



Dodge & Cox Income Fund (Class I)

AS OF 2025-03-31

INVESTMENT STRATEGY: The investment seeks a high and stable rate of current income, consistent with long-term preservation of capital; a secondary objective is capital appreciation. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of bonds and other debt securities. The fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in (1) investment-grade debt securities and (2) cash equivalents. "Investment grade" means securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, or BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group or Fitch Ratings, or equivalently rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, deemed to be of similar quality by Dodge & Cox.

Fund Category:
Bond

Morningstar Category¹⁰⁰:
**Intermediate
Core-Plus Bond**

PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Ticker	DODIX
Inception Date	1989-01-03
Gross Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.41
Net Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.41
Fund Total Net Assets (\$M)	75,346.98
Management Company	Dodge & Cox
Portfolio Managers	Anthony J. Brekke Adam S. Robinson Lucinda I. Johns Michael Kiedel Nils M. Reuter

Average Annual Total Returns %

As of 2025-03-31

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Dodge & Cox Income Fund	2.83	5.50	2.12	1.97	2.62	--
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond In ³⁰	2.78	4.88	0.52	-0.40	1.46	--
Intermediate Core-Plus Bond ^{b67}	2.61	5.27	0.92	0.99	1.77	--

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 on to myplan.johnhancock.com or call a John Hancock representative at (800) 294-3575.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2024-12-31

% of Assets

Federal National Mortgage Association	3.37
United States Treasury Bonds	2.11
United States Treasury Bonds	1.79
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	1.70
United States Treasury Notes	1.57
United States Treasury Notes	1.48
United States Treasury Notes	1.16
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	1.11
Federal National Mortgage Association	1.06
United States Treasury Bonds	1.06

Morningstar Category

FIXED INCOME STYLE BOX

LIMITED MODERATE EXTENSIVE

MORNINGSTAR RATING^{m1}

OVERALL (Out of 530 Funds)

★★★★★

3 YEAR (Out of 530 Funds)

★★★★★

5 YEAR (Out of 478 Funds)

★★★★★

10 YEAR (Out of 346 Funds)

★★★★★

Morningstar Volatility Analysis

Investment

LOW

MODERATE

HIGH

Category

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.

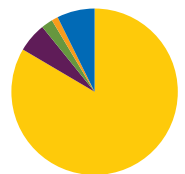
KEY STATISTICS

Turnover Ratio (%) (annualized)	14
Beta ^{b1} (3y) (Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD)	1.01
R-squared ^{b53} (%) (3y) (Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD)	98.32
Sharpe Ratio ^{b54} (3y)	-0.28
# of Stock Holdings	0
# of Bond Holdings	1420

Portfolio Snapshot^{b2}

	Long %	Short %	Net %
● Cash	1.40	0.00	1.40
● Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
● Bonds	97.00	0.10	96.90
● Other	1.70	0.00	1.70

Top Countries^{b2} (%)



83.47	United States
5.72	United Kingdom
2.24	Mexico
1.25	Netherlands
7.32	Other

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Credit and Counterparty, Derivatives, Foreign Securities, High-Yield Securities, Interest Rate, Loss of Money, Management, Market/Market Volatility, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Not FDIC Insured, Other, Prepayment (Call), Restricted/Illiquid Securities and Sovereign Debt. See disclosure for details.

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.

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.

b87. Intermediate Core-Plus Bond Average is the average annual total return of the universe of mutual funds designated by Morningstar, Inc. as comprising the Morningstar Intermediate Core-Plus Bond category.

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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:

c100. Intermediate-term core-plus bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, but generally have greater flexibility than core offerings to hold non-core sectors such as corporate high yield, bank loan, emerging-markets debt, and non-U.S. currency 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

Credit and Counterparty: The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio.

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.

Foreign Securities: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

High-Yield Securities: Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality, commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield securities," may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks.

Interest Rate: Most securities are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce their market value.

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.

Other: The investment's performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.

Prepayment (Call): The issuer of a debt security may be able to repay principal prior to the security's maturity because of an improvement in its credit quality or falling interest rates. In this event, this principal may have to be reinvested in securities with lower interest rates than the original securities, reducing the potential for income.

Restricted/Illiquid Securities: Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.

Sovereign Debt: Investments in debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments or governmental entities are subject to the risk that an entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or principal on its sovereign debt because of cash flow problems, insufficient foreign reserves, or political or other considerations. In this event, there may be no legal process for collecting sovereign debts that a governmental entity has not repaid.