

Prospectus Supplement

**John Hancock Investment Trust (the Trust)
John Hancock Seaport Long/Short Fund**

Supplement dated March 1, 2025 to the current Summary Prospectus, as may be supplemented (the Summary Prospectus)

At its meeting held on December 10-12, 2024, the Board of Trustees (the Board) of the Trust, of which John Hancock Seaport Long/Short Fund (Seaport Long/Short) is a series, voted to approve a reorganization, that is expected to be tax-free, of Seaport Long/Short into John Hancock Disciplined Value Global Long/Short Fund (Disciplined Value Global Long/Short, and together with Seaport Long/Short, the funds), also a series of the Trust, as described below (the Reorganization).

Under the terms of the funds' Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Termination, Seaport Long/Short will transfer all of its assets to Disciplined Value Global Long/Short in exchange for corresponding shares of Disciplined Value Global Long/Short. Disciplined Value Global Long/Short will assume all of Seaport Long/Short's liabilities. The corresponding shares of Disciplined Value Global Long/Short will then be distributed to Seaport Long/Short's shareholders, and Seaport Long/Short will be terminated. The Reorganization is expected to occur as of the close of business on or about April 4, 2025 (the Closing Date). Further information regarding the Reorganization is contained in an information statement and prospectus, which became available February 21, 2025.

Seaport Long/Short will remain open to purchases and redemptions from existing shareholders until the Closing Date. Seaport Long/Short no longer accepts orders from new investors to purchase shares of Seaport Long/Short. However, discretionary fee-based advisory programs, certain retirement accounts and/or model portfolios that include Seaport Long/Short as an investment option as of the close of business January 13, 2025, may continue to make Seaport Long/Short shares available to new and existing accounts.

Prior to the Reorganization, any dividends paid will be paid in accordance with the current dividend option of an account; accounts in which the dividend reinvestment option has been chosen will receive any dividends in the form of additional shares of Seaport Long/Short.

To satisfy an Internal Revenue Service requirement, Seaport Long/Short hereby designates the maximum amount of the net long-term gains earned, if any, as a capital gain dividend, with respect to Seaport Long/Short's final taxable year. Please refer to Form 1099-DIV for tax reporting purposes.

The foregoing is not an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of an offer to buy, any shares in connection with the Reorganization, nor is it a solicitation of any proxy. For important information regarding Seaport Long/Short or Disciplined Value Global Long/Short, or to receive a free copy of the information statement/prospectus relating to the merger, once it is available, please call the funds' toll-free telephone number: 800-225-5291 (Class A and Class C) or 888-972-8696 (Class I and Class R6). The information statement/prospectus contains important information about fund objectives, strategies, fees, expenses, risks, and the Board's considerations in approving the Reorganization. The information statement/prospectus also will be available for free on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov). Please read the information statement/prospectus carefully before making any decision to invest in any shares in connection with the Reorganization.

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

Summary prospectus

John Hancock Seaport Long/Short 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 R6) or by sending an email request to info@jhinvestments.com. The fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated March 1, 2025, as may be supplemented, and most recent financial highlights information included in the shareholder report, dated October 31, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Tickers

A: JSFBX C: JSFTX I: JSFDX R6: JSFRX

Investment objective

To seek capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** 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 28 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or page 122 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	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.30	1.00	0.00	0.00
Other expenses	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.13
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01 ¹	0.01 ¹	0.01 ¹	0.01 ¹
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.99²	2.69²	1.69²	1.57²
Contractual expense reimbursement	-0.01 ³	-0.01 ³	-0.01 ³	-0.01 ³
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	1.98	2.68	1.68	1.56

- 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."
- ³ The advisor contractually agrees to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse expenses for the fund and certain other John Hancock funds according to an asset level breakpoint schedule that is based on the aggregate net assets of all the funds participating in the waiver or reimbursement, including the fund (the participating portfolios). This waiver equals, on an annualized basis, 0.0100% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$75 billion but is less than or equal to \$125 billion; 0.0125% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$125 billion but is less than or equal to \$150 billion; 0.0150% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$150 billion but is less than or equal to \$175 billion; 0.0175% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$175 billion but is less than or equal to \$200 billion; 0.0200% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$200 billion but is less than or equal to \$225 billion; and 0.0225% of that portion of the aggregate net assets of all the participating portfolios that exceeds \$225 billion. The amount of the reimbursement is calculated daily and allocated among all the participating portfolios in proportion to the daily net assets of each participating portfolio. 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, 2026, 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 (\$)	Shares Sold				Shares Not Sold
	A	C	I	R6	C
1 year	691	371	171	159	271
3 years	1,092	834	532	495	834
5 years	1,518	1,424	917	854	1,424
10 years	2,700	2,853	1,997	1,867	2,853

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 141% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund allocates its assets to a number of investment strategies (Strategies), through which the fund will take both physical and synthetic long positions and synthetic short exposures in a variety of equity and derivative instruments. The fund may hold significant synthetic long and short exposures. Each Strategy will be managed by a separate portfolio management team pursuant to allocations provided by the advisor from time to time. For long positions, the manager generally uses bottom-up fundamental analysis to identify companies throughout the world that the manager believes are undervalued or expects to experience high levels of growth. The manager also seeks to identify sectors, industries, or asset classes that may be overvalued or may experience low levels of growth, and the fund may take significant synthetic long and short exposures in such areas. The fund generally will not invest in companies with a market capitalization below \$500 million at the time of purchase. The fund’s synthetic short exposures will primarily be maintained in derivatives on exchange-traded pooled investment vehicles (e.g., exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) and/or indices, but may be maintained in other vehicles. In certain circumstances, the fund’s overall synthetic short exposures may equal or exceed the size of the fund’s long positions. Generally, the fund does not intend to take synthetic short exposures to individual stocks. The fund also may invest in master limited partnerships. The fund may trade securities actively.

Derivative instruments in which the fund may hold physical and synthetic long positions or synthetic short exposures include futures and forward contracts, such as interest-rate futures and foreign currency forward contracts; swaps, such as interest-rate swaps, credit default swaps, or total return swaps; call and put options; or warrants and rights, and may be used to reduce risk, obtain efficient market exposure, and/or enhance investment returns. The fund may also invest in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Strategies are typically diversified across sectors or focus on individual sectors, including financial services, healthcare, information technology, energy, biotechnology, and/or natural resources. Strategies and the allocations among them may vary. Each Strategy has a distinct investment philosophy and an analytical process based on a number of factors, such as business environment, management quality, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, expected growth rates, revenues, dividends, and other measures of value. As a result, the aggregate portfolio will represent a wide range of investment philosophies, companies, industries, and market capitalizations.

The manager may also invest in debt instruments, including high yield debt instruments (i.e., junk bonds). Such instruments may include, but are not limited to, bonds, bank loans (including loan participations), asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, convertible securities, foreign currency-denominated foreign securities, U.S. and foreign government securities, hybrid securities (including convertible bonds, contingent convertible/capital securities, and similarly structured securities), derivatives, currencies, and reverse repurchase agreements. Some loans may be illiquid. Derivative instruments also may magnify the fund’s gains and losses.

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.

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 8 of the prospectus.*

Biotechnology industry risk. Biotechnology companies are subject to regulatory requirements, intense competition, rapid technological and other developments that could negatively affect the price, profitability, viability, and availability of their products and services. Investments in this industry are often based on speculation regarding future research and product developments.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial services sector risk. Financial services companies can be significantly affected by economic, market, and business developments, borrowing costs, interest-rate fluctuations, competition, and government regulation, among other factors.

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.

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

Healthcare sector risk. Health sciences companies may be significantly affected by product obsolescence, thin capitalization, limited product lines and markets, civil liability claims, and legislative or regulatory activities, among other factors.

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, options, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, reverse repurchase agreements, 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. An event of default or insolvency of the counterparty to a reverse repurchase agreement could result in delays or restrictions with respect to the fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities. In addition, a reverse repurchase agreement may be considered a form of leverage and may, therefore, increase fluctuations in the fund's net asset value per share (NAV).

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.

Information technology companies risk. Information technology companies can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, short product cycles, competition from new market entrants, and heightened cybersecurity risk, among other factors.

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.

Leveraging risk. Using derivatives may result in a leveraged portfolio. Leveraging long exposures increases a fund's losses when the value of its investments declines. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

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.

Master limited partnership (MLP) risk. MLPs generally reflect the risks associated with their underlying assets and with pooled investment vehicles. MLPs with credit-related holdings are subject to interest-rate risk and risk of default.

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.

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

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

Repurchase agreements risk. The risk of a repurchase agreement transaction is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the delivery date. In the event of bankruptcy or other default by the seller, the instrument purchased may decline in value, interest payable on the instrument may be lost and there may be possible difficulties and delays in obtaining collateral and delays and expense in liquidating the instrument.

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.

Synthetic short exposure risk. The fund will gain synthetic short exposure through a forward commitment through a swap agreement. Synthetic short exposures involve the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment.

Technology companies risk. Technology companies can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence, short product cycles, competition, and government regulation, among other factors. Investments in the technology sector may be susceptible to heightened risk of cybersecurity breaches, which may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to personally identifiable information and other customer data.

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

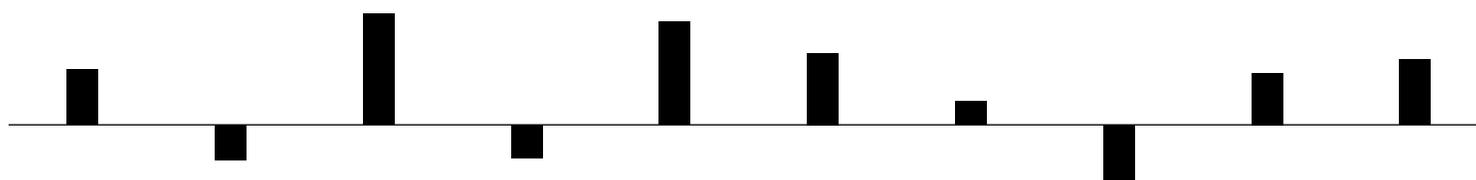
Past performance

The following information illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual returns compared with a broad-based securities market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance information is updated daily, monthly, and quarterly and may be obtained at our website, jhinvestments.com, or by calling 800-225-5291 (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.

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)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
7.71	-4.90	15.43	-4.56	14.28	9.96	3.22	-7.90	7.17	9.08



John Hancock Seaport Long/Short Fund

Best quarter:	Q2 2020	9.76%
Worst quarter:	Q1 2020	-9.60%

Average annual total returns (%)—as of 12/31/2024

	1 year	5 year	10 year
Class A (before tax)	3.61	3.03	4.11
after tax on distributions	2.01	1.79	3.18
after tax on distributions, with sale	3.29	2.15	3.09
Class C	7.24	3.34	3.90
Class I	9.49	4.41	4.97
Class R6	9.55	4.53	5.09
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	18.67	11.17	9.95

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.

Jennifer N. Berg, CFA

*Senior Managing Director and
Global Industry Analyst*

Managed the fund since 2013

Bruce L. Glazer

*Senior Managing Director and
Global Industry Analyst*

Managed the fund since 2013

Rebecca D. Sykes, CFA

*Senior Managing Director and
Global Industry Analyst*

Managed the fund since 2021

Michael G. Toman

*Managing Director and
Portfolio Manager*

Managed the fund since 2022

Keith E. White

*Senior Managing Director and
Portfolio Manager*

Managed the fund since 2016

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.



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