# John Hancock Lifetime Blend 2030 Trust (Class R1)

AS OF 2025-03-31

**INVESTMENT STRATEGY:** The Fund seeks high total return consistent with its asset mix, with a greater focus on income beyond the target date – the year 2030. Total return, commonly understood as the combination of income and capital appreciation, includes interest, capital gains, dividends, and distributions realized over a given period of time. The Fund is designed for retirement plan participants who reached retirement age at or near the year 2030 or who have a risk tolerance consistent with the Fund's multi-asset strategies. The Fund is a "fund of funds," meaning that it seeks to achieve its objective by investing in other passively- and actively-managed collective investment funds maintained by John Hancock Trust Company (JHTC) (the underlying collective investment funds) that represent a variety of major asset classes and investment styles. The Fund invests using an asset allocation strategy designed for investors expected to retire around the year 2030. The Trustee allocates assets among the underlying funds according to an asset allocation strategy that becomes increasingly conservative over time. JHSVGI guaranteed interest rate (as of January 1, 2025) is 3.50%. Crediting Rate is set on January 1 and July 1 of each year. If the weighted value of certain indexes changes by more than 2%, John Hancock reserves the right to reset the crediting rate on October 1 or April 1. Crediting Rate is set in advance and is guaranteed by John Hancock Life Insurance Company (USA) and will not be less than 1%. In addition to fees charged by JHRPS for its services to the plan, John Hancock Trust Company LLC, an affiliate of JHRPS, receives a trustee's fee from the John Hancock collective investment trusts.

Fund Category:
**Balanced/Asset Allocation**

## PORTFOLIO DETAILS

| | |
|---|---|
| Inception Date | 2021-02-04 |
| Gross Expense Ratio[f1] (%) | 0.10 |
| Net Expense Ratio[f1] (%) | 0.10 |

## TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2025-03-31

| | % of Assets |
|---|---|
| JHTC - 500 Index Trust - Class X | 16.49 |
| JHTC CORE FIXED INCOME - CLASS X | 15.58 |
| JHTC - International Large and Mid Cap I | 14.42 |
| JHTC - U.S. Large Cap Sector Rotation Tr | 11.00 |
| Stable Value Guaranteed Income Fund | 8.58 |
| JHTC - U.S. Small & Mid Cap Index Trust | 8.03 |
| JHTC - U.S. Defensive Equity Trust - Cla | 4.67 |
| JHTC - Emerging Markets Equity Index Tru | 4.50 |
| JHTC - Diversified Real Assets Trust - C | 4.40 |
| JHTC - John Hancock Emerging Markets Deb | 4.10 |

## PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Convertible Securities, Cybersecurity and operational risk, Derivatives, Emerging Markets, Equity Securities, Fixed-Income Securities, Foreign Securities, High-Yield Securities, IPO, Industry and Sector Investing, John Hancock CIT, Large Cap, Market/Market Volatility, Mid-Cap, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Preferred Stocks, Restricted/Illiquid Securities, SVGI Risk, Small Cap, Target Date, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Value Investing and Warrants. See disclosure for details.

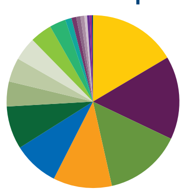
## Average Annual Total Returns %

As of 2025-03-31

| | YTD | 1 Year | 3 Year | 5 Year | 10 Year | Since Inception |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Hancock Lifetime Blend 2030 Trust | 0.43 | 6.01 | 3.23 | -- | -- | 3.60 |
| S&P Target Date 2030 Total Ret[i8] | 0.50 | 5.94 | 4.69 | 10.19 | 6.65 | -- |

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.

## Portfolio Snapshot[b2] (%)



| | |
|---|---|
| 16.49 | JHTC - 500 Index Trust - Class X |
| 15.58 | JHTC CORE FIXED INCOME - CLASS X |
| 14.42 | JHTC - International Large and Mid Cap I |
| 11.00 | JHTC - U.S. Large Cap Sector Rotation Tr |
| 8.58 | Stable Value Guaranteed Income Fund |
| 8.03 | JHTC - U.S. Small & Mid Cap Index Trust |
| 4.67 | JHTC - U.S. Defensive Equity Trust - Cla |
| 4.50 | JHTC - Emerging Markets Equity Index Tru |
| 4.40 | JHTC - Diversified Real Assets Trust - C |
| 4.10 | JHTC - John Hancock Emerging Markets Deb |
| 3.04 | JHTC - John Hancock High Yield Trust - C |
| 1.18 | STRIPS SP 0 08/15/51 |
| 0.89 | STRIPS SP 0 11/15/52 |
| 0.79 | STRIPS SP 0 02/15/54 |
| 0.72 | TIPS TII 2 1/8 04/15/29 |
| 0.52 | TIPS TII 1 1/4 04/15/28 |
| 0.49 | STRIPS SP 0 05/15/50 |
| 0.41 | TIPS TII 0 1/8 04/15/27 |
| 0.20 | TIPS TII 0 1/8 04/15/26 |

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.

The target date is the expected year in which participants in a Target Date Portfolio plan to retire and no longer make contributions. The investment strategy of these Portfolios are designed to become more conservative over time as the target date approaches (or if applicable passes) the target retirement date. The principal value of your investment as well as your potential rate of return, are not guaranteed at any time, including at or after the target retirement date. An investor should examine the asset allocation of the fund to ensure it is consistent with their own risk tolerance.

Risks and Disclosures

## Important Notes

Other:

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.

Index Description:

i8. S&P Target Date Total Return Indices are designed to measure the performance of multi-asset-class portfolios. The indices were designed as benchmarks for the growing category of "target date" funds, which are typically used to plan for retirement or other long-term savings goals. The indices automatically adjust their asset allocations over time to reflect reductions in potential risk as an investor's target date approaches.

## Principal Risks

Convertible Securities: Investments in convertible securities may be subject to increased interest-rate risks, rising in value as interest rates decline and falling in value when interest rates rise, in addition to their market value depending on the performance of the common stock of the issuer. Convertible securities, which are typically unrated or rated lower than other debt obligations, are secondary to debt obligations in order of priority during a liquidation in the event the issuer defaults.

Cybersecurity and operational 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.

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.

Emerging Markets: Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

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.

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.

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.

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.

John Hancock CIT: This Fund is not a mutual fund, it is a Collective Investment Trust maintained by John Hancock Trust Company LLC (''JHTC''), a New Hampshire non-depository trust company. The Fund invests directly other CIT's maintained by JHTC and in the John Hancock Stable Value Guaranteed Income Fund, a stable value group annuity contract issued by John Hancock Life Insurance Company (USA).

Large Cap: Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines.

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.

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.

Preferred Stocks: Investments in preferred stocks may be subject to the risks of deferred distribution payments, involuntary redemptions, subordination to debt instruments, a lack of liquidity compared with common stocks, limited voting rights, and sensitivity to interest-rate changes.

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.

SVGI Risk: While SVGI carries relatively low risk, there are some risks associated with the SVGI group annuity contract, including, but not limited to: (1) the risk that John Hancock Life Insurance Company (USA) will default on its obligations under the contract or that other events could render the contract invalid; (2) the risk that the contract is terminated and, as a result, payments from the contract are subject to a negative market value adjustment or are paid over an extended period of time, depending on the terms of the particular contract; or (3) the risk that certain withdrawals and transfers may be subject to payment restrictions, withdrawal charges or negative market value adjustments.

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

Target Date: Target-date funds, also known as lifecycle funds, shift their asset allocation to become increasingly conservative as the target retirement year approaches. Still, investment in target-date funds may lose value near, at, or after the target retirement date, and there is no guarantee they will provide adequate income at retirement.

Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds: A portfolio's risks are closely associated with the risks of the securities and other investments held by the underlying or subsidiary funds, and the ability of the portfolio to meet its investment objective likewise depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives. Investment in other funds may subject the portfolio to higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees.

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# Risks and Disclosures

**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.

**Warrants:** Investments in warrants may be subject to the risk that the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price. In this event, the warrant may expire without being exercised and lose all value.