

John Hancock USA

All financial obligations under the group annuity contract are the sole obligation of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.).

- ▶ John Hancock is a unit of Manulife Financial Corporation, a leading international financial services provider that helps people make their decisions easier and lives better by providing financial advice, insurance, and wealth and asset management solutions. Manulife Financial Corporation trades as MFC on the TSX, NYSE, and PSE, and under 945 on the SEHK. Manulife can be found at manulife.com.
- ▶ One of the largest life insurers in the United States, John Hancock supports more than ten million Americans with a broad range of financial products, including life insurance and annuities. John Hancock also supports US investors by bringing leading investment capabilities and retirement planning and administration expertise to individuals and institutions. Additional information about John Hancock may be found at johnhancock.com.

John Hancock Stable Value Fund Collective Investment Trust

- ▶ John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) ("John Hancock USA") manages the Stable Value Fund Collective Investment Trust (the "Fund"). The Fund invests primarily in one or more "benefit responsive contracts" also known as "stabilizing agreements" or "investment contracts" (which may be supported by one or more portfolios of underlying assets), including a group annuity contract purchased by the Fund from John Hancock Life & Health Insurance Company ("John Hancock Life & Health"). In this fact sheet, the issuers of such investment contracts are sometimes referred to as "stability providers" or "contract issuers."

Allocating assets to only one or a small number of the investment options (other than the Target Date 'Lifecycle' or Target Risk 'Lifestyle' options) should not be considered a balanced investment program. In particular, allocating assets to a small number of options concentrated in particular business or market sectors will subject your account to increased risk and volatility. Examples of business or market sectors where this risk may be particularly high include: a) technology-related businesses, including Internet-related businesses, b) small-cap securities and c) foreign securities. John Hancock does not provide advice regarding appropriate investment allocations.

Risks Applicable to All Funds

Merger and Replacement Transition Risk for Sub-Account. It is possible that the Fund will be replaced with or merged into another investment option offered under your plan's group annuity contract. In the case of fund mergers and replacements, the affected funds that are being merged or replaced may implement the redemption of your interest by payment in cash or by distributing assets in kind. In either case, the redemption of your interest by the affected fund, as well as the investment of the redemption proceeds by the "new" fund, may result in transaction costs to the funds because the affected funds may find it necessary to sell securities and the "new" funds will find it necessary to invest the redemption proceeds. Also, the redemption and reinvestment processes, including any transition period that may be involved in completing such mergers and replacements, could be subject to market gains or losses, including those from currency exchange rates. The transaction costs and potential market gains or losses could have an impact on the value of your investment in the affected fund and in the "new" fund, and such market gains or losses could also have an impact on the value of any existing investment that you or other investors may have in the "new" fund. Although there can be no assurances that all risks can be eliminated, the portfolio manager(s) of the affected funds will use their best efforts to manage and minimize such risks and costs.

Risk of Increase in Expenses for Sub-Account. Your actual costs of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual fund operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if a fee limitation is changed or terminated or if average net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

Risk Disclosures: Additional Risks

Active Management The investment is actively managed and subject to the risk that the advisor's usage of investment techniques and risk analyses to make investment decisions fails to perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to lose value or underperform investments with similar objectives and strategies or the market in general.

Asset-Backed Security Risk. A Separate Account or a portfolio related to other benefit responsive contracts may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities include interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgages, debt securities, commercial or consumer loans, or other receivables. Often, the issuer of asset-backed securities is a special purpose entity and the investor's recourse is limited to the assets comprising the pool. The value of such securities depends on many factors, including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, the structure of the pool and the priority of the securities within that structure, the credit quality of the underlying assets, the skill of the pool's servicer, the market's perception of the pool's servicer, and credit enhancement features (if any).

Bank Loans Investments in bank loans, also known as senior loans or floating-rate loans, are rated below-investment grade and may be subject to a

greater risk of default than are investment-grade loans, reducing the potential for income and potentially leading to impairment of the collateral provided by the borrower. Bank loans pay interest at rates that are periodically reset based on changes in interest rates and may be subject to increased prepayment and liquidity risks.

Credit and Counterparty Risk. An investor purchasing a fixed income security faces the risk that the value of that fixed income security may decline because the credit-worthiness of the issuer, guarantor or other counterparty may deteriorate or such party may fail to make timely payments of interest or principal to the investor. Timely payment under unsecured fixed income securities is dependent entirely upon the performance of the issuer, guarantor or counterparty.

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.

Extension Risk. The issuer of a security may repay principal more slowly than expected because of rising interest rates. In this event, short- and medium-duration securities are effectively converted into longer-duration securities, increasing their sensitivity to interest-rate changes and causing their prices to decline.

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Financials Sector Concentrating assets in the financials sector may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of economic recession, availability of credit, volatile interest rates, government regulation, and other factors.

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.

Futures Investments in futures contracts and options on futures contracts may increase volatility and be subject to additional market, active management, interest, currency, and other risks if the contract cannot be closed when desired.

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.

Increase in Expenses The actual cost of investing may be higher than the expenses listed in the expense table for a variety of reasons, including termination of a voluntary fee waiver or losing portfolio fee breakpoints if average net assets decrease. The risk of expenses increasing because of a decrease in average net assets is heightened when markets are volatile.

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.

Inflation-Protected Securities Unlike other fixed-income securities, the values of inflation-protected securities are not significantly impacted by inflation expectations because their interest rates are adjusted for inflation. Generally, the value of inflation-protected securities will fall when real interest rates rise and rise when real interest rates fall.

Interest Rate Risk. Many fixed income investments face the risk that the securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, fixed income investments will decrease in value when interest rates rise (and increase in value when interest rates fall).

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

Investment Grade Securities Risk. Investments in investment-grade securities that are not rated in the highest rating categories may lack the capacity to pay principal and interest compared with higher-rated securities and may be subject to increased credit risk.

Investment-Grade Securities Investments in investment-grade debt securities that are not rated in the highest rating categories may lack the capacity to pay principal and interest compared with higher-rated securities and may be subject to increased credit risk.

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.

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.

Manager Risk. Actively managed investments are subject to the risk that the investment managers' usage of investment techniques and risk analysis to make investment decisions fails to perform as expected, which may cause the relevant portfolio to lose money or underperform investments with similar objectives and strategies or the market in general.

Market Risk. Although individual securities or individual funds may outperform the market, the entire market may decline as a result of rising interest rates, regulatory developments or deteriorating economic conditions. A market decline could adversely affect the market value of existing fixed income investments of a portfolio, as well as the yield available on investments of new cash flows.

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.

Maturity/Duration Risk. Securities with longer maturities or durations typically have higher yields but may be subject to increased interest-rate risk and price volatility compared with securities with shorter maturities, which have lower yields but greater price stability.

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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.

Multimanager Managers' individual investing styles may not complement each other. This can result in both higher portfolio turnover and enhanced or reduced concentration in a particular region, country, industry, or investing style compared with an investment with a single manager.

Municipal Obligations, Leases, and AMT-Subject Bonds Investments in municipal obligations, leases, and private activity bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax have varying levels of public and private support. The principal and interest payments of general-obligation municipal bonds are secured by the issuer's full faith and credit and supported by limited or unlimited taxing power. The principal and interest payments of revenue bonds are tied to the revenues of specific projects or other entities. Federal income tax laws may limit the types and volume of bonds qualifying for tax exemption of interest and make any further purchases of tax-exempt securities taxable.

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.

Prepayment Risk. As interest rates decline, the issuers of certain fixed income securities, including asset-backed securities, may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the applicable portfolio manager to reinvest in potentially lower yielding securities. Increased rates of prepayments will generally result in a loss of interest income if the portfolio manager is required to reinvest at a lower interest rate.

Real Estate/REIT Sector Concentrating assets in the real estate sector or REITs may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of changes in real estate values, interest rates, and taxes, as well as changes in zoning, building, environmental, and other laws, among other factors. Investments in REITs may be subject to increased price volatility and liquidity risk, and shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of expenses because of their management fees.

Regulation/Government Intervention The business of the issuer of an underlying security may be adversely impacted by new regulation or government intervention, impacting the price of the security. Direct government ownership of distressed assets in times of economic instability may subject the portfolio's holdings to increased price volatility and liquidity risk.

Reinvestment Payments from debt securities may have to be reinvested in securities with lower interest rates than the original securities.

Risks Relating to John Hancock. The fund invests a portion of its assets (including cash and cash equivalents) in a separate account of John Hancock Life & Health Insurance Company (John Hancock Life & Health). The fund's right to receive payments for the benefit of, and its ability to distribute payments to, plan participants depends on the timely liquidation of separate account assets. While an insolvency of John Hancock Life & Health should not diminish the assets of the Separate Account, it could delay the timing of payments to plan participants. Because the fund invests in the separate account, the value of the fund and its ability to honor withdrawal requests from plan participants depends, in part, on the performance of John Hancock Life & Health.

Stabilizing Agreement/Wrap Provider Risk. The trustee of a stable value fund and/or the manager or sponsor of the underlying investments of a stable value fund typically endeavor to maintain one or more Stabilizing Agreements (also known as a Wrap Agreement) with Stability Provider(s) (also known as Wrap Providers) in an attempt to maintain the book value of the fund or the underlying investments. The obligations of each Stability Provider are general, unsecured obligations of such Stability Provider. Default by a Stability Provider could result in participant withdrawals from the fund at less than book value. The fund expects that the use of Stabilizing Agreements will (when combined with any benefit responsive contracts and short-term investments held as underlying investments), under most circumstances, permit the fund to pay all withdrawals from the fund at book value. However, the default of a Stability Provider and an inability to obtain a replacement Stabilizing Agreement could render the fund unable to pay withdrawals at book value. Thus, the ability of a stable value fund to pay withdrawals at book value depends on the ability of the Stability Provider(s) to make payments under the Stabilizing Agreements.

Suitability Investors are expected to select investments whose investment strategies are consistent with their financial goals and risk tolerance.

Tax-Exempt Securities Tax-exempt securities could be reclassified as taxable by the IRS or a state tax authority, or their income could be reclassified as taxable by a future legislative, administrative, or court action. This may result in increased tax liability as interest from a security becomes taxable, and such reclassifications could be applied retroactively.

U.S. Government Obligations Investments in U.S. government obligations are subject to varying levels of government support. In the event of default, some U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae securities, are issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Other securities are obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities but are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

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.

Sub-Account Details

Risk/Return Category^{1A}

Conservative

Low  High

Asset Class/Investment Style^{5A}

Domestic Fixed Income

			High
			Medium
			Low

Short Int Long

Performance**

Returns (as of 6-30-24)

	Fund	Index
1 year	2.46%	5.64%
3 year	2.05%	3.17%
5 year	2.10%	2.22%
10 year	2.01%	1.53%

Expense Ratio (as of 6-30-24)****

Expense Ratio****	0.42%
Cost Per \$1,000	\$4.20

Sub-Account Inception Date: May 14, 2004
Underlying fund Inception Date: May 8, 2006

¥See important notes.

****The performance data presented represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. An investment in a sub-account will fluctuate in value to reflect the value of the sub-account's underlying portfolio and, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. Performance does not reflect any applicable contract-level or certain participant-level charges, or any redemption fees imposed by an underlying collective trust or other investment vehicle in which the sub-account invests. These charges, if included, would otherwise reduce the total return for a participant's account. Performance information current to the most recent month-end is available on our website myplan.johnhancock.com.**

Performance data for a sub-account for any period prior to the date introduced is shown in bold and is hypothetical based on the performance of the underlying fund.

The total revenue John Hancock receives on this Fund is higher than those advised or sub-advised exclusively by unaffiliated entities. John Hancock and its affiliates provide advisory and/or sub-advisory services for the underlying fund. For these services, John Hancock and its affiliates receive additional fees which are included in the underlying fund expense ratio (i.e. Fund Expense Ratio or FER).

The Index is FTSE Treasury Bill 3-Month.¹³

Principal risks include: John Hancock; underlying fund/fund of funds; suitability; investment-grade securities; market/market volatility; management; financials sector; mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; regulation/government intervention; credit and counterparty; merger and replacement transition; loss of money; maturity/duration; prepayment; manager risk; asset-backed security; risk of increase expenses; stabilizing agreement/wrap provider; investment grade securities; market risk; interest rate; extension; not FDIC insured; increase in expenses; active management; industry and sector investing; reinvestment; fixed-income securities; municipal obligations, leases, and AMT-subject bonds; credit and counterparty; U.S. government obligations; bank loans; futures; extension; issuer; high-yield securities; inflation-protected securities; real estate/REIT sector; interest rate; tax-exempt securities; prepayment (call); maturity/duration and multimanager. For more details, see Risk Disclosures section of this booklet.



John Hancock Stable Value Fund

13,26,52,128,142,143,166,239

Investing solely in John Hancock Stable Value Fund (Class 1)
Managed by John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)

Fund Highlights

Investment Objective and Policies ▶ Seeks to preserve capital and provide stability of principal while earning current income that exceeds money market rates over the long term.

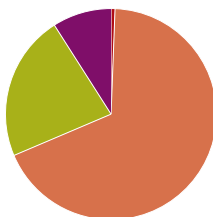
Why Consider this Fund

- ▶ You want to preserve capital as your primary objective
- ▶ You want an investment that has a low correlation to equities
- ▶ You want returns similar to medium-term bond funds with less volatility
- ▶ You want an investment option that provides liquidity and is generally accessible for withdrawals by participants at book value
- ▶ You want the added security of an account value that is guaranteed by third parties

Holdings, Weightings and Allocations of the underlying fund

Crediting rate is an approximation. Investments in the Fund will accrue interest at the applicable monthly crediting rate, which rate will be set based upon a formula but may be adjusted from time to time as agreed upon by the stability provider(s) and John Hancock Life Insurance Company (USA). Because the crediting rate is set monthly in advance, there can be no assurance that the crediting rate will accurately reflect the actual performance of the portfolio's underlying assets. Accordingly, the actual market value of the underlying assets may, at times, be greater than or less than the book value of the portfolio. Any difference between the portfolio's market value and book value will be taken into consideration when setting future crediting rates. For further details regarding risk and other risks that may apply please refer to the Offering Memorandum.

Manager Breakdown (as of 6-30-24)α



Manulife Investment Management (N.A.) Ltd	1%
John Hancock Trust Company	68%
Aristotle Pacific Capital	22%
Loomis Sayles	9%

Asset Allocation (as of 6-30-24)α

Fixed Income	97.9%
Cash	2.1%

Top Sector Weightings (as of 6-30-24)α

Corporate Bonds	46.9%
U S Treasuries	16.8%
Asset Backed	15.1%
Mortgages, CMOs, Pass-Thru	9.4%
CMBS	4.1%
US Agency Debt	3.5%
Cash	2.1%
Sovereigns/Int'l Agencies	0.9%

Credit Quality (as of 6-30-24)α

AAA	22.2%
AA	30.6%
A	22.0%
BBB	22.3%
Below BBB	1.3%
Cash	1.7%

Wrap Provider Exposure* (as of 6-30-24)α

Contract Issuer	Portfolio %	Moody's Rating	S&P Rating
State Street Bank and Trust Company	16%	Aa3	AA-
Pacific Life Insurance Company	33%	Aa3	AA-
Transamerica Life Insurance Company	11%	A1	A+
The Prudential Insurance Company of America	21%	Aa3	AA-
Metropolitan Tower Life Insurance Company	19%	Aa3	AA-

Portfolio % allocations will vary over time.

Key Statistics (as of 6-30-24 unless noted)α

- ▶ **Effective Duration:** 2.97 years
- ▶ **Average Credit Quality⁶:** AA-
- ▶ **Turnover (annualized)⁵:** 23
- ▶ **Net Assets:** \$2.9 billion
- ▶ **Underlying fund expense ratios:**
 - Gross* 0.42%
 - Net* 0.42%
- ▶ **Market/Book Ratio:** 93.99
- ▶ **Net Crediting Rate to Participants:** 2.60%

For the most up-to-date monthly crediting rates, please call 800-395-1113. For more details, see Important Notes (52).

* The Net expense ratio shown is for the underlying fund and reflects any fee waivers or expense reimbursements and is subject to change. Please refer to the underlying prospectus or offering documents for additional information.^A

¥ Important notes

Please call 800-395-1113 to obtain the Fund Sheet for the group annuity investment option sub-accounts and/or to obtain a prospectus (or Offering Memorandum/Trust Document) for the sub-accounts' underlying fund, that are available on request. The prospectuses (or Offering Memorandum/Trust Documents) for the sub-accounts' underlying funds contain complete details on investment objectives, risks, fees, charges and expenses as well as other information about the underlying funds which should be carefully considered before investing.

John Hancock conducts business in English.

Fees and expenses are only one of several factors that you should consider when making investment decisions. The cumulative effect of fees and expenses can substantially reduce the growth of your retirement account. You can visit the Employee Benefit Security Administration's Web site for an example demonstrating the long-term effect of fees and expenses.

Contributions under a group annuity contract issued by John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) (John Hancock USA) are allocated to investment options which: (a) invest solely in shares of an underlying mutual fund, collective trust, ETF, or other investment vehicle in which the sub-account invests; (b) invest in a combination of these; or (c) are Guaranteed Interest Accounts and which will be held in the John Hancock USA general account. For more information on a particular investment option, please refer to John Hancock USA's fund sheets, available through our web site myplan.johnhancock.com or your John Hancock USA representative.

Allocating assets to only one or a small number of the investment options (other than an asset allocation investment option such as a target date or target risk option) should not be considered a balanced investment program. In particular, allocating assets to a small number of investment options concentrated in particular business or market sectors could subject an account to increased risk and volatility.

* When contributions are allocated to funds under your employer's group annuity contract with John Hancock, they will be held in a sub-account (also referred to as "Fund"), which invests in shares of the specified underlying mutual fund, collective trust, ETF, or other investment vehicle in which the sub-account invests. The ticker symbols shown are for the underlying mutual fund, collective trusts, ETFs, or other investment vehicle in which the sub-account is invested. The ticker symbols do not directly apply to the John Hancock sub-account and therefore any public information accessed using these symbols will not reflect the unit value of the subaccount, nor will such information reflect sub-account, contract-level or participant-level charges under your plan's group annuity contract.

Information Concerning John Hancock's Short-Term Trading Policy

The group annuity contract is not designed for short-term trading. The effect of short-term trading may disrupt or be potentially disruptive to the management of the fund underlying an investment option and may thereby adversely impact the underlying fund's performance, either by impacting fund management practices or by increasing fund transaction costs. These impacts are absorbed by other fund investors, including retirement plan participants. For the protection of the participants, account changes are subject to the following short-term trading guidelines when exchanging investment options under your company's qualified retirement plan account with John Hancock. Requests may be cancelled if not within our guidelines.

Participants are allowed a **maximum of two exchanges per calendar month**. An **exchange** is defined as the full rebalance of a participant's account, or single or multiple fund-to-fund transfers that involve multiple investment options (also referred to as "inter-account transfers") on one day, and may be made online or with a client account representative.

Recognizing that there may be extreme market or other circumstances requiring a participant to make a further change, John Hancock will allow a participant to move **100% of their assets to a Money Market or Stable Value Fund (as available under the contract) after the exchange limit has been reached;**

no subsequent exchanges may be made for 30 days. Once the 30-day hold has expired, participants can trade again in accordance with the above guidelines.

The guidelines **do not** apply to regular allocations, loans, or withdrawals.

In addition, on an ongoing basis, participant account activity is reviewed for trading activity that, though within the monthly exchange limit, could be detrimental to an underlying fund and/or contrary to its exchange policies, as described in the fund's prospectus. As a result of this review, or if requested by a fund company, additional restrictions may be imposed on a participant's retirement account, including but not limited to:

- Applying redemption fees and/or trade restrictions as requested by the underlying fund manager. Such trade restrictions may be more restrictive than the above guidelines
- Restricting the number of exchanges made during a defined period
- Restricting the dollar amount of exchange
- Restricting the method used to submit exchanges (e.g., requiring exchange requests to be submitted in writing via U.S. mail)
- Restricting exchanges into and out of certain investment options

Participants can read about the short-term trading policy at myplan.johnhancock.com under the "modify your account - change account" feature. Redemption fees or market value adjustments associated with exchanges from particular investment options are described on applicable fund sheets, which are available online. For more information or to order prospectuses for the underlying investments, call 800-395-1113 and speak to a client account representative.

± Weightings - Applicable to only the Target Date (Lifecycle Portfolio) and Target Risk (Lifestyle Portfolios)

Each Target Risk/Target Date Portfolio has a target percentage allocation designed to meet the investment objectives of a corresponding investment orientation. Allocation percentages may vary or be adjusted due to market or economic conditions or other reasons as set out in the prospectus. Due to abnormal market conditions or redemption activity the fund may temporarily invest in cash and cash equivalents.

The underlying mutual fund, collective trust, ETF, or other investment vehicle in which the sub-account invests has the right to restrict trade activity without prior notice if a participant's trading is determined to be in excess of their exchange policy, as stated in an underlying fund's offering document.

⊖ The information shown is based on the most recent available information for the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, ETF, or other investment vehicle in which the sub-account invests (collectively referred to as underlying fund) as of the date of printing and is subject to change. Listed holdings do not represent all of the holdings in the underlying fund.

⊖ Average Credit Quality is from a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO).

1A. Your company's qualified retirement plan offers participants the opportunity to contribute to investment options available under a group annuity contract with John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) (John Hancock USA). These investment options may be sub-accounts (pooled funds) investing directly in underlying mutual fund, collective trusts, ETFs, or other investment vehicles, or they may be Guaranteed Interest Accounts.

The funds offered on the JH Signature platform are classified into five risk categories. The risk category in which a fund is placed is determined based on where the 10 year Standard Deviation (defined below) of the underlying fund's Morningstar Category falls on the following scale: if the 10 year Standard

Deviation of the underlying fund's Morningstar Category is 17.00 or higher, the Fund is classified as "Aggressive;" between 11.50 and 16.99 as "Growth;" between 7.00 and 11.49 as "Growth & Income;" between 2.50 and 6.99 as "Income;" and 2.49 and below as "Conservative." If a 10 year Standard Deviation is not available for a Morningstar Category, then the 5 year Standard Deviation of the underlying fund's Morningstar Category is used to determine the Fund's risk category. If a 5 year Standard Deviation is not available for a Morningstar Category, then the 5 year Standard Deviation of the underlying fund's Morningstar Category Index is used to determine the Fund's risk category. Standard Deviation is defined by Morningstar as a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for an underlying fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time.

The placement of each investment option's risk/return category is subject to change. This information is not intended as investment advice and there can be no assurance that any investment option will achieve its objectives or experience less volatility than another.

2A. Manager or Sub-Adviser refers to the manager of the underlying fund, or to the sub-adviser of the underlying John Hancock Trust, John Hancock Funds II, or John Hancock Funds III fund in which the sub-account invests. "Underlying fund" includes the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, ETF, or other investment vehicle in which a sub-account invests.

3A. Date sub-account or Guaranteed Interest Account first available under group annuity contract. The Signature Menu was introduced December 8, 2014. If the sub-account inception date is after December 8, 2014, then the Signature Menu introduction date is the same as the sub-account inception date.

4A. The performance data for a sub-account for any period prior to the sub-account Inception Date is hypothetical based on the performance of the underlying investment since inception of the underlying investment. All other performance data is actual (except as otherwise indicated). Returns for any period greater than one year are annualized. Performance data reflects changes in the prices of a sub-account's investments (including the shares of an underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or ETF), reinvestment of dividends and capital gains and deductions for the sub-account charges.

The performance data presented represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. An investment in a sub-account will fluctuate in value to reflect the value of the sub-account's underlying fund and, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. Performance does not reflect any applicable contract-level or participant-level charges, fees for guaranteed benefits if elected by participant, or any redemption fees imposed by an underlying mutual fund, collective trust or ETF. These charges, if included, would otherwise reduce the total return for a participant's account. Performance current to the most recent month-end is available at myplan.johnhancock.com.

5A. Asset class/Investment style : Asset class refers to the broad category of investments the portfolio, or underlying fund, currently holds. Fixed income, or bond funds are often categorized by the duration and credit quality of the bonds held in the underlying fund. Equity, or stock underlying funds may be categorized by the size of the securities in which the fund invests (market capitalization). Investment style tells you whether the underlying fund invests in securities of companies that exhibit growth-style characteristics, such as above-average revenue and earnings growth, or in securities that exhibit value-style characteristics, such as shares considered to be underpriced in relation to fundamental measures such as revenues, earnings and assets.

****Expense Ratio (ER)

This material shows expenses for a specific unit class for investment options available under a John Hancock group annuity contract. The Expense Ratio ("ER") shown represents the total annual operating expenses for the investment options made available by John Hancock. It is made up of John Hancock's (i) "Revenue from Sub-account", and (ii) the expenses of the underlying fund (based on expense ratios reported in the most recent prospectuses available as of the date of

printing; "FER"). In the case where an underlying fund has either waived a portion of, or capped, its fees, the FER used to determine the ER of the sub-account that invests in the underlying fund is the net expense ratio of the underlying fund. "Underlying fund" or "fund" refers to the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, or exchanged traded fund ("ETF") in which the investment option invests. The FER is determined by the underlying fund and may be subject to fluctuation. Any change in the FER of an underlying fund will affect the Expense Ratio of the investment option which invests in the underlying fund. The ER applies daily at a rate equivalent to the annual rate shown, and may vary to reflect changes in the expenses of an underlying fund and other factors. For Expense Ratio information current as of the most recent quarter end, please refer to the monthly "Return and Fees" listing available from John Hancock upon request. For more information, please contact your financial representative.

** Performance of the Sub-account

The performance data for a sub-account for any period prior to the sub-account Inception Date is hypothetical based on the performance of the underlying portfolio.* The Signature Menu was introduced December 8, 2014. If the sub-account inception date is after December 8, 2014, then the Signature Menu introduction date is the same as the sub-account inception date. Returns for any period greater than one year are annualized. Performance data reflects changes in the prices of a sub-account's investments (including the shares of an underlying fund), reinvestment of dividends and capital gains and deductions for the Expense Ratio (ER). Performance does not reflect any applicable contract-level or certain participant-level charges, fees for guaranteed benefits if elected by participant under the group annuity contract or redemption fees imposed by the underlying portfolio. These charges, if included, would otherwise reduce the total return for a participant's account. All performance calculations shown have been prepared solely by John Hancock USA. The underlying fund company has not reviewed the sub-account's performance.

6A. Morningstar Category:

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Morningstar assigns categories by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor Morningstar uses as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

***Morningstar Portfolio Ratings

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quarter-end. Although gathered from reliable sources, the information is not represented or warranted by Morningstar to be accurate, correct, complete or timely.

^AThe amounts displayed represent the gross and net expense ratios of the underlying fund in which the sub-account invests. Where the figures are different, the underlying fund has either waived a portion of, or capped its fees, and the result of such fee waiver or cap is reflected in the net expense ratio.

The waiver or cap is subject to expiration, in which case the Expense Ratio and performance of the sub account may be impacted. Refer to the prospectus of the underlying fund for details.

When calculating the Expense Ratio of the sub-account, the net expense ratio of the underlying fund is used. Returns shown reflect the Expense Ratio of the sub-account.

13. The total revenue John Hancock receives on this Fund is higher than those advised or sub-advised exclusively by unaffiliated entities. John Hancock and its affiliates provide advisory and/or sub-advisory services for the underlying fund. For these services, John Hancock and its affiliates receive additional fees which are included in the underlying fund expense ratio (i.e. Fund Expense Ratio or FER).

26. Not available to defined benefit plans. Consult your John Hancock representative for details.

52. John Hancock Stable Value Fund: Qualified retirement plans that select the John Hancock Stable Value Fund as an eligible investment option under the group annuity contract are restricted from selecting any fixed-income investment options for the plan deemed to be 'Competing', including (i) any book value fixed income fund, (ii) any other fixed income fund with a targeted average duration of two (2) years or less, including but not limited to, a money market fund or a short-term bond fund, or (iii) any guaranteed interest account (other than a ten (10) year maturity guaranteed interest account maintained by an affiliate of John Hancock USA originally offered prior to May 1, 2006). For the avoidance of doubt, Competing Investment Option will not include any self-directed brokerage account, or any investment option made available through a self-directed brokerage account. Contact your John Hancock representative for details.

An investment in the John Hancock Stable Value Fund is not an insured deposit, nor an obligation of, nor guaranteed by, John Hancock USA, the Fund's Trustee or its Advisor, The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any government agency and is subject to certain market risks. However, through its Stabilizing Agreements with one or more Stability Providers, the Fund is designed to meet Department of Labor requirements for 'grandfathered' default contributions under 29 CFR 2550.404c-5(e)(4)(v). Although the portfolio will seek to maintain a stable value, there is a risk that it will not be able to do so, and participants may lose their investment if both the Fund's investment portfolio and the Stability Provider(s) fail. Neither John Hancock USA nor the Trustee guarantees the performance of the Stability Provider(s). Investments in the Fund will accrue interest at the applicable monthly crediting rate, which rate will be set based upon a formula but may be adjusted from time to time as agreed upon by the Stability Provider(s) and John Hancock USA. The actual market value of the underlying assets may, at times, be greater than or less than the book value of the Fund. Any difference between the market value and book value will be taken into consideration when setting future crediting rates. Withdrawals or transfers initiated by participants will generally be paid at book value, except where they are the result of plan sponsor actions. Withdrawals that are the result of plan sponsor actions may be subject to a market value adjustment or paid out after a 12-month delay.

The FER for the underlying fund includes an advisory fee payable to John Hancock USA for services provided to the Trustee, as well as a management fee to John Hancock USA and/or its affiliates in connection with the management of one of the underlying investments. For further details on these fees and certain risks that may apply please refer to the Offering Memorandum. Contact your John Hancock representative if you wish to obtain a copy.

Units of the Fund have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as

amended, or under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction; and the Fund is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or other applicable law, and participants are not entitled to the protections of such Act. The John Hancock Stable Value Fund invests a portion of its assets in a separate investment account maintained by John Hancock Life & Health Insurance Company ('John Hancock Life & Health'), an affiliate of John Hancock USA, which has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term 'Commodity Pool Operator' under CFTC Regulation 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to its operation of such separate account and, therefore, John Hancock Life & Health is not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under Regulation 4.5 for such separate account.

128. The indicated separate account is operated by John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.), which has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term 'Commodity Pool Operator' under the Commodity Exchange Act and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under such Act.

142. This investment option is deemed a 'Competing' investment option with the Reliance Trust New York Life Anchor Account and may not be available if the Reliance Trust New York Life Anchor Account is selected. For further details, please refer to the Offering Statement and Declaration of Trust. Contact your John Hancock representative if you wish to obtain a copy.

143. This investment option is deemed a 'Competing' investment option with the Federated Capital Preservation Fund and may not be available if the Federated Capital Preservation Fund is selected. For further details, please refer to the Offering Circular and Declaration of Trust. Contact your John Hancock representative if you wish to obtain a copy.

166. This investment option is deemed a 'Competing' investment option with the Reliance MetLife Stable Value Fund and may not be available if the Reliance MetLife Stable Value Fund is selected. For further details, please refer to the Offering Circular and Declaration of Trust. Contact your John Hancock representative if you wish to obtain a copy.

239. This investment option is deemed a 'Competing' investment option with John Hancock Stable Value Guaranteed Income Fund and may not be available. An investment in this portfolio is not insured or guaranteed by The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the underlying portfolio seeks to preserve the value of an investment, it is possible to lose money by investing in this portfolio.

Index Performance:

With respect to the Funds that display an index performance. Index performance shown is for a broad-based securities market index. Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Index returns were prepared using Morningstar Direct. The performance of an Index does not include any portfolio or insurance-related charges. If these charges were reflected, performance would be lower. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

i3. FTSE Treasury Bill 3-Month Index: An unmanaged, market capitalization weighted, index of 3-month Treasury bills.

Peer Group Performance:

With respect to the Funds that display a Peer Group Performance. Source: Morningstar Direct for Mutual Funds, as of the most recent month end. Morningstar data is ©2024 by Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. Although gathered from reliable sources, the information is not represented or warranted by Morningstar to be accurate, correct, complete or timely. Peer groups are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

Key Statistics

⁵The Turnover Ratio shown is based on the most recent available financial statements for the underlying mutual fund, collective trust, ETF, or other investment vehicle in which the sub-account invests, as of the date of printing and is subject to change.

⁶Wrap Provider Exposure

S&P

Credit ratings of AA- or better are considered to be high credit quality; credit ratings of BBB- are good credit quality and the lowest category of investment grade; credit ratings BB+ and below are lower-rated securities ("junk bonds"); and credit ratings of CCC+ or below have high default risk. The credit quality breakdown does not give effect to the impact of any credit derivative investments made by the fund.

Moody's

The rating scale, running from a high of Aaa to a low of C, comprises 21 notches. It is divided into two sections, investment grade and speculative grade. The lowest investment-grade rating is Baa3. The highest speculative-grade rating is Ba1. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa.

Financial Strength Rating[†]

A.M. Best Rating

AM Best's methodologies for rating is a comprehensive overview of the credit rating process, which consists of quantitative and qualitative evaluations of balance sheet strength, operating performance, business profile, and enterprise risk management.

Fitch Ratings

The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" have established themselves over time as shorthand to describe the categories 'AAA' to 'BBB' (investment grade) and 'BB' to 'D' (speculative grade). The terms investment grade and speculative grade are market conventions and do not imply any recommendation or endorsement of a specific security for investment purposes. Investment grade categories indicate relatively low to moderate credit risk, while ratings in the speculative categories either signal a higher level of credit risk or that a default has already occurred.

S&P

Credit ratings of AA- or better are considered to be high credit quality; credit ratings of BBB- are good credit quality and the lowest category of investment grade; credit ratings BB+ and below are lower-rated securities ("junk bonds"); and credit ratings of CCC+ or below have high default risk. The credit quality breakdown does not give effect to the impact of any credit derivative investments made by the fund.

Moody's

The rating scale, running from a high of Aaa to a low of C, comprises 21 notches. It is divided into two sections, investment grade and speculative grade. The lowest investment-grade rating is Baa3. The highest speculative-grade rating is Ba1. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa.

Fund availability subject to regulatory approval and may vary from state to state. The availability of products, funds and contract features may be subject to broker-dealer firm approval, state approval, broker licensing requirements, tax law requirements, or other contract-related requirements. From time to time, changes are made to funds, and the availability of these changes may be subject to state approvals or other compliance requirements. Please confirm with your local John Hancock Representative if you have any questions about product, fund or contract feature availability.

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