/or reimburse fund expenses to the extent that total annual fund operating expenses exceed 1.35% for Class A shares, 2.10% for Class C shares, 1.10% for Class I shares and 1.05% for Class R6 shares, excluding, as applicable, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, extraordinary expenses and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the fund's business. These arrangements cannot be terminated prior to March 1, 2022 without the Board of Trustees' consent. TAM is permitted to recapture amounts waived and/or reimbursed to a class during any of the 36 months from the date on which TAM waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses for the class if the class' total annual fund operating expenses have fallen to a level below the limits described above. In no case will TAM recapture any amount that would result, on any particular business day of the fund, in the class' total annual operating expenses exceeding the applicable limits described above or any other lower limit then in effect.

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. Only the 1 year dollar amount shown below reflects TAM's agreement to waive fees and/or reimburse fund expenses. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

If the shares are redeemed at the end of each period:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	\$680	\$974	\$1,290	\$2,182
Class C	\$313	\$679	\$1,171	\$2,526
Class I	\$112	\$350	\$ 606	\$1,340
Class R6	\$101	\$315	\$ 547	\$1,213

If the shares are not redeemed:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	\$680	\$974	\$1,290	\$2,182
Class C	\$213	\$679	\$1,171	\$2,526
Class I	\$112	\$350	\$ 606	\$1,340
Class R6	\$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 71% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: Under normal circumstances, the fund’s sub-adviser, Rockefeller & Co. LLC (the “sub-adviser”) invests at least 80% of the fund’s net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes) in equity securities. The fund may invest in securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers of any size, but generally focuses on larger, more established companies. The fund will invest primarily in securities of companies domiciled in developed markets, but may invest up to 30% of its net assets in securities of companies domiciled in emerging and frontier markets, as classified using the MSCI classifications of emerging and frontier markets. Under normal conditions, the fund will invest in at least four countries including the U.S. Securities held by the fund may be denominated in either U.S. dollars or local currency.

The sub-adviser selects investments for the fund’s portfolio using a “bottom-up” security analysis that includes fundamental, sector-based research in seeking to identify businesses that have high or improving returns on capital, barriers to competition and compelling valuations.

Equity securities in which the fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants for equity securities, depositary receipts such as American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and European Depositary Receipts, and interests in other investment companies, including exchange traded funds, that invest in equity securities.

Principal Risks: Risk is inherent in all investing. Many factors and risks affect the fund’s performance, including those described below. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly day to day and over time. 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 after certain key risks) of investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. **You may lose money if you invest in this fund.**

Market – The market values of the fund’s securities and other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to changes in general market conditions, overall economic trends or events, governmental actions or interventions, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, political developments, investor sentiment, public health emergencies such as a pandemic, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. The market prices of securities and other assets also may go down due to events or conditions that affect particular sectors, industries or issuers. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities or other assets.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, technology and data interruptions, natural disasters, and other circumstances in one or more countries or regions could be highly disruptive to, and have profound impacts on, global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund’s investments may go down.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused substantial market disruption around the world, including the U.S. There have been periods of extreme volatility, and periods where there have been no buyers for certain securities, including U.S. Treasury securities. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. The pandemic has reduced liquidity of particular investments and asset classes; resulted in significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disrupted supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and restricted travel. These conditions may continue for an extended period of time, or worsen. The pandemic may result in a sustained domestic or global economic downturn or recession. Developing or emerging market countries may be more adversely impacted. The ultimate economic fallout from the pandemic, and the long-term impact on economies, markets, industries and individual issuers, are not known.

The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken extraordinary actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These actions have resulted in significant expansion of public debt, including in the U.S. The long-term consequences of this level of public debt are not known. In addition, certain interest rates have been reduced to very low levels. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets to address the pandemic may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results.

The COVID-19 pandemic could continue to adversely affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

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 typically are particularly sensitive to market movements and may involve larger price swings because their market prices tend to reflect future expectations. When it appears those expectations may not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall. 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.

Value Investing – The prices of securities the sub-adviser believes are undervalued may not appreciate as anticipated or may go down. The value approach to investing involves the risk that stocks may remain undervalued, undervaluation may become more severe, or perceived undervaluation may actually represent intrinsic value. 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.

Foreign Investments – Investing in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involves additional risks. Foreign markets can be less liquid, less regulated, less transparent and more volatile than U.S. markets. The value of the fund's foreign investments may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support, tariffs and trade disruptions, political or financial instability, social unrest or other adverse economic or political developments. Foreign investments may be more difficult to value than investments in U.S. issuers.

Equity Securities – Equity securities generally have greater risk of loss than debt securities. Stock markets are volatile and the value of equity securities may go up or down sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities fluctuates based on real or perceived changes in a company's financial condition, factors affecting a particular industry or industries, and overall market, economic and political conditions. If the market prices of the equity securities owned by the fund fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline. The fund may lose its entire investment in the equity securities of an issuer.

Emerging Markets – Investments in securities of issuers located or doing business in emerging markets are subject to heightened foreign investments risks and may experience rapid and extreme changes in value. Emerging market countries tend to have less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems and regulatory and accounting standards, may have policies that restrict investment by foreigners or that prevent foreign investors such as the fund from withdrawing their money at will, and are more likely to experience nationalization, expropriation and confiscatory taxation. In addition, emerging market securities may have low trading volumes and may be or become illiquid.

Currency – The value of a fund's investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increases or decreases as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may

also be affected by currency risk. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could reduce or eliminate investment gains or add to investment losses. A fund may be unable or may choose not to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Focused Investing – To the extent the fund invests in a limited number of countries, regions, sectors, industries or market segments, in a limited number of issuers, or in issuers in related businesses or that are subject to related operating risks, the fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those countries, regions, sectors, industries, segments or issuers, and the value of its shares may be more volatile than if it invested more widely.

Management – The value of your investment may go down if the investment manager's or sub-adviser's judgments and decisions are incorrect or otherwise do not produce the desired results, or if the fund's investment strategy does not work as intended. You may also suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, investment techniques applied, or the analyses employed or relied on, by the investment manager or sub-adviser, if such tools, resources, information or data are used incorrectly or otherwise do not work as intended, or if the investment manager's or sub-adviser's investment style is out of favor or otherwise fails to produce the desired results. Any of these things could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Active Trading – The fund may purchase and sell securities without regard to the length of time held. Active trading may be more pronounced during periods of market volatility, may have a negative impact on performance by increasing transaction costs and may generate greater amounts of short-term capital gains.

Convertible Securities – Convertible securities are subject to risks associated with both fixed income and equity securities. For example, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security typically falls. In addition, a convertible security is subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and the market value of the security may change based on the issuer's actual or perceived creditworthiness. Since the convertible security derives a portion of its value from the underlying common stock, the security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer-specific risks that apply to the underlying common stock. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Depository Receipts – Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as are the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted, and they may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. Holders of depository receipts may have limited voting rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact the value of depository receipts because such restrictions may limit the ability to convert equity shares into depository receipts and vice versa.

Frontier Markets – Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies and even less developed capital markets than emerging market countries. As a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries.

Large Capitalization Companies – The fund’s investments in large capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because they may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

Large Shareholder – A significant portion of the fund’s shares may be owned by other funds sponsored by Transamerica. Transactions by these funds may be disruptive to the management of the fund. For example, the fund may experience large redemptions and could be required to sell securities at a time when it may not otherwise desire to do so. Such transactions may increase the fund’s brokerage and/or other transaction costs. In addition, sizeable redemptions could cause the fund’s total expenses to increase.

Liquidity – The fund may make investments that are illiquid or that become illiquid after purchase. Illiquid investments can be difficult to value, may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in value. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid investment to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. Liquidity of particular investments, or even entire asset classes, including U.S. Treasury securities, can deteriorate rapidly, particularly during times of market turmoil, and those investments may be difficult or impossible for the fund to sell. This may prevent the fund from limiting losses.

Preferred Stock – Preferred stock’s right to dividends and liquidation proceeds is junior to the rights of a company’s debt securities. The value of preferred stock may be subject to factors that affect fixed income and equity securities. The value of preferred stock tends to vary more with fluctuations in the underlying common stock and less with fluctuations in interest rates and tends to exhibit greater volatility.

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. Securities of small and medium capitalization companies may be more volatile than and 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 Exchange-Traded Funds – To the extent the fund invests its assets in underlying ETFs, its ability to achieve its investment objective will depend in part on the performance of the underlying ETFs in which it invests. Investing in underlying ETFs subjects the fund to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those ETFs. Each of the underlying ETFs in which the fund may invest has its own investment risks, and those risks can affect the value of the underlying ETFs’ shares and therefore the value of the fund’s investments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any underlying ETF will be achieved. In addition, the fund will bear a pro rata portion of the operating expenses of the underlying ETFs in which it invests.

Valuation – The sales price the fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the fund’s valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets, that are priced based upon valuations provided by third-party pricing services that use matrix or evaluated pricing systems, or that are valued using a fair value methodology. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology.

Warrants and Rights – Warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments because they do not entitle a holder to the dividends or voting rights for the securities that may be purchased, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. If the warrant is not exercised before the expiration date, it generally expires without any value and the fund will lose any amount it paid for the warrant.

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.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges, which, if reflected, would lower the returns. The table includes deduction of applicable sales charges.

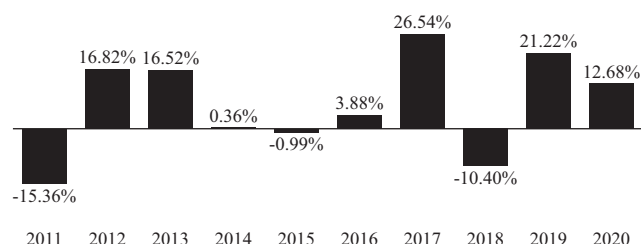
Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, performance would be lower.

In the “10 Years or Since Inception” column of the table, returns are shown for ten years or since inception of the share class, whichever is less. Index returns are for ten years.

As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not a prediction of future results. Updated performance information is available on our website at www.transamerica.com/individual/products/mutual-funds/performance/ or by calling 1-888-233-4339.

Prior to September 4, 2014, the fund was named Transamerica Multi-Manager International Portfolio, had a portfolio construction manager and used different investment strategies. The performance set forth prior to that date is attributable to the previous portfolio construction manager.

Annual Total Returns (calendar years ended December 31) - Class A



	Quarter Ended	Return
Best Quarter:	6/30/2020	17.04%
Worst Quarter:	3/31/2020	-22.27%

Average Annual Total Returns (periods ended December 31, 2020)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Class A					03/01/2006
Return before taxes	6.45%	8.73%	5.70%		
Return after taxes on distributions	5.99%	8.16%	5.31%		
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	4.13%	6.85%	4.52%		
Class C (Return before taxes only)	10.86%	9.14%	5.52%		03/01/2006
Class I (Return before taxes only)	12.98%	10.26%	6.62%		11/30/2009
Class R6 (Return before taxes only)	13.09%	10.35%	N/A	8.14%	05/29/2015
MSCI All Country World Index Net (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.25%	12.26%	9.13%	9.30%	
MSCI World Index ex-U.S. (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.09%	8.19%	5.70%	5.23%	

The after-tax returns are calculated using the historic highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns may not be relevant if the investment is made through a tax-exempt or tax-deferred account, such as a 401(k) plan.

After-tax returns are presented for only one class, and returns for other classes are presented before taxes only and will vary.

Management:

Investment Manager: Transamerica Asset Management, Inc.

Sub-Adviser: Rockefeller & Co. LLC

Portfolio Managers:

David P. Harris, CFA	Portfolio Manager	since 2014
Michael Seo, CFA	Portfolio Manager	since 2020

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: You may purchase, exchange or redeem shares of the fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, online or through our website at www.transamerica.com, by mail to Transamerica Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 219945, Kansas City, MO 64121-9945, by telephone

at 1-888-233-4339, by overnight mail to Transamerica Fund Services, Inc., 330 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105 or through a financial intermediary.

Class R6 shares are intended for purchase by participants in certain retirement plans such as 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase plans, defined-benefit plans, non-qualified deferred compensation plans, IRAs and participants in certain health savings plans and health savings accounts under Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code (eligible plans). Class R6 shares are available only when a plan's recordkeeper or financial service firm serving as an intermediary has an agreement with Transamerica Funds, and in such eligible plans where Class R6 shares are held on the books of the funds through omnibus or Network Level 3 accounts (either at the plan level or at the level of the financial service firm serving as an intermediary).

The minimum initial purchase for Class A and C shares is \$1,000; the minimum subsequent investment is \$50. The minimum initial purchase for payroll deduction and automatic investment plans is \$500; the minimum subsequent investment is \$50 per monthly fund account investment. The minimum investment for Class I shares is \$1,000,000. There is no minimum investment for eligible plans investing in Class R6 shares.

Tax Information: Fund distributions may be taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. In that case, you may be taxed when you take a distribution from such plan, depending on the type of plan, the circumstances of your distribution and other factors.

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.



In an effort to reduce paper mailings and conserve natural resources, we encourage you to visit our website, www.transamerica.com, to set up an account and enroll in eDelivery.

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