

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to Securities Act Rule 497(K)

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MUTUAL FUNDS

John Hancock

International Growth Equity Fund

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS 10-17-12

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports, online at www.jhfunds.com/Forms/Prospectuses.aspx. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-225-5291 or by sending an e-mail request to info@jhfunds.com. The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated 10-17-12, as supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.



Class A: JTIGX

Investment objective

To seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the John Hancock family of funds. More information about these and other discounts is available on pages 12-13 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or pages 69-71 of the fund's statement of additional information under "Initial Sales Charge on Class A Shares."

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases as a % of purchase price	5.00
	1.00 (on certain purchases, including those of \$1 million or more)
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) as a % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less	

Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) ¹	Class A
Management fee	0.85
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.30
Other expenses	1.32
Total annual fund operating expenses	2.47
Contractual expense reimbursement ²	-1.12
Total annual fund operating expenses after expense reimbursements	1.35

- "Annual fund operating expenses" have been adjusted to reflect the estimated fees and expenses of the fund after its reorganization with the predecessor fund (as defined below).
- The adviser has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse or pay operating expenses of the fund to the extent necessary to maintain the fund's total operating expenses at 1.35% for Class A shares, excluding certain expenses such as taxes, brokerage commissions, interest expense, litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the fund's business, acquired fund fees and expenses and short dividend expense. The current expense limitation agreement expires on January 31, 2015, unless renewed by mutual agreement of the fund and the adviser based upon a determination that this is appropriate under the circumstances at that time.

An International Equity Fund

John Hancock International Growth Equity Fund

Expense example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment in the fund for the time periods indicated (Kept column) and then assuming a redemption of all of your shares at the end of those periods (Sold column). The example assumes a 5% average annual return. The example assumes fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	Class A	
Shares	Sold	Kept
1 Year	631	631
3 Years	1,021	1,021
5 Years	1,551	1,551
10 Years	2,998	2,998

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year of the predecessor to the fund, the Turner International Growth Fund, a series of Turner Funds (the predecessor fund), the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 210% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of international non-U.S. companies with market capitalizations at the time of purchase greater than \$2 billion that the subadviser believes have strong earnings growth potential. The fund may continue to hold securities of companies whose market capitalization was within such range at the time of purchase but whose current market capitalization may be outside of that range. The fund invests in securities of companies that are diversified across economic sectors, and attempts to maintain sector concentrations that approximate those of the MSCI World Growth ex-U.S. Index (World Growth ex-U.S. Index). Portfolio exposure is generally limited to 5% of assets in any single issuer, subject to exceptions for the most heavily weighted securities in the World Growth ex-U.S. Index. The fund will generally invest in securities of issuers based in the countries represented in the World Growth ex-U.S. Index, which includes both developed and emerging markets issuers. In addition, the fund may invest in initial public offerings (IPOs).

The subadviser pursues a bottom-up strategy that blends quantitative and qualitative analysis to find growth companies with superior earnings prospects, reasonable valuations and favorable trading-volume and price patterns. A stock becomes a sell candidate if the subadviser detects deterioration in the company’s earnings growth potential. The subadviser may also trim positions to adhere to capitalization or capacity constraints, or to adjust stock position size relative to the World Growth ex-U.S. Index.

The fund may buy and sell securities frequently as part of its investment strategy.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund’s shares will go up and down in price, meaning that you could lose money by investing in the fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund’s performance.

Instability in the financial markets has led many governments, including the United States government, to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Federal, state and other governments, and their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations, may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the fund’s portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the fund.

The fund’s main risk factors are listed below in alphabetical order. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 6 of the prospectus.*

Active management risk The subadviser's investment strategy may fail to produce the intended result.

Currency risk Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of a fund's investments. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which a fund's investments are traded, or currencies in which a fund has taken an active position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar.

Emerging markets risk The risks of investing in foreign securities are greater for investments in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may experience higher inflation, interest rates and unemployment as well as greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties than more developed countries.

Equity securities risk The value of a company's equity securities is subject to changes in the company's financial condition, and overall market and economic conditions. The securities of growth companies are subject to greater price fluctuations than other types of stocks because their market prices tend to place greater emphasis on future earnings expectations.

Foreign securities risk As compared to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information relating to foreign companies. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes. The value of foreign securities is subject to currency fluctuations and adverse political and economic developments. Investments in emerging-market countries are subject to greater levels of foreign investment risk.

High portfolio turnover risk Actively trading securities can increase transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and taxable distributions.

Initial public offerings risk IPO shares may have a magnified impact on fund performance and are frequently volatile in price. They can be held for a short period of time causing an increase in portfolio turnover.

Issuer risk An issuer of a security may perform poorly and, therefore, the value of its stocks and bonds may decline. An issuer of securities held by the fund could default or have its credit rating downgraded.

Liquidity risk Exposure exists when trading volume, lack of a market maker or legal restrictions impair the ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous price.

Past performance

The following performance information in the bar chart and table below illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year. However, past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance for the fund is updated daily, monthly and quarterly and may be obtained at our Web site: www.jhfunds.com/FundPerformance, or by calling 1-800-225-5291, Monday-Thursday between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. and on Fridays between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Eastern Time.

Calendar year total returns These do not include sales charges and would have been lower if they did. Calendar year total returns are shown only for Class A shares and would be different for other share classes.

Average annual total returns Performance of a broad-based market index is included for comparison.

After-tax returns These are shown only for Class A shares and would be different for other classes. They reflect the highest individual federal marginal income-tax rates in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

The fund is the successor to the Turner International Growth Fund (the predecessor fund). The performance information shown below is the historical performance of the predecessor fund's Investor class shares, which commenced operations on October 31, 2008. Periods prior to October 31, 2008 represent the performance of the predecessor fund's Institutional class shares, which commenced operations on January 31, 2007. Performance for all periods shown has been recalculated to reflect the gross fees and expenses and sales charges of the fund's Class A shares, which will first be offered on or about January 14, 2013.

Calendar year total returns – Class A (%)



Year-to-date total return The fund's total return for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was 9.65%.

Best quarter: Q2 '09, 25.86%

Worst quarter: Q3 '08, -27.29%

John Hancock International Growth Equity Fund

Average annual total returns (%)	1 Year	Inception
as of 12-31-11		1-31-07
Class A before tax	-15.33	-1.58
After tax on distributions	-15.33	-1.94
After tax on distributions, with sale	-10.09	-1.55
MSCI World Growth ex-U.S. (Gross of foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	-12.41	-2.61

Investment management

Investment adviser John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC

Subadviser Turner Investments, L.P.

Portfolio management

Mark Turner

Vice Chairman and Senior Portfolio manager/
security analyst

Lead Portfolio Manager of the fund since
inception

Purchase and sale of fund shares

The minimum initial investment requirement for Class A shares of the fund is \$2,500, except for Coverdell ESAs, which is \$2,000, and for group investments, which is \$250. There are no subsequent investment requirements. You may redeem shares of the fund on any business day through our Web site: www.jhfunds.com; by mail: Mutual Fund Operations, John Hancock Signature Services, Inc., P.O. Box 55913, Boston, Massachusetts 02205-5913; or by telephone: 1-800-225-5291.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank, registered investment adviser, financial planner or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.

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