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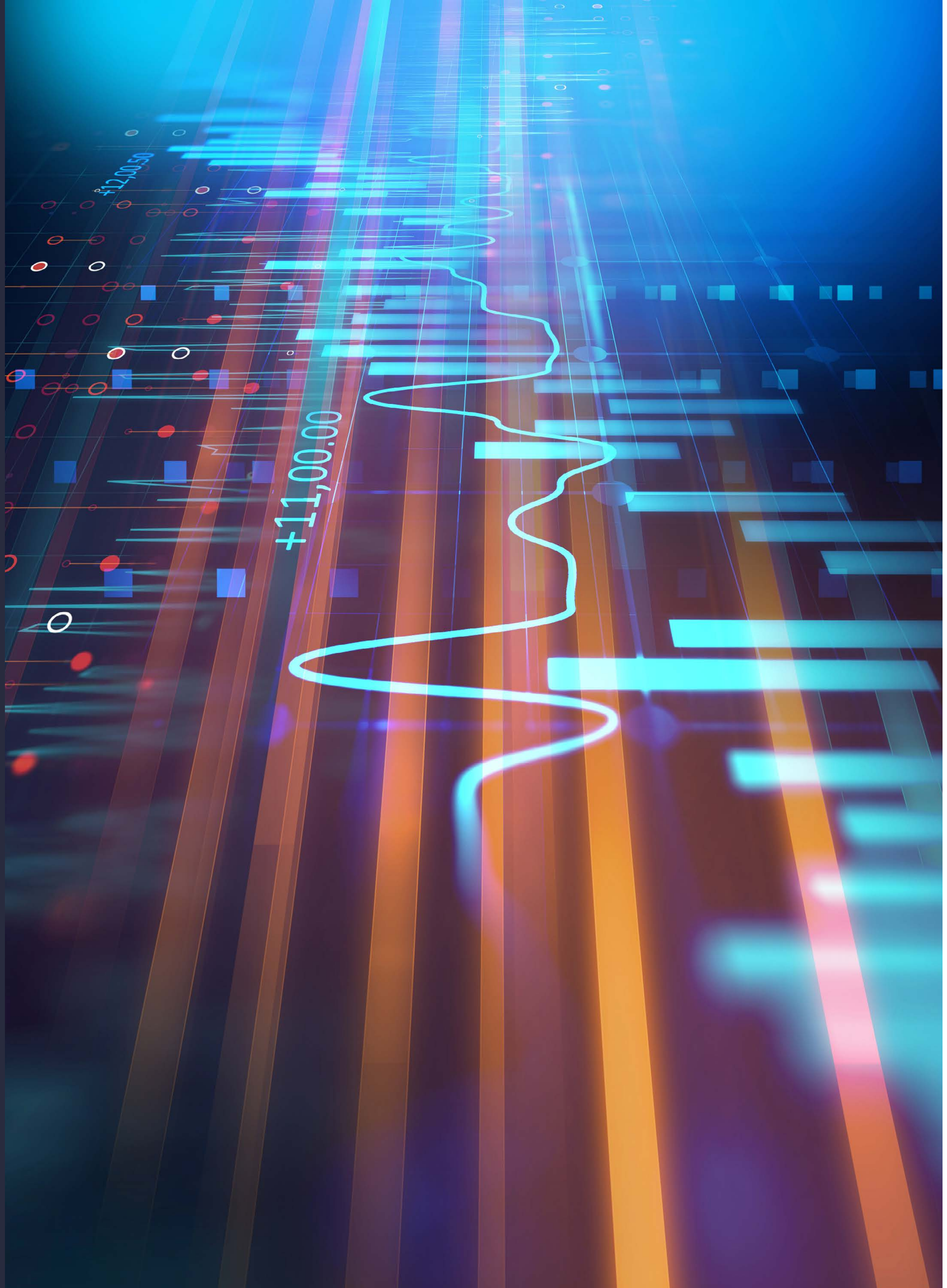

Manulife Wealth | John Hancock

Welcome to *your* John Hancock Investments IRA

Your guide to understanding and managing your individual retirement account (IRA)

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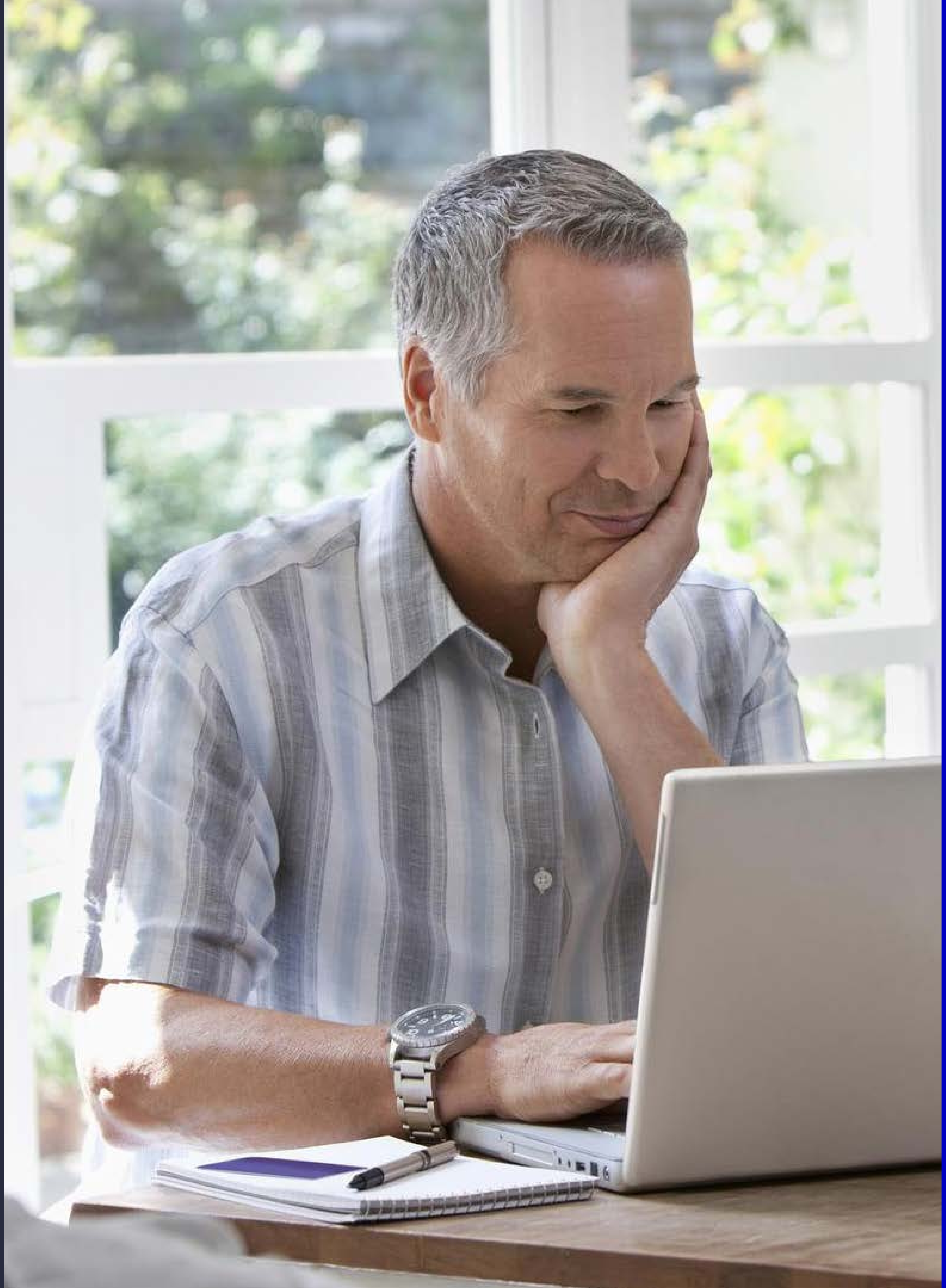

Understanding your IRA

What's an IRA?

IRA stands for individual retirement account. It's a tax-advantaged account you can set up with a financial institution to help you save for retirement. Unlike other qualified retirement plans, such as a 401(k) or 403(b), IRAs aren't associated with an employer.

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What types of IRAs are there?

There are two types of IRAs: **traditional** and **Roth**. Both enable you to save for retirement in a tax-advantaged way but differ in their tax advantages and other account features.

	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
How are contributions taxed?	**Pretax—**The money you add to your traditional IRA can be deductible in the year you put it in[1]	**After tax—**Your money is taxed before being added to a Roth IRA
How are withdrawals taxed?	All your money—your contributions and any earnings—is taxed as ordinary income when you take it out	The money you add to your Roth IRA can always be taken out tax free; earnings on your investments can be taken tax free five years after you add to your Roth IRA
What's the maximum annual contribution for 2025?[2]	Lesser of $7,000 or 100% of compensation ($8,000 if you're age 50 or older)	Lesser of $7,000 or 100% of compensation ($8,000 if you're age 50 or older)
Are there any criteria that must be met to save in an IRA?	Anyone can contribute to a traditional IRA To deduct your contributions from your taxable income, you must meet certain criteria based on your access to an employer-sponsored retirement plan and level of income	Yes. To add money to a Roth IRA, your income must fall below certain thresholds
Do RMD rules apply?	Yes	No

1 Tax deductibility is based on meeting certain IRS criteria. **2** Amounts are evaluated each year and are subject to change. Amounts shown are for the 2025 calendar year. **3** Section 107 of the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act of 2022 increases the RMD age from 72 to 73 starting on 1/1/23. It also increases the RMD age further to 75 starting on 1/1/33.

What are RMDs?

Required minimum distributions (RMDs) are the minimum amount you must take out of certain retirement accounts starting at age 73.[3] You can withdraw more, but the IRS requires a minimum amount be taken each year. The amount is calculated annually based on your account balance and remaining life expectancy. Roth IRAs are exempt from RMDs.

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Adding money to your IRA

There's no age limit restricting your ability to contribute to an IRA. Prior to 2020, people age 70½ and older couldn't make regular contributions to traditional IRAs.

Traditional and Roth[4] IRAs both allow for **three types** of contributions.

1. **Regular contributions—**You can save up to $7,000 per year across all your IRAs—not $7,000 per IRA—for 2025.[2]
2. **Catch-up contributions—**People age 50 or older can save an additional $1,000 per year in their IRAs for 2025.[2]
3. **Rollover contributions—**You can move money from certain other retirement accounts to your traditional or Roth IRAs. These are often called rollovers—you're *rolling* money over from one account to another. There are **some limitations** for the types of accounts that can be rolled into each IRA; for example, Roth IRAs can only be rolled over to other Roth IRAs, whereas a traditional IRA could be rolled over to a Roth IRA (the rollover amount is added to your taxable income for the year), traditional IRA, and more.

4 Assuming you meet the eligibility criteria for contributing to a Roth IRA. There are advantages and disadvantages to all rollover options. You are encouraged to review your options to determine if staying in a retirement plan, rolling over to an IRA, or another option is best for you.

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Combining your retirement accounts

IRAs aren't associated with your current or former employer, but many other retirement accounts are. As you move through your career, you may find yourself accumulating retirement accounts—such as 401(k)s or 403(b)s—from each of your employers. You can combine them into one to help make managing your retirement savings easier.[5] The benefits of combining your accounts include:

- One account statement to review
- One number to call with questions or for help
- Ease of managing your RMDs—the IRS allows you to take all IRA RMDs from one IRA if you choose
- A consolidated view of your retirement savings
- Simplified management of your investments

How to get started

If you'd like to combine an old retirement account into your John Hancock Investments IRA, you can get started today:

1. Open the IRA rollover/transfer form
2. Choose to **download** the form to submit by mail or **submit electronically** to complete everything online
3. Complete the form in its entirety
4. Submit the form either by mail or through DocuSign, depending on your selection in step 2

5 As other options are available, such as leaving it in your old plan, rolling over to an IRA, or cashing out, you are encouraged to review all of your options to determine if combining your retirement accounts is suitable for you.

Good news!

When you take money from other qualified plans and move it to an IRA, it doesn't count toward your regular ($7,000) or catch-up ($1,000) contribution limits.[2]

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Did you know?

There are two ways to move—roll over—your money from one retirement account to another:

1 **Direct transfer/rollover—**Move your money directly from one of your retirement accounts (workplace retirement plan or IRA) to another retirement account. No taxes are withheld for direct transfers. This is sometimes also called a trustee-to-trustee transfer.

2 **Indirect rollover (60-day rollover)—**Receive a withdrawal from your IRA or retirement plan account paid directly to you, but then deposit at least part of the amount back in your IRA, such as your John Hancock Investments IRA, or retirement plan account within 60 days. Taxes are withheld from retirement plans (20%) when your withdrawal is paid to you initially.

Some additional considerations for indirect rollovers

- You can only make one 60-day rollover from one IRA to another (or the same) IRA within a 12-month period, regardless of how many IRAs you own (excludes direct transfers and conversions from traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs).
- You must notify your provider in writing, such as the memo line on a check, when the money moving to your IRA is an indirect rollover (you may want to contact your provider to see how they'd prefer to be provided this information).
- Indirect rollovers can only be done for certain withdrawals—RMDs and hardship withdrawals, for example, can't be rolled over.
- To indirectly roll over the full amount of your withdrawal (including the taxes withheld), you must contribute the amount of taxes withheld from other sources.

*For example, a $10,000 withdrawal from a 401(k) will have $2,000 (20%) withheld and you'll receive a check for $8,000. If you then roll over the $8,000 you received to another retirement account, you'll report $2,000 in taxable income for the year (and potentially pay a 10% penalty if it doesn't **meet an exception**). Alternatively, you can roll over the full $10,000—$8,000 from your withdrawal, plus $2,000 from other sources—and avoid additional taxable income or a penalty.*

Give us a call at 800-225-5291 with any questions.

We're available Monday through Thursday, from 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, and Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Eastern time.

Want to initiate a rollover or set up contributions to your IRA? Use our IRA contribution form to start the process.

Traditional IRA deductibility

Contributions to traditional IRAs are pretax, meaning they lower your taxable income. For that to remain accurate, certain requirements must be met. The two criteria you'll need to consider are your access to a workplace retirement plan and your income.

What does it mean to be covered by an employer retirement plan?

You're considered covered if you (or your spouse) benefit from a retirement plan offered through your work. That could mean having money added to your account (by you or your employer) in a defined contribution plan, such as a 401(k) plan, or being eligible to participate in a defined benefit plan.

Check Box 13 of your most recent Form W-2—it's an easy way to tell if you're covered. Is it checked off? If yes, then you were covered. You can also check with your employer, tax professional, or financial professional to confirm.

What's MAGI?

Modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) represents your adjusted gross income—the amount the IRS uses to determine your taxes owed—after adding back certain deductions, including student loan interest, rental losses, and IRA contributions.

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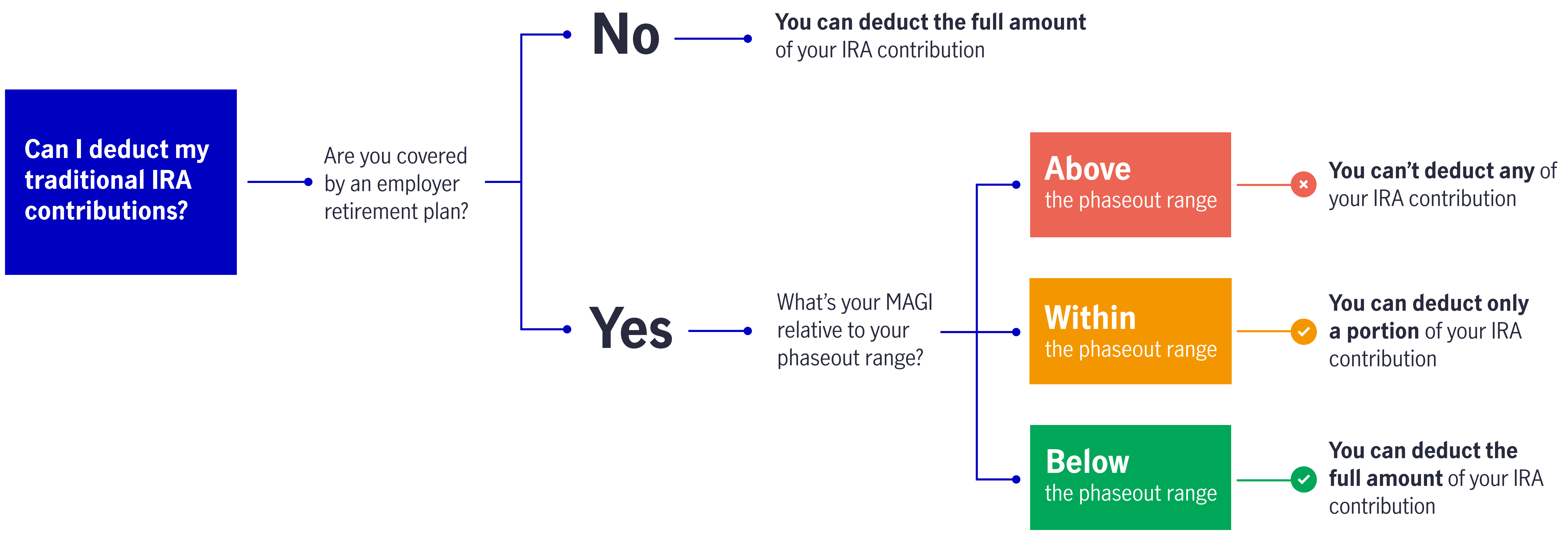
What are the phaseout ranges?

The phaseout ranges are MAGI thresholds that determine whether you can deduct all, or part, of your traditional IRA contributions. The dollar amounts vary based on your tax filing status.

Filing status	MAGI phaseout range for 2025[2]	Deductibility
Single or head of household covered by a workplace retirement plan	$79,000 or less	Full
	More than $79,000, but less than $89,000	Partial
	$89,000 or more	None
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) where the spouse making the IRA contribution is covered by a workplace retirement plan	$126,000 or less	Full
	More than $126,000, but less than $146,000	Partial
	$146,000 or more	None
Married filing separately, covered by a workplace retirement plan	Less than $10,000	Partial
	$10,000 or more	None



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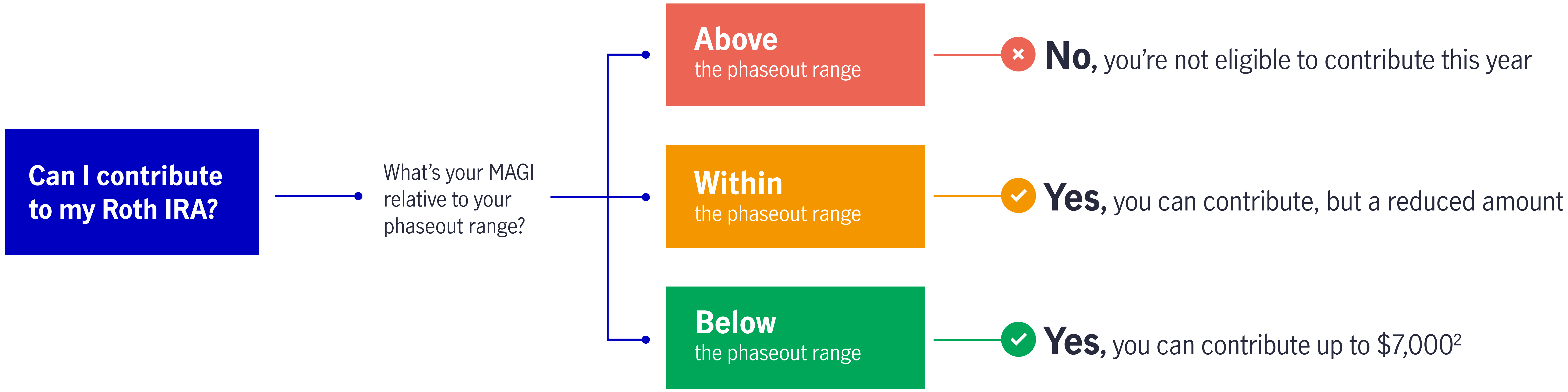
Roth IRA eligibility

Roth IRAs have **eligibility requirements** you must meet to contribute to a Roth IRA for the year.

Filing status	MAGI phaseout range for 2025[2]	Contribution limit[2]
Single or head of household (didn't live with spouse at all during the year)	Less than $150,000	$7,000
	At least $150,000, but less than $165,000	A reduced amount ($0–$7,000)
	$165,000 or more	$0
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	Less than $236,000	$7,000
	At least $236,000, but less than $246,000	A reduced amount ($0–$7,000)
	$246,000 or more	$0
Married filing separately (lived with spouse at some point during the year)	More than $0, but less than $10,000	A reduced amount ($0–$7,000)
	$10,000 or more	$0



Taking money from a *traditional* IRA

You can always take money out of a traditional IRA. The question is whether you'll have to pay a penalty fee and/or taxes for doing so and, later in life, what the minimum amount you must withdraw is.

Taxation

Any money that was contributed to your traditional IRA and deducted from your taxable income (i.e., you met the criteria to do so) will be taxed as ordinary income when you withdraw it. If you weren't able to deduct your contribution from your income in the year it was made, then you can withdraw it tax free because the money was already taxed once.

RMDs

RMDs are the minimum amount you must take out of certain retirement accounts starting at age 73. You can withdraw more, but the IRS requires a minimum amount be taken each year. The amount is calculated each year based on your account balance and remaining life expectancy. Roth IRAs are exempt from RMDs.

Early withdrawal penalty

Withdrawals prior to reaching age 59½ are subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty (in addition to any applicable tax), unless you meet one of several exceptions.[6]

- Death
- Disability
- Qualified higher education expenses
- Qualified first-time homebuyer, up to $10,000
- Unreimbursed medical expenses greater than 10% of your adjusted gross income
- Health insurance premiums paid while unemployed
- Certain withdrawals for qualified military reservists called to active duty
- Childbirth or adoption expenses
- Disaster relief
- Terminal illness
- Emergency expenses
- Domestic abuse

6 IRA owners may need to file Form 5329, "Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts," to claim their exception to the penalty tax. Individuals should check with their tax advisor to make sure they properly account for and pay any tax penalties for their IRA distributions.

Taking money from a *Roth* IRA

Like traditional IRA withdrawals, you can take money from your Roth IRA at any time. Your contributions to your Roth IRA can always be taken out tax free and without penalty, but your earnings may be subject to a penalty fee and be considered taxable income.

Roth IRA five-year rule

The five-year rule determines whether you waited at least five years since you opened your Roth IRA to take money out. The period starts on January 1 of the year you made your first contribution to any Roth IRAs you own. Roth conversions (e.g., converting a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA) start on January 1 of the year the conversion was made. Inherited Roth IRAs maintain the same starting date as the original account owner (i.e., the clock doesn't reset when you inherit the account).

Early withdrawal penalty and taxation

Are you age 59½ or older?	Have you met the five-year rule requirements?	Taxation of withdrawn amount	10% penalty on withdrawn amount	Exceptions
Yes	Yes	Tax free	Penalty free	N/A
Yes	No	Earnings are taxed as ordinary income	Penalty free	N/A
No	Yes	Earnings are taxed as ordinary income	10% penalty on earnings	Both taxes and penalty are avoided if you meet one of the following exceptions: • Death • Disability • Qualified first-time homebuyer, up to $10,000
No	No	Earnings are taxed as ordinary income	10% penalty on earnings	Taxes will apply but the penalty may be avoided if you meet one of the following exceptions. • Death • Disability • Qualified first-time homebuyer, up to $10,000 • Qualified education expenses • Unreimbursed medical expenses greater than 10% of your adjusted gross income • Health insurance premiums paid while unemployed • Childbirth or adoption expenses • Disaster relief • Terminal illness • Emergency expenses • Domestic abuse

RMDs

RMDs don't apply to Roth IRAs, so you can delay withdrawals past age 73 without issue.

Specific details about these exceptions can be found in chapter 2 of IRS publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), https://www.irs.gov/publications.

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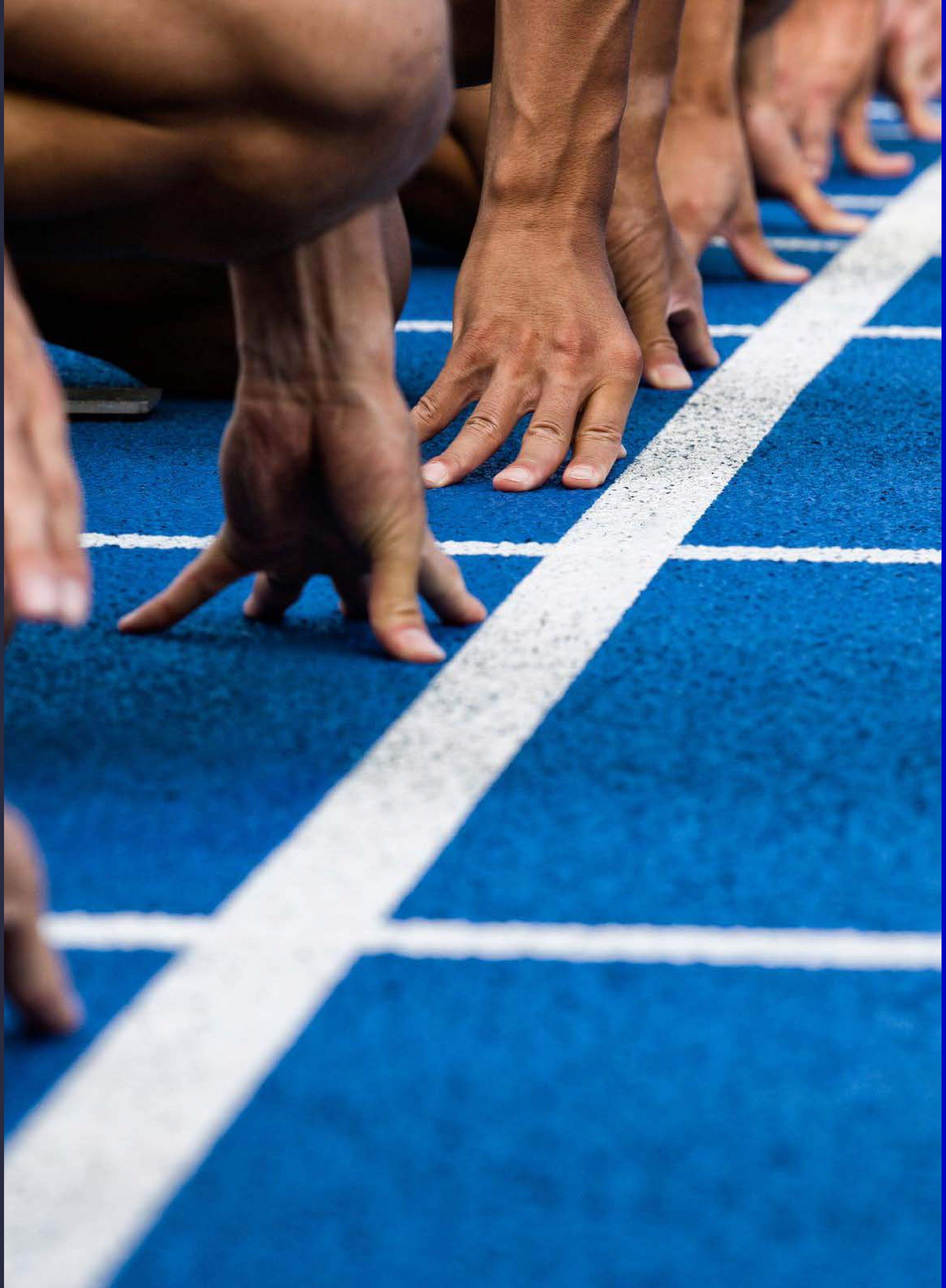

Getting *started*: your account

Setting up your IRA

Getting yourself up and running with your new IRA can be done in eight easy steps:

1 Registering your account
2 Exploring your account features
3 Going paperless!
4 Getting to know your investment options
5 Developing your investing strategy
6 Understanding how to move your money around
7 Naming your beneficiary
8 Tracking your progress

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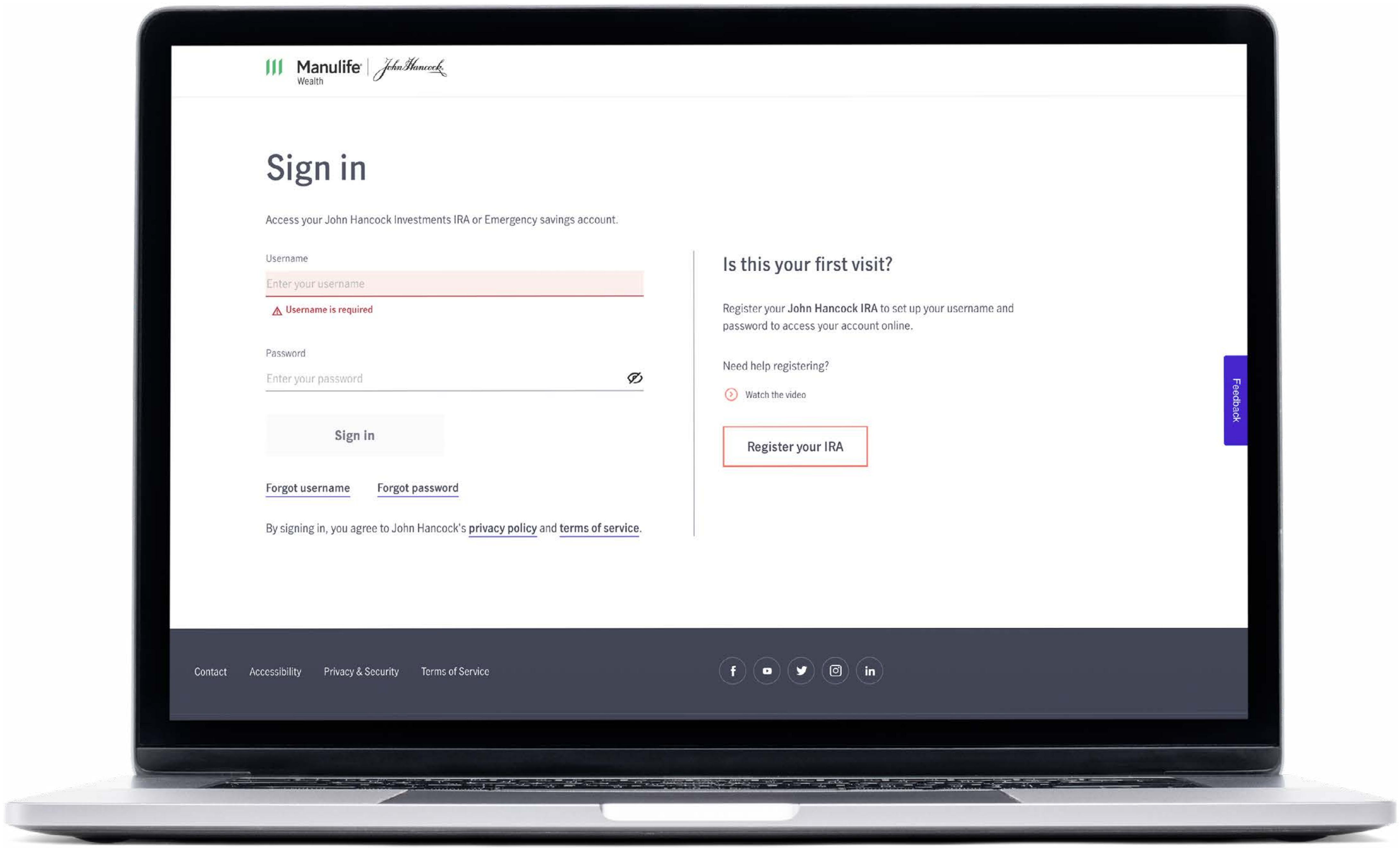
Registering your account

Get started by registering your account online

1. Visit johnhancock.com/myaccount
2. Select **Register your IRA**
3. Provide some personal information
4. Create a username and password
5. Verify your identity by using two-factor authentication to keep your account secure
6. Sign in to your account using the username and password you just created



Once you're registered, you can:

- View your account balance
- Link your bank account
- Make contributions to your IRA
- Evaluate your investment options
- Access account statements and tax forms
- And much more!

Register today at johnhancock.com/myaccount

Exploring your account features

Make the most of your new account by checking out all the features, tools, and resources it has to offer. You can:

- Access your account information whenever you want, from your computer or smartphone
- Check your account balance
- Track your progress toward achieving your retirement goal
- Buy and sell your IRA investments
- Access your account statements electronically—and sign up for Go paperless
- Retrieve your tax information and forms
- Gain insight on various retirement topics, helping boost your financial planning know-how

Want help signing in?

1. Visit johnhancock.com/myaccount—bookmark the page for easy access in the future
2. Enter your username and password
3. Click **Sign in**
4. Validate your identity using two-factor authentication

Explore your account by signing in at johnhancock.com/myaccount

Going paperless!

Help reduce waste and receive communications immediately with "Go paperless"—our electronic delivery option. Receiving your documents electronically offers several benefits.

- **Get your documents sooner**—You receive an email notification each time a new document has been made available in your account and don't have to wait for it to arrive in your mailbox
- **Reduce the risk of identity theft**—Help minimize the chance that your account information ends up in the wrong hands or someone impersonates you
- **Stay organized**—Keep all your IRA-related documents in one easy-to-access location
- **Conserve paper**—Do your part to reduce the environmental impact of using paper unnecessarily

Want to go paperless?

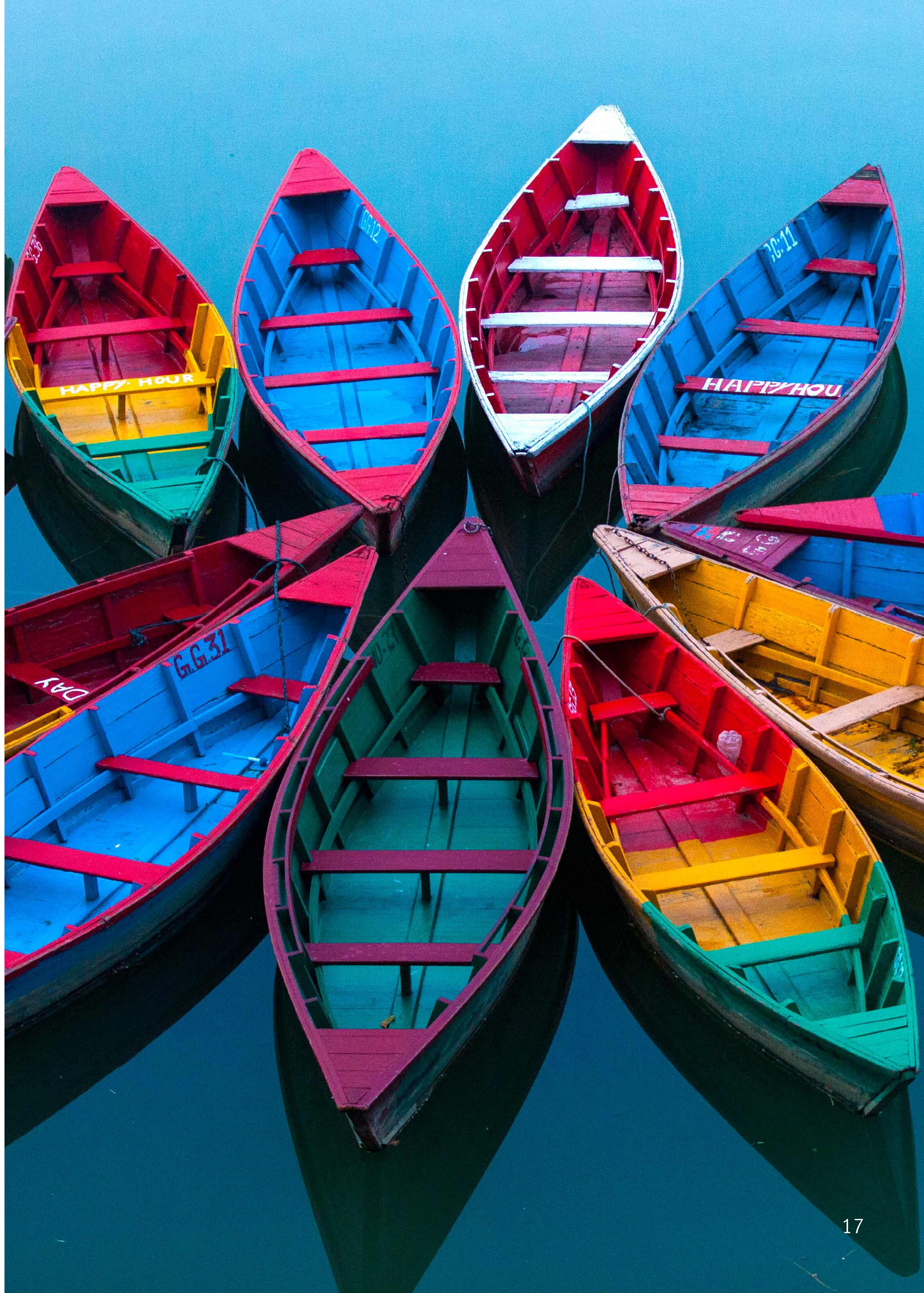
1. Sign in to your account at johnhancock.com/myaccount
2. Navigate to the **Communication preferences** section
3. Choose your delivery preferences

Sign in to go paperless: johnhancock.com/myaccount

Getting to know your investment options

Maintaining a thoughtful, well-balanced retirement account helps you stay on track to achieving your retirement goals without taking on excessive risk. There are a few common approaches to selecting investments that can help balance the appropriate risk and reward for your situation:

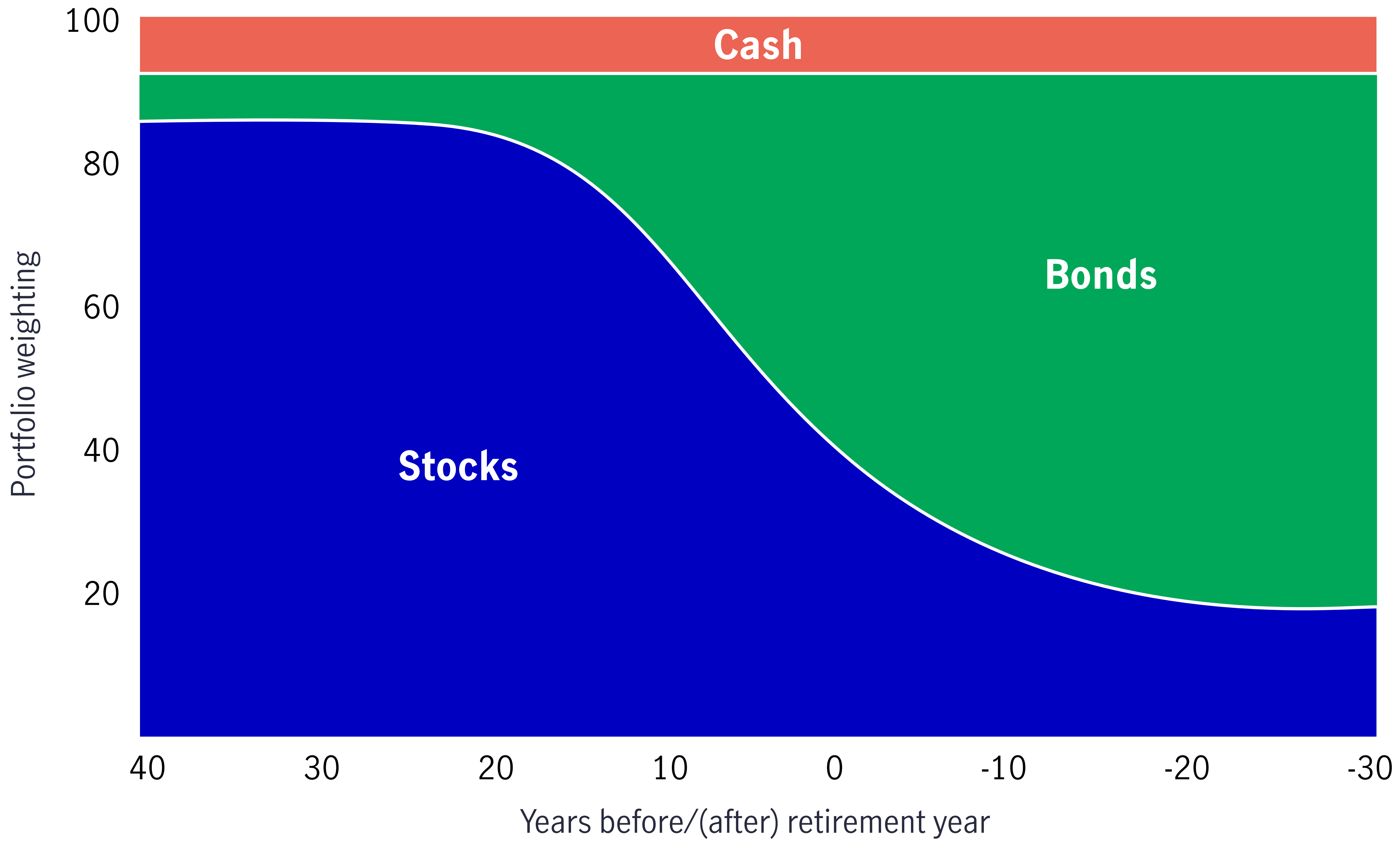
- Target-date funds
- Build your own portfolio
- Work with a financial professional



Target-date funds

Target-date funds are professionally managed investments that target a specific year when investors will stop contributing to the fund and start taking money out to live off in retirement. They're diversified portfolios made up of global stocks, bonds, and cash equivalent investments. Each target-date fund will have a year in the name (e.g., John Hancock 2050 Lifetime Blend Portfolio) that specifies when the fund's strategy shifts more toward preserving value and lowering risk—the fund's glide path.[7] When choosing a target-date fund, you typically want to find the one with a year that most closely aligns with your expected retirement year.

Hypothetical target-date fund glide path



For illustrative purposes only.

7 The glide path is the asset allocation within a target-date strategy that adjusts over time as participants' age increases and their time horizon to retirement shortens. The basis of the glide path is to reduce the portfolio's chance of loss as the participants' time horizon decreases. The asset mix of each portfolio is based on a target date, which is the expected year in which participants in a portfolio plan to retire and no longer make contributions. A team of asset allocation professionals adjusts each portfolio's investments over time to ensure a noticeable and steady shift from equities to fixed income in the years leading to retirement or during retirement, if applicable. Investors should examine the asset allocation of the portfolio to ensure it is consistent with their own risk tolerance. In developing the glide path, it was assumed that participants would make ongoing contributions during the years leading up to retirement and stop making those contributions when the target date is reached. The principal value of your investment, as well as your potential rate of return, is not guaranteed at any time, including at, or after, the target retirement date.

Build your own portfolio

You can evaluate the investment options available to you in your IRA and choose a mix that works for your risk tolerance, risk capacity, and overall retirement goals. You're responsible for monitoring your investments' performance and making changes over time.

Work with a financial professional

You can also hire a financial professional to assist you with your investment decisions. Financial professionals have the expertise to help you choose investments, monitor performance, make changes over time, and they may come to you with new ideas as you move through your retirement investing journey.

Explore all your investment options

Compare investment objectives, risks, expenses, and more helpful information to aid in your decision-making process. Select an investment to research and you'll find:

- **An overview—**The fund's objective, assets under management, fund documents, and fund manager background
- **Performance—**Historical performance, fund performance compared with its benchmark, and a risk/return evaluation
- **Ratings—**Performance ratings from Morningstar
- **Characteristics—**Details on the fund's investments, top holdings, and several risk and performance measurements
- **Distributions and prices—**Historical fund distributions, such as dividends, and daily price history
- **Fees and expenses—**Breakdown of the fund's cost to you.
- **Risk disclosure—**Explanation of the risks involved by investing in the fund

Developing your investing strategy

Your investing strategy is unique to you—your goals, your financial situation, your time horizon, and your risk profile. Certain investing techniques can help you develop your strategy and stick to it.

Dollar cost averaging

Investing a set amount at a fixed frequency (e.g., monthly) can be a simple and effective way to navigate the ups and downs of the market. This technique can help you buy more shares when prices are down, and fewer of them when prices are up. If you stick to it, over time, you can reduce your average unit cost.

Month	Amount invested	Share price	Shares purchased
January	$100	$8.00	12.50
February	$100	$6.25	16.00
March	$100	$8.00	12.50
April	$100	$10.00	10.00
May	$100	$12.50	8.00
June	$100	$16.00	6.25
Total	**$600**	—	**65.25**

Average monthly share price

$$\frac{(\$8.00 + \$6.25 + \$8.00 + \$10.00 + \$12.50 + \$16.00)}{6} = \mathbf{\$10.13}$$

Your average share cost

$$\frac{\$600}{65.25} = \mathbf{\$9.20}$$

Dollar cost averaging does not guarantee a profit or eliminate the risk of a loss. Systematic investing involves continuous investment in securities, regardless of price-level fluctuation. Participants should consider their resources to continue the strategy over the long term.

For illustrative purposes only. Individual results may vary.

Focus on the long term if you're investing for the long term

Don't let short-term fluctuations in share prices or your account value rattle you. If you're investing for a retirement that's years away, look at short-term dips in the market as a positive—an opportunity to accumulate more shares at lower prices. You typically only need to worry about short-term changes when your goals are short term and you need your money soon.

Planning for retirement

As you approach retirement (maybe beginning several years ahead of time), start thinking about your retirement savings a bit differently and plan for living off your retirement investments.

- What's your retirement budget? How much money will you need each year to live the lifestyle you want?
- Has your risk profile changed as you approach retirement? Do your investments reflect that? Remember, target-date funds automatically adjust their underlying investments through their glide path to address this.
- Which accounts will you withdraw money from to pay your bills in retirement? Consider the taxation of your retirement accounts when deciding which to withdraw from.

Understanding how to move your money around

Learn how you can link your bank account, make contributions, change investments, and withdraw your money when you need it.

Link your bank account

1. Sign in to your account at johnhancock.com/myaccount
2. Select **Add bank account**
3. Enter your bank information as prompted

Contribute to your IRA, change your investments, or withdraw money from your IRA

1. Sign in to your account at johnhancock.com/myaccount
2. Navigate to **Account overview**
3. Select the **Buy/withdraw/exchange** tab
4. Choose which action you want to take
5. Follow the instructions to complete the process

Questions? Give us a call at **800-225-5291**—we're here to help.

Naming your beneficiary

Protecting your account by deciding who will receive it when you pass away is critically important. Fortunately, this key estate planning step can be easy.

What's a beneficiary?

A beneficiary is a person or entity (e.g., a charity) who you choose to receive your IRA money when you pass away. You can also choose a secondary, or contingent, beneficiary who's next in line if your primary beneficiary doesn't survive you or is otherwise unwilling to accept the inheritance.

How can you choose your beneficiary(ies)?

1. Log in to **your account**
2. Select **IRA beneficiaries** from the navigation bar
3. Follow the instructions provided

Have questions? Want help? Call us at 800-225-5291.

Our representatives are available Monday through Thursday, from 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., Eastern time, and Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Eastern time.

You can also update your beneficiary(ies) by completing the **beneficiary form**.

Tracking your progress

Stay connected with your account and monitor your progress toward achieving your retirement goal.

- Review your **quarterly statements** to see how your account value changes, how your investments have performed, and your transactions
- Check your **confirmation statements** to ensure all changes are what you expected (e.g., share purchases and sales or rollovers)
- Confirm that your **tax forms** accurately reflect your transactions during the year
- Evaluate your funds' **prospectuses, annual reports, and fact sheets** to make sure their strategy aligns with your goals and risk profile

Stay informed

Don't just pay attention to your account—keep up with industry news and research.

- **Market intelligence—**Our quarterly review of the investment landscape, sharing commentary from our asset managers and investment partners
- **Weekly market recap—**A summary of the week's events for a bite-size analysis of what's going on in the global economy. Subscribe to get our recap delivered to your inbox every Monday

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Give us a call

Our representatives are waiting for your phone call. They can assist you to register your account online, withdraw money from your account, and everything in between. Give us a call at your convenience.

800-225-5291

- Monday through Thursday, from 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., Eastern time
- Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Eastern time

Request a prospectus or summary prospectus from your financial professional, by visiting jhinvestments.com, or by calling us at 800-225-5291. The prospectus includes investment objectives, risks, fees, expenses, and other information that you should read and consider carefully before investing.

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