



iShares U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Fund (Class K)

AS OF 2025-12-31

INVESTMENT STRATEGY: The investment seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return performance of fixed-income securities in the aggregate, as represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The fund is a "feeder" fund that invests all of its assets in the Master Portfolio of MIP, which has the same investment objective and strategies as the fund. Under normal circumstances, at least 90% of the value of the fund's assets, plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes, is invested in securities comprising the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index.

Fund Category:
Bond

Morningstar Category⁴:
Intermediate-Term Bond

PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Ticker	WFBIX
Inception Date	1993-07-02
Gross Expense Ratio ¹ (%)	0.05
Net Expense Ratio ¹ (%)	0.05
Fund Total Net Assets (\$M)	3,392.90
Management Company	BlackRock Fund Advisors
Portfolio Managers	James J. Mauro Jonathan Graves Marcus Tom

Average Annual Total Returns %

As of 2025-12-31

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
iShares U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Fund	7.15	7.15	4.68	-0.41	1.96	--
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond In ³⁰	7.30	7.30	4.66	-0.36	2.01	--
Intermediate-Term Bond ⁶	7.07	7.07	4.81	-0.31	2.00	--

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Due to market volatility, current performance may be less or higher than the figures shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that upon redemption, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data does not reflect deduction of redemption fee, which, if such fee exists, would lower performance. For current to the most recent month-end performance information, please log onto myplan.johnhancock.com or call a John Hancock representative at (800) 294-3575.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2025-10-31

	% of Assets
BlackRock Cash Funds Instl SL Agency	3.58
United States Treasury Notes	0.57
United States Treasury Notes	0.55
United States Treasury Notes	0.53
United States Treasury Notes	0.50
United States Treasury Notes	0.49
United States Treasury Notes	0.48
United States Treasury Notes	0.46
United States Treasury Notes	0.44
United States Treasury Notes	0.43

KEY STATISTICS

Turnover Ratio (%) (annualized)	105
Beta ^{b1} (3y) (Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD)	1.00
R-squared ^{b53} (%) (3y) (Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD)	99.81
Sharpe Ratio ^{b54} (3y)	-0.02

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Country or Region, Derivatives, Dollar Rolls, Fixed-Income Securities, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Industry and Sector Investing, Loss of Money, Management, Market/Market Volatility, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Not FDIC Insured, Passive Management and U.S. Government Obligations. See disclosure for details.

Morningstar Category

MORNINGSTAR RATING^{m1}

OVERALL (Out of 414 Funds)



3 YEAR (Out of 414 Funds)



5 YEAR (Out of 374 Funds)



10 YEAR (Out of 277 Funds)



Morningstar Volatility Analysis

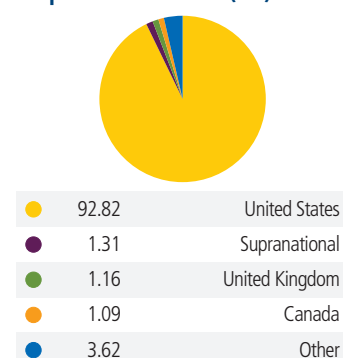


This investment has shown a relatively small range of price fluctuations in the past. Based on this measure, currently more than two thirds of all mutual funds with three-year histories have shown higher levels of risk.

Portfolio Snapshot^{b2}

	Long %	Short %	Net %
Cash	100.00	0.00	100.00
Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00

Top Countries^{b2} (%)



f1. The Gross Expense Ratio does not include fee waivers or expense reimbursements which result in lower actual cost to the investor. The Net Expense Ratio represents the effect of a fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and is subject to change.

Marketing support services are provided by John Hancock Distributors LLC.

A fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses should be considered carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other important information about the fund. To obtain a prospectus, contact John Hancock Retirement Plan Services LLC at (800) 294-3575 or visit our website at myplan.johnhancock.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

Important Notes

Other:

m1. For each fund with at least a three-year history, Morningstar calculates a Morningstar Rating™ based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly performance (not including the effects of sales charges, loads, and redemption fees), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. Exchange traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. The top 10% of funds in each category receive five stars, then next 22.5% receive four stars, the middle 35% receive three stars, the next 22.5% receive two stars, and the bottom 10% receive one star. The Overall Morningstar Rating™ for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five- and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating™ metrics. The rating formula most heavily weights the three year rating, using the following calculation: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

b1. Beta measures the sensitivity of the fund to its benchmark. The beta of the market (as represented by the benchmark) is 1.00. Accordingly, a fund with a 1.10 beta is expected to have 10% more volatility than the market.

b2. The portfolio composition, industry sectors, top ten holdings, and credit analysis are presented to illustrate examples of securities that the fund has bought and diversity of areas in which the fund may invest and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. The top ten holdings do not include money market instruments and/or futures contracts. The figures presented are as of date shown, do not include the fund's entire investment portfolio, and may change at any time.

b6. Intermediate-Term Bond Average is the average annual total return of the universe of mutual funds designated by Morningstar, Inc. as comprising the Morningstar Intermediate-Term Bond category.

b53. R-squared measures the degree to which the fund and its benchmark index are correlated. The closer it is to 100%, the more similar the historical performance between the two.

b54. Sharpe ratio is a measure of excess return per unit of risk, as defined by standard deviation. A higher Sharpe ratio suggests better risk-adjusted performance.

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Index Description:

i30. Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged market value-weighted performance benchmark for investment-grade or better fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of at least one year. Results assume the reinvestment of all capital gain and dividend distributions. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

Morningstar Category Description:

c4. Intermediate-term core bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, and hold less than 5% in below-investment-grade exposures. Their durations (a measure of interest-rate sensitivity) typically range between 75% and 125% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.

Principal Risks

Country or Region: Investments in securities from a particular country or region may be subject to the risk of adverse social, political, regulatory, or economic events occurring in that country or region. Country- or region-specific risks also include the risk that adverse securities markets or exchange rates may impact the value of securities from those areas.

Derivatives: Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Dollar Rolls: Dollar rolls transactions may be subject to the risk that the market value of securities sold to the counterparty declines below the repurchase price, the counterparty defaults on its obligations, or the portfolio turnover rate increases because of these transactions. In addition, any investments purchased with the proceeds of a security sold in a dollar rolls transaction may lose value.

Fixed-Income Securities: The value of fixed-income or debt securities may be susceptible to general movements in the bond market and are subject to interest-rate and credit risk.

High Portfolio Turnover: Active trading may create high portfolio turnover, or a turnover of 100% or more, resulting in increased transaction costs. These higher costs may have an adverse impact on performance and generate short-term capital gains, creating potential tax liability even if an investor does not sell any shares during the year.

Index Correlation/Tracking Error: A portfolio that tracks an index is subject to the risk that certain factors may cause the portfolio to track its target index less closely, including if the advisor selects securities that are not fully representative of the index. The portfolio will generally reflect the performance of its target index even if the index does not perform well, and it may underperform the index after factoring in fees, expenses, transaction costs, and the size and timing of shareholder purchases and redemptions.

Industry and Sector Investing: Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Loss of Money: Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Management: Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

Market/Market Volatility: The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities: Investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to increased price volatility because of changes in interest rates, issuer information availability, credit quality of the underlying assets, market perception of the issuer, availability of credit enhancement, and prepayment of principal. The value of ABS and MBS may be adversely affected if the underlying borrower fails to pay the loan included in the security.

Not FDIC Insured: The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Passive Management: The investment is not actively managed, and the advisor does not attempt to manage volatility or take defensive positions in declining markets. This passive management strategy may subject the investment to greater losses during general market declines than actively managed investments.

U.S. Government Obligations: Investments in U.S. government obligations are subject to varying levels of government support. In the event of default, some U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae securities, are issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Other securities are obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities but are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.