

**INVESTMENT STRATEGY:** Multisector-bond portfolios seek income by diversifying their assets among several fixed-income sectors, usually U.S. government obligations, U.S. corporate bonds, foreign bonds, and high-yield U.S. debt securities. These portfolios typically hold 35% to 65% of bond assets in securities that are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.

Fund Category:  
**Bond**

Morningstar Category<sup>27</sup>:  
**Multisector Bond**

## PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Inception Date	2026-02-27
Gross Expense Ratio <sup>f1</sup> (%)	0.80
Net Expense Ratio <sup>f1</sup> (%)	0.80

## TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2025-09-30

	% of Assets
PIMCO Income Fund Instl	100.00

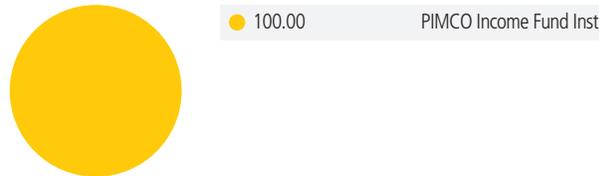
## PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Convertible Securities, Credit and Counterparty, Currency, Derivatives, Emerging Markets, Equity Securities, Foreign Securities, High Portfolio Turnover, High-Yield Securities, Income, Interest Rate, Issuer, Leverage, Loss of Money, Management, Market/Market Volatility, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Not FDIC Insured, Prepayment (Call), Pricing, Private Fund, Restricted/Illiquid Securities, Short Sale, Sovereign Debt and Wrap Fee. See disclosure for details.

## Average Annual Total Returns %

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
PIMCO Income Portfolio	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond In <sup>30</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multisector Bond	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Portfolio Snapshot<sup>b2</sup> (%)



<sup>f1</sup> 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.

The inception date of this investment is February 27, 2026. As a result, this fact sheet does not contain current total return or total fund asset information. The March 31, 2026 fact sheet will contain updated information.

Marketing support services are provided by John Hancock Distributors LLC.

## 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:

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.

## 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.

**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.

**Currency:** Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolio's holdings.

**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.

**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.

### Morningstar Category Description:

c27. Multisector-bond portfolios seek income by diversifying their assets among several fixed-income sectors, usually U.S. government obligations, U.S. corporate bonds, foreign bonds, and high-yield U.S. debt securities. These portfolios typically hold 35% to 65% of bond assets in securities that are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.

**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.

**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.

**Income:** The investment's income payments may decline depending on fluctuations in interest rates and the dividend payments of its underlying securities. In this event, some investments may attempt to pay the same dividend amount by returning capital.

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

**Issuer:** A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

**Leverage:** Leverage transactions may increase volatility and result in a significant loss of value if a transaction fails. Because leverage usually involves investment exposure that exceeds the initial investment, the resulting gain or loss from a relatively small change in an underlying indicator will be disproportionately magnified.

**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.

**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.



## Risks and Disclosures

**Pricing:** Some investments may not have a market observed price; therefore, values for these assets may be determined through a subjective valuation methodology. Fair values determined by a subjective methodology may differ from the actual value realized upon sale. Valuation methodologies may also be used to calculate a daily net asset value.

**Private Fund:** The fund is not a mutual fund and is privately offered. Prospectuses are not required and prices are not available in local publications.

**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.

**Short Sale:** Selling securities short may be subject to the risk that an advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the security, resulting in a loss if a security must be purchased on the market above its initial borrowing price to return to the lender, in addition to interest paid to the lender for borrowing the security.

**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.

**Wrap Fee:** The expense ratio is adjusted to reflect the additional wrap fee of 0.26%.