

John Hancock Global Income Fund

Prospectus 12/1/17

Class A	JYGAX
Class I	JYGIX
Class R6	JHRSX

John Hancock[®]
INVESTMENTS

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.



Prospectus Supplement

JOHN HANCOCK BOND TRUST
JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS II
JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS III
JOHN HANCOCK CALIFORNIA TAX-FREE INCOME FUND
JOHN HANCOCK CAPITAL SERIES
JOHN HANCOCK CURRENT INTEREST

JOHN HANCOCK INVESTMENT TRUST
JOHN HANCOCK INVESTMENT TRUST II
JOHN HANCOCK INVESTMENT TRUST III
JOHN HANCOCK MUNICIPAL SECURITIES TRUST
JOHN HANCOCK SOVEREIGN BOND FUND
JOHN HANCOCK STRATEGIC SERIES

Supplement dated June 11, 2018 to the current Prospectus, as may be supplemented

Effective immediately, the following sentence in the introductory paragraph to the Shareholder Fees and expenses table in the summary prospectus for each series of the trusts listed above with Class A shares is revised as follows:

Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or CDSC waivers (See Appendix 1 to the prospectus – Intermediary sales charge waivers, which includes information about specific sales charge waivers applicable to the intermediaries identified therein).

The following section in Appendix 1 to each fund's prospectus is revised as follows:

Morgan Stanley Smith Barney

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account which is not held directly at the fund will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's Prospectus or SAI:

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management pursuant to its share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

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



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Supplement dated June 1, 2018 to the current Prospectus, as may be supplemented

The following paragraph is amended under the “Your Account” section above the heading “Reducing your Class A sales charges” in “SALES CHARGE REDUCTIONS AND WAIVERS”:

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or CDSC waivers (See Appendix 1 - Intermediary Sales Charge Waivers, which includes information about specific sales charge waivers applicable to the intermediaries identified therein).

The following bulleted paragraph is amended under the “Your Account” section under the heading “Other waivers” in “SALES CHARGE REDUCTIONS AND WAIVERS”:

- In addition, the availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or CDSC waivers (See Appendix 1 - Intermediary Sales Charge Waivers, which includes information about specific sales charge waivers applicable to the intermediaries identified therein). In all instances, it is the purchaser’s responsibility to notify the fund or the purchaser’s financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. **For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase fund shares directly from the fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts.**

The following sections are being added to Appendix 1 to each fund’s prospectus.

Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. (“Ameriprise Financial”)

Effective June 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial platform or account which is not held directly at the fund will be eligible for the following front-end sales charge waivers and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund’s prospectus or SAI:

Class A Shares Front-End Sales Charge Waivers Available at Ameriprise Financial

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
- Shares purchased through an Ameriprise Financial investment advisory program (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Ameriprise Financial’s platform (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the same fund family).
- Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to such shares following a shorter holding period, that waiver will apply to exchanges following such shorter period. To the extent

that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to exchanges of Class C shares for load waived shares, that waiver will also apply to such exchanges.

- Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
- Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e. Rights of Reinstatement).

Morgan Stanley Smith Barney

Effective June 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account which is not held direct at the fund will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's Prospectus or SAI:

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management pursuant to its share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

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



Prospectus Supplement

**John Hancock Funds II
Global Income Fund**

Supplement dated March 22, 2018 to the current Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)

At its in-person meeting held on March 20–22, 2018, the Board of Trustees of John Hancock Funds II (the “Board”) approved the closing and liquidation of Global Income Fund (the “Fund”) pursuant to a Plan of Liquidation. The Fund will not accept orders from shareholders to purchase shares of the Fund beginning on or about April 23, 2018. As of the close of business on or about May 24, 2018, there are not expected to be any shareholders in the Fund, and the Fund will be liquidated on such date.

For more information, please call John Hancock Investments at 800-225-5291.

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

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Fund summary

The summary section is a concise look at the investment objective, fees and expenses, principal investment strategies, principal risks, past performance, and investment management.

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Fund details

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John Hancock Global Income Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To seek a high level of current income with capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in the John Hancock family of funds. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or CDSC waivers (See Appendix 1 to the prospectus - Intermediary sales charge waivers). More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial representative and on pages 18 to 20 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or pages 126 to 132 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information under "Sales charges on Class A and Class C shares."

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	A	I	R6
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases, as a % of purchase price	4.00	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) as a % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less	1.00	None	None
	(on certain purchases, including those of \$1 million or more)		
Small account fee (for fund account balances under \$1,000) (\$)	20	None	None
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	A	I	R6
Management fee	0.78	0.78	0.78
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25 ¹	0.00	0.00
Other expenses	0.22	0.22	0.13 ²
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.25	1.00	0.91
Contractual expense reimbursement ³	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	1.20	0.95	0.86

1 "Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees" have been restated to reflect the Rule 12b-1 plan fee schedule effective July 1, 2017.

2 "Other expenses," such as expected transfer agency expenses, have been estimated for the first year of operations of the fund's Class R6 shares.

3 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 November 30, 2018, 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 (\$)	A	I	R6
1 year	517	97	88
3 years	776	313	285
5 years	1,054	548	499
10 years	1,847	1,220	1,115

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 84% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-income and other debt securities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and foreign governments and their agencies and instrumentalities. Under normal circumstances, the fund will invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities. The fund's fixed-income and debt security holdings typically consist of a wide variety of high-yield and emerging-markets securities.

The fund may invest without limit in higher-risk, below-investment-grade securities (junk bonds), or their unrated equivalents, and other high-yield instruments, including derivatives. Securities in which the fund may invest include, among other things, bonds (including payment-in-kind and zero coupon bonds), debentures, notes, equipment trust certificates, commercial paper, fixed and floating rate loans, loan participations and assignments, preferred stock, mortgage- and asset-backed securities (including transferable private issuer mortgage-backed securities), corporate debt securities, depositary receipts, Rule 144A securities, nonpublicly traded securities, inflation-protected and other index-linked securities, interest-only securities, step-up securities, and obligations of U.S., foreign, and supranational issuers. While some loans are collateralized and senior to an issuer's other debt securities, other loans may be unsecured and/or subordinated. Some loans may be illiquid. The fund may invest in derivative instruments and instruments created to hedge or gain exposure to securities markets, including Treasury, currency, and index futures, as well as interest-rate and credit default swaps (including credit default swaps on securities and credit indexes). The fund seeks capital appreciation through industry, sector, and security selection.

Emerging-markets securities include fixed-income securities and other instruments (including derivatives) that are tied economically to countries with emerging securities markets or whose performance is linked to those markets. A security or instrument is tied economically to an emerging-market country if it is principally traded on the country's securities markets or the issuer is organized or principally operates in the country, derives a majority of its income from its operations within the country or has a majority of its assets within the country. The manager intends to focus most of the fund's investments in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and developing European countries. The fund also may invest in developed markets. Foreign securities may be denominated in foreign currencies or the U.S. dollar.

The manager normally maintains an average portfolio duration of between two and seven years, although the fund may invest in securities of any duration and maturity. Duration is an approximate measure of the sensitivity of a fixed-income security to interest rate risk. Securities with higher durations are generally more sensitive to this risk.

The fund's investment process may result in a high portfolio turnover ratio and increased trading expenses.

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. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 5 of the prospectus.*

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. U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk depending upon the nature of their support. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could affect the fund's performance.

Cybersecurity and operational 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.

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.

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. 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. 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). Regulatory changes in derivative markets could impact the cost of or the fund's ability to engage in derivative transactions. Derivatives and other strategic transactions that the fund intends to utilize include: credit default swaps, futures contracts, and interest-rate swaps. Futures contracts 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.

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.

Loan participations risk. Participations and assignments involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest-rate risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, risks associated with extended settlement, and the risks of being a lender.

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.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are subject to different combinations of prepayment, extension, interest-rate, and other market risks.

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 compared with a broad-based market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. The fund's custom blended benchmark comprises 50% Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index/50% JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified Index and 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 800-225-5291, Monday to Thursday, 8:00 A.M.—7:00 P.M., and Friday, 8:00 A.M.—6:00 P.M., Eastern time (Class A shares), or 888-972-8696 between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days (Class I and Class R6 shares).

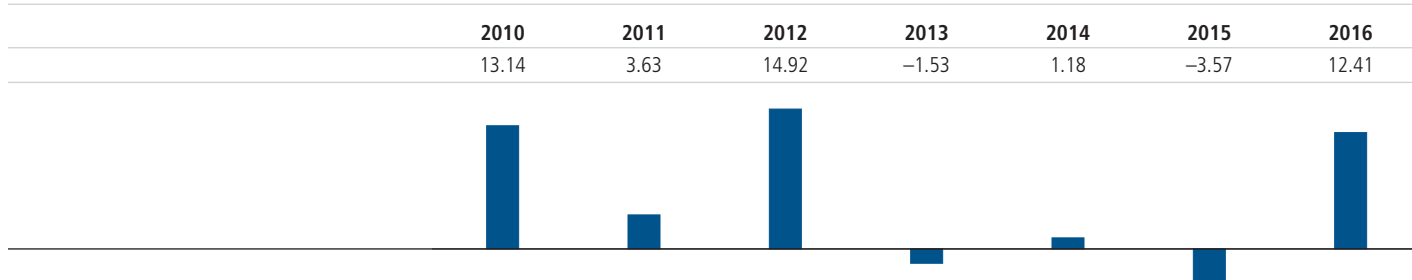
A note on performance

Class A and Class R6 shares commenced operations on November 2, 2009 and August 30, 2017, respectively. Returns prior to a class's commencement date are those of Class A shares, except they do not include sales charges and would be lower if they did.¹ Returns for Class R6 shares would have been substantially similar to returns of Class A 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.

Prior to March 28, 2013, the fund was not open to investment by the general public. Performance prior to this date does not reflect additional expenses associated with publicly offering the fund's shares.

Please note that after-tax returns (shown for Class A shares only) 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. The returns for Class A shares have been adjusted to reflect the reduction in the maximum sales charge from 4.50% to 4.00%, effective February 3, 2014.

Calendar year total returns (%)—Class A (sales charges are not reflected in the bar chart and returns would have been lower if they were)



Year-to-date total return. The fund's total return for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, was 7.96%.

Best quarter: Q3 '10, 7.38%

Worst quarter: Q3 '11, -5.92%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/16	1 year	5 year	Since inception (11/02/09)
Class A (before tax)	7.93	3.56	4.96
after tax on distributions	5.41	1.15	2.40
after tax on distributions, with sale	4.43	1.70	2.79
Class I	12.78	4.71	5.87
Class R6	12.41	4.41	5.56
Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield and Emerging Markets Plus Index (gross of foreign withholding taxes on dividends) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) (U.S. dollar-denominated)	11.49	6.32	7.05
50% Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index/ 50% JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.81	6.66	7.76

¹ Previously, returns for Class R6 shares prior to when the class commenced operations were those of Class A shares that were recalculated to apply the gross fees and expenses of Class R6 shares.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Investment advisor John Hancock Advisers, LLC

Subadvisor Stone Harbor Investment Partners LP

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Pablo Cisilino

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2009

James E. Craige, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2009

Catherine M. Nolan

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2009

Marianne Rossi, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2010

Peter J. Wilby, CFA

Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2009

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The minimum initial investment requirement for Class A shares is \$1,000 (\$250 for group investments), except that there is no minimum for certain group retirement plans, certain fee-based or wrap accounts, or certain other eligible investment product platforms. The minimum initial investment requirement for Class I shares is \$250,000, except that the fund may waive the minimum for any category of investors at the fund's sole discretion. The minimum initial investment requirement for Class R6 shares is \$1 million, except that there is no minimum for: qualified and nonqualified plan investors that do not require the fund or its affiliates to pay any type of administrative payment; certain eligible qualifying investment product platforms; Trustees; employees of the advisor or its affiliates; or members of the fund's portfolio management team. There are no subsequent minimum investment requirements for any of these share classes.

Shares may be redeemed on any business day by mail: John Hancock Signature Services, Inc., P.O. Box 55913, Boston, Massachusetts 02205-5913; or for most account types through our website: jhinvestments.com; or by telephone: 800-225-5291 (Class A shares); 888-972-8696 (Class I and Class R6 shares).

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. These payments are not applicable to Class R6 shares. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Investment objective: To seek a high level of current income with capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

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.

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-income and other debt securities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and foreign governments and their agencies and instrumentalities. Under normal circumstances, the fund will invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities. The fixed-income and debt securities in which the fund invests typically will consist of a wide variety of high-yield and emerging-markets securities.

High-yield securities include fixed-income securities and other instruments (including derivatives) rated below investment-grade (or, if unrated, of equivalent quality). These types of securities and instruments are commonly referred to as "high-yield securities" or "junk bonds" and may include, among other things, bonds, debentures, notes, equipment trust certificates, commercial paper, floating rate loans, loan participations, preferred stock, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, and other obligations of U.S. and foreign issuers. High-yield securities also include derivative instruments and instruments created to hedge or gain exposure to the high-yield security markets, such as Treasury futures, currency futures, index futures, interest-rate swaps, credit default swaps, and credit default swaps on securities and credit indexes. The fund may invest without limit in high-yield securities or junk bonds.

Emerging-markets securities include fixed-income securities and other instruments (including derivatives) that are tied economically to countries with emerging securities markets or whose performance is linked to those markets, economies or ability to repay loans. A security or instrument is tied economically to an emerging-market country if it is principally traded on the country's securities markets or the issuer is organized or principally operates in the country, derives a majority of its income from its operations within the country or has a majority of its assets within the country. Emerging-markets fixed-income securities also include securities and derivative or other instruments created to hedge or gain exposure to these markets. With respect to emerging markets, it is anticipated that the fund will focus most of its investments in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the developing countries of Europe. The fund also may invest in a number of countries deemed by the manager to be developed markets. The fund will invest in emerging-markets securities of any credit quality, and a significant portion of the fund's assets may be invested in emerging-markets securities rated both below-investment-grade and investment-grade (or, if unrated, of equivalent quality). Securities in which the fund invests may be denominated in foreign currencies or the U.S. dollar.

The manager normally maintains an average portfolio duration of between two and seven years. The fund may invest in securities of any duration and maturity. Duration is an approximate measure of the sensitivity of a fixed-income security to interest rate risk. Securities with higher durations are generally more sensitive to this risk. For example, all other things being equal, if interest rates rise by one percentage point, the share price of a fund with an average duration of five years would generally decline by about 5%. If rates decrease by a percentage point, such fund's share price would generally rise about 5%.

The fund's investment process may result in a high portfolio turnover ratio and increased trading expenses.

The fund's investments may include, among other things, sovereign debt securities, corporate debt securities, structured notes, securities issued by supranational organizations, fixed- and floating-rate commercial loans, securitized loan participations, Rule 144A securities, asset-backed securities, depositary receipts, mortgage-backed securities (including transferable private issuer mortgage-backed securities), nonpublicly traded securities, payment-in-kind bonds, inflation-protected and other index-linked securities, interest-only securities, step-up securities, zero coupon bonds and derivatives related to these types of securities such as U.S. Treasury futures, currency futures, index futures, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and credit default swaps on securities and credit indexes. The fund may invest in fixed- and floating-rate loans, which generally will be in the form of loan participations and assignments. While some loans are collateralized and senior to an issuer's other debt securities, other loans may be unsecured and/or subordinated to other securities. If the fund purchases a loan participation, it may only be able to enforce its rights through the lender, and may assume the credit risk of the lender in addition to the borrower. Direct investments in loans may be illiquid and holding a loan could expose the fund to the risks of being a direct lender. The fund seeks capital appreciation through industry selection, sector selection and security selection.

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

Temporary defensive investing

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.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING

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. The 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 mutual fund's performance. The 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 the fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. In addition, political events within the United States and abroad could negatively impact financial markets and the 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 the 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 the fund's portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the fund.

Below are descriptions of the main factors that may play a role in shaping the 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 fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

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. U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk depending upon whether the securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; only by the credit of the issuing U.S. government agency, instrumentality, or corporation; or otherwise supported by the United States. For example, issuers of many types of U.S. government securities (e.g., the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and Federal Home Loan Banks), although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations, and their fixed-income securities, including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, are neither guaranteed nor insured by the U.S. government. An agency of the U.S. government has placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship, a statutory process with the objective of returning the entities to normal business operations. It is unclear what effect this conservatorship will have on the securities issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. As a result, these securities are subject to more credit risk than U.S. government securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States (e.g., U.S. Treasury bonds). 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 Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, 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.

Cybersecurity and operational risk

Intentional cybersecurity breaches include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); 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. 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, the inability to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), 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, 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.

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.

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 events related to the sub-prime mortgage crisis in 2008; 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; steep declines in oil prices; dramatic changes in 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. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates continue to 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 unusually low in recent years in the United States and abroad, the Fed's decision to raise the target fed funds rate in 2017, following a similar move the previous year, and the possibility that the Fed may continue with such rate increases, 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. The U.S. is also considering significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense which, coupled with the prospect of lower federal taxes, could lead to increased government borrowing and higher interest rates. While these proposed policies are going through the political process, the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market's expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out.

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. In June 2016, the United Kingdom approved a referendum to leave the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit." There is 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. Political and military events, including in North Korea, Syria and other areas of the Middle East, Venezuela, and nationalist unrest in Europe, also may cause market disruptions.

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.

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.

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. Recent and potential future changes in government monetary policy may affect the level of interest rates.

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. Additional information on the risks of investing in investment-grade fixed-income securities in the lowest rating category and lower-rated fixed-income securities is set forth below.

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 Standard & Poor's Ratings Services 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 occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. 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. 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, for lesser-developed countries, nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; 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, or other confiscation, the fund could lose its entire investment in a foreign security. All funds that invest in foreign securities are subject to these risks. Some of the foreign risks are also applicable to funds that invest a material portion of their assets in securities of foreign issuers traded in the United States.

Less information may be publicly available regarding foreign 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. 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.

Emerging-market risk. Investments in the securities of issuers based in countries with emerging-market economies are subject to greater levels of foreign investment risk 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 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 in foreign jurisdictions; and significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging-market issuers.

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, and intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by 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 from 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.

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 leverage risk, 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 regulation proposed to be promulgated 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 the 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 the fund may be unable to fully execute its investment strategies as a result. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the 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.

At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the fund. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which the fund itself is regulated. The advisor 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 the 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. The following is a list of certain derivatives and other strategic transactions that the fund intends to utilize and the main risks associated with each of them:

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

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.

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.

Loan participations risk

A fund's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans (whether through participations, assignments, or otherwise) will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The failure by a fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan or a loan participation, because of a default, bankruptcy, or any other reason, would adversely affect the income of the fund and would likely reduce the value of its assets. Transactions in loan investments may take a significant amount of time (i.e., seven days or longer) to settle. This could pose a liquidity risk to the fund and, if the fund's exposure to such investments is substantial, could impair the fund's ability to meet shareholder redemptions in a timely manner. Investments in loan participations and assignments present the possibility that a fund could be held liable as a co-lender under emerging legal theories of lender liability. Even with secured loans, there is no assurance that the collateral securing the loan will be sufficient to protect a fund against losses in value or a decline in income in the event of a borrower's nonpayment of principal or interest, and in the event of a bankruptcy of a borrower, the fund could experience delays or limitations in its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the loan. Unless, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, a fund has direct recourse against the corporate borrower, the fund may have to rely on the agent bank or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a corporate borrower. Furthermore, the value of any such collateral may decline and may be difficult to liquidate. The amount of public information available with respect to loans may be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange-listed securities. Because a significant percent of loans and loan participations are not generally rated by independent credit rating agencies, a decision by a fund to invest in a particular loan or loan participation could depend exclusively on the manager's credit analysis of the borrower, and in the case of a loan participation, the intermediary. A fund may have limited rights to enforce the terms of an underlying loan.

It is unclear whether U.S. federal securities laws afford protections against fraud and misrepresentation, as well as market manipulation, to investments in loans and other forms of direct indebtedness under certain circumstances. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, a fund relies on the manager's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud, misrepresentation, or market manipulation could adversely affect the fund.

A fund also may be in possession of material non-public information about a borrower as a result of owning a floating-rate instrument issued by such

borrower. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, a fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a publicly traded security issued by that borrower when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

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 Standard & Poor's Ratings Services) (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.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk

Mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent participating interests in pools of residential mortgage loans, which are guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or its instrumentalities. However, the guarantee of these types of securities relates to the principal and interest payments, and not to the market value of such securities. In addition, the guarantee only relates to the mortgage-backed securities held by the fund and not the purchase of shares of the fund.

Mortgage-backed securities are issued by lenders, such as mortgage bankers, commercial banks, and savings and loan associations. Such securities differ from conventional debt securities, which provide for the periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts (usually semiannually) with principal payments at maturity or on specified dates. Mortgage-backed securities provide periodic payments which are, in effect, a pass through of the interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans. A mortgage-backed security will mature when all the mortgages in the pool mature or are prepaid. Therefore, mortgage-backed securities do not have a fixed maturity and their expected maturities may vary when interest rates rise or fall.

When interest rates fall, homeowners are more likely to prepay their mortgage loans. An increased rate of prepayments on the fund's mortgage-backed securities will result in an unforeseen loss of interest income to the fund as the fund may be required to reinvest assets at a lower interest rate. Because prepayments increase when interest rates fall, the prices of mortgage-backed securities do not increase as much as other fixed-income securities when interest rates fall.

When interest rates rise, homeowners are less likely to prepay their mortgage loans. A decreased rate of prepayments lengthens the expected maturity of a mortgage-backed security. Therefore, the prices of mortgage-backed securities may decrease more than prices of other fixed-income securities when interest rates rise.

The yield of mortgage-backed securities is based on the average life of the underlying pool of mortgage loans. The actual life of any particular pool may be shortened by unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest. Principal prepayments may result from the sale of the underlying property, or the refinancing or foreclosure of underlying mortgages. The occurrence of prepayments is affected by a wide range of economic, demographic, and social factors, and, accordingly, it is not possible to accurately predict the average life of a particular pool. The actual prepayment experience of a pool of mortgage loans may cause the yield realized by the fund to differ from the yield calculated on the basis of the average life of the pool. In addition, if the fund purchases mortgage-backed securities at a premium, the premium may be lost in the event of early prepayment, which may result in a loss to the fund.

Prepayments tend to increase during periods of falling interest rates, while during periods of rising interest rates, prepayments are likely to decline. Monthly interest payments received by a fund have a compounding effect, which will increase the yield to shareholders as compared with debt obligations that pay interest semiannually. Because of the reinvestment of prepayments of principal at current rates, mortgage-backed securities may be less effective than U.S. Treasury bonds of similar maturity at maintaining yields during periods of declining interest rates. Also, although the value of debt securities may increase as interest rates decline, the value of these pass

through types of securities may not increase as much, due to their prepayment feature.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). A fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities called CMOs. CMOs are issued in separate classes with different stated maturities. As the mortgage pool experiences prepayments, the pool pays off investors in classes with shorter maturities first. By investing in CMOs, a fund may manage the prepayment risk of mortgage-backed securities. However, prepayments may cause the actual maturity of a CMO to be substantially shorter than its stated maturity.

Asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities include interests in pools of debt securities, commercial or consumer loans, or other receivables. The value of these securities depends on many factors, including changes in interest rates, the availability of information concerning the pool and its structure, the credit quality of the underlying assets, the market's perception of the servicer of the pool, and any credit enhancement provided. In addition, asset-backed securities have prepayment risks similar to mortgage-backed securities.

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 the fund's business activities and retain the services of the various firms that carry out the fund's operations.

Investment advisor

The investment advisor manages the fund's business and investment activities.

John Hancock Advisers, LLC 601 Congress Street Boston, MA 02210-2805

Founded in 1968, the advisor is a wholly 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 September 30, 2017, the advisor had total assets under management of approximately \$148.8 billion.

Subject to general oversight by the Board of Trustees, the advisor manages and supervises the investment operations and business affairs of the fund. The advisor selects, contracts with and compensates one or more subadvisors to manage all or a portion of the fund's portfolio assets, subject to oversight by the advisor. In this role, the advisor has supervisory responsibility for managing the investment and reinvestment of the fund's portfolio assets through proactive oversight and monitoring of the subadvisor and the fund, as described in further detail below. The advisor is responsible for developing overall investment strategies for the fund and overseeing and implementing the fund's 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 fund; (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 fund relies 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 fund, therefore, is 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 fund (other than by reason of serving as a subadvisor to the fund), or to increase the subadvisory fee of an affiliated subadvisor, without the approval of the shareholders.

Management fee

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 250 million	0.785
Next 500 million	0.770
Excess over 750 million	0.750

During its most recent fiscal year, the fund paid the advisor a management fee equal to 0.77% of average daily net assets (including any waivers and/or reimbursements).

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the advisory fees, and of the investment advisory agreement overall, including the subadvisory agreement, is discussed in the fund's most recent annual shareholder report for the period ended July 31.

Additional information about fund expenses

The fund's annual operating expenses will likely vary throughout the period and from year to year. The 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 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.

In addition to any expense waivers and/or reimbursement arrangements described in "Fund summary - Fees and expenses" on page 1 of this prospectus, the advisor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for certain funds of the John Hancock funds complex, including the fund (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 fund. This arrangement may be amended or terminated at any time by the advisor upon notice to the funds and with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

The advisor voluntarily agrees to reduce its advisory fee for the fund, or if necessary make payment to the fund, in an amount equal to the amount by which the expenses of the fund exceed 0.15% of the average net assets of the fund. For purposes of this agreement, "expenses of the fund" 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) advisory fees, (f) class-specific expenses, (g) underlying fund expenses (acquired fund fees), and (h) short dividend expense. This agreement will continue in effect until terminated at any time by the advisor on notice to the fund.

Subadvisor

The subadvisor handles the fund's portfolio management activities, subject to oversight by the advisor.

Stone Harbor Investment Partners LP 31 West 52nd Street, 16th Floor New York, NY 10019

Stone Harbor Investment Partners LP (Stone Harbor) is responsible for making investment decisions for the fund. Stone Harbor was established in 2006 and provides investment advisory services to clients located throughout the world. As of September 30, 2017, Stone Harbor managed approximately \$34.73 billion in assets. Stone Harbor is 100% employee owned.

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. 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.

Pablo Cisilino

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2009
- Joined Stone Harbor in 2006
- Executive Director, Morgan Stanley Inc. (2004–2006)
- Began business career in 1989

James E. Craige, CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2009
- Joined Stone Harbor in 2006
- Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager, Salomon Brothers Asset Management Inc. (1992–2006)
- Began business career in 1989

Catherine M. Nolan

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2009
- Joined Stone Harbor in 2006
- Managing Director, Senior Analyst, Citigroup Asset Management (2001–2006)
- Began business career in 1989

Marianne Rossi, CFA

- Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2010
- Joined Stone Harbor in 2010
- Senior Portfolio Manager, Fischer Francis Trees & Watts, Inc./BNP Paribas Asset Management (2007–2010); Chief Investment Officer and Senior Portfolio Manager, BNY Asset Management (2006–2007)
- Began investment career in 1982

Peter J. Wilby, CFA

- Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager
- Managed the fund since 2009
- Joined Stone Harbor in 2006
- Managing Director, Chief Investment Officer—North American Fixed-Income, and Senior Portfolio Manager, Citigroup Asset Management (1989–2006)
- Began business career in 1980

Custodian

The 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.

Citibank, N.A.

**388 Greenwich Street
New York, NY 10013**

Principal distributor

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

John Hancock Funds, LLC

**601 Congress Street
Boston, MA 02210-2805**

Transfer agent

The transfer agent handles shareholder services, including recordkeeping and statements, distribution of dividends, and processing of buy-and-sell requests.

John Hancock Signature Services, Inc.

**P.O. Box 55913
Boston, MA 02205-5913**

Additional information

The 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 fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the fund. Each of this prospectus, the SAI, or any contract that is an exhibit to the fund's registration statement, is not intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the fund 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

This table details the financial performance of Class A and Class I shares, including total return information showing how much an investment in the fund has increased or decreased each period (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Because Class R6 shares of the fund have not commenced operations as of the end of the most recent fiscal period, no financial highlights are shown for that share class. Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share.

The financial statements of the fund as of July 31, 2017, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), the fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The report of PwC, along with the fund's financial statements in the fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2017, has been incorporated by reference into the SAI. Copies of the fund's most recent annual report are available upon request.

Global Income Fund Class A Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	7-31-17	7-31-16	7-31-15	7-31-14	7-31-13
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$9.35	\$9.33	\$10.18	\$10.09	\$10.47
Net investment income ¹		0.47	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.52
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		0.17	0.03	(0.82)	0.21	(0.21)
Total from investment operations		0.64	0.54	(0.33)	0.68	0.31
Less distributions						
From net investment income		(0.48)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.57)
From net realized gain		—	—	—	(0.07)	(0.12)
From tax return of capital		—	—	—	(0.01)	—
Total distributions		(0.48)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.59)	(0.69)
Net asset value, end of period		\$9.51	\$9.35	\$9.33	\$10.18	\$10.09
Total return (%)^{2,3}		6.98	6.21	(3.34)	6.95	2.85
Ratios and supplemental data						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$8	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$1
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):						
Expenses before reductions		1.30	1.31	1.51	3.22	7.91
Expenses including reductions		1.29	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.34
Net investment income		4.96	5.75	5.11	4.65	5.18
Portfolio turnover (%)		84	74	63	70	71

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.

Global Income Fund Class I Shares

Per share operating performance	Period ended	7-31-17	7-31-16	7-31-15	7-31-14	7-31-13
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$9.35	\$9.32	\$10.17	\$10.09	\$10.47
Net investment income ¹		0.49	0.52	0.46	0.50	0.55
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		0.18	0.06	(0.77)	0.20	(0.21)
Total from investment operations		0.67	0.58	(0.31)	0.70	0.34
Less distributions						
From net investment income		(0.51)	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.53)	(0.60)
From net realized gain		—	—	—	(0.07)	(0.12)
From tax return of capital		—	—	—	(0.02)	—
Total distributions		(0.51)	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.62)	(0.72)
Net asset value, end of period		\$9.51	\$9.35	\$9.32	\$10.17	\$10.09
Total return (%)²		7.31	6.66	(3.07)	7.17	3.17
Ratios and supplemental data						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$1	\$2	\$— ³	\$— ³	\$— ³
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):						
Expenses before reductions		1.00	1.01	2.24	5.82	16.19
Expenses including reductions		0.99	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.02
Net investment income		5.15	5.71	4.74	4.92	5.31
Portfolio turnover (%)		84	74	63	70	71

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 Less than \$500,000.

CHOOSING AN ELIGIBLE SHARE CLASS

Each share class has its own cost structure. Unlike Class I and Class R6 shares, Class A shares have a Rule 12b-1 plan that allows the class to pay fees for the sale, distribution, and service of its shares. Your financial representative can help you decide which share class you are eligible to buy and is best for you. Each class's eligibility guidelines are described below.

Class A shares

Class A shares are not available to group retirement plans that do not currently hold Class A shares of the fund and that are eligible to invest in Class I shares or any of the R share classes, except as provided below. Such group retirement plans include defined benefit plans, 401(k) plans, 457 plans, 403(b)(7) plans, pension and profit-sharing plans, and nonqualified deferred compensation plans. Individual retirement accounts (IRAs), Roth IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, individual ("solo" or "single") 401(k) plans, individual profit sharing plans, individual 403(b) plans, individual defined benefit plans, simplified employee pensions (SEPs), SAR-SEPs, 529 tuition programs and Coverdell Educational Savings Accounts are not considered group retirement plans and are not subject to this restriction on the purchase of Class A shares.

Investment in Class A shares by such group retirement plans will be permitted in the following circumstances:

- The plan currently holds assets in Class A shares of the fund or any John Hancock fund;
- Class A shares of the fund or any other John Hancock fund were established as an investment option under the plan prior to January 1, 2013, and the fund's representatives have agreed that the plan may invest in Class A shares after that date;
- Class A shares of the fund or any other John Hancock fund were established as a part of an investment model prior to January 1, 2013, and the fund's representatives have agreed that plans utilizing such model may invest in Class A shares after that date; and
- Such group retirement plans offered through an intermediary brokerage platform that does not require payments 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, that are specific to assets held in such group retirement plans and vary from such payments otherwise made for such services with respect to assets held in non-group retirement plan accounts.

Class I shares

Class I shares are offered without any sales charge to the following types of investors if they also meet the minimum initial investment requirement for purchases of Class I shares (see "Opening an account"):

- Class I shares are only available to clients of financial intermediaries who: (i) charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment, consulting, or similar services; or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the distributor to offer Class I shares through a no-load program or investment platform
- Retirement and other benefit plans
- Endowment funds and foundations
- Any state, county, or city, or its instrumentality, department, authority, or agency
- Accounts registered to insurance companies, trust companies, and bank trust departments

- Any entity that is considered a corporation for tax purposes
- Investment companies, both affiliated and not affiliated with the advisor
- Fund trustees and other individuals who are affiliated with the fund and other John Hancock funds

Class R6 shares

Class R6 shares are offered without any sales charge and are generally made available to the following types of investors if they also meet the minimum initial investment requirement for purchases of Class R6 shares. (See "Opening an account.")

- Qualified 401(a) plans (including 401(k) plans, Keogh plans, profit-sharing pension plans, money purchase pension plans, target benefit plans, defined benefit pension plans, and Taft-Hartley multi-employer pension plans) (collectively, qualified plans)
- Endowment funds and foundations
- Any state, county, or city, or its instrumentality, department, authority, or agency
- 403(b) plans and 457 plans, including 457(a) governmental entity plans and tax-exempt plans
- Accounts registered to insurance companies, trust companies, and bank trust departments
- Investment companies, both affiliated and not affiliated with the advisor
- Any entity that is considered a corporation for tax purposes, including corporate nonqualified deferred compensation plans of such corporations
- Fund Trustees and other individuals who are affiliated with the fund and other John Hancock funds
- Financial intermediaries utilizing fund shares in certain eligible qualifying investment product platforms under a signed agreement with the distributor

Class R6 shares may not be available through certain investment dealers.

The availability of Class R6 shares for qualified plan investors will depend upon the policies of your financial intermediary and/or the recordkeeper for your qualified plan.

Class R6 shares also are generally available only to qualified plan investors where plan level or omnibus accounts are held on the books of the fund.

Class R6 shares are not available to retail non-retirement accounts, Traditional and Roth individual retirement accounts (IRAs), Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, SEPs, SARSEPs, SIMPLE IRAs, and 529 college savings plans.

CLASS COST STRUCTURE

Class A shares

- A front-end sales charge, as described in the section "How sales charges for Class A shares are calculated"
- Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees of 0.25%

Class I shares

- No front-end or deferred sales charges; all your money goes to work for you right away
- No Rule 12b-1 fees

Class R6 shares

- No front-end or deferred sales charges; all your money goes to work for you right away
- No Rule 12b-1 fees

Rule 12b-1 fees

Rule 12b-1 fees, if applicable, will be paid to the fund's distributor, John Hancock Funds, LLC, and may be used by the distributor for expenses relating to the sale, distribution of, and shareholder or administrative services for holders of, the shares of the class, and for the payment of service fees that come within Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

Because Rule 12b-1 fees are paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time they will increase the cost of your investment and may cost shareholders more than other types of sales charges.

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

Additional payments to financial intermediaries

Class A shares of the fund are primarily sold through financial intermediaries, such as brokers, banks, registered investment advisors, financial planners, and retirement plan administrators. These firms may be compensated for selling shares of the fund in two principal ways:

- directly, by the payment of sales commissions, if any; and
- indirectly, as a result of the fund paying Rule 12b-1 fees.

Class I shares do not carry sales commissions or pay Rule 12b-1 fees.

No dealer compensation is paid from fund assets on sales of Class R6 shares. Class R6 shares do not carry sales commissions, pay Rule 12b-1 fees, or make payments to financial intermediaries to assist in the distributor's efforts to promote the sale of the fund's shares. Neither the fund nor its affiliates make any type of administrative or service payments in connection with investments in Class R6 shares.

Except with respect to Class R6 shares, certain firms may request, and the distributor may agree to make, payments in addition to sales commissions and Rule 12b-1 fees, if applicable, out of the distributor's own resources.

These additional 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 additional compensation, which may include the level of sales or assets attributable to the firm. Not all firms receive additional 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.

HOW SALES CHARGES FOR CLASS A SHARES ARE CALCULATED

Class A sales charges are as follows:

Your investment (\$)	As a % of offering price*	As a % of your investment
Up to 99,999	4.00	4.17
100,000–249,999	3.50	3.63
250,000–499,999	2.50	2.56
500,000–999,999	2.00	2.04
1,000,000 and over	See below	

* Offering price is the net asset value per share plus any initial sales charge.

You may qualify for a reduced Class A sales charge if you own or are purchasing Class A, Class B, Class C, Class ADV, Class I, Class I2, Class R1, Class R2, Class R3, Class R4, Class R5, or Class R6 shares of a John Hancock open-end mutual fund. **To receive the reduced sales charge, you must tell your broker or financial representative at the time you purchase the fund's Class A shares about any other John Hancock mutual funds held by you, your spouse, or your children under the age of 21.** This includes investments held in an individual retirement account, in an employee benefit plan, or with a broker or financial representative other than the one handling your current purchase. John Hancock will credit the combined value, at the current offering price, of all eligible accounts to determine whether you qualify for a reduced sales charge on your current purchase. You may need to provide documentation for these accounts, such as an account statement. For more information about sales charges, reductions, and waivers, you may visit the fund's website at jhinvestments.com, which includes hyperlinks to facilitate access to this information. You may also consult your broker or financial advisor, or refer to the section entitled "Sales Charges on Class A and Class C Shares" in the fund's SAI. You may request an SAI from your broker or financial advisor by accessing the fund's website at jhinvestments.com or by calling Signature Services at 800-225-5291.

Investments of \$1 million or more

Class A shares are available with no front-end sales charge on investments of \$1 million or more. There is a contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) on any

Class A shares upon which a commission or finder's fee was paid that are sold within one year of purchase, as follows:

Class A deferred charges on investments of \$1 million or more

Years after purchase	CDSC (%)
1 st year	1.00
After 1 st year	None

For purposes of this CDSC, all purchases made during a calendar month are counted as having been made on the first day of that month.

The CDSC is based on the lesser of the original purchase cost or the current market value of the shares being sold, and is not charged on shares you acquired by reinvesting your dividends. To keep your CDSC as low as possible, each time you place a request to sell shares, we will first sell any shares in your account that are not subject to a CDSC.

SALES CHARGE REDUCTIONS AND WAIVERS

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or CDSC waivers (See attached Appendix 1 - Intermediary sales charge waivers).

Reducing your Class A sales charges

There are several ways you can combine multiple purchases of shares of John Hancock funds to take advantage of the breakpoints in the sales charge schedule. The first three ways can be combined in any manner.

- Accumulation privilege—lets you add the value of any class of shares of any John Hancock open-end fund you already own to the amount of your next Class A investment for purposes of calculating the sales charge. However, Class A shares of money market funds will not qualify unless you have already paid a sales charge on those shares.
- Letter of intention—lets you purchase Class A shares of a fund over a 13-month period and receive the same sales charge as if all shares had been purchased at once. You can use a letter of intention to qualify for reduced sales charges if you plan to invest at least to the first breakpoint level (generally \$50,000 or \$100,000 depending on the specific fund) in a John Hancock fund's Class A shares during the next 13 months. Completing a letter of intention does not obligate you to purchase additional shares. However, if you do not buy enough shares to qualify for the lower sales charges by the earlier of the end of the 13-month period or when you sell your shares, your sales charges will be recalculated to reflect your actual amount purchased. It is your responsibility to tell John Hancock Signature Services Inc. or your financial advisor when you believe you have purchased shares totaling an amount eligible for reduced sales charges, as stated in your letter of intention. Further information is provided in the SAI.
- Combination privilege—lets you combine shares of all funds for purposes of calculating the Class A sales charge.

To utilize any reduction, you must complete the appropriate section of your application, or contact your financial representative or Signature Services. Consult the SAI for additional details (see the back cover of this prospectus).

Group investment program

A group may be treated as a single purchaser under the accumulation and combination privileges. Each investor has an individual account, but the group's investments are lumped together for sales charge purposes, making the investors potentially eligible for reduced sales charges. There is no charge or obligation to invest (although initial investments per account opened must satisfy minimum initial investment requirements specified in the section entitled "Opening an account"), and individual investors may close their accounts at any time.

To utilize this program, you must contact your financial representative or Signature Services to find out how to qualify. Consult the SAI for additional details (see the back cover of this prospectus).

CDSC waivers

As long as Signature Services is notified at the time you sell, any CDSC for Class A shares will be waived in the following cases, as applicable:

- to make payments through certain systematic withdrawal plans
- certain retirement plans participating in PruSolutionsSM programs
- redemptions pursuant to the fund's right to liquidate an account that is below the minimum account value stated below in "Dividends and account policies," under the subsection "Small accounts"
- redemptions of Class A shares made after one year from the inception of a retirement plan at John Hancock
- redemptions made under certain liquidation, merger or acquisition transactions involving other investment companies or personal holding companies
- to make certain distributions from a retirement plan
- because of shareholder death or disability
- rollovers, contract exchanges, or transfers of John Hancock custodial 403(b)(7) account assets required by John Hancock as a result of its decision to discontinue maintaining and administering 403(b)(7) accounts

To utilize a waiver, you must contact your financial representative or Signature Services. Consult the SAI for additional details (see the back cover of this prospectus).

Reinstatement privilege

If you sell shares of a John Hancock fund, you may reinvest some or all of the proceeds back into the same share class of the same fund and account from which it was removed, within 120 days without a sales charge, subject to fund minimums, as long as Signature Services or your financial representative is notified before you reinvest. If you paid a CDSC when you sold your shares, you will be credited with the amount of the CDSC. Consult the SAI for additional details.

To utilize this privilege, you must contact your financial representative or Signature Services. Consult the SAI for additional details (see the back cover of this prospectus).

Waivers for certain investors

Class A shares may be offered without front-end sales charges or CDSCs to the following individuals and institutions:

- Selling brokers and their employees and sales representatives (and their Immediate Family, as defined in the SAI)
- Financial representatives utilizing fund shares in eligible retirement platforms, fee-based, or wrap investment products
- Financial intermediaries who offer shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts that may or may not charge a transaction fee to their customers
- Fund trustees and other individuals who are affiliated with these or other John Hancock funds, including employees of John Hancock companies or Manulife Financial Corporation (and their Immediate Family, as defined in the SAI)
- Individuals exchanging shares held in an eligible fee-based program for Class A shares, provided however, subsequent purchases in Class A shares will be subject to applicable sales charges
- Individuals transferring assets held in a SIMPLE IRA, SEP, or SARSEP invested in John Hancock funds directly to an IRA
- Individuals converting assets held in an IRA, SIMPLE IRA, SEP, or SARSEP invested in John Hancock funds directly to a Roth IRA
- Individuals recharacterizing assets from an IRA, Roth IRA, SEP, SARSEP, or SIMPLE IRA invested in John Hancock funds back to the original account type from which they were converted
- Participants in group retirement plans that are eligible and permitted to purchase Class A shares as described in the “Choosing an eligible share class” section above. This waiver is contingent upon the group retirement plan being in a recordkeeping arrangement and does not apply to group retirement plans transacting business with the fund through a brokerage relationship in which sales charges are customarily imposed, unless such brokerage relationship qualifies for a sales charge waiver as described. In addition, this waiver does not apply to a group retirement plan that leaves its current recordkeeping arrangement and subsequently transacts business with the fund through a brokerage relationship in which sales charges are customarily imposed. Whether a sales charge waiver is available to your group retirement plan through its record keeper depends upon the policies and procedures of your intermediary. Please consult your financial advisor for further information
- Retirement plans participating in PruSolutionsSM programs
- Terminating participants in a pension, profit-sharing, or other plan qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, or described in Section 457(b) of the Code, (i) that is funded by certain John Hancock group annuity contracts, (ii) for which John Hancock Trust Company serves as trustee or custodian, or (iii) the trustee or custodian of which has retained John Hancock Retirement Plan Services (“RPS”) as a service provider, rolling over assets (directly or within 60 days after distribution) from such a plan to a John Hancock custodial IRA or John Hancock custodial Roth IRA that invests in John Hancock funds, or the subsequent establishment of or any rollover into a new John Hancock fund account by such terminating participants and/or their Immediate Family (as defined in the SAI), including subsequent investments into such accounts, and that are held directly at John Hancock funds or at the John Hancock Personal Financial Services (“PFS”) Financial Center
- Participants in a terminating pension, profit-sharing, or other plan qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, or described in Section 457(b) of the Code (the assets of which, immediately prior to such plan’s termination, were (a) held in certain John Hancock group annuity contracts, (b) in trust or custody

by John Hancock Trust Company, or (c) by a trustee or custodian which has retained John Hancock RPS as a service provider, but have been transferred from such contracts or trust funds and are held either: (i) in trust by a distribution processing organization; or (ii) in a custodial IRA or custodial Roth IRA sponsored by an authorized third-party trust company and made available through John Hancock), rolling over assets (directly or within 60 days after distribution) from such a plan to a John Hancock custodial IRA or John Hancock custodial Roth IRA that invests in John Hancock funds, or the subsequent establishment of or any rollover into a new John Hancock fund account by such participants and/or their Immediate Family (as defined in the SAI), including subsequent investments into such accounts, and that are held directly at John Hancock funds or at the PFS Financial Center

- Participants actively enrolled in a John Hancock RPS plan account (or an account the trustee of which has retained John Hancock RPS as a service provider) rolling over or transferring assets into a new John Hancock custodial IRA or John Hancock custodial Roth IRA that invests in John Hancock funds through John Hancock PFS (to the extent such assets are otherwise prohibited from rolling over or transferring into such participant’s John Hancock RPS plan account), including subsequent investments into such accounts, and that are held directly at John Hancock funds or at the John Hancock PFS Financial Center
- Individuals rolling over assets held in a John Hancock custodial 403(b)(7) account into a John Hancock custodial IRA account
- Former employees/associates of John Hancock, its affiliates, or agencies rolling over (directly or indirectly within 60 days after distribution) to a new John Hancock custodial IRA or John Hancock custodial Roth IRA from the John Hancock Employee Investment-Incentive Plan (TIP), John Hancock Savings Investment Plan (SIP), or the John Hancock Pension Plan, and such participants and their Immediate Family (as defined in the SAI) subsequently establishing or rolling over assets into a new John Hancock account through the John Hancock PFS Group, including subsequent investments into such accounts, and that are held directly at John Hancock funds or at the John Hancock PFS Financial Center
- A member of a class action lawsuit against insurance companies who is investing settlement proceeds

To utilize a waiver, you must contact your financial representative or Signature Services. Consult the SAI for additional details (see the back cover of this prospectus). Please note, these waivers are distinct from those described in Appendix 1, “Intermediary Sales Charge Waivers.”

Other waivers

Front-end sales charges and CDSCs are not imposed in connection with the following transactions:

- Exchanges from one John Hancock fund to the same class of any other John Hancock fund (see “Transaction policies” in this prospectus for additional details)
- Dividend reinvestments (see “Dividends and account policies” in this prospectus for additional details)
- In addition, the availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or

CDSW waivers (See Appendix 1 - Intermediary Sales Charge Waivers). In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the fund or the purchaser's financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts.

For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase fund shares directly from the fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

- 1 Read this prospectus carefully.
- 2 Determine if you are eligible by referring to "Choosing an eligible share class."
- 3 Determine how much you want to invest. The minimum initial investments for each share class are described below. There are no subsequent investment requirements for these share classes.

Share Class	Minimum initial investment
Class A	\$1,000 (\$250 for group investments). However, there is no minimum initial investment for certain group retirement plans using salary deduction or similar group methods of payment, for fee-based or wrap accounts of selling firms that have executed a fee-based or wrap agreement with the distributor, or certain other eligible investment product platforms.
Class I	\$250,000. However, the minimum initial investment requirement may be waived, at the fund's sole discretion, for investors in certain fee-based, wrap, or other investment platform programs. The fund may also waive the minimum initial investment for other categories of investors at its discretion, including for: (i) Trustees, (ii) employees of the advisor or its affiliates, and (iii) members of the fund's portfolio management team.
Class R6	\$1 million. However, there is no minimum initial investment requirement for: (i) qualified and nonqualified plan investors that do not require the fund or its affiliates to pay any type of administrative payment; (ii) certain eligible qualifying investment product platforms; or (iii) Trustees, employees of the advisor or its affiliates, and members of the fund's portfolio management team.

- 4 All shareholders must complete the account application, carefully following the instructions. If you have any questions, please contact your financial representative or call Signature Services at 800-225-5291 for Class A shares or 888-972-8696 for Class I and Class R6 shares.
- 5 For Class A shares, complete the appropriate parts of the account privileges application. By applying for privileges now, you can avoid the delay and inconvenience of having to file an additional application if you want to add privileges later.
- 6 Make your initial investment using the instructions under "Buying shares." You and your financial representative can initiate any purchase, exchange, or sale of shares.

Important information about opening a new account

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act) requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person or entity that opens an account.

For individual investors opening an account. When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, residential address, date of birth, and Social Security number.

For investors other than individuals. When you open an account, you will be asked for the name of the entity, its principal place of business, and taxpayer identification number (TIN), and you may be requested to provide information on persons with authority or control over the account, such as name, residential address, date of birth, and Social Security number. You may also be asked to provide documents, such as articles of incorporation, trust instruments, or partnership agreements, and other information that will help Signature Services identify the entity. Please see the mutual fund account application for more details.

BUYING SHARES

Class A shares

Opening an account	Adding to an account
By check <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Make out a check for the investment amount, payable to “John Hancock Signature Services, Inc.”■ Deliver the check and your completed application to your financial representative or mail them to Signature Services (address below).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Make out a check for the investment amount, payable to “John Hancock Signature Services, Inc.”■ Fill out the detachable investment slip from an account statement. If no slip is available, include a note specifying the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered.■ Deliver the check and your investment slip or note to your financial representative, or mail them to Signature Services (address below).
By exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Log on to the website below to process exchanges between funds.■ Call EASI-Line for automated service.■ Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.
By wire <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Deliver your completed application to your financial representative or mail it to Signature Services.■ Obtain your account number by calling your financial representative or Signature Services.■ Obtain wiring instructions by calling Signature Services.■ Instruct your bank to wire the amount of your investment. Specify the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered. Your bank may charge a fee to wire funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Obtain wiring instructions by calling Signature Services.■ Instruct your bank to wire the amount of your investment. Specify the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered. Your bank may charge a fee to wire funds.
By Internet <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ See “By exchange” and “By wire.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Verify that your bank or credit union is a member of the Automated Clearing House (ACH) system.■ Complete the “Bank information” section on your account application.■ Log on to the website below to initiate purchases using your authorized bank account.
By phone <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ See “By exchange” and “By wire.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Verify that your bank or credit union is a member of the ACH system.■ Complete the “To purchase, exchange, or redeem shares via telephone” and “Bank information” sections on your account application.■ Call EASI-Line for automated service.■ Call your financial representative or call Signature Services between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Monday–Thursday, and on Friday, between 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., Eastern time. <p><i>To add to an account using the Monthly Automatic Accumulation Program, see “Additional investor services.”</i></p>

Regular mail

John Hancock Signature Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 55913
Boston, MA 02205-5913

Express delivery

John Hancock Signature Services, Inc.
Suite 55913
30 Dan Road
Canton, MA 02021

Website

jhinvestments.com

EASI-Line

(24/7 automated service)
800-338-8080

Signature Services, Inc.

800-225-5291

BUYING SHARES

Class I shares

Opening an account	Adding to an account
By check <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Make out a check for the investment amount, payable to "John Hancock Signature Services, Inc."■ Deliver the check and your completed application to your financial representative or mail them to Signature Services (address below).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Make out a check for the investment amount, payable to "John Hancock Signature Services, Inc."■ If your account statement has a detachable investment slip, please complete it in its entirety. If no slip is available, include a note specifying the fund name, your share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered.■ Deliver the check and your investment slip or note to your financial representative, or mail them to Signature Services (address below).
By exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Log on to the website below to process exchanges between funds.■ Call EASI-Line for account balance, fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.■ You may exchange Class I shares for other Class I shares or John Hancock Money Market Fund Class A shares.■ Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.
By wire <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Deliver your completed application to your financial representative or mail it to Signature Services.■ Obtain your account number by calling your financial representative or Signature Services.■ Obtain wiring instructions by calling Signature Services.■ Instruct your bank to wire the amount of your investment. Specify the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered. Your bank may charge a fee to wire funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Obtain wiring instructions by calling Signature Services.■ Instruct your bank to wire the amount of your investment. Specify the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered. Your bank may charge a fee to wire funds.
By phone <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ See "By exchange" and "By wire."	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Verify that your bank or credit union is a member of the Automated Clearing House (ACH) system.■ Complete the "To purchase, exchange, or redeem shares via telephone" and "Bank information" sections on your account application.■ Call EASI-Line for account balance, fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.■ Call your financial representative or call Signature Services between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

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Suite 55913
30 Dan Road
Canton, MA 02021

Website

jhinvestments.com

EASI-Line

(24/7 automated service)
800-597-1897

Signature Services, Inc.

888-972-8696

BUYING SHARES

Class R6 shares

Opening an account	Adding to an account
By check <ul style="list-style-type: none">Make out a check for the investment amount, payable to "John Hancock Signature Services, Inc."Deliver the check and your completed application to your financial representative or mail them to Signature Services (address below).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Make out a check for the investment amount, payable to "John Hancock Signature Services, Inc."If your account statement has a detachable investment slip, please complete it in its entirety. If no slip is available, include a note specifying the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered.Deliver the check and your investment slip or note to your financial representative, or mail them to Signature Services (address below).
By exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none">Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Log on to the website below to process exchanges between funds.Call EASI-Line for account balance, fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.You may exchange Class R6 shares for other Class R6 shares or John Hancock Money Market Fund Class A shares.Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.
By wire <ul style="list-style-type: none">Deliver your completed application to your financial representative or mail it to Signature Services.Obtain your account number by calling your financial representative or Signature Services.Obtain wiring instructions by calling Signature Services.Instruct your bank to wire the amount of your investment. Specify the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered. Your bank may charge a fee to wire funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain wiring instructions by calling Signature Services.Instruct your bank to wire the amount of your investment. Specify the fund name, the share class, your account number, and the name(s) in which the account is registered. Your bank may charge a fee to wire funds.
By phone <ul style="list-style-type: none">See "By exchange" and "By wire."	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Verify that your bank or credit union is a member of the Automated Clearing House (ACH) system.Complete the "To purchase, exchange, or redeem shares via telephone" and "Bank information" sections on your account application.Call EASI-Line for account balance, fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.Call your financial representative or call Signature Services between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

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(24/7 automated service)
800-597-1897

Signature Services, Inc.

888-972-8696

SELLING SHARES

Class A shares

To sell some or all of your shares

By letter

- Accounts of any type
 - Sales of any amount
- Write a letter of instruction or complete a stock power indicating the fund name, the share class, your account number, the name(s) in which the account is registered, and the dollar value or number of shares you wish to sell.
 - Include all signatures and any additional documents that may be required (see the next page).
 - Mail the materials to Signature Services (address below).
 - A check will be mailed to the name(s) and address in which the account is registered, or otherwise according to your letter of instruction.

By Internet

- Most accounts
 - Sales of up to \$100,000
- Log on to the website below to initiate redemptions from your fund.

By phone

- Most accounts
 - Sales of up to \$100,000
- Call EASI-Line for automated service.
 - Call your financial representative or call Signature Services between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Monday–Thursday, and on Friday, between 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., Eastern time.

By wire or electronic funds transfer (EFT)

- Requests by letter to sell any amount
 - Requests by Internet or phone to sell up to \$100,000
- To verify that the Internet or telephone redemption privilege is in place on an account, or to request the form to add it to an existing account, call Signature Services.
 - A \$4 fee will be deducted from your account. Your bank may also charge a fee for this service.

By exchange

- Accounts of any type
 - Sales of any amount
- Obtain a current prospectus for the fund into which you are exchanging by accessing the fund's website or by calling your financial representative or Signature Services.
 - Log on to the website below to process exchanges between your funds.
 - Call EASI-Line for automated service.
 - Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.

To sell shares through a systematic withdrawal plan, see "Additional investor services."

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Website

jhinvestments.com

EASI-Line

(24/7 automated service)
800-338-8080

Signature Services, Inc.

800-225-5291

Class A shares

Selling shares in writing

In certain circumstances, you will need to make your request to sell shares in writing. You may need to include additional items with your request, unless they were previously provided to Signature Services and are still accurate. These items are shown in the table below. You may also need to include a signature guarantee, which protects you against fraudulent orders. You will need a signature guarantee if:

- your address or bank of record has changed within the past 30 days,
- you are selling more than \$100,000 worth of shares (this requirement is waived for certain entities operating under a signed fax trading agreement with John Hancock), or
- you are requesting payment other than by a check mailed to the address/bank of record and payable to the registered owner(s).

You will need to obtain your signature guarantee from a member of the Medallion Signature Guarantee Program. Most broker-dealers, banks, credit unions, and securities exchanges are members of this program. A notary public CANNOT provide a signature guarantee.

Seller	Requirements for written requests
Owners of individual, joint, or UGMA/UTMA accounts (custodial accounts for minors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ On the letter, the signatures and titles of all persons authorized to sign for the account, exactly as the account is registered ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Owners of corporate, sole proprietorship, general partner, or association accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ Corporate business/organization resolution, certified within the past 12 months, or a John Hancock business/organization certification form ■ On the letter and the resolution, the signature of the person(s) authorized to sign for the account ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Owners or trustees of trust accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ On the letter, the signature(s) of the trustee(s) ■ Copy of the trust document, certified within the past 12 months, or a John Hancock trust certification form ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Joint tenancy shareholders with rights of survivorship with deceased co-tenant(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction signed by surviving tenant(s) ■ Copy of the death certificate ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above) ■ Inheritance tax waiver, if applicable
Executors of shareholder estates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction signed by the executor ■ Copy of the order appointing executor, certified within the past 12 months ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above) ■ Inheritance tax waiver, if applicable
Administrators, conservators, guardians, and other sellers, or account types not listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Call Signature Services for instructions

Regular mail John Hancock Signature Services, Inc. P.O. Box 55913 Boston, MA 02205-5913	Express delivery John Hancock Signature Services, Inc. Suite 55913 30 Dan Road Canton, MA 02021	Website jhinvestments.com	EASI-Line (24/7 automated service) 800-338-8080	Signature Services, Inc. 800-225-5291
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SELLING SHARES

Class I shares

To sell some or all of your shares

By letter

- Sales of any amount
- Write a letter of instruction or complete a stock power indicating the fund name, the share class, your account number, the name(s) in which the account is registered, and the dollar value or number of shares you wish to sell.
- Include all signatures and any additional documents that may be required (see the next page).
- Mail the materials to Signature Services (address below).
- A check will be mailed to the name(s) and address in which the account is registered, or otherwise according to your letter of instruction.
- Certain requests will require a Medallion signature guarantee. Please refer to "Selling shares in writing" on the next page.

By phone

Amounts up to \$100,000:

- Most accounts

Amounts up to \$5 million:

- Available to the following types of accounts: custodial accounts held by banks, trust companies, or broker-dealers; endowments and foundations; corporate accounts; group retirement plans; and pension accounts (excluding IRAs, 403(b) plans, and all John Hancock custodial retirement accounts)
- Call EASI-Line for account balance, general fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.
- Redemption proceeds of up to \$100,000 may be sent by wire or by check. A check will be mailed to the exact name(s) and address on the account.
- To place your request with a representative at John Hancock, call Signature Services between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days, or contact your financial representative.
- Redemption proceeds exceeding \$100,000 will be wired to your designated bank account, unless a Medallion signature guaranteed letter is provided requesting payment by check. Please refer to "Selling shares in writing."

By wire or electronic funds transfer (EFT)

- Requests by letter to sell any amount
- Qualified requests by phone to sell to \$5 million (accounts with telephone redemption privileges)
- To verify that the telephone redemption privilege is in place on an account, or to request the form to add it to an existing account, call Signature Services.
- Amounts up to \$100,000 may be sent by EFT or by check. Your bank may charge a fee for this service.
- Amounts of \$5 million or more will be sent by wire.

By exchange

- Sales of any amount
- Obtain a current prospectus for the fund into which you are exchanging by accessing the fund's website, or by calling your financial representative or Signature Services.
- Call EASI-Line for account balance, general fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.
- You may only exchange Class I shares for other Class I shares or John Hancock Money Market Fund Class A shares.
- Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.

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Signature Services, Inc.

888-972-8696

Class I shares

Selling shares in writing

In certain circumstances, you will need to make your request to sell shares in writing. You may need to include additional items with your request, unless they were previously provided to Signature Services and are still accurate. These items are shown in the table below. You may also need to include a signature guarantee, which protects you against fraudulent orders. You will need a signature guarantee if:

- your address or bank of record has changed within the past 30 days;
- you are selling more than \$100,000 worth of shares and are requesting payment by check (this requirement is waived for certain entities operating under a signed fax trading agreement with John Hancock);
- you are selling more than \$5 million worth of shares from the following types of accounts: custodial accounts held by banks, trust companies, or broker-dealers; endowments and foundations; corporate accounts; group retirement plans; and pension accounts (excluding IRAs, 403(b) plans, and all John Hancock custodial retirement accounts); or
- you are requesting payment other than by a check mailed to the address/bank of record and payable to the registered owner(s).

You will need to obtain your signature guarantee from a member of the Medallion Signature Guarantee Program. Most broker-dealers, banks, credit unions, and securities exchanges are members of this program. A notary public CANNOT provide a signature guarantee.

Seller	Requirements for written requests
Owners of individual, joint, or UGMA/UTMA accounts (custodial accounts for minors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ On the letter, the signatures and titles of all persons authorized to sign for the account, exactly as the account is registered ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Owners of corporate, sole proprietorship, general partner, or association accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ Corporate business/organization resolution, certified within the past 12 months, or a John Hancock business/organization certification form ■ On the letter and the resolution, the signature of the person(s) authorized to sign for the account ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Owners or trustees of trust accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ On the letter, the signature(s) of the trustee(s) ■ Copy of the trust document, certified within the past 12 months, or a John Hancock trust certification form ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Joint tenancy shareholders with rights of survivorship with deceased co-tenant(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction signed by surviving tenant(s) ■ Copy of the death certificate ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above) ■ Inheritance tax waiver, if applicable
Executors of shareholder estates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction signed by the executor ■ Copy of the order appointing executor, certified within the past 12 months ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above) ■ Inheritance tax waiver, if applicable
Administrators, conservators, guardians, and other sellers, or account types not listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Call Signature Services for instructions

Regular mail

John Hancock Signature Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 55913
Boston, MA 02205-5913

Express delivery

John Hancock Signature Services, Inc.
Suite 55913
30 Dan Road
Canton, MA 02021

Website

jhinvestments.com

EASI-Line

(24/7 automated service)
800-597-1897

Signature Services, Inc.

888-972-8696

SELLING SHARES

Class R6 shares

To sell some or all of your shares

By letter

- Sales of any amount
- Write a letter of instruction or complete a stock power indicating the fund name, the share class, your account number, the name(s) in which the account is registered, and the dollar value or number of shares you wish to sell.
- Include all signatures and any additional documents that may be required (see the next page).
- Mail the materials to Signature Services (address below).
- A check will be mailed to the name(s) and address in which the account is registered, or otherwise according to your letter of instruction.
- Certain requests will require a Medallion signature guarantee. Please refer to "Selling shares in writing" on the next page.

By phone

Amounts up to \$5 million:

- Available to the following types of accounts: custodial accounts held by banks, trust companies, or broker-dealers; endowments and foundations; corporate accounts; and group retirement plans
- Call EASI-Line for account balance, general fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.
- Redemption proceeds of up to \$100,000 may be sent by wire or by check. A check will be mailed to the exact name(s) and address on the account.
- To place your request with a representative at John Hancock, call Signature Services between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days, or your financial representative.
- Redemption proceeds exceeding \$100,000 will be wired to your designated bank account, unless a Medallion signature guaranteed letter is provided requesting payment by check. Please refer to "Selling shares in writing."

By wire or electronic funds transfer (EFT)

- Requests by letter to sell any amount
- Qualified requests by phone to sell to \$5 million (accounts with telephone redemption privileges)
- To verify that the telephone redemption privilege is in place on an account, or to request the form to add it to an existing account, call Signature Services.
- Amounts of \$5 million or more will be sent by wire.
- Amounts up to \$100,000 may be sent by EFT or by check. Your bank may charge a fee for this service.

By exchange

- Sales of any amount
- Obtain a current prospectus for the fund into which you are exchanging by accessing the fund's website, or by calling your financial representative or Signature Services.
- Call EASI-Line for account balance, general fund inquiry, and transaction processing on some account types.
- You may only exchange Class R6 shares for other Class R6 shares or John Hancock Money Market Fund Class A shares.
- Call your financial representative or Signature Services to request an exchange.

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Class R6 shares

Selling shares in writing

In certain circumstances, you will need to make your request to sell shares in writing. You may need to include additional items with your request, unless they were previously provided to Signature Services and are still accurate. These items are shown in the table below. You may also need to include a signature guarantee, which protects you against fraudulent orders. You will need a signature guarantee if:

- your address or bank of record has changed within the past 30 days;
- you are selling more than \$100,000 worth of shares and are requesting payment by check (this requirement is waived for certain entities operating under a signed fax trading agreement with John Hancock);
- you are selling more than \$5 million worth of shares from the following types of accounts: custodial accounts held by banks, trust companies, or broker-dealers; endowments and foundations; corporate accounts; and group retirement plans; or
- you are requesting payment other than by a check mailed to the address/bank of record and payable to the registered owner(s).

You will need to obtain your signature guarantee from a member of the Medallion Signature Guarantee Program. Most broker-dealers, banks, credit unions, and securities exchanges are members of this program. A notary public CANNOT provide a signature guarantee.

Seller	Requirements for written requests
Owners of individual, joint, or UGMA/UTMA accounts (custodial accounts for minors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ On the letter, the signatures and titles of all persons authorized to sign for the account, exactly as the account is registered ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Owners of corporate, sole proprietorship, general partner, or association accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ Corporate business/organization resolution, certified within the past 12 months, or a John Hancock business/organization certification form ■ On the letter and the resolution, the signature of the person(s) authorized to sign for the account ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Owners or trustees of trust accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction ■ On the letter, the signature(s) of the trustee(s) ■ Copy of the trust document, certified within the past 12 months, or a John Hancock trust certification form ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above)
Joint tenancy shareholders with rights of survivorship with deceased co-tenant(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction signed by surviving tenant(s) ■ Copy of the death certificate ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above) ■ Inheritance tax waiver, if applicable
Executors of shareholder estates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Letter of instruction signed by the executor ■ Copy of the order appointing executor, certified within the past 12 months ■ Medallion signature guarantee, if applicable (see above) ■ Inheritance tax waiver, if applicable
Administrators, conservators, guardians, and other sellers, or account types not listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Call Signature Services for instructions

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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. Debt obligations are 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. Exchange-traded options are valued at the mean of the most recent bid and ask prices. Futures contracts are typically valued at settlement prices. If settlement prices are not available, futures contracts may be valued using last traded prices. 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, credit quality information, general market conditions, news, and other factors and assumptions. Special valuation considerations may apply with respect to a fund's "odd-lot" positions, as the fund may receive different prices when it sells such 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 the fund's 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.

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, plus any applicable sales charges, as described earlier. When you sell shares, you receive the NAV, minus any applicable deferred sales charges.

Execution of requests

The fund is open on those days when the NYSE is open, typically Monday through Friday. Buy and sell requests are executed at the next NAV to be calculated after Signature Services receives your request in good order. At times of peak activity, it may be difficult to place requests by telephone, if available

for your share class. During these times, consider using EASI-Line, accessing jhinvestments.com, or sending your request in writing.

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

Telephone transactions

For your protection, telephone requests, if available for your share class, may be recorded in order to verify their accuracy. Also for your protection, telephone redemption transactions are not permitted on accounts in which names or mailing addresses have changed within the past 30 days. Proceeds from telephone transactions can only be mailed to the address of record.

Exchanges and conversions

You may exchange Class A shares of one John Hancock fund for shares of the same class of any other John Hancock fund that is then offering that class, generally without paying any sales charges, if applicable.

You may exchange Class I and Class R6 shares, respectively, of one John Hancock fund for Class I and Class R6 shares of any other John Hancock fund or for John Hancock Money Market Fund Class A shares.

For all share classes, the registration for both accounts involved in an exchange must be identical.

Note: Once exchanged into John Hancock Money Market Fund Class A shares, shares may only be exchanged back into the original class from which the shares were exchanged. As applicable, shares acquired in an exchange will be subject to the CDSC rate and holding schedule of the fund in which such shares were originally purchased if and when such shares are redeemed. For purposes of determining the holding period for calculating the CDSC, shares will continue to age from their original purchase date.

Provided the fund's eligibility requirements are met, and to the extent the referenced share class is offered by the fund, an investor in the fund pursuant to a fee-based, wrap, or other investment platform program of certain firms, as determined by the fund, may be afforded an opportunity to make a conversion of (i) Class A shares also owned by the investor in the same fund to Class I shares or Class R6 shares of that fund; or (ii) Class I shares also owned by the investor to Class R6 shares of the same fund. Investors that no longer participate in a fee-based, wrap, or other investment platform program of certain firms may be afforded an opportunity to make a conversion to Class A shares of the same fund. The fund may in its sole discretion permit a conversion of one share class to another share class of the same fund in certain circumstances other than those described above.

In addition, (i) Trustees, (ii) employees of the advisor or its affiliates, and (iii) members of the fund's portfolio management team, may make a conversion of

Class A shares also owned by the investor in the same fund to Class R6 shares or, if Class R6 shares are unavailable, Class I shares of that fund. Conversion of Class A shares to Class I shares or Class R6 shares of the same fund in these particular circumstances does not cause the investor to recognize taxable gain or loss. For further details, see "Additional information concerning taxes" in the SAI for information regarding taxation upon the redemption or exchange of shares of the fund (see the back cover of this prospectus).

The fund may change or cancel its exchange policies at any time, upon 60 days' written notice to its shareholders. For further details, see "Additional services and programs" in the SAI (see the back cover of this prospectus).

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 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.

Account information

The fund is required by law to obtain information for verifying an account holder's identity. For example, an individual will be required to supply his or her name, residential address, date of birth, and Social Security number. If you do not provide the required information, we may not be able to open your account. If verification is unsuccessful, the fund may close your account, redeem your shares at the next NAV, minus any applicable sales charges, and take any other steps that it deems reasonable.

Certificated shares

The fund does not issue share certificates. Shares are electronically recorded.

Sales in advance of purchase payments

When you place a request to sell shares for which the purchase money has not yet been collected, the request will be executed in a timely fashion, but the fund will not release the proceeds to you until your purchase payment clears. This may take up to 10 business days after the purchase.

DIVIDENDS AND ACCOUNT POLICIES

Account statements

For Class A shares, in general, you will receive account statements as follows:

- after every transaction (except a dividend reinvestment, automatic investment, or systematic withdrawal) that affects your account balance
- after any changes of name or address of the registered owner(s)
- in all other circumstances, every quarter

For Class I and Class R6 shares, in general, you will receive account statements as follows:

- after every transaction (except a dividend reinvestment) that affects your account balance
- after any changes of name or address of the registered owner(s)
- in all other circumstances, every quarter

Every year you should also receive, if applicable, a Form 1099 tax information statement, mailed by February 15.

Dividends

The fund generally declares dividends daily and pays them monthly. Capital gains, if any, are distributed annually, typically after the end of the fund's fiscal year. Most of the fund's dividends are income dividends. Your dividends begin accruing the day after the fund receives your investment and continue through the day your shares are actually sold.

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. No front-

end sales charge or CDSC will be imposed on shares derived from reinvestment of dividends or capital gains distributions.

Taxability of dividends

For investors who are not exempt from federal income taxes, dividends you receive from the fund, whether reinvested or taken as cash, are generally considered taxable. Dividends from the fund's short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income. Dividends from the fund's long-term capital gains are taxable at a lower rate. Whether gains are short term or long term depends on the 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 the fund's distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, all or a portion of the distributions made 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.

Small accounts

If the value of your account of Class A shares is less than \$1,000, you may be asked to purchase more shares within 30 days. If you do not take action, the fund may close out your account and mail you the proceeds. Alternatively, the fund may charge you \$20 a year to maintain your account. You will not be charged a CDSC if your account is closed for this reason.

ADDITIONAL INVESTOR SERVICES

Monthly Automatic Accumulation Program (MAAP)

MAAP lets you set up regular investments from paychecks or bank accounts to the John Hancock fund(s) to purchase Class A shares. Investors determine the frequency and amount of investments (\$25 minimum per month), and they can terminate the program at any time. To establish, you must satisfy the minimum initial investment requirements specified in the section "Opening an account" and complete the appropriate parts of the account application.

Systematic withdrawal plan

This plan may be used for routine bill payments or periodic withdrawals from your account of Class A shares. To establish:

- Make sure you have at least \$5,000 worth of shares in your account.
- Make sure you are not planning to invest more money in this account (buying shares during a period when you are also selling shares of the same fund is not advantageous to you because of sales charges).

- Specify the payee(s). The payee may be yourself or any other party, and there is no limit to the number of payees you may have, as long as they are all on the same payment schedule.
- Determine the schedule: monthly, quarterly, semiannually, annually, or in certain selected months.
- Fill out the relevant part of the account application. To add a systematic withdrawal plan to an existing account, contact your financial representative or Signature Services.

Retirement plans

John Hancock funds offer a range of retirement plans, including Traditional and Roth IRAs, Coverdell ESAs, SIMPLE plans, and SEPs. Using these plans, you can invest in any John Hancock fund (except tax-free income funds). To find out more, call Signature Services at 800-225-5291.

John Hancock does not accept requests to establish new John Hancock custodial 403(b)(7) accounts, does not accept requests for exchanges or transfers into your existing John Hancock custodial 403(b)(7) accounts, and requires additional disclosure documentation if you direct John Hancock to exchange or transfer some or all of your John Hancock custodial 403(b)(7) account assets to another 403(b)(7) contract or account. In addition, the fund no longer accepts salary deferrals into 403(b)(7) accounts. Please refer to the SAI for more information regarding these restrictions.

Disclosure of fund holdings

The following information for the fund is posted on the website, jhinvestments.com, generally on the fifth business day after month end: top 10 holdings; top 10 sector analysis; total return/yield; top 10 countries; average quality/maturity; beta/alpha; and top 10 portfolio composition. All of the holdings of the 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 the holdings of the fund are also disclosed quarterly to the SEC on Form N-Q as of the end of the first and third quarters of the fund's fiscal year and on Form N-CSR as of the end of the second and fourth quarters of the fund's fiscal year. A description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

APPENDIX 1 - INTERMEDIARY SALES CHARGE WAIVERS

Intermediary sales charge waivers

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (Merrill Lynch)

Effective April 10, 2017, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or SAI:

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e. level-load) shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
- Directors or Trustees of the fund, and employees of the fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in the prospectus
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement)

CDSC Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a Right of Reinstatement
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms. The CDSC applicable to shares exchanged for another class of shares through a fee-based individual retirement account on the Merrill Lynch platform will be waived and Merrill Lynch will remit the portion of the payment to be made

to the principal distributor equal to the number of months remaining on the CDSC period divided by the total number of months of the CDSC period

Front-end Load Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch; Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable)

APPENDIX 2 - RELATED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Related performance information

Historical Performance of the Stone Harbor Investments Partners LP Global High Yield/Emerging Markets Debt 50/50 Composite¹

John Hancock Global Income Fund (the fund) commenced operations on November 2, 2009. The fund is subadvised by Stone Harbor Investment Partners LP (Stone Harbor). Stone Harbor manages portfolios with an investment style, objectives, policies, and strategies substantially similar to those that are used to manage the fund. All such portfolios are included in a composite, the performance of which is presented in this Appendix (the Composite). The fund's performance is also included in the Composite. The performance presented in the Composite has been generated utilizing the asset-weighted return method, and typically includes the reinvestment of dividends.

This Appendix presents historical performance information for the Composite as a whole. Because of the similarities between the fund and the Composite, this information may help provide an indication of the fund's risks by showing how a Composite implementing a substantially similar strategy to the fund has performed historically. The performance of the Composite, however, is not the performance of the fund, and you should not assume that the fund will have the same performance as the Composite. The inception date of the Composite is September 1, 2000. Prior to April 1, 2006, the performance was achieved at another investment firm unaffiliated with Stone Harbor, Salomon Brothers Asset Management Inc., at which the accounts were managed by the same portfolio management team managing the fund. The performance of the fund may be greater or less than the performance of the Composite due to, among other things, the number of the holdings in and composition of the fund's portfolio, as well as the asset size and cash flow differences between the fund and Composite. Certain of the portfolios in the Composite are not subject to the investment limitations, diversification requirements and other restrictions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Internal Revenue Code, which, if they had applied, might have adversely affected the portfolios' performance results.

This Appendix includes the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield and Emerging Markets Plus Index for purposes of comparing performance of the Composite. The Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield and Emerging Markets Plus Index tracks the performance of the below- and borderline investment-grade global debt markets denominated in the major developed market currencies.

Performance information — bar chart and table — is presented on the following page for the Composite. The bar chart shows how the Composite's total return has varied over calendar years since its inception, and the table shows the Composite's performance over the 1-year, 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods and since inception (as compared with broad-based market indexes for reference).

The past performance of the Composite is no guarantee of future results in managing the fund. **The information in this Appendix does not represent the performance of the fund or any predecessor to it and is no indication of how it would have performed in the past or future. The past performance of the Composite has been calculated net of all actual fees and expenses. The Composite's returns would be lower if it reflected the fees and expenses of the fund.** Class A shares of the fund have front-end or deferred sales charges. The Composite does not have such charges. The other expenses of each share class of the fund, including any Rule 12b-1 fees, are higher than those of the Composite. The performance of the Composite would be lower if adjusted to reflect the sales charges of Class A shares of the fund, or the overall expenses of a class of shares.

An index is unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. As such, year-by-year index figures do not account for any sales charges, fees or fund expenses. As indicated above, past performance does not indicate future results.

The composite performance information presented herein has been calculated and provided by the fund's subadviser. Although the performance is believed to be reliable, John Hancock Advisers, LLC does not guarantee or make any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of such information. To the extent permitted by federal securities laws and/or other applicable law, John Hancock Advisers, LLC shall not have any liability arising out of reliance by any person on the performance information.

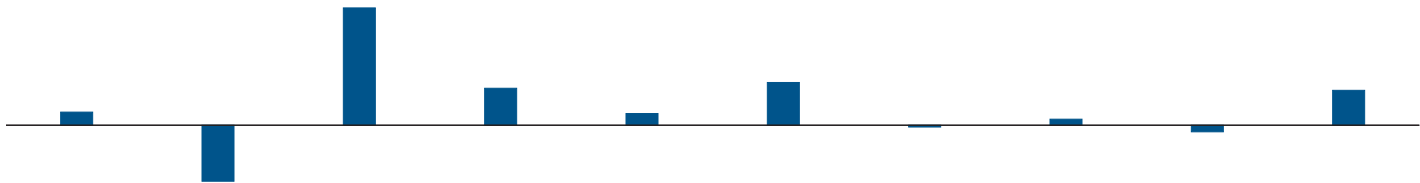
¹The Composite is composed of all portfolios (including the fund) with an investment style, objectives, policies, and other strategies substantially similar to those that are used to manage the fund by Stone Harbor Investment Partners LP.

GLOBAL HIGH YIELD/EMERGING MARKETS DEBT 50/50 COMPOSITE

Net assets of Composite as of September 30, 2017: \$262 million

Calendar year total returns—Composite (%)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.07	-21.62	45.30	14.28	4.52	16.51	-0.69	2.34	-2.54	13.48



Year-to-date total return The Composite's net total return for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was 8.87%.

Best quarter: Q2 '09, 16.16% **Worst quarter:** Q4 '08, -14.27%

Global High Yield 50/50 Composite average annual total returns (%)

for periods ended 9-30-17	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years Since inception
Composite	7.31	5.51	4.78	6.92
Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield and Emerging Markets Plus Index (gross of foreign withholding taxes on dividends)(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) (U.S. dollar-denominated)	8.27	4.85	5.52	7.32

Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield and Emerging Markets Plus Index tracks the performance of the below- and borderline investment-grade global debt markets denominated in the major developed market currencies.

For more information

Two documents are available that offer further information on the fund:

Annual/semiannual reports to shareholders

Additional information about the fund's investments is available in the fund's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In the 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.

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 Signature Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 55913
Boston, MA 02205-5913

By EASI-Line: 800-338-8080 for Class A shares; 800-597-1897 for Class I and Class R6 shares

By phone: 800-225-5291 for Class A shares; 888-972-8696 for Class I and Class R6 shares

By TTY: 800-231-5469

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

Online: sec.gov

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

By mail (duplicating fee required):

Public Reference Section
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, DC 20549-1520

In person: at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC

For access to the Reference Room, call 202-551-8090.

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