



# John Hancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund (Class R6)

AS OF 2024-03-31

**INVESTMENT STRATEGY:** The investment seeks long-term growth of capital with current income as a secondary objective. Under normal circumstances, the fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities, such as common stocks, of issuers with medium market capitalizations, and identified by the manager as having value characteristics. It may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in foreign currency-denominated securities.

Fund Category:  
**Stock**

Morningstar Category<sup>28</sup>:  
**Mid-Cap Value**

## PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Ticker	JVMRX
Inception Date	2011-09-01
Gross Expense Ratio <sup>f1</sup> (%)	0.76
Net Expense Ratio <sup>f1</sup> (%)	0.75
Waiver Type	Contractual (2025-07-31)
Fund Total Net Assets (\$M)	6,847.67
Management Company	John Hancock Investment Management LLC
Portfolio Managers	Steven L. Pollack Timothy Collard

## Average Annual Total Returns %

As of 2024-03-31

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
John Hancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap Fund	9.10	25.59	9.85	12.86	10.23	--
Russell Midcap Value Index <sup>26</sup>	8.23	20.40	6.80	9.94	8.57	--
Mid-Cap Value <sup>b30</sup>	7.75	20.80	8.00	10.61	8.23	--

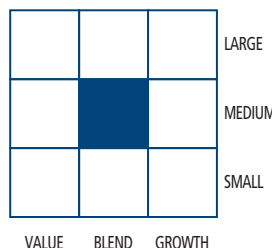
Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Due to market volatility, current performance may be less or higher than the figures shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that upon redemption, shares may be worth more or 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 2024-01-31

	% of Assets
Ameriprise Financial Inc	2.05
Parker Hannifin Corp	1.78
AMETEK Inc	1.51
AutoZone Inc	1.46
Howmet Aerospace Inc	1.43
Textron Inc	1.43
Cencora Inc	1.40
Fifth Third Bancorp	1.34
CenterPoint Energy Inc	1.23
Icon PLC	1.18

## Morningstar Category

### EQUITY STYLE BOX



### MORNINGSTAR RATING<sup>ms</sup>



## Morningstar Volatility Analysis



In the past, this investment has shown a wide range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience significant price increases in favorable markets or undergo large price declines in adverse markets. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments that follow different investment strategies.

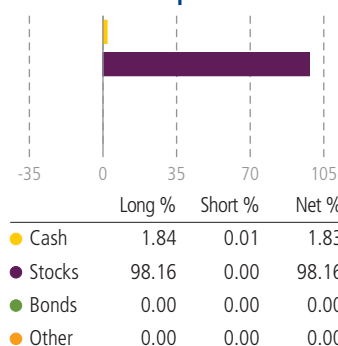
## KEY STATISTICS

Turnover Ratio (%) (annualized)	41
Beta <sup>b1</sup> (3y) (Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD)	0.94
R-squared <sup>b53</sup> (%) (3y) (Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD)	96.99
Sharpe Ratio <sup>b54</sup> (3y)	0.44
# of Stock Holdings	149
# of Bond Holdings	0

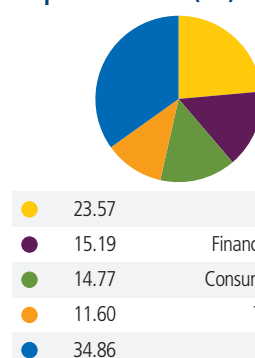
## PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Equity Securities, Foreign Securities, High Portfolio Turnover, IPO, Industry and Sector Investing, Loss of Money, Management, Market/Market Volatility, Mid-Cap, Not FDIC Insured, Other, Restricted/Illiquid Securities and Value Investing. See disclosure for details.

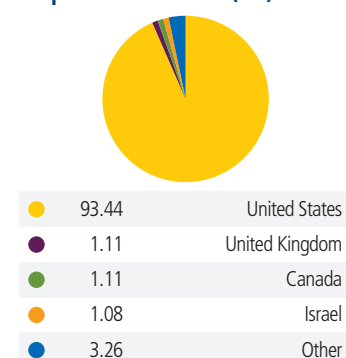
## Portfolio Snapshot<sup>b2</sup>



## Top Sectors<sup>b2</sup> (%)



## Top Countries<sup>b2</sup> (%)



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.

In addition to fees charged by JHRPS for its services to the plan, affiliates of JHRPS receive investment management and other fees from the John Hancock Funds and other funds advised or sub-advised by JHRPS's affiliates.

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.

b30. Mid-Cap Value Average is the average annual total return of the universe of mutual funds designated by Morningstar, Inc. as comprising the Morningstar Mid-Cap Value 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:

i26. Russell Midcap Value Index: A market-weighted total return index that measures the performance of companies within the Russell Midcap Index having lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell Midcap Index includes firms 201 through 1000, based on market capitalization, from the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index represents 98% of the investable US equity market. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

### Morningstar Category Description:

c28. Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

## Principal Risks

**Equity Securities:** The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

**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 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.

**IPO:** Investing in initial public offerings may increase volatility and have a magnified impact on performance. IPO shares may be sold shortly after purchase, which can increase portfolio turnover and expenses, including commissions and transaction costs. Additionally, IPO shares are subject to increased market, liquidity, and issuer risks.

**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.

**Mid-Cap:** Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.

**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.

**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.

**Value Investing:** Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.