

Prospectus Supplement

**John Hancock Funds III
John Hancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund (the fund)**

Supplement dated September 22, 2022 to the current Prospectus, as may be supplemented (the Prospectus)

As of January 1, 2023 (the Effective Date), Timothy P. Collard will be added as a portfolio manager of the fund. As of the Effective Date, Timothy P. Collard, Joseph F. Feeney, Jr., CFA, and Steven L. Pollack, CFA will be jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

As of the Effective Date, the following will replace in its entirety the fund's portfolio manager information under the heading "Portfolio management" in the "Fund summary" section of the Prospectus:

Timothy P. Collard <i>Portfolio Manager</i> Managed the fund since 2023	Joseph F. Feeney, Jr., CFA <i>Portfolio Manager</i> Managed the fund and its predecessor since 2010	Steven L. Pollack, CFA <i>Portfolio Manager</i> Managed the fund since 2009 and its predecessor since 2001
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As of the Effective Date, the fund's portfolio manager information under the heading "Who's who – Subadvisor" in the "Fund details" section of the Prospectus will be amended and restated in its entirety as follows:

Timothy P. Collard

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2023
- Portfolio Manager, Boston Partners
- Joined Boston Partners in 2018
- Began investment career in 2004

Joseph F. Feeney, Jr., CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund and its predecessor since 2010
- Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Boston Partners
- Joined Boston Partners in 1995
- Began investment career in 1985

Steven L. Pollack, CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2009 and its predecessor since 2001
- Senior Portfolio Manager, Boston Partners
- Joined Boston Partners in 2000
- Began investment career in 1984

You should read this supplement in conjunction with the Prospectus and retain it for your future reference.

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Prospectus Supplement

**John Hancock Funds III
John Hancock Disciplined Value Fund (the fund)**

Supplement dated September 22, 2022 to the current Prospectus, as may be supplemented (the Prospectus)

As of January 31, 2023 (the Effective Date), Stephanie McGirr will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the fund. Accordingly, as of the Effective Date, all references to Ms. McGirr will be removed from the Prospectus.

As of the Effective Date, David T. Cohen, CFA, Mark E. Donovan, CFA, David J. Pyle, CFA, and Joshua White, CFA will continue to serve as portfolio managers and be jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

You should read this supplement in conjunction with the Prospectus and retain it for your future reference.

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Prospectus Supplement

**John Hancock Funds III (the Trust)
John Hancock Global Shareholder Yield Fund (the fund)**

Supplement dated September 22, 2022 to the current Prospectus, as may be supplemented (the Prospectus)

At its meeting held on September 20-22, 2022, the Trust's Board of Trustees approved changes to the fund's principal investment strategies effective as of October 1, 2022 (the Effective Date).

In connection with the change described above, the "Principal investment strategies" in the "Fund summary" section of the Prospectus will be amended and restated in its entirety as follows, as of the Effective Date:

The fund seeks to achieve its objectives by investing in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of global equity securities that have a history of attractive dividend yields and positive growth in free cash flow.

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities of dividend-paying companies located throughout the world. At least 40% of the fund's net assets will be invested in securities of issuers located throughout the world, excluding the United States ("Foreign Companies"), unless the manager deems market conditions and/or company valuations to be less favorable to Foreign Companies, in which case, the fund will invest at least 30% of its net assets in Foreign Companies. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in securities issued by companies located in emerging markets when the manager believes they represent attractive investment opportunities. Securities held by the fund may be denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

The manager seeks to produce an efficient portfolio on a risk/return basis with a dividend yield exceeding that of the MSCI World Index. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities that, in the aggregate, possesses a high cash dividend, positive growth of free cash flow, share buyback programs, and net debt reductions, the fund seeks to provide an attractive prospective return with inherently less volatility than the global equity market as a whole. The stocks the manager finds attractive generally have valuations lower than the manager's perception of their fundamental value, as reflected in price-to-free cash flow, price-to-book ratios, or other stock valuation measures.

Although the fund may invest in global equity investments of any market capitalization, the fund will generally invest in companies with a market capitalization of \$250 million or greater at the time of purchase. Additionally, the fund may at any given time invest a significant portion of its assets in companies of one particular market capitalization category when the manager believes such companies offer attractive opportunities.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt securities, including high-yield fixed-income securities rated below investment grade, also known as junk bonds. The fund's investment policies are based on credit ratings at the time of purchase.

The fund may also invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. The fund may also make limited use of certain derivative instruments, including futures and options (investments whose value is based on securities, indexes, or currencies) for the purposes of generally reducing risk, and/or obtaining efficient market exposure. The fund may invest in other types of equity securities and foreign stocks. The fund may trade securities actively.

In addition, the "Principal investment strategies" in the "Fund details" section of the Prospectus will be amended and restated in its entirety as follows, as of the Effective Date:

The fund's investment objective is to seek to provide a high level of income. Capital appreciation is a secondary investment objective. The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objectives and strategies without shareholder approval.

The fund will seek to achieve its objectives by investing in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of global equity securities that have a history of attractive dividend yields and positive growth in free cash flow. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities of dividend-paying companies located throughout the world. At least 40% of the fund's net assets will be invested in securities of issuers located throughout the world, excluding the United States ("Foreign Companies"), unless the manager deems market conditions and/or company valuations to be less favorable to Foreign Companies, in which case, the fund will invest at least 30% of its net assets in Foreign Companies. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in securities issued by companies located in emerging markets when the manager believes they represent attractive investment opportunities. Securities held by the fund may be denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

The fund will invest in global equity investments across all market capitalizations. The fund will generally invest in companies with a market capitalization (i.e., total market value of a company's shares) of \$250 million or greater at the time of purchase. Although the fund may invest in securities across all market capitalizations, it may at any given time invest a significant portion of its assets in companies of one particular market capitalization category when the manager believes such companies offer attractive opportunities.

The manager desires to produce superior risk-adjusted returns by building portfolios of businesses with outstanding risk/reward profiles and a focus on high shareholder yield. Shareholder yield refers to the collective financial impact on shareholders from the return of free cash flow through cash dividends, stock repurchases, and debt reduction. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities that, in the aggregate, possesses a high cash dividend, positive growth of free cash flow, share buyback programs, and net debt reductions, the fund seeks to provide an attractive prospective return with inherently less volatility than the global equity market as a whole.

The manager seeks to produce an efficient portfolio on a risk/return basis with a dividend yield exceeding that of the MSCI World Index. In determining which portfolio securities to purchase, the manager utilizes an investment strategy that combines bottom-up stock research and selection with top-down analysis. In selecting portfolio securities, the manager seeks securities of companies with solid long-term prospects, attractive valuations, and adequate liquidity. The stocks the manager finds attractive generally have valuations lower than the manager's perception of their fundamental value, as reflected in price-to-free cash flow, price-to-book ratios, or other stock valuation measures. The manager sells or reduces a position in a security when it believes the security will not meet expectations within a reasonable time, or when it believes those expectations have been fully realized and the valuation of the company's shares fully reflect the opportunities once thought unrecognized in share price.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt securities, including high-yield fixed-income securities rated below investment grade, also known as junk bonds. The fund's investment policies are based on credit ratings at the time of purchase. The fund may also invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. The fund may also make limited use of certain derivative instruments, including futures and options (investments whose value is based on securities, indexes, or currencies) for the purposes of generally reducing risk, and/or obtaining efficient market exposure. The fund may invest in other types of equity securities and foreign stocks.

The fund may trade securities actively, which could increase its transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and increase your taxable distributions.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

The fund may deviate from its principal investment strategies during transition periods, which may include the reassignment of portfolio management, a change in investment objective or strategy, a reorganization or liquidation, or the occurrence of large inflows or outflows.

You should read this supplement in conjunction with the Prospectus and retain it for your future reference.

Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information Supplement

JOHN HANCOCK ASSET-BASED LENDING FUND
JOHN HANCOCK BOND TRUST
JOHN HANCOCK CALIFORNIA TAX-FREE INCOME FUND
JOHN HANCOCK CAPITAL SERIES
JOHN HANCOCK CURRENT INTEREST
JOHN HANCOCK FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND
JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS II
JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS III

JOHN HANCOCK INVESTMENT TRUST
JOHN HANCOCK INVESTMENT TRUST II
JOHN HANCOCK INVESTORS TRUST
JOHN HANCOCK MUNICIPAL SECURITIES TRUST
JOHN HANCOCK PREMIUM DIVIDEND FUND
JOHN HANCOCK SOVEREIGN BOND FUND
JOHN HANCOCK STRATEGIC SERIES
JOHN HANCOCK TAX-ADVANTAGED GLOBAL
SHAREHOLDER YIELD FUND

Supplement dated August 31, 2022 to the current Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (the SAI), as may be supplemented

In December 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted Rule 2a-5 (the “Valuation Rule”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”), providing a framework for fund valuation practices and addressing the particular role of boards of directors with respect to the fair value of such fund’s investments. Among other things, the Valuation Rule permits a fund’s board to designate a fund’s investment adviser to perform the fund’s fair value determinations, subject to board oversight and certain reporting and other requirements. Compliance with the Valuation Rule is required by September 8, 2022.

The Board of Trustees of the Trusts (each, a “Board” and collectively, the “Boards”) listed above, as of September 1, 2022 (the “Effective Date”), have each designated John Hancock Investment Management LLC (the “Advisor”) as the valuation designee to perform fair value functions in accordance with the Advisor’s Valuation Policies and Procedures (the “Valuation Policy”), relating to the assets held by each fund of each Trust on any day that a fund’s NAV is determined. The Advisor undertakes such process in accordance with its Valuation Policy and related procedures that the Advisor maintains and may update from time to time. Each Board has, as of the Effective Date, delegated the fair valuation responsibility to the Advisor, subject to its oversight, and the Advisor’s use of its Valuation Policy replaces any and all references to the contrary.

You should read this supplement in conjunction with the Prospectus and SAI and retain it for your future reference.

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Prospectus Supplement

John Hancock Asset-Based Lending Fund
John Hancock Bond Trust
John Hancock California Tax-Free Income Fund
John Hancock Capital Series
John Hancock Exchange-Traded Fund Trust
John Hancock Financial Opportunities Fund
John Hancock Funds II
John Hancock Funds III
John Hancock Investment Trust

John Hancock Investment Trust II
John Hancock Investors Trust
John Hancock Municipal Securities Trust
John Hancock Premium Dividend Fund
John Hancock Sovereign Bond Fund
John Hancock Strategic Series
John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund
John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust

Supplement dated August 19, 2022 to the current Prospectus, as may be supplemented (the “Prospectus”)

Effective immediately, the following replaces the similar information contained in each Prospectus, as applicable:

The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years and such change may continue. In particular, effective August 19, 2022 (the “Compliance Date”), Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Derivatives Rule”) replaces the asset segregation regime of Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (“Release 10666”) with a new framework for the use of derivatives by registered funds. On the Compliance Date, the SEC rescinded Release 10666 and withdrew no-action letters and similar guidance addressing a fund’s use of derivatives and began requiring funds to satisfy the requirements of the Derivatives Rule. As a result, on or after the Compliance Date, the funds will no longer engage in “segregation” or “coverage” techniques with respect to derivatives transactions and will instead comply with the applicable requirements of the Derivatives Rule.

The Derivatives Rule mandates that a fund adopt and/or implement: (i) value-at-risk limitations (“VaR”); (ii) a written derivatives risk management program; (iii) new Board oversight responsibilities; and (iv) new reporting and recordkeeping requirements. In the event that a fund’s derivative exposure is 10% or less of its net assets, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, it can elect to be classified as a limited derivatives user (“Limited Derivatives User”) under the Derivatives Rule, in which case the fund is not subject to the full requirements of the Derivatives Rule. Limited Derivatives Users are excepted from VaR testing, implementing a derivatives risk management program, and certain Board oversight and reporting requirements mandated by the Derivatives Rule. However, a Limited Derivatives User is still required to implement written compliance policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks. The Derivatives Rule also provides special treatment for reverse repurchase agreements, similar financing transactions and unfunded commitment agreements. Specifically, a fund may elect whether to treat reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as “derivatives transactions” subject to the requirements of the Derivatives Rule or as senior securities equivalent to bank borrowings for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act. In addition, a fund, including money market funds, may invest in a security on a when-issued or forward-settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security, provided that: (i) the fund intends to physically settle the transaction; and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date.

You should read this Supplement in conjunction with each Prospectus and retain it for your future reference.

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Prospectus

John Hancock Funds III and John Hancock Investment Trust

Class NAV

August 1, 2022

	Ticker
John Hancock Disciplined Value Fund	JDVNX
John Hancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund	—
John Hancock Diversified Real Assets Fund	—
John Hancock Fundamental Equity Income Fund	—
John Hancock Global Shareholder Yield Fund	—
John Hancock Mid Cap Growth Fund	JACFX
John Hancock International Growth Fund	JIGHX
John Hancock U.S. Growth Fund (formerly U.S. Quality Growth Fund)	—

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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John Hancock Disciplined Value Fund

Investment objective

The fund seeks to provide long-term growth of capital primarily through investment in equity securities. Current income is a secondary objective.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee ¹	0.61
Other expenses	0.04
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.65
Contractual expense reimbursement ²	-0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	0.64

¹ “Management fee” has been restated to reflect the contractual management fee schedule effective October 1, 2021.

² The advisor contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund’s reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund’s average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	65
3 years	207
5 years	361
10 years	809

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 its most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 38% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund pursues its objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities, such as common stocks, of issuers with a market capitalization of \$1 billion or greater and identified by the manager as having value characteristics.

In seeking this investment objective, the manager examines various factors to determine the value characteristics of such issuers, including price-to-book ratios and price-to-earnings ratios. These value characteristics are examined in the context of the issuer’s operating and financial fundamentals, such as return on equity, earnings growth, and cash flow. The manager selects securities for the fund based on a continuous study of

Fund summary

trends in industries and companies, earnings power, growth and other investment criteria. The fund may focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the economy.

The fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign currency-denominated securities.

The fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including securities that are illiquid by virtue of the absence of a readily available market or legal or contractual restrictions on resale.

The fund may participate as a purchaser in initial public offerings of securities (IPOs). An IPO is a company's first offering of stock to the public. The fund may trade securities actively.

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund's performance or otherwise constrain the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never realize their full potential value, and in certain markets value stocks may underperform the market as a whole.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

High portfolio turnover risk. Trading securities actively and frequently can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Illiquid and restricted securities risk. Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to value and may involve greater risks than liquid securities. Illiquidity may have an adverse impact on a particular security's market price and the fund's ability to sell the security.

Initial public offerings (IPOs) risk. IPO share prices are frequently volatile and may significantly impact fund performance.

Large company risk. Larger companies may grow more slowly than smaller companies or be slower to respond to business developments. Large-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Sector risk. When a fund focuses its investments in certain sectors of the economy, its performance may be driven largely by sector performance and could fluctuate more widely than if the fund were invested more evenly across sectors.

Small and mid-sized company risk. Small and mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Small and/or mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Value investment style risk. Value securities may underperform the market as a whole, which may cause value-oriented funds to underperform equity funds with other investment strategies. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never perform as expected.

Fund summary

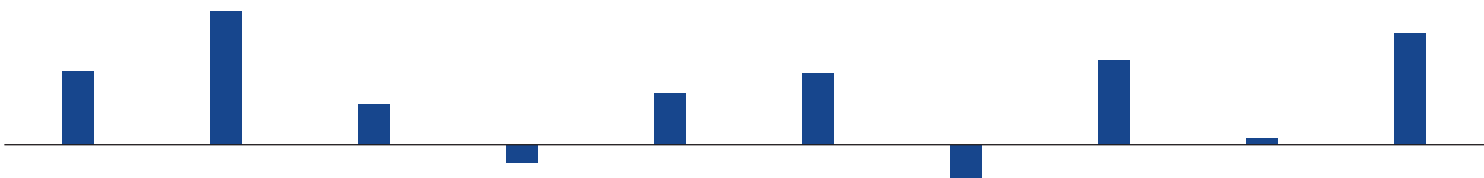
Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. The S&P 500 Index shows how the fund's performance compares against the returns of similar investments. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-344-1029 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

Please note that after-tax returns reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class NAV

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
20.05	36.07	11.10	-4.87	14.07	19.35	-9.46	22.80	1.80	30.30



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was -10.68%.

Best quarter: Q4 2020, 18.91%

Worst quarter: Q1 2020, -29.32%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class NAV (before tax)	30.30	11.97	13.24
after tax on distributions	25.87	9.79	11.43
after tax on distributions, with sale	20.35	8.94	10.41
Russell 1000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	25.16	11.16	12.97
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71	18.47	16.55

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.

Portfolio management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

David T. Cohen, CFA <i>Co-Portfolio Manager</i>	Mark E. Donovan, CFA <i>Co-Portfolio Manager</i>	Stephanie McGirr <i>Co-Portfolio Manager</i>	David J. Pyle, CFA <i>Co-Portfolio Manager</i>	Joshua White, CFA <i>Co-Portfolio Manager</i>
Managed the fund since 2018	Managed the fund since 2008 and its predecessor since 1997	Managed the fund since 2018	Managed the fund since 2008 and its predecessor since 2005	Managed the fund since 2021

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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.

John Hancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund

Investment objective

To seek long-term growth of capital with current income as a secondary objective.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee	0.71
Other expenses	0.04
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.75
Contractual expense reimbursement ¹	-0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	0.74

¹ The advisor contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund's reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund's average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	76
3 years	239
5 years	416
10 years	929

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 its most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal circumstances, the fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities, such as common stocks, of issuers with medium market capitalizations, and identified by the manager as having value characteristics. A medium market capitalization issuer is generally considered to be one whose market capitalization is, at the time the fund makes the investment, similar to the market capitalization of companies in the Russell Midcap Value Index. The market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Value Index was approximately \$364.740 million to \$60.795 billion as of March 31, 2022, and may change over time.

The manager examines various factors in determining the value characteristics of such issuers, including price-to-book value ratios and price-to-earnings ratios. These value characteristics are examined in the context of the issuer's operating and financial fundamentals, such as return

Fund summary

on equity and earnings growth and cash flow. The manager selects securities for the fund based on a continuous study of trends in industries and companies, earnings power and growth, and other investment criteria. In general, the fund's investments are broadly diversified over a number of industries and, as a matter of policy, the fund is limited to investing a maximum of 25% of its total assets in any one industry. The fund may focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the economy.

The fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign currency-denominated securities.

The fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including securities that are illiquid by virtue of the absence of a readily available market or legal or contractual restrictions on resale.

The fund may participate as a purchaser in initial public offerings of securities (IPOs). An IPO is a company's first offering of stock to the public. The fund may trade securities actively.

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund's performance or otherwise constrain the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never realize their full potential value, and in certain markets value stocks may underperform the market as a whole.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

High portfolio turnover risk. Trading securities actively and frequently can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Illiquid and restricted securities risk. Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to value and may involve greater risks than liquid securities. Illiquidity may have an adverse impact on a particular security's market price and the fund's ability to sell the security.

Initial public offerings (IPOs) risk. IPO share prices are frequently volatile and may significantly impact fund performance.

Mid-sized company risk. Mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Sector risk. When a fund focuses its investments in certain sectors of the economy, its performance may be driven largely by sector performance and could fluctuate more widely than if the fund were invested more evenly across sectors.

Value investment style risk. Value securities may underperform the market as a whole, which may cause value-oriented funds to underperform equity funds with other investment strategies. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never perform as expected.

Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-344-1029 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

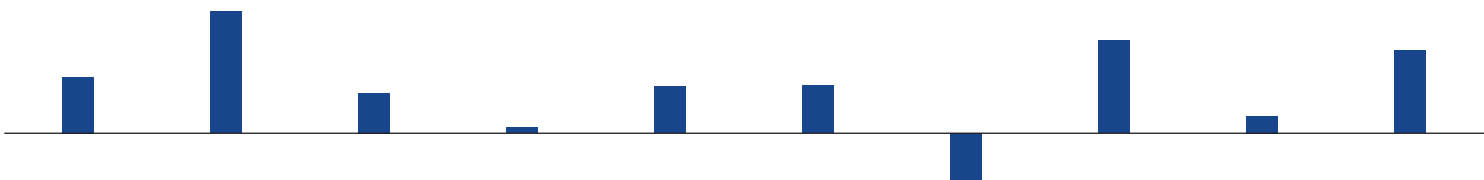
A note on performance

Class A shares commenced operations on July 12, 2010. Because Class NAV shares of the fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, returns shown are those of Class A shares, except that they do not include Class A shares sales charges and would be lower if they did. Returns for Class NAV shares would have been substantially similar to returns of Class A shares because both share classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities and returns would differ only to the extent that expenses of the classes are different. To the extent expenses of a class would have been higher than expenses of Class A shares for the periods shown, performance would have been lower.

Please note that after-tax returns reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class NAV

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
18.08	39.14	12.95	1.80	15.01	15.28	-14.90	29.81	5.62	26.64



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was -14.24%.

Best quarter: Q4 2020, 21.65%

Worst quarter: Q1 2020, -30.10%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class NAV (before tax)	26.64	11.24	13.98
after tax on distributions	24.66	9.76	12.84
after tax on distributions, with sale	17.08	8.61	11.45
Russell Midcap Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.34	11.22	13.44

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.

Portfolio management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

Joseph F. Feeney, Jr., CFA

Co-Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund and its predecessor since 2010

Steven L. Pollack, CFA

Co-Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2009 and its predecessor since 2001

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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.

John Hancock Diversified Real Assets Fund

Investment objective

To seek a long-term total return in excess of inflation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee	0.85
Other expenses	0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.91
Contractual expense reimbursement ¹	-0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	0.85

1 The advisor contractually agrees to reduce its management fee by an annual rate of 0.05% of the fund's average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2023, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time. The advisor also contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund's reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund's average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	87
3 years	284
5 years	498
10 years	1,114

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 its most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of real asset companies worldwide. The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its assets among the following types of real asset companies: real estate companies (real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate operating companies); natural resources companies (companies that primarily own, explore, mine, process or otherwise develop commodities and natural resources); infrastructure companies (publicly-listed companies in sectors such as utilities, telecommunications and industrials); master limited partnerships (MLPs) that are engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, production, or mining of natural resources in the energy sector (up to a maximum of 25% of the fund's net assets); and agriculture and timber companies (collectively, Real Asset Companies). Real Asset Companies may include tangible assets and investments that

Fund summary

have the potential to perform well in periods of inflation. The securities in which the fund may invest include: common stock, depositary receipts, preferred stock, securities convertible into common stock, rights, warrants, and exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

The fund may also invest in cash, cash equivalents, and derivative instruments. Derivatives may be used to reduce risk, obtain efficient market exposure, and/or enhance investment returns, and may include swaps, forward contracts, options, currency derivatives (including currency forwards, futures, options, and spot transactions), and similar instruments or combinations thereof. The fund may also invest in debt securities, including convertible bonds, without any maturity limit and of any credit quality, including high-yield securities (i.e., junk bonds).

In managing the fund, the fund's manager determines the fund's strategic asset allocation among general investment categories, which are executed by multiple subadvisors. The allocations may vary from time to time, and the fund may add additional investment categories. The fund concentrates its investments (invests more than 25% of its net assets) in the Real Asset Companies group of industries. Except for the foregoing concentration policy, the fund retains considerable latitude in allocating its assets. The fund may invest in equity securities regardless of market capitalization size (small, medium, or large) and style (growth or value). The fund may also invest in securities of companies worldwide. Country and regional weights are driven by bottom-up security selection and are typically unconstrained; however, the fund will generally be diversified regionally across global equity markets, including emerging markets. The fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers, including through American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The fund may trade securities actively, which could result in a higher-than-average portfolio turnover rate and increase its transaction costs (thus lowering performance).

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund's performance or otherwise constrain the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Allocation risk. The fund is subject to risks related to conflicts of interest associated with the advisor's ability to determine the fund's strategic asset allocation among general investment categories, which are executed by multiple unaffiliated and/or affiliated subadvisors

Cash and cash equivalents risk. Under certain market conditions, such as during a rising stock market, rising interest rate or rising credit spread markets, the use of cash and/or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, could have a negative effect on the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may negatively impact the fund's performance.

Commodity risk. Commodity prices may be volatile due to fluctuating demand, supply disruption, speculation, and other factors. Certain commodity investments may have no active trading market at times.

Concentration risk. Because the fund may focus on one or more industries or sectors of the economy, its performance depends in large part on the performance of those industries or sectors. As a result, the value of an investment may fluctuate more widely since it is more susceptible to market, economic, political, regulatory, and other conditions and risks affecting those industries or sectors than a fund that invests more broadly across industries and sectors. A downturn in the real estate industry may significantly detract from performance.

Credit and counterparty risk. The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, the counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or a borrower of fund securities may not make timely payments or otherwise honor its obligations. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could affect the fund's performance.

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Energy sector risk. The energy sector is cyclical and highly dependent on commodities prices, which may be volatile. The market value of energy companies can be significantly affected by a number of factors, including global energy price volatility, supply and demand, exchange- and interest-rate fluctuation, and domestic and foreign political and economic developments. Energy companies also face a significant risk of civil liability.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Growth company securities may fluctuate more in price than other securities because of the greater emphasis on earnings expectations. Securities

Fund summary

the manager believes are undervalued may never realize their full potential value, and in certain markets value stocks may underperform the market as a whole.

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) risk. The risks of owning shares of an ETF include the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF holds. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in the ETF being more volatile than its underlying securities. An ETF's shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV). A fund bears ETF fees and expenses indirectly.

Fixed-income securities risk. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the average maturity or duration of the bonds held by a fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest-rate fluctuations. An issuer may not make all interest payments or repay all or any of the principal borrowed. Changes in a security's credit quality may adversely affect fund performance. Additionally, the value of inflation-indexed securities is subject to the effects of changes in market interest rates caused by factors other than inflation ("real interest rates"). Generally, when real interest rates rise, the value of inflation-indexed securities will fall and the fund's value may decline as a result of this exposure to these securities.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. The risks of investing in foreign securities are magnified in emerging markets. If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions risk. Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions may increase a fund's volatility and could produce disproportionate losses, potentially more than the fund's principal investment. Risks of these transactions are different from and possibly greater than risks of investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Under certain market conditions, derivatives could become harder to value or sell and may become subject to liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions). Derivatives and other strategic transactions that the fund intends to utilize include: foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, options, foreign currency swaps, interest-rate swaps and swaps. Foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, options, and swaps generally are subject to counterparty risk. In addition, swaps may be subject to interest-rate and settlement risk, and the risk of default of the underlying reference obligation. Derivatives associated with foreign currency transactions are subject to currency risk.

High portfolio turnover risk. Trading securities actively and frequently can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Large company risk. Larger companies may grow more slowly than smaller companies or be slower to respond to business developments. Large-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Liquidity risk. The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions, or other economic and market impediments. Liquidity risk may be magnified in rising interest rate environments due to higher than normal redemption rates. Widespread selling of fixed-income securities to satisfy redemptions during periods of reduced demand may adversely impact the price or salability of such securities. Periods of heavy redemption could cause the fund to sell assets at a loss or depressed value, which could negatively affect performance. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets.

Lower-rated and high-yield fixed-income securities risk. Lower-rated and high-yield fixed-income securities (junk bonds) are subject to greater credit quality risk, risk of default, and price volatility than higher-rated fixed-income securities, may be considered speculative, and can be difficult to resell.

Master limited partnership risk. MLPs generally reflect the risks associated with their underlying assets and with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs with credit-related holdings are subject to interest-rate risk and risk of default. Many MLPs in which the fund may invest operate oil, natural gas, petroleum, or other facilities within the energy sector, which makes the fund susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, or regulatory developments impacting the sector.

Midstream energy infrastructure sector risk. Midstream energy infrastructure companies, such as companies that provide crude oil, refined product, and natural gas services, are subject to supply-and-demand fluctuations in the markets they serve, which may be impacted by a wide range of factors.

Natural resources industry risk. The natural resources industry can be significantly affected by international political and economic developments, energy conservation and exploration efforts, natural disasters or other extreme weather conditions, commodity prices, and taxes and other governmental regulations, among other factors.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Fund summary

Preferred and convertible securities risk. Preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board. Preferred stock may be subject to redemption provisions. The market values of convertible securities tend to fall as interest rates rise and rise as interest rates fall. Convertible preferred stock's value can depend heavily upon the underlying common stock's value.

Real estate investment trust (REIT) risk. REITs, pooled investment vehicles that typically invest in real estate directly or in loans collateralized by real estate, carry risks associated with owning real estate, including the potential for a decline in value due to economic or market conditions.

Real estate securities risk. Securities of companies in the real estate industry carry risks associated with owning real estate, including the potential for a decline in value due to economic or market conditions.

Small and mid-sized company risk. Small and mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Small and/or mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Telecommunications sector risk. Telecommunication services companies are subject to government regulation of services and rates of return and can be significantly affected by intense competition, among other factors.

Transportation sector risk. Transportation companies can be significantly affected by economic changes, fuel, maintenance, and insurance costs, labor relations, and government regulation, among other factors.

Utilities sector risk. Utilities companies' performance may be volatile due to variable fuel, service, and financing costs, conservation efforts, government regulation, and other factors.

Warrants risk. The prices of warrants may not precisely reflect the prices of their underlying securities. Warrant holders do not receive dividends or have voting or credit rights. A warrant ceases to have value if not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-344-1029 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

Prior to close of business on November 16, 2020, a different subadvisor managed a portion of the fund. After November 16, 2020, the portion of the fund previously managed by the different subadvisor has been managed by Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington). The performance information presented for periods prior to November 16, 2020 reflects management of the fund under the previous subadvisory arrangements and might have been different if the fund had been managed under its current subadvisory arrangements.

Please note that after-tax returns reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class NAV

	2019	2020	2021
	20.06	-6.38	34.12



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was -6.02%.

Best quarter: Q2 2020, 21.48%

Worst quarter: Q1 2020, -34.10%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21	1 year	Since inception (02/26/18)
Class NAV (before tax)	34.12	8.25
after tax on distributions	32.71	6.90
after tax on distributions, with sale	20.16	5.78

Fund summary

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21	1 year	Since inception (02/26/18)
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	21.82	13.24

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Manulife Investment Management (North America) Limited (Manulife IM (NA))

Subadvisor Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington)

Portfolio management

For each subadvisor, the following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund's portfolio managed by that subadvisor.

Manulife IM (NA)

Craig Bethune, CFA

Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2018

Diana Racanelli, CFA

Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2018

Wellington

G. Thomas Levering

Senior Managing Director and Global Industry Analyst

Managed the fund since 2018

Bradford D. Stoesser

Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2020

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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.

John Hancock Fundamental Equity Income Fund

Investment objective

To seek long-term capital appreciation and current income.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee	0.60
Other expenses ¹	3.64
Total annual fund operating expenses	4.24
Contractual expense reimbursement ²	-0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	4.23

¹ “Other expenses” have been estimated for the fund’s first year of operations.

² The advisor contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	425
3 years	1,286

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. Because the fund had not commenced operations as of the date of the fund’s prospectus, there is no portfolio turnover to report.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. The fund will primarily invest in equity securities that the manager believes have favorable prospects for dividend-paying ability. Equity securities in which the fund may invest include common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights, warrants, and depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts, American Depositary Shares, European Depositary Receipts, and Global Depositary Receipts), and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

The manager seeks to invest in companies that are undervalued by using a combination of proprietary financial models and bottom-up fundamental financial research in order to identify and select companies with strong cash flows and revenue streams, and that are competitively positioned with strong management.

Fund summary

While the fund manages risk by investing in securities across a broad range of industries and market sectors, the fund may at times focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the U.S. equity markets. The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in U.S. and foreign-currency denominated foreign securities, including depositary receipts, and may trade securities actively.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may engage in certain derivatives transactions. Derivatives may be used to reduce risk and/or obtain efficient market exposure, and may include futures contracts, options and foreign currency forward contracts.

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund's performance or otherwise constrain the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Convertible securities risk. Convertible securities are subject to certain risks of both equity and debt securities. The market values of convertible securities tend to fall as interest rates rise and rise as interest rates fall. As the market price of underlying common stock declines below the conversion price, the market value of the convertible security tends to be increasingly influenced by its yield.

Credit and counterparty risk. The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, the counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or a borrower of fund securities may not make timely payments or otherwise honor its obligations. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could affect the fund's performance.

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never realize their full potential value, and in certain markets value stocks may underperform the market as a whole.

ESG integration risk. The manager considers ESG factors that it deems relevant or additive, along with other material factors and analysis, when managing the fund. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The manager may consider these ESG factors on all or a meaningful portion of the fund's investments. Incorporating ESG criteria and making investment decisions based on certain ESG characteristics, as determined by the manager, carries the risk that the fund may perform differently, including underperforming, funds that do not utilize ESG criteria, or funds that utilize different ESG criteria.

Fixed-income securities risk. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the average maturity or duration of the bonds held by a fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest-rate fluctuations. An issuer may not make all interest payments or repay all or any of the principal borrowed. Changes in a security's credit quality may adversely affect fund performance.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions risk. Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions may increase a fund's volatility and could produce disproportionate losses, potentially more than the fund's principal investment. Risks of these transactions are different from and possibly greater than risks of investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Under certain market conditions, derivatives could become harder to value or sell and may become subject to liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions). Derivatives and other strategic transactions that the fund intends to utilize include: foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, options on futures

Fund summary

contracts, and options. Foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, and options generally are subject to counterparty risk. Derivatives associated with foreign currency transactions are subject to currency risk.

High portfolio turnover risk. Trading securities actively and frequently can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Liquidity risk. The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions, or other economic and market impediments. Liquidity risk may be magnified in rising interest rate environments due to higher than normal redemption rates. Widespread selling of fixed-income securities to satisfy redemptions during periods of reduced demand may adversely impact the price or salability of such securities. Periods of heavy redemption could cause the fund to sell assets at a loss or depressed value, which could negatively affect performance. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Preferred stock risk. Preferred stock generally ranks senior to common stock with respect to dividends and liquidation but ranks junior to debt securities. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Preferred stock may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Real estate investment trust (REIT) risk. REITs, pooled investment vehicles that typically invest in real estate directly or in loans collateralized by real estate, carry risks associated with owning real estate, including the potential for a decline in value due to economic or market conditions.

Sector risk. When a fund focuses its investments in certain sectors of the economy, its performance may be driven largely by sector performance and could fluctuate more widely than if the fund were invested more evenly across sectors. To the extent that a fund invests in securities of companies in the financial services sector, the fund may be significantly affected by economic, market, and business developments, borrowing costs, interest-rate fluctuations, competition, and government regulation, among other factors, impacting that sector.

Past performance

This section normally shows how the fund's total return has varied from year to year, along with a broad-based market index for reference. Performance information is not shown because the fund had been in operation for less than a full calendar year as of the date of this prospectus.

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC

Portfolio management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

Michael J. Mattioli, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since inception

Nicholas P. Renart

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since inception

Emory W. Sanders, Jr., CFA

Senior Managing Director and

Senior Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since inception

Jonathan T. White, CFA

Senior Managing Director and

Senior Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since inception

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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

Fund summary

recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

John Hancock Global Shareholder Yield Fund

Investment objective

The primary objective of the fund is to seek to provide a high level of income. Capital appreciation is a secondary investment objective.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee	0.80
Other expenses	0.07
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.87
Contractual expense reimbursement ¹	-0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	0.86

¹ The advisor contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund's reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund's average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	88
3 years	277
5 years	481
10 years	1,072

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 its most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund seeks to achieve its objectives by investing in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of global equity securities that have a history of attractive dividend yields and positive growth in free cash flow.

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities of dividend-paying companies located throughout the world. At least 40% of the fund's net assets will be invested in securities of issuers located throughout the world, excluding the United States. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in securities issued by companies located in emerging markets when the manager believes they represent attractive investment opportunities. Securities held by the fund may be denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

The manager seeks to produce an efficient portfolio on a risk/return basis with a dividend yield exceeding that of the MSCI World Index. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities that, in the aggregate, possesses a high cash dividend, positive growth of free cash flow, share buyback programs,

Fund summary

and net debt reductions, the fund seeks to provide an attractive prospective return with inherently less volatility than the global equity market as a whole. The stocks the manager finds attractive generally have valuations lower than the manager's perception of their fundamental value, as reflected in price-to-free cash flow, price-to-book ratios, or other stock valuation measures.

Although the fund may invest in global equity investments of any market capitalization, the fund will generally invest in companies with a market capitalization of \$250 million or greater at the time of purchase. Additionally, the fund may at any given time invest a significant portion of its assets in companies of one particular market capitalization category when the manager believes such companies offer attractive opportunities.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt securities, including high-yield fixed-income securities rated below investment grade, also known as junk bonds. The fund's investment policies are based on credit ratings at the time of purchase.

The fund may also invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. The fund may also make limited use of certain derivative instruments, including futures and options (investments whose value is based on securities, indexes, or currencies) for the purposes of generally reducing risk, and/or obtaining efficient market exposure. The fund may invest in other types of equity securities and foreign stocks. The fund may trade securities actively.

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund's performance or otherwise constrain the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Changing distribution levels risk. The fund may cease or reduce the level of its distribution if income or dividends paid from its investments declines.

Credit and counterparty risk. The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, the counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or a borrower of fund securities may not make timely payments or otherwise honor its obligations. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could affect the fund's performance.

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Growth company securities may fluctuate more in price than other securities because of the greater emphasis on earnings expectations. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never realize their full potential value, and in certain markets value stocks may underperform the market as a whole.

Fixed-income securities risk. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the average maturity or duration of the bonds held by a fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest-rate fluctuations. An issuer may not make all interest payments or repay all or any of the principal borrowed. Changes in a security's credit quality may adversely affect fund performance.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. The risks of investing in foreign securities are magnified in emerging markets. If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions risk. Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions may increase a fund's volatility and could produce disproportionate losses, potentially more than the fund's principal investment. Risks of these transactions are different from and possibly greater than risks of investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Under certain market conditions, derivatives could become harder to value or sell and may become subject to liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions). Derivatives and other strategic transactions that the fund intends to utilize include: futures contracts and options. Futures contracts and options generally are subject to counterparty risk.

Fund summary

High portfolio turnover risk. Trading securities actively and frequently can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Illiquid and restricted securities risk. Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to value and may involve greater risks than liquid securities. Illiquidity may have an adverse impact on a particular security's market price and the fund's ability to sell the security.

Large company risk. Larger companies may grow more slowly than smaller companies or be slower to respond to business developments. Large-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Liquidity risk. The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions, or other economic and market impediments. Liquidity risk may be magnified in rising interest rate environments due to higher than normal redemption rates. Widespread selling of fixed-income securities to satisfy redemptions during periods of reduced demand may adversely impact the price or salability of such securities. Periods of heavy redemption could cause the fund to sell assets at a loss or depressed value, which could negatively affect performance. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets.

Lower-rated and high-yield fixed-income securities risk. Lower-rated and high-yield fixed-income securities (junk bonds) are subject to greater credit quality risk, risk of default, and price volatility than higher-rated fixed-income securities, may be considered speculative, and can be difficult to resell.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Small and mid-sized company risk. Small and mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Small and/or mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

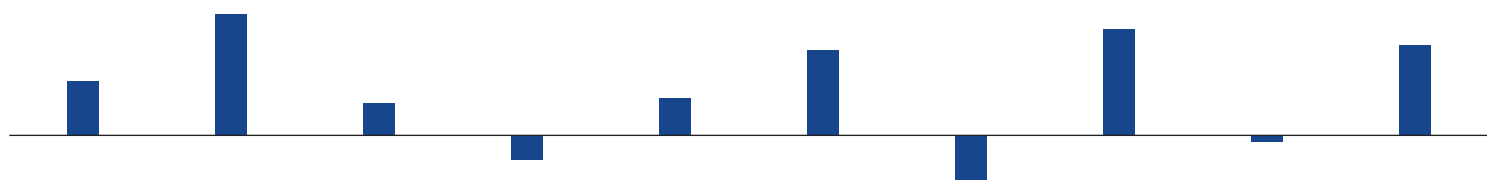
Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-344-1029 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

Please note that after-tax returns reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class NAV

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
10.74	24.07	6.43	-4.81	7.30	16.85	-9.15	20.99	-1.26	17.88



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was -7.85%.

Best quarter: Q2 2020, 12.52%

Worst quarter: Q1 2020, -24.88%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class NAV (before tax)	17.88	8.37	8.36
after tax on distributions	14.25	6.32	6.25
after tax on distributions, with sale	11.97	5.80	5.85
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	21.82	15.03	12.70

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Epoch Investment Partners, Inc.

Portfolio management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

William W. Priest, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2007

John Tobin, Ph.D., CFA

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2014

Kera Van Valen, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2014

Michael A. Welhoelter, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2007

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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.

John Hancock International Growth Fund

Investment objective

To seek high total return primarily through capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee	0.81
Other expenses	0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.87
Contractual expense reimbursement ¹	-0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	0.86

¹ The advisor contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund's reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund's average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	88
3 years	277
5 years	481
10 years	1,072

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 its most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 78% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The manager seeks to achieve the fund's investment objective by investing in equity investments that the manager believes will provide higher returns than the MSCI All Country World ex-USA Growth Index.

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in equity investments.

The fund primarily invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of foreign companies in a number of developed and emerging markets outside of the U.S. The fund defines foreign companies as companies: (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country; (ii) whose principal trading market is in a foreign country; or (iii) that have a majority of their assets, or that derive a majority of their revenue or profits, from businesses, investments or sales outside of the United States. Although the fund may invest in companies of any market-capitalization, the fund typically invests in companies with a market capitalization over \$3 billion. The fund may focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the economy.

Fund summary

The manager's investment process generally begins with the broad universe of securities included in international equity indices, including China A-shares available through Stock Connect or other mutual market access programs. To focus its research, the manager reduces the broad investable universe to a sub-universe by eliminating all companies with expected future free cash flow margins, returns on capital employed and revenue growth below a certain minimum threshold, along with stocks trading at an exaggerated valuation. "Free cash flow" is defined as the cash that is available to a company after paying out the money needed to maintain or expand its operations. For all companies remaining in the sub-universe, the manager ranks securities on a relative basis across the following metrics: (i) quality; (ii) growth; (iii) valuation; (iv) capital returns; and (v) earnings revisions.

The manager monitors and ranks securities based on their relative attractiveness across this universe. For stocks that compare well in this screening process, further detailed analysis is conducted. Purchase candidates are securities that are attractive on a majority of the metrics noted above, and have a positive catalyst such as accelerating earnings or revenue growth. The fund may trade securities actively.

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund's performance or otherwise constrain the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Growth company securities may fluctuate more in price than other securities because of the greater emphasis on earnings expectations. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never realize their full potential value, and in certain markets value stocks may underperform the market as a whole.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. The risks of investing in foreign securities are magnified in emerging markets. If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

Hong Kong Stock Connect Program (Stock Connect) risk. Trading in China A-Shares through Stock Connect, a mutual market access program that enables foreign investment in the People's Republic of China (PRC), is subject to certain restrictions and risks. Securities listed on Stock Connect may lose purchase eligibility, which could adversely affect the fund's performance. Trading through Stock Connect is subject to trading, clearance, and settlement procedures that may continue to develop as the program matures. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies applicable to Stock Connect may affect China A-Share prices. These risks are heightened by the underdeveloped state of the PRC's investment and banking systems in general.

High portfolio turnover risk. Trading securities actively and frequently can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Large company risk. Larger companies may grow more slowly than smaller companies or be slower to respond to business developments. Large-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Sector risk. When a fund focuses its investments in certain sectors of the economy, its performance may be driven largely by sector performance and could fluctuate more widely than if the fund were invested more evenly across sectors.

Small and mid-sized company risk. Small and mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Small and/or mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. The MSCI EAFE Index shows how the fund's performance compares against the returns of similar investments. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-344-1029 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

A note on performance

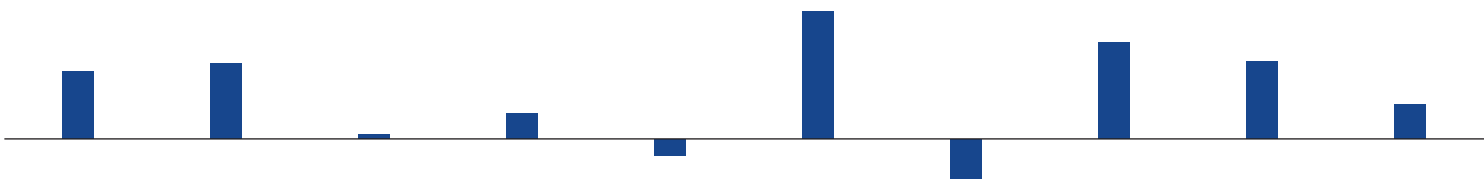
Class NAV shares of the fund commenced operations as of June 2, 2015. Returns shown prior to Class NAV shares' commencement date are those of Class A shares, except that they do not include sales charges and would be lower if they did. Returns for Class NAV shares would have been substantially similar to returns of Class A shares because both classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities and returns would differ only to the extent that expenses of the classes are different. To the extent expenses of a class would have been higher than expenses of Class A shares for the periods shown, performance would have been lower.

Prior to the close of business on July 15, 2014, the fund was managed by a different subadvisor pursuant to a different investment strategy, and thus, the performance presented prior to this date should not be attributed to the current subadvisor. As a result of the difference in investment strategy and subadvisor, the fund's performance shown below might have differed materially.

Please note that after-tax returns reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class NAV

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
19.45	21.91	1.27	7.34	-4.74	36.84	-11.89	27.96	22.58	10.08



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was -25.79%.

Best quarter: Q2 2020, 19.42%

Worst quarter: Q1 2020, -18.07%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class NAV (before tax)	10.08	15.80	12.12
after tax on distributions	6.09	14.58	10.77
after tax on distributions, with sale	8.03	12.46	9.64
MSCI All Country World ex-USA Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	5.09	13.06	9.13
MSCI EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	11.26	9.55	8.03

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Wellington Management Company LLP

Portfolio management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

John A. Boselli, CFA

Senior Managing Director and
Equity Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2014

Alvaro Llaveró

Managing Director and
Equity Research Analyst

Managed the fund since 2021

Zhaohuan (Terry) Tian, CFA

Managing Director and
Equity Research Analyst

Managed the fund since 2021

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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.

John Hancock Mid Cap Growth Fund

Investment objective

To seek long-term growth and capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee ¹	0.83
Other expenses	0.04
Acquired fund fees and expenses ²	0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses³	0.88
Contractual expense reimbursement ⁴	-0.08
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	0.80

- 1 Represents contractual management fee for the fund following a tax-free reorganization of the Mid Cap Stock Fund (the “predecessor fund”) into the fund on October 15, 2021.
- 2 “Acquired fund fees and expenses” are based on indirect net expenses associated with the fund’s investments in underlying investment companies.
- 3 The “Total annual fund operating expenses” shown may not correlate to the fund’s ratios of expenses to average daily net assets shown in the “Financial highlights” section of the fund’s prospectus, which does not include “Acquired fund fees and expenses.”
- 4 The advisor contractually agrees to reduce its management fee by an annual rate of 0.07% of the fund’s average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2023, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time. The advisor also contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund’s reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund’s average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	82
3 years	273
5 years	480
10 years	1,077

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays, and the predecessor fund paid, transaction costs, such as commissions, when securities are, or were, bought or sold (or “turned over” their portfolios). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or the example, affect the fund’s performance and affected the predecessor fund’s performance. The fund commenced operations on October 18, 2021. During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2022, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 69% of the average value of its portfolio (this period includes the historical operating results of the predecessor fund for the period ended October 15, 2021). During the predecessor fund’s fiscal year ended August 31, 2021, the predecessor fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 91% 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 any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of medium-sized companies with significant capital appreciation potential. For the fund, “medium-sized companies” are those with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, within the collective market capitalization range of companies represented in either the Russell Mid Cap Index (\$364.740 million to \$61.307 billion as of May 31, 2022) or the S&P Mid Cap 400 Index (\$1.631 billion to \$17.280 billion as of May 31, 2022).

The manager’s investment approach is based primarily on proprietary fundamental analysis. Fundamental analysis involves the assessment of a company through such factors as its business environment, management, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, revenues and other related measures of value. In analyzing companies for investment, the manager looks for, among other things, a strong balance sheet, strong earnings growth, attractive industry dynamics, strong competitive advantages (e.g., strong management teams), and attractive relative value within the context of a security’s primary trading market. Securities are sold when the investment has achieved its intended purpose, or because it is no longer considered attractive.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund’s investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities, including emerging market securities. The fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). The manager will consider, but is not limited to, the MSCI market classifications in determining whether a country is a developed or emerging market country.

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund’s investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund’s performance or otherwise constrain the fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund’s main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company’s financial condition or overall market conditions. Growth company securities may fluctuate more in price than other securities because of the greater emphasis on earnings expectations.

ESG integration risk. The manager considers ESG factors that it deems relevant or additive, along with other material factors and analysis, when managing the fund. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The manager may consider these ESG factors on all or a meaningful portion of the fund’s investments. Incorporating ESG criteria and making investment decisions based on certain ESG characteristics, as determined by the manager, carries the risk that the fund may perform differently, including underperforming, funds that do not utilize ESG criteria, or funds that utilize different ESG criteria.

Foreign securities risk. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. The risks of investing in foreign securities are magnified in emerging markets. If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk. The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions, or other economic and market impediments.

Mid-sized company risk. Mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting

Fund summary

issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Sector risk. When a fund focuses its investments in certain sectors of the economy, its performance may be driven largely by sector performance and could fluctuate more widely than if the fund were invested more evenly across sectors. To the extent that a fund invests in securities of companies in the information technology sector, the fund may be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, short product cycles, competition from new market entrants, and heightened cybersecurity risk, among other factors, impacting that sector.

Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-344-1029 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

A note on performance

The fund is the successor to Mid Cap Stock Fund, a series of John Hancock Funds II (the predecessor fund). The fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the predecessor fund after the close of business on October 15, 2021. As a result of the transaction, the fund adopted the accounting and performance history of the predecessor fund. Class 1 shares of the predecessor fund commenced operations on October 17, 2005. Class NAV shares of the fund commenced operations on October 18, 2021. Returns shown prior to Class NAV's commencement date are those of Class 1 shares of the predecessor fund. Returns for Class NAV shares would have been substantially similar to returns of Class 1 shares because each share class is invested in the same portfolio of securities and returns would differ only to the extent that expenses of the classes are different. To the extent expenses of a class would have been higher than expenses of Class 1 shares for the periods shown, performance would have been lower.

Please note that after-tax returns reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan. After-tax returns for other share classes would vary.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class NAV

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
21.88	36.08	7.76	3.01	0.61	28.37	-0.89	34.96	64.62	3.44



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was -39.95%.

Best quarter: 2020, Q2, 42.03%

Worst quarter: 2018, Q4, -17.84%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class NAV (before tax)	3.44	23.93	18.40
after tax on distributions	-4.80	17.53	14.02
after tax on distributions, with sale	4.83	17.48	13.86
Russell Midcap Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	12.73	19.83	16.63

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management, LLC

Subadvisor Wellington Management Company, LLP

Portfolio management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

Mario E. Abularach, CFA, CMT

Senior Managing Director, Partner and Equity Research Analyst

Managed the fund since inception and managed the predecessor fund since 2005

Stephen Mortimer

Senior Managing Director, Partner and Equity Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since inception and managed the predecessor fund since 2009

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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.

John Hancock U.S. Growth Fund

Investment objective

To seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses 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.**

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	NAV
Maximum front-end sales charge (load)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	NAV
Management fee	0.55
Other expenses	0.05
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.60
Contractual expense reimbursement ¹	-0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	0.59

¹ The advisor contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement. This waiver is allocated proportionally among the participating funds. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund's reimbursement amounted to 0.01% of the fund's average daily net assets. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

Expense 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. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then assuming you sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes a 5% average annual return and that fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	NAV
1 year	60
3 years	191
5 years	334
10 years	749

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 its most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 91% 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 any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity investments that are tied economically to the United States. The fund considers an equity investment to be "tied economically" to the United States if, at the time of purchase: (i) its issuer is organized under the laws of the United States or under the laws of a state within the United States or in an issuer that maintains its principal place of business in the United States; (ii) it is traded principally in the United States; or (iii) its issuer derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in the United States, or has at least 50% of its assets in the United States. The manager seeks to achieve the fund's investment objective by investing in equity investments that the manager believes, as a portfolio, will provide higher returns than the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

Fund summary

The manager's investment process begins with the broad universe of equity securities included in US equity indices, along with other ideas that come from a combination of company meetings, investment conferences, field trips and industry analysis. Investments in equity securities include common stocks and other stock-related securities such as preferred stocks, convertible securities, depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, and exchange-traded equity real estate investment trusts (REITs). The fund may invest significantly in securities of companies in certain sectors, and may therefore experience greater volatility than funds investing in a broader range of sectors and may be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that sector.

The manager focuses on members of the investable universe that exhibit high quality free cash flow margins (i.e., cash generated after expenses to support operations and maintain capital assets), capital return (i.e., dividends and share buybacks), and revenue growth higher than a certain minimum threshold. The manager then monitors and ranks securities based on their relative attractiveness across this universe, based on quality, growth, valuation, capital returns, and earnings revisions. For stocks that compare well in this screening process, further detailed analysis is conducted. Regular meetings and discussions with company management are another input into the portfolio decision making process.

Securities considered for purchase are attractive on a majority of the metrics (quality, growth, valuation, capital returns, and earnings revisions), and have a positive catalyst such as accelerating earnings or revenue growth. Due to its active investment strategy, the fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and more capital gains tax liabilities than a fund with a buy and hold strategy.

The fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund and may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer.

Principal risks

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. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

During periods of heightened market volatility or reduced liquidity, governments, their agencies, or other regulatory bodies, both within the United States and abroad, may take steps to intervene. These actions, which could include legislative, regulatory, or economic initiatives, might have unforeseeable consequences and could adversely affect the fund's performance or otherwise constrain the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 39 of the prospectus.*

Economic and market events risk. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company's financial condition or overall market conditions. Growth company securities may fluctuate more in price than other securities because of the greater emphasis on earnings expectations. Securities the manager believes are undervalued may never realize their full potential value, and in certain markets value stocks may underperform the market as a whole.

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) risk. The risks of owning shares of an ETF include the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF holds. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in the ETF being more volatile than its underlying securities. An ETF's shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV). A fund bears ETF fees and expenses indirectly.

High portfolio turnover risk. Trading securities actively and frequently can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Large company risk. Larger companies may grow more slowly than smaller companies or be slower to respond to business developments. Large-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Liquidity risk. The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions, or other economic and market impediments.

Non-diversified risk. Adverse events affecting a particular issuer or group of issuers may magnify losses for non-diversified funds, which may invest a large portion of assets in any one issuer or a small number of issuers.

Operational and cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Similar incidents affecting issuers of a fund's securities may negatively impact performance. Operational risk may arise from human error, error by third parties, communication errors, or technology failures, among other causes.

Fund summary

Preferred and convertible securities risk. Preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board. Preferred stock may be subject to redemption provisions. The market values of convertible securities tend to fall as interest rates rise and rise as interest rates fall. Convertible preferred stock's value can depend heavily upon the underlying common stock's value.

Real estate investment trust (REIT) risk. REITs, pooled investment vehicles that typically invest in real estate directly or in loans collateralized by real estate, carry risks associated with owning real estate, including the potential for a decline in value due to economic or market conditions.

Real estate securities risk. Securities of companies in the real estate industry carry risks associated with owning real estate, including the potential for a decline in value due to economic or market conditions.

Sector risk. When a fund focuses its investments in certain sectors of the economy, its performance may be driven largely by sector performance and could fluctuate more widely than if the fund were invested more evenly across sectors. To the extent that a fund invests in securities of companies in the information technology sector, the fund may be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, short product cycles, competition from new market entrants, and heightened cybersecurity risk, among other factors, impacting that sector.

Small and mid-sized company risk. Small and mid-sized companies are generally less established and may be more volatile than larger companies. Small and/or mid-capitalization securities may underperform the market as a whole.

Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-344-1029 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

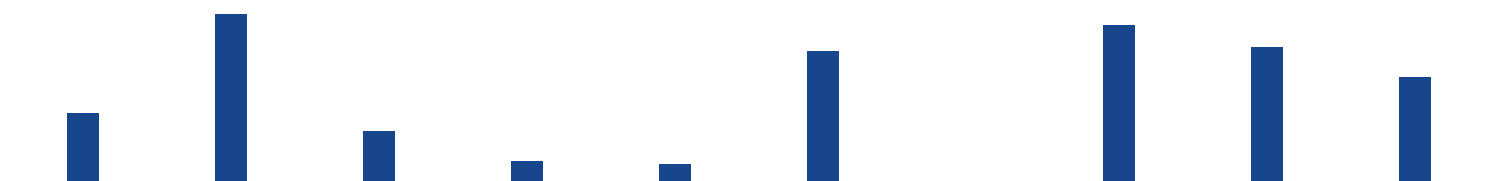
A note on performance

Prior to close of business on September 28, 2018, the fund was managed by a different subadvisor pursuant to different strategies, and thus, the performance presented prior to such date should not be attributed to the current subadvisor, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management"). The fund's performance shown below might have differed materially if Wellington Management had managed the fund prior to close of business on September 28, 2018.

Please note that after-tax returns reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rate in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class NAV

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
15.44	37.42	11.26	4.55	4.00	29.29	-0.20	34.94	30.10	23.44



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the six months ended June 30, 2022, was -25.74%.

Best quarter: Q2 2020, 26.26%

Worst quarter: Q4 2018, -14.37%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/21

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class NAV (before tax)	23.44	22.83	18.29
after tax on distributions	19.08	19.31	15.75
after tax on distributions, with sale	15.73	17.25	14.38
Russell 1000 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	27.60	25.32	19.79

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Wellington Management Company LLP

Portfolio management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

John A. Boselli, CFA

Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2018

Timothy N. Manning

Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2022

Purchase and sale of fund shares

There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares. Shares may be redeemed on any business day on instruction to the fund.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

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, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other 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.

Principal investment strategies

Disciplined Value Fund

The fund's investment objective is to seek to provide long-term growth of capital. The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objective and strategies without shareholder approval.

The fund pursues its objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities, such as common stocks, of issuers with a market capitalization of \$1 billion or greater and identified by the manager as having value characteristics.

In seeking this investment objective, the manager examines various factors in determining the value characteristics of such issuers, including price-to-book ratios and price-to-earnings ratios. These value characteristics are examined in the context of the issuer's operating and financial fundamentals, such as return on equity, earnings growth, and cash flow. The manager selects securities for the fund based on a continuous study of trends in industries and companies, earnings power, and growth and other investment criteria.

The fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign currency-denominated securities.

The fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including securities that are illiquid by virtue of the absence of a readily available market or legal or contractual restrictions on resale.

The fund may participate as a purchaser in initial public offerings of securities (IPOs). An IPO is a company's first offering of stock to the public. The fund may focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the economy.

The fund's investment process may, at times, result in a higher-than-average portfolio turnover ratio and increased trading expenses.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

Securities lending

The fund may lend its securities so long as such loans do not represent more than 33⅓% of the fund's total assets. The borrower will provide collateral to the lending portfolio so that the value of the loaned security will be fully collateralized. The collateral may consist of cash, cash equivalents, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The borrower must also agree to increase the collateral if the value of the loaned securities increases. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or

even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially.

Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund

The fund's investment objective is to seek long-term growth of capital with current income as a secondary objective. The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objectives and strategies without shareholder approval. The fund will provide 60 days' written notice to shareholders prior to a change in its 80% investment strategy.

Under normal circumstances, the fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities, such as common stocks, of issuers with medium market capitalizations, and identified by the manager as having value characteristics. A medium market capitalization issuer generally is considered to be one whose market capitalization is, at the time the fund makes the investment, similar to the market capitalization of companies in the Russell Midcap Value Index, which comprises those companies in the Russell Midcap Index with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values and with a market capitalization range, as of March 31, 2022, between \$364.740 million to \$60.795 billion.

The manager examines various factors in determining the value characteristics of such issuers, including price-to-book value ratios and price-to-earnings ratios. These value characteristics are examined in the context of the issuer's operating and financial fundamentals, such as return on equity and earnings growth and cash flow. The manager selects securities for the fund based on a continuous study of trends in industries and companies, earnings power and growth, and other investment criteria.

The fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign currency-denominated securities.

The fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including securities that are illiquid by virtue of the absence of a readily available market or legal or contractual restrictions on resale.

The fund may participate as a purchaser in initial public offerings of securities (IPOs). An IPO is a company's first offering of stock to the public.

In general, the fund's investments are broadly diversified over a number of industries and, as a matter of policy, the fund is limited to investing a maximum of 25% of its total assets in any one industry. The fund may focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the economy.

Due to its investment strategy, the fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities than a fund with a buy and hold strategy.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

Fund details

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

Securities lending

The fund may lend its securities so long as such loans do not represent more than 33⅓% of the fund's total assets. The borrower will provide collateral to the lending portfolio so that the value of the loaned security will be fully collateralized. The collateral may consist of cash, cash equivalents, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The borrower must also agree to increase the collateral if the value of the loaned securities increases. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially.

Diversified Real Assets Fund

The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objective and strategy without shareholder approval. The fund will provide written notice to shareholders at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of real asset companies worldwide. The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its assets among the following types of real asset companies: real estate companies (real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate operating companies); natural resources companies (companies that primarily own, explore, mine, process or otherwise develop commodities and natural resources); infrastructure companies (publicly-listed companies in sectors such as utilities, telecommunications and industrials); master limited partnerships (MLPs) that are engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, production, or mining of natural resources in the energy sector (up to a maximum of 25% of the fund's net assets); and agriculture and timber companies (collectively, Real Asset Companies). Real Asset Companies may include tangible assets and investments that have the potential to perform well in periods of inflation. The securities in which the fund may invest include: common stock, depositary receipts, preferred stock, securities convertible into common stock, rights, warrants, and exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

The fund may also invest in cash, cash equivalents, and derivative instruments. Derivatives may be used to reduce risk, obtain efficient market exposure, and/or enhance investment returns, and may include swaps, forward contracts, options, currency derivatives (including currency forwards, futures, options, and spot transactions), and similar instruments or combinations thereof. The fund may also invest in debt securities, including convertible bonds, without any maturity limit and of any credit quality, including high-yield securities (i.e., junk bonds).

In managing the fund, the fund's manager determines the fund's strategic asset allocation among general investment categories, which are executed by multiple subadvisors. The allocations may vary from time to time, and the fund may add additional investment categories. The fund concentrates its investments (invests more than 25% of its net assets) in the Real Asset Companies group of industries. Except for the foregoing concentration policy, the fund retains considerable latitude in allocating its assets. The fund may invest in equity securities regardless

of market capitalization size (small, medium, or large) and style (growth or value). The fund may also invest in securities of companies worldwide. Country and regional weights are driven by bottom-up security selection and are typically unconstrained; however, the fund will generally be diversified regionally across global equity markets, including emerging markets. The fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers, including through American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

A portion of the fund's assets will be invested in the real estate industry. A company is considered to be a real estate company if, in the opinion of the manager, at least 50% of its revenues or 50% of the market value of its assets at the time its securities are purchased by the fund are attributed to the ownership, construction, management or sale of real estate. The fund may invest in equity securities of U.S. REITs, foreign entities with tax-transparent structures similar to REITs, and U.S. and foreign real estate companies. A REIT invests primarily in income-producing real estate or makes loans to persons involved in the real estate industry.

Some REITs, called equity REITs, buy real estate and pay investors income from the rents received from the real estate owned by the REIT and from any profits on the sale of its properties. Other REITs, called mortgage REITs, lend money to building developers and other real estate companies and pay investors income from the interest paid on those loans. There are also hybrid REITs which engage in both owning real estate and making loans. If a REIT meets certain requirements, it is not taxed on the income it distributes to its investors. Based on its recent practices, the manager expects that the fund's assets will be invested primarily in equity REITs. In changing market conditions, the fund may invest in other types of REITs. While a REIT is an entity defined by U.S. tax laws, various countries have created entities similar in terms of tax treatment to REITs.

A portion of the fund's assets will be invested in securities of companies that primarily own, explore, mine, process or otherwise develop natural resources, or supply goods and services to such companies. Natural resources generally include precious metals, such as gold, silver and platinum, ferrous and nonferrous metals, such as iron, aluminum and copper, strategic metals such as uranium and titanium, hydrocarbons such as coal, oil and natural gas, timberland, undeveloped real property and agricultural commodities.

A portion of the fund's assets may be invested in domestic and foreign publicly-listed companies in the utilities, infrastructure, telecommunications and transportation sectors. Publicly-listed utilities, infrastructure, telecommunications and transportation equity securities trade on an exchange and include, but are not limited to, companies involved in the ownership and/or operations of infrastructure assets within the transportation, communications, water, electricity transmission and distribution, and oil and gas storage, processing and transportation industries.

A portion of the fund's assets may be invested in MLPs. Generally, MLPs are engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, production, or mining of natural resources within the energy sector.

A portion of the fund's assets may be invested in securities of U.S. and non-U.S. agricultural companies and timber companies. Agriculture

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companies include those contributing to and/or profiting from the agricultural sector, especially those active in production, processing and supply chain services, as well as the production of farming inputs such as machinery, agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, and seeds. Timber companies include those active in the financing, planting, and management of forests and wooded areas and/or in the processing, production and distribution of wood for construction and other services and products derived from wood.

The fund may trade securities actively, which could result in a higher-than-average portfolio turnover rate and increase its transaction costs (thus lowering performance).

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

Fundamental Equity Income Fund

Investment objective: The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objective and strategies without shareholder approval. The fund will provide written notice to shareholders at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. The fund will primarily invest in equity securities that the manager believes have favorable prospects for dividend-paying ability. Equity securities in which the fund may invest include common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights, warrants, and depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts, American Depositary Shares, European Depositary Receipts, and Global Depositary Receipts), and real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

The manager seeks to invest in companies that are undervalued by using a combination of proprietary financial models and bottom-up fundamental financial research in order to identify and select companies with strong cash flows and revenue streams, and that are competitively positioned with strong management.

While the fund manages risk by investing in securities across a broad range of industries and market sectors, the fund may at times focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the U.S. equity markets. The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in U.S. and foreign-currency denominated foreign securities, including depositary receipts, and may trade securities actively.

The manager considers environmental, social and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters

regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may engage in certain derivatives transactions. Derivatives may be used to reduce risk and/or obtain efficient market exposure, and may include futures contracts, options and foreign currency forward contracts.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

A fund may deviate from its principal investment strategies during transition periods, which may include the reassignment of portfolio management, a change in investment objective or strategy, a reorganization or liquidation, or the occurrence of large inflows or outflows.

Global Shareholder Yield Fund

The fund's investment objective is to seek to provide a high level of income. Capital appreciation is a secondary investment objective. The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objectives and strategies without shareholder approval.

The fund will seek to achieve its objectives by investing in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of global equity securities that have a history of attractive dividend yields and positive growth in free cash flow. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities of dividend-paying companies located throughout the world. At least 40% of the fund's net assets will be invested in securities of issuers located throughout the world, excluding the United States. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in securities issued by companies located in emerging markets when the manager believes they represent attractive investment opportunities. Securities held by the fund may be denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

The fund will invest in global equity investments across all market capitalizations. The fund will generally invest in companies with a market capitalization (i.e., total market value of a company's shares) of \$250 million or greater at the time of purchase. Although the fund may invest in securities across all market capitalizations, it may at any given time invest a significant portion of its assets in companies of one particular market capitalization category when the manager believes such companies offer attractive opportunities. The manager desires to produce superior risk-adjusted returns by building portfolios of businesses with outstanding risk/reward profiles and a focus on high shareholder yield. Shareholder yield refers to the collective financial impact on shareholders from the return of free cash flow through cash dividends, stock repurchases, and debt reduction. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities that, in the aggregate, possesses a high cash dividend, positive growth of free cash flow, share buyback programs, and net debt reductions, the fund seeks to provide an attractive prospective return with inherently less volatility than the global equity market as a whole.

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The manager seeks to produce an efficient portfolio on a risk/return basis with a dividend yield exceeding that of the MSCI World Index. In determining which portfolio securities to purchase, the manager utilizes an investment strategy that combines bottom-up stock research and selection with top-down analysis. In selecting portfolio securities, the manager seeks securities of companies with solid long-term prospects, attractive valuations, and adequate liquidity. The stocks the manager finds attractive generally have valuations lower than the manager's perception of their fundamental value, as reflected in price-to-free cash flow, price-to-book ratios, or other stock valuation measures. The manager sells or reduces a position in a security when it believes the security will not meet expectations within a reasonable time, or when it believes those expectations have been fully realized and the valuation of the company's shares fully reflect the opportunities once thought unrecognized in share price.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in debt securities, including high-yield fixed-income securities rated below investment grade, also known as junk bonds. The fund's investment policies are based on credit ratings at the time of purchase.

The fund may also invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. The fund may also make limited use of certain derivative instruments, including futures and options (investments whose value is based on securities, indexes, or currencies) for the purposes of generally reducing risk, and/or obtaining efficient market exposure. The fund may invest in other types of equity securities and foreign stocks.

The fund may trade securities actively, which could increase its transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and increase your taxable distributions.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

International Growth Fund

The fund's investment objective is to seek high total return primarily through capital appreciation. The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objective and strategies without shareholder approval. The fund will provide 60 days' written notice to shareholders prior to a change in its 80% investment strategy.

The manager seeks to achieve the fund's investment objective by investing in equity investments that the manager believes will provide higher returns than the MSCI All Country World ex-USA Growth Index.

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in equity investments.

The fund primarily invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of foreign companies in a number of developed and emerging markets

outside of the U.S. The fund defines foreign companies as companies: (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country; (ii) whose principal trading market is in a foreign country; or (iii) that have a majority of their assets, or that derive a majority of their revenue or profits, from businesses, investments or sales outside of the United States. Although the fund is not market-cap constrained and may invest in companies of any market-capitalization, the fund typically invests in companies with a market capitalization over \$3 billion. The fund may focus its investments in a particular sector or sectors of the economy.

The manager's investment process begins with the broad universe of securities included in international equity indices, including China A-shares available through Stock Connect or other mutual market access programs, along with other ideas that come from a combination of company meetings, investment conferences, field trips, and industry analysis.

To focus its research, the manager reduces the broad investable universe to a sub-universe by eliminating all companies with expected future free-cash-flow margins, returns on capital employed (ROCE) and revenue growth below a certain minimum threshold, along with stocks trading at an exaggerated valuation. Free cash flow is defined as the cash that is available to a company after paying out the money needed to maintain or expand its operations. For all companies remaining in the sub-universe, the manager ranks securities on a relative basis across the following metrics:

- (a) Quality: Companies with high and improving free-cash-flow margins and the ability to generate attractive returns on capital employed;
- (b) Growth: Companies that generate high organic revenue growth (revenue growth not obtained through acquisitions) above global GDP growth;
- (c) Valuation: Companies trading below fair value, based on a discounted free cash flow model utilizing proprietary research and analysis;
- (d) Capital Returns: Companies with high dividend payouts and share repurchase programs, based on deployment of free cash flow; and
- (e) Revisions: Companies with improving earnings expectations over the next 12-18 months that are not yet fully acknowledged and reflected in broker estimates.

The manager monitors and ranks securities based on their relative attractiveness across this universe. For stocks that compare well in this screening process, further detailed analysis is conducted. Regular meetings and calls with company management are another input into the portfolio decision making process.

Purchase candidates are securities that are attractive on a majority of the metrics (Quality, Growth, Valuation, Capital Returns, and Revisions), and have a positive catalyst such as accelerating earnings or revenue growth. The manager sells securities when growth or quality metrics deteriorate, valuation upside declines, allocation to dividends or share repurchase changes, or earning revisions worsen. Securities may also be sold if overall attractiveness relative to other stocks in the universe deteriorates.

Due to its investment strategy, the fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities than a fund with a buy and hold strategy.

Fund details

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

Securities lending

The fund may lend its securities so long as such loans do not represent more than 33⅓% of the fund's total assets. The borrower will provide collateral to the lending portfolio so that the value of the loaned security will be fully collateralized. The collateral may consist of cash, cash equivalents, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The borrower must also agree to increase the collateral if the value of the loaned securities increases. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially.

Mid Cap Growth Fund

Investment objective: To seek long-term growth and capital appreciation.

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of medium-sized companies with significant capital appreciation potential. For the fund, "medium-sized companies" are those with market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, within the collective market capitalization range of companies represented in either the Russell Mid Cap Index (\$364.740 million to \$61.307 billion as of May 31, 2022) or the S&P Mid Cap 400 Index (\$1.631 billion to \$17.280 billion as of May 31, 2022).

The manager's investment approach is based primarily on proprietary fundamental analysis. Fundamental analysis involves the assessment of a company through such factors as its business environment, management, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, revenues and other related measures of value. In analyzing companies for investment, the manager looks for, among other things, a strong balance sheet, strong earnings growth, attractive industry dynamics, strong competitive advantages (e.g., strong management teams), and attractive relative value within the context of a security's primary trading market. Securities are sold when the investment has achieved its intended purpose, or because it is no longer considered attractive.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities, including emerging market securities. The fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). The manager will consider, but is not limited to, the MSCI market classifications in determining whether a country is a developed or emerging market country.

The fund's investment process may, at times, result in a higher than average portfolio turnover ratio and increased trading expenses.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

The fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash, money market instruments, or other investment-grade short-term securities for the purpose of protecting the fund in the event the manager determines that market, economic, political, or other conditions warrant a defensive posture.

To the extent that the fund is in a defensive position, its ability to achieve its investment objective will be limited.

U.S. Growth Fund

The fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The Board of Trustees can change the fund's investment objective and strategy without shareholder approval. The fund will provide written notice to shareholders at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity investments that are tied economically to the United States. The fund considers an equity investment to be "tied economically" to the United States if, at the time of purchase: (i) its issuer is organized under the laws of the United States or under the laws of a state within the United States or in an issuer that maintains its principal place of business in the United States; (ii) it is traded principally in the United States; or (iii) its issuer derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in the United States, or has at least 50% of its assets in the United States. The manager seeks to achieve the fund's investment objective by investing in equity investments that the manager believes, as a portfolio, will provide higher returns than the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

The manager's investment process begins with the broad universe of securities included in US equity indices, along with other ideas that come from a combination of company meetings, investment conferences, field trips and industry analysis. Investments in equity securities include common stocks and other stock-related securities such as preferred stocks, convertible securities, depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, and exchange-traded equity real estate investment trusts (REITs). The fund may invest significantly in securities of companies in certain sectors, and may therefore experience greater volatility than funds investing in a broader range of sectors and may be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that sector. The manager focuses on members of the investable universe that exhibit high quality free cash flow margins (i.e., cash generated after expenses to support operations and maintain capital assets), capital return (i.e., dividends and share buybacks), and revenue growth higher than a certain minimum threshold. Free cash flow

Fund details

is defined as the cash that is available to a company after paying out the money needed to maintain or expand its operations. For all companies remaining in the subuniverse, the manager ranks securities on a relative basis across the following metrics:

- (a) Quality: Companies with high and improving free-cash-flow margins and the ability to generate attractive returns on capital employed;
- (b) Growth: Companies that generate high organic revenue growth (revenue growth not obtained through acquisitions) above global GDP growth;
- (c) Valuation: Companies trading below fair value, based on a discounted free cash flow model utilizing proprietary research and analysis;
- (d) Capital Returns: Companies with high dividend payouts and share repurchase programs, based on deployment of free cash flow; and (e) Earnings Revisions: Companies with improving earnings expectations over the next 12-18 months that are not yet fully acknowledged and reflected in broker estimates.

The manager monitors and ranks securities based on their relative attractiveness across this universe. For stocks that compare well in this screening process, further detailed analysis is conducted. Regular meetings and discussions with company management are another input into the portfolio decision making process. Securities considered for purchase are attractive on a majority of the metrics (Quality, Growth, Valuation, Capital Returns, and Earnings Revisions), and have a positive catalyst such as accelerating earnings or revenue growth.

The manager sells securities when growth or quality metrics deteriorate, valuation upside declines, allocation to dividends or share repurchases changes, or earnings revisions worsen. Securities may also be sold if overall attractiveness relative to other stocks in the universe deteriorates. Due to its active investment strategy, the fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and more capital gains tax liabilities than a fund with a buy and hold strategy.

The fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund and may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer.

The manager considers environmental, social, and/or governance (ESG) factors, alongside other relevant factors, as part of its investment process. ESG factors may include, but are not limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. The ESG characteristics utilized in the fund's investment process may change over time and one or more characteristics may not be relevant with respect to all issuers that are eligible fund investments.

The fund may invest in cash or money market instruments for the purpose of meeting redemption requests or making other anticipated cash payments.

Securities lending

The fund may lend its securities so long as such loans do not represent more than 33⅓% of the fund's total assets. The borrower will provide collateral to the lending portfolio so that the value of the loaned security will be fully collateralized. The collateral may consist of cash, cash equivalents, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The borrower must also agree to increase the collateral if the value of the loaned securities increases. As

with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially.

Investing during transition periods

A fund may deviate from its principal investment strategies during transition periods, which may include the reassignment of portfolio management, a change in investment objective or strategy, a reorganization or liquidation, or the occurrence of large inflows or outflows.

Temporary defensive investing

A fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash, money market instruments, or other investment-grade short-term securities for the purpose of protecting the fund in the event the managers determine that market, economic, political or other conditions warrant a defensive posture. To the extent that a fund is in a defensive position, its ability to achieve its investment objective will be limited.

Principal risks of investing

Unless otherwise noted, in this section, references to a single fund apply equally to all of the funds.

An investment in a fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Each fund's shares will go up and down in price, meaning that you could lose money by investing in the fund. Many factors influence a fund's performance. A fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

Instability in the financial markets has led many governments, including the U.S. government, to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Federal, state, and other governments, and their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations, may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which a fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which each fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude each fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. In addition, political events within the United States and abroad could negatively impact financial markets and each fund's performance. Further, certain municipalities of the United States and its territories are financially strained and may face the possibility of default on their debt obligations, which could directly or indirectly detract from each fund's performance.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation, and performance of each fund's portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose each fund to greater market and liquidity risk, increased transaction costs, and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by each fund.

Fund details

The principal risks of investing in each fund are summarized in its fund summary above. Below are descriptions of the main factors that may play a role in shaping a fund's overall risk profile. The descriptions appear in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. For further details about fund risks, including additional risk factors that are not discussed in this prospectus because they are not considered primary factors, see the funds' Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

Allocation risk

The fund is subject to risks related to conflicts of interest associated with the advisor's ability to determine the fund's strategic asset allocation among general investment categories, which are executed by multiple unaffiliated and/or affiliated subadvisors. The advisor and Manulife Financial Corporation, the parent company of the advisor and any affiliated subadvisors, may benefit through increased revenue generated from the fees on assets managed by an affiliated subadvisor. Accordingly, allocation of fund assets present a conflict of interest because there may be an incentive for the advisor to allocate assets to investment categories executed by affiliated subadvisors rather than investment categories executed by unaffiliated subadvisors. The advisor has a duty to allocate assets only in the best interest of shareholders, and make allocations to investment categories executed by affiliated subadvisors without regard to any such economic incentive. The advisor has procedures in place to ensure that allocations are conducted in accordance with these principles. As part of its oversight of the fund and the advisor, the Board of Trustees considers this conflict of interest when approving or replacing affiliated subadvisors to the fund.

Cash and cash equivalents risk

Under certain market conditions, such as during a rising stock market, rising interest rate or rising credit spread markets, the use of cash and/or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, could have a negative effect on the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may negatively impact the fund's performance. To the extent that the fund invests in a money market fund, the fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the money market fund's expenses, in addition to the operating expenses of the fund, which are borne directly by fund shareholders. In addition, while money market funds seek to maintain a stable net asset value, the value of a money market fund is not guaranteed and investors in money market funds can lose money, which could detract from the fund's performance.

Changing distribution levels risk

The distribution amounts paid by the fund generally depend on the amount of income and/or dividends paid by the fund's investments. As a result of market, interest rate and other circumstances, the amount of cash available for distribution by the fund and the fund's distribution rate may vary or decline. The risk of such variability is accentuated in currently prevailing market and interest rate circumstances.

Commodity risk

The market price of commodity investments may be volatile due to fluctuating demand, supply disruption, speculation, and other factors. Certain commodity investments may have no active trading market at times. The value of commodities investments will generally be affected by overall market movements and factors specific to a particular industry or commodity, which may include weather, embargoes, tariffs, and health, political, international and regulatory developments.

Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for commodities, which may reduce market prices and cause the value of shares of the fund to fall. Exposure to commodities and commodities markets may subject the fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Certain types of commodities instruments (such as total return swaps and commodity-linked notes) are subject to the risk that the counterparty to the instrument will not perform or will be unable to perform in accordance with the terms of the instrument.

Commodities markets generally, and the energy sector specifically, had been adversely impacted by the reduced demand for oil and other commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity resulting from the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020. Global oil prices declined significantly at the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and have experienced significant price volatility, including a period where an oil-price futures contract fell into negative territory for the first time in history, as demand for oil had slowed and oil storage facilities had reached their storage capacities. The impact on such commodities markets from varying levels of demand may continue to be volatile for an extended period of time.

Concentration risk

When a fund's investments are focused in one or more industries or sectors of the economy, they are less broadly invested across industries or sectors than other funds. This means that concentrated funds tend to be more volatile than other funds, and the values of their investments tend to go up and down more rapidly. In addition, a fund that invests in particular industries or sectors is particularly susceptible to the impact of market, economic, political, regulatory, and other conditions and risks affecting those industries or sectors. From time to time, a small number of companies may represent a large portion of a single industry or sector or a group of related industries or sectors as a whole. A downturn in the real estate industry may significantly detract from performance.

Convertible securities risk

Convertible securities are subject to certain risks of both equity and debt securities. Convertible securities may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or by the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than nonconvertible fixed-income securities of similar credit quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, a convertible security's market value also tends to reflect the market price of common stock of the issuing company, particularly when that stock price is greater than the convertible security's conversion price. The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price or exchange ratio at which the convertible security can be converted or exchanged for the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines below the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to be increasingly influenced by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing

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company, convertible securities generally entail less risk than the company's common stock.

Credit and counterparty risk

This is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, the counterparty to an over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives contract (see "Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions risk"), or a borrower of a fund's securities will be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. Credit risk associated with investments in fixed-income securities relates to the ability of the issuer to make scheduled payments of principal and interest on an obligation. A fund that invests in fixed-income securities is subject to varying degrees of risk that the issuers of the securities will have their credit ratings downgraded or will default, potentially reducing the fund's share price and income level. Nearly all fixed-income securities are subject to some credit risk, which may vary depending upon whether the issuers of the securities are corporations, domestic or foreign governments, or their subdivisions or instrumentalities. When a fixed-income security is not rated, a manager may have to assess the risk of the security itself. Asset-backed securities, whose principal and interest payments are supported by pools of other assets, such as credit card receivables and automobile loans, are subject to further risks, including the risk that the obligors of the underlying assets default on payment of those assets.

Funds that invest in below-investment-grade securities, also called junk bonds (e.g., fixed-income securities rated Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or BB or lower by S&P Global Ratings or Fitch Ratings, as applicable, at the time of investment, or determined by a manager to be of comparable quality to securities so rated) are subject to increased credit risk. The sovereign debt of many foreign governments, including their subdivisions and instrumentalities, falls into this category. Below-investment-grade securities offer the potential for higher investment returns than higher-rated securities, but they carry greater credit risk: their issuers' continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments is considered speculative, they are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions, and they may be less liquid than higher-rated securities.

In addition, a fund is exposed to credit risk to the extent that it makes use of OTC derivatives (such as forward foreign currency contracts and/or swap contracts) and engages to a significant extent in the lending of fund securities or the use of repurchase agreements. OTC derivatives transactions can be closed out with the other party to the transaction. If the counterparty defaults, a fund will have contractual remedies, but there is no assurance that the counterparty will be able to meet its contractual obligations or that, in the event of default, a fund will succeed in enforcing them. A fund, therefore, assumes the risk that it may be unable to obtain payments owed to it under OTC derivatives contracts or that those payments may be delayed or made only after the fund has incurred the costs of litigation. While the manager intends to monitor the creditworthiness of contract counterparties, there can be no assurance that the counterparty will be in a position to meet its obligations, especially during unusually adverse market conditions.

Economic and market events risk

Events in certain sectors historically have resulted, and may in the future result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets,

both domestic and foreign. These events have included, but are not limited to: bankruptcies, corporate restructurings, and other similar events; governmental efforts to limit short selling and high frequency trading; measures to address U.S. federal and state budget deficits; social, political, and economic instability in Europe; economic stimulus by the Japanese central bank; dramatic changes in energy prices and currency exchange rates; and China's economic slowdown. Interconnected global economies and financial markets increase the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Both domestic and foreign equity markets have experienced increased volatility and turmoil, with issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage, and credit markets particularly affected. Financial institutions could suffer losses as interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

In addition, relatively high market volatility and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets may adversely affect many issuers worldwide. Actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as interventions in currency markets, could cause high volatility in the equity and fixed-income markets. Reduced liquidity may result in less money being available to purchase raw materials, goods, and services from emerging markets, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in emerging-market issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing, which may, in turn, cause a decline in their securities prices.

In addition, while interest rates have been historically low in recent years in the United States and abroad, any decision by the Fed to adjust the target Fed funds rate, among other factors, could cause markets to experience continuing high volatility. A significant increase in interest rates may cause a decline in the market for equity securities. Also, regulators have expressed concern that rate increases may contribute to price volatility. These events and the possible resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the fund.

Political turmoil within the United States and abroad may also impact the fund. Although the U.S. government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the United States could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the United States would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the United States at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. In recent years, the U.S. renegotiated many of its global trade relationships and imposed or threatened to impose significant import tariffs. These actions could lead to price volatility and overall declines in U.S. and global investment markets.

Uncertainties surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union (EU) countries and the viability of the EU have disrupted and may in the future disrupt markets in the United States and around the world. If one or more countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) left the EU, commonly referred to as

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“Brexit,” and the UK ceased to be a member of the EU. Following a transition period during which the EU and the UK Government engaged in a series of negotiations regarding the terms of the UK’s future relationship with the EU, the EU and the UK Government signed an agreement on December 30, 2020 regarding the economic relationship between the UK and the EU. This agreement became effective on a provisional basis on January 1, 2021 and formally entered into force on May 1, 2021. While the full impact of Brexit is unknown, Brexit has already resulted in volatility in European and global markets. There remains significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict. This uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere, and may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain countries within the EU. Despite the influence of the lockdowns, and the economic bounce back, Brexit has had a material impact on the UK’s economy. Additionally, trade between the UK and the EU did not benefit from the global rebound in trade in 2021, and remained at the very low levels experienced at the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020, highlighting Brexit’s potential long-term effects on the UK economy.

In addition, Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. Brexit may also adversely affect UK-based financial firms that have counterparties in the EU or participate in market infrastructure (trading venues, clearing houses, settlement facilities) based in the EU. Additionally, the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is likely to continue to stretch the resources and deficits of many countries in the EU and throughout the world, increasing the possibility that countries may be unable to make timely payments on their sovereign debt. These events and the resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the performance of the fund.

A widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, which may lead to less liquidity in certain instruments, industries, sectors or the markets generally, and may ultimately affect fund performance. For example, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted and may continue to result in significant disruptions to global business activity and market volatility due to disruptions in market access, resource availability, facilities operations, imposition of tariffs, export controls and supply chain disruption, among others. The impact of a health crisis and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the global economy in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. Any such impact could adversely affect the fund’s performance, resulting in losses to your investment.

The United States responded to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and resulting economic distress with fiscal and monetary stimulus packages. In late March 2020, the government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, a stimulus package providing for over \$2.2 trillion in resources to small businesses, state and local

governments, and individuals adversely impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In late December 2020, the government also passed a spending bill that included \$900 billion in stimulus relief for the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Further, in March 2021, the government passed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, a \$1.9 trillion stimulus bill to accelerate the United States’ recovery from the economic and health effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In addition, in mid-March 2020 the Fed cut interest rates to historically low levels and promised unlimited and open-ended quantitative easing, including purchases of corporate and municipal government bonds. The Fed also enacted various programs to support liquidity operations and funding in the financial markets, including expanding its reverse repurchase agreement operations, adding \$1.5 trillion of liquidity to the banking system, establishing swap lines with other major central banks to provide dollar funding, establishing a program to support money market funds, easing various bank capital buffers, providing funding backstops for businesses to provide bridging loans for up to four years, and providing funding to help credit flow in asset-backed securities markets. The Fed also extended credit to small- and medium-sized businesses.

When the Fed “tapers” or reduces the amount of securities it purchases pursuant to quantitative easing, and/or raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates will rise, which could expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and could cause the value of a fund’s investments, and the fund’s net asset value (NAV), to decline, potentially suddenly and significantly. As a result, the fund may experience high redemptions and, as a result, increased portfolio turnover, which could increase the costs that the fund incurs and may negatively impact the fund’s performance.

Political and military events, including in Ukraine, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela, Iran, Syria, and other areas of the Middle East, and nationalist unrest in Europe and South America, also may cause market disruptions.

As a result of continued political tensions and armed conflicts, including the Russian invasion of Ukraine commencing in February of 2022, the extent and ultimate result of which are unknown at this time, the United States and the EU, along with the regulatory bodies of a number of countries, have imposed economic sanctions on certain Russian corporate entities and individuals, and certain sectors of Russia’s economy, which may result in, among other things, the continued devaluation of Russian currency, a downgrade in the country’s credit rating, and/or a decline in the value and liquidity of Russian securities, property or interests. These sanctions could also result in the immediate freeze of Russian securities and/or funds invested in prohibited assets, impairing the ability of a fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities and/or assets. These sanctions or the threat of additional sanctions could also result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions, which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities. The United States and other nations or international organizations may also impose additional economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russia-exposed issuers and companies in various sectors of the Russian economy. Any or all of these potential results could lead Russia’s economy into a recession. Economic sanctions and other actions against Russian institutions, companies, and individuals resulting from the ongoing conflict may also

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have a substantial negative impact on other economies and securities markets both regionally and globally, as well as on companies with operations in the conflict region, the extent to which is unknown at this time. The United States and the EU have also imposed similar sanctions on Belarus for its support of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Additional sanctions may be imposed on Belarus and other countries that support Russia. Any such sanctions could present substantially similar risks as those resulting from the sanctions imposed on Russia, including substantial negative impacts on the regional and global economies and securities markets.

In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the United States and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse. Further, there is a risk that the present value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future, known as inflation. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy, and a fund's investments may be affected, which may reduce a fund's performance. Further, inflation may lead to the rise in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the fund, resulting in a negative impact on a fund's performance. Generally, securities issued in emerging markets are subject to a greater risk of inflationary or deflationary forces, and more developed markets are better able to use monetary policy to normalize markets.

Energy sector risk

The energy sector is cyclical and highly dependent on commodities prices. The market values of companies in the energy sector could be adversely affected by, among other factors, levels and volatility of global energy prices, commodity price volatility, energy supply and demand, changes in exchange rates and interest rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, capital expenditures on exploration and production, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources and energy conservation efforts, technological developments, tax treatment, and labor relations. Companies in this sector are subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of business and limit these companies' earnings, and a significant portion of their revenues depends on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. As a result, governmental budget constraints may have a material adverse effect on the stock prices of companies in this industry. Energy companies may also operate in or engage in transactions involving countries with less-developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization, or other adverse policies. Energy companies also face a significant risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury or loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental mishaps, equipment malfunctions or mishandling of materials, and a risk of loss from terrorism, political strife, and natural disasters. Any such event could have serious consequences for the general population of the area affected and result in a material adverse impact to the fund's holdings and the performance of the fund.

Equity securities risk

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 a fund investing 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 a fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies in which the fund is invested declines, or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. An issuer's financial condition could decline as a result of poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological obsolescence, undue reliance on suppliers, labor issues, shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, irregular and/or unexpected trading activity among retail investors, or other factors. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole.

Even a fund that invests in high-quality, or blue chip, equity securities, or securities of established companies with large market capitalizations (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 less able to react quickly to changes in the marketplace.

A fund generally does not attempt to time the market. Because of its exposure to equities, the possibility that stock market prices in general will decline over short or extended periods subjects the fund to unpredictable declines in the value of its investments, as well as periods of poor performance.

Unlike interest on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board. Also, preferred stock may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions. The market values of convertible securities tend to fall as interest rates rise and rise as interest rates fall. The value of convertible preferred stock can depend heavily upon the value of the security into which such convertible preferred stock is converted, depending on whether the market price of the underlying security exceeds the conversion price.

Growth investment style risk. Certain equity securities (generally referred to as growth securities) are purchased primarily because a manager believes that these securities will experience relatively rapid earnings growth. Growth securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than other securities. Growth securities are often more sensitive to market fluctuations than other securities because their market prices are highly sensitive to future earnings expectations. At times when it appears that these expectations may not be met, growth stock prices typically fall.

ESG integration risk

The manager considers ESG factors that it deems relevant or additive, along with other material factors and analysis, when managing a fund. The portion of a fund's investments for which a manager considers these ESG factors may vary, and could increase or decrease over time. A manager may consider these ESG factors on all or a meaningful portion of a fund's investments. In certain situations, the extent to which these ESG factors may be applied according to the manager's integrated investment process may not include U.S. Treasuries, government securities, or other asset classes. ESG factors may include, but are not

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limited to, matters regarding board diversity, climate change policies, and supply chain and human rights policies. Incorporating ESG criteria and making investment decisions based on certain ESG characteristics, as determined by the manager, carries the risk that a fund may perform differently, including underperforming, funds that do not utilize ESG criteria, or funds that utilize different ESG criteria. Integration of ESG factors into a fund's investment process may result in a manager making different investments for a fund than for a fund with a similar investment universe and/or investment style that does not incorporate such considerations in its investment strategy or processes, and a fund's investment performance may be affected. Because ESG factors are one of many considerations for a fund, the manager may nonetheless include companies with low ESG scores or exclude companies with high ESG scores in a fund's investments.

The ESG characteristics utilized in a fund's investment process may change over time, and different ESG characteristics may be relevant to different investments. Although the manager has established its own structure to oversee ESG integration in accordance with the fund's investment objective and strategies, successful integration of ESG factors will depend on the manager's skill in researching, identifying, and applying these factors, as well as on the availability of relevant data. The method of evaluating ESG factors and subsequent impact on portfolio composition, performance, proxy voting decisions and other factors, is subject to the interpretation of the manager in accordance with the fund's investment objective and strategies. ESG factors may be evaluated differently by different managers, and may not carry the same meaning to all investors and managers. The manager may employ active shareholder engagement to raise ESG issues with the management of select portfolio companies. The regulatory landscape with respect to ESG investing in the United States is evolving and any future rules or regulations may require a fund to change its investment process with respect to ESG integration.

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) risk

ETFs are a type of investment company bought and sold on a securities exchange. A fund could purchase shares of an ETF to gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or a foreign market. The risks of owning shares of an ETF include the risks of directly owning the underlying securities and other instruments the ETF holds. A lack of liquidity in an ETF (e.g., absence of an active trading market) could result in the ETF being more volatile than its underlying securities. The existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for an ETF's shares could result in the ETF's shares trading at a significant premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV). An ETF has its own fees and expenses, which are indirectly borne by the fund. A fund may also incur brokerage and other related costs when it purchases and sells ETFs. Also, in the case of passively-managed ETFs, there is a risk that an ETF may fail to closely track the index or market segment that it is designed to track due to delays in the ETF's implementation of changes to the composition of the index or other factors.

Fixed-income securities risk

Fixed-income securities are generally subject to two principal types of risk, as well as other risks described below: (1) interest-rate risk and (2) credit quality risk.

Credit quality risk. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk that the issuer of the security will not repay all or a portion of the principal borrowed and will not make all interest payments. If the credit quality of a fixed-income security deteriorates after a fund has purchased the security, the market value of the security may decrease and lead to a decrease in the value of the fund's investments. An issuer's credit quality could deteriorate as a result of poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological obsolescence, undue reliance on suppliers, labor issues, shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Funds that may invest in lower-rated fixed-income securities, commonly referred to as junk securities, are riskier than funds that may invest in higher-rated fixed-income securities.

Interest-rate risk. Fixed-income securities are affected by changes in interest rates. When interest rates decline, the market value of fixed-income securities generally can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the market value of fixed-income securities generally can be expected to decline. The longer the duration or maturity of a fixed-income security, the more susceptible it is to interest-rate risk. Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security, or a fund that invests in a portfolio of debt securities, to changes in interest rates, whereas the maturity of a security measures the time until final payment is due. Duration measures sensitivity more accurately than maturity because it takes into account the time value of cash flows generated over the life of a debt security. Recent and potential future changes in government monetary policy may affect interest rates.

The fixed-income securities market has been and may continue to be negatively affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. As with other serious economic disruptions, governmental authorities and regulators responded with significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including considerably lowering interest rates, which, in some cases could result in negative interest rates. These actions, including their possible unexpected or sudden reversal or potential ineffectiveness, could further increase volatility in securities and other financial markets and reduce market liquidity. To the extent the fund has a bank deposit or holds a debt instrument with a negative interest rate to maturity, the fund would generate a negative return on that investment. Similarly, negative rates on investments by money market funds and similar cash management products could lead to losses on investments, including on investments of the fund's uninvested cash. When the Fed "tapers" or reduces the amount of securities it purchases pursuant to its quantitative easing program, and/or raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates will rise, which could expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and could cause the value of a fund's investments, and the fund's net asset value (NAV), to decline, potentially suddenly and significantly, which may negatively impact the fund's performance.

Investment-grade fixed-income securities in the lowest rating category risk. Investment-grade fixed-income securities in the lowest rating category (such as Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or BBB by S&P Global Ratings or Fitch Ratings, as applicable, and comparable unrated securities) involve a higher degree of risk than fixed-income securities in the higher rating categories. While such securities are considered investment-grade quality and are

deemed to have adequate capacity for payment of principal and interest, such securities lack outstanding investment characteristics and have speculative characteristics as well. For example, changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments than is the case with higher-grade securities.

Prepayment of principal risk. Many types of debt securities, including floating-rate loans, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, certain types of obligations will be paid off by the borrower more quickly than originally anticipated and the fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. Securities subject to prepayment risk can offer less potential for gains when the credit quality of the issuer improves.

Foreign securities risk

Funds that invest in securities traded principally in securities markets outside the United States are subject to additional and more varied risks, as the value of foreign securities may change more rapidly and extremely than the value of U.S. securities. Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign issuers, including foreign government issuers. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Currency fluctuations and political and economic developments may adversely impact the value of foreign securities. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Additionally, issuers of foreign securities may not be subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Reporting, accounting, and auditing standards of foreign countries differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards. There are generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the possibility that foreign taxes will be charged on dividends and interest payable on foreign securities, some or all of which may not be reclaimable. Also, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency or assets from a country); political changes; or diplomatic developments could adversely affect a fund's investments. In the event of nationalization, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, or other confiscation, the fund could lose a substantial portion of, or its entire investment in, a foreign security. Some of the foreign securities risks are also applicable to funds that invest a material portion of their assets in securities of foreign issuers traded in the United States.

If applicable, depositary receipts are subject to most of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities directly because the value of a depositary receipt is dependent upon the market price of the underlying foreign equity security. Depositary receipts are also subject to liquidity risk. Additionally, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (HFCAA) could cause securities of foreign companies, including American depositary receipts, to be delisted from U.S. stock exchanges if the companies do not allow the U.S. government to oversee the auditing of their financial information. Although the requirements of the HFCAA apply to securities of all foreign issuers, the SEC has thus far limited its enforcement efforts to securities of Chinese companies. If securities are delisted, a fund's ability to transact in such securities will be impaired, and the liquidity and market price of the securities may

decline. The fund may also need to seek other markets in which to transact in such securities, which could increase the fund's costs.

Emerging-market risk. Investments in the securities of issuers based in countries with emerging-market economies are subject to greater levels of risk and uncertainty than investments in more-developed foreign markets, since emerging-market securities may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in developed foreign countries. These risks include high currency exchange-rate fluctuations; increased risk of default (including both government and private issuers); greater social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability (including the risk of war); more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on a fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; unavailability of currency hedging techniques in certain emerging-market countries; the fact that companies in emerging-market countries may be newly organized, smaller, and less seasoned; the difference in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting requirements or standards, which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions; difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments against non-U.S. companies and non-U.S. persons, including company directors and officers, in foreign jurisdictions; and significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging-market issuers. In addition, shareholders of emerging market issuers, such as the fund, often have limited rights and few practical remedies in emerging markets. Finally, the risks associated with investments in emerging markets often are significant, and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and company to company.

Currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of a fund's investments. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which a fund's investments are traded, or currencies in which a fund has taken an active investment position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly for a number of reasons, including the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. Certain funds may engage in proxy hedging of currencies by entering into derivative transactions with respect to a currency whose value is expected to correlate to the value of a currency the fund owns or wants to own. This presents the risk that the two currencies may not move in relation to one another as expected. In that case, the fund could lose money on its investment and also lose money on the position designed to act as a proxy hedge. Certain funds may also take active currency positions and may cross-hedge currency exposure represented by their securities into another foreign currency. This

may result in a fund's currency exposure being substantially different than that suggested by its securities investments. All funds with foreign currency holdings and/or that invest or trade in securities denominated in foreign currencies or related derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Derivative foreign currency transactions (such as futures, forwards, and swaps) may also involve leveraging risk, in addition to currency risk. Leverage may disproportionately increase a fund's portfolio losses and reduce opportunities for gain when interest rates, stock prices, or currency rates are changing.

Hong Kong Stock Connect Program (Stock Connect) risk.

Trading in China A-Shares listed and traded on certain Chinese stock exchanges through Stock Connect, a mutual market access program designed to, among other things, enable foreign investment in the People's Republic of China (PRC) via brokers in Hong Kong, is subject to both a number of restrictions imposed by Chinese securities regulations and local exchange listing rules as well as certain risks. Securities listed on Stock Connect may lose purchase eligibility, which could adversely affect the fund's performance. Trading through Stock Connect is subject to trading, clearance, and settlement procedures that may continue to develop as the program matures. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies applicable to Stock Connect may affect China A-Share prices. These risks are heightened by the underdeveloped state of the PRC's investment and banking systems in general.

Hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions risk

The ability of a fund to utilize hedging, derivatives, and other strategic transactions to benefit the fund will depend in part on its manager's ability to predict pertinent market movements and market risk, counterparty risk, credit risk, interest-rate risk, and other risk factors, none of which can be assured. The skills required to utilize hedging and other strategic transactions are different from those needed to select a fund's securities. Even if the manager only uses hedging and other strategic transactions in a fund primarily for hedging purposes or to gain exposure to a particular securities market, if the transaction does not have the desired outcome, it could result in a significant loss to a fund. The amount of loss could be more than the principal amount invested. These transactions may also increase the volatility of a fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risks assumed, thereby magnifying the impact of any resulting gain or loss. For example, the potential loss from the use of futures can exceed a fund's initial investment in such contracts. In addition, these transactions could result in a loss to a fund if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

A fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial contracts with a value that depends on, or is derived from, the value of underlying assets, reference rates, or indexes. Derivatives may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, and related indexes. A fund may use derivatives for many purposes, including for hedging and as a substitute for direct investment in securities or other assets. Derivatives may be used in a way to efficiently adjust the exposure of a fund to various securities, markets, and currencies without a fund actually having to sell existing investments and make new investments. This generally will be done when the adjustment is expected to be relatively temporary or in anticipation of effecting the

sale of fund assets and making new investments over time. Further, since many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. When a fund uses derivatives for leverage, investments in that fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes. To limit risks associated with leverage, a fund may segregate assets determined to be liquid or, as permitted by applicable regulation, enter into certain offsetting positions to cover its obligations under derivative instruments. For a description of the various derivative instruments the fund may utilize, refer to the SAI.

The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years and such change may continue. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and regulations promulgated or proposed thereunder require many derivatives to be cleared and traded on an exchange, expand entity registration requirements, impose business conduct requirements on dealers that enter into swaps with a pension plan, endowment, retirement plan or government entity, and required banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. Although the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) has released final rules relating to clearing, reporting, recordkeeping and registration requirements under the legislation, many of the provisions are subject to further final rule making, and thus its ultimate impact remains unclear. New regulations could, among other things, restrict a fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain types of derivatives transactions no longer available to the fund) and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements), and a fund may be unable to fully execute its investment strategies as a result. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which a fund engages in derivative transactions also could prevent the fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change the availability of certain investments.

In addition, new Rule 18f-4 (the Derivatives Rule), adopted by the SEC on October 28, 2020, replaces current asset segregation requirements with a new framework for the use of derivatives by registered funds. For funds using a significant amount of derivatives, the Derivatives Rule mandates a fund adopt and/or implement: (i) value at risk limitations in lieu of asset segregation requirements; (ii) a written derivatives risk management program; (iii) new Board oversight responsibilities; and (iv) new reporting and recordkeeping requirements. The Derivatives Rule provides an exception for funds with derivative exposure not exceeding 10% of its net assets, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions. In addition, the Derivatives Rule provides special treatment for reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions and unfunded commitment agreements. Funds will be required to comply with the Derivatives Rule starting on August 19, 2022.

At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of a fund. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which a fund itself is regulated. The advisor

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cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect a fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

The use of derivative instruments may involve risks different from, or potentially greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other, more traditional assets. In particular, the use of derivative instruments exposes a fund to the risk that the counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations. OTC derivatives transactions typically can only be closed out with the other party to the transaction, although either party may engage in an offsetting transaction that puts that party in the same economic position as if it had closed out the transaction with the counterparty or may obtain the other party's consent to assign the transaction to a third party. If the counterparty defaults, the fund will have contractual remedies, but there is no assurance that the counterparty will meet its contractual obligations or that, in the event of default, the fund will succeed in enforcing them. For example, because the contract for each OTC derivatives transaction is individually negotiated with a specific counterparty, a fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty may interpret contractual terms (e.g., the definition of default) differently than the fund when the fund seeks to enforce its contractual rights. If that occurs, the cost and unpredictability of the legal proceedings required for the fund to enforce its contractual rights may lead it to decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty. The fund, therefore, assumes the risk that it may be unable to obtain payments owed to it under OTC derivatives contracts or that those payments may be delayed or made only after the fund has incurred the costs of litigation. While a manager intends to monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will meet its obligations, especially during unusually adverse market conditions. To the extent a fund contracts with a limited number of counterparties, the fund's risk will be concentrated and events that affect the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the fund. Derivatives are also subject to a number of other risks, including market risk and liquidity risk. Since the value of derivatives is calculated and derived from the value of other assets, instruments, or references, there is a risk that they will be improperly valued. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in their value may not correlate perfectly with the assets, rates, or indexes they are designed to hedge or closely track. Suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances. The fund is also subject to the risk that the counterparty closes out the derivatives transactions upon the occurrence of certain triggering events. In addition, a manager may determine not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce risk exposure. Government legislation or regulation could affect the use of derivatives transactions and could limit a fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies.

A detailed discussion of various hedging and other strategic transactions appears in the SAI. To the extent that a fund utilizes the following list of certain derivatives and other strategic transactions, it will be subject to associated risks. The main risks of each appear below.

Foreign currency forward contracts. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), foreign

currency risk, and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving foreign currency forward contracts.

Foreign currency swaps. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), foreign currency risk, and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving foreign currency swaps.

Futures contracts. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving futures contracts.

Interest-rate swaps. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), interest-rate risk, and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving interest-rate swaps.

Options. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving options. Counterparty risk does not apply to exchange-traded options.

Swaps. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), interest-rate risk, settlement risk, risk of default of the underlying reference obligation, and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving swaps.

High portfolio turnover risk

A high fund portfolio turnover rate (over 100%) generally involves correspondingly greater brokerage commission and tax expenses, which must be borne directly by a fund and its shareholders, respectively. The portfolio turnover rate of a fund may vary from year to year, as well as within a year.

Illiquid and restricted securities risk

Certain securities are considered illiquid or restricted due to a limited trading market, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, or are otherwise illiquid because they cannot be sold or disposed of in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Securities that have limitations on their resale are referred to as "restricted securities." Certain restricted securities that are eligible for resale to qualified institutional purchasers may not be regarded as illiquid. Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to value and may involve greater risks than liquid securities. Market quotations for such securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask price. Illiquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and the fund's ability to sell particular securities when necessary to meet the fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event. The fund may incur additional expense when disposing of illiquid or restricted securities, including all or a portion of the cost to register the securities.

Initial public offerings (IPOs) risk

Certain funds may invest a portion of their assets in shares of IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified impact on the performance of a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on a fund's performance will likely decrease as the fund's asset size increases, which could reduce the fund's returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to a fund for investing, particularly as the fund's asset base grows. IPO shares are

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frequently volatile in price due to the absence of a prior public market, the small number of shares available for trading, and limited information about the issuer. Therefore, a fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of a fund and may lead to increased expenses for a fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. In addition, IPO shares can experience an immediate drop in value if the demand for the securities does not continue to support the offering price.

Large company risk

Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its capitalization at the time the fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time. The fund is not obligated to sell a company's security simply because, subsequent to its purchase, the company's market capitalization has changed to be outside the capitalization range, if any, in effect for the fund.

Liquidity risk

The extent (if at all) to which a security may be sold or a derivative position closed without negatively impacting its market value may be impaired by reduced market activity or participation, legal restrictions, or other economic and market impediments. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve investments in securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, derivatives, or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Exposure to liquidity risk may be heightened for funds that invest in securities of emerging markets and related derivatives that are not widely traded, and that may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

The capacity of traditional dealers to engage in fixed-income trading has not kept pace with the bond market's growth. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which indicate the ability to "make markets," i.e., buy or sell a security at the quoted bid and ask price, respectively, are at or near historic lows relative to market size. Because market makers provide stability to fixed-income markets, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility, which may become exacerbated during periods of economic or political stress.

Lower-rated and high-yield fixed-income securities risk

Lower-rated fixed-income securities are defined as securities rated below investment grade (such as Ba and below by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and BB and below by S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, as applicable) (also called junk bonds). The general risks of investing in these securities are as follows:

Risk to principal and income. Investing in lower-rated fixed-income securities is considered speculative. While these securities generally provide greater income potential than investments in higher-rated securities, there is a greater risk that principal and interest payments will not be made. Issuers of these securities may even go into default or become bankrupt.

Price volatility. The price of lower-rated fixed-income securities may be more volatile than securities in the higher-rated categories. This volatility may increase during periods of economic uncertainty or change. The price of these securities is affected more than higher-rated fixed-income securities by the market's perception of their credit quality, especially during times of adverse publicity. In the past, economic downturns or increases in interest rates have, at times, caused more defaults by issuers of these securities and may do so in the future. Economic downturns and increases in interest rates have an even greater effect on highly leveraged issuers of these securities.

Liquidity. The market for lower-rated fixed-income securities may have more limited trading than the market for investment-grade fixed-income securities. Therefore, it may be more difficult to sell these securities, and these securities may have to be sold at prices below their market value in order to meet redemption requests or to respond to changes in market conditions.

Dependence on manager's own credit analysis. While a manager may rely on ratings by established credit rating agencies, it will also supplement such ratings with its own independent review of the credit quality of the issuer. Therefore, the assessment of the credit risk of lower-rated fixed-income securities is more dependent on the manager's evaluation than the assessment of the credit risk of higher-rated securities.

Additional risks regarding lower-rated corporate fixed-income securities. Lower-rated corporate fixed-income securities (and comparable unrated securities) tend to be more sensitive to individual corporate developments and changes in economic conditions than higher-rated corporate fixed-income securities. Issuers of lower-rated corporate fixed-income securities may also be highly leveraged, increasing the risk that principal and income will not be repaid.

Additional risks regarding lower-rated foreign government fixed-income securities. Lower-rated foreign government fixed-income securities are subject to the risks of investing in foreign countries described under "Foreign securities risk." In addition, the ability and willingness of a foreign government to make payments on debt when due may be affected by the prevailing economic and political conditions within the country. Emerging-market countries may experience high inflation, interest rates, and unemployment, as well as exchange-rate fluctuations which adversely affect trade and political uncertainty or instability. These factors increase the risk that a foreign government will not make payments when due.

Master limited partnership (MLP) risk

Many MLPs in which the fund may invest operate oil, natural gas, or petroleum facilities, or other facilities within the energy sector. As a result, the fund will be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, or regulatory occurrences affecting the energy sector. MLPs and other companies operating in the energy sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas, or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing, or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets.

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Additionally, changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other energy reserves may also affect the profitability of energy companies.

Reduced demand for oil and other energy commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity resulting from the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic adversely impacted MLPs. Global oil prices declined significantly at the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and have experienced significant price volatility, including a period where an oil-price futures contract fell into negative territory for the first time in history, as demand for oil slowed and oil storage facilities reached their storage capacities. Varying levels of demand and production and continued oil price volatility may continue to adversely impact MLPs and energy infrastructure companies.

Mid-sized company risk

Market risk and liquidity risk may be pronounced for securities of companies with mid-sized market capitalizations. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or they may depend on a few key employees. The securities of companies with mid-sized market capitalizations may trade less frequently and in lesser volume than more widely held securities, and their value may fluctuate more sharply than those securities. They may also trade in the over-the-counter market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Investments in less-seasoned companies with mid-sized market capitalizations may present greater opportunities for growth and capital appreciation, but also involve greater risks than customarily are associated with more established companies with larger market capitalizations. These risks apply to all funds that invest in the securities of companies with smaller- or mid-sized market capitalizations. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its capitalization at the time the fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time. The fund is not obligated to sell a company's security simply because, subsequent to its purchase, the company's market capitalization has changed to be outside the capitalization range, if any, in effect for the fund.

Midstream energy infrastructure sector risk

Midstream energy infrastructure companies, such as companies that provide crude oil, refined product, and natural gas services, are subject to supply-and-demand fluctuations in the markets they serve, which may be impacted by a wide range of factors. These factors include fluctuating commodity prices, weather, increased conservation or use of alternative fuel sources, increased governmental or environmental regulation, depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, and economic conditions, among others.

Natural resources industry risk

The natural resources industry can be significantly affected by events relating to international political and economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, natural disasters or other extreme weather conditions, commodity prices, and taxes and other governmental regulations.

Non-diversified risk

Overall risk can be reduced by investing in securities from a diversified pool of issuers, while overall risk is increased by investing in securities of a small number of issuers. If a fund is not diversified within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, that means it is allowed to invest a large portion of assets in any one issuer or a small number of issuers, which may result in greater susceptibility to associated risks. As a result, credit, market, and other risks associated with a non-diversified fund's investment strategies or techniques may be more pronounced than for funds that are diversified.

Operational and cybersecurity risk

With the increased use of technologies, such as mobile devices and "cloud"-based service offerings and the dependence on the internet and computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the fund's service providers are susceptible to operational and information or cybersecurity risks that could result in losses to the fund and its shareholders. Intentional cybersecurity breaches include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity or "phishing"); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cyber-attacks can also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on the service providers' systems or websites rendering them unavailable to intended users or via "ransomware" that renders the systems inoperable until appropriate actions are taken. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws).

A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause a fund, the advisor, a manager, or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs, litigation costs or financial loss. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which a fund invests, and thereby cause the fund's investments to lose value.

Cyber-events have the potential to materially affect the fund and the advisor's relationships with accounts, shareholders, clients, customers, employees, products, and service providers. The fund has established risk management systems reasonably designed to seek to reduce the risks associated with cyber-events. There is no guarantee that the fund will be able to prevent or mitigate the impact of any or all cyber-events.

The fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

In addition, other disruptive events, including (but not limited to) natural disasters and public health crises (such as the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic), may adversely affect the fund's ability to conduct business, in particular if the fund's employees or the employees of its service providers are unable or unwilling to perform their responsibilities as a result of any such event. Even if the fund's employees and the employees

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of its service providers are able to work remotely, those remote work arrangements could result in the fund's business operations being less efficient than under normal circumstances, could lead to delays in its processing of transactions, and could increase the risk of cyber-events.

Preferred and convertible securities risk

Unlike interest on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board. Also, preferred stock may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions. The market values of convertible securities tend to fall as interest rates rise and rise as interest rates fall. The value of convertible preferred stock can depend heavily upon the value of the security into which such convertible preferred stock is converted, depending on whether the market price of the underlying security exceeds the conversion price.

Real estate investment trust (REIT) risk

REITs are subject to risks associated with the ownership of real estate. Some REITs experience market risk and liquidity risk due to investment in a limited number of properties, in a narrow geographic area, or in a single property type, which increases the risk that such REIT 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 that a 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 impacting the REITs' ability to qualify for preferential tax treatments or exemptions. REITs require specialized management and pay management expenses. REITs also are subject to physical risks to real property, including weather, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, or other events that destroy real property.

REITs include equity REITs and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. Equity and mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or lessees, and self-liquidations. In addition, equity and mortgage REITs could possibly fail to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. In addition, even many of the larger REITs in the industry tend to be small to medium-sized companies in relation to the equity markets as a whole. Moreover, shares of REITs may trade less frequently and, therefore, are subject to more erratic price movements than securities of larger issuers.

Real estate securities risk

Investing in securities of companies in the real estate industry subjects a fund to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include:

- Declines in the value of real estate
- Risks related to general and local economic conditions
- Possible lack of availability of mortgage funds
- Overbuilding
- Extended vacancies of properties
- Increased competition
- Increases in property taxes and operating expenses
- Changes in zoning laws
- Losses due to costs resulting from the cleanup of environmental problems
- Liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems
- Casualty or condemnation losses
- Limitations on rents
- Changes in neighborhood values and the appeal of properties to tenants
- Changes in interest rates and
- Liquidity risk

Therefore, for a fund investing a substantial amount of its assets in securities of companies in the real estate industry, the value of the fund's shares may change at different rates compared with the value of shares of a fund with investments in a mix of different industries.

Securities of companies in the real estate industry have been and may continue to be negatively affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Potential impacts on the real estate market may include lower occupancy rates, decreased lease payments, defaults and foreclosures, among other consequences. These impacts could adversely affect corporate borrowers and mortgage lenders, the value of mortgage-backed securities, the bonds of municipalities that depend on tax revenues and tourist dollars generated by such properties, and insurers of the property and/or of corporate, municipal or mortgage-backed securities. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events, will last.

Securities of companies in the real estate industry include equity REITs and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REIT, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. Equity and mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or lessees, and self-liquidations. In addition, equity and mortgage REITs could possibly fail to qualify for tax-free pass through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code) or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to a REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, a REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments.

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In addition, even the larger REITs in the industry tend to be small to medium-sized companies in relation to the equity markets as a whole. Moreover, shares of REITs may trade less frequently and, therefore, are subject to more erratic price movements than securities of larger issuers.

Sector risk

When a fund's investments are focused in one or more sectors of the economy, they are less broadly invested across industries or sectors than other funds. This means that focused funds tend to be more volatile than other funds, and the values of their investments tend to go up and down more rapidly. In addition, a fund that invests in particular sectors is particularly susceptible to the impact of market, economic, political, regulatory, and other conditions and risks affecting those sectors. From time to time, a small number of companies may represent a large portion of a single sector or a group of related sectors as a whole. To the extent that a fund invests in securities of companies in the information technology sector, the fund may be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, short product cycles, competition from new market entrants, and heightened cybersecurity risk, among other factors, impacting that sector.

Small and mid-sized company risk

Market risk and liquidity risk may be pronounced for securities of companies with medium-sized market capitalizations and are particularly pronounced for securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations. These companies may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, or they may depend on a few key employees. The securities of companies with medium and smaller market capitalizations may trade less frequently and in lesser volume than more widely held securities, and their value may fluctuate more sharply than those securities. They may also trade in the OTC market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Investments in less-seasoned companies with medium and smaller market capitalizations may present greater opportunities for growth and capital appreciation, but also involve greater risks than are customarily associated with more established companies with larger market capitalizations. These risks apply to all funds that invest in the securities of companies with smaller- or medium-sized market capitalizations. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its capitalization at the time the fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time. The fund is not obligated to sell a company's security simply because, subsequent to its purchase, the company's market capitalization has changed to be outside the capitalization range, if any, in effect for the fund.

Telecommunications sector risk

Companies in the telecommunications sector are subject to the additional risks of rapid obsolescence, lack of standardization or compatibility with existing technologies, an unfavorable regulatory environment, and a dependency on patent and copyright protection. The prices of the securities of companies in the telecommunications sector may fluctuate widely due to both federal and state regulations governing rates of return and services that may be offered, fierce competition for market share, and competitive challenges in the United States from foreign competitors engaged in strategic joint ventures with U.S.

companies and in foreign markets from both U.S. and foreign competitors. In addition, recent industry consolidation trends may lead to increased regulation of telecommunications companies in their primary markets.

Transportation sector risk

The transportation sector, including airports, airlines, ports, and other transportation facilities, can be significantly affected by changes in the economy, fuel prices, maintenance, labor relations, insurance costs, and government regulation. The stock prices of companies in the transportation sector are affected by both supply and demand for their specific products and services.

Utilities sector risk

Issuers in the utilities sector are subject to many risks, including: increases in fuel and other operating costs; increased costs and delays as a result of environmental and safety regulations; difficulty in obtaining approval of rate increases; the negative impact of regulation; the potential impact of natural and man-made disaster; and technological innovations that may render existing plants, equipment, or products obsolete. Because utility companies are faced with the same obstacles, issues, and regulatory burdens, their securities may react similarly and more in unison to these or other market conditions.

Value investment style risk

Certain equity securities (generally referred to as value securities) are purchased primarily because they are selling at prices below what the manager believes to be their fundamental value and not necessarily because the issuing companies are expected to experience significant earnings growth. The fund bears the risk that the companies that issued these securities may not overcome the adverse business developments or other factors causing their securities to be perceived by the manager to be underpriced or that the market may never come to recognize their fundamental value. A value security may not increase in price, as anticipated by the manager investing in such securities, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price or invest in markets favoring faster growing companies. The fund's strategy of investing in value securities also carries the risk that in certain markets, value securities will underperform growth securities. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations may involve risks relating to economic, political or regulatory conditions in foreign countries.

Warrants risk

Warrants are rights to purchase securities at specific prices and are valid for a specific period of time. Warrant prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities, and warrant holders receive no dividends and have no voting rights or rights with respect to the assets of an issuer. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants cease to have value if not exercised prior to the expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

Who's who

The following are the names of the various entities involved with the fund's investment and business operations, along with brief descriptions of the role each entity performs.

Board of Trustees

The Trustees oversee each fund's business activities and retain the services of the various firms that carry out the funds' operations.

Investment advisor

The investment advisor manages the funds' business and investment activities.

John Hancock Investment Management LLC **200 Berkeley Street** **Boston, MA 02116**

Founded in 1968, the advisor is an indirect principally owned subsidiary of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.), which in turn is a subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation.

The advisor's parent company has been helping individuals and institutions work toward their financial goals since 1862. The advisor offers investment solutions managed by leading institutional money managers, taking a disciplined team approach to portfolio management and research, leveraging the expertise of seasoned investment professionals. As of March 31, 2022, the advisor had total assets under management of approximately \$168.8 billion.

Subject to general oversight by the Board of Trustees, the advisor manages and supervises the investment operations and business affairs of the funds. The advisor selects, contracts with and compensates one or more subadvisors to manage all or a portion of the funds' portfolio assets, subject to oversight by the advisor. In this role, the advisor has supervisory responsibility for managing the investment and reinvestment of the funds' portfolio assets through proactive oversight and monitoring of the subadvisor and the funds, as described in further detail below. The advisor is responsible for developing overall investment strategies for the funds and overseeing and implementing the funds' continuous investment programs and provides a variety of advisory oversight and investment research services. The advisor also provides management and transition services associated with certain fund events (e.g., strategy, portfolio manager or subadvisor changes) and coordinates and oversees services provided under other agreements.

The advisor has ultimate responsibility to oversee a subadvisor and recommend to the Board of Trustees its hiring, termination, and replacement. In this capacity, the advisor, among other things: (i) monitors on a daily basis the compliance of the subadvisor with the investment objectives and related policies of the funds; (ii) monitors significant changes that may impact the subadvisor's overall business and regularly performs due diligence reviews of the subadvisor; (iii) reviews the performance of the subadvisor; and (iv) reports periodically on such performance to the Board of Trustees. The advisor employs a team of investment professionals who provide these ongoing research and monitoring services.

The funds rely on an order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) permitting the advisor, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, to appoint a subadvisor or change the terms of a

subadvisory agreement without obtaining shareholder approval. The funds, therefore, are able to change subadvisors or the fees paid to a subadvisor, from time to time, without the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of the change. This order does not, however, permit the advisor to appoint a subadvisor that is an affiliate of the advisor or the funds (other than by reason of serving as a subadvisor to the funds), or to increase the subadvisory fee of an affiliated subadvisor, without the approval of the shareholders.

Management fee for Disciplined Value Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of the subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund. The fee schedule below became effective October 1, 2021.

Average daily net assets (\$)	Annual rate (%)
First 500 million	0.700
Next 500 million	0.675
Next 500 million	0.650
Next 1 billion	0.625
Next 10 billion	0.600
Excess over 12.5 billion	0.575

Management fee for Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of the subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund.

Average daily net assets (\$)	Annual rate (%)
First 500 million	0.800
Next 500 million	0.775
Next 500 million	0.750
Next 1 billion	0.725
Excess over 2.5 billion	0.700

Management fee for Diversified Real Assets Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of each subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund.

Average daily net assets (\$)	Annual rate (%)
First 2 billion	0.85
Over 2 billion	0.80

Fund details

Management fee for Fundamental Equity Income Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of the subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund.

Average daily net assets (\$)	Annual rate (%)
First \$1 billion	0.600%
Next \$1 billion	0.585%
Excess over \$2 billion	0.550%

Management fee for Global Shareholder Yield Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of the subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund.

Average daily net assets	Annual rate
All assets	0.80%

Management fee for International Growth Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of the subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund.

Average daily net assets (\$)	Annual rate (%)
First 500 million	0.900
Next 500 million	0.850
Excess over 1 billion	0.800

Management fee for Mid Cap Growth Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of the subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund.

Average daily net assets (\$)	Annual rate (%)
First \$200 million	0.875%
Next \$300 million	0.850%
Next \$2.7 billion	0.825%
Next \$500 million	0.800%
Next \$500 million	0.775%
Excess over \$4.2 billion	0.755%

The fund commenced operations on October 18, 2021 and has a fiscal year end of March 31. The predecessor fund commenced operations on October 17, 2005 and had a fiscal year end of August 31. During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2022, the advisor was paid a management fee equal to 0.77% of average daily net assets (including any waivers and/or reimbursements). The amount of the management fee paid during this period includes the payment of the predecessor fund's management fee from September 1, 2021 through October 15, 2021. During the predecessor fund's fiscal year ended August 31, 2021, the predecessor fund paid the advisor a management fee equal to 0.82% of average daily net assets (including any waivers and/or reimbursements).

Management fee for U.S. Growth Fund

The fund pays the advisor a management fee for its services to the fund. The advisor in turn pays the fees of the subadvisor. The management fee is stated as an annual percentage of the aggregate net assets of the fund (together with the assets of any other applicable fund identified in the advisory agreement) determined in accordance with the following schedule, and that rate is applied to the average daily net assets of the fund.

Average daily net assets (\$)	Annual rate (%)
First 500 million	0.600
Next 1 billion	0.550
Excess over 1.5 billion	0.530

During their most recent fiscal year, the funds paid the advisor the following management fees equal to a percentage of average daily net assets (including any waivers and/or reimbursements):

Disciplined Value Fund: 0.63%
Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund: 0.70%
Diversified Real Assets Fund: 0.79%
Global Shareholder Yield Fund: 0.65%
International Growth Fund: 0.80%
U.S. Growth Fund: 0.54%

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the advisory fees, and of the investment advisory agreement overall, including the subadvisory agreements, is discussed in each fund's most recent semiannual shareholder report for the period ended September 30 aside from the Fundamental Equity Income Fund and the Mid Cap Growth Fund, which will include such disclosure in the Fund's next shareholder report.

Additional information about fund expenses

Each fund's annual operating expenses will likely vary throughout the period and from year to year. Each fund's expenses for the current fiscal year may be higher than the expenses listed in the fund's "Annual fund operating expenses" table, for some of the following reasons: (i) a significant decrease in average net assets may result in a higher advisory fee rate if any advisory fee breakpoints are not achieved; (ii) a significant decrease in average net assets may result in an increase in the expense ratio because certain fund expenses do not decrease as asset levels decrease; or (iii) fees may be incurred for extraordinary events such as fund tax expenses.

For each fund in this prospectus, as may be described in "Fund summary - Fees and expenses," the advisor has contractually agreed to waive a

Fund details

portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for certain funds of the John Hancock funds complex, including the funds (the participating portfolios). The waiver equals, on an annualized basis, 0.0100% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$75 billion but is less than or equal to \$125 billion; 0.0125% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$125 billion but is less than or equal to \$150 billion; 0.0150% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$150 billion but is less than or equal to \$175 billion; 0.0175% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$175 billion but is less than or equal to \$200 billion; 0.0200% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$200 billion but is less than or equal to \$225 billion; and 0.0225% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$225 billion. The amount of the reimbursement is calculated daily and allocated among all the participating portfolios in proportion to the daily net assets of each participating portfolio. This agreement expires on July 31, 2024, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the advisor based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

The advisor voluntarily agrees to reduce its management fee for Disciplined Value Fund, Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund, Mid Cap Growth Fund, and U.S. Growth Fund, or if necessary make payment to Disciplined Value Fund, Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund, Mid Cap Growth Fund, and U.S. Growth Fund, as applicable, in an amount equal to the amount by which the expenses of each fund exceed 0.20% of the average net assets of the fund. The advisor also voluntarily agrees to reduce its management fee for International Growth Fund, or if necessary make payment to International Growth Fund, in an amount equal to the amount by which the expenses of each fund exceed 0.25% of the average net assets of the fund. For purposes of these agreements, “expenses of each fund” means all the expenses of each fund, as applicable, excluding (a) taxes, (b) brokerage commissions, (c) interest expense, (d) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of a fund’s business, (e) advisory fees, (f) class-specific expenses, (g) borrowing costs, (h) prime brokerage fees, (i) acquired fund fees and expenses paid indirectly, and (j) short dividend expense. These agreements will continue in effect until terminated at any time by the advisor on notice to the relevant fund.

The advisor voluntarily agrees to reduce its management fee for Fundamental Equity Income fund, or if necessary make payment to Fundamental Equity Income Fund, in an amount equal to the amount by which the expenses of the fund exceed 0.71% of the average daily net assets of the fund. For purposes of this agreement, expenses means all the expenses of the fund, excluding (a) taxes, (b) brokerage commissions, (c) interest expense, (d) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the fund’s business, (e) class-specific expenses, (f) borrowing costs, (g) prime brokerage fees, (h) acquired fund fees and expenses paid indirectly, and (i) short dividend expense. The advisor may terminate this voluntary waiver at any time upon notice to the fund.

The advisor voluntarily agrees to reduce its management fee for Global Shareholder Yield Fund, or, if necessary, make payments to Global Shareholder Yield Fund, in an amount equal to the amount by which the expenses of the fund exceed 0.74% of average net assets of the fund. For purposes of this agreement, “expenses of the fund” means all expenses of the fund, excluding (a) taxes, (b) portfolio brokerage commissions, (c) interest expense, (d) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of a fund’s business, (e) acquired fund fees and expenses paid indirectly, (f) class specific expenses, and (g) short dividend expense. This agreement will remain in effect until terminated at any time by the advisor upon notice to the fund.

Subadvisors

The subadvisors handle the funds’ portfolio management activities, subject to oversight by the advisor.

Disciplined Value Fund

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.

One Beacon Street

30th Floor

Boston, MA 02108

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc. (Boston Partners) is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of ORIX Corporation of Japan. As of March 31, 2022, Boston Partners had approximately \$96.5 billion assets under management.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of the fund’s investment management team, in alphabetical order. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund’s portfolio. These managers are employed by Boston Partners. For more details about these individuals, including information about their compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

David T. Cohen, CFA

- Co-Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2018
- Joined Boston Partners in 2016

Mark E. Donovan, CFA

- Co-Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2008 and its predecessor since 1997
- Joined Boston Partners in 1995

Stephanie McGirr

- Co-Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2018
- Joined Boston Partners in 2002

David J. Pyle, CFA

- Co-Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2008 and its predecessor since 2005
- Joined Boston Partners in 2000

Joshua White, CFA

- Co-Portfolio Manager

Fund details

- Managed the fund since 2021
- Joined Boston Partners in 2006

Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.

One Beacon Street

30th Floor

Boston, MA 02108

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc. (Boston Partners) is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of ORIX Corporation of Japan. As of March 31, 2022, Boston Partners had approximately \$96.5 billion assets under management.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of the fund's investment management team, in alphabetical order. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. These managers are employed by Boston Partners. For more details about these individuals, including information about their compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

Joseph F. Feeney, Jr., CFA

- Co-Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund and its predecessor since 2010
- Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Boston Partners
- Joined Boston Partners in 1995
- Began investment career in 1985

Steven L. Pollack, CFA

- Co-Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2009 and its predecessor since 2001
- Senior Portfolio Manager, Boston Partners
- Joined Boston Partners in 2000
- Began investment career in 1984

Diversified Real Assets Fund

Manulife Investment Management (North America) Limited

200 Bloor Street East

Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4W 1E5

Manulife Investment Management (North America) Limited (Manulife IM (NA)) provides investment advisory services to individual and institutional investors and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation (MFC). As of March 31, 2022, Manulife IM (NA) had approximately \$16 billion in assets under management.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of this subadvisor's investment management team. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for coordinating the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund managed by this subadvisor, as set forth below. These managers are employed by Manulife IM (NA). For more details about these individuals, including information about their compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

Craig Bethune, CFA

- Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager
- Managed fund since 2018

- Joined Manulife IM (NA) in 2014
- Began business career in 1989

Diana Racanelli, CFA

- Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager
- Managed fund since 2018
- Joined Manulife IM (NA) in 2014
- Began business career in 1987

Wellington Management Company LLP

280 Congress Street

Boston, MA 02210

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management) is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. As of March 31, 2022, Wellington Management and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to more than \$1.3 trillion in assets.

The following is a brief biographical profile of the leader of this subadvisor's investment management team. This manager is primarily responsible for coordinating the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund managed by this subadvisor, as set forth below. This manager is employed by Wellington Management. For more details about this individual, including information about his compensation, other accounts he manages, and any investments he may have in the fund, see the SAI.

G. Thomas Levering

- Senior Managing Director and Global Industry Analyst
- Managed fund since 2018
- Joined Wellington Management in 2000
- Began business career in 1993

Bradford D. Stoesser

- Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager
- Managed fund since 2020
- Joined Wellington Management in 2005
- Began business career in 1998

Asset allocation consultant

The advisor has entered into an arrangement with Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC (the Consultant) to provide consulting services to the advisor in connection with the fund's strategic asset allocation among general investment categories. Neither the advisor nor the fund pays any compensation to the Consultant for these services. The Consultant does not have discretionary authority over allocation of the fund's assets to its various investment categories and cannot determine which securities the fund will purchase or sell.

Fundamental Equity Income Fund
Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC
197 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116

Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC
197 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116

Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC (Manulife IM (US)) provides investment advisory services to individual and institutional investors. Manulife IM (US) is a wholly owned subsidiary of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) (a subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation) and, as of March 31, 2022, had total assets under management of approximately \$215.5 billion.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of the fund's investment management team, in alphabetical order. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. These managers are employed by Manulife IM (US). For more details about these individuals, including information about their compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

Michael J. Mattioli, CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since inception
- Joined Manulife IM (US) in 2011

Nicholas P. Renart

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since inception
- Joined Manulife IM (US) in 2011

Emory W. Sanders, Jr., CFA

- Senior Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since inception
- Joined Manulife IM (US) in 2010

Jonathan T. White, CFA

- Senior Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since inception
- Joined Manulife IM (US) in 2011

Global Shareholder Yield Fund
Epoch Investment Partners, Inc.
1 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. (Epoch) serves as subadvisor to the fund. Epoch is a private company, founded in 2004, and is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of The Toronto-Dominion Bank. As of March 31, 2022, Epoch managed on a worldwide basis more than \$32.05 billion.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of the fund's investment management team, in alphabetical order. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. These managers are employed by Epoch. For more details about these individuals, including information about their

compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

William W. Priest, CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2007
- Founder, Co-Chief Investment Officer, Executive Chairman, and Portfolio Manager since 2004
- Joined Epoch in 2004
- Began investment career in 1965

John Tobin, Ph.D., CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2014
- Managing Director, Portfolio Manager, and Senior Research Analyst at Epoch since 2012
- Joined Epoch in 2012
- Began investment career in 1981

Kera Van Valen, CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2014
- Managing Director, Portfolio Manager, and Senior Research Analyst at Epoch since 2014
- Joined Epoch in 2008
- Began investment career in 2001

Michael A. Welhoelter, CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2007
- Managing Director, Co-CIO, Portfolio Manager, and Head of Quantitative Research and Risk Management
- Joined Epoch in 2005
- Began investment career in 1986

International Growth Fund
Wellington Management Company LLP
280 Congress Street
Boston, MA 02210

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management) is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 90 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. As of March 31, 2022, Wellington Management and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to more than \$1.3 trillion in assets.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of the fund's investment management team, in alphabetical order. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. These managers are employed by Wellington Management. For more details about these individuals, including

Fund details

information about their compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

John A. Boselli, CFA

- Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2014
- Joined Wellington Management in 2002

Alvaro Llaverro

- Managing Director and Equity Research Analyst
- Managed the fund since 2021
- Joined Wellington Management in 2014

Zhaohuan (Terry) Tian, CFA

- Managing Director and Equity Research Analyst
- Managed the fund since 2021
- Joined Wellington Management in 2015

Mid Cap Growth Fund

Wellington Management Company LLP

280 Congress Street

Boston, MA 02210

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management) is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 90 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. As of March 31, 2022, Wellington Management and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to approximately \$1.3 trillion in assets.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of the fund's investment management team, in alphabetical order. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. These managers are employed by Wellington Management. For more details about these individuals, including information about their compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

Mario E. Abularach, CFA, CMT

- Senior Managing Director, Partner and Equity Research Analyst of Wellington Management
- Joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2001
- Managed the fund since inception and managed the predecessor fund since 2005

Stephen Mortimer

- Senior Managing Director, Partner and Equity Portfolio Manager of Wellington Management
- Joined Wellington Management as an investment professional in 2001
- Managed the fund since inception and managed the predecessor fund since 2009

U.S. Growth Fund

Wellington Management Company LLP

280 Congress Street

Boston, MA 02210

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management) is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 90 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. As of March 31, 2022, Wellington Management and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to more than \$1.3 trillion in assets.

The following are brief biographical profiles of the leaders of the fund's investment management team, in alphabetical order. These managers are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. These managers are employed by This manager is employed by Wellington Management.. For more details about these individuals, including information about their compensation, other accounts they manage, and any investments they may have in the fund, see the SAI.

John A. Boselli, CFA

- Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2018
- Joined Wellington Management in 2002

Timothy N. Manning

- Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2022
- Joined Wellington Management in 2007

Custodian

Holds the fund's assets, settles all portfolio trades, and collects most of the valuation data required for calculating the fund's net asset value.

Except as stated below, each fund's custodian is State Street Bank and Trust Company.

State Street Bank and Trust Company

State Street Financial Center

One Lincoln Street

Boston, MA 02111

Citibank, N.A. is the custodian for each of Diversified Real Assets Fund, Global Shareholder Yield Fund and International Growth Fund.

Citibank, N.A.

388 Greenwich Street

New York, NY 10013

Principal distributor

The principal distributor markets the funds and distributes shares through selling brokers, financial planners, and other financial professionals.

Fund details

John Hancock Investment Management Distributors LLC
200 Berkeley Street
Boston, MA 02116

Additional information

Each fund has entered into contractual arrangements with various parties that provide services to the fund, which may include, among others, the advisor, subadvisor, custodian, principal distributor, and transfer agent, as described above and in the SAI. Fund shareholders are not parties to, or intended or “third-party” beneficiaries of, any of these contractual arrangements. These contractual arrangements are not intended to, nor do they, create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right, either directly or on behalf of the fund, to either: (a) enforce such contracts against the service providers; or (b) seek any remedy under such contracts against the service providers.

This prospectus provides information concerning the funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the funds. Each of this prospectus, the SAI, or any contract that is an exhibit to the funds’ registration statement, is not intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the funds and any investor. Each such document also does not give rise to any contract or create rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders, or other person. The foregoing disclosure should not be read to suggest any waiver of any rights conferred by federal or state securities laws.

Financial highlights

The financial highlights table below for each fund is intended to help investors understand the financial performance of the fund for the past five years (or since inception in the case of a fund in operation for less than five years). The total returns presented in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a particular fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

Because Class NAV shares of Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund had not commenced operations as of the last reporting period, these tables detail the financial performance of Class A shares of Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund, which are described in a separate prospectus, including total return information showing how much an investment in each fund has increased or decreased each period (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of a fund. Because Class NAV shares have different expenses than Class A shares, financial highlights for Class NAV shares would have differed.

Mid Cap Growth Fund is the successor to Mid Cap Stock Fund, a series of John Hancock Funds II (the predecessor fund). Mid Cap Growth Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the predecessor fund after the close of business on October 15, 2021. As a result of the transaction, Mid Cap Growth Fund adopted the accounting and performance history of the predecessor fund. The predecessor fund had a fiscal year end of August 31 and Mid Cap Growth Fund has a fiscal year end of March 31. Class 1 shares of the predecessor fund commenced operations on October 17, 2005. Class NAV shares of the fund commenced operations on October 18, 2021. Returns shown prior to the commencement date of Mid Cap Growth Fund are those of the predecessor fund.

The financial statements of each fund as of March 31, 2022, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), independent registered public accounting firm. The report of PwC, along with each fund's financial statements in each fund's annual report for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2022, has been incorporated by reference into the SAI. Copies of each fund's most recent annual report are available upon request.

Disciplined Value Fund Class NAV Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	3-31-22	3-31-21	3-31-20	3-31-19	3-31-18
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$23.92	\$14.68	\$19.62	\$21.49	\$20.15
Net investment income ¹		0.24	0.25	0.36	0.33	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		2.93	9.34	(4.06)	(0.28)	2.34
Total from investment operations		3.17	9.59	(3.70)	0.05	2.61
Less distributions						
From net investment income		(0.25)	(0.35)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.26)
From net realized gain		(3.21)	—	(0.92)	(1.61)	(1.01)
Total distributions		(3.46)	(0.35)	(1.24)	(1.92)	(1.27)
Net asset value, end of period		\$23.63	\$23.92	\$14.68	\$19.62	\$21.49
Total return (%)²		13.83	65.71	(20.64)	0.77	12.85
Ratios and supplemental data						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$1,372	\$1,486	\$887	\$1,105	\$1,219
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):						
Expenses before reductions		0.68	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Expenses including reductions		0.67	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.69
Net investment income		0.95	1.31	1.83	1.54	1.28
Portfolio turnover (%)		38	55	88	69	45

1 Based on average daily shares outstanding.

2 Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the applicable periods.

Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund Class A Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	3-31-22	3-31-21	3-31-20	3-31-19	3-31-18
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$25.33	\$14.91	\$19.08	\$22.35	\$21.61
Net investment income ¹		0.09	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		2.60	10.54	(3.83)	(1.01)	2.11
Total from investment operations		2.69	10.64	(3.69)	(0.89)	2.18
Less distributions						
From net investment income		(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.06)
From net realized gain		(1.70)	(0.08)	(0.34)	(2.25)	(1.38)
Total distributions		(1.77)	(0.22)	(0.48)	(2.38)	(1.44)
Net asset value, end of period		\$26.25	\$25.33	\$14.91	\$19.08	\$22.35
Total return (%)^{2,3}		10.91	71.55	(20.06)	(2.98)	10.15
Ratios and supplemental data						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$1,486	\$1,204	\$782	\$1,184	\$1,547
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):						
Expenses before reductions		1.11	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.11
Expenses including reductions		1.10	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.10
Net investment income		0.34	0.52	0.70	0.58	0.30
Portfolio turnover (%)		26	52 ⁴	54	53	53

1 Based on average daily shares outstanding.

2 Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the applicable periods.

3 Does not reflect the effect of sales charges, if any.

4 Excludes in-kind transactions.

Diversified Real Assets Fund Class NAV Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	3-31-22	3-31-21	3-31-20	3-31-19	3-31-18¹
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$10.10	\$6.61	\$10.01	\$10.00	\$10.00
Net investment income ²		0.25	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		3.23	3.54	(3.16)	0.07	(0.03)
Total from investment operations		3.48	3.72	(2.96)	0.28	—³
Less distributions						
From net investment income		(0.30)	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.19)	—
From net realized gain		—	—	(0.16)	(0.08)	—
Total distributions		(0.30)	(0.23)	(0.44)	(0.27)	—
Net asset value, end of period		\$13.28	\$10.10	\$6.61	\$10.01	\$10.00
Total return (%)⁴		34.95	56.64	(30.92)	3.07	0.00⁵
Ratios and supplemental data						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$1,151	\$963	\$684	\$998	\$938
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):						
Expenses before reductions		0.91	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94 ^{6,7}
Expenses including reductions		0.85	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88 ^{6,7}
Net investment income		2.20	2.07	2.05	2.07	3.84 ⁶
Portfolio turnover (%)		49	82	61	73	40 ⁸

1 Period from 2-26-18 (commencement of operations) to 3-31-18.

2 Based on average daily shares outstanding.

3 Less than \$0.005 per share.

4 Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the applicable periods.

5 Not annualized.

6 Annualized.

7 Certain expenses are presented unannualized due to the short reporting period.

8 Excludes in-kind transactions.

Fund details

Fundamental Equity Income Fund

This section normally details the financial performance of the fund. Because the fund had not yet commenced operations as of the last reporting period, there are no financial highlights to report.

Global Shareholder Yield Fund Class NAV Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	3-31-22	3-31-21	3-31-20	3-31-19	3-31-18 ¹	2-28-18
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$11.80	\$8.64	\$11.06	\$11.17	\$11.34	\$10.81
Net investment income ²		0.32	0.29	0.37	0.39	0.04	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		0.86	3.19	(2.22)	0.16	(0.15)	0.52
Total from investment operations		1.18	3.48	(1.85)	0.55	(0.11)	0.88
Less distributions							
From net investment income		(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.37)	(0.39)	(0.06)	(0.35)
From net realized gain		(0.98)	—	(0.20)	(0.27)	—	—
Total distributions		(1.30)	(0.32)	(0.57)	(0.66)	(0.06)	(0.35)
Net asset value, end of period		\$11.68	\$11.80	\$8.64	\$11.06	\$11.17	\$11.34
Total return (%)³		10.40	40.83	(17.77)	5.30	(0.94)⁴	8.11
Ratios and supplemental data							
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$109	\$120	\$325	\$458	\$511	\$514
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):							
Expenses before reductions		0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.88 ⁵	0.86
Expenses including reductions		0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74 ⁵	0.74
Net investment income		2.68	2.87	3.32	3.54	4.13 ⁵	3.19
Portfolio turnover (%)		24	30	33	16	2	19

¹ For the one-month period ended 3-31-18. The fund changed its fiscal year end from February 28 to March 31.

² Based on average daily shares outstanding.

³ Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the applicable periods.

⁴ Not annualized.

⁵ Annualized.

International Growth Fund Class NAV Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	3-31-22	3-31-21	3-31-20	3-31-19	3-31-18 ¹	2-28-18
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$37.99	\$24.62	\$26.82	\$28.57	\$28.47	\$21.71
Net investment income ²		0.30	0.10	0.24	0.29	0.03	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		(2.81)	13.38	(2.21)	(1.31)	0.07	6.69
Total from investment operations		(2.51)	13.48	(1.97)	(1.02)	0.10	6.92
Less distributions							
From net investment income		(0.34)	(0.11)	(0.23)	(0.27)	—	(0.16)
From net realized gain		(5.06)	—	—	(0.46)	—	—
Total distributions		(5.40)	(0.11)	(0.23)	(0.73)	—	(0.16)
Net asset value, end of period		\$30.08	\$37.99	\$24.62	\$26.82	\$28.57	\$28.47
Total return (%)³		(8.08)	54.78	(7.51)	(3.27)	0.35⁴	31.91
Ratios and supplemental data							
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$844	\$1,057	\$854	\$1,028	\$1,136	\$1,151
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):							
Expenses before reductions		0.87	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.87 ⁵	0.88
Expenses including reductions		0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87 ⁵	0.87
Net investment income		0.80	0.30	0.87	1.06	1.10 ⁵	0.89
Portfolio turnover (%)		78	78	80	98	4	65

¹ For the one-month period ended 3-31-18. The fund changed its fiscal year end from February 28 to March 31.

² Based on average daily shares outstanding.

Fund details

- 3** Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the applicable periods.
- 4** Not annualized.
- 5** Annualized.

Mid Cap Growth Fund Class NAV Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	3-31-22 ^{1,2}	8-31-21 ²	8-31-20 ²	8-31-19 ²	8-31-18 ²	8-31-17 ²
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$28.81	\$27.61	\$22.09	\$25.66	\$21.90	\$18.64
Net investment loss ³		(0.08)	(0.19)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		(4.17)	8.86	8.34	0.29	5.95	3.36
Total from investment operations		(4.25)	8.67	8.24	0.18	5.86	3.34
Less distributions							
From net realized gain		(7.27)	(7.47)	(2.72)	(3.75)	(2.10)	(0.08)
Net asset value, end of period		\$17.29	\$28.81	\$27.61	\$22.09	\$25.66	\$21.90
Total return (%)⁴		(20.37)⁵	33.91	41.47	5.74	28.75	17.99
Ratios and supplemental data							
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$1,289	\$1,515	\$1,294	\$1,153	\$1,258	\$1,245
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):							
Expenses before reductions		0.87 ⁶	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Expenses including reductions		0.81 ⁶	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86
Net investment loss		(0.65) ⁶	(0.67)	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.39)	(0.12)
Portfolio turnover (%)		69	91	86	61 ⁷	67	89

1 For the seven-month period ended 3-31-22. The Accounting Survivor's fiscal year end was August 31 and the fund's fiscal year end is March 31.

2 Financial highlights presented prior to close of business on October 15, 2021 represents the historical operating results of the Accounting Survivor. At the close of business on October 15, 2021, the Accounting Survivor was reorganized into the fund. On the date of reorganization, the accounting and performance history of the Accounting Survivor was retained as that of the fund. As a result, the per share operating performance has been adjusted for the prior periods presented to reflect the transaction. The conversion ratio used was 0.98073, as the Accounting Survivor's net asset value was \$28.7711 while the fund's net asset value was \$28.2165 on the date of reorganization.

3 Based on average daily shares outstanding.

4 Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the period.

5 Not annualized.

6 Annualized. Certain expenses are presented unannualized.

7 Excludes merger activity.

U.S. Growth Fund Class NAV Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	3-31-22	3-31-21	3-31-20	3-31-19	3-31-18
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$24.29	\$16.41	\$16.38	\$18.07	\$17.00
Net investment income (loss) ¹		(0.01)	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		2.79	8.51	— ²	2.26	3.65
Total from investment operations		2.78	8.52	0.07	2.29	3.72
Less distributions						
From net investment income		—	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.10)
From net realized gain		(3.62)	(0.61)	—	(3.89)	(2.55)
Total distributions		(3.62)	(0.64)	(0.04)	(3.98)	(2.65)
Net asset value, end of period		\$23.45	\$24.29	\$16.41	\$16.38	\$18.07
Total return (%)³		10.48	52.01	0.39	12.69	22.30
Ratios and supplemental data						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$52	\$54	\$40	\$— ⁴	\$1,410
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):						
Expenses before reductions		0.60	0.64	0.64	0.74	0.73
Expenses including reductions		0.59	0.63	0.63	0.73	0.73
Net investment income (loss)		(0.04)	0.06	0.41	0.18	0.40
Portfolio turnover (%)		91	101	91 ⁵	88 ⁶	83

1 Based on average daily shares outstanding.

2 Less than \$0.005 per share.

3 Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the applicable periods.

4 Less than \$500,000.

Fund details

- 5** Excludes in-kind transactions and merger activity.
- 6** Excludes in-kind transactions.

Who can buy shares

Unless stated otherwise, references in this section to “the fund” apply to each fund described in this prospectus.

Class NAV shares are sold to certain affiliated funds, each of which is a fund of funds that invests in various other funds. Class NAV shares may also be sold to retirement plans for employees of John Hancock and/or Manulife Financial Corporation-affiliated companies only, including John Hancock qualified plans and nonqualified deferred compensation plans and separate investment accounts of John Hancock and its insurance affiliates, and to the issuers of interests in the John Hancock Freedom 529 Plan, including the Education Trust of Alaska.

Class cost structure

- No sales charges
- No distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees

Other share classes of the fund, which have their own expense structures, may be offered in separate prospectuses. Your broker-dealer or agent may charge you a fee to effect transactions in fund shares.

Payments to financial intermediaries

Class NAV shares do not carry sales commissions or pay Rule 12b-1 fees. However, certain financial intermediaries may request, and the distributor may agree to make, payments out of the distributor’s own resources. These payments are sometimes referred to as revenue sharing. These payments assist in the distributor’s efforts to promote the sale of the fund’s shares. The distributor agrees with the firm on the methods for calculating any compensation, which may include the level of sales or assets attributable to the firm. Not all firms receive such compensation and the amount of compensation varies. These payments could be significant to a firm. The distributor determines which firms to support and the extent of the payments it is willing to make. The distributor generally chooses to compensate firms that have a strong capability to distribute shares of the fund and that are willing to cooperate with the distributor’s promotional efforts.

The distributor hopes to benefit from revenue sharing by increasing the fund’s net assets, which, as well as benefiting the fund, would result in additional management and other fees for the advisor and its affiliates. In consideration for revenue sharing, a firm may feature the fund in its sales system or give preferential access to members of its sales force or management. In addition, the firm may agree to participate in the distributor’s marketing efforts by allowing the distributor or its affiliates to participate in conferences, seminars, or other programs attended by the intermediary’s sales force. Although an intermediary may seek revenue-sharing payments to offset costs incurred by the firm in servicing its clients who have invested in the fund, the intermediary may earn a profit on these payments. Revenue-sharing payments may provide your firm with an incentive to favor the fund.

The SAI discusses the distributor’s revenue-sharing arrangements in more detail. Your intermediary may charge you additional fees other than those disclosed in this prospectus. You can ask your firm about any payments it receives from the distributor or the fund, as well as about fees and/or commissions it charges.

The distributor, advisor, and their affiliates may have other relationships with your firm relating to the provisions of services to the fund, such as providing omnibus account services, transaction-processing services, or effecting portfolio transactions for the fund. If your intermediary provides these services, the advisor or the fund may compensate the intermediary for these services. In addition, your intermediary may have other compensated relationships with the advisor or its affiliates that are not related to the fund.

Opening an account

- 1 Read this prospectus carefully.
- 2 Determine if you are eligible by referring to “Who can buy shares.”
- 3 Permitted entities generally may open an account and purchase Class NAV shares by contacting any broker-dealer or other financial service firm authorized to sell Class NAV shares of the fund. There are no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for Class NAV shares.

Transaction policies

Valuation of shares

The net asset value (NAV) for each class of shares of the fund is normally determined once daily as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (typically 4:00 P.M., Eastern time, on each business day that the NYSE is open). In case of emergency or other disruption resulting in the NYSE not opening for trading or the NYSE closing at a time other than the regularly scheduled close, the NAV may be determined as of the regularly scheduled close of the NYSE pursuant to the fund’s Valuation Policies and Procedures. The time at which shares and transactions are priced and until which orders are accepted may vary to the extent permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and applicable regulations. On holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated and the fund does not transact purchase or redemption requests. Trading of securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges may take place on weekends and U.S. business holidays on which the fund’s NAV is not calculated. Consequently, the fund’s portfolio securities may trade and the NAV of the fund’s shares may be significantly affected on days when a shareholder will not be able to purchase or redeem shares of the fund.

Each class of shares of the fund has its own NAV, which is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities, allocated to each share class by the number of fund shares outstanding for that class. The current NAV of the fund is available on our website at jhinvestments.com.

Valuation of securities

Portfolio securities are valued by various methods that are generally described below. Portfolio securities also may be fair valued by the fund’s Pricing Committee in certain instances pursuant to procedures established by the Trustees. Equity securities are generally valued at the last sale price or, for certain markets, the official closing price as of the close of the relevant exchange. Securities not traded on a particular day are valued using last available bid prices. A security that is listed or traded on more than one exchange is typically valued at the price on the exchange where the security was acquired or most likely will be sold. In certain instances, the Pricing Committee may determine to value equity

securities using prices obtained from another exchange or market if trading on the exchange or market on which prices are typically obtained did not open for trading as scheduled, or if trading closed earlier than scheduled, and trading occurred as normal on another exchange or market. Equity securities traded principally in foreign markets are typically valued using the last sale price or official closing price in the relevant exchange or market, as adjusted by an independent pricing vendor to reflect fair value. On any day a foreign market is closed and the NYSE is open, any foreign securities will typically be valued using the last price or official closing price obtained from the relevant exchange on the prior business day adjusted based on information provided by an independent pricing vendor to reflect fair value. Debt obligations are typically valued based on evaluated prices provided by an independent pricing vendor. The value of securities denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate supplied by an independent pricing vendor. Forward foreign currency contracts are valued at the prevailing forward rates which are based on foreign currency exchange spot rates and forward points supplied by an independent pricing vendor. Exchange-traded options are valued at the mid-price of the last quoted bid and ask prices. Futures contracts whose settlement prices are determined as of the close of the NYSE are typically valued based on the settlement price while other futures contracts are typically valued at the last traded price on the exchange on which they trade. Foreign equity index futures that trade in the electronic trading market subsequent to the close of regular trading may be valued at the last traded price in the electronic trading market as of the close of the NYSE, or may be fair valued based on fair value adjustment factors provided by an independent pricing vendor in order to adjust for events that may occur between the close of foreign exchanges or markets and the close of the NYSE. Swaps and unlisted options are generally valued using evaluated prices obtained from an independent pricing vendor. Shares of other open-end investment companies that are not exchange-traded funds (underlying funds) are valued based on the NAVs of such underlying funds.

Pricing vendors may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values, including transaction data, broker-dealer quotations, credit quality information, general market conditions, news, and other factors and assumptions. The fund may receive different prices when it sells odd-lot positions than it would receive for sales of institutional round lot positions. Pricing vendors generally value securities assuming orderly transactions of institutional round lot sizes, but a fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes.

The Pricing Committee engages in oversight activities with respect to pricing vendors, which includes, among other things, monitoring significant or unusual price fluctuations above predetermined tolerance levels from the prior day, back-testing of pricing vendor prices against actual trades, conducting periodic due diligence meetings and reviews, and periodically reviewing the inputs, assumptions and methodologies used by these vendors. Nevertheless, market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing vendor could be inaccurate, which could lead to a security being valued incorrectly.

If market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing vendor are not readily available or are otherwise deemed unreliable or not representative of the fair value of such security because

of market- or issuer-specific events, a security will be valued at its fair value as determined in good faith by the Trustees. The Trustees are assisted in their responsibility to fair value securities by the fund's Pricing Committee, and the actual calculation of a security's fair value may be made by the Pricing Committee acting pursuant to the procedures established by the Trustees. In certain instances, therefore, the Pricing Committee may determine that a reported valuation does not reflect fair value, based on additional information available or other factors, and may accordingly determine in good faith the fair value of the assets, which may differ from the reported valuation.

Fair value pricing of securities is intended to help ensure that a fund's NAV reflects the fair market value of the fund's portfolio securities as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (as opposed to a value that no longer reflects market value as of such close), thus limiting the opportunity for aggressive traders or market timers to purchase shares of the fund at deflated prices reflecting stale security valuations and promptly sell such shares at a gain, thereby diluting the interests of long-term shareholders. However, a security's valuation may differ depending on the method used for determining value, and no assurance can be given that fair value pricing of securities will successfully eliminate all potential opportunities for such trading gains.

The use of fair value pricing has the effect of valuing a security based upon the price the fund might reasonably expect to receive if it sold that security in an orderly transaction between market participants, but does not guarantee that the security can be sold at the fair value price. Further, because of the inherent uncertainty and subjective nature of fair valuation, a fair valuation price may differ significantly from the value that would have been used had a readily available market price for the investment existed and these differences could be material.

Regarding the fund's investment in an underlying fund that is not an ETF, which (as noted above) is valued at such underlying fund's NAV, the prospectus for such underlying fund explains the circumstances and effects of fair value pricing for that underlying fund.

Buy and sell prices

When you buy shares, you pay the NAV. When you sell shares, you receive the NAV.

Execution of requests

The fund is open for business when the NYSE is open, typically 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Eastern time, Monday through Friday. A purchase or redemption order received in good order by the fund prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE, on a day the fund is open for business, will be effected at that day's NAV. An order received in good order after the fund close will generally be effected at the NAV determined on the next business day. In case of emergency or other disruption resulting in the NYSE not opening for trading or the NYSE closing at a time other than the regularly scheduled close, the time until which orders are accepted may vary to the extent permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and applicable regulations. This may result in the fund closing for business prior to the time at which the fund's NAV is determined. In this case, orders submitted after the fund closing may receive the NAV determined on the next business day.

The fund typically expects to mail or wire redemption proceeds between 1 and 3 business days following the receipt of the shareholder's

redemption request. Processing time is not dependent on the chosen delivery method. In unusual circumstances, the fund may temporarily suspend the processing of sell requests or may postpone payment of proceeds for up to three business days or longer, as allowed by federal securities laws.

Under normal market conditions, the fund typically expects to meet redemption requests through holdings of cash or cash equivalents or through sales of portfolio securities, and may access other available liquidity facilities. In unusual or stressed market conditions, such as, for example, during a period of time in which a foreign securities exchange is closed, in addition to the methods used in normal market conditions, the fund may meet redemption requests through the use of its line of credit, interfund lending facility, redemptions in kind, or such other liquidity means or facilities as the fund may have in place from time to time.

Excessive trading

The fund is intended for long-term investment purposes only and does not knowingly accept shareholders who engage in market timing or other types of excessive short-term trading. Short-term trading into and out of the fund can disrupt portfolio investment strategies and may increase fund expenses for all shareholders, including long-term shareholders who do not generate these costs.

Right to reject or restrict purchase and exchange orders

Purchases and exchanges should be made primarily for investment purposes. The fund reserves the right to restrict, reject, or cancel (with respect to cancellations within one day of the order), for any reason and without any prior notice, any purchase or exchange order, including transactions representing excessive trading and transactions accepted by any shareholder's financial intermediary. For example, the fund may, in its discretion, restrict, reject, or cancel a purchase or exchange order even if the transaction is not subject to a specific limitation on exchange activity, as described below, if the fund or its agent determines that accepting the order could interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio, or otherwise not be in the fund's best interest in light of unusual trading activity related to your account. In the event that the fund rejects or cancels an exchange request, neither the redemption nor the purchase side of the exchange will be processed. If you would like the redemption request to be processed even if the purchase order is rejected, you should submit separate redemption and purchase orders rather than placing an exchange order. The fund reserves the right to delay for up to one business day, consistent with applicable law, the processing of exchange requests in the event that, in the fund's judgment, such delay would be in the fund's best interest, in which case both the redemption and purchase side of the exchange will receive the fund's NAV at the conclusion of the delay period. The fund, through its agents in their sole discretion, may impose these remedial actions at the account holder level or the underlying shareholder level.

Exchange limitation policies

The Board of Trustees has adopted the following policies and procedures by which the fund, subject to the limitations described below, takes steps reasonably designed to curtail excessive trading practices.

Limitation on exchange activity

The fund or its agent may reject or cancel a purchase order, suspend or terminate the exchange privilege, or terminate the ability of an investor to invest in John Hancock funds if the fund or its agent determines that a proposed transaction involves market timing or disruptive trading that it believes is likely to be detrimental to the fund. The fund or its agent cannot ensure that it will be able to identify all cases of market timing or disruptive trading, although it attempts to have adequate procedures in place to do so. The fund or its agent may also reject or cancel any purchase order (including an exchange) from an investor or group of investors for any other reason. Decisions to reject or cancel purchase orders (including exchanges) in the fund are inherently subjective and will be made in a manner believed to be in the best interest of the fund's shareholders. The fund does not have any arrangement to permit market timing or disruptive trading.

Exchanges made on the same day in the same account are aggregated for purposes of counting the number and dollar amount of exchanges made by the account holder. The exchange limits referenced above will not be imposed or may be modified under certain circumstances. For example, these exchange limits may be modified for accounts held by certain retirement plans to conform to plan exchange limits, ERISA considerations, or U.S. Department of Labor regulations. Certain automated or preestablished exchange, asset allocation, and dollar-cost-averaging programs are not subject to these exchange limits. These programs are excluded from the exchange limitation since the fund believes that they are advantageous to shareholders and do not offer an effective means for market timing or excessive trading strategies. These investment tools involve regular and predetermined purchase or redemption requests made well in advance of any knowledge of events affecting the market on the date of the purchase or redemption.

These exchange limits are subject to the fund's ability to monitor exchange activity, as discussed under "Limitation on the ability to detect and curtail excessive trading practices" below. Depending upon the composition of the fund's shareholder accounts, and in light of the limitations on the ability of the fund to detect and curtail excessive trading practices, a significant percentage of the fund's shareholders may not be subject to the exchange limitation policy described above. In applying the exchange limitation policy, the fund considers information available to it at the time and reserves the right to consider trading activity in a single account or multiple accounts under common ownership, control, or influence.

Limitation on the ability to detect and curtail excessive trading practices

Shareholders seeking to engage in excessive trading practices sometimes deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection and, despite the efforts of the fund to prevent excessive trading, there is no guarantee that the fund or its agent will be able to identify such shareholders or curtail their trading practices. The ability of the fund and its agent to detect and curtail excessive trading practices may also be limited by operational systems and technological limitations. Because the fund will not always be able to detect frequent trading activity, investors should not assume that the fund will be able to detect or prevent all frequent trading or other practices that disadvantage the fund. For example, the ability of the fund to monitor trades that are placed by omnibus or other

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nominee accounts is severely limited in those instances in which the financial intermediary, including a financial advisor, broker, retirement plan administrator, or fee-based program sponsor, maintains the records of the fund's underlying beneficial owners. Omnibus or other nominee account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of the fund, particularly among certain financial intermediaries, such as financial advisors, brokers, retirement plan administrators, or fee-based program sponsors. These arrangements often permit the financial intermediary to aggregate its clients' transactions and ownership positions and do not identify the particular underlying shareholder(s) to the fund. However, the fund will work with financial intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, the fund has entered into information-sharing agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which these intermediaries are required to provide to the fund, at the fund's request, certain information relating to their customers investing in the fund through omnibus or other nominee accounts. The fund will use this information to attempt to identify excessive trading practices. Financial intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from the fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders that are found to have engaged in excessive trading in violation of the fund's policies. The fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from financial intermediaries and so cannot ensure that it will be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through omnibus or other nominee accounts. As a consequence, the fund's ability to monitor and discourage excessive trading practices in these types of accounts may be limited.

Excessive trading risk

To the extent that the fund or its agent is unable to curtail excessive trading practices in the fund, these practices may interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio and may result in the fund engaging in certain activities to a greater extent than it otherwise would, such as maintaining higher cash balances, using its line of credit, and engaging in increased portfolio transactions. Increased portfolio transactions and use of the line of credit would correspondingly increase the fund's operating costs and decrease the fund's investment performance. Maintenance of higher levels of cash balances would likewise result in lower fund investment performance during periods of rising markets.

While excessive trading can potentially occur in the fund, certain types of funds are more likely than others to be targets of excessive trading. For example:

- A fund that invests a significant portion of its assets in small- or mid-capitalization stocks or securities in particular industries that may trade infrequently or are fair valued as discussed under "Valuation of securities" entails a greater risk of excessive trading, as investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of those types of securities (referred to as price arbitrage).
- A fund that invests a material portion of its assets in securities of foreign issuers may be a potential target for excessive trading if investors seek to engage in price arbitrage based upon general trends in the securities markets that occur subsequent to the close of the primary market for such securities.

- A fund that invests a significant portion of its assets in below-investment-grade (junk) bonds that may trade infrequently or are fair valued as discussed under "Valuation of securities" incurs a greater risk of excessive trading, as investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of those types of securities (referred to as price arbitrage).

Any frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of a fund's portfolio and raise costs. A fund that invests in the types of securities discussed above may be exposed to this risk to a greater degree than a fund that invests in highly liquid securities. These risks would be less significant, for example, in a fund that primarily invests in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, investment-grade corporate issuers, or large-capitalization U.S. equity securities. Any successful price arbitrage may cause dilution in the value of the fund shares held by other shareholders.

Dividends and account policies

Account statements

In general, you will receive account statements from your plan's recordkeeper. Every year you should also receive, if applicable, a Form 1099 tax information statement mailed by February 15 by your plan's recordkeeper.

Dividends

Each fund typically declares and pays income dividends, if any, at least annually, except for Global Shareholder Yield Fund, which typically declares and pays income dividends quarterly. Capital gain distributions, if any, are paid annually.

Dividend reinvestments

Most investors have their dividends reinvested in additional shares of the same class of the same fund. If you choose this option, or if you do not indicate any choice, your dividends will be reinvested. Alternatively, you may choose to have your dividends and capital gains sent directly to your bank account or a check may be mailed if your combined dividend and capital gains amount is \$10 or more. However, if the check is not deliverable or the combined dividend and capital gains amount is less than \$10, your proceeds will be reinvested. If five or more of your dividend or capital gains checks remain uncashed after 180 days, all subsequent dividends and capital gains will be reinvested.

Taxability of dividends

For investors who are not exempt from federal income taxes, dividends you receive from a fund, whether reinvested or taken as cash, are generally considered taxable. Dividends from a fund's short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income. Dividends from a fund's long-term capital gains are taxable at a lower rate. Whether gains are short-term or long-term depends on a fund's holding period. Some dividends paid in January may be taxable as if they had been paid the previous December.

The Form 1099 that is mailed to you every February, if applicable, details your dividends and their federal tax category, although you should verify your tax liability with your tax professional.

Returns of capital

If a fund's distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, all or a portion of the distributions made

Your account

in the same taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in the fund and result in a higher reported capital gain or lower reported capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold.

Taxability of transactions

Any time you sell or exchange shares, it is considered a taxable event for you if you are not exempt from federal income taxes. Depending on the purchase price and the sale price of the shares you sell or exchange, you may have a gain or a loss on the transaction. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transactions.

Additional investor services

Disclosure of fund holdings

The following information for each fund is posted on the website, jihinvestments.com, generally on the fifth business day after month end: top ten holdings; top ten sector analysis; total return/yield; top ten countries; average quality/maturity; beta/alpha; and top ten portfolio composition. All of the holdings of each fund will be posted to the website no earlier than 15 days after each calendar month end, and will remain posted on the website for six months. All of each fund's holdings as of the end of the third month of every fiscal quarter will be disclosed on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of the fiscal quarter. All of the fund's holdings as of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters will be disclosed on form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of such fiscal quarters. A description of each fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

For more information

The following documents are available that offer further information on the fund:

Annual/semiannual reports to shareholders

Additional information about a fund's investments is available in the fund's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In a fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

As of January 1, 2021, paper copies of the funds' shareholder reports are no longer sent by mail. Instead, the reports are made available on jhinvestments.com, and you will be notified and provided with a link each time a report is posted to the website. You may request to receive paper reports from a fund or from your financial intermediary, free of charge, at any time. You may also request to receive documents through eDelivery.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI contains more detailed information on all aspects of the fund and includes a summary of the fund's policy regarding disclosure of its portfolio holdings, as well as legal and regulatory matters. A current SAI has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into (and is legally a part of) this prospectus.

To obtain a free copy of these documents or request other information

There are several ways you can get a current annual/semiannual report, prospectus, or SAI from John Hancock, request other information, or make inquiries:

Online: jhinvestments.com

By mail:

John Hancock Funds
200 Berkeley Street
Boston, MA 02116

By phone: 800-344-1029

You can also view or obtain copies of these documents through the SEC:

Online: sec.gov

By email (duplicating fee required): publicinfo@sec.gov

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