

Prospectus Supplement

John Hancock Funds II

Lifestyle Blend Aggressive Portfolio (the fund)

Supplement dated January 30, 2025 to the current Summary Prospectus, as may be supplemented (the Summary Prospectus)

As of March 28, 2025 (the Effective Date), Geoffrey Kelley, CFA will no longer serve as a portfolio manager of the fund. As of the Effective Date, David Kobuszewski, CFA, Robert E. Sykes, CFA and Nathan W. Thooft, CFA will continue to serve as portfolio managers of the fund and will be jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolios. Accordingly, as of the Effective Date, all references to Mr. Kelley will be removed from the Summary Prospectus.

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

Summary prospectus

John Hancock Lifestyle Blend Aggressive Portfolio

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the Statement of Additional Information and most recent reports, online at www.jhinvestments.com/prospectuses. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-225-5291 or by sending an email request to info@jhinvestments.com. The fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated January 1, 2025, as may be supplemented, and most recent financial highlights information included in the shareholder report, dated August 31, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Ticker

A: JABQX

Investment objective

To seek long-term growth of capital. Current income is not a consideration.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** 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 \$50,000 in the John Hancock family of funds. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) waivers (See Appendix 1 - Intermediary sales charge waivers, which includes information about specific sales charge waivers applicable to the intermediaries identified therein). More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and beginning on page 64 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or page 144 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
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases, as a % of purchase price	5.00
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) as a % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less	1.00 (on certain purchases, including those of \$1 million or more)
Small account fee (for fund account balances under \$1,000) (\$)	20

Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	A
Management fee	0.23
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.30
Other expenses	0.17
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.34 ¹
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.04²

¹ "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are based on indirect net expenses associated with the fund's investments in underlying investment companies.

² The "Total annual fund operating expenses" shown may not correlate to the fund's ratios of expenses to average daily net assets shown in the "Financial highlights" section of the fund's prospectus, which does not include "Acquired fund fees and expenses."

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
1 year	601
3 years	814
5 years	1,045
10 years	1,707

Portfolio turnover

The fund, which operates as a fund of funds and invests in underlying funds, does not pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying funds (or “turns over” its portfolio). An underlying fund does pay transaction costs when it turns over its portfolio, and a higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. A higher portfolio turnover rate 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 performance of the underlying funds and of the fund. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund operates as a fund of funds and, except as otherwise described below, normally invests approximately 95% of its assets in underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities and approximately 5% of its assets in underlying funds that invest primarily in fixed-income securities. Underlying funds may be affiliated or unaffiliated and may include exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Variations in the target percentage allocation between underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities are permitted to increase up to 5% and decrease up to 10% and underlying funds that invest primarily in fixed-income securities are permitted to increase up to 10% and decrease up to 5%. Thus, based on its target percentage allocation of approximately 95% of assets in equity underlying funds and 5% of its assets in fixed-income underlying funds, the fund may have an equity/fixed-income underlying fund allocation ranging between 100%/0 and 85%/15%. Although variations beyond the 5% or 10% range are generally not permitted, the manager may determine, in light of market or economic conditions, that the normal percentage limitations should be exceeded to protect the fund or to achieve its goal. There is no limit on the range of maturities and credit quality of securities in which the fund and underlying funds may invest. Certain of the underlying funds in which the fund invests focus their investment strategy on fixed-income securities, which may include investment-grade and below-investment-grade debt securities with maturities that range from short to longer term. The fixed-income underlying funds collectively hold various types of debt instruments, such as corporate bonds and mortgage-backed, government-issued, domestic, and international securities (including emerging-market securities). The portfolio managers may exceed the normal percentage limitations to protect the fund or seek to achieve its goal in light of market or economic conditions.

The fund may invest in various passively managed underlying funds (commonly known as index funds) that, as a group, hold a wide range of equity-type securities.

The fund may also invest in various actively managed underlying funds. The fund is not designed to track an index or group of indexes. Equity-type securities include small-, mid-, and large-capitalization stocks, domestic and foreign securities (including emerging-market securities), and sector holdings. Each of the underlying funds has its own investment strategy that, for example, may focus on growth stocks, value stocks, or a combination of growth and income stocks. Underlying funds may invest in derivatives such as options on securities and futures contracts.

The fund may also invest in derivatives such as credit default swaps, options on equity index futures, interest-rate swaps, and foreign currency forward contracts, as well as in exchange-traded notes (ETNs). The fund may also purchase futures contracts for cash management purposes and to gain investment exposure pending investments. The fund is also authorized to use various other investment strategies such as investing directly in fixed-income and equity securities, including U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, closed-end funds, and partnerships. The fund may also short-sell securities.

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

The investment performance of each fund will reflect both its managers’ allocation decisions with respect to the underlying funds and the investment decisions made by the underlying funds’ managers.

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.

Because this fund has a greater exposure to underlying funds that invest primarily in equity securities than John Hancock Lifestyle Blend Portfolios with greater target allocations to underlying funds that invest primarily in fixed-income securities, equity security risks are more prevalent in this fund than in other John Hancock Lifestyle Blend Portfolios. The fund’s main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 35 of the prospectus.*

Principal risks of investing in the fund of funds

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

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.

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

Equity securities risk. The price of equity securities may decline due to changes in a company’s financial condition or overall market conditions.

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

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

Exchange-traded notes (ETNs) risk. An ETN generally reflects the risks associated with the assets composing the underlying market benchmark or strategy it is designed to track. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risks.

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.

Fund of funds risk. The fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will depend largely, in part, on: (i) the underlying funds' performance, expenses and ability to meet their investment objectives; and (ii) properly rebalancing assets among underlying funds and different asset classes. The fund is also subject to risks related to: (i) layering of fees of the underlying funds; and (ii) conflicts of interest associated with the subadvisor's ability to allocate fund assets without limit to other funds it advises and/or other funds advised by affiliated subadvisors. There is no assurance that either the fund or the underlying funds will achieve their investment objectives. A fund bears underlying fund fees and expenses indirectly.

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

Investment company securities risk. Fund shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of the expenses of any investment company in which the fund invests. The total return on such investments will be reduced by the operating expenses and fees of such other investment companies, including advisory fees.

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. Factors that impact the value of these securities include interest rate changes, the reliability of available information, credit quality or enhancement, and market perception.

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

Short sales risk. Short sales involve costs and risk. A fund must pay the lender interest on a security it borrows, and the fund will lose money if the price of the borrowed security increases between the time of the short sale and the date when the fund replaces the borrowed security.

U.S. government agency obligations risk. U.S. government-sponsored entities such as Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal Home Loan Banks, although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt securities that they issue are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. Such debt securities are subject to the risk of default on the payment of interest and/or principal, similar to the debt securities of private issuers. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government obligations may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. government. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future.

Principal risks of investing in the underlying funds

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Inflation-protected securities risk. Increases in real interest rates generally cause the price of inflation-protected debt securities to decrease.

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

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

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

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

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. Factors that impact the value of these securities include interest rate changes, the reliability of available information, credit quality or enhancement, and market perception.

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. government agency obligations risk. U.S. government-sponsored entities such as Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal Home Loan Banks, although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt securities that they issue are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. Such debt securities are subject to the risk of default on the payment of interest and/or principal, similar to the debt securities of private issuers. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government obligations may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. government. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future.

Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based securities market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. The Morningstar U.S. Aggressive Target Allocation Index and the fund's custom blended benchmark, the "John Hancock Lifestyle Aggressive Index", show 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.

John Hancock Lifestyle Blend Aggressive Portfolio

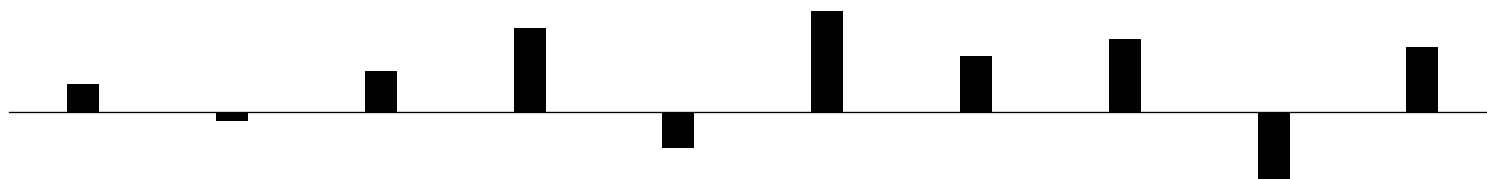
A note on performance

Class 1 and Class A shares commenced operations on December 30, 2013 and April 26, 2021, respectively. Returns shown prior to Class A shares' commencement date are those of Class 1 shares, except that they include any sales charges. Returns for Class A shares would have been substantially similar to returns of Class 1 shares because each share class is invested in the same portfolio of securities and returns would differ only to the extent that expenses of the classes are different. To the extent expenses of a class would have been higher than expenses of Class 1 shares for the periods shown, performance would have been lower.

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

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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
7.21	-2.14	10.52	21.53	-9.15	25.88	14.39	18.91	-17.45	16.67



Year-to-date total return through:	Q3 2024	15.55%
Best quarter:	Q2 2020	19.34%
Worst quarter:	Q1 2020	-22.38%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/2023

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class A (before tax)	10.82	9.40	7.21
after tax on distributions	10.44	7.58	5.55
after tax on distributions, with sale	6.72	7.13	5.32
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) ¹	26.29	15.69	12.03
Morningstar U.S. Aggressive Target Allocation Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	22.37	12.45	9.15
John Hancock Lifestyle Aggressive Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes on dividends) ²	19.42	11.57	8.57

¹ The fund has designated the S&P 500 Index as its new broad-based securities market index in accordance with the revised definition for such an index.

² Prior to January 1, 2025, the John Hancock Lifestyle Aggressive Index comprised 44.1% of the S&P 500 Index, 16.2% of the MSCI World ex-USA Index, 18.9% of the Russell 2500 Index, 10.8% of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 5.0% of the John Hancock Real Asset Blended Index, 0.5% of the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index, 0.5% of the JPMorgan EMBI Global Index, and 4.0% of the ICE BofA Long U.S. STRIPS Index. As of January 1, 2025, the John Hancock Lifestyle Aggressive Index comprises 48.8% of the S&P 500 Index, 17.8% of the MSCI World ex-USA Index, 14.2% of the Russell 2500 Index, 9.2% of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 5.0% of the John Hancock Real Asset Blended Index, 0.5% of the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index, 0.5% of the JPMorgan EMBI Global Index, 2.0% of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, and 2.0% of the ICE BofA Long U.S. STRIPS Index.

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC

Portfolio management

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

Geoffrey Kelley, CFA
Senior Portfolio Manager, Global
Head of Strategic Asset Allocation
and Systematic Equity
Managed the fund since 2023

David Kobuszewski, CFA
Portfolio Manager
Managed the fund since 2023

Robert E. Sykes, CFA
Senior Portfolio Manager and Head
of Asset Allocation
Managed the fund since 2018

Nathan W. Thooft, CFA
Chief Investment Officer, Senior
Portfolio Manager
Managed the fund since 2013

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. There are no subsequent minimum investment requirements.

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Class A shares may be redeemed on any business day by mail: John Hancock Signature Services, Inc., P.O. Box 219909, Kansas City, MO 64121-9909; or for most account types through our website: jhinvestments.com; or by telephone: 800-225-5291.

Taxes

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

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank, registered investment advisor, financial planner, or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the broker-dealer or other intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



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