

Asset allocation fund Investor fact sheet

John Hancock Multimanager Lifestyle Balanced Portfolio

A: JALBX C: JCLBX I: JTBIX R2: JQLBX R4: JSLBX R5: JTSBX R6: JULBX

Summary

growth of capital

ObjectiveA balance between a high level of current income and

Use for

Broadly diversified, risk-targeted portfolio

Morningstar category

Moderate Allocation

Strategy¹

Multimanager approach

Tapping a broad range of industry talent in and outside of John Hancock for each asset class and investment style

Diversification potential

Investing beyond traditional asset classes and investment styles, including exposure to nontraditional and alternative strategies

Actively managed

Employing a dynamic process that offers the potential to benefit from global investment opportunities as they arise

Managed by

||| Manulife

Investment Management

Established asset manager with global resources and expertise extending across equity, fixed-income, and alternative investments as well as asset allocation strategies



David Kobuszewski, CFA On the fund since 2023. Investing since 1999



Robert E. Sykes, CFA On the fund since 2018. Investing since 2001



Nathan W. Thooft, CFA On the fund since 2013. Investing since 1999

Average annual total returns^{2,3}

0/

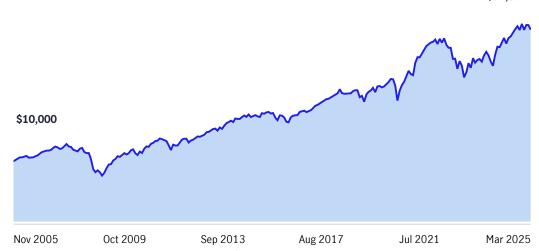
	Qtd	Ytd	1 yr	3 yr	5 yr	10 yr	Since inception	Inception date
Class I without sales charge	0.09	0.09	4.49	3.35	9.66	5.92	5.62	10/17/05
Class A without sales charge Class A with sales charge	-0.06	-0.06	4.14	3.04	9.34	5.60	5.81	10/17/05
(Maximum initial sales charge 4.50%)	-4.54	-4.54	-0.54	1.48	8.33	5.12	5.56	10/17/05
Morningstar U.S. Moderate Target Allocation Index	-0.80	-0.80	6.37	5.32	10.13	7.16	7.02	_
John Hancock Lifestyle Balanced Index	0.14	0.14	5.18	3.51	9.15	6.40	7.06	_
Moderate allocation category	-0.33	-0.33	5.36	4.39	10.06	6.08	_	_
Expense ratios 4			Gross		(what yo	Net ou pay)		Contractual through
Class I		1.03%		1.02%		4/30/2025		
Class A			1.34%			1.33%		4/30/2025

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.

Growth of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment

Class I without sales charge - 11/1/05 - 3/31/25

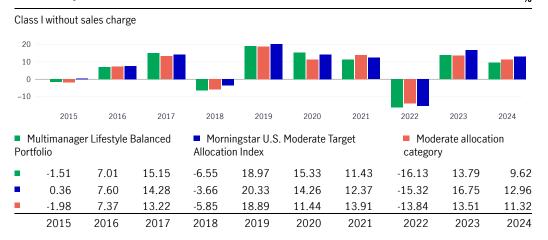
\$31,857



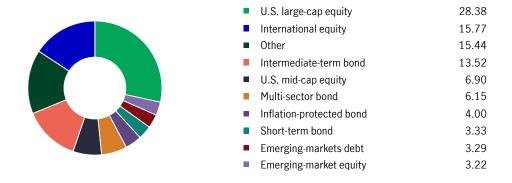
This chart illustrates the growth of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment based on net asset value beginning on the date noted with all distributions reinvested. Performance data shown excludes fees and expenses. The performance data would be lower if such fees and expenses were included. Past performance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

¹ Diversification does not guarantee a profit or eliminate the risk of a loss. 2 10/17/05 is the inception date for the oldest class of shares, Class C shares. Class I shares were first offered on 5/1/15; returns prior to this date are those of Class C shares and have not been adjusted for expenses; otherwise, returns would vary. 3 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. 4 "Net (what you pay)" represents the effect of a contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and is subject to change.

Calendar year returns



Asset mix⁵



10 largest holdings¹²

1.	Bond Fund (MIM)	9.80	6.	Disciplined Value International Fund (Boston Partners)	5.18
2.	U.S. Sector Rotation Large Cap Sleeve (MIM)	6.91	7.	Capital Appreciation Value Fund (T. Rowe Price)	4.61
3.	Disciplined Value Fund (Boston Partners)	6.20	8.	International Strategic Equity Allocation Fund (MIM)	4.50
4.	Strategic Income Opportunities Fund (MIM)	6.16	9.	Mid Value Fund (T. Rowe Price)	4.27
5.	Blue Chip Growth Fund (T. Rowe Price)	5.92	10.	Core Bond Fund (Wells Capital)	3.75

Key facts

%

%

Portfolio composition 6 (%	%)
Equity	57.59
Fixed income	38.07
Alternative and special	Ity 4.34
Total net assets	\$7.19 b
Number of underlying fu	nds 39
Number of unique mana	gers 11
Benchmark	Morningstar US Moderate
	Target Allocation Index
Standard deviation 7 (%)	
Fund	11.88
Benchmark	11.31
Sharpe ratio ⁸	0.81
Beta ⁹	1.04
R-squared 10 (%)	97.44
Upside capture ratio ¹¹ (%	%) 101.15
Downside capture ratio 13	¹ (%) 105.27
Racad on Class I charge for th	he five year period

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

⁵ The asset mix excludes any negative exposures that may result from the use of futures or forward contracts. 6 Holdings, sector weightings, market capitalization and portfolio characteristics are subject to change at any time. There is no guarantee the fund will maintain the portfolio characteristics, or the future profitability of the securities identified and set forth herein. 7 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. 8 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. 9 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. 10 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. 11 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. Downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market itself. Downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market itself. Downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market itself. Downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market itself. Downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market itself. Downside

What you should know before investing

The portfolio's performance depends on the advisor's skill in determining asset class allocations, the mix of underlying funds, and the performance of those underlying funds. The portfolio is subject to the same risks as the underlying funds and exchange-traded funds in which it invests: Stocks and bonds can decline due to adverse issuer, market, regulatory, or economic developments; foreign investing, especially in emerging markets, has additional risks, such as currency and market volatility and political and social instability; the securities of small companies are subject to higher volatility than those of larger, more established companies; and high-yield bonds are subject to additional risks, such as increased risk of default. Fixed-income investments are subject to interest-rate and credit risk; their value will normally decline as interest rates rise or if an issuer is unable or unwilling to make principal or interest payments. Liquidity—the extent to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively affecting its market value, if at all—may be impaired by reduced trading volume, heightened volatility, rising interest rates, and other market conditions. Please see the portfolio's prospectus for additional risks.

The Morningstar Target Allocation Index family consists of indexes that offer a diversified mix of stocks and bonds created for local investors to benchmark their allocation funds. Morningstar's Category classification system defines the level of equity and bond exposure for each index. The Morningstar U.S. Moderate Target Allocation Index seeks 60% exposure to global equity markets. The John Hancock Lifestyle Balanced Index comprises 31.5% of the S&P 500 Index which tracks the performance of 500 of the largest publicly traded companies in the U.S., 12.3% of the MSCI World ex-USA Index which tracks the performance of publicly traded large- and mid-cap stocks of developed-market companies, excluding the U.S., 8.4% of the Russell 2500 Index which tracks the performance of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index), 4.8% of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index which tracks the performance of publicly traded large- and mid-cap emerging-market stocks, 3.0% of the John Hancock Real Asset Blended Index, 3.0% of the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index which tracks the performance of below-investment-grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market and includes issues with a credit rating of BBB or below, 3.0% of the JPMorgan EMBI Global Index which is a market-capitalization-weighted index that tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, and traded loans issued by sovereign and quasisovereign entities, 3.0% of the Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index which tracks the market-weighted performance of the largest U.S. dollar-denominated institutional leveraged loans, 24.0% of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index which tracks the performance of U.S. investment grade bonds in government, asset-backed, and corporate debt markets, 3.0% of the ICE BofA Long U.S. STRIPS Index which tracks the performance of long maturity Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) representing the final principal payment of U.S. Treasury bonds, and 4.0% of the Bloomberg 1-5 Year U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Index which tracks inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury with maturities from one to five years. It is not possible to invest in an index. The benchmark shown demonstrates how the fund's performance compares against the returns of similar investments, which may differ from the broad-based securities index shown in the fund's prospectus.

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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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