

# ING Solution 2045 Portfolio - Service Class

Directed Services, LLC (DSL) has overall responsibility for the management of the ING Solution Portfolios. DSL is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep. ING Groep is one of the largest financial services organizations in the world. Based in Amsterdam, ING Groep offers an array of banking, insurance and asset management services to both individual and institutional investors.

Asset Class: **Asset Allocation**  
 Category: **LifeCycle**

## FUND FACTS

Inception date: **April 29, 2005**

Investment advisory fee for period ended December 31, 2008: **0.10%**

Other expenses: **1.07%**

Gross fund expense ratio for period ended December 31, 2008: **1.17%**

If offered through a retirement program, additional fees and expenses may be charged under that program.

## Important Information

Category is interpreted by ING using Fund company and/or Morningstar category information.

If you participate in an IRC Sections 403(b), 401 or 457 retirement plan funded by an SEC-registered group annuity contract, this material must be accompanied by the current Performance Update and a Prospectus Summary for the contract.

The table above shows the estimated operating expenses for Service Class shares of the Portfolio as a ratio of expenses to average daily net assets. The Portfolio or its affiliates may pay compensation to ING affiliates offering this Portfolio. Such compensation may be paid out of distribution, service and/or 12b-1 fees or service fees that are deducted from Portfolio assets, and/or may be paid directly by the Portfolio's affiliate.

The Portfolio is structured as a fund of funds, and invests directly in shares of underlying funds. See "Fees - Fund Expenses" for additional information. Shareholders of the Portfolio will indirectly bear the expenses of an Underlying Fund based upon the percentage of the Portfolio's assets that is allocated to the Underlying Fund. Because the annual net operating expenses of each Underlying Fund, and the Portfolio's allocation to that Underlying Fund, will vary from year to year, the expenses paid by the Portfolio may vary from year to year. The Portfolio's adviser has entered into a written expense limitation agreement under which it will limit expenses of the Portfolio, excluding interest, taxes, brokerage and extraordinary expenses, subject to possible recoupment by the Portfolio's adviser within three years. The expense limitation

agreement will continue through at least May 1, 2010.

The Portfolio's Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses is based on the weighted average of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which it invests as of 12/31/08.

Other Expenses include a Shareholder Service Fee of 0.25%, Administration Services Fee of 0.02% and an Acquired Fund Fees & Expense of 0.80%.

The Company has adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan for the Service Class shares of the Portfolio to enter into shareholder servicing agreements with insurance companies, broker dealers or other financial intermediaries that provide administrative services relating to Service Class shares. Under the Service Plan, the Portfolio makes payments at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to the Service Class shares.

Under the administrative services agreement between ING Partners Inc., on behalf of the Portfolio and ING Funds Services, LLC, the Portfolio's administrator, ING Funds Services, LLC, provides administrative services necessary for the Portfolio's operation.

**You should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the investment options offered through a retirement plan carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing. You can obtain a free prospectus for the Portfolio and/or the separate account prior to making an investment decision or at any time by contacting your local representative or 1-800-262-3862. If a different toll-free number is shown on the first page of the Prospectus Summary or in your enrollment material, please call that number.**

## Investment Adviser

Directed Services LLC ("DSL")

## Portfolio Manager

Investment Committee

## Investment Objective

Until the day prior to its Target Date, the Portfolio will seek to provide total return consistent with an asset allocation targeted at retirement in approximately 2045. On the Target Date, the Portfolio's investment objective will be to seek to

provide a combination of total return and stability of principal consistent with an asset allocation targeted to retirement.

## Strategy

The Portfolio invests in a combination of Underlying Funds that invest in U.S. stock, international stock, U.S. bond and other fixed-income investments using asset allocation strategies designed for investors expecting to retire around the year 2045. The Portfolio's current approximate strategic investment allocations (expressed as a percentage of its net assets) among the Underlying Funds are set out below. Actual allocations of the Portfolio's assets may deviate from the percentages shown: Equity Securities - 95%, and Fixed Income Securities - 5%. Equity securities in which the Underlying Funds invest include, domestic and international large-, mid-, and small-cap stocks; emerging market securities; domestic and international real estate stocks, including REITs; and natural resource/ commodity securities. Fixed-income securities in which the Underlying Funds invest include, domestic and international intermediate-, long and short-term bonds; high yield bonds and treasury inflation protected securities.

**Insurance products, annuities and funding agreements issued by ING Life Insurance and Annuity Company ("ILIAC"), which is solely responsible for meeting its obligations. Plan Administrative services provided by ILIAC or ING Institutional Plan Services, LLC. Securities distributed by or offered through ING Financial Advisers, LLC (member SIPC) or other broker-dealers with which it has a selling agreement.**



## ING SOLUTION 2045 PORTFOLIO – S Class

### Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund, you could lose money on your investment in the Portfolio. Although asset allocation seeks to optimize returns given various levels of risk tolerance, you still may lose money and experience volatility. Market and asset class performance may differ in the future from historical performance and the assumptions used to form the asset allocations for the Portfolio. There is a risk that you could achieve better returns in an Underlying Fund or other mutual funds representing a single asset class than in the Portfolio. The share price of the Portfolio normally changes daily based on changes in the value of the securities that the Portfolio holds. The investment strategies used may not produce the intended results. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio and the circumstances reasonably likely to cause the value of your investment in the Portfolio to decline are listed below.

**Asset Allocation Risk** Certain of the Underlying Funds may allocate their investments between equity and fixed-income securities and among various segments of markets based on judgments made by a sub-adviser. An Underlying Fund that uses a market, sector or asset allocation model could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets or sectors where there are significant returns, and could lose value by overweighting those where there are significant declines, or may not correctly predict the times to shift assets from one type of investment to another.

**Commodities Risk** Commodity prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in market and economic conditions, the impact of weather on demand, levels of domestic production and imported commodities, energy conservation, domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation and the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems. Volatility of commodity prices, which may lead to a reduction in production or supply, may also negatively impact the performance of companies in natural resources industries that are solely involved in the transportation, processing, storing, distribution or marketing of commodities. Volatility of commodity prices may also make it more difficult for companies in natural resources industries to raise capital to the extent the market perceives that their performance may be directly or indirectly tied to commodity prices.

**Credit Risk** An Underlying Fund could lose money if a bond issuer is unable to make principal and interest payments when due. An Underlying Fund's investment in non-investment grade debt securities involves credit risk because issuers of non-investment grade securities may be more likely to have difficulty making timely payments of interest or principal. An Underlying Fund's investment in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities involve credit risk because certain obligations are backed solely by the ability of the entity to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the entity's own resources rather than the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury.

**Debt Securities Risk** The value of debt securities may fall when interest rates rise. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than debt securities with shorter maturities. In addition, debt securities, such as bonds, involve credit risk. This is the risk that the borrower will not make timely payments of principal and interest or goes bankrupt. The degree of credit risk depends on the issuer's financial condition and on the terms of the bond. These securities are also subject to interest rate risk. This is the risk that the value of the security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities tends to be more volatile in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities.

**Emerging Markets Risk** Emerging markets are generally defined as countries in the initial stages of their industrialization cycles with low per capita income. Investment in emerging market countries presents risks to a greater degree than, and in addition to, those presented by investment in foreign issuers in general as these countries may be less politically and economically stable than other countries. A number of emerging market countries restrict, to varying degrees, foreign investment in stocks. Repatriation of investment income, capital, and proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some emerging market countries. A number of the currencies of developing countries have experienced significant declines against the U.S. dollar from time to time, and devaluation may occur after investments in those currencies by an Underlying Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. It may be more difficult to buy and sell securities in emerging market countries as many of the emerging securities markets are relatively small, have low trading volumes, suffer periods of relative illiquidity, and are characterized by significant price volatility. There is a risk in emerging market countries that a future economic or political crisis could lead to: price controls; forced mergers of companies; expropriation or confiscatory taxation; seizure; nationalization; foreign exchange controls that restrict the transfer of currency from a given country; or creation of government monopolies.

**Equity Securities Risk** Equity securities include common, preferred and convertible preferred stocks and securities with values that are tied to the price of the stocks, such as rights, warrants and convertible debt securities. Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of an investment in equities. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities purchased by an Underlying Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies decline or if overall market economic conditions deteriorate. Even investments in high quality or "blue chip" equity securities or securities of established companies with large market capitalization (which generally have strong financial characteristics) can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions. Companies with large market capitalizations may also have less growth potential than smaller companies and may be able to react less quickly to a change in the marketplace.

**Foreign Investment Risk** Certain Underlying Funds may invest in foreign securities. Foreign investments may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, including changes in currency exchange rates; unstable political, social, and economic conditions; possible

security illiquidity; a lack of adequate or accurate company information; differences in the way securities markets operate; less secure foreign banks or securities depositories than those in the United States; less standardization of accounting standards and market regulations in certain foreign countries; foreign taxation issues; and varying foreign controls on investments. Foreign investments may also be affected by administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling transactions. In addition, securities of foreign companies may be denominated in foreign currencies and the costs of buying, selling, and holding foreign securities, including brokerage, tax and custody costs, may be higher than those involved in domestic transactions. To the extent an Underlying Fund invests in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipt (“EDRs”), and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are subject to risks of foreign investments, and they may not always track the price of the underlying foreign security. These factors make foreign investments more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments.

**Growth Investing Risk** Securities of growth companies may be more volatile since such companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business, and they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. In addition, earnings disappointments often lead to sharply falling prices because investors buy growth stocks in anticipation of superior earnings growth.

**High-Yield, Lower-Grade Debt Securities Risk** Because certain Underlying Funds can invest in securities rated below investment grade, their credit risks are greater than that of funds that buy only investment-grade bonds. Lower-grade debt securities may be subject to greater market fluctuations and greater risks of loss of income and principal than investment-grade debt securities. Securities that are (or have fallen) below investment grade are exposed to a greater risk that their issuers might not meet their debt obligations. The market for these securities may be less liquid, making it difficult for the Underlying Fund to sell them quickly at an acceptable price. These risks can reduce an Underlying Fund’s share prices and the income it earns.

**Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk** Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

**Interest Rate Risk** The value of debt securities and short-term money market instruments generally tend to move in the opposite direction to interest rates. When interest rates are rising, the prices of debt securities tend to fall. When interest rates are falling, the prices of debt securities tend to rise. Bonds with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, making them more volatile than bonds with shorter durations or money market instruments. Further, economic and market conditions may cause issuers to default or go bankrupt.

**Liquidity Risk** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. An Underlying Fund’s investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Underlying Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, which could vary from the amount an Underlying Fund could realize upon disposition. Underlying Funds with principal investment strategies that involve foreign securities, small companies, derivatives, or securities with substantial market and credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

**Market and Company Risk** The price of a security held by an Underlying Fund may fall due to changing economic, political or market conditions or disappointing earnings or losses. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods. The stock market tends to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when stock prices generally decline. Further, even though the stock market is cyclical in nature, returns from a particular stock market segment in which an Underlying Fund invests may still trail returns from the overall stock market.

**Market Capitalization Risk** Stocks fall into three broad market capitalization categories—large, medium and small. Investing primarily in one category carries the risk that, due to current market conditions, that category may be out of favor with investors. If valuations of large-capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small- or mid-capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small- and mid-capitalization companies causing an Underlying Fund that invests in these companies to increase in value more rapidly than an Underlying Fund that invests in larger, fully-valued companies. Investing in mid- and small-capitalization companies may be subject to special risks associated with narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, smaller management groups, and a more limited trading market for their stocks as compared with larger companies. As a result, stocks of small- and mid capitalization companies may decline significantly in market downturns.

**Mid-Capitalization Company Risk** Investment in securities of mid-cap companies entails greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources, a more limited trading market for their stocks, and may be dependent on a few key managers, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change. Securities of mid-cap companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than stocks of larger companies.

**Other Investment Companies Risk** Each Portfolio and certain of the Underlying Funds may invest in other investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. These may include exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and Holding Company Depositary Receipts (“HOLDRs”), among others. ETFs are exchange-traded investment companies that are designed to provide investment results corresponding to an equity index and include, among others, Standard & Poor’s Depositary Receipts (“SPDRs”), PowerShares QQQ™ (“QQQ”), Dow Jones Industrial Average Tracking Stocks (“Diamonds”) and iShares exchange-traded funds (“iShares”). The main risk of investing in ETFs and HOLDRs is that the value of the underlying securities held by the investing company might decrease. The value of the underlying securities can fluctuate in response to activities of individual companies or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Because a Portfolio or an Underlying Fund may invest in other investment companies, you will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of that other investment company (including management fees, administration fees and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the fund. Additional risks of investments in ETFs include: (i) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained or (ii) trading may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the

exchange, or the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts trading generally. Because HOLDERS concentrate in the stocks of a particular industry, trends in that industry may have dramatic impact on their value. To seek to achieve a return on uninvested cash or for other reasons each Portfolio and certain Underlying Funds may invest their assets in ING Institutional Prime Money Market Fund and/or one or more other money market funds advised by ING affiliates (“ING Money Market Funds”). A Portfolio’s or an Underlying Fund’s purchase of shares of an ING Money Market Fund will result in the Portfolio or the Underlying Fund paying a proportionate share of the expenses of the ING Money Market Fund. The Portfolio’s or Underlying Fund’s Adviser will waive its fee in an amount equal to the advisory fee received by the adviser of the ING Money Market Fund in which the Portfolio or the Underlying Fund invests resulting from the Portfolio’s or Underlying Fund’s investment into the ING Money Market Fund.

**Price Volatility Risk** The value of an Underlying Fund changes as the prices of its investments go up or down. Equity and debt securities face market, issuer, and other risks, and their values may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk is the risk that securities may decline in value due to factors affecting the securities markets generally or particular industries. Issuer risk is the risk that the value of a security may decline for reasons relating to the issuer, such as changes in the financial condition of the issuer. While equities may offer the potential for greater long-term growth than most debt securities, they generally have higher volatility.

**Real Estate Risk** Investments in issuers that are principally engaged in real estate, including Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”), may subject an Underlying Fund to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including terrorist attacks, war or other acts that destroy real property (in addition to securities market risk). These companies are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values and property taxes, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, supply and demand, and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Some REITs may invest in a limited number of properties, in a narrow geographic area, or in a single property type, which increase the risk that the Underlying Fund could be unfavorably affected by the poor performance of a single investment or investment type. REITs may also be affected by tax and regulatory requirements.

**Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) Risk** Investing in REITs may subject an Underlying Fund to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate including terrorist attacks, war or other acts that destroy real property (in addition to securities market risks). Some REITs may invest in a limited number of properties, in a narrow geographic area, or in a single property type, which increases the risk that an Underlying Fund could be unfavorably affected by the poor performance of a single investment or investment type. These companies are also sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values and property taxes, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, supply and demand and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Borrowers could default on or sell investments the REIT holds, which could reduce the cash flow needed to make distributions to investors. In addition, REITs may also be affected by tax and regulatory requirements in that a REIT may not qualify for preferential tax treatments or exemptions. REITs require specialized management and pay management expenses.

**Small-Capitalization Company Risk** Investment in securities of small companies may entail greater risk than investments in larger, more established companies. Smaller companies may have limited product lines and market diversification or fewer financial resources, and may be dependent on a few key managers. Their securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volume than the securities of larger companies. Consequently, the prices of small company stocks tend to rise and fall in value more than other stocks, and/or may be less liquid. When selling a large quantity of a particular stock, an Underlying Fund may have to sell at a discount from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over an extended period of time due to the more limited trading volume of smaller company stocks. Although investing in small companies offers potential for above-average returns, the companies may not succeed, and the value of stock shares could decline significantly. Securities of smaller companies tend to be more volatile than stocks of larger companies.

**U.S. Government Securities and Obligations Risk** Some U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and are guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the U.S. Treasury. These include direct obligations such as U.S. Treasury notes, bills and bonds, as well as indirect obligations such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”). Other U.S. government securities are not direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, but rather are backed by the ability to borrow directly from the U.S. Treasury. Still others are supported solely by the credit of the agency or instrumentality itself and are neither guaranteed nor insured by the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to such agencies if needed. U.S. government securities may be subject to varying degrees of credit risk and all U.S. government securities may be subject to price declines due to changing interest rates. Securities directly supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government have less credit risk.

**Value Investing Risk** Certain Underlying Funds invest in “value” stocks. An Underlying Fund’s sub-adviser may be wrong in its assessment of a company’s value and the stocks the Underlying Fund holds may not reach what an Underlying Fund’s sub-adviser believes are their full values. From time to time “value” investing falls out of favor with investors. During those periods, the Underlying Fund’s relative performance may suffer.

# PORTFOLIO UPDATE

## ING Solution 2045 Portfolio - Service Class

### Important Information

Past performance does not guarantee future results. For most recent month-end performance which may be lower or higher than the past performance data shown please call 1-800-262-3862. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that, when sold, an investment may be worth more or less than the original cost.

Average annual total returns and calendar year returns are net of all fund expenses, but do not include retirement plan charges which, if included, would reduce the total return. Please see the accompanying Performance Update for standardized product level returns. Performance results assume reinvestment of all earnings and do not include the deduction of any fund sales charges, which are waived under the terms of this retirement program.

### Fund Trading Issues

**The fund industry has been under scrutiny because some fund managers have allowed improper market timing and late day trading. To review the practices and procedures regarding market timing and late day trading, please refer to the current prospectus and supplement(s) for each fund.**

AS OF MARCH 31, 2009

(shown in percentages)

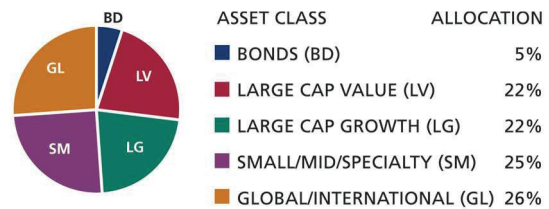
### Average annual total returns

	Qtr <sup>#</sup>	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception
Fund <sup>3</sup>	-11.21	-41.02	-14.97	N/A	N/A	-7.61
Index <sup>1</sup>	-5.59	-35.12	-11.16	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>#</sup> Return Not Annualized

### Underlying Funds

ING Julius Baer Foreign Portfolio	9%
ING T. Rowe Price Equity Income Portfolio	9%
ING BlackRock Large Cap Value Portfolio	8%
ING VP International Value Portfolio	6%
ING Marsico International Opportunities Portfolio	6%
ING Legg Mason Partners Aggressive Growth Portfolio	6%
ING Marsico Growth Portfolio	6%
ING T. Rowe Price Growth Equity Portfolio	5%
ING Global Real Estate Portfolio	5%
ING JPMorgan Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	5%
ING VP Small Company Portfolio	5%
ING Davis New York Venture Portfolio	4.5%
ING Pioneer Mid Cap Value Portfolio	4.5%
ING VP Mid Cap Opportunities Portfolio	4.5%
ING VP Growth and Income Portfolio	4.5%
ING UBS U.S. Large Cap Equity Portfolio	4%
ING Baron Small Cap Growth Portfolio	2%
ING Columbia Small Cap Value Portfolio	2%
ING Van Kampen Real Estate Portfolio	2%
ING Lehman Brothers U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	2%



<sup>1</sup>The Dow Jones Target 2045 Index-Global Series is comprised of a set of equity, bond and cash indexes.

<sup>3</sup>The pie charts displayed reflect the long term, strategic asset allocation composition ("Target Allocations") and are reviewed annually; however, changes to these target allocations may occur on a quarterly basis or as warranted by market conditions. Within each strategic asset class the fund may make tactical allocations to various sub-asset classes as warranted by market conditions. Please refer to the prospectus for more information.

Please note that indexes are unmanaged and their returns do not take into account any of the fees and expenses of the mutual funds to which they are compared. Individuals cannot invest directly in any index.