

Summary prospectus

John Hancock Opportunistic Fixed Income Fund

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 (Class A and Class C) or 888-972-8696 (Class I and Class R Suite) or by sending an email request to info@jhinvestments.com. The fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated 1/1/23, as may be supplemented, and most recent financial highlights information included in the shareholder report, dated 8/31/22, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Tickers

A: JABWX C: JABOX I: JABTX R6: JABUX

Investment objective

To seek maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

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 on pages 26 to 28 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or pages 161 to 166 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	C	I	R6
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases, as a % of purchase price	5.00	None	None	None
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)	1.00	None	None
Small account fee (for fund account balances under \$1,000) (\$)	20	20	None	None

Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	A	C	I	R6
Management fee	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.00
Other expenses	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.38
Acquired fund fees and expenses ¹	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total annual fund operating expenses²	1.41	2.16	1.16	1.05
Contractual expense reimbursement ³	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	1.19	1.94	0.94	0.83

- "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are based on indirect net expenses associated with the fund's investments in underlying investment companies.
- 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."
- The advisor contractually agrees to reduce its management fee or, if necessary, make payment to the fund in an amount equal to the amount by which expenses of the fund exceed 0.80% of average daily net assets of the fund. For purposes of this agreement, "expenses of the fund" means all fund expenses, excluding (a) taxes, (b) brokerage commissions, (c) interest expense, (d) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the fund's business, (e) class-specific expenses, (f) borrowing costs, (g) prime brokerage fees, (h) acquired fund fees and expenses paid indirectly, and (i) short dividend expense. This agreement expires on December 31, 2023, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the advisor and the fund based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time. The advisor also contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the

John Hancock Opportunistic Fixed Income Fund

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

Expense example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment for the time periods indicated and then, except as shown below, 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	C		I	R6
		Sold	Not Sold		
1 year	615	297	197	96	85
3 years	903	655	655	347	312
5 years	1,213	1,139	1,139	617	558
10 years	2,088	2,285	2,285	1,389	1,263

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 142% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-income instruments. Fixed income instruments include, but are not limited to the following securities, which may be denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies: sovereign debt, inflation-linked bonds, corporate and high yield credit (also known as "junk bonds"), securitized debt, bank loans and floating rate loans and emerging markets debt, convertible and hybrid securities. Direct investments in loans may be illiquid and holding a loan could expose the fund to the risks of being a lender.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the manager seeks to:

- invest across multiple asset types, geographies, credit tiers, and time horizons;
- provide timely and dynamic exposure to a portfolio of global fixed income securities consisting of sovereign debt, inflation-linked bonds, corporate and high yield credit, securitized debt, bank loans and floating rate loans and emerging markets debt, convertible and hybrid securities;
- manage the fund's overall performance volatility within a range as reflected by the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index hedged to USD over the medium to long-term;
- generate total returns through three main approaches: strategic sector positioning, market-neutral strategies, and tactical asset allocation:
 - the strategic sector component of the portfolio provides exposure to non-core investment opportunities (e.g. emerging markets debt, high yield credit, bank loans etc.) that are designed to capture the repricing of long-term structural themes in the business cycle;
 - the market neutral component of the portfolio is primarily expressed via relative value positioning, aimed at providing incremental return with low correlation to the direction of global fixed income markets. Market neutral positions are typically taken on interest rates, currencies, corporate and high yield credit, and emerging market debt positions; and
 - tactical asset allocation is used to capture both short and medium term dislocations in the market. Tactical opportunities are primarily expressed via sector rotation, country selection, security selection, currency management strategies and duration management strategies.
- combine the three approaches noted above in a holistic manner while managing aggregate portfolio risk.

The fund may invest in securities that at times may have equity-like characteristics including, but not limited to convertible securities or preferred equity. Additionally, the fund may hold equities received as part of a corporate action. The fund also may hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments, bonds or other debt securities for defensive or other purposes. The fund may engage in active trading and may have a high portfolio turnover rate.

The fund makes significant use of derivative instruments and may take both long and short positions in securities. Derivatives may be used for purposes of hedging and/or efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes. Derivatives may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter and may include futures contracts, options, credit default swaps, foreign currency swaps, interest rate swaps, total return swaps and foreign currency forward contracts. In its use of derivatives, the fund aims to contribute to the target return and the volatility strategies of the fund. The use of derivative

instruments as part of the investment strategy means that the fund may, from time to time, have substantial holdings in liquid assets, including deposits and money market instruments.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Many factors affect performance, and fund shares will fluctuate in price, meaning you could lose money. The fund's investment strategy may not produce the intended results.

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

The fund's main risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 7 of the prospectus.*

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

Credit and counterparty risk. The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, the counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or a borrower of fund securities may not make timely payments or otherwise honor its obligations. 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.

Currency risk. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of a fund's investments. Foreign currencies may decline in value, which could negatively impact 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.

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

Floating rate loans risk. Floating rate loans are generally rated below investment-grade and are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt instruments.

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

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

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

Hybrid instrument risk. Hybrid instruments (a type of potentially high-risk derivative) combine the elements of futures contracts or options with those of debt, preferred equity or a depository instrument. Hybrid instruments entail greater market risk and may be more volatile than traditional debt

instruments, may bear interest or pay preferred dividends at below-market rates, and may be illiquid. The risks of investing in hybrid instruments are a combination of the risks of investing in securities, options, futures, and currencies.

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.

LIBOR discontinuation risk. The publication of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which many debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments have used or continue to use as the reference or benchmark rate for interest rate calculations, was discontinued for certain maturities as of December 31, 2021, and is expected to be discontinued on June 30, 2023 for the remaining maturities. The transition process away from LIBOR may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates, and the eventual use of an alternative reference rate may adversely affect the fund's performance. In addition, the usefulness of LIBOR may deteriorate in the period leading up to its discontinuation, which could adversely affect the liquidity or market value of securities that use LIBOR.

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. 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.

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.

Short sales risk. In a short sale, a fund pays interest on a borrowed security. The fund will lose money if the price of the borrowed security increases between the short sale and the replacement date.

Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based market index. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index shows how the fund's performance compares against the returns of similar investments. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-225-5291 (Class A and Class C), Monday to Thursday, 8:00 A.M.—7:00 P.M., and Friday, 8:00 A.M.—6:00 P.M., Eastern time, or 888-972-8696 (Class I and Class R6) between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Eastern time, on most business days.

A note on performance

Class 1 shares commenced operations on October 17, 2005. Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 shares of the fund commenced operations on June 4, 2021. Returns shown prior to a class's commencement date are those of Class 1 shares, except that they include any sales charges. Returns for Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 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.

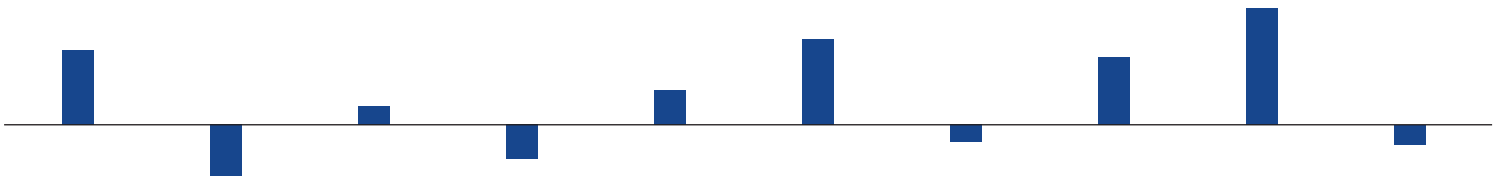
John Hancock Opportunistic Fixed Income Fund

Prior to February 28, 2020, the fund was managed by a different subadvisor pursuant to different strategies, and thus, the performance presented prior to this date should not be attributed to the current subadvisor, Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”). The fund’s performance shown below might have differed materially had Wellington Management managed the fund prior to February 28, 2020.

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.

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

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
7.45	-5.08	1.84	-3.42	3.46	8.54	-1.72	6.77	11.65	-1.98



Year-to-date total return. The fund’s total return for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, was -16.05%.

Best quarter: 2020, Q2, 8.53%

Worst quarter: 2016, Q4, -7.61%

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

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class A (before tax)	-6.91	3.44	2.08
after tax on distributions	-7.24	2.54	1.41
after tax on distributions, with sale	-4.08	2.27	1.32
Class C	-3.41	4.41	2.56
Class I	-1.88	4.53	2.62
Class R6	-1.77	4.55	2.63
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond (USD Hedged) Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-1.38	3.39	3.49
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-4.71	3.36	1.77

Investment management

Investment advisor John Hancock Investment Management LLC

Subadvisor Wellington Management Company LLP

Portfolio management

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

Brian M. Garvey

Senior Managing Director, Partner, and Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2020

Brij S. Khurana

Managing Director and Portfolio Manager

Managed the fund since 2020

Purchase and sale of fund shares

The minimum initial investment requirement for Class A and Class C 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; certain eligible qualifying investment product platforms; Trustees, employees of the advisor or its affiliates, employees of the subadvisor, members of the fund’s portfolio management team and the spouses and children (under age 21) of the aforementioned. There are no subsequent minimum investment requirements.

Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 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 (Class A and Class C); 888-972-8696 (Class I and Class R6).

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.



© 2023 John Hancock Investment Management Distributors LLC, Member FINRA, SIPC
200 Berkeley Street Boston, MA 02116
800-225-5291, jihinvestments.com

Manulife, Manulife Investment Management, Stylized M Design, and Manulife Investment Management & Stylized M Design are trademarks of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company and are used by its affiliates under license.

A company of  **Manulife** Investment Management

SEC file number: 811-21779
4760SP 1/1/23

[Click here for the prospectus](#)
[Click here for the Statement of Additional Information](#)