

Alternative fund Investor fact sheet

John Hancock Infrastructure Fund

A: JEEBX C: JEEFX I: JEEIX R6: JEEDX

Summary

Objective

Total return consisting of capital appreciation and income

Use for

Managing downside risk and a potential inflation hedge

Morningstar category

Infrastructure

Strategy

Managing downside risk

Aiming to outperform global equities over a complete market cycle with a focus on limiting losses in flat or negative markets

Inflation hedging strategy

Targeting companies with long-lived physical assets and revenue streams that may benefit from contractual inflation adjustments

Dividend income potential

The companies in the fund's investment universe often pay attractive dividends, which the fund generally distributes quarterly

Managed by

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT®

Long-established global asset manager investing across the equity, fixed-income, currency, and commodity markets, including multistrategy, specialty, and alternative investment approaches



G. Thomas Levering
On the fund since 2013.
Investing since 1993

Average annual total returns¹

	Qtd	Ytd	1 yr	3 yr	5 yr	10 yr	Since inception	Inception date
Class I without sales charge	6.74	17.77	27.70	11.78	10.80	8.09	7.77	12/20/13
Class A without sales charge	6.67	17.61	27.34	11.46	10.47	7.77	7.45	12/20/13
Class A with sales charge (Maximum initial sales charge 5.00%)	1.32	11.74	20.96	9.57	9.35	7.22	6.97	12/20/13
MSCI ACWI	11.53	10.05	16.17	17.35	13.65	9.99	9.48	—
Infrastructure category	7.40	11.80	18.86	7.16	8.38	5.94	—	—

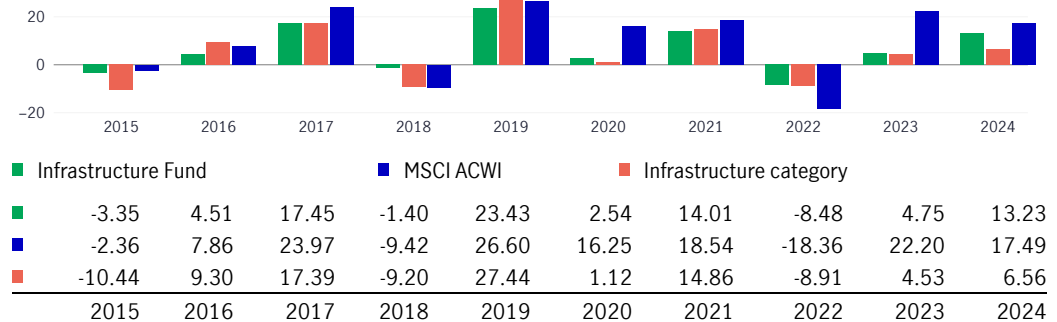
Expense ratios²

	Gross	Net (what you pay)	Contractual through
Class I	0.97%	0.96%	7/31/2026
Class A	1.27%	1.26%	7/31/2026

The performance data shown represents past performance, which does not guarantee future results. Returns for periods shorter than one year are cumulative, and results for other share classes will vary. Shares will fluctuate in value and, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance cited. Performance figures assume that all distributions are reinvested. For the most recent month-end performance, visit jhinvestments.com.

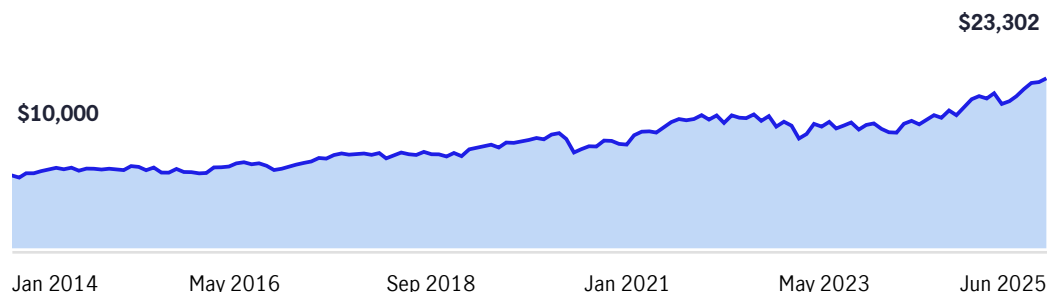
Calendar year returns

Class I without sales charge



Growth of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment

Class I without sales charge – 1/1/14 – 6/30/25



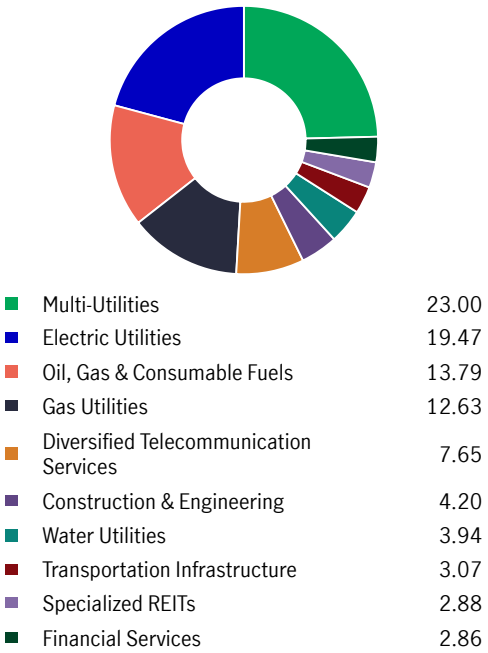
This chart illustrates the growth of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment based on net asset value beginning on the date noted with all distributions reinvested. Performance data shown excludes fees and expenses. The performance data would be lower if such fees and expenses were included. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Returns for periods shorter than one year are cumulative.

¹ It is not possible to invest in an index. Index definitions can be found within the "What you should know before Investing" section on the last page of this fact sheet. ² "Net (what you pay)" represents the effect of a contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and is subject to change.

10 largest holdings³ %

1. E.ON SE	4.39
2. Williams Cos, Inc.	4.25
3. Engie SA	4.19
4. Vinci SA	4.06
5. Cia de Saneamento Basico do Estado de Sao Paulo SABESP	3.80
6. National Grid PLC	3.64
7. Semptra	3.41
8. Targa Resources Corp.	3.31
9. Atmos Energy Corp.	3.30
10. Singapore Telecommunications, Ltd.	3.25

Largest industries³ %



Key facts

Total net assets	\$628.72 m
Portfolio turnover⁴ (%)	27
Number of holdings	37
Benchmark	MSCI AC World Index (Net)
Beta⁵	0.75
R-squared⁶ (%)	62.88
Sharpe ratio⁷	0.75
Standard deviation⁸ (%)	
Fund	14.46
Benchmark	15.24
Upside capture ratio⁹ (%)	80.08
Downside capture ratio⁹ (%)	79.33

Based on Class I shares for the five-year period.

What you should know before investing

Master limited partnerships and other energy companies are susceptible to changes in energy and commodity prices. Natural resource investments are subject to political and regulatory developments and the uncertainty of exploration. The stock prices of midsize and small companies can change more frequently and dramatically than those of large companies. Investments concentrated in one sector may fluctuate more widely than investments diversified across sectors. Fixed-income investments may be subject to interest-rate and credit risk; their value will normally decline as interest rates rise and business conditions deteriorate. Foreign investing, especially in emerging markets, has additional risks, such as currency and market volatility and political and social instability. Investments in the Greater China region may be subject to less developed trading markets, acute political risks and restrictions on monetary repatriation or other adverse government actions. REITs may decline in value, just like direct ownership of real estate. The fund's strategy entails a high degree of risk. Please see the fund's prospectus for additional risks.

The MSCI All Country (AC) World Index tracks the performance of publicly traded large- and mid-cap stocks of companies in 23 developed markets and 23 emerging markets. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Request a prospectus or summary prospectus from your financial professional, by visiting jhinvestments.com, or by calling us at 800-225-5291. The prospectus includes investment objectives, risks, fees, expenses, and other information that you should read and consider carefully before investing.

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3 Listed holdings reflect the largest portions of the fund's total and may change at any time. They are not recommendations to buy or sell any security. Data is expressed as a percentage of net assets and excludes cash and cash equivalents. **4** The portfolio turnover is as of the fund's fiscal year end and is subject to change. The fund's annual report includes further details regarding the portfolio turnover ratio. **5** Beta measures the sensitivity of a security or portfolio to its benchmark. The beta of the market (as represented by the benchmark) is 1.00. Accordingly, a security or portfolio with a 1.10 beta is expected to have 10% more volatility than the market. **6** R-squared is a measurement that indicates how closely a security or portfolio's performance correlates with the performance of its benchmark index. R-squared can range from 0.00 to 1.00, with 1.00 indicating perfect correlation to the index. **7** Sharpe ratio is a measure of excess return per unit of risk, as defined by standard deviation. A higher Sharpe ratio suggests better risk-adjusted performance. **8** Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the historic volatility of a portfolio. It measures the fluctuation of a security or portfolio's periodic returns from the mean or average. The larger the deviation, the larger the standard deviation and the higher the risk. **9** Upside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in up markets relative to the market itself. Downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market itself.

