

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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FILER

JNL SERIES TRUST

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JNL/American Funds Balanced Allocation Fund
Class A

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 ("SAI") and most recent reports to shareholders, online at <http://hosted.rightprospectus.com/Jackson/JNLSeriesTrust/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-873-5654 (Annuity and Life Service Center), 1-800-599-5651 (NY Annuity and Life Service Center), 1-800-777-7779 (for contracts purchased through a bank or financial institution) or 1-888-464-7779 (for NY contracts purchased through a bank or financial institution), or by sending an email request to ProspectusRequest@jackson.com. The current Prospectus and SAI, both dated April 30, 2012, are incorporated by reference into (which means it legally is a part of) this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives. The investment objective of the Fund is to seek a balance between current income and growth of capital.

Expenses. This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

The expenses do not reflect the expenses of the variable insurance contracts or the separate account, whichever may be applicable and the total expenses would be higher if they were included.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
	Class A
Management/Administrative Fee	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses ¹	0.01%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.46%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.17%

¹ Because the Fund is new, these expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² Because the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" amount shown in the table is based upon the Fund's estimated allocations to the Underlying Funds during the Fund's initial fiscal year. The Fund's investment in Underlying Funds may change over time, and therefore, actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses may be higher or lower than those shown above.

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. Also, this example does not reflect the expenses of the variable insurance contracts or the separate account, whichever may be applicable, and the total expenses would be higher if they were included. The table below shows the expenses you would pay on a \$10,000 investment, assuming (1) 5% annual return and (2) redemption at the end of each time period. The example also assumes that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Class A	
1 year	3 years
\$119	\$372

Portfolio Turnover (% of average value of portfolio). The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not

reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, affect the Fund's performance. The Fund does not have a portfolio turnover rate as of the date of this Prospectus as it has not yet commenced operations.

Principal Investment Strategies. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in Class I shares of a diversified group of other Funds ("Underlying Funds"). The Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest are a part of the American Funds Insurance Series® ("AFIS"). Not all Funds of AFIS are available as Underlying Funds. Please refer to the statutory prospectus for a list of available Underlying Funds.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund allocates approximately 50%-80% of its assets to Underlying Funds that invest primarily in equity securities and 20%-50% of its assets to Underlying Funds that invest primarily fixed-income securities. The equity and fixed income allocation may fall outside of the above limits in a volatile market environment where investment outcomes are expected to remain beyond normal range.

Within these asset classes, the Fund remains flexible with respect to the percentage it will allocate among Underlying Funds.

The Fund is a "non-diversified" fund, which means it generally invests a greater portion of its assets in the securities of one or more issuers and invests overall in a smaller number of issuers than a "diversified" fund.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed. As with any mutual fund, the value of the Fund's shares will change, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

- *Allocation risk* – Performance depends on the changes in market and economic conditions in the selection and percentages of allocations among Underlying Funds.
- *Credit risk* – The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Derivatives risk* – Investing in derivative instruments, such as, swaps, options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, indexed securities and asset-backed securities, to be announced (TBAs) securities, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, and certain exchange traded funds, involves risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, counterparty, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. These instruments are subject to transaction costs and certain risks, such as unanticipated changes in securities prices and global currency investment. The Fund could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market.
- *Equity securities risk* – Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of a portfolio investing inequities. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies the Fund invests in decline or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or an increase in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, they may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a company or industry, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment.
- *Foreign regulatory risk* – The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential plc, a publicly traded company incorporated in the United Kingdom and is not affiliated in any manner with Prudential Financial Inc., a company whose principal place of business is in the United States of America. Through its ownership structure, the Adviser has a number of global financial industry affiliated entities. As a result of this structure, and the asset management and financial industry business activities of the Adviser and its affiliates, the Adviser and the Funds may be prohibited or limited in effecting transactions in certain securities. The Adviser and the Funds may encounter trading limitations or restrictions because of aggregation issues or other foreign regulatory requirements. Foreign regulators or foreign laws may impose position limits on securities held by the Funds, and the Funds may be limited as to which securities they may purchase or sell, as well as, the timing of such purchases or sales. These foreign regulatory limits may increase the Funds' expenses and may limit the Funds' performance.
- *Foreign securities risk* – Investments in foreign securities involve risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values as well as adverse political, social and economic developments and possible imposition of foreign withholding taxes on income payable on the securities. In addition, there may be less publicly available information and more volatile or less liquid markets and foreign issuers may not be subject to the same accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements as domestic issuers.

- *High yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities risk* – High-yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities are broadly referred to as “junk bonds,” and are considered below “investment-grade” by national ratings agencies. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations.
- *Industry concentration risk* – Greater emphasis or programmed concentration on investments in a particular industry may result in significant share value fluctuation in response to events affecting that industry.
- *Interest rate risk* – When interest rates increase, fixed income securities generally will decline in value. Long-term fixed-income securities normally have more price volatility than short-term fixed-income securities. The value of equity investments, such as utilities and real estate securities, may be sensitive to interest rate changes.
- *Market risk* – All forms of securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The values of securities may fall due to factors affecting a particular issuer, industry or the securities market as a whole.
- *Mid-capitalization investing risk* – The prices of securities of mid-capitalization companies tend to fluctuate more widely and erratically than those of larger, more established companies.
- *Mortgage-related and other asset-backed risk* – Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates and exhibit additional volatility. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected, which can reduce the returns.
- *Non-diversification risk* – The Fund is non-diversified, which generally means that it may invest a greater percentage of its total assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a “diversified” fund. With a smaller number of different issuers, there is more risk than holding a larger number of issuers, since changes in the financial condition or market status of a single issuer may cause greater fluctuation of total return and share price of a non-diversified portfolio.
- *Small cap investing risk* – Investing in smaller, newer companies generally involves greater risks than investing in larger, more established ones.
- *Underlying funds risk* – The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective will depend in part upon the allocations of investments in the Underlying Funds and their ability to achieve their investment objectives.

Performance. Performance information for the Fund has not been included because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Performance for the Fund will be available in the prospectus in the future.

The Fund’s performance figures will not reflect the deduction of any charges that are imposed under a variable insurance contract.

Portfolio Management.

Investment Adviser:

Jackson National Asset Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers:

Name:	Joined Management Team In:	Title:
Saumen Chattopadhyay	2012	Vice President

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Only separate accounts, registered investment companies, and qualified and non-qualified plans of Jackson National Life Insurance Company (“Jackson”) or Jackson National Life Insurance Company of New York (“Jackson NY”) may purchase shares of the Fund. You may invest indirectly in the Fund through your purchase of a variable annuity or life contract issued by a separate account of Jackson or Jackson NY, or through a Jackson or Jackson NY fund of funds that invests in this Fund and directly through a qualified or non-qualified plan. Any minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements and redemption procedures are governed by the applicable separate account, registered investment company or plan through which you invest indirectly.

This Fund is not sold to the general public but instead serves as an underlying investment by insurance companies, affiliated investment companies, and retirement plans for funding variable insurance contracts and retirement plans.

Tax Information

Because the Fund’s shareholders are the separate accounts, registered investment companies, and qualified and non-qualified plans of Jackson or Jackson NY, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of Jackson or Jackson NY, the investment companies, and the qualified and non-qualified plans. Accordingly, no discussion is included about the Federal personal income tax consequences to you, the contract owner or plan participant. For this information, you should consult the prospectus of the

appropriate separate account or description of the plan and read the discussion of the Federal income tax consequences to variable insurance contract owners and plan participants.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you invest in the Fund under a variable insurance contract or a plan that offers a variable insurance contract as a plan option through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), 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.
