

John Hancock Investment Management LLC
(formerly, John Hancock Advisers, LLC)
200 Berkeley Street
Boston, MA 02116
(617) 663-3000

March 27, 2020

Model Portfolios Services

This Form ADV Part 2A Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of John Hancock Investment Management LLC (formerly, John Hancock Advisers, LLC), a Delaware limited liability company (“John Hancock Investment Management” or the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (617) 663-3000. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about John Hancock Investment Management is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

John Hancock Investment Management is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 – Material Changes

The following changes have been made to this brochure since its last annual update on March 28, 2019:

The name of the investment adviser has changed from John Hancock Advisers, LLC to John Hancock Investment Management LLC.

Item 3 – Table of Contents

Contents

Model Portfolios Services	1
Item 2 – Material Changes	2
Item 3 – Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4 – Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5 – Fees and Compensation.....	6
Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	7
Item 7 – Types of Clients	7
Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	7
Item 9 – Disciplinary Information	12
Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	13
Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	14
Item 12 – Brokerage Practices.....	16
Item 13 – Review of Accounts	17
Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation	17
Item 15 – Custody	17
Item 16 – Investment Discretion	17
Item 17 – Voting Client Securities	17
Item 18 – Financial Information	17

Item 4 – Advisory Business

John Hancock Investment Management is a limited liability company founded in 2002 and is an indirect subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation (“MFC”), a diversified international management and holding company with interests in companies that are active in, among other things, financial services and insurance. MFC is a publicly traded company based in Toronto, Canada that trades as ‘MFC’ on the Toronto Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), and the Philippine Stock Exchange, and under ‘945’ in Hong Kong.

John Hancock Investment Management provides discretionary and non-discretionary advice to clients using model portfolios in a variety of investment styles (“Model Portfolios”). John Hancock Investment Management also provides discretionary investment advisory services as a “manager of managers” to certain open-end and closed-end registered investment companies, including exchange traded funds, in the John Hancock family of funds, (together, the “John Hancock Funds”) that are offered to retail investors.

This brochure is limited to Model Portfolios services.

Description of Investment Advisory Services

John Hancock Investment Management provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services by providing the Model Portfolios to banks, broker-dealers and other financial services firms. When John Hancock Investment Management provides the Model Portfolios to another financial services firm that determines when and if to use the Model Portfolios in whole or in part, that firm, and not its clients, is John Hancock Investment Management’s client (“Non-discretionary Accounts”). If you are a client of a financial services firm and your firm has discretion over your account in using the Model Portfolios, you are receiving this brochure for informational purposes only. John Hancock Investment Management is not responsible for overseeing the services provided to you by your financial services firm.

When John Hancock Investment Management provides the Model Portfolios to another financial services firm that delegates investment discretion over its clients’ accounts to John Hancock Investment Management, then that firm’s clients are also John Hancock Investment Management’s clients (“Discretionary Accounts”).

With respect to Discretionary Accounts, John Hancock Investment Management selects mutual funds and ETFs for possible inclusion in a Model Portfolio, and Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC, an affiliate of John Hancock Investment Management, recommends allocations of funds and ETFs for a particular Model. John Hancock Investment Management reviews the mutual funds and ETFs, and the allocations for conformance to a Model’s stated objectives. John Hancock Investment Management may, from time to time, make changes to funds and ETFs, and allocations within a Model. John Hancock Investment Management also may request the

construction of a new Model. John Hancock Investment Management also evaluates proposed changes to the funds and ETFs in a Model, and to the allocations of funds and ETFs for a particular Model, and determines whether to approve them. John Hancock Investment Management periodically evaluates the performance of the Model Portfolios and of the affiliate providing recommendations to John Hancock Investment Management.

The mutual funds and ETFs included in the Model Portfolios are selected based on criteria such as convictions in their investment process and investment teams, performance, length of existence, fee structure, and consistency with stated investment objectives.

For Non-discretionary Accounts, the recommendations in the Model Portfolios at times will reflect recommendations that John Hancock Investment Management or its affiliate is also providing to its or their discretionary clients. Model Portfolios may include mutual funds and/or ETFs advised or subadvised by John Hancock Investment Management or one of its affiliates. John Hancock Investment Management or its affiliate may have already traded for Discretionary Clients and its other clients before a financial services firm using the Model Portfolios has received or has had the opportunity to evaluate or act on the Model Portfolios. The financial services firm's trades ultimately placed for its clients may be affected at different prices, and may result in their clients receiving prices that are less favorable than the prices John Hancock Investment Management or its affiliate obtained for its or their discretionary client accounts. John Hancock Investment Management is not able to control the financial services firm's trading and cannot control the market impact of these trades as it could for its own discretionary client accounts.

John Hancock Investment Management will provide trade instructions to a provider of a wrap program for Discretionary Accounts and its other clients in the same security in a manner that is fair to all clients over time.

John Hancock Investment Management has a committee governance structure that provides oversight of certain of the services John Hancock Investment Management provides to the Model Portfolios. The services overseen by the John Hancock Investment Management committees include investment, operational, legal, compliance and risk oversight. Each of the John Hancock Investment Management Committees that oversee the Model Portfolios are listed below.

1. Risk and Investment Operations ("RIO") Committee
2. Trade Oversight Committee
3. Investment Committee

Compliance Support and Oversight

John Hancock Investment Management also provides the Model Portfolios with ongoing compliance support and oversight through programs designed to ensure that there are

adequate procedures in place to deter, detect, correct, and report on control weaknesses that could potentially result in a violation of Federal securities laws.

Wrap Fee Programs

John Hancock Investment Management provides discretionary portfolio management services to wrap fee programs.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2019, John Hancock Investment Management managed approximately \$195,899,740,190 of assets on a discretionary basis including closed end funds, model portfolios and open end mutual funds such as fund of funds and exchange traded funds. As of December 31, 2019, John Hancock Investment Management managed approximately \$869,210,004 of assets on a nondiscretionary basis including model portfolios.

John Hancock Investment Management does not generally provide continuous and regular supervisory or management services on a non-discretionary basis except for Non-discretionary Accounts in its Model Portfolios business. John Hancock Investment Management treats these assets as non-discretionary assets of John Hancock Investment Management given that John Hancock Investment Management did not implement any model portfolio for any intermediary account.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

When John Hancock Investment Management acts as discretionary manager with respect to model portfolios for separate managed account programs sponsored by an intermediary, participants in the program will typically pay a single fee or fees (a “wrapped fee”) that cover the investment advisory services provided by John Hancock Investment Management as well as other services provided by the intermediary that sponsors the program. These other services can include, for example, performance monitoring, custody, brokerage and/or other administrative services. John Hancock Investment Management is not responsible for the specific fee arrangements negotiated between the intermediary and each client participating in the program, and program participants should reference the sponsor’s brochure that describes the program and the client’s account documentation for the specific fees, terms, and conditions applicable to the program.

John Hancock Investment Management receives a portion of the fees paid by the managed account program client for advisory services provided to the program. These fees generally are asset-based fees that are paid quarterly by the intermediary as a component of the wrapped fee, although in certain programs, our fees may be billed

separately from brokerage, custody and other fees.

John Hancock Investment Management fees are negotiated with each program intermediary and will vary depending on the amount of assets in the program, the level and scope of services provided, the relationship, and whether or not the program uses proprietary products, among other considerations. John Hancock Investment Management fees typically do not exceed 0.50% per annum on the value of the client assets allocated to the Model Portfolios. These fees are in addition to the fees, expenses or charges of any ETF or mutual fund in which the Model Portfolio invests.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

John Hancock Investment Management does not receive performance-based fees for advisory services provided to clients. Therefore, John Hancock Investment Management does not engage in side-by-side management of clients with performance-based fees.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

John Hancock Investment Management offers the Model Portfolios to a variety of clients, who may include individuals who are U.S. residents, banks, broker-dealers, other investment advisers, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, non-profit organizations, corporations, partnerships, other type of business entities, and wrap fee program clients of third-party financial intermediaries.

Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

This Item 8 describes various methods of analysis and investment strategies, as well as the primary risks associated with these investment strategies. However, it is not possible to identify all of the risks associated with investing and the particular risks applicable to a client account will depend on the nature of the account, its investment strategy or strategies and the types of securities held. Any investment includes the risk of loss and there can be no guarantee that a particular level of return will be achieved. Clients and other investors should understand that they could lose some or all of their investment and should be prepared to bear the risk of such potential losses. Clients and other investors should read carefully all applicable information materials and offering/governing documents for further information on the various risks prior to investing in any product.

The Adviser develops and manages investment mandates and products involving multiple strategies and asset classes, including strategies that permit the Adviser to allocate all or a

portion of the portfolio management for the Models to affiliated investment advisers selected by the Adviser. Multi-asset strategies generally use a variety of asset classes and/or investment styles, and generally employ ETFs and mutual funds. The Adviser conducts pre-investment due diligence and ongoing manager due diligence with respect to investment philosophies and processes, investment performance, consistency with stated investment objectives and fee structures.

As noted under Description of Investment Advisory Services, an affiliate of John Hancock Investment Management recommends allocations of ETFs and mutual funds for a particular Model. The asset allocation investment strategy encompasses two main sub-strategies - risk-based and objective based, which includes custom tailored solutions designed to meet distinct client objectives. The asset allocation management team typically pursues these strategies through the use of ETFs and mutual funds. A risk-based strategy allocates a pre-determined percentage of assets to underlying funds that are predominantly equity, fixed income, or liquid alternative funds. Asset allocation offers customized, objective-based asset allocation strategies, structured to meet specified investor objectives. These may include growth, income, absolute return, or balanced asset allocation funds. They may also include risk management/protection types of strategies. The process uses proprietary expected risk and return forecasts along with multiple optimization techniques to determine the appropriate weightings of each asset class to be apportioned to each strategy's portfolios. The process includes the selection of the appropriate weights to the underlying investment vehicles. The magnitude and frequency of shorter term moves will vary based on the overall objectives of the investment strategy, with a higher frequency of trading in the more dynamically managed portfolios.

Risk of Loss. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Past performance is not indicative of future results and investors in the Model Portfolios could lose money.

Portfolio Risks. The Model Portfolios are subject to risks associated with the underlying ETFs, mutual funds and asset classes in which they are invested including, but not limited to: market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign/emerging markets risk, sector risk and risks associated with alternative investments.

- ETFs trade like stocks, are subject to investment risk and will fluctuate in market value.
- Risks associated with equity investing include stock values which may fluctuate in response to the activities of individual companies and general market and economic conditions. Investing involves risk including the risk of loss of principal.
- Value securities may be unprofitable if the market fails to recognize their intrinsic worth or the portfolio manager misgauged that worth.
- Investments in small-cap companies involve risks and volatility greater than investments in larger, more established companies.
- Generally, large-cap companies are more mature and have limited growth

potential compared to smaller companies. In addition, large companies may not be able to adapt as easily to changing market conditions, potentially resulting in lower overall performance compared to the broader securities markets during different market cycles.

- Growth securities, at times, may not perform as well as value securities or the stock market in general and may be out of favor with investors.
- The market value of fixed-rate debt instruments is determined by interest rates and will decline if interest rates go up, or increase if interest rates go down. Strategy managers can shorten duration or increase cash holdings to reduce the impact of an expected rise in interest rates, which would cause fixed-income security prices to decline.
- There are risks associated with fixed income investments, including credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment and extension risk. In general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.
- The concentration of exposure to any one asset class, industry, or issuer limits diversification and increases risk. The strategy holds instruments from several issuers across various sectors to reduce risk.
- Alternative investments cover a broad range of strategies and structures designed to be low or non-correlated to traditional equity and fixed-income markets with a long-term expectation of illiquidity. Alternative investments involve substantial risks and are more volatile than traditional investments, making them more suitable for investors with an above-average tolerance for risk.
- International investing involves certain risks and volatility due to potential political, economic or currency instabilities and different financial and accounting standards. Risks are enhanced for emerging market issuers.
- Investments in narrowly focused sectors may exhibit higher volatility than investments with broader objectives. Investments in focused sectors are subject to market risk and economic risk.
- Loan investments may include highly leveraged transactions whereby the borrower assumes large amounts of debt in order to have the financial resources to attempt to achieve its business objectives. These transactions involve greater risk (including default and bankruptcy) than other investments. Floating rate loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, may trade infrequently in the market, and the value of the loan may be impaired in the event that the fund needs to liquidate them.
- Absolute return funds are not designed to outperform stocks and bonds in strong (upward) markets.
- Dividend payments are not guaranteed and the amount, if any, can vary over time.

Asset Allocation and diversification do not assure a profit or protect against loss.

Asset Allocation and Manager Selection Risk. The account's investment performance depends upon the successful manager selection and allocation by the Adviser of the account's assets among ETFs and mutual funds representing different asset classes, geographical regions, industry sectors, and specific issuers and investments. The

Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the account to incur losses. The managers selected for a portfolio may underperform the market generally or other managers that could have been selected for that portfolio. The Adviser's approach could increase a Model Portfolio's turnover rates, which may result in higher levels of realized capital gains or losses and other transaction costs. There is no guarantee that the Adviser's allocation techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Risks Involved in the Development of Model Portfolios. Certain models may be used in an effort to enhance returns and manage risk. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in these models could limit any benefit to the account from the use of the models, or could result in incorrect outputs or in investment outcomes different from or opposite to those expected or desired by the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the models will behave as expected in all market conditions. In addition, computer programming used to create models, or the data on which such models operate, might contain one or more errors.

Human and technological errors may occur in connection with designing, writing, testing, maintaining and/or monitoring the Model Portfolios or model portfolios created by other third parties. Model Portfolios may use instruments that are not liquid, are subject to trading halts, suspensions or termination of trading, create tax, performance or other issues for investors or do not provide the investment exposure sought by the investment strategy underlying the particular Model Portfolio.

Any imperfections, limitations, inaccuracies or incorrect assumptions underlying the model portfolios may materially adversely affect the ability of an adviser for a Non-discretionary Account or of John Hancock Investment Management or any other investment adviser to implement the Model Portfolio. Inaccuracies in assumptions may include, without limitation, assumptions regarding the global economy and financial markets, interest rates, and regulatory changes. In developing model portfolios, providers may simplify assumptions that may limit their effectiveness. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate and/or it may not include the most current information available. In addition, models may also not address prolonged changes in market conditions.

Risks Related to the Use of Quantitative Models (also known as algorithms) to Create Model Portfolios. The Model Portfolios and other model portfolios commissioned by John Hancock Investment Management may be developed based on quantitative models, which are commonly referred to as algorithms. There are risks associated with utilizing quantitative models to create model portfolios, including, without limitation, the following:

- The successful application of a quantitative model is dependent on the adviser's skill in building and implementing the model.

- Quantitative models generally use certain economic assumptions that may not be updated in a timely manner or reflect shifts in the market, and may not accurately predict future market movements or characteristics due to the fact that market performance can be affected by nonquantitative factors that are not easily integrated into quantitative analysis, among other factors.
- The use of quantitative models may affect a model's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments, notwithstanding whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market.
- The output of quantitative models depends upon the accuracy of the information input into the investment tool.
- There may be certain factors or variables which have not been included in the quantitative model. To the extent some questions are over-generalized, ambiguous or designed to fit a pre-determined option, the output may not reflect needs or goals of a model provider user, separate account program sponsor or underlying client relying on the output or model portfolio created using the output.
- Quantitative models may have errors, omissions, imperfections and malfunctions, and human judgment plays a role in building, utilizing, testing, modifying, and implementing the financial algorithms and formulas used in these models. Errors in the models may be difficult to detect and may go undetected for long periods of time and some errors may never be detected. While this risk may be mitigated by testing, there is no assurance that the algorithm will always work as intended.
- Quantitative models are subject to technical issues including programming and data inaccuracies, are based on assumptions, and rely on data that is subject to limitations (e.g., inaccuracies, staleness), any of which could adversely affect their effectiveness or predictive value.

In addition, model programs based on quantitative models may rebalance a client's account based on factors other than just market conditions and may rebalance on a more frequent basis than non-algorithmically created model portfolios.

Cybersecurity and Operational Risk. Intentional cybersecurity breaches include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws). A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause a Model Portfolio, John Hancock Investment Management or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, litigation costs, additional compliance

costs, or financial loss. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which a fund invests, and thereby cause the fund's investments to lose value.

Cyber-events have the potential to materially affect a Model Portfolio and John Hancock Investment Management's relationships with accounts, shareholders, clients, customers, employees, products, and service providers. There is no guarantee that John Hancock Investment Management will be able to prevent or mitigate the impact of all cyber-events.

A Model Portfolio is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

John Hancock Investment Management will accept reasonable investment restrictions on the management of a Discretionary Account. John Hancock Investment Management will monitor Discretionary Accounts for adherence to the selected Model Portfolio.

When John Hancock Investment Management does not have discretion over another firm's client accounts, John Hancock Investment Management will not monitor these accounts that use Model Portfolios. John Hancock Investment Management will not customize a Model Portfolio for these clients' needs and the client's own financial services firm will customize the Model in its sole discretion.

Health Crisis Risk. A widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, and affect the performance of the underlying investments in the Model Portfolios. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has resulted in significant disruptions to global business activity. The impact of a health crisis and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the global economy in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. Any such impact could adversely affect the performance of the underlying investments in the Model Portfolios resulting in losses to client's that use the Model Portfolio.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Not applicable.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

John Hancock Investment Management is an indirect, majority-owned subsidiary of MFC. As such, John Hancock Investment Management is affiliated with a number of investment advisers, investment companies, broker-dealers and insurance companies. Except as noted below, John Hancock Investment Management does not believe that these relationships are material to John Hancock Investment Management’s Model Portfolios business.

Broker-Dealers

John Hancock Distributors LLC (“JHD”) is the distributor of the John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust (“JHVIT”), a no-load, open-end investment company, advised by John Hancock Variable Trust Advisers LLC, that serves as the underlying investment medium for variable annuity and variable life contracts issued by John Hancock Life Insurance Company (USA) and affiliated entities. John Hancock Investment Management Distributors LLC (“John Hancock Investment Management Distributors”) is the distributor of all of the Trusts advised by John Hancock Investment Management other than John Hancock Exchange-Traded Fund Trust. JHD and John Hancock Investment Management Distributors are each related persons of John Hancock Investment Management. John Hancock Investment Management Distributors and JHD are broker-dealers registered with the SEC and are regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Investment Companies

John Hancock Investment Management serves as investment adviser to the John Hancock Funds, and John Hancock Variable Trust Advisers LLC, an affiliated investment adviser, serves as investment adviser to JHVIT.

Insurance Companies

MFC is the sole owner of Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, which is indirectly the sole owner of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.), which in turn wholly owns, directly or indirectly, a number of subsidiaries, including the following: John Hancock Investment Management Distributors, Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC, John Hancock Life & Health Insurance Company, John Hancock Life Insurance Company of New York, The Berkeley Financial Group, LLC, Hancock Natural Resource Group, Inc., Hancock Capital Investment Management, LLC and John Hancock Signature Services, LLC.

Investment Advisers

John Hancock Investment Management has entered into sub-advisory agreements with Manulife Investment Management (North America) Limited and Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC (the “Affiliated Sub-Advisers”), each of which is controlled by MFC.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics

John Hancock Investment Management’s Code of Ethics (the “Code”) establishes standards of business conduct for John Hancock Investment Management and its “Covered Employees” (which includes all officers and employees with access to non-public portfolio information) and all persons who provide investment advice on behalf of John Hancock Investment Management and are subject to the supervision and control of John Hancock Investment Management (“Supervised Persons”).

The Code states that each Covered Employee is responsible for maintaining the very highest ethical standards when conducting company business. In general, John Hancock Investment Management and its Covered Employees are required to (i) at all times place the interests of clients first; (ii) ensure that all personal securities transactions are conducted consistent with this Code and in such a manner as to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of a position of trust and responsibility; (iii) not take inappropriate advantage of their positions or engage in manipulative practices such as front running or manipulative market timing; (iv) comply with all applicable federal securities laws; and (v) promptly report any violation of the Code to the Chief Compliance Officer.

The Code is designed to prevent abuses in the investment advisory business that can arise when conflicts of interest exist between the employees of an investment adviser and its clients. When conflicting interests cannot be reconciled, the Code makes clear that, first and foremost, Covered Employees owe a fiduciary duty to John Hancock clients. The Code contains specific rules prohibiting defined types of conflicts. Since every potential conflict cannot be anticipated by the Code, it also contains general provisions prohibiting conflict situations.

The Code is also designed to permit John Hancock Investment Management to monitor various securities transactions by Covered Employees, including those in shares of any mutual funds advised by John Hancock Investment Management in which they may have a direct or indirect beneficial ownership interest. Under the Code and subject to limited exceptions, Covered Employees must obtain the approval of the CCO or his designee before acquiring any covered security in an IPO or limited offering. However, any Covered Employee who participates in, or has prior knowledge of, purchase or sale

recommendations made to a fund generally is prohibited from acquiring any covered security in an IPO.

The Code includes sections on policies in and outside the Code, reporting requirements and other disclosures inside and outside the Code, reporting violations, interpretation and enforcement, exemptions and appeals, education of employees and recordkeeping.

This Code will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request by contacting John Hancock Investment Management at (617) 663-3000.

John Hancock Investment Management has also adopted an Amended and Restated Policy Statement and Procedures on Insider Trading in accordance with Section 204A of the Advisers Act which establishes procedures to prevent the misuse of material information by its officers, directors and employees. John Hancock Investment Management and its related persons may, from time to time, come into possession of material nonpublic and other confidential information which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, John Hancock Investment Management and its related persons may be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether such other person is a client. Accordingly, should such persons come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any company, they may be prohibited from communicating such information to, or using such information for the benefit of, their respective clients, and have no obligation or responsibility to disclose such information to, nor responsibility to use such information for the benefit of, their clients when following policies and procedures designed to comply with law.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

From time to time, employees and principals of John Hancock Investment Management or a related person may also invest or otherwise have an interest in securities owned by or recommended to John Hancock Investment Management's clients.

Similarly, some or all of the financial services businesses under common control with John Hancock Investment Management may invest in securities that are also owned by John Hancock Investment Management's clients. Any of such persons may invest or otherwise have an interest, either directly or indirectly, in certain pooled vehicles, which, in turn, may invest in securities held in other managed accounts. This presents a conflict of interest to the extent that such businesses and persons have an incentive: (i) to recommend or otherwise favor securities or other vehicles in which they invest or otherwise have an interest where doing so would not be in a client's best interest; or (ii) to put their own interest ahead of a client's interest. As these situations can involve conflicts of interest, John Hancock Investment Management has implemented policies and procedures relating to personal securities transactions and insider trading, that are designed to identify potential conflicts of interest, to prevent or mitigate actual conflicts of interest and to resolve such conflicts appropriately if they do occur.

Conflicts of Interest in connection with the Model Portfolios

Certain Model Portfolios may include ETFs and mutual funds that are advised by John Hancock Investment Management or an affiliate of John Hancock Investment Management.

Recommendation by John Hancock Investment Management of the Model Portfolios that use John Hancock Funds raises conflicts of interest. When the Adviser recommends John Hancock Funds as the components of the Model Portfolios and intermediary accounts and other persons utilize such Model Portfolios, John Hancock Investment Management and its affiliates will benefit by generating advisory and other fees and compensation for the underlying funds that are in addition to the fees for the Model Portfolios. Also, the management fees of John Hancock Funds may be higher than fees charged by other funds. Therefore, John Hancock Investment Management has an incentive to use John Hancock Funds as components of the Model Portfolios. Clients should review the brochure provided by the managed account program sponsor for further information regarding the extent to which Model Portfolios provided by John Hancock Investment Management may include ETFs and mutual funds that are advised by John Hancock Investment Management.

In addition, John Hancock Investment Management may recommend or include in the Model Portfolios investment managers that it engages as subadvisers to the John Hancock Funds or with whom it has other business relationships. Some sponsors and intermediaries to whom John Hancock Investment Management provides model portfolios have other business relationships with John Hancock Investment Management or its affiliates. For example, certain intermediaries may distribute other funds or products advised by John Hancock Investment Management or its affiliates. In this regard, John Hancock Investment Management may benefit from its relationship with such other parties when entering into the model portfolio arrangements. Any conflicts or potential conflicts of interest are overseen by the RIO Committee.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

If called for in our contract with the sponsor, all trades for managed account programs will be executed by the sponsor of the program or an affiliate of the sponsor. Similarly, where we are engaged to provide model portfolios on a non-discretionary basis, the sponsor or other recipient of the models will be responsible for the implementation of the investment strategy and for trade execution. In these cases, John Hancock Investment Management will not exercise discretion with respect to brokers used to execute transactions for the managed accounts, and will not receive research or other products or services (soft dollars) from brokers or other third parties in connection with such transactions. Where John Hancock Investment Management does not exercise discretion

with respect to brokers used to execute transactions for managed account clients, such clients should review the brochure provided by the managed account program sponsor for further information regarding the execution of transactions and potential conflicts of interest related thereto (if any).

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

John Hancock Investment Management reviews the performance of the Model Portfolios and Discretionary Accounts periodically and at least annually.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

John Hancock Investment Management does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not John Hancock Investment Management’s supervised person for client referrals.

Item 15 – Custody

Except in the case of fund of funds advised by John Hancock Investment Management, John Hancock Investment Management, in its capacity as investment adviser, does not maintain custody of client funds or securities. In the case of these fund of funds, John Hancock Investment Management holds custody of the shares of the underlying funds held by the fund of funds.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

John Hancock Investment Management with its affiliate creates, maintains, and reviews the Model Portfolios, and has investment discretion over Discretionary Accounts.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

John Hancock Investment Management does not vote proxies for securities held in any client accounts managed using the Model Portfolios.

Item 18 – Financial Information

John Hancock Investment Management is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.