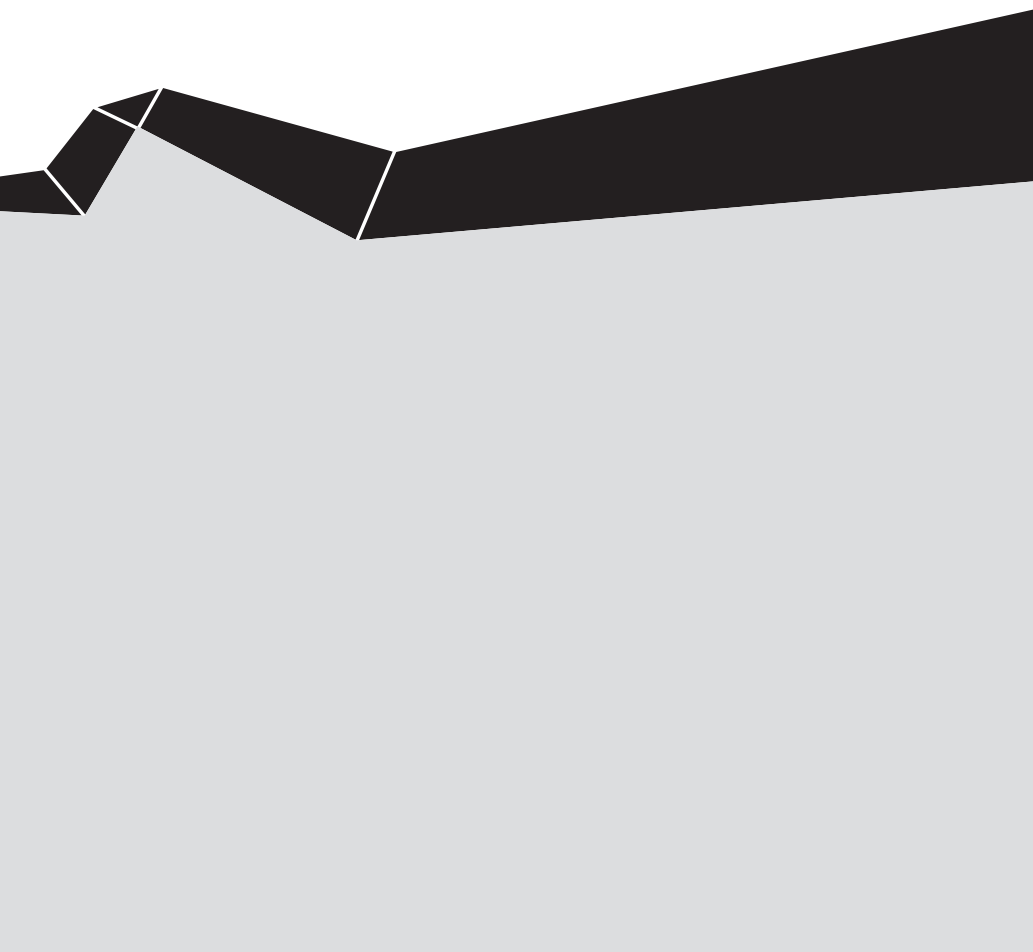


PROSPECTUS
June 2016



MFS MERIDIAN® FUNDS



Information for UK Investors: June 2016

MFS Meridian Funds (the “Company”) is categorised as a recognised scheme for the purposes of Section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “Act”). The Company is an umbrella fund established in Luxembourg as a Société d’Investment `a Capital Variable `a Compartments Multiples and regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, 110, route d’Arlon, L-2991, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. MFS Investment Management Company (Lux) S.à r.l., a Luxembourg *société à responsabilité limitée*, serves as its management company (the “Management Company”). The Management Company's registered address is 35, Boulevard du Prince Henri, L-1724, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

MFS International (U.K.) Limited (“MFS” or the “UK Representative”) is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”) and has been appointed to act as the United Kingdom Representative of the Company. MFS has agreed to provide facilities at MFS’s offices at One Carter Lane, London EC4V 5ER, U.K. where:

- (a) a shareholder may redeem his or her Shares and from which payments of the price on redemption may be obtained (note that all redemption orders will be processed by the Fund's transfer agent);
- (b) information can be obtained orally and in writing about the Company’s most recently published Share prices;
- (c) copies of certain documents (relating to the Company) may be obtained as prescribed under the Act; and
- (d) a shareholder who has a complaint about the operation of the Company can make his complaint.

Taxation

The following summary is intended to offer general guidance to persons (other than dealers in securities) holding Shares as an investment on the U.K. taxation of the Company and its investors, but does not constitute legal or tax advice. The summary is based on the taxation law and HM Revenue & Customs (“HMRC”) practice in force at the date of this document but prospective investors should be aware that taxation levels, bases and reliefs may change, possibly with retrospective effect. The following tax summary is not a guarantee to any investor of the tax results of investing in the Company. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisors on the implications of making an investment in, holding or disposing of Shares in any Fund of the Company and the receipt of distributions with respect to such Shares under the laws of the jurisdictions in which they are liable to taxation.

The Company

The Directors intend that the affairs of the Company should be managed and conducted so that it does not become resident in the U.K. for U.K. taxation purposes. Accordingly, and provided that the Company does not carry on a trade in the U.K. through a permanent establishment situated therein for U.K. taxation purposes, the Company will not be subject to U.K. corporation tax on

income and capital gains arising to it other than certain income deriving from a U.K. source. The Directors intend that the affairs of the Company are conducted so that no such permanent establishment will arise insofar as this is within their control, but it cannot be guaranteed that the conditions necessary to prevent any such permanent establishment coming into being will at all times be satisfied.

Interest and other income received by the Company which has a U.K. source may be subject to withholding taxes in the U.K.

Shareholders

U.K. Taxation of Chargeable Gains

The offshore fund legislation provides that if a shareholder who is resident in the U.K. for taxation purposes holds an interest in an “offshore fund” (as defined in Part 8 of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010), any gain accruing to the shareholder upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed at the time of such sale, redemption or other disposal as income (“offshore income gains”) and not as a capital gain, unless that offshore fund has been a “reporting fund” (and/or a “distributing fund” under the old offshore funds legislation and the transitional provisions) throughout the period during which the shareholder holds that interest. Each Class of Share of each Fund of the Company is an “offshore fund” for the purposes of the U.K. tax legislation.

In order to qualify as a reporting fund, the Company must apply to HMRC before the later of the end of the first period of account for which the relevant Share class is to be a reporting fund and the expiry of three months beginning with the first day on which interests in the fund are made available to investors in the U.K. A reporting fund is not required to distribute its income. However, it is required to report to each investor who is resident in the U.K. (or which is a reporting fund) the amount distributed to investors, the excess of the amount of reporting income over distributed income, dates of distributions and a statement as to whether it remains a reporting fund. A reporting fund is also required to provide various information to HMRC.

The effect of obtaining “reporting fund” status would be that any gains arising to individual shareholders resident in the U.K. on a sale, redemption or other disposal of Shares in such a reporting fund who acquired those Shares on or after the date on which the Share Class became a reporting fund (“Commencement Date”) would be taxed as capital gains (and not as offshore income gains) at the current rates of 10 per cent. for basic rate taxpayers and 20 per cent. for higher and additional rate taxpayers. No indexation allowance will be available to such shareholders however they may be entitled to an annual exemption from capital gains (this is £11,100 for the tax year 2016/2017). The effect of obtaining “reporting fund” status would be that any gains arising to corporate shareholders resident in the U.K. who acquired those Shares on or after the respective Commencement Date would be subject to corporation tax on gains at the current rate of 20 per cent (reducing to 17 percent by 2020). Indexation allowance may be available to reduce any chargeable gain arising on such a disposal by a U.K. corporate shareholder but cannot act to create or increase a loss.

Any gain arising to a shareholder who is resident in the U.K. on the sale, redemption or other disposal of Shares in a Fund which is a reporting fund will, subject to the following paragraph, be taxed as an offshore income gain, and not as a capital gain, where such shareholder acquired

their Shares prior to the respective Commencement Date unless that shareholder made a deemed disposal election. Such shareholders are advised to consult their independent professional tax advisers as to the consequences of making such an election.

The above paragraph will not apply to those shareholders who acquired Shares prior to the respective Commencement Date in one of the Funds that was previously certified as a “distributing fund” under the old offshore funds legislation and those Shares were converted into Shares in a Fund which is a reporting fund. As a result, any gain arising to such shareholders on a sale, redemption or other disposal of their Shares in a reporting fund should be subject to capital gains tax (or corporation tax on chargeable gains).

For an up to date list of the Share Classes in each of the Funds that have been approved by HMRC as “reporting funds”, please see the list of reporting funds as published on HMRC’s website (www.hmrc.gov.uk).

U.K. Taxation of Dividends and Distributions

Subject to their personal circumstances, shareholders resident in the U.K. for taxation purposes will be liable to U.K. income tax (or corporation tax on income) on their share of a reporting fund’s income attributable to their holding in the fund, whether or not distributed. Shareholders resident in the U.K. for taxation purposes will not be subject to tax on income retained by any non-reporting fund in which they hold shares but will be liable to U.K. income tax (or corporation tax on income) in respect of dividends, or other distributions of income paid by such non-reporting funds whether or not such distributions are reinvested.

UK resident individual investors are entitled to an annual dividend allowance of £5,000 of dividend income (which is taxed at 0 per cent). To the extent that an investor’s annual dividend income exceeds £5,000, tax levied at the rate of 7.5 per cent for basic rate tax payers, 32.5 per cent for higher rate tax payers and 38.1 per cent for additional rate payers.

A U.K. resident corporate investor will be liable to U.K. corporation tax on dividends received, or deemed to be received, unless the dividend, or deemed dividend, falls within one of the exempt classes set out in Part 9A of the Corporation Tax Act 2009. Investors within the charge to U.K. corporation tax are advised to consult their independent professional tax advisers to determine whether dividends received (or deemed to be received) will be subject to U.K. corporation tax.

Other U.K. Taxation Matters

The exchange of Shares in one Fund for Shares in another Fund will amount to a disposal of the original Shares for tax purposes and accordingly a chargeable gain (or taxable income where certification of the original Shares as a “reporting fund” has not been obtained) or an allowable capital loss may be realised. The exchange of Shares of one Class for Shares of another Class in the same Fund will only amount to a disposal if: (a) the original Shares have not at any time been a Class which is a “reporting fund” (or a distributing fund under the old regime) and the new Shares are of a class so certified; or (b) the original Shares are a Class which is a “reporting fund” and the new Shares are of class not so certified where a deemed disposal election is made.

Investors should also be aware that if over 60 per cent. of the assets of a Fund of the Company

are invested in interest-bearing investments (e.g. convertible bonds, money placed at interest and securities other than shares) a U.K. resident company's holding is likely to be a "relevant holding" for the purposes of section 490 Corporation Tax Act 2009. In that case, such an investor is required to treat the relevant holding as if it were a debt instrument held by the company and account for it on the basis of fair value accounting in accordance with the U.K. taxation regime for corporate and government debt. Complex rules apply where the holding becomes, or ceases to be, a "relevant holding".

If over 60 per cent. of the assets of a Fund of the Company are invested in interest-bearing investments dividends received by a U.K. resident individual investor will be treated as payments of interest and subject to U.K. income tax at 20 per cent. for basic rate taxpayers, 40 per cent. for higher rate taxpayers, and 45 per cent. for additional rate tax payers rather than at the dividend rates detailed above.

The attention of individual shareholders resident in the U.K. is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Income Tax Act 2007, under which the income accruing to the Company may be attributed to such a shareholder and may render them liable to taxation in respect of the undistributed income and profits of the Company. This legislation will, however, not apply if such a shareholder can satisfy HMRC that either:

- (i) it would not be reasonable to draw the conclusion, from all the circumstances of the case, that the purpose of avoiding a liability to U.K. taxation was the purpose, or one of the purposes, for which the relevant transactions or any of them were effected; or
- (ii) all of the relevant transactions were genuine commercial transactions and it would not be reasonable to draw the conclusion, from all the circumstances of the case, that any one or more of those transactions was more than incidentally designed for the purpose of avoiding a liability to U.K. taxation.

The UK "controlled foreign company" provisions subject U.K. resident companies which are deemed to be interested (whether directly or indirectly) in at least 25 per cent. of the profits of a non-resident company which is controlled by residents of the U.K. and is resident in a low tax jurisdiction. The legislation is not directed towards the taxation of chargeable gains. Broadly, a charge may arise to UK tax resident corporate shareholders if a non-resident company is controlled by persons who are resident in the UK, it has profits which are attributable to its UK "significant people functions" and one of the exemptions does not apply. U.K. corporate investors are advised to consult their independent professional tax advisers as to the implications of these provisions.

The attention of persons resident in the U.K. for taxation purposes (and who, if individuals, are also domiciled in the U.K. for those purposes) is drawn to the provisions of section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 ("section 13"). Section 13 applies to a "participator" for U.K. taxation purposes (which term includes a shareholder in the Company) if at any time when any gain accrues to the Company (such as on a disposal of any of its investments) which constitutes a chargeable gain for those purposes, at the same time, the Company is itself controlled by a sufficiently small number of persons so as to render the Company a body corporate that would, were it to have been resident in the U.K. for taxation purposes, be a "close" company for those purposes. The provisions of section 13 could, if applied, result in any such person who is a "participator" in the Company being treated for the purposes of U.K. taxation of

chargeable gains as if a part of any chargeable gain accruing to the Company had accrued to that person directly, that part being equal to the proportion of the gain that corresponds on a just and reasonable basis to that person's proportionate interest in the Company as a "participator". No liability under section 13 could be incurred by such a person however, where such proportion does not exceed one quarter of the gain.

The Savings Directive and the OECD Common Reporting Standards

Please refer to the sections in the prospectus titled "Other Practical Information – Taxation – Exchange of Information" and " – CRS" for a discussion of European Union Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the "Savings Directive") and its replacement by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Common Reporting Standards.

Generally

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this document, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional advisor authorised pursuant to the Act.

There are certain risk factors associated with the operation and investments of the Company which are described more fully in the Prospectus.

The net asset value of the sterling-denominated Share classes can be obtained in sterling; shareholders should note, however, that the net asset value of each Fund is calculated in its base currency and should take into account the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the currency in which a class may be denominated and the base currency of the relevant Fund.

The following documents relating to the Company will be available for inspection, without charge, during regular business hours at the offices of MFS:

- (a) the Articles of Incorporation of the Company;
- (b) the current Prospectus and Key Investor Information Documents, together with any amendments or supplements thereto; and
- (c) the most recently published annual and semi-annual reports of the Company, as prepared by the Company.

Copies of these documents are available to investors and prospective investors free of charge upon request at the offices of MFS.

Issued by

MFS International (U.K.) Limited,

One Carter Lane, London EC4V 5ER, U.K. (company no. 03062718).

MFS International (U.K.) Limited is incorporated with limited liability in England and Wales and is authorised and regulated by the FCA.

Additional Information for Investors relating to the issue of Shares in MFS Meridian

Funds

This document is issued by MFS and is authorised for distribution only when accompanied by the Prospectus for the Company dated November 2015 and as supplemented from time to time.

This document should be read together with the Prospectus. Terms defined in the Prospectus also apply to this document.

The Shares in the Company will not be dealt in on any recognised or designated investment exchange for the purposes of the Act, nor will there be a market maker in the Shares. However, the Shares may be redeemed on each Valuation Date as more particularly described in the Prospectus.

Investors should note that the type and scale of charges applicable to Shares differs for each class of Shares and therefore particular attention should be paid to the relevant information as set out in the Prospectus. Depending on the class of Shares purchased by the investor and the timing of any subsequent redemption of Shares, expenses and charges may not be made uniformly throughout the period that the Shares are outstanding but may be loaded disproportionately on to the early years with the consequence that an investor redeeming Shares during the early years of a holding may not get back all that he has invested. Charges are payable out of income to the extent possible, and then out of capital.

The price of the Shares and the income from them may fall as well as rise and will also fluctuate in line with international interest rates; accordingly an investor may not get back the amount invested. Even if a Fund is described as “high yield” income may fluctuate in money terms. Changes in the rates of exchange between the currency of denomination of different Funds and the investor’s currency of acquisition or redemption may have an adverse effect on the value or income (if any) of the Shares. Investments may be denominated in a wide range of currencies. Accordingly, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may cause the value of your investment to go down or up.

Nothing in this document should be construed as investment advice. Investment in the Company may not be suitable for all investors. Investors should seek advice from their accountant, legal or professional adviser, financial adviser or a persons authorised for the purposes of the Act, who specialises in advising on the acquisition of shares and other securities concerning the Company and the suitability of making an investment in the Company in the context of their individual circumstances.

Some Funds may invest in high yield securities issued by companies with lower credit ratings. Whilst offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, investment in such securities brings an increased risk of default on repayment and therefore a risk that the capital value of the Company will be affected.

Although Shareholders have a right to have their Shares purchased by the Company, this right may be terminated by the Directors of the Company in certain circumstances. Investors should note that if the determination of Net Asset Value is suspended, an investment in the Company may be difficult to realise and it may be difficult to obtain reliable information about the value of Shares or the extent of the risks to which Shares are exposed.

The Articles of Incorporation of the Company (the “Articles”) allow the Company to exclude or restrict the holding of Shares by any person or company and reserves to the Company the right to prevent the beneficial ownership of Shares by any physical person or legal entity that holds Shares (as either a registered or beneficial owner) where such holding is likely to: (i) result in a failure to meet the eligibility requirements of a Class, including without limitation, being an Institutional Investor for Class I, S or Z Shares or not meeting the initial investment minimums upon subscription; (ii) result in a breach of any applicable law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or foreign; (iii) cause the Company to become exposed to tax disadvantages or other financial disadvantages that it would not have otherwise incurred had such person or entity not been a holder of Shares; or (iv) subject the Company to additional registration requirements under any securities or investment or similar laws or requirements of any country or authority (hereinafter “Prohibited Person”) including, specifically and without limitation, any "U.S. Person" as such term is defined in the Prospectus. The beneficial ownership of Shares in the Company by U.S. Persons is generally excluded, except in a transaction that does not violate United States law, and the Company is entitled to require any person applying for, or claiming ownership rights in, any Shares to provide satisfactory information to establish that person's nationality and country of residence. In addition, Shares may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered directly or indirectly, in Canada. Under the powers reserved to the Company under the Articles, the Company may compulsorily redeem Shares held by U.S. Persons or in Canada on the terms provided in the Articles and may restrict the exercise of rights attached to such Shares.

Levels and bases of taxation in relevant jurisdictions are subject to change.

The registered office of the Management Company is 35, Boulevard du Prince Henri, L-1724 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Investment Manager is Massachusetts Financial Services Company, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts USA 02119. MFS International (U.K.) Limited does not manage the Company's investments.

Any notice or other document for the Company may be submitted for transmission to the Company at the Company's registered address or the address for MFS set out above.

If you wish to make a complaint about any aspect of the service you have received, you may contact your local agent at MFS International (U.K.) Ltd., One Carter Lane, London EC4V 5ER, U.K.; Tel: +44 (0) 20 7429 7200, or you may also contact the Fund's transfer agent at: State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A., 49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg; Tel: + 352 464010-1 or Fax: + 352 463631.

The net asset value of each class of Shares of each Fund is available at the Management Company's registered office or from the transfer agent at State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A., 49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Tel: +352 464 010-1) or at www.mfs.com.

The date of this document is June 2016.

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Registered Office

35, Boulevard du Prince Henri,
L-1724, Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 39346

Board of Directors

Robin A. STELMACH (Chairperson)
Executive Vice President and Chief
Operating Officer
Massachusetts Financial Services
Company
111 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts USA 02199

James R. JULIAN, Jr.
Executive Vice President and Chief
Operating Officer
University of Massachusetts
225 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts USA 02110

Lina M. MEDEIROS
Director
MFS International (U.K.) Limited
One Carter Lane
London, United Kingdom EC4V 5ER

Mitchell FREESTONE
Vice President and Senior Counsel
MFS International (U.K.) Limited
One Carter Lane
London, United Kingdom EC4V 5ER

David MACE
Senior Managing Director
MFS Institutional Advisors, Inc.
One Carter Lane
London, United Kingdom EC4V 5ER

Management Company

MFS Investment Management Company
(Lux) S.à.r.l
35, Boulevard du Prince Henri,
L-1724, Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
("MFS Lux" or the "Management
Company")

Investment Manager

Massachusetts Financial Services
Company
111 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts USA 02199
("MFS" or the "Investment Manager")

Custodian, Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A.
49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy,
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
(the "Custodian," the
"Administration Agent," the "Registrar"
and the "Transfer Agent")

Authorised Auditor

Ernst & Young S.A.

7, parc d'Activite Syrdall

L-5365 Munsbach

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal Advisers

Arendt & Medernach

41A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy

L-2082 Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Summary of Main Features

IMPORTANT: This Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) contains important information about MFS Meridian Funds (the “Company”) and its various portfolios (each a “Fund”) and share classes (each a “Class”). For more information before you invest, please consult the Key Investor Information Document (“KIID”) for each available Class of each Fund. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, you should consult your Financial Intermediary or the Company’s Transfer Agent. As used in this Prospectus, the term “Financial Intermediary” shall include any broker, dealer, bank (including bank trust departments), investment adviser, financial planner, retirement plan administrator, third-party administrator, insurance company and any other institution having a selling, administration or any similar agreement with the Fund’s Management Company or authorized affiliated sub-distributor of the Management Company (for purposes of this Prospectus, the “Distributor”). Any purchase made by any person on the basis of statements or representations not contained in or inconsistent with the information and representations contained in the Prospectus, the periodic financial reports, or any of the documents referred to herein and which may be consulted by the public shall be solely at the risk of the purchaser. Applications to transact in Fund shares (“Shares”) are subject to acceptance by the Company.

The directors of the MFS Meridian Funds, whose names appear in the Directory (the “Directors” or collectively, the “Board of Directors”), are the persons responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors, the information contained in this Prospectus is materially in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to materially affect the importance of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly. Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the laws and practice currently in force in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, and are subject to changes in those laws.

Specific Country Considerations

Prospective purchasers of Shares of a Fund should inform themselves as to the legal requirements, exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile. All references to laws or regulations include any amendments, restatements or successor laws or regulations thereto.

Prospective investors resident in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom should note that an addendum for their respective country should be read in conjunction with this Prospectus. Such Addendum includes additional disclosure regarding investment in the Funds in such countries. In certain other jurisdictions,

your respective financial intermediary may also have to provide additional documentation along with this Prospectus. Please refer to your Financial Intermediary for more details.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

- **Hong Kong:** The Company is deemed to be authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission (“SFC”) as a collective investment scheme pursuant to Section 104 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong. In giving such authorisation, the SFC does not take responsibility for the financial soundness of the Company nor for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed in this regard. In particular, the SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this Prospectus, the Important Information for Residents of Hong Kong, nor for the Product Key Facts Statement.
- **Taiwan:** The Taiwan Financial Supervisory Commission requires that the total value of a Fund’s non-offset short position in derivatives for hedging purposes do not exceed the total market value of the relevant securities held by such Fund and the risk exposure of such Fund’s non-offset position in derivatives for purposes of increasing investment efficiency do not exceed forty percent (40%) of the net asset value of such Fund, except as otherwise permitted by applicable Taiwanese laws and regulations.
- **United States:** Neither the Company nor any Fund has been registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. In addition, the Shares of the Company have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and may not be offered or sold in the United States, its territories or possessions or to a U.S. Person (see “Eligible Investors” in the section entitled “Practical Information”). The Company’s articles of incorporation (the “Articles of Incorporation”) generally prohibit the sale and transfer of Shares to U.S. Persons.

The Company and the Funds

The Company is an umbrella fund established in Luxembourg as an investment company with variable capital (Société d’Investissement à Capital Variable or “SICAV”), and is registered pursuant to Part I of the law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended (the “Law”). The Company qualifies as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (a “UCITS”) in accordance with the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (the “Directive 2009/65/EC”). The Company is comprised of separate compartments (each a “Fund”), each of which relates to

SUMMARY OF MAIN FEATURES	
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a separate portfolio of securities with specific investment objectives. Each Fund shall be liable for its own debts and obligations. Each Fund is a separate entity with, but not limited to, its own contributions, liabilities, capital gains, losses, charges and expenses. Each Fund is denominated in a single currency (the “Base Currency”), which may be U.S. Dollars, Euros or Sterling, but may have Classes denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency. The capital of the Company is expressed in Euros. The Board of Directors may decide, at any time to establish new Funds consisting of eligible assets as mentioned in Article 41(1) of the Law. Upon the establishment of such additional Funds, the Prospectus and the applicable KIIDs shall be updated accordingly.

The Company was established at the initiative of MFS. The name of each Fund is preceded by “MFS Meridian Funds”:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Absolute Return Fund | 19. Global Multi-Asset Fund |
| 2. Asia Pacific Ex-Japan Fund | 20. Global Opportunistic Bond Fund |
| 3. Blended Research European Equity Fund | 21. Global Research Focused Fund |
| 4. Continental European Equity Fund | 22. Global Total Return Fund |
| 5. Diversified Income Fund | 23. Inflation-Adjusted Bond Fund |
| 6. Emerging Markets Debt Fund | 24. Japan Equity Fund |
| 7. Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Fund | 25. Latin American Equity Fund |
| 8. Emerging Markets Equity Fund | 26. Limited Maturity Fund |
| 9. European Core Equity Fund | 27. Managed Wealth Fund |
| 10. European Research Fund | 28. Prudent Wealth Fund |
| 11. European Smaller Companies Fund | 29. U.K. Equity Fund |
| 12. European Value Fund | 30. U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund |
| 13. Global Concentrated Fund | 31. U.S. Corporate Bond Fund |
| 14. Global Credit Fund | 32. U.S. Equity Income Fund |
| 15. Global Energy Fund | 33. U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund |
| 16. Global Equity Fund | 34. U.S. Government Bond Fund |
| 17. Global Equity Income Fund | 35. U.S. Total Return Bond Fund |
| 18. Global High Yield Fund | 36. U.S. Value Fund |

On the following pages you will find information about each Fund in addition to the information provided in the KIID for the respective Class of each Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 12 March 1999.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Absolute Value-at-Risk or "VaR"

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund seeks to produce a positive return from 1) selecting individual securities and 2) managing exposure to asset classes, markets and currencies regardless of market conditions.

In selecting individual investments for the Fund, the Fund invests primarily in debt instruments of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries, including government, mortgage-backed, and corporate debt. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest in debt instruments of any maturity, but generally focuses its investments in short and intermediate term debt instruments. In selecting individual investments, the Fund may also use derivatives for different purposes (hedging or investment), to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments.

The Fund manages its exposure to asset classes, markets, and currencies primarily through the use of derivatives, which may be extensive, based on its proprietary quantitative models. The Fund may increase or decrease its exposure to asset classes, markets and/or currencies resulting from its individual security selection based on its assessment of the risk/return potential of such asset classes, markets, and/or currencies. The Fund may have exposure to asset classes, markets, and/or currencies in which its individual security selection has resulted in little or no exposure (e.g., equities, below-investment-grade debt instruments, commodity or real estate-related investments). The Fund's exposures will normally fall within the following ranges: inflation-adjusted debt instruments from -20% to 20%; global equity securities from -30% to 30%; commodity-related investments from -20% to 20%; and global real estate-related investments from -15% to 15%. Commodity-related investments include derivatives on commodities indices, units in collective investment schemes, and exchange-traded funds. Real estate-related investments include real estate investment trusts, derivatives on real estate indices, and other investments providing exposure to the real estate industry. The Fund may also use derivatives to seek to limit the Fund's exposure to certain extreme market events. Some portion of the Fund's assets will be held in cash due to collateral requirements for the Fund's investments in derivatives, purchase and redemption activity, and other short term cash needs.

As part of the Management Company's risk-management process applicable to the Fund, the global exposure of the Fund is measured by an absolute VaR approach, which limits the maximum VaR that the Fund can have relative to its net asset value, as determined by the Management Company taking into account the Fund's investment policy and risk profile. Please refer to the Fund's Annual Report for the VaR limits calculated for the applicable financial year. The expected level of leverage may vary between 0% and 400% (measured using the sum of the notional value of derivatives used by the Fund), based on the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, the Management Company supplementally monitors the expected level of leverage measured using the commitment approach, which may vary between 0% and 200% based on the net asset value of the Fund. Under certain circumstances, the level of leverage might exceed the ranges noted above.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The Fund's strategy to manage its exposure to asset classes, markets, and currencies may not be effective. In addition, the strategies that may be implemented by the Fund to limit its exposure to certain extreme market events may not work as intended, and the costs associated with such strategies will reduce the Fund's returns.
- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline

significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.

- Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment and/or extension, which can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended. Please refer to "Asset-Backed Securities Risk" and "Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk" under "Investment Policies and Risks – Risk Factors" for additional information.
- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- The value of commodity-related investments may be more volatile than the value of equity securities or debt instruments and their value may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. The price of a commodity-related investment may be affected by demand/supply imbalances in the market for the commodity.
- The risks of investing in real estate-related investments include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; difficulties in valuing and disposing of real estate; fluctuations in interest rates; property tax rates, zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying

indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.

- Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis, its development and use of quantitative models, and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests. Investments selected using quantitative models may not produce the intended results due to the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor in the models, changing sources of market return, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming or other software issues, and technology failures).
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

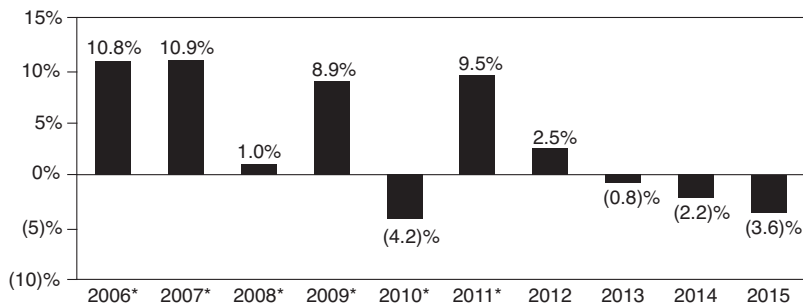
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment in debt instruments issued in U.S. dollars together with actively-managed exposure to asset classes, markets and/or currencies (including those to which its securities portfolio may have little or no exposure) through the use of derivatives, and who understand and are comfortable with the risks and returns from a strategy which uses derivatives to adjust the risk profile of the Fund.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy, Base Currency and name were changed on 22 August 2011; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.

Fund Benchmark

BofA Merrill Lynch 0-3 Month US Treasury Bill Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND							
Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.70%	0.65%	†
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.00%	0.90%	0.80%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² “Other Expenses” generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. “Other Expenses” include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund’s operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that “Other Expenses” do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d’abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund’s investment activities, including interest.

[†] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in Asian Pacific equity securities excluding Japanese equity securities. The Asia Pacific region includes Australia, Hong Kong, Mainland China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand. Many of the countries in the Asia Pacific region are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the Asia Pacific region and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- Exposure to emerging markets, including many of the countries in the Asia Pacific region, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

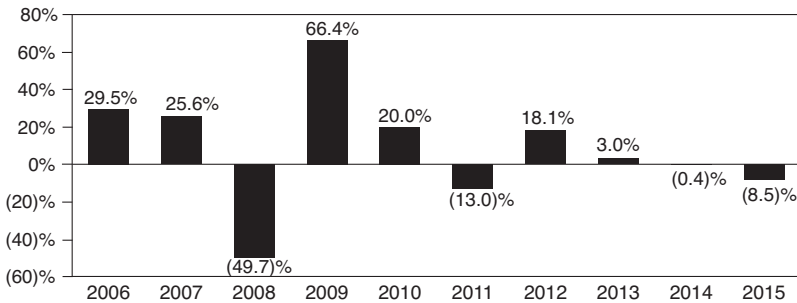
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in Asian Pacific equity securities excluding Japanese equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI All Country Asia Pacific (ex-Japan) Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The ongoing charges over a year shown below are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets by reference to the expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please consult the Fund's financial report for the actual expenses applicable to your Class. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

ASIA PACIFIC EX-JAPAN FUND								
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Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	1.05%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.00%	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	1.00%⁴	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: Euro (€)

Launch Date: 22 August 2011

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in Euros. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in European equity securities. Some of the countries in Europe, primarily those in Eastern Europe, are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund generally focuses its investments in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

The Investment Manager uses a bottom-up approach to buying and selling investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on blending fundamental and quantitative research. The Investment Manager uses fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions to create a fundamental rating for an issuer. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position, and management ability. The Investment Manager uses quantitative models that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors to create a quantitative rating for an issuer. When the Investment Manager's quantitative research is available but its fundamental research is not available, the Investment Manager considers the issuer to have a neutral fundamental rating. The Investment Manager then constructs the portfolio considering the blended rating from combining the fundamental rating and the quantitative rating, as well as issuer, industry, and sector weightings, market capitalization, measures of expected volatility of the Fund's returns (e.g., predicted beta and predicted tracking error) and other factors, with a goal of constructing a portfolio that over time has a consistent level of active risk compared to the MSCI Europe Index. Active risk is the risk resulting from investment selection rather than market risk.

You should consult the sections entitled “General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments,” “Techniques and Instruments” and “Risk Factors” for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled “Risk Factors” for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund’s performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Europe and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds. In light of the fiscal conditions and concerns on sovereign risk of certain European countries, which could worsen and spread, and result in a break-up of the Eurozone and Euro currency, the Fund may be subject to an increased amount of volatility, liquidity, price, and foreign exchange risk. The performance of the Fund could deteriorate significantly should reform and austerity measures by European governments to address the financial and economic problems not work, or if there are any adverse credit events in the European region (e.g. downgrade of the sovereign credit rating of a European country or a European financial institution), which may result in significant loss. European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) imposes on its members, the deficit and budget issues of several EMU members and the uncertainty surrounding the Euro.
- Exposure to emerging markets, including some of the countries in Europe, primarily Eastern Europe, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (Euro) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Fund's strategy to blend fundamental and quantitative research and to have a consistent level of active risk over time may not produce the intended results. In addition, the Investment Manager's fundamental research is not available for all issuers.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis, its development and use of quantitative models and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests. Investments selected using quantitative models may not produce the intended results due to the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor in the models, changing sources of market return, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming or other software issues, and technology failures).
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in European equity securities.

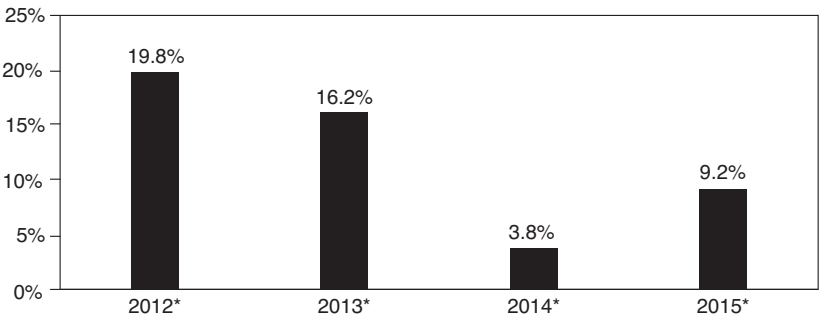
BLENDED RESEARCH EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND
(formerly, European Concentrated Fund)

- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – € Shares as of 31 December of each year.



** The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 29 June 2016; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.*

Fund Benchmark

MSCI Europe Index (EUR)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of

BLENDED RESEARCH EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND
(formerly, European Concentrated Fund)

Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.60%	0.50%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.65%	2.40%	2.15%	0.80%	0.65%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: Euro (€)

Launch Date: 27 February 2006.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in Euros. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in continental European equity securities. Some of the countries in continental Europe, primarily those in Eastern Europe, are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of companies. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Europe and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds. In light of the fiscal conditions and concerns on sovereign risk of certain European countries, which could worsen and spread, and result in

a break-up of the Eurozone and Euro currency, the Fund may be subject to an increased amount of volatility, liquidity, price, and foreign exchange risk. The performance of the Fund could deteriorate significantly should reform and austerity measures by European governments to address the financial and economic problems not work, or if there are any adverse credit events in the European region (e.g. downgrade of the sovereign credit rating of a European country or a European financial institution), which may result in significant loss. European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) imposes on its members, the deficit and budget issues of several EMU members and the uncertainty surrounding the Euro.

- Exposure to emerging markets, including some of the countries in continental Europe, primarily Eastern Europe, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (Euro) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

- There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.

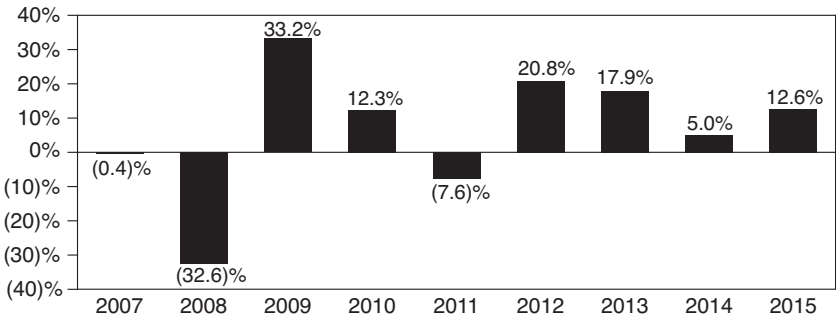
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in continental European equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – € Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI Europe (ex-UK) Index (EUR)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 31 October 2014.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return with an emphasis on current income, but also considering capital appreciation, measured in U.S. Dollars. The Fund invests primarily in a broad range of debt instruments and equity securities of issuers located in developed and emerging markets, including convertible securities and real estate-related investments. The Fund allocates assets across these categories based on investment management's interpretation of economic and money market conditions, fiscal and monetary policy and asset class and/or security values. These allocations may vary from time to time.

For the debt portion, the Fund focuses on U.S. Government securities (including mortgage-backed securities), below-investment-grade debt instruments, and debt instruments of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund may also invest in investment grade debt instruments of issuers in developed markets. The Fund may invest up to 100% of the debt portion in below-investment-grade debt instruments.

For the equity portion, the Fund focuses its investments in dividend paying stocks of companies in developed and emerging markets. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies) or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund generally focuses its equity investments in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size.

For the real estate-related portion, the Fund primarily invests in closed-ended real estate investment trusts (REITs) and stocks of other companies principally engaged in the real estate industry. The Fund generally focuses its real-estate related investments in equity REITs, but may also invest in mortgage REITs and other real-estate related investments. Issuers of real estate-related investments tend to be small- to medium-sized.

The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled “Risk Factors” for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The Fund’s assessment of the risk/return potential of the asset classes may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment and/or extension, which can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument’s holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended. Please refer to “Asset-Backed Securities Risk” and “Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk” under “Investment Policies and Risks – Risk Factors” for additional information.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- To the extent that the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions prevailing in that region and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.
- The risks of investing in real estate-related investments include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. Real estate-related investments are affected by general, regional and local economic conditions; difficulties in valuing and disposing of real estate; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of the Fund. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.

DIVERSIFIED INCOME FUND	
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- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

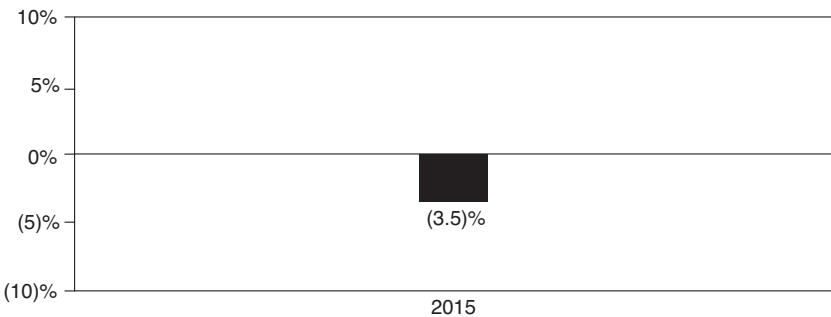
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for total return with an emphasis on current income, but also considering capital appreciation, through investment in a broad range of debt instruments and equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

Primary Benchmark: Standard & Poor's 500 Index

Secondary Blended Benchmark: 25% Barclays U.S. High-Yield Corporate Bond 2% Issuer Capped Index, 20% Barclays U.S. Government/ Mortgage Bond Index, 20% MSCI ACWI High Dividend Yield Index, 20% MSCI U.S. REIT Index, and 15% JPM EMBI Global

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.85%	0.80%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.65%	2.65%	2.15%	1.05%	0.95%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 1 October 2002.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in emerging market debt instruments. The Fund generally focuses its investments in U.S. dollar denominated emerging market debt instruments but may also invest in emerging market debt instruments issued in other currencies. Such emerging market countries are located in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the developing countries of Europe, primarily Eastern Europe. The Fund generally focuses its investments in government and government-related debt instruments but may also invest in corporate debt instruments. The Fund may invest all of its assets in below investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.

- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in emerging market countries and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

- There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.

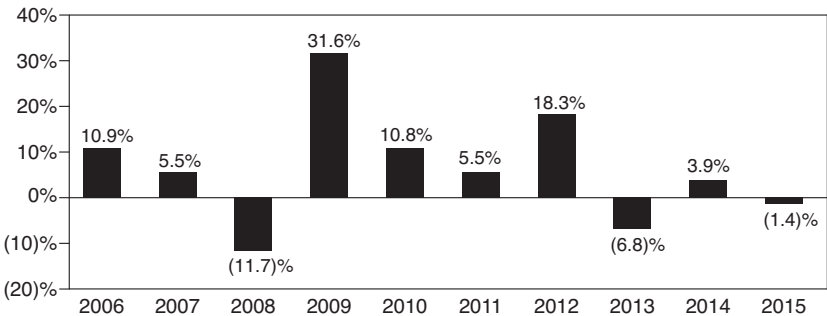
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment primarily in emerging market debt instruments.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure

EMERGING MARKETS DEBT FUND

is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.80%	0.90%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.11% ³	0.11% ³	0.12% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.07%	0.07% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.65%	2.51%	2.51%	2.02%	1.10%	0.95%	0.97%⁴	0.07%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 March 2009.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Relative Value-at-Risk or "VaR"

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in debt or other instruments issued in or related to the currencies of emerging market countries. Such emerging market countries are located in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the developing countries of Europe, primarily Eastern Europe. The Fund may also invest in U.S. dollar denominated emerging market debt instruments. The Fund may also invest on an ancillary basis in debt or other instruments issued in or related to the currencies of developed market countries. The Fund generally focuses its investments in government and government-related debt instruments but may also invest in corporate debt instruments. The Fund may invest all of its assets in below investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries or a particular geographic region. The Fund is expected to use derivatives extensively for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments.

As part of the Management Company's risk-management process applicable to the Fund, the global exposure of the Fund is measured by a relative VaR approach, which limits the maximum VaR that the Fund can have relative to its benchmark, as determined by the Management Company taking into account the Fund's investment policy and risk profile. Please refer to the Fund's Annual Report for the VaR limits calculated for the applicable financial year. The expected level of leverage may vary between 0% and 375% (measured using the sum of the notional value of derivatives used by the Fund), based on the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, the Management Company supplementally monitors the expected level of leverage measured using the commitment approach, which may vary between 0% and 125% based on the net asset value of the Fund. Under certain circumstances, the level of leverage might exceed the ranges noted above.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled “Risk Factors” for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund’s base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund’s performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- The Fund’s performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in emerging market countries and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than

developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

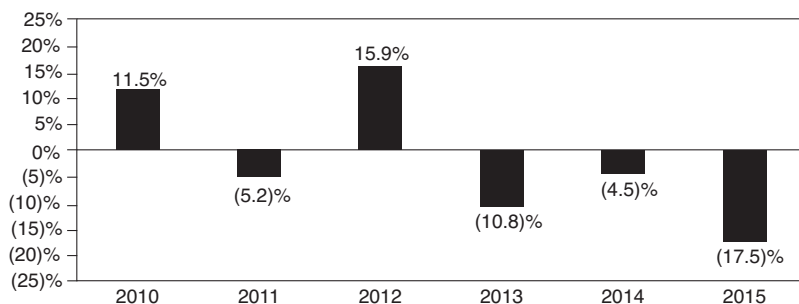
- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment primarily in debt or other instruments issued in or related to the currencies of emerging market countries.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

EMERGING MARKETS DEBT LOCAL CURRENCY FUND

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – \$ Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy was changed on 31 October 2014; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.

Fund Benchmark

JPMorgan Government Bond Index Emerging Markets Global Diversified (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.85%	0.80%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.30% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.25%	1.15%	1.05%	0.25%

EMERGING MARKETS DEBT LOCAL CURRENCY FUND	
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¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.35% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, and 0.30% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 1 September 2006.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in emerging markets equity securities. Such emerging market countries are located in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the developing countries of Europe, primarily Eastern Europe. The Fund may also invest in developed markets equity securities. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in emerging market countries and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

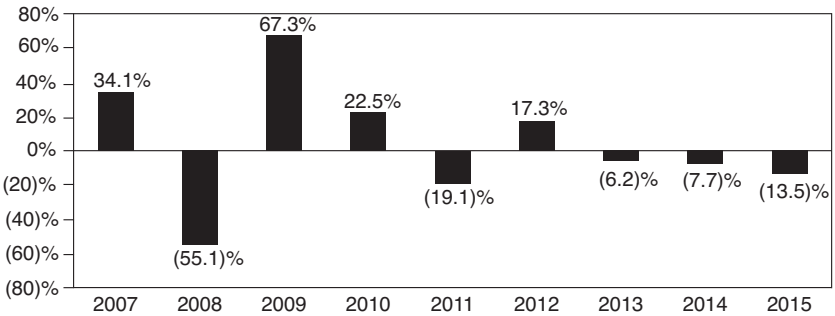
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in emerging markets equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI Emerging Markets Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND	
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Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.05%	0.95%	1.15%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.30% ³	0.25% ³	0.00%	0.25% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.25%	3.00%	3.00%	2.75%	1.35%	1.20%	1.00%⁴	0.25%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.35% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.30% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: Euro (€)

Launch Date: 1 October 2002.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in Euros. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in European equity securities. Some of the countries in Europe, primarily those in Eastern Europe, are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies) or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details and risks with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Europe and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds. In light of the fiscal conditions and concerns on sovereign risk of certain European countries, which could worsen and spread, and result in

a break-up of the Eurozone and Euro currency, the Fund may be subject to an increased amount of volatility, liquidity, price, and foreign exchange risk. The performance of the Fund could deteriorate significantly should reform and austerity measures by European governments to address the financial and economic problems not work, or if there are any adverse credit events in the European region (e.g. downgrade of the sovereign credit rating of a European country or a European financial institution), which may result in significant loss. European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) imposes on its members, the deficit and budget issues of several EMU members and the uncertainty surrounding the Euro.

- Exposure to emerging markets, including some of the countries in Europe, primarily Eastern Europe, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (Euro) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

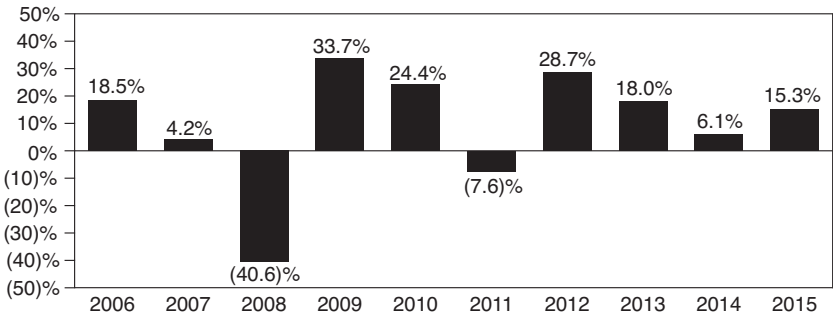
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in European equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – € Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI Europe Index (EUR)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table

EUROPEAN CORE EQUITY FUND	
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below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg *taxe d'abonnement*), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: Euro (€)

Launch Date: 12 March 1999.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in Euros. The Fund invests primarily (at least 75%) in European Economic Area equity securities. The European Economic Area includes countries in the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway. Some of the countries in the European Economic Area, primarily those in Eastern Europe, are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund may also invest in other European countries. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Europe and could

be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds. In light of the fiscal conditions and concerns on sovereign risk of certain European countries, which could worsen and spread, and result in a break-up of the Eurozone and Euro currency, the Fund may be subject to an increased amount of volatility, liquidity, price, and foreign exchange risk. The performance of the Fund could deteriorate significantly should reform and austerity measures by European governments to address the financial and economic problems not work, or if there are any adverse credit events in the European region (e.g. downgrade of the sovereign credit rating of a European country or a European financial institution), which may result in significant loss. European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) imposes on its members, the deficit and budget issues of several EMU members and the uncertainty surrounding the Euro.

- Exposure to emerging markets, including some of the countries in the European Economic Area, primarily Eastern Europe, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (Euro) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

- There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.

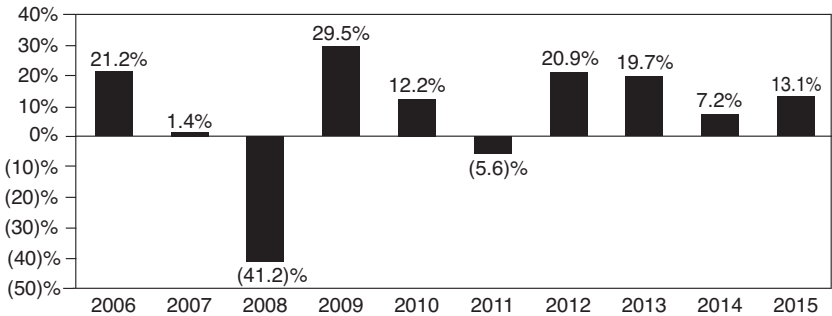
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in European Economic Area equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – € Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI Europe Index (EUR)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.15% ³	0.12% ³	0.16% ³	0.16% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.08% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.95%	2.67%	2.71%	2.46%	1.00%	0.90%	0.08%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: Euro (€)

Launch Date: 5 November 2001.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Effective as of the close of trading on November 16, 2015, the European Smaller Companies Fund is closed to new accounts and/or new investors, subject to certain exceptions. Existing investors (which held Shares directly or via a Financial Intermediary holding an account with the Fund) as of the close of business on November 13, 2015 can continue to make additional purchases and reinvest distributions in the Fund in any account that held Shares of the Fund as of such date. In addition, Fund Shares may continue to be purchased by the following:

- A Financial Intermediary that held the Fund in a discretionary model portfolio (i.e., where the model portfolio is managed by the financial intermediary) as of the close of business on November 13, 2015 may continue to purchase the Fund for new and existing discretionary clients of such model. Approved or recommended lists are not considered model portfolios.*
- Retirement or similar pension plans that offered the Fund as of close of business on November 13, 2015 may open new participant accounts within the plan. Participants in a plan may not open a new account outside of the plan under this exception.*
- A fund-of-funds that included the Fund as an underlying portfolio as of the close of business on November 13, 2015 may continue to purchase the Fund even if related investments are attributable to new underlying investors in the fund-of-funds.*

The Management Company reserves the right to make additional exceptions, reject any investment or limit the above exceptions, or close or re-open the Fund with immediate effect at any time without prior notice. The closing does not restrict you from redeeming Shares of the Fund.

Financial Intermediaries are responsible for enforcing these restrictions. The Management Company's ability to monitor Financial Intermediaries' enforcement of these restrictions is limited by operational systems and the cooperation of the Financial Intermediaries. In addition, with respect to omnibus accounts (accounts held in the name of the Financial Intermediary on behalf of multiple underlying shareholders), the Management Company's ability to monitor is also limited by the lack of information with respect to the underlying shareholder accounts.

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in Euros. The Fund invests primarily (at least 75%) in European Economic Area equity securities of smaller companies. The European Economic Area includes countries in the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway. The Investment Manager generally defines smaller market capitalization issuers as issuers with market capitalizations similar to those of issuers included in the MSCI Europe Small Mid Index over the last 13 months at the time of purchase. Some of the countries in the European Economic Area, primarily those in Eastern Europe, are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund may also invest in other European countries. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies) or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Europe and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds. In light of the fiscal conditions and concerns on sovereign risk of certain European countries, which could worsen and spread, and result in

a break-up of the Eurozone and Euro currency, the Fund may be subject to an increased amount of volatility, liquidity, price, and foreign exchange risk. The performance of the Fund could deteriorate significantly should reform and austerity measures by European governments to address the financial and economic problems not work, or if there are any adverse credit events in the European region (e.g. downgrade of the sovereign credit rating of a European country or a European financial institution), which may result in significant loss. European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) imposes on its members, the deficit and budget issues of several EMU members and the uncertainty surrounding the Euro.

- The stocks of small cap companies can be more volatile than stocks of larger companies.
- Exposure to emerging markets, including some of the countries in the European Economic Area, primarily Eastern Europe, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (Euro) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

- There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.

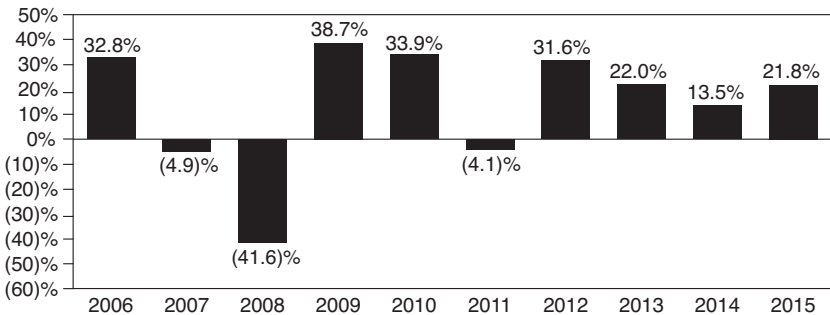
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in European Economic Area equity securities of smaller companies.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – € Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI Europe Small Mid Index (EUR)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.85%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.15% ³	0.13% ³	0.18% ³	0.17% ³	0.19% ³	0.10% ³	0.09% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.95%	2.68%	2.73%	2.47%	1.24%	0.95%	0.09%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: Euro (€)

Launch Date: 1 October 2002.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Effective as of the close of trading on April 20, 2015, the European Value Fund is closed to new accounts and/or new investors, subject to certain exceptions. Existing investors (which held shares directly or via a Financial Intermediary holding an account with the Fund) as of the close of business on April 17, 2015 can continue to make additional purchases and reinvest distributions in the Fund in any account that held shares of the Fund as of such date. In addition, Fund Shares may continue to be purchased by the following:

- *A Financial Intermediary that held the Fund in a discretionary model portfolio (i.e., where the model portfolio is managed by the financial intermediary) as of the close of business on April 17, 2015 may continue to purchase the Fund for new and existing discretionary clients of such model. Approved or recommended lists are not considered model portfolios.*
- *Retirement or similar pension plans that offered the Fund as of close of business on April 17, 2015 may open new participant accounts within the plan. Participants in a plan may not open a new account outside of the plan under this exception.*
- *A fund-of-funds that included the Fund as an underlying portfolio as of the close of business on April 17, 2015 may continue to purchase the Fund even if related investments are attributable to new underlying investors in the fund-of-funds.*

The Management Company reserves the right to make additional exceptions, reject any investment or limit the above exceptions, or close or re-open the Fund with immediate effect at any time without prior notice. The closing does not restrict you from redeeming shares of the Fund.

Financial Intermediaries are responsible for enforcing these restrictions. The Management Company's ability to monitor Financial Intermediaries' enforcement of these restrictions is limited by operational systems and the cooperation of the Financial Intermediaries. In addition, with respect to omnibus accounts (accounts held in the name of the Financial Intermediary on behalf of multiple underlying shareholders), the Management Company's ability to monitor is also limited by the lack of information with respect to the underlying shareholder accounts.

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in Euros. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in European equity securities. Some of the countries in Europe, primarily those in Eastern Europe, are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund generally focuses its investments in companies it believes to be undervalued compared to their intrinsic value (value companies). The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Europe and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds. In light of the fiscal conditions and concerns on sovereign risk of certain European countries, which could worsen and spread, and result in a break-up of the Eurozone and Euro currency, the Fund may be subject to an increased amount of volatility, liquidity, price, and foreign exchange risk. The performance of the Fund could deteriorate significantly should reform and austerity measures by European governments to address the financial and economic problems not work, or if there are any adverse credit events

in the European region (e.g. downgrade of the sovereign credit rating of a European country or a European financial institution), which may result in significant loss. European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) imposes on its members, the deficit and budget issues of several EMU members and the uncertainty surrounding the Euro.

- The stocks of value companies can continue to be undervalued for long periods of time and not realize their expected value and can be more volatile than the market in general.
- Exposure to emerging markets, including some of the countries in Europe, primarily Eastern Europe, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (Euro) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

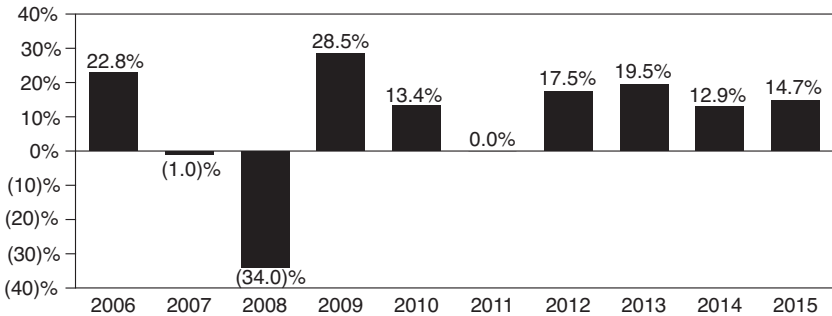
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in European equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – € Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

Primary Benchmark: MSCI Europe Index (EUR)

Secondary Benchmark: MSCI Europe Value Index (EUR)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table

EUROPEAN VALUE FUND	
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below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.85%	†
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.15% ³	0.09% ³	0.09% ³	0.09% ³	0.10% ³	0.12% ³	0.05% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.95%	2.64%	2.64%	2.39%	1.15%	0.97%	0.05%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[†] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund focuses its investments in equity securities of companies located in developed market countries. The Fund generally invests in 50 or fewer companies. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund generally focuses its investments in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.

- Because the Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

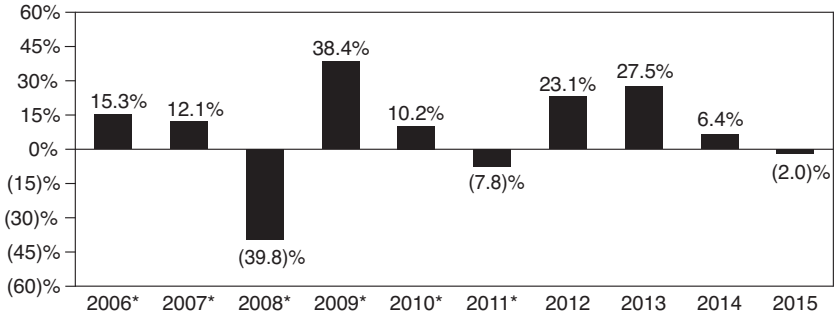
- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries.

- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 22 August 2011; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.

Fund Benchmark

MSCI World Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available

GLOBAL CONCENTRATED FUND

as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	0.95%	1.15%	†
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.13% ³	0.13% ³	0.13% ³	0.14% ³	0.20% ³	0.09% ³	0.00%	0.09% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.03%	2.78%	2.78%	2.54%	1.35%	1.04%	1.00%⁴	0.09%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[†] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 22 December 2009.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, with an emphasis on current income, but also considering capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in debt instruments. The Fund generally focuses its investments in investment grade corporate debt instruments of issuers located in developed countries, but may also invest in below investment grade debt instruments, government and government-related debt instruments, and debt instruments of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as an alternative to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default and may also increase liquidity risk for the Fund, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.

- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

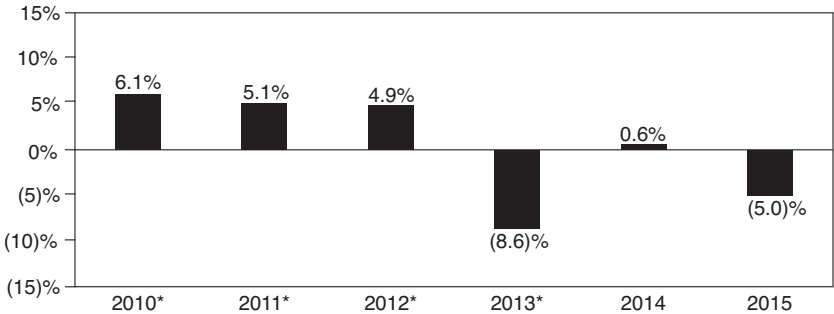
- There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment primarily in debt instruments of issuers located in developed countries.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would be as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 31 October 2014; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.

Fund Benchmark

Barclays Global Aggregate Credit Bond Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage

of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.50%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.35%	2.35%	2.35%	1.85%	0.75%	0.65%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 March 2009.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in equity securities of companies in the energy sector located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to performance of the energy sector and, as a result, can be more volatile than the performance of more

broadly-diversified funds. The price of stocks in the energy sector can be volatile due to the supply and/or demand for energy, financing costs, conservation efforts, the negative impact on regulations, and other factors.

- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

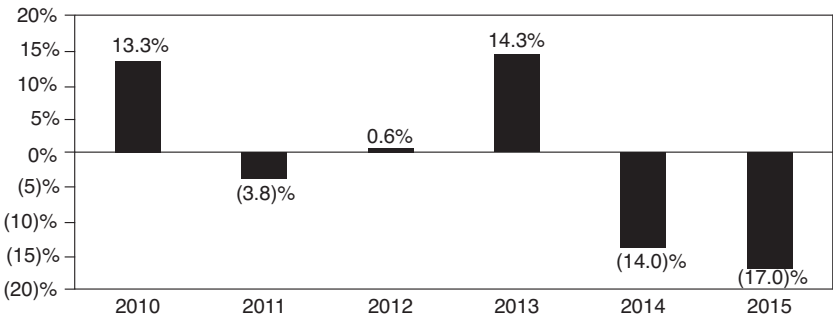
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in equity securities of companies in the energy sector located in developed and emerging market countries.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI World Index – Energy (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid

out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 12 March 1999.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies,) or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund generally focuses its investments in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors

can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

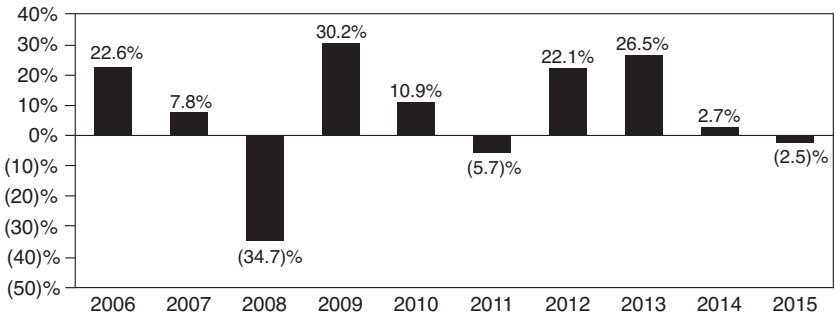
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI World Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

GLOBAL EQUITY FUND								
Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.85%	1.05%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.09% ³	0.09% ³	0.09% ³	0.09% ³	0.20% ³	0.05% ³	0.00%	0.05% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.89%	2.64%	2.64%	2.39%	1.25%	0.90%	1.00%⁴	0.05%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 22 September 2015.

Distribution Frequency: Quarterly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation, measured in US dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund normally primarily invests in income-producing equity securities. The Fund invests the majority of its assets in dividend-paying common stocks, but may invest in other types of income-producing securities, including convertible securities, preferred stocks and closed-ended real estate investment trusts (REITs) or stocks of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry. The Fund may also invest in non-income-producing equity securities.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Investment Manager is not constrained to any particular investment style. The Fund may invest its assets in the stocks of companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in the stocks of companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund generally focuses in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region.

The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes although it may use derivatives for hedging, to increase exposure to securities or to manage currency exposure.

The Investment Manager uses a bottom-up approach to buying and selling investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on blending fundamental and quantitative research. The Investment Manager uses fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions to create a fundamental rating for an issuer. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position and management ability. The Investment Manager uses quantitative models that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors to create a quantitative rating for an issuer. When the Investment Manager's quantitative research is available but its

fundamental research is not available, the Investment Manager considers the issuer to have a neutral fundamental rating. The Investment Manager then constructs the portfolio considering the blended rating from combining the fundamental rating and the quantitative rating, as well as issuer, industry, and sector weightings, market capitalization, measures of expected volatility of the Fund's returns (e.g., predicted beta and predicted tracking error) and other factors.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent that the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions prevailing in that region.
- Convertible securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and debt instruments. The price of a convertible security may change in response to changes in the price of the underlying equity security, the credit quality of the issuer, and interest rates. In general, the price of a convertible security falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Convertible securities are

more subject to the risks of equity securities when the underlying equity security price is near or higher than the conversion price and debt instruments when the underlying equity price is lower than the conversion price. A convertible security generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying equity security.

- The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. REITs are affected by general, regional, and local economic conditions; difficulties in valuing and disposing of real estate; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors. Many real estate-related issuers, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and could adversely affect the issuer's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. The securities of smaller real estate-related issuers can be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger issuers and their issuers can have more limited financial resources.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- The Fund's strategy to blend fundamental and quantitative research may not produce the intended results. In addition, the Investment Manager's fundamental research is not available for all issuers.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis, its development and use of quantitative models, and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests. Investments selected using quantitative models may not produce the intended results due to the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor in the models, changing sources of market return, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming or other software issues, and technology failures).

- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation through investment primarily in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is newly established. Performance history and average annual returns for a full calendar year are not currently available.

Fund Benchmark

MSCI All Country World High Dividend Yield Index

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available

GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME FUND

as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.75%	0.70%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.90%	2.65%	2.40%	0.95%	0.85%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 1 July 1997.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, with an emphasis on high current income but also considering capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in below investment grade debt instruments of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund generally focuses its investments in corporate debt instruments, but may also invest in government or government related or other non-corporate debt instruments. The fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.

- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

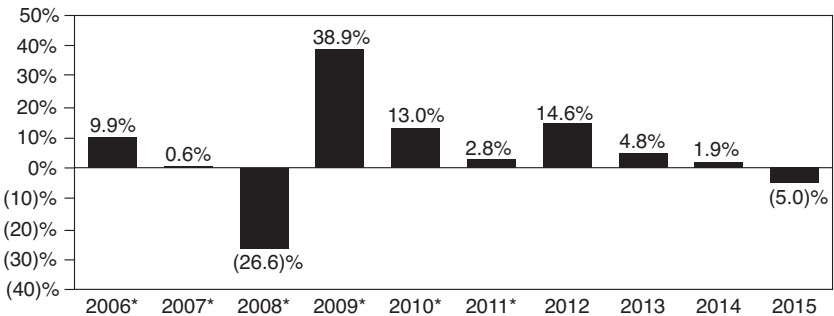
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return while also considering capital appreciation through investment primarily in below investment grade debt instruments of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 22 August 2011; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy. The Fund's name change effective 31 October 2014 does not reflect a material change to the Fund's investment strategy.

Fund Benchmark

BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield – Constrained Index (USD Hedged)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.70%	0.65%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.17% ³	0.17% ³	0.17% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.13%	0.13% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.50%	2.42%	2.42%	1.92%	0.90%	0.80%	0.88%⁴	0.13%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Distribution Frequency: Quarterly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Absolute Value-at-Risk or "VaR"

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund seeks to produce returns by: 1) allocating assets to a mix of asset classes, 2) selecting individual securities within those asset classes, and 3) managing exposure to asset classes, markets and currencies through the use of derivatives. The Fund's target allocations among asset classes are 15% in inflation-adjusted debt instruments; 35% in other global debt instruments; 30% in global equity securities; 15% in commodity-related instruments; and 5% in global real estate-related investments. These allocations do not reflect cash balances and may change over time.

The Fund invests in a combination of equity securities, debt instruments, commodity-related investments, and real estate-related investments. With respect to its debt investments, the Fund invests primarily in debt instruments of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries, including government, mortgage-backed, and corporate debt instruments. The Fund generally focuses its debt investments in investment grade debt instruments, but may invest in below investment grade debt instruments. With respect to its equity investments, the Fund invests in equity securities of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in companies of any size it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies) or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. Commodity-related investments include derivatives on commodities indices, units in collective investment schemes, and exchange-traded funds. Real estate-related investments include real estate investment trusts, derivatives on real estate indices, and other investments providing exposure to the real estate industry. In selecting individual investments, the Fund may use derivatives for different purposes (hedging or investment), to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments.

The Fund manages exposure to asset classes, markets, and currencies primarily through the use of derivatives, which may be extensive, based on its proprietary quantitative models. The Fund may increase or decrease exposure to asset

classes, markets and/or currencies resulting from individual security selection based on its assessment of the risk/return potential of such asset classes, markets, and/or currencies. The Fund may have exposure to asset classes, markets, and/or currencies in which its individual security selection has resulted in little or no exposure (e.g., below-investment-grade debt instruments). The Fund's exposures will normally fall within the following ranges: inflation-adjusted debt instruments from -5% to 35%; other global debt instruments from 0% to 70%; global equity securities from 0% to 60%; commodity-related investments from -5% to 35%; and global real estate-related investments from -10% to 20%. The Fund may also use derivatives to seek to limit exposure to certain extreme market events. Some portion of the Fund's assets will be held in cash due to collateral requirements for the Fund's investments in derivatives, purchase and redemption activity, and other short term cash needs.

As part of the Management Company's risk-management process applicable to the Fund, the global exposure of the Fund is measured by an absolute VaR approach, which limits the maximum VaR that the Fund can have relative to its net asset value, as determined by the Management Company taking into account the Fund's investment policy and risk profile. Please refer to the Fund's Annual Report for the VaR limits calculated for the applicable financial year. The expected level of leverage may vary between 0% and 400% (measured using the sum of notional value of derivatives used by the Fund), based on the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, the Management Company supplementally monitors the expected level of leverage measured using the commitment approach, which may vary between 0% and 200% based on the net asset value of the Fund. Under certain circumstances, the level of leverage might exceed the ranges noted above.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The Fund's strategy to manage its exposure to asset classes, markets, and currencies may not be effective. In addition, the strategies that may be implemented by the Fund to limit its exposure to certain extreme market events may not work as intended, and the costs associated with such strategies will reduce the Fund's returns.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Instruments subject to prepayment and/or extension can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- The value of commodity-related investments may be more volatile than the value of equity securities or debt instruments and their value may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. The price of a commodity-related investment may be affected by demand/supply imbalances in the market for the commodity.

- The risks of investing in real estate-related investments include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; difficulties in valuing and disposing of real estate; fluctuations in interest rates; property tax rates, zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis, its development and use of quantitative models, and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests. Investments selected using quantitative models may not produce the intended results due to the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor in the models, changing sources of market return, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming or other software issues, and technology failures).

- There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.

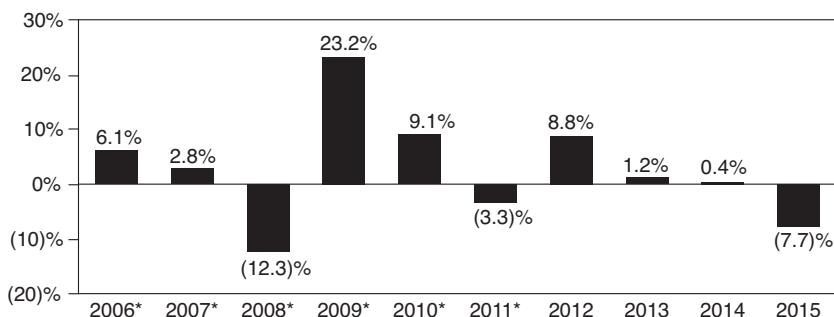
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment in a combination of equity securities and debt instruments of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries, together with actively-managed exposure to asset classes, markets and/or currencies (including those to which its securities portfolio may have little or no exposure) through the use of derivatives and who understand and are comfortable with the risks and returns from a strategy which uses derivatives to adjust the risk profile of the Fund.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – S Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 22 August 2011; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.

Fund Benchmarks

Primary Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index (USD)

Secondary Blended Benchmark: 30% MSCI All Country World Index (USD) / 35% Barclays Global Aggregate Index (USD) / 15% Bloomberg Commodity Index (USD) / 15% Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index (USD) / 5% FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index (USD).

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	1.05%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.00%	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	1.00%⁴	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 12 July 2016.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund will invest primarily (at least 70%) in debt instruments. The Fund normally focuses its investments in issuers located in developed markets, but may also invest in issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund will invest in corporate and government issuers, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities as well as investment grade and below investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. The Fund is expected to use derivatives extensively for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate, credit, or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. Some portion of the Fund's assets will be held in cash due to collateral requirements for the Fund's investments in derivatives, purchase and redemption activity, and other short term cash needs.

As part of the Management Company's risk-management process applicable to the Fund, the global exposure of the Fund is measured by a relative VaR approach, which limits the maximum VaR that the Fund can have relative to its benchmark, as determined by the Management Company taking into account the Fund's investment policy and risk profile. Please refer to the Fund's Annual Report for the VaR limits calculated for the applicable financial year. The expected level of leverage may vary between 0% and 400% (measured using the sum of the notional value of derivatives used by the Fund), based on the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, the Management Company supplementally monitors the expected level of leverage measured using the commitment approach, which may vary between 0% and 125% based on the net asset value of the Fund. Under certain circumstances, the level of leverage might exceed the ranges noted above.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled “Risk Factors” for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund’s base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund’s performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region
- Instruments subject to prepayment and/or extension can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument’s holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended.

- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment in investment grade and below investment grade government and corporate bonds, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities and who understand and are comfortable with the risks and returns from a strategy which uses derivatives to adjust the risk profile of the Fund.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is newly established. Performance history and average annual returns for a full calendar year are not currently available.

Fund Benchmarks

Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD Hedged)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on estimated expenses as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.50%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.35%	2.35%	1.85%	0.75%	0.65%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of companies. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

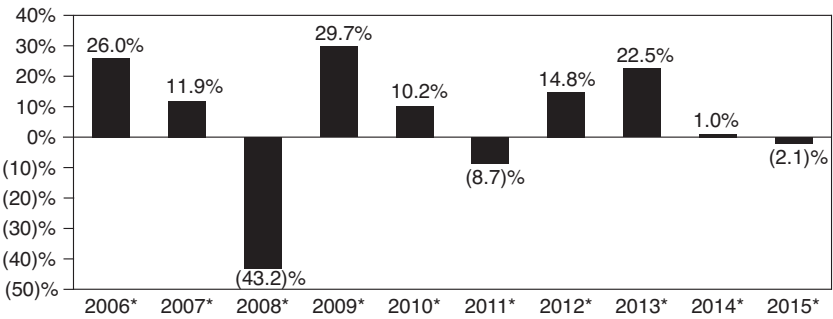
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in equity securities of companies located in developed and emerging market countries.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 29 June 2016; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.

Fund Benchmarks

MSCI All Country World Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

GLOBAL RESEARCH FOCUSED FUND (formerly, Global Research Fund)

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	1.05%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.18% ³	0.17% ³	0.18% ³	0.18% ³	0.17% ³	0.14% ³	0.00%	0.14% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.98%	2.72%	2.73%	2.48%	0.97%	0.89%	1.00%⁴	0.14%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Distribution Frequency: Quarterly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests in a combination of equity securities and debt instruments of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries. Historically the Fund has invested approximately 60% of its assets in equity securities and 40% of its assets in debt instruments, but these allocations may vary generally between 30% and 75% in equity securities and 25% and 70% in debt instruments. The Fund generally focuses its equity investments in larger companies it believes to be undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies). The Fund generally focuses its debt investments in corporate, government and mortgage-backed debt instruments. The Fund invests substantially all of its debt investments in investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Instruments subject to prepayment and/or extension can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended.
- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.
- The stocks of value companies can continue to be undervalued for long periods of time and not realize their expected value and can be more volatile than the market in general.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund's performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are

GLOBAL TOTAL RETURN FUND

primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.

- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

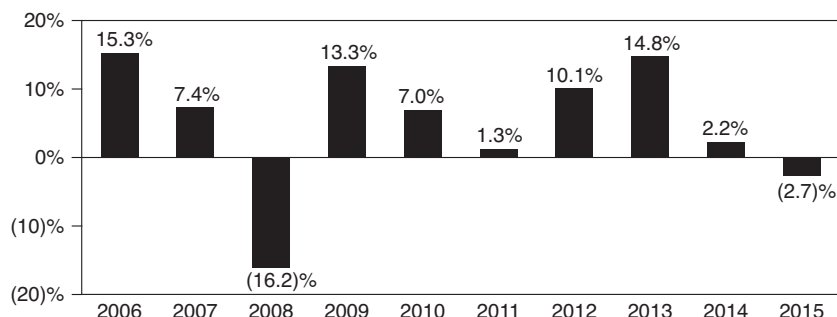
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment in a combination of equity securities and debt instruments of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

60% MSCI World Index / 40% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.75%	1.05%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.11% ³	0.12% ³	0.12% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.00%	0.08% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.66%	2.67%	2.42%	1.25%	0.90%	1.00%⁴	0.08%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return that exceeds the rate of inflation as measured in the U.S. over the long term, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in inflation-adjusted debt instruments. The Fund invests primarily in U.S. Treasury inflation-adjusted debt instruments, but may also invest in inflation-adjusted debt instruments issued by other U.S. and foreign government and corporate entities. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single issuer or a small number of issuers. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.

INFLATION-ADJUSTED BOND FUND	
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- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.S. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- Because the Fund focuses its investments on U.S. Treasury inflation-adjusted debt instruments, the Fund's performance will be closely tied to that one issuer, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Interest payments on inflation-adjusted debt instruments can be unpredictable and vary based on the level of inflation. If inflation is negative, principal and income can both decline.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment primarily in inflation-adjusted debt instruments.

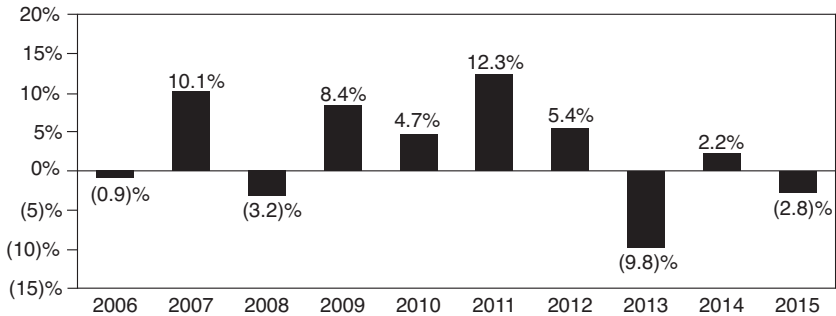
INFLATION-ADJUSTED BOND FUND

- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

INFLATION-ADJUSTED BOND FUND									
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Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.50%	0.60%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.25%	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.35%	2.35%	2.35%	1.85%	0.75%	0.65%	0.85%⁴	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 1 August 2007.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in Japanese equity securities. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of companies. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Japan and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

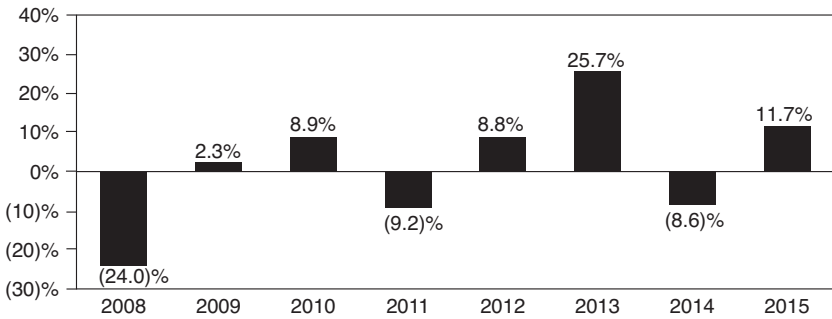
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in Japanese equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI Japan Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

JAPAN EQUITY FUND							
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Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 March 2009.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in Latin American equity securities. Latin America includes South America, Central America, the Caribbean, and Mexico. All of the countries in the Latin American region are currently considered emerging market economies. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies) or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a small number of countries and/or a particular geographic region. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in Latin America and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- Exposure to emerging markets, including the countries in Latin America, can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

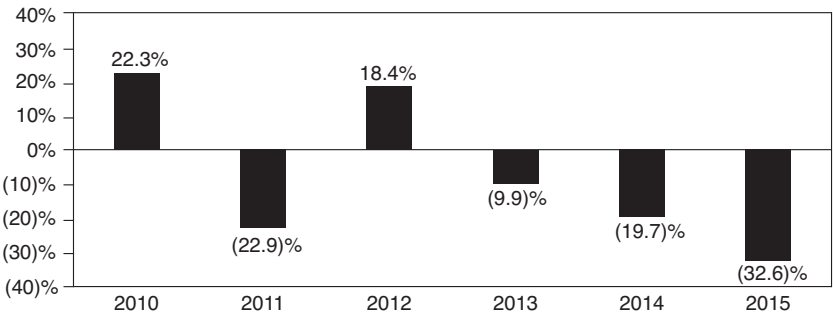
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in Latin American equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

MSCI Emerging Markets Latin America 10-40 Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

LATIN AMERICAN EQUITY FUND

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.05%	0.95%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.35% ³	0.30% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.25%	3.00%	3.00%	2.75%	1.35%	1.20%	0.25%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.35% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.30% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, with an emphasis on current income but also considering capital preservation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily in debt instruments issued in U.S. dollars, including U.S. and non-U.S. corporate, government, and mortgage-backed debt instruments. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in investment grade debt instruments. The average maturity of the Fund's investments (taking into account features of the investments that are expected to shorten an investment's maturity such as prepayments) will generally not exceed five years. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.

- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment and/or extension, which can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended. Please refer to "Asset-Backed Securities Risk" and "Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk" under "Investment Policies and Risks – Risk Factors" for additional information.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the currency of a Fund share class, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return while also considering capital preservation through investment primarily in debt instruments issued in U.S. dollars, including U.S. and non-U.S. corporate, government, and mortgage-backed debt instruments.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial

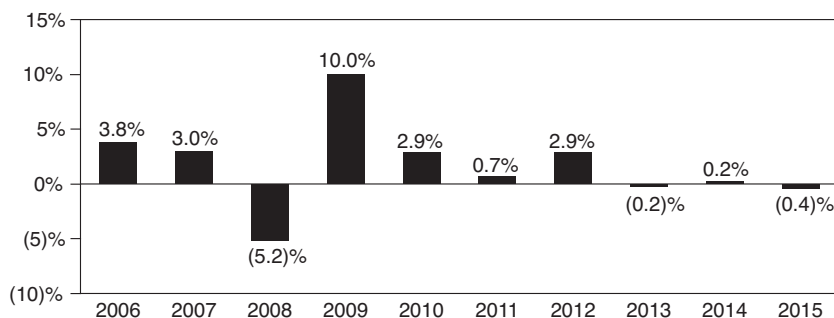
LIMITED MATURITY FUND

Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – \$ Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

Barclays 1-3 Year U.S. Government / Credit Bond Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

LIMITED MATURITY FUND									
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Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.50%	0.60%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.14% ³	0.14% ³	0.14% ³	0.14% ³	0.14% ³	0.10% ³	0.10%	0.10% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.24%	2.24%	2.24%	1.74%	0.69%	0.60%	0.70%⁴	0.10%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 22 September 2015.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Absolute Value-at-Risk ("VaR") Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return measured in U.S. Dollars. The Fund seeks to generate returns by (i) investing in individual securities, normally focusing on equity securities of companies in developed and emerging markets, and (ii) using a tactical asset allocation overlay primarily using derivative instruments to seek to decrease the volatility of the Fund's returns by reducing the Fund's exposure to the equity and/or currency markets associated with the investments held in the Fund's portfolio and also to potentially expose the Fund to asset classes and/or markets in which the Fund has little or no exposure (e.g., below-investment-grade debt instruments). In addition, the Fund may seek to limit its exposure to certain extreme market events.

In selecting individual investments for the Fund, the Fund normally focuses its investments in equity securities located in developed and emerging market countries. The Fund generally focuses its equity investments in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in the stocks of companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size.

The Investment Manager uses a bottom-up approach to buying and selling individual investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on blending fundamental and quantitative research. The Investment Manager uses fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions to create a fundamental rating for an issuer. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position and management ability. The Investment Manager uses quantitative models that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors to create a quantitative rating for an issuer. When the Investment Manager's quantitative research is available but its fundamental research is not available, the Investment Manager generally considers the issuer to have a neutral fundamental rating. The Investment Manager then constructs the portfolio considering the blended rating from combining the fundamental rating and the quantitative rating, as well as issuer, industry, and sector weightings, market capitalization, measures of expected volatility of the Fund's returns (e.g., predicted beta and predicted tracking error) and other factors.

In selecting individual investments, the Fund may also use derivatives for different purposes (hedging or investment), to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. Some portion of the Fund's assets will be held in cash due to collateral requirements for the Fund's investments in derivatives, purchase and redemption activity, and other short term cash needs. It is expected that the Fund will generally have lower volatility than the overall equity market and will generally underperform the equity markets during periods of rising equity markets.

After taking into account the tactical asset allocation overlay, the Fund's total market exposure will normally be between 10% and 90% of the Fund's assets. (The Fund's total market exposure includes the Fund's exposure to the equity market through its portfolio investments and exposure to any other markets through the tactical overlay.) When the Investment Manager's assessment of the relative attractiveness of asset classes and markets is neutral, the Fund's exposure to the equity market is expected to be approximately 50% of the Fund's assets. The Fund's tactical asset allocation process will typically make extensive use of derivatives.

As part of the Management Company's risk-management process applicable to the Fund, the global exposure of the Fund is measured by the absolute VaR approach, which limits the maximum VaR that the Fund can have relative to its net asset value, as determined by the Management Company taking into account the Fund's investment policy and risk profile. Please refer to the Fund's Annual Report for the VaR limits calculated for the applicable financial year. The expected level of leverage may vary between 0% and 200% (measured using the sum of the notional value of derivatives used by the Fund), based on the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, the Management Company supplementally monitors the expected level of leverage measured using the commitment approach, which may vary between 0% and 150% based on the net asset value of the Fund. Under certain circumstances, the level of leverage might exceed the ranges noted above.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The Fund's strategy to use a tactical asset allocation overlay to reduce its exposure to the equity and/or currency markets and to potentially expose the Fund to asset classes and/or markets in which the portfolio has little or no

exposure may not produce the intended results. In addition, the strategies the Investment Manager may implement to limit the Fund's exposure to certain extreme market events may not work as intended, and the costs associated with such strategies will reduce the Fund's returns. It is expected that the Fund will generally underperform the equity markets during periods of strong, rising equity markets.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or other entity, or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Instruments subject to prepayment and/or extension can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less

liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment in equity securities of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries and who understand and are comfortable with the risks and returns from a strategy which uses derivatives to adjust the risk profile of the Fund.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is newly established. Performance history and average annual returns for a full calendar year are not currently available.

Fund Benchmark

Primary Benchmark: BofA Merrill Lynch 0-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (USD)

Secondary Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	†
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[†] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 4 March 2008.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund normally focuses its investments in equity securities of issuers located in developed and emerging market countries, however the Fund may invest without limit in debt instruments of corporate and government issuers based on its view of the relative value of different types of securities and/or other market conditions. The Fund generally focuses its equity investments in companies it believes to be undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies). The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest in below investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an

investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.

- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.
- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- The stocks of value companies can continue to be undervalued for long periods of time and not realize their expected value and can be more volatile than the market in general.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.

- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

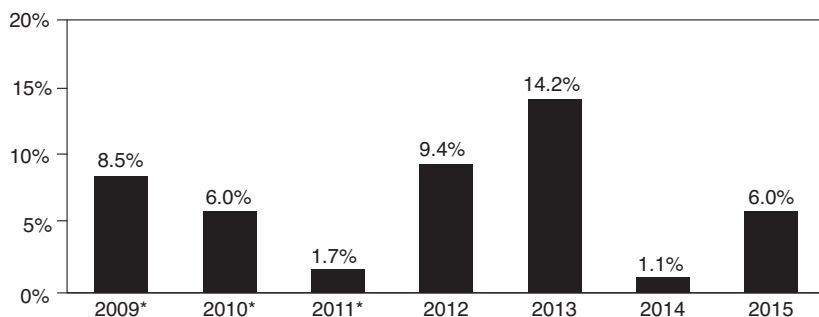
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment in a combination of equity securities and debt instruments with a normal focus on equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – \$ Shares as of 31 December of each year.



** The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 31 January 2011; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.*

Fund Benchmarks

Primary Benchmark: MSCI World Index (USD)

Secondary Benchmark: BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Dollar LIBOR
(3 M Constant Maturity) (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	0.95%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.16% ³	0.12% ³	0.12% ³	0.12% ³	0.20% ³	0.09% ³	0.09% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.06%	2.77%	2.77%	2.52%	1.35%	1.04%	0.09%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[†] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: Sterling (£)

Launch Date: 27 February 2006.

Distribution Frequency: Semiannual

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in Sterling. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in U.K. equity securities. The Fund may also invest in other equity securities, including other European equity securities. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.K. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (GBP) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

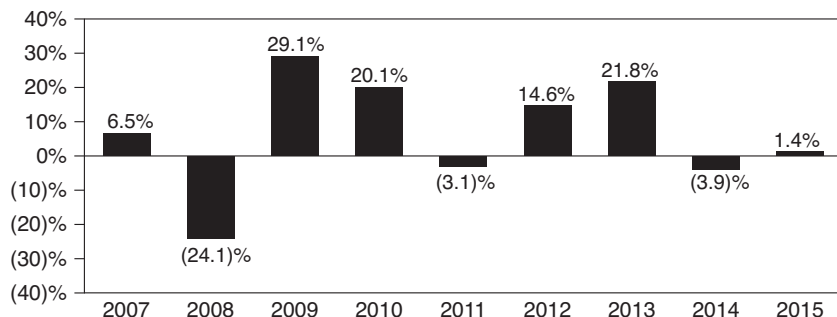
- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in U.K. equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when

purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – £* Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's Class A2 – £ Shares (Income) were redesignated as Class A1 – £ Shares (Roll-up) on 2 February 2011; performance shown prior to such date reflects performance of the Class A2 – £ Shares (Income).

Fund Benchmark

FTSE All-Share 5% Capped Index (GBP)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

U.K. EQUITY FUND

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.20% ³	0.24% ³	0.21% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.00%	2.79%	2.51%	1.00%	0.90%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 12 March 1999.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in U.S. equity securities. The Fund may also invest in non-U.S. equity securities. The Fund generally invests in 50 or fewer companies. The Fund generally focuses its investments in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies). The Fund generally focuses its investments in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.S. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.

- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.
- The stocks of growth companies can be more sensitive to the company's earnings and more volatile than the market in general.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in U.S. equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

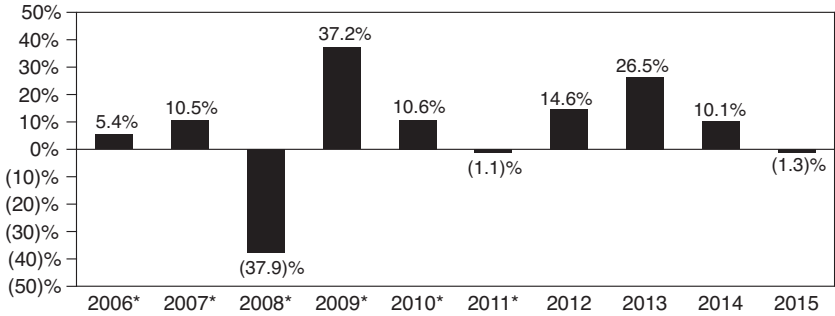
Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may

U.S. CONCENTRATED GROWTH FUND

pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – \$ Shares as of 31 December of each year.



* The Fund's investment strategy and name were changed on 22 August 2011; performance shown prior to this date reflects the Fund's prior investment strategy.

Fund Benchmarks

Primary Benchmark: Russell 1000 Growth Index (USD)

Secondary Benchmark: Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

U.S. CONCENTRATED GROWTH FUND									
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Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	1.00%	0.95%	1.15%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.16% ³	0.15% ³	0.16% ³	0.16% ³	0.20% ³	0.12% ³	0.00%	0.12% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.06%	2.80%	2.81%	2.56%	1.20%	1.07%	1.00%⁴	0.12%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 19 February 2013.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, with an emphasis on current income but also considering capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in U.S. corporate debt instruments. The Fund generally focuses its investments in investment grade corporate debt instruments of U.S. issuers, but may also invest in below investment grade debt instruments, government and government-related debt instruments, and debt instruments of non-U.S. issuers, including issuers in emerging markets. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or other entity, or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.

U.S. CORPORATE BOND FUND (formerly, Bond Fund)	
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- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.S. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

U.S. CORPORATE BOND FUND (formerly, Bond Fund)	
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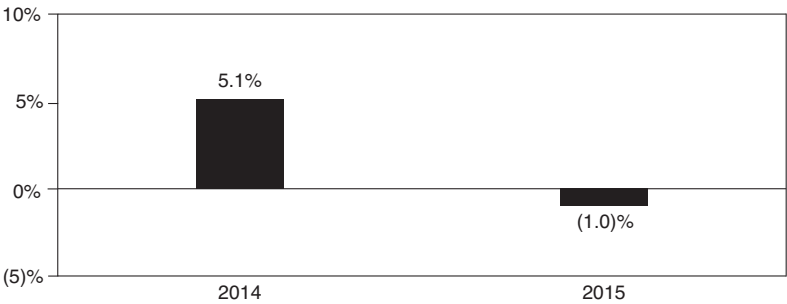
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return with an emphasis on current income but also considering capital appreciation, through investment primarily in U.S. debt instruments.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Funds past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

Barclays U.S. Credit Bond Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of

U.S. CORPORATE BOND FUND
(formerly, Bond Fund)

Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.50%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.35%	2.35%	1.85%	0.75%	0.65%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 22 September 2015.

Distribution Frequency: Quarterly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation, measured in US dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in U.S. equity securities. The Fund normally invests primarily in income-producing equity securities. The Fund invests a majority of its assets in dividend-paying common stocks, but may invest in other types of income-producing securities, including convertible securities, preferred stocks and closed-ended real estate investment trusts (REITs) or stocks of companies principally engaged in the real estate industry. The Fund may also invest in non-income-producing equity securities.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Investment Manager is not constrained to any particular style. The Fund may invest its assets in the stocks of companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in the stocks of companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies), or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund generally focuses in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest in non-US securities.

The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes although it may use derivatives for hedging, to increase exposure to securities or to manage currency exposure.

The Investment Manager uses a bottom-up approach to buying and selling investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on blending fundamental and quantitative research. The Investment Manager uses fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions to create a fundamental rating for an issuer. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position and management ability. The Investment Manager uses quantitative models that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors to create a quantitative rating for an issuer. When the Investment Manager's quantitative research is available but its fundamental research is not available, the Investment Manager considers the issuer to have a neutral fundamental rating. The Investment Manager then constructs the portfolio considering the blended

rating from combining the fundamental rating and the quantitative rating, as well as issuer, industry, and sector weightings, market capitalization, measures of expected volatility of the Fund's returns (e.g., predicted beta and predicted tracking error) and other factors.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general. For example, the stocks of growth companies can react differently from the stocks of value companies, and the stocks of large cap companies can react differently from the stocks of small cap companies. Certain events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, and other geopolitical events, can have a dramatic adverse effect on stock markets.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.S. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.
- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.
- Convertible securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and debt instruments. The price of a convertible security may change in response to changes in the price of the underlying equity security, the credit quality of the issuer, and interest rates. In general, the price of a convertible security falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Convertible securities are more subject to the risks of equity securities when the underlying equity security price is near or higher than the conversion price and debt instruments when the underlying equity price is lower than the conversion price. A convertible security generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying equity security.

- The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. REITs are affected by general, regional, and local economic conditions; difficulties in valuing and disposing of real estate; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors. Many real estate-related issuers, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and could adversely affect the issuer's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. The securities of smaller real estate-related issuers can be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger issuers and their issuers can have more limited financial resources.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Fund's strategy to blend fundamental and quantitative research may not produce the intended results. In addition, the Investment Manager's fundamental research is not available for all issuers.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis, its development and use of quantitative models, and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests. Investments selected using quantitative models may not produce the intended results due to the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor in the models, changing sources of market return, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the models (e.g.,

incomplete or inaccurate data, programming or other software issues, and technology failures).

- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation through investments primarily in U.S. equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is newly established. Performance history and average annual returns for a full calendar year are not currently available.

Fund Benchmark

Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND						
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Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.75%	0.70%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.90%	2.65%	2.40%	0.95%	0.85%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

‡ The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 19 February 2015.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in U.S. equity securities. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of non-US companies. In selecting investments for the Fund, MFS is not constrained to any particular investment style. The Fund may invest in companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies), in companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies) or in a combination of growth and value companies. The Fund may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a single issuer or small number of issuers, and/or in issuers in a single sector or small number of sectors. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

MFS uses a bottom-up approach to buying and selling investments for the fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental and quantitative research. The Investment Manager uses fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions to create a fundamental rating for an issuer. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position and management ability. The Investment Manager uses quantitative models that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors to create a quantitative rating for an issuer. The Investment Manager then constructs the portfolio generally from the securities rated "buy" by both the fundamental and quantitative research, and by considering issuer, industry, and sector weightings, and other factors. The Investment Manager may continue to hold and to consider for further investment securities that are no longer rated "buy" after purchase.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled “Risk Factors” for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single region, the Fund’s performance would be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in that region and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- To the extent the Fund invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, the Fund’s performance could be closely tied to those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives’ original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund’s base currency or Share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Fund’s strategy to use both fundamental and quantitative research may not produce the intended results.
- The Investment Manager’s investment analysis, its development and use of quantitative models, and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests. Investments

selected using quantitative models may not produce the intended results due to the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor in the models, changing sources of market return, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming or other software issues, and technology failures).

- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in U.S. equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is newly established. Performance history and average annual returns for a full calendar year are not yet available.

Fund Benchmark

Primary Benchmark: Russell 1000 Index (USD)

Secondary Benchmark: Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

U.S. EQUITY OPPORTUNITIES FUND						
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Class	A	C	N	W	I	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.25% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.15% ³
Total Expense Ratio	2.05%	2.80%	2.55%	1.00%	0.90%	0.15%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² “Other Expenses” generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. “Other Expenses” include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund’s operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that “Other Expenses” do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class A, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg *taxe d’abonnement*), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund’s investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return with an emphasis on current income but also considering capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in U.S. government securities, including mortgage-backed securities. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a single issuer or a small number of issuers. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.

- Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment and/or extension, which can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended. Please refer to "Asset-Backed Securities Risk" and "Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk" under "Investment Policies and Risks – Risk Factors" for additional information.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.S. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- Because the Fund focuses its investments on U.S. government securities, the Fund's performance will be closely tied to that one issuer, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the currency of a Fund share class, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return while also considering capital appreciation through investment primarily in U.S. government securities, including mortgage-backed securities.

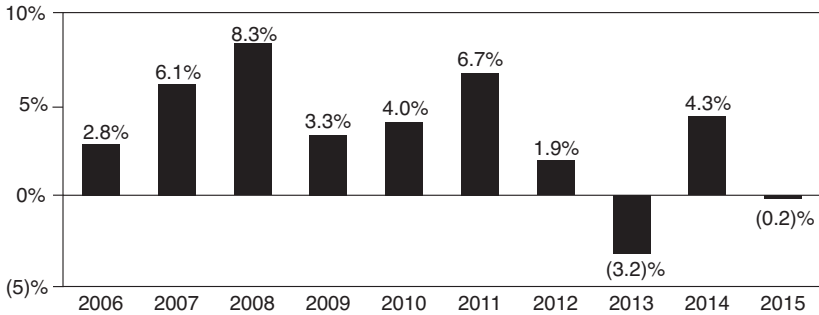
U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND FUND

- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmark

Barclays U.S. Government/Mortgage Bond Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND FUND									
Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z	
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.50%	0.60%	‡	
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.18% ³	0.17% ³	0.17% ³	0.18% ³	0.17% ³	0.13% ³	0.13%	0.13% ³	
Total Expense Ratio	1.28%	2.27%	2.27%	1.78%	0.72%	0.63%	0.73%⁴	0.13%	

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 26 September 2005.

Distribution Frequency: Monthly

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is total return, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in investment grade U.S. debt instruments, including U.S. government, mortgage-backed, and corporate debt instruments. The Fund may also invest in debt instruments of non-U.S. issuers located in developed and emerging market countries and below investment grade debt instruments. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage interest rate or currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty or other entity or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. To the extent an investment grade debt instrument is downgraded, such instrument can involve a substantially greater risk of default or may already be in default, which can cause the value of such instrument to significantly decline and result in losses to the Fund.
- In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.

U.S. TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND (formerly, Research Bond Fund)	
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- Below investment grade debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Below investment grade debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality or investment grade debt instruments.
- Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment and/or extension, which can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended. Please refer to "Asset-Backed Securities Risk" and "Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk" under "Investment Policies and Risks – Risk Factors" for additional information.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.S. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.
- Exposure to emerging markets can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make emerging markets investments more volatile and less liquid than developed markets investments. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an

U.S. TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND (formerly, Research Bond Fund)	
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investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

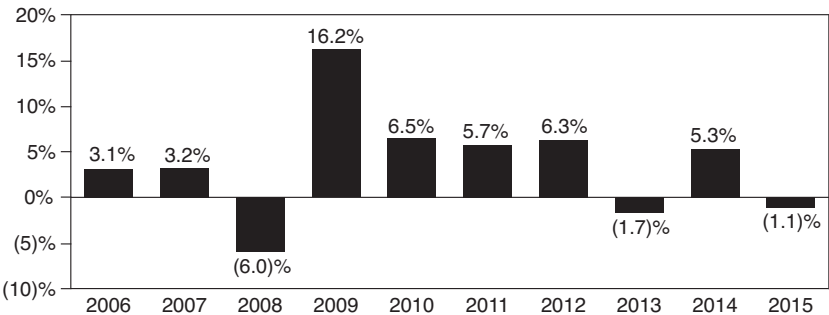
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking total return through investment primarily in investment grade U.S. debt instruments, including U.S. government, mortgage-backed, and corporate debt instruments.
- The Fund is intended as a medium to long term investment. Investors’ risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund’s past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund’s Class A1 – \$ Shares as of 31 December of each year.



U.S. TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND (formerly, Research Bond Fund)	
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Fund Benchmark

Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.50%	0.60%	†
Distribution Fees ¹	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.25% ³	0.14% ³	0.14% ³	0.14% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.10%	0.10% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.35%	2.24%	2.24%	1.74%	0.75%	0.65%	0.70%⁴	0.10%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁵ The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

Base Currency: U.S. Dollar (\$)

Launch Date: 1 February 2002.

Methodology to Calculate Global Exposure: Commitment Approach

Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund's objective is capital appreciation, measured in U.S. dollars. The Fund invests primarily (at least 70%) in U.S. equity securities. The Fund may also invest in non-U.S. equity securities. The Fund generally focuses its investments in companies it believes to be undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies). The Fund generally focuses its investments in larger companies, but may invest in companies of any size. The Fund may use derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to manage currency exposure or other characteristics of the Fund, or as alternatives to direct investments. The Fund will not extensively or primarily use derivatives to achieve the Fund's investment objective or for investment purposes.

You should consult the sections entitled "General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments," "Techniques and Instruments" and "Risk Factors" for further details with respect to the various investment instruments in which the Fund may invest.

Key Risks

The following summarizes the key risks of investing in the Fund. You should consult the section entitled "Risk Factors" for further details regarding these and other risks.

- Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.
- The Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the U.S. and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

- The stocks of large cap companies can underperform the overall equity market.
- The stocks of value companies can continue to be undervalued for long periods of time and not realize their expected value and can be more volatile than the market in general.
- Derivatives can be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.
- Currency rates fluctuate in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. Because a Fund can invest in instruments issued in currencies other than the Fund's base currency or share class currency, changes in currency rates can affect the value of such instrument and the value of your investment. Investors whose financial transactions are primarily in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund (USD) or the currency of the class should consider the potential risk of loss from the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between such currencies.
- The Investment Manager's investment analysis and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.
- **There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.**

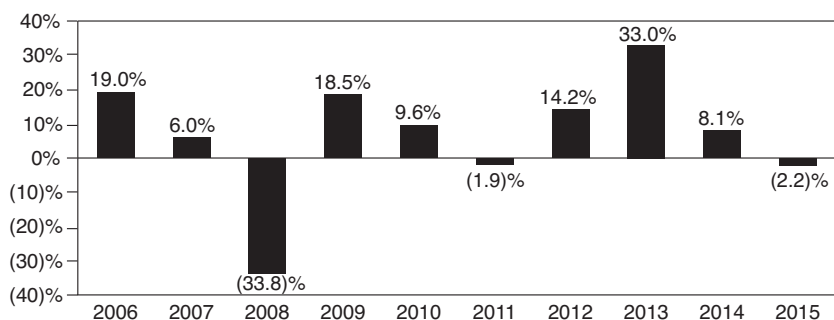
Typical Investor Profile

- The Fund is intended for investors seeking capital appreciation through investment primarily in U.S. equity securities.
- The Fund is intended as a long term investment. Investors' risk tolerance levels and investment time horizons may differ based on the individual circumstances of each investor. You should consult your Financial Intermediary for advice regarding your own risk tolerance and investment horizons before investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following chart provides past performance information. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. The chart does not reflect the impact of sales charges you may pay when purchasing or redeeming Shares, or taxes you may incur on these transactions. Any sales charges or taxes would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart: The chart shows the annual total returns of the Fund's Class A1 – s Shares as of 31 December of each year.



Fund Benchmarks

Primary Benchmark: Russell 1000 Value Index (USD)

Secondary Benchmark: Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (USD)

Fund's Ongoing Charges

The following ongoing charges are expressed at an annual rate as a percentage of net assets. They are based on annualised expenses for the six months ended 31 July 2015. For a Class with less than the full period of data available, or where adjustment is necessary to reflect current charges, the ongoing charges figure is an estimate as of the date of this Prospectus. These expenses are paid out of Class level assets and are fully reflected in the relevant Share price. The table below reflects the highest expense ratio among the categories of Shares available as of the date of this Prospectus for each respective Class (e.g., Income or Gross Income Shares, Roll-up Shares, Hedged Share Classes and various currency denominations). Please see the KIID of the relevant Class for the most recent expense information. Except as noted for Class Z Shares, these expenses are not charged directly to shareholders.

U.S. VALUE FUND									
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Class	A	B	C	N	W	I	S	Z
Investment Management Fees ¹	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	0.80%	0.75%	1.05%	‡
Distribution Fees ¹	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Service Fees ¹	n/a	0.50%	0.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estimated Other Expenses ²	0.15% ³	0.12% ³	0.12% ³	0.12% ³	0.20% ³	0.15% ³	0.00%	0.08% ³
Total Expense Ratio	1.95%	2.67%	2.67%	2.42%	1.00%	0.90%	1.00%⁴	0.08%

¹ The Investment Manager and the Distributor, each in its discretion, may waive any or all of its respective fee and share all or a portion of its fee with Financial Intermediaries.

² "Other Expenses" generally include all Fund expenses except for investment management, distribution and service fees. "Other Expenses" include fees paid to the Management Company, Custodian, Transfer Agent, legal and audit fees, and expenses in connection with the Fund's operation and central administration in Luxembourg, among others.

³ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear certain expenses such that "Other Expenses" do not exceed 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A, B, C and N Shares, 0.20% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class W shares and 0.15% annually of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I and Z Shares. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

⁴ The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to bear expenses such that the "Total Expense Ratio" of the Fund's Class S Shares does not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets of such Share class annually. This expense cap arrangement excludes taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest.

[‡] The Investment Management fee for Class Z Shares will be administratively levied and paid directly by the shareholder to the Management Company (an affiliate of MFS) or an affiliate in relation to investment management services provided by MFS to the Fund.

General Information Regarding Investment Policies and Instruments

You may invest in a variety of different Funds, each of which has its own investment objective which it pursues through separate investment policies. The objective and essential policies for each Fund are set out in each Fund's KIID, with additional details provided above in the respective Fund's "Fund Profile." Below you will find additional details regarding certain investment policies and instruments in which the Funds may invest, including the definition of certain key investment terms. The risk profile of each Fund will depend upon the securities and instruments in which that Fund invests. You should review carefully the risk profile in each "Fund Profile" and the description of various risks in "Risk Factors" below prior to making an investment in a Fund.

All investment tests, unless otherwise noted, are based on net assets of the Funds. Each Fund may count certain derivative instruments towards its primary investment policy, which is described for each Fund in "Fund Profiles."

Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in a company or other issuer. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priorities in the event of bankruptcy of the issuer. A Fund that invests in equity and equity-related securities may invest in all types of equity securities, including, unless otherwise indicated, common, preferred and preference stocks, warrants or rights and depositary receipts for those securities, restricted securities, securities of other investment companies and other similar interests in an issuer.

Debt instruments represent obligations of corporations, governments, and other entities to repay money borrowed. The issuer or borrower usually pays a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed, usually at the maturity of the instrument. Some debt instruments, such as zero coupon bonds or payment-in-kind bonds, do not pay current interest. Other debt instruments, such as certain mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, make periodic payments of interest and/or principal. Some debt instruments are partially or fully secured by collateral supporting the payment of interest and principal.

The Diversified Income Fund, Limited Maturity Fund, U.S. Total Return Bond Fund, Absolute Return Fund and U.S. Government Bond Fund may invest 20% or more of their respective net assets in mortgage-backed and/or asset-backed securities. It is intended that each other Fund will not invest more than 20% of net assets in such securities.

Certain Funds that invest in debt instruments may only invest in, or may focus their investments in or are required to limit their investments in, debt securities with certain credit quality characteristics, such as those considered to be "high quality," "investment grade" or "below investment grade." High quality debt instruments are debt instruments rated in one of the top two rating categories by a Nationally Recognised Securities Rating Organisation ("NRSRO"), such

as Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") using the methodology described below. Investment grade debt instruments are debt instruments rated in one of the top four rating categories by a NRSRO. Below investment grade debt instruments (also commonly known as "junk bonds") are debt instruments rated below the top four rating categories using the methodology described below. In determining the credit quality of a debt instruments, MFS will use the following methodology: if three NRSROs have assigned a rating to a debt instrument, MFS will use the middle rating; if two NRSROs have assigned a rating to a debt instrument, MFS will use the lower rating; if only one NRSRO has assigned a rating to a debt instrument, MFS will use that rating, and finally; a debt instrument will be considered unrated if none of the NRSROs have assigned a rating.

For Funds that invest in below-investment-grade debt instruments, such investments may include distressed securities, which are securities of issuers in extremely weak financial condition that will materially affect their ability to meet their financial obligations. However, no Fund will invest to more than a limited extent in distressed securities. See "Investment Policies and Risks – Lower Quality (Below-Investment-Grade) Debt Instruments Risk" below for additional discussion of distressed securities.

Some convertible securities are issued as so-called contingent convertible bonds (or "CoCo" bonds), where the conversion of the bond into equity occurs at a stated conversion rate if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. See "Investment Policies and Risks – Convertible Securities Risk" below for more information. Each Fund may invest to a limited extent in Coco bonds. If a Fund invests in Coco bonds, such investments may not exceed 5% of its net assets.

In determining an instrument's effective maturity, MFS uses the instrument's stated maturity or, if applicable, an earlier date on which MFS believes it is probable that a maturity-shortening device (such as a call, put, pre-refunding, prepayment or redemption provision, or an adjustable coupon) will cause the instrument to be repaid. Such an earlier date can be substantially shorter than the instrument's stated maturity.

For Funds that invest in U.S. Government securities, these securities include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, or by a U.S. Government-sponsored entity. Certain U.S. Government securities may not be supported as to the payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury or the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury.

Energy Sector includes companies that own, produce, refine, process, transport and market energy, companies that provide related services, or companies classified in an industry or sector classification consistent with such activities by a third party. The energy sector also includes companies which perform a substantial part of their business in the energy sector, and companies which

hold a substantial part of their participations in companies which perform a substantial part of their business in the energy sector.

Global Funds means a Fund that invests in issuers located in countries anywhere in the world. A global fund may generally correspond with the geographic concentration of its benchmark (noting, however, that each of the Funds are actively managed) and of issuers within the relevant asset class. For example, a global equity fund and its benchmark will generally feature a significant allocation to the U.S.

Regional or Country-Specific Funds: For purposes of a Fund's investment policies, companies in particular geographic region or country include companies that are based in that geographic region or country, or exercise a preponderant part of their economic activity in that geographic region or country. As used in the Prospectus and the KIID, with respect to the Funds' investment policies, the countries and regions below are defined as follows:

Asia Pacific Region ex-Japan includes Australia, Hong Kong, Mainland China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand.

China includes Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. A Fund with investments in companies based in Mainland China will primarily invest in indirect or non-local securities of such companies, including "H shares," "B shares," Depositary Receipts and Participatory or related notes. Each Fund does not invest more than 15% of its net assets in "B shares" and currently does not invest directly in "A shares," although a Fund may access "A shares" through the Hong Kong-Shanghai Stock Connect Programme ("Stock Connect").

The Asia Pacific Ex-Japan Fund and Emerging Markets Equity Fund may each invest up to 10% of net assets in Stock Connect Securities (as defined under "Risk Factors – Geographic Concentration Risk – Stock Connect Securities"). All other Funds may invest up to 5% of net assets in Stock Connect Securities.

Emerging Market Countries include any country determined by MFS to have an emerging market economy, taking into account a number of factors, which may include whether the country has a low to middle-income economy according to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank"), the country's designation by the International Monetary Fund as an emerging market, the country's inclusion in an emerging or frontier emerging market index, and other factors that demonstrate that the country's financial and capital markets are in the development phase. MFS determines whether an issuer's principal activities are located in an emerging market country by considering such factors as its country of organisation, the principal trading market for its securities and the source of its revenues and assets. Such emerging market countries are located in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the developing countries of Europe, primarily Eastern Europe.

Europe: For the purposes of this policy, European countries are generally

considered to be those in continental Europe, the European Economic Area and Eastern Europe (including Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Turkey and Ukraine).

Member State means a Member State of the European Union. The States that are contracting parties to the Agreement creating the European Economic Area other than the Member States of the European Union, within the limits set forth by this Agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to Member States of the European Union.

European Economic Area or “EEA” includes each of the Member States of the European Union and the three States of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway).

Latin America: The Latin America region includes countries or territories in South America, Central America, the Caribbean, and Mexico.

Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on the value of one or more underlying indicators or the difference between underlying indicators. Underlying indicators may include a security or other financial instrument, asset, currency, interest rate, credit rating, volatility measure or index. The Funds may use derivatives for hedging or investment (which includes efficient portfolio management) purposes. Derivatives used for efficient portfolio management purposes are used where the Investment Manager believes such techniques will reduce overall risk of the portfolio, to reduce tax impact or costs of investing in eligible securities, to more efficiently or effectively gain access to eligible assets or to generate additional capital or income, providing that the portfolio’s risk levels remain consistent. Derivatives may include futures, forward contracts, options, structured securities, inverse floating rate instruments, swaps (including credit default swaps), caps, floors, collars, *synthetic equity securities and hybrid instruments*. Derivatives may be used to take both long and synthetic short positions (subject to limitations set forth under applicable Law). Each Fund may invest in structured securities (also called “structured notes” or “certificates”), which are derivative debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an underlying indicator. Structured securities may include asset- and mortgage-backed securities, other mortgage-related derivatives, collateralized debt obligations, index-linked, credit-linked or other structured notes. The value of the principal of and/or interest on structured securities is determined by reference to the value of one or more underlying indicators or the difference between underlying indicators. In the case of certain “1:1 Structured Securities” or “1:1 Certificates,” where the value of the principal and/or interest of the structured security is directly based on that of the underlying indicator (e.g., no leverage and, therefore, not embedding a derivative), the underlying indicators may include those items listed above as well as commodities, commodities indices, and real estate indices. Investing in derivatives entails special risks. You can find more information about investing in derivatives in the “Risk Factors” section below. Under normal market conditions, the primary types of derivatives

expected to be used include (i) for Funds focusing on equity securities, forward contracts and options, and (ii) for other Funds, forward contracts, options, futures and swaps.

The Funds will only enter into derivative transactions traded over-the-counter (OTC) with those counterparties which are financial institutions specialized in the relevant type of transaction, are subject to prudential supervision and the Investment Manager believes to present an acceptable risk. The Investment Manager considers a number of factors in assessing counterparty risk, including, but not limited to, long and short term credit ratings (as published by one or more international rating agency) and bank financial strength ratings of the counterparty and (if any) the guarantor. While the Management Company and the Investment Manager believe that the Fund will be able to establish multiple counterparty business relationships to permit the Fund to effect transactions in the OTC market and other counterparty markets (including credit default swaps, total return swaps and other swaps market as applicable), there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

The Management Company must employ a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions in its portfolios and their contribution to the overall risk profile of its portfolios. The Management Company's Risk Management Program will ensure that the global exposure of the underlying assets shall not exceed the total net value of a Fund. Generally, the global exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions. The global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments may be calculated through the "commitment approach" or through a Value-at-Risk ("VaR") methodology. Generally, a Fund that uses derivatives more extensively or as part of its investment objective will utilize the VaR methodology, and a Fund that uses derivatives less extensively will utilize the commitment approach. Refer to each "Fund Profile" to see which methodology each Fund uses to calculate its global exposure. The commitment approach is based, in part, on the principle of converting the exposure to derivative instruments into equivalent positions of the underlying assets and quantifying the exposure in absolute value of the total commitments (which may account for coverage and netting). VaR provides a measure of the potential loss that could arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level. The VaR approach is measured daily using a one-tailed confidence level of 99% and based on a time horizon of one month. For Funds using an absolute VaR methodology, the absolute VaR cannot be greater than 20% of its net asset value. For Funds using a relative VaR methodology, the relative VaR cannot exceed 200% of the VaR of the relevant reference portfolio. The holding period relating to financial derivative instruments, for the purpose of calculating global exposure under the VaR methodology, is one month.

Temporary Defensive Positions and Other Techniques and Instruments. Each Fund

may depart from its principal investment strategies by temporarily investing for defensive purposes when adverse market, economic or political conditions exist. Consistent with its investment objective, each Fund may also engage in a variety of investment techniques, e.g. securities lending, repurchase agreements or other cash management vehicles, consistent with the requirements of Luxembourg regulations.

Investment Guidelines

The Company's investments shall be subject to the following guidelines, which are based on the Law. Each Fund shall be regarded as a separate UCITS for the purposes of the present section.

Investment Instruments

The investments of the Company shall comprise only one or more of the following:

- 1) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a "regulated market," as defined in item 14 of Article 4 of Directive 2004/39/EC;
- 2) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- 3) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a country in Europe (other than a Member State), North- and South America, Asia, Australia, New Zealand or Africa or dealt in on another market in one of these countries or regions which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- 4) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that:
 - the terms of issue include an undertaking that applications will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or to another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public in a country in Europe (including a Member State), North- and South America, Asia, Australia, New Zealand or Africa;
 - such admission is scheduled to be secured within a year of issue.
- 5) units of UCITS authorised according to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other undertakings for collective investment within the meaning of Article 1 paragraph (2), points a) b) of the Directive 2009/65/EC whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:
 - such other undertakings for collective investment are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in European Community

law ("Community Law"), and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured,

- the level of protection for unitholders in the other undertakings for collective investment is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC,
- the business of the other undertakings for collective investment is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period, and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS' or the other undertakings for collective investment, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their fund rules or instruments of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment;

A Fund may, to the widest extent permitted by and under the conditions set forth in applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, subscribe, acquire and/or hold shares to be issued by one or more other sub-funds of the Company. In such case and subject to conditions set forth in applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, the voting rights, if any, attaching to these shares are suspended for as long as they are held by the Fund concerned. In addition and as long as these shares are held by a Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of net assets imposed by the Law.

- 6) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in Community Law;
- 7) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a regulated market referred to in 1), 2) and 3) hereinabove, and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
 - the underlying consists of instruments covered by this paragraph, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies or other underlying indicators as allowed under regulations applicable to the Company, in which the Company may invest according to its investment objectives,
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the

CSSF, and

- the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;
- 8) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market, if the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that they are:
- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non Member State or, in the case of a Federal State by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in 1), 2) or 3) hereinabove, or
 - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by Community Law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community Law; or
 - issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent of this paragraph 8), and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR 10 million and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line; and
- 9) any other instrument permitted under Luxembourg law up to the investment limitations permitted under Luxembourg law; the investment limitations for the instruments identified above should be those permitted under Luxembourg law.

Investment Restrictions and Risk Diversification

- 1) The Company may invest no more than 10% of each Fund's assets in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to in the section "Investment Instruments."

- 2)
 - i) The Company will invest no more than 10% of the net assets of any Fund in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body. Moreover where the Company holds on behalf of a Fund investments in transferable securities or money market instruments of any issuing body which individually exceed 5% of the net assets of such Fund, the total of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the total net assets of such Fund provided that this limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision;
 - ii) The Company may invest no more than 20% of the assets of a Fund in deposits made with the same body;
 - iii) The risk exposure to a counter-party of the Company in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the assets of the relevant Fund when the counter-party is a credit institution referred to in paragraph 6) of the section "Investment Instruments" above or 5% of the relevant Fund's assets in other cases.
 - iv) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraphs i), ii) and iii), the Company may not, for each Fund, combine
 - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body,
 - deposits made with a single body, and/or
 - exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single body in excess of 20% of the Fund's assets.
 - v) The limit of 10% laid down in sub-paragraph 2) i) above may be increased to a maximum of 35% in respect of transferable securities or money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, its local authorities, or by a non Member State or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members.
 - vi) The limit of 10% referred to in paragraph 2) i) may be raised to maximum 25% for certain debt securities if they are issued by a credit institution whose registered office is situated in a Member State and which is subject, by virtue of law to particular public supervision for the purpose of protecting the holders of such debt securities. In particular, the amounts resulting from the issue of such debt securities must be invested pursuant to the law in assets which sufficiently cover, during the whole period of validity of such debt securities, the liabilities arising therefrom and which are assigned to the preferential repayment of capital and accrued interest in the case of default by the issuer. If a Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in such debt securities and issued

by the same issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the Fund's net assets.

- vii) The transferable securities referred to in paragraphs 2) v) and 2) vi) above are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40% laid down in paragraph 2) i).
- viii) The limits set out in sub-paragraphs i), ii) iii), iv) v) and vi) may not be aggregated and accordingly, investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body, in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body effected in accordance with sub-paragraphs i), ii) iii), iv) and v) above may not, in any event exceed a total of 35% of any Fund's net assets. A Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group. Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits within the same group.

Notwithstanding the limits set out in 2), in accordance with Article 44 of the Law, each Fund is authorised to invest up to 20% of its net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body when such Funds' investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain equity or debt securities index which is recognised by the CSSF on the following basis:

- its composition is sufficiently diversified,
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

Notwithstanding 2) above, in accordance with Article 45 of the Law, the Company is authorised to invest up to 100% of the net assets of each Fund in transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by (i) a Member State or, one or more of its local authorities, (ii) by a member state of the OECD or the Group of Twenty ("G-20") or the Republic of Singapore, or (iii) public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members, in each case on the condition that the respective Fund's net assets are diversified on a minimum of six separate issues, and each issue may not account for more than 30% of the total net asset value of the Fund.

- 3)
 - i) The Company may not acquire any Shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
 - ii) The Company may acquire no more than (a) 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer, or (b) 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer, (c) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer, or (d) 25% of the units of the same collective investment undertaking provided that such limits laid down in (b), (c) and (d) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or of the money market instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated.
 - iii) The limits laid down in i) and ii) above shall not apply to the following:
 - the securities referred to under Article 48, paragraph 3), sub-paragraphs a), b) and c) of the Law, or
 - to investment by a Fund in one or more companies incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State, provided that in its investment policy the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in the investment policies and restrictions referred to in the current Prospectus of the Company, as amended from time to time, or
 - shares held by the Company in the capital of subsidiary companies which, exclusively on its behalf carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of shares at the request of shareholders.
- 4) In addition the Company will not for each Fund:
 - i) Make investments in, or enter into transactions involving precious metals or certificates representing them;
 - ii) Purchase or sell movable or immovable property or any option, right or interest therein, provided the Company may invest in securities secured by real estate or interests therein, issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein or certificates or other notes representing real estate or related index allowed under applicable law and except that the Company may acquire such property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business;

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS	
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- iii) Invest more than 5%, in aggregate, of the net assets attributable to any Fund in securities of UCITS or other UCI referred to in paragraph 5) of the section “Investment Instruments” above, provided that
 - The Investment Manager may not charge any management, subscription or redemption fees if they purchase target funds (a) which are managed directly or indirectly by the Investment Manager or (b) which are managed by a company linked to the Investment Manager by (i) common management (ii) common control or (iii) by direct or indirect interest of more than 10% of the share capital or of the voting rights;
 - iv) Purchase any securities on margin (except that the Company may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities) or make uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in paragraphs 5), 7), and 8) of “Investment Instruments” above; deposits or other accounts in connection with option, forward or financial futures contracts, permitted within the limits referred to above, are not considered margins for this purpose;
 - v) Make loans to, or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties, provided that for the purpose of this restriction i) the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial assets referred to in the section “Investment Instruments” above in partly paid form and ii) the permitted lending of portfolio securities shall be deemed not to constitute the making of a loan;
 - vi) Borrow for the account of any Fund amounts in excess of 10% of the total net assets of that Fund taken at market value, any such borrowing to be effected only as a temporary measure. Back-to-back loans shall not fall under this restriction provided that such loans will be used only in order to acquire foreign currencies and in addition, acquisition of securities in partly-paid form shall not fall under this restriction;
 - vii) Mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner encumber any assets of a Fund, except as may be necessary in connection with permitted borrowings (within the above 10% limit) (this will not prevent a Fund from depositing securities or other assets in a separate account as may be required in constituting margins in connection with option, financial futures or swap transactions);
 - viii) Make investments in any asset involving the assumption of unlimited liability;
- 5) i) The Company will employ a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their

contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio; it will employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivative instruments and ensure that each portfolio's global risk exposure relating to financial derivative instruments does not exceed the limits specified in the prospectus, the Law or other applicable laws. The Company will provide to the CSSF such information about its derivatives activity and at such intervals as required by Luxembourg law and regulations.

- ii) The Company shall ensure that each Fund's global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions. A Fund may invest, as part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in 2) viii) above in financial derivative instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in 2) above. When a Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in 2) above. When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this paragraph 5.

The Company needs not to comply with the limits laid down in this Section when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets. If the limitations in 2), 3), 4) or 5) are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, it must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders.

Techniques and Instruments

In accordance with the provisions of article 42(2) of the Law and more specifically, in accordance with the provisions of CSSF Circular 08/356 (as amended, including by CSSF Circular 13/559) and other applicable laws, regulations, and the administrative practice of the CSSF (including rules relating to risk management, counterparty exposure and collateral requirements), the Fund may, for efficient portfolio management purposes (e.g., to reduce risk, to reduce costs, generate additional income with appropriate risk, etc.), enter into securities lending transactions, sale or purchase with option to repurchase transactions and repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions. Under no circumstances will these techniques and instruments cause a Fund to diverge from its investment objective or subject the Fund to substantially higher risk than contemplated in its risk profile. All the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, are

returned to the Fund.

Each Fund may enter into these transactions with those counterparties which are financial institutions specialized in the relevant type of transaction, are subject to prudential supervision rules and which the Investment Manager believes to present an acceptable risk, with limitations on exposure to each counterparty in accordance with Luxembourg regulations. The Investment Manager considers a number of factors in assessing counterparty risk, including, but not limited to, long and short term credit ratings (as published by one or more international rating agency) and bank financial strength ratings of the counterparty and (if any) the guarantor.

The volume of these techniques and instruments shall be kept at a level such that each Fund is able, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations.

Specific Factors for Securities Lending. Each Fund will not lend securities greater than 50% of the global valuation of its securities portfolio. When one party lends portfolio securities to another party, the lender has the right to call the loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on customary industry settlement notice (which will not usually exceed five business days). For the duration of a loan, the borrower pays the lender an amount equal to any interest or dividends received on the securities loaned. To the extent the collateral is reinvested by the borrower, the lender may also receive a fee from the borrower or compensation from the investment of the collateral, less a fee paid to the borrower (if the collateral is in the form of cash). Income received under securities lending transactions accrues to the respective Fund in accordance with the relevant securities lending agreements, under which a portion of such income may be paid to the Fund's lending agent (which is not a related party to the Fund, Management Company, Investment Manager or Custodian).

When securities are out on loan, the lender does not have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but it can attempt to call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of their consent on a material matter affecting the investment; however, it is sometimes not feasible, particularly in the case of foreign securities, to recall the securities in time to vote the shares. A Fund's performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of the securities loaned and will also reflect the receipt of interest, through investment of cash collateral by the Fund if applicable or a fee. If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities loaned because of insolvency or other reasons, the lender may not be able to recover the securities loaned or gain access to the collateral. These delays and costs could be greater for foreign securities. If the lender is not able to recover the securities loaned, the lender may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market. The value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment and related transaction costs by the time the replacement

investment is purchased. Certain risks are mitigated by the lending agent's agreement with the Funds to compensate certain losses suffered by a Fund if a counterparty fails to return lent securities.

Specific Factors for Repurchase Agreements. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a buyer would acquire a security for a relatively short period of time (usually not more than a week) subject to the obligation of the seller to repurchase and the buyer to resell such security at a fixed time and price (representing the seller's cost plus interest). From the standpoint of the seller this is called a "repurchase transaction" and from the standpoint of the buyer a "reverse repurchase transaction." Income received under a repurchase agreement (the agreed upon repurchase price) accrues to the buyer.

The buyer bears the risk of loss in the event that the seller defaults on its obligations and the buyer is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the collateral. This includes the risk of procedural costs or delays. In addition, the buyer would be subject to a risk of loss on the collateral if its value should fall below the repurchase price (whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded). If collateral is maintained by a third party custodian, the buyer is also subject to the credit risk of the third party custodian. The seller is subject to the risk that the buyer will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to the seller.

The Custodian imposes a transaction-based fee paid by the relevant Fund for each reverse repurchase transaction using a tri-party custodial agreement entered into by the Fund. Refer to the annual report for details on the amount of such fee paid for the previous fiscal year. In addition, a collateral management fee may apply to the services relating to tri-party custodial arrangements required to ensure optimal transfer of collateral between a Fund and its counterparty to the transaction. Such collateral management fee is paid to the tri-party custodian (which would not be an affiliate of the Fund, Management Company, Investment Manager or Depositary) by the Fund's counterparty and not the Fund.

Collateral Management for the Funds

Assets received from counterparties for securities lending transactions, reverse repurchase transactions, and OTC derivative transactions constitute collateral. Collateral may offset counterparty exposure for purposes of complying with applicable regulatory limits, provided it complies with the following regulatory criteria at all times:

- a) Liquidity – any collateral received other than cash should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is

close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the 2010 Law regarding issuer concentration limits.

- b) Valuation – collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
- c) Issuer credit quality – collateral received should be of high quality.
- d) Correlation – the collateral received by the Fund should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- e) Collateral diversification (asset concentration) – collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the Fund receives from a counterparty of efficient portfolio management and over-the-counter financial derivative transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its net asset value. When Funds are exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from the foregoing, a Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, by a member state of the OECD or the Group of Twenty (G-20) or the Republic of Singapore, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Fund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the UCITS' net asset value.
- f) Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, should be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.
- g) Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received should be held by the depositary of the Fund. For other types of collateral arrangements, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.
- h) Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

In offsetting exposure the value of collateral is reduced by a percentage (a "haircut") which provides, inter alia, for short term fluctuations in the value of the exposure and of the collateral, taking into account the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, and price volatility. The percentage is asset class-specific and is typically 0% for cash and at least 1% for short-term U.S. government securities, 2% for longer-

term U.S. government securities and 5% for non-U.S. government and other securities constituting eligible collateral as described below. Collateral levels are maintained to ensure that net counterparty exposure does not exceed the limits per counterparty as set out in section 2 (iii) of “Investment Restrictions and Risk Diversification” of this Prospectus. If a Fund were to hold collateral in excess of 30% of its assets, additional stress tests involving normal and exceptional liquidity scenarios would be carried out to enable the Fund to assess the liquidity risk associated with the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy will at least prescribe the following: (a) design of stress test scenario analysis including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis; (b) empirical approach to impact assessment, including back-testing of liquidity risk estimates; (c) reporting frequency and limit/loss tolerance threshold(s); and (d) mitigation actions to reduce loss including haircut policy and gap risk protection.

Collateral received by each Fund in relation to OTC derivative transactions primarily consists of cash and highly rated sovereign bonds, and may be subject to a credit support annex to the derivatives agreements (e.g., International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement) that obligate the counterparty to post collateral to each Fund to cover any mark to market exposures of the transaction as long as the exposure is above a minimum transfer amount.

Collateral received by the Fund in connection with securities lending or reverse repurchase transactions will be at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned or cash placed and must normally take the form of (i) liquid assets (e.g., cash (with reinvestment restrictions), short term bank certificates, money market instruments, irrevocable letter of credit from a first-class institution); (ii) bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or world-wide scope; (iii) shares or units issued by money market funds calculating a daily net asset value and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent; (iv) shares or units issued by other UCITS investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (v) and (vi) below; (v) bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity; (vi) shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index; or (vii) other collateral types allowed in accordance with Luxembourg regulations applicable to the Funds.

Collateral received in the form of securities may not be sold, reinvested or pledged. To the extent a Fund receives cash as collateral, such cash collateral would only be placed on deposit with credit institutions allowed under Luxembourg law, and if applicable may only be reinvested in high quality government bonds, reverse repurchase transactions (provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Fund is

able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis) or short-term money market funds allowed by Luxembourg law in order to mitigate the risk of losses on reinvestment.

Risk Factors

In addition to the risks described in each Fund's KIID and "Fund Profile," your Fund may be subject to other risks described below. Because the following is a combined description of the risks for all Funds, certain matters described herein may not apply to your Fund.

The price of the Company's Shares and any income earned on the Shares may go down as well as up. Future earnings and investment performance can be affected by many factors not necessarily within the control of the Company or its Directors or officers. No guarantees as to future performance of, or future return from, the Company can be given by the Company itself, or by any Director or officer of the Company, the Management Company, Investment Manager, or any of its affiliates, or by any of their directors or officers, or by any Financial Intermediary.

Allocation Risk

The assessment of the risk/reward potential of asset classes, markets and currencies and the resulting allocation among asset classes by the Investment Manager or its delegate may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk

Asset-backed securities are securities that represent interests in, or payments from, pools of assets such as mortgages, debt securities, bank loans, motor vehicle installment sales contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, receivables from revolving credit (i.e., credit card) agreements and other receivables. The assets can be a pool of assets or a single asset. Asset-backed securities that represent an interest in a pool of assets provide greater credit diversification than asset-backed securities that represent an interest in a single asset. Underlying assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose entities. Payment of interest and repayment of principal on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the underlying assets and, in certain cases, may be supported by letters of credit, surety bonds, or other credit enhancements.

The credit quality of asset-backed securities depends primarily on the quality of the underlying assets, the rights of recourse available against the underlying assets and/or the issuer, the level of credit enhancement, if any, provided for the

securities, and the credit quality of the credit-support provider, if any. The value of asset-backed securities may be affected by the various factors described above and other factors, such as changes in interest rates, the availability of information concerning the pool and its structure, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool, the originator of the underlying assets, or the entities providing the credit enhancement. Asset-backed securities that do not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying assets present certain additional risks that are not present with asset-backed securities that do have a security interest in the underlying assets.

Some types of asset-backed securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate, as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying assets. The rate of principal payments on these asset-backed securities is related to the rate of principal payments on the underlying asset pool and related to the priority of payment of the security with respect to the asset pool. The occurrence of prepayments is a function of several factors, such as the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location, and age of the underlying obligations, asset default and recovery rates, and other social and demographic conditions. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, an investor generally has to reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at lower interest rates than those at which its assets were previously invested. Therefore, these asset-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates than other income-bearing securities of comparable maturity. When interest rates increase, these asset-backed securities may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the asset-backed security is extended, increasing the potential for loss.

Borrowing Risk

If the Fund borrows money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. If the Fund makes additional investments while borrowings are outstanding, this may be considered a form of leverage and may cause a Fund to liquidate investments when it would not otherwise do so. Money borrowed will be subject to interest charges and may be subject to other fees or requirements which would increase the cost of borrowing above the stated interest rate.

Company Risk

Changes in the financial condition of a company or other issuer, changes in specific market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions that affect a particular type of investment or issuer, and changes in general market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions can adversely affect the price of an investment.

Convertible Securities Risk

Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for (by the holder or by the issuer) shares of stock (or cash or other securities of equivalent value) of the same or a different issuer at a stated exchange ratio. Convertible securities are senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure, but are usually subordinated to senior debt obligations of the issuer. Convertible securities provide holders, through their conversion feature, an opportunity to participate in increases in the market price of their underlying securities. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue.

Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. Convertible securities generally provide yields higher than the underlying common stocks, but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Because of this higher yield, convertible securities generally sell at prices above their "conversion value," which is the current market value of the stock to be received upon conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time generally depending on changes in the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities will tend not to decline to the same extent because of the interest or dividend payments and the repayment of principal at maturity for certain types of convertible securities. In general, a convertible security performs more like a stock when the conversion value exceeds the value of the convertible security without the conversion feature and more like a debt instrument when its conversion value is less than the value of the convertible security without the conversion feature. However, securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities convertible at the option of the holder. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities may also be expected to increase. At the same time, however, the difference between the market value of convertible securities and their conversion value will narrow, which means that the value of convertible securities will generally not increase to the same extent as the value of the underlying common stocks. Because convertible securities may also be interest-rate sensitive, their value may increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Convertible securities are also subject to credit risk, and are often lower-quality securities.

Some convertible securities are issued as so-called contingent convertible bonds (or "CoCo" bonds), where the conversion of the bond into equity occurs at a stated conversion rate if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. The issuance of this type of security became popular following the 2008 financial crisis as a way of triggering conversion of debt into equity, essentially increasing the issuer's permanent capital, in the event that the issuer's financial condition deteriorates

in order to avoid bankruptcy. As such, issuers of CoCo bonds may tend to be those whose financial condition is vulnerable to volatility in the financial markets. The investor cannot control whether or when a conversion may occur and conversion may result in a capital loss to the investor.

Counterparty and Third Party Risk

Transactions involving a counterparty other than the issuer of the instrument, including clearing organizations, or a third party responsible for servicing the instrument or effecting the transaction, are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability or willingness to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.

Counterparty Risk to the Custodian. The assets of the Company are held with the Custodian. The assets of the Company should be identified in the Custodian's books as belonging to the Company. Securities held by the Custodian should be segregated from other assets of the Custodian which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy of the Custodian. The investors are therefore exposed to the risk of the Custodian not being able to fully meet its obligation to return Company assets in the case of the Custodian's bankruptcy.

The Custodian does not keep all Company assets itself but uses a network of sub-custodians which are not always part of the same group of companies as the Custodian. Investors may be exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians in circumstances where the Custodian will have no liability.

A Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Fund that are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to such sub-custodians may be exposed to custody risk. The Custodian will not be liable for losses at the level of a sub-custodian when the Custodian has not unjustifiably failed in, or improperly performed, its duties of supervision with respect to the sub-custodian.

Credit Risk

The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the issuer's or borrower's or other entity responsible for payment's credit quality or ability to pay principal and interest when due. The price of a debt instrument is likely to fall if an issuer, borrower or other party defaults on its obligation to pay principal or interest or if the instrument's credit rating is downgraded by a credit rating agency. The price of a debt instrument can also decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer or borrower, changes in specific market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions that affect a particular type of instrument, issuer, or borrower, and changes in general market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions. Certain unanticipated events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war,

and other geopolitical events can have a dramatic adverse effect on the price of a debt instrument. For certain types of instruments, including derivatives, the price of the instrument depends in part on the credit quality of the counterparty to the transaction. For other types of debt instruments, including asset-backed securities, the price of the debt instrument also depends on the credit quality and adequacy of the underlying assets or collateral as well as whether there is a security interest in the underlying assets or collateral. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient, if the issuer defaults.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government securities are securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, or by a U.S. Government-sponsored entity. Certain U.S. Government securities may not be supported as to the payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury or the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Some U.S. Government securities may be supported as to the payment of principal and interest only by the credit of the entity issuing or guaranteeing the security. U.S. Government securities include mortgage-backed securities and other types of collateralized instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, or by a U.S. Government-sponsored entity.

Sovereign Debt Obligations. Sovereign debt obligations are issued or guaranteed by governments or their agencies, including debt of developed and emerging countries. Sovereign debt may be in the form of conventional securities or other types of debt instruments such as loans or loan participations. Sovereign debt of emerging countries may involve a high degree of risk, and may be in default or present the risk of default. Governmental entities responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and pay interest when due, and may require renegotiation or rescheduling of debt payments. Any restructuring of sovereign debt obligations will likely have a significant adverse effect on the value of the obligations. There is little legal recourse against sovereign issuers other than what such an issuer may determine to provide. In addition, prospects for repayment of principal and payment of interest may depend on political as well as economic factors including the issuer's cash flow, the size of its reserves, its access to foreign exchange, and the relative size of its debt service burden to its economy as a whole. Although some sovereign debt, such as Brady Bonds, is collateralized by U.S. Government securities, repayment of principal and payment of interest is not guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Currency Risk

Currency risks include exchange rate fluctuations, international and regional political and economic developments and the possible imposition of exchange controls or other local governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. Since a Fund may invest in portfolio securities and instruments

denominated in currencies other than its Base Currency or Class denominations, changes in currency rates may affect the value of such holdings and the value of your investment.

Currency transactions can be made on a spot (i.e., cash) or forward basis (i.e., by entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell currencies). Although foreign exchange dealers generally do not charge a fee for such conversions, they do realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a currency at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the counterparty desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

By entering into forward currency exchange contracts, a Fund may be required to forego the benefits of advantageous changes in exchange rates and, in the case of forward contracts entered into for the purpose of increasing return, a Fund may sustain losses which will reduce its gross income. Forward currency exchange contracts involve the risk that the party with which a Fund enters the contract may fail to perform its obligations to the Fund.

In the case of a net asset flow to or from a Hedged Share Class or fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of such Class, the hedging strategy may not, or not immediately, be adjusted, unless the flow or fluctuation is significant. The hedging strategy for the Hedged Share Classes will not completely eliminate the exposure to currency movements. There can be no guarantee that returns of such Classes will exceed those of Unhedged Classes. Shareholders of Hedged Share Classes should note that the hedging strategy utilized for such Classes may limit their ability to benefit from the currency diversification undertaken within the portfolio (including partially offsetting the currency hedging undertaken at the level of the Fund's portfolio). The gains/losses from hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class(es). Given that there is no segregation of liabilities among share classes of the Funds, there is a risk that, under certain circumstances, currency hedging transactions in relation to one Class could result in liabilities which might affect the net asset value of the other Classes of the same Fund. No intentional leveraging should result from currency hedging transactions for a Hedged Share Class, although hedging may exceed 100% for short periods between a redemption instruction and execution of the hedge trade. The foreign exchange rate used for the hedging strategy for the Hedged Share Classes may differ from the spot rate used for determining the net asset value of the non-base currency Classes thus potentially resulting in gains or losses for the Hedged Share Classes based on currency movements between the respective spot rate times.

Cybersecurity Risk

The Fund is exposed through its service providers (including the Management Company, MFS, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent, the Independent Auditor and financial intermediaries) to cybersecurity risks. With the reliance on technology such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform

necessary business functions, the Fund’s service providers are susceptible to operational and information security risks that could result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code, unauthorized access to the service providers’ digital systems through system-wide “hacking” or other means for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on the service providers’ systems or websites, rendering them unavailable. In addition, authorized persons could inadvertently or intentionally release confidential or proprietary information stored on the service providers’ systems.

Cybersecurity failures or breaches affecting the Fund’s service providers or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may negatively impact the value of the Fund’s investments and cause disruptions and impact the service providers’ and the Fund’s business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions, the inability to calculate the Fund’s net asset value, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may incur incremental costs to prevent cybersecurity incidents in the future which could negatively impact the Fund and shareholders. While MFS and the Management Company have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to prevent or reduce the impact of such cybersecurity incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers, or by issuers in which the Fund invests.

Debt Market Risk

Debt markets can be volatile and can decline significantly in response to changes in, or investor perceptions of changes in, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions that affect a particular type of instrument, issuer or borrower, or that affect the debt market generally. Certain events, such as market or economic developments, regulatory or government actions, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war and other geopolitical events can have a dramatic adverse effect on the debt market and may lead to periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity in the debt market. Markets may be susceptible to market manipulation or other fraudulent practices that could disrupt the orderly functioning of these markets or adversely affect the value of instruments that trade in such markets.

Depository Receipts Risk

Depository receipts are securities that evidence ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities that have been deposited with a “depository.” Depository receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored and include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities trade in the form of ADRs, EDRs, or GDRs. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. For ADRs, the depository is typically a U.S. financial institution and the underlying securities are issued by a foreign issuer. For other depository receipts, the depository may be a foreign or a U.S. entity, and the underlying securities may have a foreign or a U.S. issuer. Depository receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities. Generally, ADRs are issued in registered form, denominated in U.S. dollars, and designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. Other depository receipts, such as GDRs and EDRs, may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies, and may be offered privately in the United States and are generally designed for use in securities markets outside the U.S. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depository, and the depository receipt holders.

With sponsored facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the depository receipts (such as dividend payment fees of the depository), although most sponsored depository receipt holders may bear costs such as deposit and withdrawal fees. Depositories of most sponsored depository receipts agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings, voting instructions, and other shareholder communications and financial information to the depository receipt holders at the underlying issuer’s request.

Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of the facility. The depository usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars or other currency, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer or to pass through voting rights to depository receipt holders with respect to the underlying securities.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives often involve a counterparty to the transaction. Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives’ original cost, and therefore, can involve leverage. Derivatives can be complex instruments and can involve analysis and processing that differs from that required for other investment types used by the relevant Fund. If the value

of a derivative does not correlate well with the particular market or other asset class the derivative is intended to provide exposure to, the derivative may not have the effect intended. Derivatives can also reduce the opportunity for gain or result in losses by offsetting positive returns in other investments. Derivatives can be less liquid than other types of investments. Legislation or regulation of derivatives in the U.S. and other countries, including margin, clearing, trading, reporting and position limits, may make derivatives more costly and/or less liquid, limit the availability of certain types of derivatives, cause the Fund to change its use of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect a Fund's use of derivatives. The following is a general discussion of important risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives.

Hedging Risk: When a derivative is used as a hedge against an opposite position that a Fund also holds or against portfolio exposure, any loss generated by the derivative should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment or portfolio exposure, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains and could result in losses.

Correlation Risk: When a Fund uses derivatives to hedge or gain exposure to an asset, it takes the risk that changes in the value of the derivative will not match those of the asset. Incomplete correlation or lack of correlation can result in unanticipated losses.

Investment/Leverage Risk: When a Fund uses derivatives to gain market exposure, rather than for hedging purposes, any loss on the derivative investment will not be offset by gains on another hedged investment. A Fund is therefore directly exposed to the risks of that derivative. Gains or losses from derivative investments may be substantially greater than the derivative's original cost. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

Availability Risk: Derivatives may not be available to a Fund upon acceptable terms. As a result, a Fund may be unable to use derivatives for hedging or other purposes.

Credit/Counterparty Risk: This is the risk that a loss may be sustained by a Fund as a result of the failure of another party to a derivative instrument (e.g., "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivative instrument contract. The credit risk for exchange-traded derivative instruments is generally less than for privately negotiated derivative instruments (e.g., those traded on OTC markets), since the clearing house, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded derivative instrument, provides a guarantee of performance. This guarantee is supported by a daily payment system (i.e. margin requirements) operated by the clearing house in order to reduce overall credit risk. For privately negotiated or OTC derivative instruments, there is no similar clearing agency guarantee. Therefore, the creditworthiness of each counterparty to a privately negotiated derivative instrument is considered in evaluating

potential credit risk for such instruments. Counterparty risk may be mitigated by collateral; however, certain types of OTC derivative instruments (e.g., currency forward contracts) may not call for the posting of collateral by the counterparty.

Equity Risk is the sensitivity of security or portfolio value to movement in the equity markets.

Sector spread risk is the sensitivity of security value due to changes in option-adjusted spread (OAS). OAS is a spread measure that adjusts for options embedded in a bond issue (e.g., calls, puts, and sinking funds) and allows for valid comparison among issues, both with and without embedded options. The components of spread risk include industry, credit quality and issuer specific factors.

Valuation Risk contemplates the difficulty of valuing an investment given its liquidity, complexity, etc. The value of an investment for purposes of calculating the Fund's net asset value can differ depending on the source and method used to determine value. When fair valuation is used, the value of an investment used to determine the Fund's net asset value may differ from quoted or published prices for the same investment. There can be no assurance that a Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it were to sell the investment at the same time at which the Fund determines its net asset value per share.

Volatility risk is the sensitivity of an option to changes in the overall level of market volatility.

Liquidity Risk: Derivatives can be less liquid than other types of investments, and a Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction or sell derivatives that are in a loss position or otherwise at an acceptable price. Privately negotiated or over-the-counter derivatives may be subject to greater liquidity risk than exchange-traded derivatives.

Additional Information Regarding Derivatives: Below is additional information about some of the types of derivatives a Fund may invest:

Futures Contracts. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy or sell in the future a specific quantity of an asset, currency, interest rate, index, instrument or other indicator at a specific price and time. Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts and the price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when the buyer and seller enter into the contract. The value of a futures contract typically fluctuates in correlation with the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying indicator. The buyer of a futures contract enters into an agreement to purchase the underlying indicator on the settlement date and is said to be "long" the contract. The seller of a futures contract enters into an agreement to sell the underlying indicator on the settlement date and is said to be "short" the contract. Futures on indices and futures not calling for physical delivery of the underlying indicator will be settled through cash payments rather than through delivery of the underlying indicator. In the case

of cash settled futures contracts, the cash settlement amount is equal to the difference between the final settlement price on the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the contract was entered into.

If a Fund is the purchaser or seller of a futures contract, the Fund is required to deposit “initial margin” with an eligible counterparty when the futures contract is entered into. Initial margin is typically calculated as a percentage of the contract’s notional amount. The minimum margin required for a futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be increased by the counterparty during the term of the contract. A futures contract held by a Fund is valued daily at the official settlement price of the exchange on which it is traded. Each day a Fund pays or receives cash (called “variation margin”) equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing, and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures position may result in immediate and substantial loss (or gain) to the investor (i.e., the Fund). Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in unlimited losses. In the event of adverse price movements, an investor would continue to be required to make daily cash payments equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. In addition, on the settlement date, an investor in physically settled futures may be required to make delivery of the indicators underlying the futures positions it holds.

Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out by offsetting purchases or sales of futures contracts before then if a liquid market is available. It may not be possible to liquidate or close out a futures contract at any particular time or at an acceptable price an investor would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. Moreover, most futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day’s settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of future positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses. The inability to close futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the ability to hedge a portfolio investment or to establish a substitute for a portfolio investment.

Futures are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing member and clearing organizations involved in the transaction. Futures contracts in different national

markets may be subject to differing levels of regulation, and futures exchanges may follow different trading, settlement and margin procedures. Such contracts may not involve a clearing mechanism or related guarantees and may involve greater risk of loss, including due to insolvency of a futures broker, clearing member or other party that may owe margin to a Fund.

If a Fund attempts to use a futures contract as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the futures position may not correlate as expected with the portfolio investment, resulting in losses to the Fund. While hedging strategies involving futures products can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments.

Options: An option is a contract which conveys the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a specific amount or value of a particular underlying interest at a specific price (called the “exercise” or “strike” price) at one or more specific times before the option expires. The underlying interest of an option contract can be a security, currency, index, future, swap, commodity, or other type of financial instrument. The seller of an option is called an option writer. The purchase price of an option is called the premium. The potential loss to an option purchaser is limited to the amount of the premium plus transaction costs. This will be the case, for example, if the option is held and not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Options can be traded either through established exchanges (“exchange traded options”) or privately negotiated transactions (over-the-counter or “OTC options”). Exchange traded options are standardized with respect to, among other things, the underlying interest, expiration date, contract size and strike price. The terms of OTC options are generally negotiated by the parties to the option contract which allows the parties greater flexibility in customizing the agreement, but OTC options are generally less liquid than exchange traded options.

All option contracts involve credit risk if the counterparty to the option contract (e.g., the clearing house or OTC counterparty) or the third party effecting the transaction in the case of cleared options (i.e., the clearing member) fails to perform. The credit risk in OTC options that are not cleared is dependent on the credit worthiness of the individual counterparty to the contract and may be greater than the credit risk associated with cleared options.

When purchasing a put option, the purchaser obtains the right (but not the obligation) to sell a specific amount or value of a particular interest to the option writer at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, the purchaser pays the option premium. The purchaser of a typical put option can expect to realize a gain if the price of the underlying interest falls. However, if the underlying interest’s price does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, the purchaser of a put option can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium, plus related transaction costs).

When purchasing a call option, the purchaser obtains the right (but not the obligation) to purchase a specified amount or value of a particular interest from the option writer at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, the purchaser pays the option premium. The purchaser of a typical call option can expect to realize a gain if the price of the underlying interest rises. However, if the underlying interest's price does not rise enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, the buyer of a call option can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium, plus related transaction costs).

The purchaser of a call or put option may terminate its position by allowing the option to expire, exercising the option or closing out its position by entering into an offsetting option transaction if a liquid market is available. If the option is allowed to expire, the purchaser will lose the entire premium. If the option is exercised, the option purchaser would complete the purchase from or sale to the option writer (as applicable) of the underlying interest at the strike price.

The writer of a put or call option takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option's purchaser. In return for receipt of the premium, the writer assumes the obligation to buy or sell (depending on whether the option is a put or a call) a specified amount or value of a particular interest at the strike price if the purchaser of the option chooses to exercise it.

Generally, an option writer sells options with the goal of obtaining the premium paid by the option purchaser. If an option sold by an option writer expires without being exercised, the writer retains the full amount of the premium. The option writer's loss, if any, will equal the amount the option is "in-the-money" when the option is exercised offset by the premium received when the option was written. A call option is in-the-money if the value of the underlying interest exceeds the strike price of the option, and so the call option writer's loss is theoretically unlimited. A put option is in-the-money if the strike price of the option exceeds the value of the underlying interest, and so the put option's loss is limited to the strike price. Generally, any profit realized by an option purchaser represents a loss for the option writer. The writer of an option may seek to terminate a position in the option before exercise by entering into an offsetting option transaction if a liquid market is available. If the market is not liquid for an offsetting option, however, the writer must continue to be prepared to sell or purchase the underlying asset at the strike price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes.

If a Fund is the writer of a cleared option, the Fund is required to deposit initial margin. Additional margin may also be required. If the Fund is the writer of an uncleared option, the Fund may be required to deposit initial margin and additional margin.

A physical delivery option gives its owner the right to receive physical delivery (if it is a call), or to make physical delivery (if it is a put) of the underlying interest when the option is exercised. A cash-settled option gives its owner the

right to receive a cash payment based on the difference between a determined value of the underlying interest at the time the option is exercised and the fixed exercise price of the option. In the case of physically settled options, it may not be possible to terminate the position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. A cash-settled call conveys the right to receive a cash payment if the determined value of the underlying interest at exercise exceeds the exercise price of the option, and a cash-settled put conveys the right to receive a cash payment if the determined value of the underlying interest at exercise is less than the exercise price of the option.

Combination option positions are positions in more than one option at the same time. A spread involves being both the buyer and writer of the same type of option on the same underlying interest but different exercise prices and/or expiration dates. A straddle consists of purchasing or writing both a put and a call on the same underlying interest with the same exercise price and expiration date.

The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying interest in relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying interest and the remaining period to the expiration date.

If a trading market in particular options were illiquid, investors in those options would be unable to close out their positions until trading resumes, and option writers may be faced with substantial losses if the value of the underlying interest moves adversely during that time. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any particular options product at any specific time. Lack of investor interest, changes in volatility, or other factors or conditions might adversely affect the liquidity, efficiency, continuity, or even the orderliness of the market for particular options. Exchanges or other facilities on which options are traded may establish limitations on options trading, may order the liquidation of positions in excess of these limitations, or may impose other sanctions that could adversely affect parties to an options transaction.

Many options, in particular OTC options, are complex and often valued based on subjective factors. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Fund.

Forward Contracts: Forward contracts are customized transactions that require a specific amount of a security, currency or other asset to be delivered at a specific price or exchange rate on a specific date or range of dates in the future. Transactions that require delivery of a specified currency are referred to as deliverable forwards. Depending on time to settlement and certain other characteristics, certain deliverable forwards can be referred to as “spot” foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions that do not provide for physical settlement of the two currencies but instead are settled by a single cash payment calculated as the difference between the agreed upon exchange rate and current rate at settlement based upon an agreed upon notional

amount are referred to as non-deliverable forwards. Depending on whether a foreign currency transaction is deemed to be a spot, a deliverable forward or a non-deliverable forward in a particular jurisdiction, the transaction may be subject to no or different regulatory requirements, including but not limited to reporting, margin, clearing and exchange trading or trading on other public facilities. Numerous regulatory changes related to foreign currency transactions are expected to occur over time and could materially and adversely affect the ability of the Fund to enter into foreign currency transactions or could increase the cost of foreign currency transactions. In the future, certain foreign currency transactions may be required to be subject to initial as well as variation margin requirements. Foreign currency transactions that are not centrally cleared are subject to the creditworthiness of the counterparty to the foreign currency transaction (usually large commercial banks), and their values may decline substantially if the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates. In a cleared foreign currency transaction, performance of the transaction will be effected by a central clearinghouse rather than by the original counterparty to the transaction. Foreign currency transactions that are centrally cleared will be subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing member and the clearing organization involved in the transaction.

Forward contracts can be used to hedge against a decline in the value of existing investments denominated in foreign currency. Such a hedge, sometimes referred to as a "position hedge," would tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations, but would not offset changes in security values caused by other factors. Forward contracts can also be used to shift investment exposure from one currency into another. This type of strategy, sometimes known as a "cross-hedge," will tend to reduce or eliminate exposure to the currency that is sold, and increase exposure to the currency that is purchased, much as if a Fund had sold a security denominated in one currency and purchased an equivalent security denominated in another. Cross-hedges protect against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency, but will cause a Fund to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases.

A "settlement hedge" or "transaction hedge" attempts to protect against an adverse change in currency values between the date a security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received. Entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of currency involved in an underlying security transaction for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars "locks in" the U.S. dollar price of the security. Forward contracts to purchase or sell a currency may also be used in anticipation of future purchases or sales of securities denominated in another currency, even if the specific investments have not yet been selected.

An investor could also hedge the position by selling another currency expected to perform similarly to the currency to be hedged. This type of hedge, sometimes referred to as a "proxy hedge," could offer advantages in terms of cost, yield, or

efficiency, but generally would not hedge currency exposure as effectively as a direct hedge into the relevant home currency. Proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated.

Swap agreements, indexed securities, hybrid securities and options and futures contracts relating to currencies can be used for the same purposes.

Swaps (including Credit Default Swaps). A swap is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which each party agrees to make one or more payments to the other, based on the value of one or more underlying indicators or the difference between underlying indicators. Underlying indicators may include a security or other financial instrument, asset, currency, interest rate, credit rating, commodity, volatility measure or index. Swaps include “caps,” “floors,” “collars” and options on swaps, or “swaptions,” may be entered into for the same types of hedging or non-hedging purposes as swaps. A “cap” transaction is one in which one party pays a single or periodic fixed amount and the other party pays a floating amount equal to the amount by which a specified fixed or floating rate or other indicator exceeds another rate or indicator (multiplied by a notional amount). A “floor” transaction is one in which one party pays a single or periodic fixed amount and the other party pays a floating amount equal to the excess, if any, of a specified rate or other indicator over a different rate or indicator (multiplied by a notional amount). A “collar” transaction is a combination of a cap and a floor in which one party pays the floating amount on the cap and the other party pays the floating amount on the floor. A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into the underlying swap on the agreed-upon terms. Swaps can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names and other types of swap agreements may be available.

Swaps can be closed out by physical delivery of the underlying indicator(s) or payment of the cash settlement on settlement date, depending on the terms of the particular agreement. For example, in certain credit default swaps on a specific security, in the event of a credit event one party agrees to pay par on the security while the other party agrees to deliver the security. Other swap agreements provide for cash settlement. For example, in a typical interest rate swap, one party agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest determined by reference to a specified interest rate or index multiplied by a specified amount (the “notional amount”), while the other party agrees to pay an amount equal to a floating rate of interest determined by reference to an interest rate or index which is reset periodically and multiplied by the same notional amount. In a total return swap, one party agrees to make a series of payments to another party based on the income and price return of the underlying indicator during a specified period, while the other party agrees to make a series of payments calculated by reference

to an interest rate or other agreed-upon amount. On each payment date, the obligations of parties are netted against each other, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other.

It may not be possible to close out the swap at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The inability to close swap positions also could have an adverse impact on the ability to hedge a portfolio investment or to establish a substitute for a portfolio investment. Swaps can provide exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. The most significant factor in the performance of swaps, caps, floors, and collars is the change in the underlying price, rate, index level or other indicator that determines the amount of payments to be made under the arrangement. The risk of loss in trading swaps can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in swaps, and the potential high volatility of the swaps markets. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a swap may result in immediate and substantial loss (or gain) to the investor (i.e., the Fund). Thus, a purchase or sale of a swap may result in unlimited losses. In the event of adverse price movements, an investor would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In addition for physically settled swaps, on the settlement date, an investor may be required to make delivery of the indicators underlying the swaps it holds. Swaps may be entered into for hedging or non-hedging purposes. If a Fund attempts to use a swap or related investment as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the swap or related derivative may not correlate as expected with the portfolio investment, resulting in losses to the Fund. While hedging strategies involving swaps and related derivatives can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in other Fund investments.

Legislation has been enacted that has, and will continue to, result in numerous regulatory changes related to swaps and other derivative transactions, including margin, clearing, trading and reporting requirements. These regulatory changes are expected to occur over time and could materially and adversely affect the ability of the Fund to buy or sell swaps and increase the cost of swaps. In the future, swaps will be required to be subject to initial as well as variation margin requirements. Initial margin is typically calculated as a percentage of the swap's notional amount. Additional variation margin will be required based on changes in the daily market value of the swap.

Swaps may also be subject to liquidity risk because it may not be possible to close out the swap prior to settlement date and an investor would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the swap is closed.

In addition, because the purchase and sale of certain swaps currently take place in an over-the-counter market and are not centrally cleared, these are subject to the creditworthiness of the counterparty to the swap, and their values may

decline substantially if the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates. The credit risk in uncleared swaps is dependent on the creditworthiness of the individual counterparty to the swap and may be greater than the credit risk associated with cleared swaps.

In a cleared transaction, performance of the transaction will be effected by a central clearing house rather than by the bank or broker that is the Fund's original counterparty to the transaction. Swaps that are centrally cleared will be subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing member and clearing organizations involved in the transaction.

The use of credit default swaps normally carries a higher risk than investing in bonds directly. A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk. This allows investors to effectively buy insurance on a bond they hold (hedging the investment) or buy protection on a bond they do not physically own in the expectation that the credit will decline in quality. One party, the protection buyer, makes a stream of payments to the seller of protection, and a payment is due to the buyer in the event that there is a "credit event" (a decline in credit quality, which will be pre-defined in the agreement). If the credit event does not occur the buyer pays all the required premiums and the swap terminates on maturity with no further payments. The risk of the buyer is therefore limited to the value of the premiums paid. The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than bond markets.

Structured Securities. Structured securities (also called "structured notes") are derivative debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an underlying indicator. Structured securities may be subject to liquidity risk since the derivatives are often "customized" to meet the portfolio needs of a particular investor, and therefore, the number of investors that are willing and able to buy such derivatives in the secondary market may be smaller than that for more traditional debt instruments. In addition, because the purchase and sale of structured securities takes place in an over-the-counter market, structured securities are subject to the creditworthiness of the counterparty to the structured security or related derivative, and their values may decline substantially if the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates. If the counterparty defaults, the other party's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the non-defaulting party is contractually entitled to receive.

Synthetic Local Access Instruments: Participation notes, market access warrants, and other similar structured products (collectively, "synthetic local access instruments") are derivative instruments typically used by foreign investors to obtain exposure to investments in certain markets where direct ownership by foreign investors is restricted or limited by local law. Synthetic local access instruments are generally structured by a local branch of a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution to replicate exposure to one or more underlying securities. The holder of a synthetic local access instrument may be entitled to

receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying securities, but usually does not receive voting rights as it would if such holder directly owned the underlying securities.

Synthetic local access instruments also involve risks that are in addition to the risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying securities. Synthetic local access instruments represent unsecured, contractual obligations of the banks, broker-dealers, or other financial institutions that issue them and are therefore subject to the credit risk of the issuer and the issuer's ability or willingness to perform in accordance with the terms of the instrument. Synthetic local access instruments are subject to the liquidity risk of the underlying security as well as the liquidity risk that a limited or no secondary market exists for trading synthetic local access instruments. In addition, the trading price of a synthetic local access instrument, if any, may not equal the value of the underlying securities.

Hybrid Instruments: Hybrid instruments are generally considered derivatives and combine the elements of swaps, futures contracts, or options with those of debt, preferred equity or a depository instrument. A hybrid instrument may be a debt instrument, preferred stock, warrant, convertible security, certificate of deposit or other evidence of indebtedness on which a portion of or all interest payments, and/or the principal or stated amount payable at maturity, redemption or retirement, is determined by reference to prices, changes in prices or differences between prices of the applicable underlying indicator. The risks of investing in hybrid instruments reflect a combination of the risks of investing in securities, swaps, options, futures and currencies. An investment in a hybrid instrument may entail significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional debt instrument. The risks of a particular hybrid instrument will depend upon the terms of the instrument, but may include the possibility of significant changes in the benchmark(s) or the prices of the underlying indicators to which the instrument is linked. Such risks generally depend upon factors unrelated to the operations or credit quality of the issuer of the hybrid instrument, which may not be foreseen by the purchaser, such as economic and political events, the supply and demand profiles of the underlying indicators and interest rate movements. Hybrid instruments may be highly volatile. Hybrid instruments are potentially more volatile and carry greater market risks than traditional debt instruments. Depending on the structure of the particular hybrid instrument, changes in a benchmark, underlying asset or indicator may be magnified by the terms of the hybrid instrument and have an even more dramatic and substantial effect upon the value of the hybrid instrument. Also, the prices of the hybrid instrument and the underlying indicator may not move in the same direction or at the same time.

Hybrid instruments may bear interest or pay preferred dividends at below-market (or even relatively nominal) rates. Alternatively, hybrid instruments may bear interest at above-market rates but bear an increased risk of principal loss (or gain). Leverage risk occurs when the hybrid instrument is structured

so that a given change in a benchmark or underlying indicator is multiplied to produce a greater value change in the hybrid instrument, thereby magnifying the risk of loss as well as the potential for gain.

If the Investment Manager attempts to use a hybrid instrument as a hedge against, or a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the hybrid instrument may not correlate as expected with the portfolio investment, resulting in losses to the Fund. While hedging strategies involving hybrid instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in other Fund investments. Hybrid instruments may also carry liquidity risk since the instruments are often “customized” to meet the portfolio needs of a particular investor, and therefore, the number of investors that are willing and able to buy such instruments in the secondary market may be smaller than that for more traditional debt instruments. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of such an investment could be zero. In addition, hybrid instruments are subject to the creditworthiness of the issuer of the hybrid instrument, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer’s creditworthiness deteriorates. Hybrid instruments also may not be subject to regulation.

Distribution Policy Risk

In relation to Gross Income shares, the Funds’ policy of distributing income before the deduction of relevant expenses by charging fees to the capital of the Funds amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of a shareholder’s original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such distributions involving payment of dividends out of the Fund’s capital may result in an immediate reduction of the Funds’ Net Asset Value per Share. As a result, capital may be eroded and income may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth.

Emerging Market Securities Risk

Investments in emerging market countries may be more volatile than investments in countries with more developed markets. The risk of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and social, political, and economic instability, greater government involvement in the economy, inflation or deflation, currency devaluations, greater currency exchange rate fluctuations, war, and terrorism may be greater in emerging market countries than countries in developed markets. The economies of emerging market countries may be based on only a few industries, may be vulnerable to changes in trade conditions, and may have large debt burdens and higher inflation rates.

A number of emerging market countries restrict, to varying degrees, foreign investment in securities. Further, some securities may not be available to the Fund because foreign shareholders hold the maximum amount permissible under current law. Repatriation of investment income, capital, and the proceeds

of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some emerging market countries and may be subject to currency exchange control restrictions. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging market countries may impose different capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Generally accepted accounting, auditing, and financial reporting practices in emerging market countries may be significantly different from those countries in developed markets, and there may be less publicly available information about certain financial instruments. Many emerging market countries have less government supervision, regulation, and enforcement of the securities markets and participants in those markets.

The securities markets of emerging market countries may have substantially less trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility. There may be a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging market countries involve higher risks than those in developed countries because brokers and counterparties in such countries may be less well-capitalized and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable.

Emerging market country debt will be subject to high risk and may not be rated for creditworthiness by any internationally recognized credit rating organization. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of an emerging market country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. If a government obligor defaults on its obligation, an investor may have limited resources and may not be able to enforce a judgment against a foreign government.

Geographic Concentration Risk

Because a Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in issuers located in a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions in those countries or that region, and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

Regional or Country-Specific Risks

Asia Pacific Region: Investing in the Asia Pacific region involves risks not typically associated with investments in developed markets. Because many of the economies in the Asia Pacific region are considered emerging market economies, investing in the Asia Pacific region imposes risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in more developed markets. Securities markets of countries with

emerging market economies typically are less efficient and have lower trading volume, lower liquidity, and higher volatility than more developed markets.

Emerging market economies in the Asia Pacific region are often characterized by high levels of inflation, frequent currency fluctuations, undeveloped financial service sectors, and devaluations. Economic events in one country or group of countries within the Asia Pacific region can have significant economic effects on the entire Asia Pacific region because the economies of the Asia Pacific region are intertwined. In addition, the economies of many countries in the Asia Pacific region rely on few industries or commodities.

Political and social instabilities in the Asia Pacific region may result in significant economic downturns and increased volatility in the economies of countries in the Asia Pacific region. Escalating political tension between countries in the Asia Pacific region could adversely affect economic ties and trade within the Asia Pacific region. Many of the Asia Pacific region's governments exercise considerable influence on their respective economies and, as a result, companies in the Asia Pacific region may be subject to government interference and nationalization. Some countries in the Asia Pacific region restrict direct foreign investment in their securities markets, and investments in securities traded on those markets may be made, if at all, only indirectly. In addition, some countries in the Asia Pacific region require foreign investors to be registered with local authorities prior to investing in the securities markets and impose limitations on the amount of investments that may be made by foreign investors and the repatriation of the proceeds from investments.

The economies of many countries in the Asia Pacific region are heavily dependent on international trade and can be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls and other measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. As most countries in the Asia Pacific region are net importers of oil, a significant increase in the price of oil may threaten economic growth across the Asia Pacific region. In addition, the Asia Pacific region historically has been dependent on external demand and vulnerable to external market disruptions. Following the global recession that began in 2008, markets in the Asia Pacific region with domestic-oriented economies rebounded more quickly than markets with continued dependency on exports. In addition, economic activity across the Asia Pacific region slowed markedly in 2011 as a result of weakening external demand, particularly in Europe, although domestic demand generally has remained strong. Because the global economy remains fragile, a second wave of the global recession could again negatively impact markets and economic performance in the Asia Pacific region.

The economies of the Asia Pacific region are also vulnerable to effects of natural disasters occurring within the Asia Pacific region, including droughts, floods, tsunamis, and earthquakes. Disaster recovery in the Asia Pacific region can be poorly coordinated, and the economic impact of natural disasters is significant at both the country and company levels.

China: For Funds investing in China, such investments are currently subject to certain additional risks, particularly regarding the ability to deal in equity securities in China. Dealing in certain Chinese securities is restricted to licensed investors and the ability of the investor to repatriate its capital invested in those securities may be limited at times. Due to issues relating to liquidity and repatriation of capital, the Company may determine from time to time that making direct investments in certain securities may not be appropriate for a Fund. As a result, the Company may choose to gain exposure to Chinese equity securities indirectly and may be unable to gain full exposure to the Chinese equity markets.

Stock Connect Securities. Certain Funds may invest in “A shares” of companies located in Mainland China via the Hong Kong-Shanghai Stock Connect programme (“Stock Connect Securities”), a securities trading and clearing program for the establishment of mutual market access between the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (“SEHK”) and Shanghai Stock Exchange (“SSE”) that commenced operations in November 2014. Unless otherwise disclosed in its Fund Profile, a Fund may only invest in Stock Connect Securities to a limited extent. In addition to risks associated with investing in emerging markets and in China as discussed in this section, Stock Connect Securities are subject to certain additional risks.

Stock Connect is subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities for both SSE and SEHK and further regulations or restrictions, such as trading suspensions, may adversely affect Stock Connect and Stock Connect Securities. There is no guarantee that the systems required to operate Stock Connect will function properly or that both exchanges will continue to support Stock Connect in the future.

Daily and aggregate purchase quotas apply to the aggregate volume of in the programme, which may restrict or preclude investment in Stock Connect Securities. In addition, Stock Connect Securities generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with the program’s rules, and therefore are subject to liquidity risk. For example, when the SEHK is closed, investors will not be able to trade Stock Connect Securities at a time when Stock Connect Securities are trading on the SSE and will be unable to react to events in that market.

The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”) acts as nominee for Stock Connect Securities. As a result, investors will depend upon the cooperation of HKSCC to exercise certain shareholder rights, such as participation in corporate actions or shareholder meetings. It will not be possible for investors to pursue legal recourse against issuers of Stock Connect Securities without the participation of HKSCC, which is under no obligation to do so.

It is currently unclear whether Mainland Chinese courts would recognize investors’ beneficial ownership of the Stock Connect Securities in the event

HKSCC as nominee holder, or another entity within the ownership structure, were to become insolvent. This could prevent or delay recovery of investor assets.

Investments in Stock Connect Securities are not covered by the Hong Kong’s Investor Compensation Fund, which has been established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Therefore the Fund is exposed to the risks of default by the broker(s) it engages to trade in Stock Connect Securities.

Latin America: Because all of the economies in Latin America are considered emerging market economies, investing in Latin America imposes risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in more developed markets. Securities markets of countries with emerging market economies typically are less efficient and have lower trading volume, lower liquidity, and higher volatility than more developed markets.

Most economies in Latin America have historically been characterized by high levels of inflation, including, in some cases, hyperinflation and currency devaluations. In the past, these conditions have led to high interest rates, extreme measures by governments to limit inflation, and limited economic growth. Although inflation in many countries has lessened, the economies of the Latin American region continue to be volatile and characterized by high interest rates, inflation and unemployment. In addition, the economies of many Latin American countries are sensitive to fluctuations in commodities prices because exports of agricultural products, minerals, and metals represent a significant percentage of Latin American exports.

The economies of many Latin American countries are heavily dependent on international trade and can be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, and other measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. Since the early 1990s most governments in the Latin American region have transitioned from protectionist policies to policies that promote regional and global exposure. Many countries in the Latin American region have reduced trade barriers and are parties to trade agreements, although there is no guarantee that this trend will continue. Many countries in the Latin American region are dependent on the United States economy, and any declines in the United States economy are likely to affect the economies throughout the Latin American region. Mexico is particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in the United States economy because the majority of its exports are directed to the United States. In addition, China is a major buyer of Latin America’s commodities and a key investor in South America, and as such conditions in China may significantly impact the economy of the Latin American region. The Latin American region experienced a significant decline in economic activity at the end of 2008 and in 2009 as a result of the global recession. While the Latin American region’s economy had subsequently experienced solid economic growth as a result of

favorable commodity prices, the Latin American region has experienced an economic slowdown since the end of 2011 as a result of uncertainties in the global economy, and a renewed global recession could have a significant adverse effect on the Latin American region's economies.

Many Latin American countries are dependent on foreign loans from developed countries and several Latin American countries are among the largest debtors among emerging market economies. To the extent that there are rising interest rates, some countries may be forced to restructure loans or risk default on their obligations, which may adversely affect securities markets. Some central banks have recently eased their monetary policies in response to liquidity shortages, but Latin American countries continue to face significant economic difficulties as a result of their high level of indebtedness and dependence on foreign credit.

Political and social instabilities in the Latin American region, including military intervention in civilian and economic spheres and political corruption, may result in significant economic downturns, increased volatility in the economies of countries in the Latin American region, and disruption in the securities markets in the Latin American region. Social inequality and poverty also contribute to political and economic instability in the Latin American region. Many of the Latin American region's governments continue to exercise considerable influence on their respective economies and, as a result, companies in the Latin American region may be subject to government interference and nationalization.

Economic performance among countries in the Latin American region is diverse and countries across the Latin American region may have varying growth rates.

Europe: Investing in Europe involves risks not typically associated with investments in other developed markets.

While most countries in Western Europe are considered to have developed markets, investing in Western Europe imposes different risks than those associated with investing in other developed markets. Most countries in Western Europe are members of the European Union, which faces major issues involving its membership, structure, procedure, and policies. Efforts of the Member States to continue to unify their economic and monetary policies may increase the potential for similarities in the movements of European markets. European countries that are members of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EMU") (which is comprised of the European Union members that have adopted the Euro currency) are subject to restrictions on inflation rates, interest rates, deficits, and debt levels, as well as fiscal and monetary controls. By adopting the Euro as its currency, a Member State relinquishes control of its own monetary policies. As a result, European countries are significantly affected by fiscal and monetary controls implemented by the EMU, and it is possible that the timing and substance of these controls may not address the needs of all EMU member countries. In addition, the fiscal policies of a single Member State can impact and pose economic risks to the European Union as a whole. Investing in

Euro-denominated securities also risks exposure to a currency that may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the disparate economies that comprise Europe. There is continued concern over national-level support for the Euro, which could lead to certain countries leaving the EMU, the implementation of currency controls, or potentially the dissolution of the Euro. The dissolution of the Euro would have significant negative effects on European economies.

Because many Eastern European countries are considered to have emerging market economies, investing in Eastern Europe imposes risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in more developed markets. Securities markets of countries with emerging market economies typically are less efficient and have lower trading volume, lower liquidity, and higher volatility than more developed markets. In addition, some of the region's governments exercise considerable influence on their respective economies and, as a result, companies in the region may be subject to government interference and nationalization. Many Eastern European countries are in the early stages of industrial, economic, or capital market development, and their markets can be particularly sensitive to social, political, and economic conditions. Some Eastern European countries continue to be sensitive to political and economic events in Russia and to be adversely affected by events affecting the Russian economy and currency. Eastern Europe's export exposure is not diversified and the region is highly dependent on exports to Western Europe, making it vulnerable to demand in Western Europe and fluctuations in the Euro.

The recovery from the deep recession that began in 2008 has been very gradual and uneven across the region, and some European countries, including the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain, are experiencing renewed recessions in 2012. The fragile recovery has been hindered by high unemployment, budget deficits, high public debt, unstable oil prices, and the threat of a renewed global recession. Europe's recovery has also been challenged since late 2009 by weaknesses in sovereign debt issued by Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Italy and other European Union countries. The sovereign debt of several of these countries has been downgraded in 2012 and many remain subject to further downgrades, which may have a negative effect on European banks that have significant exposure to sovereign debt. The manner in which the European Union responded to the global recession and sovereign debt issues also raised questions about its ability to react quickly to rising borrowing costs and the potential default by Greece and other countries of their sovereign debt and revealed a lack of cohesion in dealing with the fiscal problems of Member States. Many European countries continue to suffer from high unemployment rates and are projected to experience similar, double-digit unemployment rates in 2012. Since 2010, several countries, including Greece, Italy, Spain, Ireland and Portugal, agreed to multi-year bailout loans from the European Central Bank, International Monetary Fund, and other institutions. To address budget deficits and public debt concerns, a number of European countries have imposed strict austerity measures and comprehensive financial and labor market reforms. In addition,

social unrest, including protests against the newly-imposed austerity measures and domestic terrorism, could decrease tourism, lower consumer confidence, and otherwise impede financial recovery in Europe.

When compared to other developed markets, Europe has both suffered a deeper recession beginning in 2008 and is experiencing a slower recovery. Even as European economies continue their gradual and fragile recovery, there have been episodes of renewed weakness and European economies remain subject to significant long-term challenges.

Russia and Eastern Europe: Securities of issuers in the countries of Eastern Europe, Russia and the other former republics of the Soviet Union involve significant risks and special considerations, which are not typically associated with investing in securities of issuers in developed countries. They are additional to the normal risks inherent in any such investments and include political, economic, legal, currency, inflation and taxation risks. For example there is a risk of loss due to lack of adequate systems for transferring, pricing, accounting for and safekeeping or record keeping of securities.

Investments in securities issued by companies located in the former Soviet Union shall only be made when the proper custodial facilities are in place and direct investment in Russian securities traded in the securities markets in Russia shall in any event be limited, together with any other unlisted securities, to a maximum of 10% of the net assets of a Fund. Investments in securities of issuers located in Russia but listed or traded on an official stock exchange or on a regulated market operating regularly, recognised and open to the public in the meaning of article 41(1) of the Law shall not be deemed to be subject to this limitation.

In particular, the Russian market presents a variety of risks in relation to the settlement and safekeeping of securities. These risks result from the fact that physical securities do not exist; as a consequence, the ownership of securities is evidenced only on the issuer's register of shareholders. Each issuer is responsible for the appointment of its own registrar. The result is a broad geographic distribution of several hundred registrars across Russia. Russia's Federal Commission for Securities and Capital Markets (the "Commission") has defined the responsibilities for registrar activities, including what constitutes evidence of ownership and transfer procedures. However, difficulties enforcing the Commission's regulations mean that the potential for loss or error still remains and there is no guarantee that the registrars will act according to the applicable laws and regulations. Widely accepted industry practices are actually still in the process of being established. When registration occurs, the registrar produces an extract of the register of shareholders as at that particular point in time. Ownership of Shares is vested in the records of the registrar but is not evidenced by the possession of an extract of the register of shareholders. The extract is only evidence that registration has taken place. However, the extract

is not negotiable and has no intrinsic value. In addition, a registrar will typically not accept an extract as evidence of ownership of Shares and is not obliged to notify the Custodian or its local agents in Russia, if or when it amends the register of Shareholders. Russian securities are not on physical deposit with the Custodian or its local agents in Russia. Similar risks apply in respect of the Ukrainian market. Therefore, neither the Custodian nor its local agents in Russia or in Ukraine can be considered as performing a physical safekeeping or custody function in the traditional sense. The registrars are neither agents of, nor responsible to, the Custodian or its local agents in Russia or in Ukraine. The Custodian's liability only extends to its own negligence and wilful default and to that caused by negligence or wilful misconduct of its local agents in Russia or in Ukraine, and does not extend to losses due to the liquidation, bankruptcy, negligence or wilful default of any registrar. In the event of such losses the Company will have to pursue its rights directly against the issuer and/or its appointed registrar. However, securities traded on the Russian Trading Stock Exchange ("RTS") or on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange ("MICEX") can be treated as investment in securities dealt in on a regulated market.

Industry Concentration Risk

The performance of a Fund which concentrates its investments in a limited number of industries will be closely tied to the performance of companies in those industries. Companies in a single industry often are faced with the same obstacles, issues and regulatory burdens, and their securities may react similarly and more in unison to these or other market conditions. These price movements may have a larger impact on a Fund than on a Fund with a more broadly diversified portfolio.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk

Inflation-indexed bonds are debt instruments whose principal and/or interest value are adjusted periodically according to a rate of inflation (usually a consumer price index). Two structures are most common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the inflation accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) currently are issued with maturities of five, ten, or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. The principal amount of TIPS adjusts for inflation, although the inflation-adjusted principal is not paid until maturity. Semiannual coupon payments are determined as a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal at the time the payment is made.

If the rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be

reduced. At maturity, TIPS are redeemed at the greater of their inflation-adjusted principal or at the par amount at original issue. If an inflation-indexed bond does not provide a guarantee of principal at maturity, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. For example, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates would likely decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates would likely rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds.

While these securities, if held to maturity, are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If nominal interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to an expansion of non-inflationary economic activity), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase in rates is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The inflation adjustment of TIPS is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of price changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation, and energy. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services.

Interest Rate Risk

The price of a debt instrument changes in response to interest rate changes. Interest rates change in response to the supply and demand for credit, government monetary policy and action, inflation rates and other factors. In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest, are more sensitive to interest rate changes. In addition, short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or by the same amount. An instrument's reaction to interest rate changes depends on the timing of its interest and principal payments and the current interest rate for each of those time periods. Instruments with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes.

Investment Selection Risk

The Investment Manager's analysis of an investment can be incorrect and its selection of investments can lead to an investment focus that results in the

Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

Issuer Concentration Risk

Because certain Funds may invest a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets in a single issuer or small number of issuers, the Fund's performance could be closely tied to that one issuer or those issuers, and could be more volatile than the performance of more diversified funds.

Leveraging Risk

Certain transactions and investment strategies, including when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment purchases, mortgage dollar rolls and some derivatives can result in investment leverage. Investment leverage involves investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. In transactions involving investment leverage, a relatively small change in an underlying indicator can lead to significantly larger losses to the Fund. Investment leverage can cause increased volatility by magnifying gains or losses.

Liquidity Risk

Certain investments and types of investments are subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. In addition, at times all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market due to adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions. Without an active trading market where frequent and large purchase and sale transactions of a security occur without significantly affecting the price of that security, it may be difficult to value and impossible to sell these investments, and a Fund may have to sell such an investment at a price or time that is not advantageous in order to meet redemptions or other case needs.

Loans and Other Direct Indebtedness

Loans and other direct indebtedness are interests in amounts owed by corporations, governmental or other borrowers to lenders or lending syndicates (loans and loan participations), to suppliers of goods and services (trade claims and other receivables), or to other parties. Some loans may be unsecured in part or in full. Loans may be in default at the time of purchase. Loans that are fully secured should protect the purchaser to a greater extent than unsecured loans in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of collateral acquired in connection with the default of a secured loan would satisfy the borrower's obligation, or that such collateral could be liquidated.

Loans generally are made to finance internal growth, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, leveraged buy-outs or other corporate activities. Such loans typically are originated, negotiated and structured by a syndicate of lenders represented by an agent lender that has negotiated and structured the loan and that is responsible for collecting interest and principal payments and other amounts due on behalf of all of the lenders in the syndicate, and for enforcing the lenders' rights against the borrower. Typically, the agent is given broad discretion in monitoring the borrower's performance and is obligated to use the same care it would use in the management of its own property. Upon an event of default, the agent typically will enforce the loan agreement after instruction from the lenders. The borrower compensates the agent for these services. This compensation may include special fees paid when the loan is structured or funded and other fees paid on a continuing basis. The typical practice of an agent or a lender to rely exclusively or primarily on reports from the borrower involves a risk of fraud by the borrower.

If an agent becomes insolvent, or has a receiver, conservator or similar official appointed for it by an appropriate authority, or if it becomes a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding, the agent's appointment may be terminated, and a successor agent typically may be appointed by the lenders. If an appropriate authority determines that assets held by the agent for the benefit of lenders or purchasers of loans are subject to the claims of the agent's general or secured creditors, then such lenders or purchasers might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a loan or suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. Furthermore, in the event of the borrower's bankruptcy or insolvency, the borrower's obligation to repay a loan may be subject to certain defenses that the borrower can assert as a result of improper conduct by the agent.

Loans may be acquired by participating directly in a lending syndicate as a lender. Alternatively, loans or an interest in loans may be acquired by novation, by assignment or by participation from members of the lending syndicate or from other participants. In a novation or an assignment, the acquirer assumes all of the rights of the lender in the loan or of the participant in the participants' portion of the loan and, in the case of a novation or an assignment from a member of the lending syndicate, becomes a party of record with respect to the loan. In a participation, the acquirer purchases a portion of the lender's or the participants' interest in the loan, but has no direct contractual relationship with the borrower. An investment in a loan by participation gives rise to several risks. The acquirer must rely on another party not only for the enforcement of the acquirer's rights against the borrower, but also for the receipt and processing of principal, interest or other payments due under the loan and may be subject to the credit risk of the other party in addition to the borrower. The acquirer may be subject to delays, expenses, and risks that are greater than those that would be involved if the acquirer could enforce its rights directly against the borrower. In addition, under the terms of a participation agreement, the acquirer may be regarded as a creditor of the seller of the participation interest (rather than of

the borrower), so that the acquirer also may be subject to the risk that such seller could become insolvent. A participation agreement also may limit the rights of the acquirer to vote on changes that may be made to the underlying loan agreement, such as waiving a breach of a covenant.

Direct indebtedness includes trade or other claims against companies, which generally represent monies owed by such companies to suppliers of goods or services. Such claims may be purchased when such companies are in default.

The ability to receive payments of principal and interest on loans and other direct indebtedness will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Because an acquirer may be required to rely on another party to collect and to pass on to it amounts payable with respect to the loan or other direct indebtedness and to enforce the acquirer's rights under the loan or other direct indebtedness, an insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization of such other party may delay or prevent the acquirer from receiving such amounts. The highly leveraged nature of many loans and other direct indebtedness may make such loans and other direct indebtedness especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions.

Revolving credit facilities and other standby financing commitments obligate the purchaser to fund additional cash on a certain date or on demand. A revolving credit facility differs from other types of financing commitments in that as the borrower repays the loan, an amount equal to the repayment may be borrowed again during the term of the revolving credit facility. These commitments may have the effect of requiring a purchaser to increase its investment in a company at a time when the purchaser might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid).

Floating rate loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Floating rate loans currently are not listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system. As a result, no active market may exist for some floating rate loans, and to the extent a secondary market exists for other floating rate loans, such market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Additionally, the supply of floating rate loans may be limited from time to time due to a lack of sellers in the market for existing floating rate loans or to the number of new floating rate loans currently being issued. As a result, the floating rate loans available for purchase may be of lower quality or may have a higher price.

With respect to its management of investments in bank loans, MFS will normally seek to avoid receiving material, non-public information ("MNPI") about the issuers of bank loans being considered for acquisition by the Fund or held by the Fund. In many instances, borrowers may offer to furnish MNPI to prospective investors, and to holders, of the issuer's loans. MFS' decision not to receive MNPI

may place MFS at a disadvantage relative to other investors in loans (which could have an adverse effect on the price the Fund pays or receives when buying or selling loans). Also, in instances where holders of loans are asked to grant amendments, waivers or consent, MFS' ability to assess their significance or desirability may be adversely affected. For these and other reasons, it is possible that MFS' decision not to receive MNPI under normal circumstances could adversely affect the Fund's investment performance.

Notwithstanding its intention generally not to receive MNPI with respect to its management of investments in loans, MFS may from time to time come into possession of MNPI about the issuers of loans that may be held by the Fund. Possession of such information may in some instances occur despite MFS' efforts to avoid such possession, but in other instances MFS may choose to receive such information (for example, in connection with participation in a creditors' committee with respect to a financially distressed issuer). As, and to the extent, required by applicable law, MFS' ability to trade in these loans for the account of the Fund could potentially be limited by its possession of such information. Such limitations on MFS' ability to trade could have an adverse effect on the Fund by, for example, preventing the Fund from selling a loan that is experiencing a material decline in value. In some instances, these trading restrictions could continue in effect for a substantial period of time.

Lower Quality (Below-Investment-Grade) Debt Instruments Risk

Below-investment-grade debt instruments, commonly referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds," are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments and, while generally expected to provide greater income than investments in higher quality debt instruments, will involve greater risk of principal and income (including the possibility of default or bankruptcy of the issuers of such instruments) and may involve greater volatility of price (especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change) than higher quality debt instruments. In addition, because yields vary over time, no specific level of income can ever be assured. These below-investment-grade debt instruments generally tend to reflect economic changes (and the outlook for economic growth), short-term corporate and industry developments and the market's perception of their credit quality to a greater extent than higher quality debt instruments, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates (although these below-investment-grade debt instruments are also affected by changes in interest rates). In the past, economic downturns or an increase in interest rates have, under certain circumstances, resulted in a higher incidence of default by the issuers of these instruments and may do so in the future, especially in the case of highly leveraged issuers. The prices for these instruments may be affected by legislative and regulatory developments. The market for these below-investment-grade

debt instruments may be less liquid than the market for investment grade debt instruments. Furthermore, the liquidity of these below-investment-grade debt instruments may be affected by the market's perception of their credit quality.

These risks are especially acute for distressed instruments, which are securities of issuers in extremely weak financial condition or perceived to have a deteriorating financial condition that will materially affect their ability to meet their financial obligations. Issuers of such instruments are generally experiencing financial or operating difficulties, have substantial capital needs or negative net worth, face special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or may be involved in various stages of bankruptcy, restructuring, or liquidation. The difficulties of such issuers may have resulted from poor financial or operating results, catastrophic events or excessive leverage. Distressed securities may consist of bonds or other fixed-income securities or common or preferred stocks.

Investments of this type involve substantial financial and business risks that can result in significant or total loss. A Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the investments may not compensate a Fund adequately for the risks assumed. While potentially lucrative, investing in distressed securities requires resources and expertise to analyze each instrument and assess its position in an issuer's capital structure along with the likelihood of ultimate recovery. Information as to the conditions of distressed issuers may be limited, thereby reducing the Investment Manager's ability to monitor performance and to evaluate the advisability of continued investment in specific situations. There is no assurance that the value of any assets collateralizing such investments will be sufficient or that a successful reorganization or similar action will occur. Such investments may also be adversely affected by laws and judicial decisions relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and a court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate, recharacterize debt as equity or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of such securities also may be subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and ask prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected.

Instruments in the lowest tier of investment-grade debt instruments, while normally exhibiting adequate protection parameters, have speculative characteristics and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments than in the case of higher grade securities.

Mortgage-backed Securities Risk

Mortgage-backed securities are securities that represent direct or indirect participation in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property or instruments derived from such loans. The payment of principal and interest and the price of a mortgage-backed security generally depend on the cash flows generated by the underlying mortgages and the terms of the mortgage-backed security. Mortgage-backed securities are backed by different types of mortgages, including commercial and residential properties and reverse mortgages. Mortgage-backed securities include various types of securities such as pass-throughs, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. There are a wide variety of mortgage types underlying these securities, including mortgage instruments whose principal or interest payments may vary or whose terms to maturity may be shorter than customary.

Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in pools of mortgage loans assembled for sale to investors by various governmental agencies, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), by government-related organizations, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), and by private issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions and mortgage companies. Government mortgage-backed securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States as to payment of principal and interest. GNMA, the principal U.S. guarantor of these securities, is a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Government-related mortgage-backed securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Issuers of government-related mortgage-backed securities include FNMA and FHLMC. FNMA is a congressionally chartered corporation subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA. FHLMC is a stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise established by Congress. Participation certificates representing interests in mortgages from FHLMC's national portfolio are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and principal by FHLMC.

Private mortgage-backed securities represent interest in pools consisting of residential or commercial mortgage loans created by non-government issuers, such as commercial banks and savings and loan associations and private mortgage companies. Private mortgage-backed securities may be subject to greater credit risk and be more volatile than government or government-related mortgage-backed securities. In addition, private mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid than government or government-related mortgage-backed securities.

Private, government, or government-related entities may create mortgage loan pools offering pass-through investments in addition to those described above. Interests in pools of mortgage-related securities differ from other forms of debt instruments, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. Instead, these securities typically provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments generally are a “pass-through” of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their residential or commercial loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs incurred.

Mortgage-backed securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying loans. Prepayments of principal by mortgagors or mortgage foreclosures shorten the term of the mortgage pool underlying the mortgage-backed security. The occurrence of prepayments is a function of several factors, including interest rates, general economic conditions, the location of the mortgaged property, the age of the mortgage or other underlying obligations, regulatory requirements, and other social and demographic conditions. Because prepayment rates of individual mortgage pools vary widely, the average life of a particular pool is difficult to predict. The rate of principal payments for a reverse mortgage-backed security depends on a variety of economic, geographic, social, and other factors, including interest rates and borrower mortality. Reverse mortgage-backed securities may respond differently to economic, geographic, social, and other factors than other mortgage-backed securities. A Fund's ability to maintain positions in mortgage-backed securities is affected by the reductions in the principal amount of such securities resulting from prepayments. The values of mortgage-backed securities vary with changes in market interest rates generally and the differentials in yields among various kinds of U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. In periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the average life of a pool of mortgages supporting a mortgage-backed security. Conversely, in periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase thereby shortening the average life of such a pool. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, an investor generally has to reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at lower interest rates than those at which its assets were previously invested. Therefore, mortgage-backed securities typically have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates than other income-bearing securities of comparable maturity.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) are mortgage-backed securities that are collateralized by whole loan mortgages or mortgage pass-through securities.

The bonds issued in a CMO transaction are divided into groups, and each group of bonds is referred to as a “tranche.” Under the traditional CMO structure, the cash flows generated by the mortgages or mortgage pass-through securities in the collateral pool are used to first pay interest and then pay principal to the CMO bondholders. The bonds issued under a traditional CMO structure are retired sequentially as opposed to the pro-rata return of principal found in traditional pass-through obligations. Subject to the various provisions of individual CMO issues, the cash flow generated by the underlying collateral (to the extent it exceeds the amount required to pay the stated interest) is used to retire the bonds. Under a CMO structure, the repayment of principal among the different tranches is prioritized in accordance with the terms of the particular CMO issuance. The “fastest-pay” tranches of bonds, as specified in the prospectus for the issuance, would initially receive all principal payments. When those tranches of bonds are retired, the next tranche, or tranches, in the sequence, as specified in the prospectus, receive all of the principal payments until they are retired. The sequential retirement of bond groups continues until the last tranche is retired. Accordingly, the CMO structure allows the issuer to use cash flows of long maturity, monthly-pay collateral to formulate securities with short, intermediate, and long final maturities, as well as varied expected average lives and risk characteristics. In recent years, new types of CMO tranches have evolved. These include floating rate CMOs, parallel pay CMOs planned amortization classes, accrual bonds and CMO residuals. These newer structures affect the amount and timing of principal and interest received by each tranche from the underlying collateral. Under certain of these new structures, given classes of CMOs have priority over others with respect to the receipt of prepayments on the mortgages. Therefore, depending on the type of CMOs in which a Fund invests, the investment may be subject to a greater or lesser risk of prepayment than other types of mortgage-backed securities.

A primary risk of CMOs is the uncertainty of the timing of cash flows that results from the rate of prepayments on the underlying mortgages serving as collateral and from the structure of the particular CMO transaction (that is, the priority of the individual tranches). An increase or decrease in prepayment rates (resulting from a decrease or increase in mortgage interest rates) will affect the yield, average life, and price of CMOs. The prices of certain CMOs, depending on their structure and the rate of prepayments, can be volatile. Some CMOs may also not be as liquid as other securities.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) are a type of mortgage-backed security that are collateralized by a pool of commercial mortgage loans. The bonds issued in a CMBS transaction are divided into groups, and each group of bonds is referred to as a “tranche.” Under a typical CMBS structure, the repayment of principal among the different tranches is prioritized in accordance with the terms of the particular CMBS issuance. The “fastest-pay” tranches of bonds, as specified in the prospectus for the issuance, would initially receive

all principal payments. When those tranches of bonds are retired, the next tranche, or tranches, in the sequence, as specified in the prospectus, receive all of the principal payments until they are retired. The sequential retirement of bond groups continues until the last tranche is retired. Accordingly, the CMBS structure allows the issuer to use cash flows of long maturity, monthly-pay collateral to formulate securities with short, intermediate, and long final maturities. The value of CMBS depend on the cash flow and volatility of the commercial loans, the volatility and reliability of cash flows associated with the commercial properties; the type, quality, and competitiveness of the commercial properties; the experience, reputation and capital resources of the borrower and the manager; the location of the commercial properties; the quality of the tenants; and the terms of the loan agreements.

Stripped mortgage-backed securities (SMBs) are derivative multi-class mortgage-backed securities. SMBs may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, and special purpose entities formed or sponsored by any of the foregoing. SMBs may be less liquid than other types of mortgage-backed securities.

SMBs are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the interest-only or “IO” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or “PO” class). The price and yield-to-maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Fund’s yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a Fund may fail to recoup some or all of its initial investment in these securities, even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories. The mortgages underlying these securities may be alternative mortgage instruments, that is, mortgage instruments whose principal or interest payments may vary or whose terms to maturity may be shorter than customary.

Preferred Stock Risk

Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer and is therefore subject to the same risks as other equity securities. Preferred stock has precedence over common stock in the event the issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, but is junior to the interests of the debt instruments of the issuer.

Preferred stock, unlike common stock, often has a stated dividend rate payable from the corporation's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating, or auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer's common stock. "Participating" preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. The level of "auction rate" dividends are reset periodically through an auction process. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of such stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates. The value of preferred stock is sensitive to changes in interest rates and to changes in the issuer's credit quality.

Real Estate-Related Investments Risk

Investment in real estate-related investments or derivatives whose value is based on real estate related indicators are subject to similar risks to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. Real estate-related investments are affected by general, regional, and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates; property tax rates, zoning laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

Real estate investment trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest most of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest most of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from interest payments. An investor will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses (such as operating expenses and advisory fees) paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the investor.

Equity REITs and similar entities formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts. Mortgage REITs and similar entities formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries may be affected by default or payment problems relating to underlying mortgages, the quality of credit extended, interest rates and prepayments of the underlying mortgages. Equity and mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, borrower default, and self-liquidation.

Mortgage REITs are also subject to different combinations of prepayment, extension, interest rate and other market risks. The real estate mortgages underlying mortgage REITs are generally subject to a faster rate of principal repayments in a declining interest rate environment and to a slower rate of principal repayments in an increasing interest rate environment.

REITs could be adversely affected by failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or to maintain their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and similar risks may also apply to securities of entities similar to REITs formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries. In addition, REITs may be adversely affected by changes in federal tax law, for example, by limiting their permissible businesses or investments.

A Fund will invest in REITs and real estate-related investments that qualify as transferable securities or otherwise eligible investments under the Law and related Luxembourg regulations.

Regulatory Risk

Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences.

Economic downturns can trigger economic, legal, budgetary, tax, and regulatory changes. Regulatory changes may change the way a Fund is regulated or the way the Fund's investments are regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude a Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy or achieve its investment objective.

Restricted Securities Risk

Certain Funds may invest up to 10% of their net assets in securities that are not registered for public sale ("Restricted Securities"). Restricted Securities may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Rule 144A securities and securities in other global private offerings. Restricted Securities involve varying degrees of liquidity risk as there may or may not be an active market for the purchase and sale of such securities. To the extent that Restricted Securities contain rights requiring their registration within one year of purchase, such securities are not subject to the 10% limitation described above.

Securities of Other Investment Companies

Securities of other investment companies, including shares of closed-end investment companies, unit investment trusts, exchange-traded funds, business development companies, and open-end investment companies, represent interests in professionally managed portfolios that may invest in any type of instrument. Investing in other

investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instrument, but involves additional expenses at the investment company-level, such as a proportionate share of portfolio management fees and operating expenses. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds, trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value (NAV) per share.

Small Cap Companies Risk

The stocks of small cap companies can be more volatile than the stocks of larger companies due to limited product lines, financial and management resources, market and distribution channels. Small cap companies often have shorter operating histories than larger, well-established companies. Their shares can be less liquid than those of larger companies, especially during market declines.

Stock Market Risk

The price of an equity security fluctuates in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, as well as to investor perceptions of these conditions. Prices can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general. Different parts of the market and different types of securities can react differently to these conditions. For example, the stocks of growth companies can react differently from the stocks of value companies, and the stocks of large cap companies can react differently from the stocks of small cap companies. Certain events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, and other geopolitical events, can have a dramatic adverse effect on stock markets. Economies and financial markets are becoming more connected, which increase the likelihood that conditions in one country or region can adversely impact issuers in different countries and regions. Stock markets may be susceptible to market manipulation or other fraudulent practices which could disrupt the orderly functioning of these markets or adversely affect the value of instruments that trade in such markets.

Taxation Risk

Although the Company (or each Fund) will attempt to satisfy any obligations as necessary to avoid any withholding tax under the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) or penalties or fines under the OECD Common Reporting Standards (“CRS”), there can be no assurance that the Company (or each Fund) will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company (or a Fund) becomes subject to withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime or to penalties or fines under the CRS regime, the value of the Shares held by

its Shareholders may suffer material losses. Please refer to “Other Practical Information – Taxation” and “ – Beneficial Ownership Reporting and Withholding on Certain Payments” for additional detail.

Warrants Risk

Warrants are instruments which entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants can be physically or cash settled depending on the terms of the warrant and can be issued by the issuer of the underlying equity security or a third party. Warrants often involve a counterparty to the transaction. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. Warrants involve credit risk if the counterparty to the warrant defaults and fails to perform. The credit risk is dependent on the creditworthiness of the individual counterparty issuing the equity security upon exercise. The value of a warrant depends, in part, on the issuer’s credit quality or ability to deliver the relevant equity security upon maturity. The holder of a warrant may not be able to obtain the underlying equity security of the warrant and/or the warrant may be deemed worthless upon issuer default. The potential loss for a warrant purchaser is typically limited to the amount of the purchase price, or premium, of the warrant plus any transaction costs. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

When-Issued, Delayed-Delivery, and Forward-Commitment Transactions Risk

When-issued, delayed-delivery, and forward-commitment transactions involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield in which payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period for that type of security. Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. When purchasing securities pursuant to one of these transactions, payment for the securities is not required until the delivery date. However, the purchaser assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risks of price and yield fluctuations and the risk that the security will not be issued or delivered as anticipated. If a Fund makes additional investments while a delayed delivery purchase is outstanding, this may result in a form of leverage.

Zero Coupon Bonds, Deferred Interest Bonds, and Payment-In-Kind Bonds Risk

Zero coupon and deferred interest bonds are debt instruments which are issued at a discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the instruments will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest payment date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the instrument at the time of issuance. While zero coupon bonds do not require the periodic payment of interest, deferred interest bonds provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins. Payment-in-kind bonds are debt instruments which provide that the issuer may, at its option, pay interest on such instruments in cash or in the form of additional debt instruments. Such instruments may involve greater credit risks and may experience greater volatility than debt instruments which pay interest in cash currently.

General Information about Share Classes

Each Fund offers Shares in multiple Classes with differing levels of sales charges, distribution fees, service fees, expenses and distribution policies. The Board of Directors is authorised, without limitation and at any time, to issue Shares in any Classes at the respective net asset value per Share determined in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, without granting existing shareholders a preferential right to subscribe for the Shares to be issued. You can obtain information regarding the availability of Classes for each Fund at *mfs.com*, the Company's registered office or at the local agent in your country. A KIID may be obtained for each available Class at *meridian.mfs.com*.

All Shares are issued as fully paid up and have no par value. Each Share shall carry one vote, irrespective of its net asset value of the Fund and Class to which it relates. Fractions of Shares will have no voting rights but will participate in the distribution of dividends (Income and Gross Income Shares only) and in any liquidation distribution. The Board of Directors has resolved that the Company may not issue warrants, options or other rights to subscribe for Shares in the Company to its shareholders or other persons.

Shares are available only in registered form. Registered Share ownership will be evidenced by a confirmation generally sent within two days of the date upon which the order was accepted. Fractional Shares may be issued. Official mailings and notices will generally be mailed to the registered address of each account on the Share Register of the Company (or relevant Fund or Class thereof). To the extent permitted under applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, Fund-related notices may be delivered via electronic means in certain circumstances or for certain accounts.

Share Classes

The Board of Directors of the Company and the Management Company are authorised, without limitation and at any time to discontinue offering one or more Classes subject to applicable notice. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Funds offer **Class A, B, C, N, W, I, Z and S** shares. Certain Classes may not be available for each Fund. Certain Funds and/or Classes may not be available in an investor's country of residence or domicile.

The multiple Class structure permits an investor (or his or her Financial Intermediary) to choose the method of purchasing Shares that is most beneficial to the investor, given the amount of the purchase, the length of time the investor expects to hold the Shares, and other circumstances. Where there are Shares of a different Class or type in issue, the Net Asset Value per Share amongst Classes may differ to reflect the fact that income has been accumulated, distributed, or that there are differing charges, fees and expenses. Below is a brief summary

of the various types of Share Classes currently offered by the Funds. Investors should consult their Financial Intermediary for additional information.

- Each Fund is denominated in a Base Currency, which may be U.S. Dollars, Euros or Sterling, but may have Classes denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency.
- Each Fund offers Shares in non-distributing (“Roll-Up”) Classes (A1, B1, C1, N1, W1, I1, S1 and Z1).
- Certain Funds also offer Shares that distribute net income after the deduction of relevant expenses (“Income shares”) (e.g., A2, B2, C2, N2, W2 and I2).
- Certain Funds offer Shares that distribute income before the deduction of relevant expenses, such that expenses are deducted from capital gains and/or capital (“Gross Income Shares”) (e.g., A3, C3, N3, W3 and I3). Any distributions involving the charging of expenses to the capital of the Fund amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of a Shareholder’s original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. While the payment of all distributions would result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Share, Gross Income Shares may pay larger distributions (by charging fees to the capital of the Fund), which may therefore result in a larger reduction in the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund. As a result, capital may be eroded and income may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth.
- Classes designated with an “X” (e.g., I1X) have identical fees, investment minimums and other characteristics of the corresponding Class (e.g., I1), but are available to meet the needs of certain classes of investors or to conform to market practice or requirements in certain jurisdictions.
- Certain Classes are or will be offered with the aim to reduce exchange rate and return fluctuations between the applicable non-base currency hedged share Class and the unhedged base currency Class of the relevant Fund (“Hedged Share Classes”). MFS will be responsible for engaging in hedging transactions for such Hedged Share Classes. The terms and conditions applicable to the Hedged Share Classes are the same as those which apply for the same Classes of Shares offered in the base currency, the difference being the hedging of the Hedged Share Class to the base currency of the Fund. MFS may execute such hedging transactions by using various hedging techniques and instruments, including currency forward contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts, currency futures, written call options and purchase put options. The gains/losses and expenses of the hedging process will be borne on a pro rata basis by the Hedged Share Classes.

References to a Class shall include all Classes with the same fee structure and all currencies in which such Classes are offered. For example, unless otherwise noted, a reference to Class A Shares shall include Class A Roll-Up

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(A1), Class A Income (A2) and Class A Gross Income (A3) shares, together with each currency in which they are denominated (U.S. Dollar, Euro, Sterling and Swiss Franc), Class A Hedged shares or Class A1X shares.

Additional Information on Sales Charges and Transaction Fees

All Classes of each Fund have the same investment objective and strategies, but each Class has its own sales charge and operating expense structure. The maximum sales charges (also known as “sales loads” or “entry/exit charges”) payable upon purchase, exchange or redemption orders by investors for each Class are detailed in the respective Class’ KIID. Sales charges are not payable in respect of Class I, Class W, Class Z and Class S shares. The Distributor is entitled to receive any applicable sales charge payable by investors. The Distributor may pay all or a portion of such Front-End Load to Financial Intermediaries (or the Financial Intermediary may deduct the applicable Front-End Load from your investment, the balance of which would then be applied to the purchase of Shares in the relevant Fund). The timing and amount of commission payable may vary among Financial Intermediaries or investors. Your financial intermediary may also charge you additional fees, commissions or other charges. You should consult with your intermediary to help you determine which Class is most appropriate for you.

The table below outlines the sales charges and transaction fees charged to investors when buying or selling shares of a Fund. For information regarding the ongoing charges for each Class of each Fund, please see “Fund Profiles.”

Maximum Front-End Load on purchases (as a percentage

of the offering price)	Class A shares	up to 6% ¹
	Class B shares	n/a
	Class C shares	n/a
	Class N shares	up to 3%
	Class W shares	n/a
	Class I shares	n/a
	Class S shares	n/a
	Class Z shares	n/a

Maximum Back-End Load (as a percentage

of the offering price)	Class A shares	n/a
	Class A shares (Large Purchases)	1% ¹
	Class B shares	4% ²
	Class C shares	1% ³
	Class N shares	n/a
	Class W shares	n/a
	Class I shares	n/a
	Class S shares	n/a
	Class Z shares	n/a

Exchange Fee	All Classes	n/a
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Redemption Fee	All Classes	n/a
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¹ With respect to each Fund, certain large purchases of Class A shares (generally in excess of \$1 million, or its currency equivalent) may be purchased without a Front-End Load, but may be subject to a Back-End Load payable to the Distributor of up to 1% (of the lesser of the purchase price or the redemption price) in the event of a share redemption within 24 months following purchase.

² The Back-End Load payable on Class B shares reduces over time from 4% on shares redeemed in the first year after purchase to 3% on shares redeemed in the second year after purchase, 2% on shares redeemed in the third year after purchase, 1% on shares redeemed in the fourth year after purchase, and 0% on shares redeemed in the fifth and following years after purchase.

³ Only payable if the shares are redeemed within 12 months of the purchase date.

Non-base currency, Hedged Share Classes, Roll-Up, and Income and Gross Income shares of each Class are subject to the same sales charges described above.

For purposes of calculating the Back-End Load, purchases of Class B Shares and Class C Shares will be deemed to have aged one year on the one year anniversary of purchase and each subsequent yearly anniversary of purchase. In addition, upon a partial redemption, shares not subject to a Back-End Load (e.g., shares acquired through automatic reinvestment of dividends or capital gains, fully-aged shares) are redeemed first. With respect to shares subject to a Back-End Load, the oldest shares held are deemed to be those redeemed for purposes of determining the applicability of the Back-End Load (e.g., first-in, first-out method). If applicable, the Back-End Load will be applied to the lesser of the purchase price or the redemption price. Front-End Loads and Back-End Loads may be varied or waived at the discretion of the Distributor in conjunction with the relevant Financial Intermediaries, provided the amounts do not exceed the maximum percentages amounts set out in the respective KIID of each Class. A Back-End Load on Class B or Class C shares may be waived for certain redemptions made pursuant to automatic redemption plans established through your Financial Intermediary. Please contact your Financial Intermediary to determine if such plans are available to you. The Distributor pays commissions to Financial Intermediaries through which purchases of Class A, B, C or N Shares are made. The timing and amount of such commission payments may, but it is not required to, correspond to the applicable Back-End Load, and may vary among Financial Intermediaries and or/investors.

Separate from and in addition to any Front-End Load and or Back-End Load payable by investors, each Fund may pay the Distributor a distribution and/or service fee with respect to Class A, B, C and N Shares, which is used by the Distributor to support the distribution of these Classes and the maintenance of shareholder accounts and services provided to shareholders of these Classes. The Distributor, at its discretion, may pay all or a portion of these fees to Financial Intermediaries. See “Company and Service Provider Information” below for further information concerning payments to the Distributor and Financial Intermediaries.

Eligible Investors

Class A, B, C and N Shares are generally available to any investor that is not a Prohibited Person.

Class B Shares are no longer available for purchase by prospective shareholders or existing shareholders currently holding Class B shares of the Funds, effective 1 October 2014. Exchanges (amongst different Funds) or transfers (within the same Fund) of Class B shares continue to be allowed, and certain exceptions may apply for purchases of Class B shares, including dividend reinvestments and select accounts where local regulations require investment in the shares to be offered.

Class W Shares are available to (i) Financial Intermediaries that provide fee-based investment advisory services to underlying investors and/or that are otherwise prohibited from receiving compensation from the Company or its affiliates; and (ii) to employees (and immediate family members thereof) of MFS and its affiliates.

Class I and Z Shares are available only to qualifying institutional investors as defined from time to time by the Luxembourg supervisory authority within the context of Luxembourg law on undertakings for collective investment (e.g., banks, insurance companies and certain other credit institutions and investment professionals, pension funds, foundations, collective investment undertakings, certain holding companies and other investors the accounts of which are professionally managed) (“Institutional Investors”).

Class S Shares are available only to Institutional Investors of other funds within the MFS fund complex who have invested through insurance company separate accounts sponsored by Sun Life Financial, Inc.’s affiliates.

Restrictions on Ownership. The Articles of Incorporation allow the Company to exclude or restrict the holding of Shares (or voting powers thereof) by any physical person or legal entity that holds Shares (as either a registered or beneficial owner) where such holding is likely to (i) result in a failure to meet the eligibility requirements of a Class, including being an Institutional Investor for Class I, S or Z Shares or not meeting the initial investment minimums upon purchase; (ii) result in a breach of any applicable law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or foreign, (iii) cause the Company to become exposed to tax disadvantages or other financial disadvantages that it would not have otherwise incurred had such person or entity not been a holder of Shares, or (iv) subject the Company to additional registration requirements under any securities or investment or similar laws or requirements of any country or authority (“Prohibited Persons”).

Such Prohibited Persons include any “U.S. Person” (defined below). Where it appears that any Prohibited Person either alone or in conjunction with any other person is a beneficial owner of Shares, the Board of Directors may direct such Shareholder to redeem his Shares and to provide to the Company evidence of the sale within a minimum period required by applicable law, but not less than thirty (30) days of the notice. If such Shareholder fails to comply with the direction, the Company may compulsorily redeem or cause to be redeemed from any such

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Shareholder all Shares held by such Shareholder in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Directors and the Company's Articles of Incorporation. For Shareholders not meeting eligibility requirements of a particular Class, the Board of Directors may direct a conversion of the ineligible holding to the nearest equivalent available Class.

The Company defines "U.S. Person" as

- (i) any natural person resident in the United States;
- (ii) any partnership, corporation or other entity organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States or which has its principal place of business in the United States;
- (iii) any estate of which any executor or administrator or any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. person, or the income of which is subject to United States income tax regardless of source;
- (iv) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States;
- (v) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. person;
- (vi) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organized, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States;
- (vii) any partnership or corporation if: a) organized or incorporated under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction and b) formed by a U.S. person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the Act, unless it is organized or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined under U.S. regulations) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts;
- (viii) An entity organized principally for passive investment such as a pool, investment company or other similar entity where (a) units of participation in the entity held by U.S. persons represent in the aggregate 10% or more of the beneficial interest in the entity, or (b) such entity was formed principally for the purpose of facilitating investment by U.S. persons; and
- (ix) A pension plan for the employees, officers or principals of an entity organized and with its principal place of business within the United States; and
- (x) Any person or entity that would be required upon request to certify their status as a "U.S. Person" under Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification) issued by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

The beneficial ownership of Shares in the Company by U.S. Persons is generally prohibited and the Company is entitled to require any person applying for, or claiming ownership rights in, any Shares to provide satisfactory information to establish that person's nationality and country of residence. Unless otherwise determined by the Distributor, Shares may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in Canada. The Company or Management Company may compulsorily redeem Shares held by any Prohibited Person, U.S. Persons or in Canada on the terms provided in the Articles of Incorporation and restrict the exercise of rights attached to such Shares. Any applicable Back-End Load will be levied on such redemption proceeds.

In addition, any Financial Intermediary is required not to introduce to the Funds any customers that are subject to U.S. or E.U. economic or trade sanctions, including but not limited to, sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, and customers listed on the consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to E.U. financial sanctions administered by the European Commission and E.U. credit sector federations.

Order Processing

You may buy, exchange or sell shares of a Fund in the manner described below. Only orders received in "proper form" will be accepted and processed. The specific requirements for the order or "proper form" may vary among account types and transactions.

The Company, Management Company, or its delegated agents (including the Transfer Agent) may in its discretion carry out any authentication procedures that it considers appropriate to verify, confirm or clarify shareholder order or payment instructions and/or the identity of shareholders, and may delay order or payment processing until such authentication procedures are satisfied. All instructions or orders must be signed by the registered shareholder(s), except where the sole signatory authority has been chosen in the case of a joint account or where a representative has been appointed pursuant to a duly completed power of attorney, acceptable to the Company, Management Company or its agents.

Purchase, redemption and exchange orders received in proper form by the Transfer Agent on a relevant day during which the banks in Luxembourg are open for normal banking business (other than days during a suspension of normal dealing) ("Luxembourg Business Day") at or before the Trade Order Cut-Off Time will receive the next calculated net asset value, subject any applicable sales charge. The "Trade Order Cut-Off Time" is as of the close of regular trading of the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. New York City time, 10:00 p.m. Luxembourg time) (the "Valuation Time") on a day that is a Luxembourg Business Day and when the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading (a "Valuation Date"). Purchase, redemption and exchange orders received on a Luxembourg Business Day that is not a Valuation Date will be held over until the next Valuation Date.

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Please note that the time difference between Luxembourg and New York City may vary during the daylight savings weeks (during which the Trade Order Cut-Off Time would normally be 4:00 p.m. New York City time, 9:00 p.m. Luxembourg time). To the extent the Fund's assets are traded in other than NYSE markets on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the Fund's assets will likely change when you will not be able to purchase or redeem Shares.

Where Shares of a Fund are available in a Class which is denominated in a different currency from the Fund's Base Currency, the net asset value of the Fund will be calculated in the Fund's Base Currency and will be calculated in the non-base currency by using prevailing exchange rates between the Base Currency and such other currency. Any currency gain or loss resulting from the conversion of non-Base Currency purchases, exchanges or redemptions to or from the Base Currency of a Fund will be allocated to the applicable non-Base Currency Class. This could negatively impact the net asset value and the performance of such Class.

Orders received by the Transfer Agent after the Trade Order Cut-Off Time on a Luxembourg Business Day will be held over until the following Luxembourg Business Day. The Company, Management Company or its agents may accept duly completed orders after the Trade Order Cut-Off Time and effect those transactions as if those orders were received by the Trade Order Cut-Off Time on that Luxembourg Business Day if the Company, Management Company or the Transfer Agent receives all necessary assurances from the person placing the orders that the orders represent transactions placed with or through that person by investors prior to the Trade Order Cut-Off Time on the relevant Luxembourg Business Day.

Further, the Board of Directors of the Company or the Management Company may permit earlier cut-off times than the Trade Order Cut-Off Time as agreed with local Financial Intermediaries, provided, however, that such different dealing cut-off time shall always precede the Trade Order Cut-Off Time and will be disclosed in the local addendum to the Prospectus, the relevant Financial Intermediary Agreements with the Distributor and/or in other marketing material used in said jurisdiction.

Shareholders (or their Financial Intermediary) should promptly check the confirmation or similar statement that is delivered after each transaction in order to ensure that it is accurate in every detail. Financial Intermediaries may apply different procedures, including earlier dealing cut-off times or different settlement periods, from those provided in this Prospectus. You should contact your Financial Intermediary for more details.

How to Buy Shares

Account Opening and Purchase Procedures. You or your Financial Intermediary can establish your account with the Funds by submitting an application form together with applicable identification documents to the Transfer Agent (which

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may only receive orders from Financial Intermediaries acting on behalf of a shareholder). The Transfer Agent may request the original signed application form and identification documentation to be mailed, in which case it may delay the processing of the application form until their receipt.

Once all required documentation is accepted and your account is opened, purchase order instructions must be provided to the Transfer Agent in proper form. Purchase orders can be sent to the Transfer Agent by facsimile, by mail, or by any other means approved by the Company or Management Company. Purchase orders must normally include the full registration details (name(s) of the Fund(s), Class(es) of shares, the Class currency, the value of shares to be purchased), and any other information that the Company, the Management Company or their agents require. The Transfer Agent may request a written and duly signed confirmation of the additional purchase instructions which may result in delay in the processing of the investment until receipt of the requested written confirmation.

You should review the relevant KIID prior to purchasing Shares. You can obtain the applicable KIID for each available Share Class at *meridian.mfs.com* or requesting one from your Financial Intermediary. The Company, the Management Company or its agents reserve the right to reject any purchase order that is not in proper form. If any purchase instruction is not accepted in whole or in part, the purchase monies will be returned to you at your risk and cost.

Shareholders should note that certain platforms will accept orders for fractional Shares, while others will only accept orders for whole numbers of Shares. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for additional information.

The minimum purchase amounts for Shares generally are as follows. The Company, Management Company or its agents may waive these minimums in their discretion. There are no minimum subsequent investment amounts for Shares.

Currency Denomination	Minimum Initial Investment
<i>Class A, B, C, N, W and S Shares</i>	
Euro	€4,000
Sterling.....	£2,500
Swiss Franc.....	CHF4,500
U.S. Dollar	\$5,000
<i>Class I Shares</i>	
Euro	€2,000,000
Sterling.....	£1,500,000
Swiss Franc.....	CHF2,500,000
U.S. Dollar	\$3,000,000
<i>Class Z Shares</i>	<i>See Class Z Application</i>

Purchase Payments. As soon as the price at which the Shares are to be issued has been determined, the Transfer Agent will inform you or your Financial Intermediary of the total amount to be paid, including the Front-End Load, if applicable, in respect of the number of Shares applied for, or, in the case where an investor has indicated the amount to be invested, the number of Shares to be allotted. If the resulting price does not come out to an even unit of measurement in the applicable currency, the price shall be adjusted to the nearest unit of measurement in the relevant currency.

Payment needs to be remitted directly by the shareholder (wired from a bank account in the name of the shareholder, or the shareholder's properly authorised agent/intermediary) to the bank account detailed in the application form or as otherwise instructed by the Transfer Agent. Third party payments, cash, traveller's cheques or non-bank money orders will not be accepted.

Payment of the total amount due should be made not later than three business days after the relevant Valuation Date. Payment should be made in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated.

Where an applicant for Shares fails to pay the proper purchase amount in a timely manner, the Company, Management Company or its agents may cancel the order or, if applicable, redeem the Shares. In this case the applicant may be required to indemnify the Company and Management Company against any and all losses, costs or expenses incurred directly or indirectly as a result of the applicant's failure to make timely payment, including, without limitation, applicable transaction costs, interest or taxes. In computing such loss, account shall be taken, where appropriate, of any movement in the price of the Shares concerned between allotment and cancellation or redemption and the costs incurred by the Company or Management Company in taking proceedings against the applicant.

Purchases in kind. The Company or Management Company may also accept in its discretion securities or other assets rather than cash as payment "in kind" for a purchase order, provided however, that the securities or other assets to be accepted are in accordance with the investment objectives, policies and restrictions of the relevant Fund. In such event, the securities or other assets transferred to the relevant Fund shall be valued in accordance with the Funds' valuation policies, and under Luxembourg regulations the Funds' independent auditor is required to review the valuation of the securities or other assets provided in kind. The purchaser shall be responsible for any and all applicable taxes and costs arising from the purchase in kind (including the cost for the independent auditor review) unless the Company or Management Company otherwise agrees.

How to Sell Shares

You may request, at any time, that the Company redeem your Shares in the currency in which the purchase was made at their net asset value, subject to any

applicable Back-End Load in the case of Class B or Class C Shares (and certain Class A Shares).

Redemption Procedures. Redemption orders can be sent to the Transfer Agent by telephone, facsimile, by mail, or by any other means approved by the Company or Management Company. Written redemption requests must be signed and submitted to the Transfer Agent. Not all accounts or transactions may be eligible for telephone redemptions.

Redemption orders must include in particular the full details of registration (name(s), address and account number), the name of the Fund(s), Class(es) of shares, the number or value of shares to be redeemed and, if not provided in the initial application, bank details for redemption proceeds to be sent directly to your designated bank account. If bank details are not available, payment will be made by cheque payable to the registered shareholder(s) and sent to the registered address.

A redemption order in an amount less than or equal to the value of your account (other than an exchange) is considered to be in proper form only with respect to shares in your account for which payment has been received and collected. A new redemption order must be submitted if you wish to redeem your shares for which payment had not been received and collected at the time the prior redemption order was received by the Fund. Receiving and collecting payment can take up to seven business days after a purchase. In certain circumstances, you will need to submit additional documentation to redeem your shares.

Redemption Proceeds. Redemption proceeds will normally be paid within three (3) business days of receipt of redemption order in proper form on a Valuation Date. The Company, Management Company, or its agents may delay such payment for up to ten (10) days after the Valuation Date without interest.

Redemption proceeds will be remitted at the request of the shareholder either (i) by cheque made out in the name of the shareholder and mailed to the address as shown in the shareholders' register or (ii) by transfer of funds to a bank account in the name of the shareholder. Both transfers will be at the expense of the shareholder. All payments are made at the shareholder's risk without responsibility as regards to the Investment Manager, the Company, Management Company, or other service providers.

Such payments for redemption shall only be made by the Registrar and Transfer Agent where and when legal provisions, particular exchange control regulations or other cases of force majeure do not prohibit it from transferring or paying the redemption proceeds in the country where the payment is requested.

Redemption orders or remittance of redemption proceeds may be delayed indefinitely if the shareholder has not provided all relevant documentation when the account was opened or subsequently upon request from the Company,

Management Company or the Transfer Agent. See “Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing” below.

Redemptions in kind. The Company may, in its discretion and to the extent permitted by local law (and only with the prior approval of the redeeming shareholder), satisfy redemption requests for any Class of any Fund by payment in securities or other assets (or “in kind”). To effect such payment in kind, the Fund will allocate to the shareholder securities and/or other assets out of the Fund, equal in value, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation as at the Valuation Date by reference to which the redemption price of the Shares is calculated, to the aggregate net asset value of the Shares being redeemed. The nature and type of assets to be transferred in any such case shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company, on a fair and equitable basis taking into account the composition of the portfolio of the relevant Fund, and without material prejudice to the interests of the remaining shareholders. For in-kind redemptions, under applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations the Funds’ independent auditor is generally required to review the valuation of the securities and other assets redeemed. The costs (including taxes and the cost for the independent auditor review) of any such transfers shall be borne by the shareholder redeeming in kind.

How to Exchange Shares

Exchanges or Transfers within the Same Fund. Each Shareholder may exchange Shares of a Fund into Shares of the same Fund having the same fee structure and currency denomination. For example, a Shareholder owning U.S. Dollar Class A Roll-Up Shares of a Fund (A1s) may exchange them into U.S. Dollar Class A Income Shares (A2s) or Class A Gross Income Shares (A3s) of the same Fund. In certain cases, the Company or the Management Company may in its discretion allow exchanges or transfers between Classes within the same Fund with different fee structures. However, in any case, Shares of a Fund cannot be exchanged or transferred into Shares of the same Fund denominated in a different currency.

Exchanges between Different Funds. Shareholders may also exchange Shares of a Fund into Shares of a different Fund having the same fee structure. For example, a shareholder owning U.S. Dollar Class A Roll-Up Shares of a Fund (A1s) may convert into: (i) U.S. Dollar Class A Roll-Up Shares (A1s) of another Fund; (ii) Euro, Sterling or Swiss Franc Class A Roll-Up Shares, hedged or unhedged (A1€, A1£ or A1 CHF) of another Fund; (iii) U.S. Dollar Class A Income Shares (A2s) or Class A Gross Income Shares (A3s) of another Fund; (iv) Euro, Sterling or Swiss Franc Class A Income Shares, hedged or unhedged (A2€, A2£ or A2 CHF) or Class A Gross Income Shares, hedged or unhedged (A3€, A3£ or A3CHF) of another Fund, if such Classes are available for sale.

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Share Conversions. If a shareholder holds Class B Shares for eight years, the monetary value of such Shares will automatically convert to Class A Shares of the same Fund in the same currency and the shareholder will receive credit for the amount of time that they held Class B Shares. This conversion will occur on or around the month end of the applicable eight year anniversary (typically the 25th of each month if a business day). Each time any Class B shares in your account convert to Class A shares, a proportionate number of the Class B shares acquired through the reinvestment of dividends and distributions will also convert to Class A shares. If you hold Class B shares through an omnibus account (e.g., an account registered in the name of your Financial Intermediary through which you hold your Shares with other investors), the conversion of Class B shares may be subject to the Financial Intermediary providing necessary information to the Company or its agent regarding the aging of shares held in such account.

A shareholder holding Class A Shares may convert its shares to Class I or Class Z Shares of the same Fund in the same currency, so long as such shareholder meets the minimum eligibility requirements, including qualification as an Institutional Investor and the relevant investment minimums of such Classes.

Exchange Procedures. Exchange orders can be sent to the Transfer Agent by telephone, facsimile, by mail, or by any other means approved by the Company or Management Company. Written exchange requests must be signed and submitted to the Transfer Agent. Not all accounts or transactions may be eligible for telephone exchanges.

Written exchange orders must be signed and include in particular the full details of registration (name(s) and address), the name of the Fund(s), the Class(es), the number or value of shares to be exchanged and the Fund(s) to be exchanged into.

Exchanges or conversions from one Class to another Class of the same or another Fund will be based on the respective net asset value of each Class as of the trade date for the transaction. Consequently, the shareholder may receive fewer or more shares than originally owned, depending on that day's net asset values.

In the case of Class B and Class C Shares (and certain purchases of Class A Shares), Shares otherwise subject to a Back-End Load will not be charged a Back-End Load in an exchange. Shares will retain the Back-End Load schedule in effect based upon a pro rata share of the CDSC from the exchanged Fund and the original purchase date of the shares subject to the Back-End Load. The currency exchange rate to be applied where the Shares to be exchanged are denominated in different currencies will be the same used for other Share transactions on the relevant day.

Requests for exchange of Shares on any Valuation Date from a Fund or a Class of Shares denominated in one currency into a Fund or a Class of Shares denominated in another currency may require one (1) additional business day in order to effect the currency conversions for such exchange. However, in

exceptional circumstances, the Company, Management Company or the Transfer Agent may, at its own discretion, decide to process such a request for exchange and the necessary currency conversions on the same Valuation Date.

You should read the KIID of the Fund or Class into which you are exchanging and consider the differences in objectives, policies, and risks before making an exchange. The exchange privilege may be changed or discontinued at any time, and all exchanges are subject to certain limitations and the Company's policies concerning disruptive trading practices, which are designed to protect the Funds and their shareholders from the harmful effects of frequent trading.

Exchange and Redemption Considerations

Policy Regarding Massive Redemptions or Exchanges. The Company may suspend the redemption or exchange of Shares of any Class of any Fund in case of massive redemption or exchange requests (i.e., orders exceeding 10% of the Fund's assets) under certain circumstances or when the calculation of the net asset value of the Class of the Fund is suspended. See "Net Asset Value Information."

Small Accounts. Because it is costly to maintain small accounts, the Management Company has reserved the right to redeem your shares in a Fund without your permission when your account contains less than a certain number of shares or certain monetary amount as determined in the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company or the Management Company (currently \$2,500 (or its EUR/GBP/CHF equivalent) for Class A, B, C, N and W shares and \$500,000 (or its EUR/GBP/CHF equivalent) for Class I, S and Z shares).

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing

The Company, Management Company and the Transfer Agent must comply with applicable international and Luxembourg laws and regulations regarding the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. To that end, the Company, Management Company and the Transfer Agent may request information and documentation necessary to establish the identity of a potential investor, any beneficial owners, the origin of purchase proceeds, and the purpose and intended nature of the investment. The Company, Management Company and the Transfer Agent reserve the right to ask for updated information and documentation before opening your account or processing any purchase or exchange order and additional information and documentation as may be required for higher risk business relationships or to comply with applicable laws and regulations. Failure to provide information or documentation may result in a delay or rejection by the Company or Management Company to open your account or to effect any purchase or exchange order and/or delay or suspension of payment for Shares redeemed by such investor.

Personal Shareholder Information

Investors should be aware that personal information may be disclosed: (i) to MFS or any of its affiliates or agents and to other third party service providers of the Company or Management Company, which may be based in countries where privacy laws do not exist or provide less protection than the laws in the EU; or (ii) when required by applicable law or regulation.

By investing in a Fund, each investor appoints the Management Company, MFS or any of its affiliates or agents as attorney-in-fact to request and collect from the Transfer Agent or its agents all necessary shareholder information.

Right to Reject or Restrict Purchase and Exchange Orders

The Company and Management Company each reserves the right to restrict, reject or cancel, without any prior notice, any purchase or exchange order. Purchases, redemptions and exchanges of Shares are executed at an unknown net asset value. The Company or Management Company does not authorise any practices associated with late trading and market timing and the Company or Management Company reserves the right to reject purchase and/or exchange orders coming from an investor whom the Company suspects to be engaging in such practices and to take, if need be, necessary measures for protecting the Company's other shareholders.

Any Fund may, upon the determination of the Board of Directors, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, be closed to new purchases or exchanges for any reason, which may be subject to certain exceptions (e.g. automated investments, certain retirement/pension accounts). The Fund will not be reopened by the Board of Directors until, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, the circumstances which required closure no longer exist.

Disruptive Trading Risks and Policies

Disruptive trading includes transactions by shareholders which seem to follow a timing pattern or are characterized by excessively frequent or large trades, which can disrupt portfolio investment strategies and increase the Funds' operating expenses. Investors should, however, be aware that the Funds may be utilized by certain investors for asset allocation purposes or by structured product providers, which may require the periodic re-allocation of assets between Funds. This activity will not normally be classed as disruptive trading unless the activity becomes, in the opinion of the Board of Directors or the Management Company, too frequent or appears to follow a timing pattern. The Fund is not intended to serve as a vehicle for frequent trading. The Company and Management Company seek to prevent patterns of disruptive purchases, redemptions or exchanges of shares. The Company, Management Company or its agents may adopt procedures that seek to prevent such disruptive trading practices, including those described

below. The Company or Management Company may alter their policies at any time without notice to shareholders. There is no assurance that the Company, Management Company or its agents will be able to detect or prevent disruptive or frequent trading.

As well as the right of the Board of Directors or Management Company to restrict, reject or cancel any purchase or exchange order at their discretion, the Directors or Management Company may also employ other tools to ensure that shareholder interests are protected against disruptive trading, including fair value pricing (see “Valuation”), swing pricing (see “Calculation of Net Asset Value”) and in-kind redemptions (see “How to Sell Shares”).

Specific Exchange and Purchase Limitation Policies. The Company, Management Company or its agents will generally restrict, reject or cancel purchase and exchange orders if it determines that exchange activity exceeds certain monetary thresholds or numerical limits within a specified period of time. For example, the Company or Management Company may generally restrict, reject or cancel additional purchase or exchange transactions into a Fund once a shareholder has made two exchange from such Fund each in an amount of U.S. \$5,000 (or currency equivalent) or more per calendar quarter. These exchange and purchase limitation policies may not apply to exchange orders initiated by certain types of accounts or automated or other non-discretionary exchanges.

Certain Financial Intermediaries may use procedures to restrict frequent trading by their customers who invest in the Fund while others may not employ any procedures to restrict frequent trading. Such procedures, if any, may be less restrictive than the Fund’s purchase and exchange limitation policies, may permit transactions not permitted by the Fund’s purchase and exchange limitation policies, and/or may prohibit transactions not subject to the Fund’s purchase and exchange limitation policies.

In applying its frequent trading policies, the Company, Management Company or its agents consider the information available to it at the time and reserves the right to consider treating multiple accounts under common ownership, control, or influence to be trading out of a single account. Exchanges made on the same day in the same account are aggregated for purposes of counting the number and monetary amount of exchanges made by the accountholder (e.g., an accountholder who on the same day exchanges \$6,000 from the Fund into two other Funds, by exchanging \$3,000 into each of the two Funds, will be viewed as having made one exchange transaction exceeding \$5,000 in value). The Company, Management Company or its agents are generally not able to identify trading by a particular underlying shareholder within a nominee/omnibus account, which makes it difficult or impossible to determine if a particular underlying shareholder has violated specific purchase or exchange limits or is otherwise engaged in frequent trading. However, the Company, Management Company or its agents may review trading activity at the nominee/omnibus level to detect frequent or suspicious

trading activity, in which case the Company or Management Company may confirm with the Financial Intermediary that one or more underlying individual shareholder is not frequent trading or may request the Financial Intermediary for investor trading data. Some Financial Intermediaries may be unwilling or unable to provide the Company, Management Company or its agents with information about underlying shareholder level activity.

Risks of Disruptive Trading Practices

Shareholders seeking to engage in frequent trading practices may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and there is no guarantee that the Company, Management Company or its agents will be able to recognise such shareholders or curtail their trading practices. The ability of the Company, Management Company and its agents to detect and curtail frequent trading practices may also be limited by operational systems and technological limitations.

To the extent that the Company, Management Company or its agents are unable to curtail disruptive trading practices in a Fund or to the extent there are large or frequent redemptions or exchanges in a Fund, these purchases and/or redemptions can interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, and may result in the Fund engaging in certain activities to a greater extent than it otherwise would, such as maintaining higher cash balances, using its line of credit and engaging in portfolio transactions. Increased portfolio transactions and use of the line of credit would correspondingly increase the Fund's operating costs and decrease the Fund's investment performance, and maintenance of a higher level of cash balances would likewise result in lower Fund investment performance during periods of rising markets.

Charges and Expenses

The ongoing charges for each Fund include the following expenses:

- all fees due to various service providers engaged by the Company, including the Custodian and its correspondents, the authorised Auditor and the Legal Advisers to the Company;
- all fees due to the Management Company and the various service providers engaged by the Management Company on behalf of the Company, including the Investment Manager, the Distributor, and Registrar and Transfer Agent;
- costs for certain networking or other shareholder servicing payments made to Financial Intermediaries (or to the Investment Manager or Distributor as a reimbursement for its payment of such costs);
- all other operational and administration costs, including, but not limited to, certain costs of buying and selling portfolio securities (including standard brokerage fees, bank charges and interest expenses, but excluding portfolio

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transaction costs); the costs of legal publications, prospectuses, KIIDs, financial reports and other documents made available to Shareholders; governmental charges; registration, publication, translation, local advice, coordination, representation and other similar costs relating to the registration of Shares in foreign jurisdictions; interest; taxes; reporting expenses (including in particular tax filings in various jurisdictions); communication costs; compensation of directors (unless they have declined such compensation, which all those employed by MFS or its affiliates have done) and their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses; reasonable investor servicing expenses; the cost of registering the Funds on dealing or clearing platforms, exchanges or markets; and generally any other expenses arising from its administration and operations.

The Investment Manager or its affiliate has voluntarily agreed to bear certain Fund expenses excluding investment management, distribution and service fees and taxes (other than the Luxembourg tax d'abonnement), brokerage and transaction costs, currency conversion costs, extraordinary expenses and expenses associated with the Fund's investment activities, including interest. For more information, please see the ongoing charges table in "Fund Profiles."

For all Share Classes except Gross Income Classes, all recurring expenses will be charged first against current income, then, should this not suffice, against realised capital gains, and, if necessary, against assets. For Gross Income Classes, all recurring expenses will be charged against realised capital gains and, if necessary, against assets after the distribution of income. Expenses readily attributable to a particular Fund or Funds will be paid by such Fund or Funds, and expenses common to two or more Funds will be allocated pro-rata, based on respective net assets, number of shareholder accounts or some other method believed to be equitable to the Funds. The gains/losses and expenses of the hedging process will be borne on a pro rata basis by the Hedged Share Classes.

The Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Funds' "Ongoing Charges" or "Total Expense Ratios", affect the Funds' performance. The Company has adopted procedures such that a Fund's net asset value may be adjusted upward or downward in order to reduce the impact of such costs to existing Shareholders of that Fund.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

The net asset value of Shares of each Class of the Funds is determined once each Valuation Date at the Valuation Time. Net asset value for any Class of Shares is determined by deducting the amount of a Fund's liabilities attributable to that Class from the value of the assets attributable to that Class and dividing the difference by the number of Shares of that Class Assets in a Fund's portfolio are

valued on the basis of their market values or otherwise at their fair values, as described below. Changes in portfolio holdings and number of shares outstanding are generally reflected in a Fund's net asset value the next business day after such change. Any assets held in a particular Fund not expressed in the Fund's Base Currency will be translated into the Base Currency on the basis of an exchange rate for such currency on the Valuation Date as determined in good faith by or in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Directors. The costs associated with the currency conversion in connection with the purchase, redemption or exchange of Fund shares will normally be borne by the relevant non-base currency Class and could negatively impact the net asset value and performance of such Class.

Foreign exchange hedging may be utilised for the benefit of Hedged Share Classes. As such, gains/losses of such hedging activities shall be for the account of that Class only. Accordingly, such gains or losses will be reflected in the net asset value per Share for shares of any such Hedged Share Class. The foreign exchange rate used for the hedging strategy for the Hedged Share Classes may differ from the spot rate used for determining the net asset value of the non-base currency Classes thus potentially resulting in gains or losses for the Hedged Share Classes based on currency movements between the respective spot rate times.

The net asset value of the Company is at any time equal to the total of the net asset values of the Shares of each Class of each of the various Funds converted, as the case may be, into Euros at the rate of exchange prevailing in a recognised market on any Valuation Date.

Net Asset Value Adjustment Procedures or "Swing Pricing". Large transactions into or out of a Fund can create "dilution" of the Fund's assets because the price at which an investor buys or sells Shares may not entirely reflect the trading and other related costs that arise when the Investment Manager trades securities to accommodate the large inflows and outflows. Therefore, the Company has adopted procedures such that the net asset value per Share may be adjusted upward or downward (otherwise known as "swing pricing") in order to reduce the impact of such costs to existing Shareholders of that Fund. Under these procedures, in the usual course of business, the adjustment will be triggered whenever the net purchases, exchanges and redemptions in Shares of all Classes on a particular business day exceed a certain percentage of the Fund's assets as set by the Board of Directors of the Company or Management Company from time to time. Any adjustment to a Fund's net asset value will not exceed 2% of the net asset value of the relevant Fund on the relevant Valuation Date. In case of a large amount of net purchases, the net asset value per Share will be adjusted upward and subscribers to the Fund on that Valuation Date will effectively contribute an additional amount to offset the related transaction costs. Conversely, net asset value per Share will be adjusted downward with a large amount of net redemptions. The adjusted net asset value will be applicable to all

purchases, exchanges or redemptions in Shares of all Classes on that Valuation Date. As a Fund's net purchases, redemptions and exchanges vary from business day to business day, it is not possible to predict how frequently a Fund's net asset value will be adjusted. Based on these adjustments, the volatility of a Fund's net asset value may not fully reflect the true performance of the Fund's underlying assets.

Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value/Share Orders

The calculation of the net asset value of the Shares of each Class of the Funds may be suspended in the following circumstances, in addition to any circumstances provided for by law:

- during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary weekend closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed which is the principal market or stock exchange for a significant part of a Fund's investments, or in which trading is restricted or suspended;
- during any period when an emergency exists as a result of which it is impossible to dispose of investments which constitute a substantial portion of a Fund's assets; or to transfer money involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments at normal rates of exchange; or to fairly determine the value of any assets in a Fund;
- during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a Fund's investments or the current prices on any market or stock exchange; and
- when, for any reason, the prices of any investment held by a Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained.

In addition, the issue, redemption and exchange of the Shares of each Class of the Funds may be suspended in any of the above instances, as well as the following:

- during any period when remittance of money which will or may be involved in the purchase or sale of any of a Fund's investments cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be effected at normal rates of exchange.

In case of massive redemption and/or exchange requests in a Fund on a Valuation Date, the Company may decide to delay the settlement of the redemption and/or exchange until it has sold the corresponding assets in the relevant Fund without unnecessary delays. These redemption and/or exchange requests shall be met in priority to later requests.

The suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and of the issue, redemption, and exchange of Shares shall be published in a Luxembourg newspaper and in another newspaper of more general circulation.

Suspension of determination of the net asset value of Shares of Classes of one Fund will not imply suspension in respect of other Funds unaffected by the relevant events.

Shareholders who have requested an exchange or redemption of their Shares will be notified in writing of any such suspension of the right to exchange or to require redemption of Shares and will be promptly notified upon termination of such suspension. Any such suspension will be published in the newspapers in which the Company's Share prices are generally published if, in the opinion of the Company, the suspension is likely to exceed one week. Redemption orders received during the period a Fund's net asset value is suspended will be processed on the first Valuation Date following the end of the suspension period, unless such redemption order is cancelled by the shareholder in writing prior to any relevant deadline notified to the shareholder during the suspension period.

In the event of any contemplated liquidation of the Company, no further issues, exchanges or redemptions of Shares will be permitted after publication of the first notice convening the extraordinary meeting of shareholders for the purpose of winding up the Company. All Shares outstanding at the time of such publication will participate in the Company's liquidation distribution.

The Distributor reserves the right to suspend or terminate sales of Shares in one or more Funds and to refuse to accept, in its sole discretion, any application form. Sales will be suspended when the Company suspends the determination of net asset value.

Valuation

The value of the assets of each Class of Shares for each Fund is determined as follows:

Equity securities and other equity instruments held by a Fund are valued at their current market prices when current market prices are readily available. Debt securities held by a Fund are valued based on information furnished by an independent pricing service or readily available market quotations. When pricing service information or current market prices are not readily available, equity and debt securities and instruments are priced at fair value as determined under the direction of the Board of Directors.

Money market instruments and certain short-term debt securities are generally valued using the amortised cost method of valuation whereby such debt securities are valued at their cost of acquisition adjusted for amortisation of premium or accretion of discount rather than a current market value. In the case of a discount instrument, the value of the instrument, based on the net acquisition cost is gradually adjusted to the redemption price thereof while the investment return calculated on the net acquisition cost is kept constant. Certificates of deposit are valued at their market value.

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Securities, financial instruments and other assets of the Funds for which market quotations are not readily available, including those for which available market quotations are deemed unreliable under the Valuation Policies, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with the procedures established by the Board of Directors. Market quotations for most types of debt instruments and certain types of derivative instruments may be deemed to be not readily available. These investments are generally valued at fair value based on information from third-party pricing services. These valuations can be based on both transaction data and market information such as yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics, and other market data.

In this case, the Fund may utilize information from an external vendor or other sources to adjust closing market prices of such securities and instruments to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities and instruments as of the Fund's valuation time. Fair valuation of securities and instruments may occur frequently based on an assessment that events which occur on a fairly regular basis are significant.

Further, investments may be valued at fair value if it is determined that an investment's value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the investment is principally traded (such as a foreign exchange or market) and prior to the determination of the Fund's net asset value, or after the halting of trading of a specific security where trading does not resume prior to the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded. The adviser generally relies on third-party pricing services or other information (such as the correlation with price movements of similar securities in the same or other markets; the type, cost and investment characteristics of the security; the business and financial condition of the issuer; and trading and other market data) to assist in determining whether to fair value and at what value to fair value an investment. The value of an investment for purposes of calculating the Fund's net asset value can differ depending on the source and method used to determine value. When fair valuation is used, the value of an investment used to determine the Fund's net asset value may differ from quoted or published prices for the same investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it were to sell the investment at the same time at which the Fund determines its net asset value per share. For the assets which are not denominated in the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated, the conversion shall be done on the basis of the current exchange rate for such currency in a jurisdiction determined from time to time in good faith by, or in accordance with procedures established by, the Board of Directors, obtained from an independent third party on the Valuation Date.

If a valuation in accordance with the above rules owing to particular circumstances would not be deemed to accurately value portfolio securities, the Board of Directors or its designee is entitled to use other generally recognised

valuation principles, which can be examined by an auditor, in order to reach a proper valuation of each Fund's total assets.

The percentage of the net asset value attributable to each Class of Shares of each Fund shall be determined on the establishment of the Company by the ratio of the Shares issued in each Class to the total number of Shares issued, and shall be adjusted subsequently in connection with the distributions effected and the issue and redemption of Shares as follows:

- 1) on each occasion when a distribution is effected in respect of Income Shares the net asset value of the Shares in this Class shall be reduced by the amount of the distribution (causing a reduction in the percentage of the net asset value attributable to the Shares of this Class); where a distribution is effected in respect of a Gross Income Shares, the net asset value of the Shares in this Class shall be reduced by the amount of allocable expenses attributable to such Class (causing a reduction in the percentage of the net asset value attributable to the Shares of this Class); whereas the net asset value of a Roll-Up Class of Shares shall remain unchanged (causing an increase in the percentage of the net asset value attributable to this Class); and
- 2) on each occasion when Shares are issued or redeemed, the net asset value attributable to each Class of Shares shall be increased or reduced by the amount received or paid out.

Distribution Policy

Net investment income attributable to Roll-Up Shares will not be distributed to shareholders. Instead, it will be included in the portfolio of the relevant Fund and Class and be reflected in the net asset value of such Fund and Class. It is the current intention of the Directors to distribute to shareholders of Income Shares substantially all of the net investment income attributable to such Shares.

Distributions of net investment income on Income Shares or gross investment income on Gross Income Shares are generally declared and paid as per the frequency as indicated in each "Fund Profile." Dividends may be paid upon a decision of the Board of Directors in relation to any of the Funds. Distributions will generally be payable to shareholders within 14 Business Days following the relevant declaration date.

For Gross Income Shares, the dividend is calculated at the discretion of the Board of Directors on the basis of the expected gross income over a given period, with relevant expenses of the Class deducted after such distribution. Distributions for Gross Income Shares may amount to a return or withdrawal of part of a Shareholder's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. While the payment of all distributions would result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per Share, Gross Income Shares may pay larger distributions (by charging fees to the net capital gains and assets

of the Fund), which may therefore result in a larger reduction in the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund. As a result, capital may be eroded and income may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth. Shareholders should note that dividends distributed in this manner may be taxable as income, depending on the local tax legislation, and should seek their own professional tax advice in this regard.

In respect of Income and Gross Income Shares, unless otherwise requested by the shareholder, dividends will be reinvested automatically in further Income Shares or Gross Income Shares of the Fund, as applicable, to which such dividends relate. Such Shares will be issued in registered form on the ex-dividend date at that day's net asset value. No sales charge will be payable. Investors not wishing to use this reinvestment facility should notify the Company (via the Transfer Agent) in writing (including, if applicable, in the initial application form when purchasing Fund shares). In the event that cash dividends are payable, they will be paid to registered holders of Income Shares or Gross Income Shares who have elected to receive dividends in cash either, as requested by the shareholder, by cheque mailed to their address shown on the register of shareholders or by transfer of funds (any charges in either case being at the expense of the shareholder).

If any distribution payment is lower than U.S. \$50, €40 or £25 (based on the currency of the relevant Class), the distribution will normally be automatically reinvested in further shares of the same distributing Class and not paid directly to registered shareholders unless the shareholder elects otherwise in writing to the company or its agents or payment of such dividend can otherwise be made to investors through automated or other electronic systems maintained by Financial Intermediaries or platforms holding accounts with the Company. These minimums may change in the future without notice.

Dividend cheques not cashed within five years will be forfeited and will accrue for the benefit of the relevant Fund or Class. No interest shall be payable by the Company on a dividend which has not been claimed by a Shareholder.

The Annual Meeting of shareholders shall approve, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, the distribution of dividends in respect of each Fund. Provided that the Company maintains its required minimum capital, the income allocated to Income Shares and Gross Income Shares of the Funds shall be available for distribution to shareholders of these respective Classes whereas the income allocated to Roll-Up Shares of the Funds shall be included in the portion of the net assets corresponding to such Shares.

Taxation

Taxation of the Funds. Under Luxembourg law, there are currently no Luxembourg income, withholding or capital gains taxes payable by the Funds. Class A, B, C, N and W Shares of each Fund are subject to an annual tax d'abonnement of 0.05%,

calculated and payable quarterly by each Fund on the aggregate Net Asset Value of the outstanding shares of each Fund at the end of each calendar quarter. It is anticipated that the annual tax will be reduced to 0.01% for Class I, Class Z and S Shares of the Funds. There can be no guarantee that the benefit of such reduced rate will continue in the future. Under current law and practice, no capital gains tax is payable in Luxembourg on the realised or unrealised capital appreciation of the assets of the Company.

Withholding and Similar Taxes on Income and Gain. Non-resident shareholders, as of the date of this Prospectus, are not subject to any Luxembourg capital gains, income, withholding, gift, estate, inheritance or other taxes, with respect to Shares owned by them (except shareholders who are or have been domiciled or reside or have resided in or have a permanent establishment in Luxembourg). Under current Luxembourg tax law, there is no withholding tax on payments made by the Fund to the shareholders. The description of Luxembourg tax consequences of an investment in and the operations of the Funds is based on laws and regulations that are subject to change through legislative, judicial or administrative action.

Other taxes: Investment income received by a Fund, with respect to securities whose country of origin is other than Luxembourg may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Certain countries may also assess foreign taxes, withheld at the source, on capital gains that are distributed to the Fund. Dividends paid on U.S. portfolio securities held by a Fund will generally be subject to U.S. withholding taxes. Distributions with respect to securities held by a Fund may be subject to withholding or capital gains taxes imposed by the countries of origin.

The tax implications to each shareholder of an investment in the Company will depend on the tax laws of their country of citizenship, residence, and domicile. Shareholders should consult with their professional tax adviser to understand the likely tax ramifications to them prior to making an investment in the Company.

Exchange of information. Under the Luxembourg laws dated 21 June 2005 implementing Council Directive 2003/48/EC on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments (“EU Tax Savings Directive”) and several agreements concluded between Luxembourg and certain associated territories of the European Union (Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Curaçao and Sint Maarten – collectively the “Associated Territories”), as amended by the Luxembourg law dated 25 November 2014 (“Laws”), a Luxembourg-based paying agent (within the meaning of the EU Tax Savings Directive) is required as of 1 January 2015 to provide the Luxembourg tax administration with information on payments of interest and other similar income paid by it to (or under certain circumstances, to the benefit of) an individual or a residual entity (within the meaning of the EU Tax Savings Directive) resident or established in another EU Member State. The Luxembourg

tax administration then communicates such information to the competent authority of such EU Member State. The same regime applies to payments to individuals or residual entities (within meaning of the EU Tax Savings Directive) resident or established in any of the Associated Territories.

The EU Tax Savings Directive was repealed by Council Directive 2015/2060 on 10 November 2015 with effect from 1 January 2016. However, for a transitional period, certain provisions of the EU Tax Savings Directive shall continue to apply, most notably the reporting obligations and scope of information to be provided by the Luxembourg paying agent (within the meaning of the EU Tax Savings Directive) and obligations of the Member States in respect of the issuance of the tax residence certificate and elimination of double taxation. As a consequence of the repeal of the EU Tax Savings Directive, the Laws will no longer apply, save for the provisions related to the above mentioned obligations and within the transitional period foreseen by the said Council Directive.

On 9 December 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted Directive 2014/107/EU amending Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation which now provides for an automatic exchange of financial account information between EU Member States (“DAC Directive”), including income categories contained in the EU Tax Savings Directive. The adoption of the aforementioned directive implements the OECD Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”) and generalises the automatic exchange of information within the European Union as of 1 January 2016.

The measures of cooperation provided by the EU Tax Savings Directive will thus be replaced by the implementation of the DAC Directive, which is also to prevail in cases of overlap of scope. As Austria has been allowed to start applying the DAC Directive up to one year later than other Member States, special transitional arrangements taking account of this derogation apply to Austria.

In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD’s multilateral competent authority agreement (“Multilateral Agreement”) to automatically exchange information under the CRS. Under the Multilateral Agreement, Luxembourg will automatically exchange financial account information with other participating jurisdictions as of 1 January 2016. The Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 implements the Multilateral Agreement, jointly with the DAC Directive introducing the CRS (the “CRS Law”).

CRS. As of 1 January 2016, the Fund is subject to the CRS Law. Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Fund will be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution (*Institution financière déclarante*). As such, as of 30 June 2017 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions as set out in this Prospectus, the Fund will be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority (the “LTA”) personal data related, inter alia, to the identification of holdings by and payments made to (i) investors that are Reportable Persons

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(*Personnes devant faire l'objet d'une déclaration*), and (ii) Controlling Persons of certain non-financial entities ("NFEs") which are themselves Reportable Persons (*Personnes détenant le contrôle*). These Personal Data are set out in Annex I of the CRS Law.

Additionally, the Fund is responsible for the processing of personal data and each investor has a right to access the data communicated to the LTA and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Fund is to be processed in accordance with the Luxembourg law dated 2 August 2002 on the protection of persons with regard to the processing of personal data, as amended.

The Fund's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each investor providing the Fund with the required personal data, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, investors are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Fund will process the personal data for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law. The investors undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their personal data by the Fund.

Investors are further informed that the personal data related to Reportable Persons within the meaning of the CRS Law will be disclosed to the LTA annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. In particular, Reportable Persons are informed that certain information regarding their investment in the Fund will be reported to them through the issuance of certificates or contract notes, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the LTA. The personal data may be disclosed by the LTA, acting as data controller, to foreign tax authorities.

Investors undertake to inform the Fund within thirty (30) days of receipt should any personal data in these certificates or contract notes not be accurate. The investors further undertake to inform the Fund of and provide the Fund with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the personal data within ninety (90) days of the occurrence of such changes.

Any investor that fails to comply with the Fund's documentation or personal data requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Fund and attributable to such investor's failure to provide the personal data to the Fund.

Investors should get information about, and where appropriate take advice on, the impact of the changes to the EU Tax Savings Directive, the implementation of the DAC Directive and the Multilateral Agreement in Luxembourg and in their country of residence on their investment.

Value Added Tax. In Luxembourg, regulated investment funds such as SICAVs have the status of taxable persons for value added tax ("VAT") purposes. Accordingly, the Company is considered in Luxembourg as a taxable person for VAT purposes without any input VAT deduction right. A VAT exemption applies in Luxembourg for services qualifying as fund management services.

Other services supplied to the Company could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Company in Luxembourg. As a result of such VAT registration, the Company will be in a position to fulfil its duty to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad. No VAT liability arises in principle in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Company to its Shareholders, to the extent such payments are linked to their subscription to the Shares and do, therefore, not constitute the consideration received for taxable services supplied.

Beneficial Ownership Reporting and Withholding on Certain Payments

Under the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Company (or each Fund) will be subject to U.S. federal withholding taxes (at a 30% rate) on payments of certain amounts made to such entity (“withholdable payments”), unless it complies (or is deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements. Withholdable payments generally include interest (including original issue discount), dividends, rents, annuities, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits or income, if such payments are derived from U.S. sources, as well as (effective 1 January 2017) gross proceeds from dispositions of securities that could produce U.S. source interest or dividends. Income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business is not, however, included in this definition. To avoid the withholding tax, unless deemed compliant, the Company (or each Fund) will be required to enter into an agreement with the United States to identify and disclose identifying and financial information about each U.S. taxpayer (or foreign entity with substantial U.S. ownership) which invests in such entity, and to withhold tax (at a 30% rate) on withholdable payments and (to the extent provided in future regulations, but in no event before 1 January 2017) certain “foreign passthru related payments” made to any Shareholder which fails to furnish information requested by such entity to satisfy its obligations under the agreement. Alternatively, pursuant to FATCA and an intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) between the United States and Luxembourg, the Company (or each Fund) is deemed compliant, and therefore not subject to the withholding tax and generally not required to withhold on investors, if it complies with the requirements in the IGA which include identifying and reporting U.S. ownership information directly to the government of Luxembourg.

The Company (and each Fund) will not be required to report information relating to certain categories of U.S. Shareholders, generally including, but not limited to, U.S. tax-exempt Shareholders, publicly traded corporations, banks, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, common trust funds, brokers, dealers and middlemen, and state and federal governmental entities, which for FATCA purposes are exempt from reporting. Detailed guidance as to the mechanics and scope of this new reporting and withholding regime is

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continuing to develop. There can be no assurance as to the timing or impact of any such guidance on future Fund (or Sub-Fund) operations. Although the Company (or each Fund) will attempt to satisfy any obligations as necessary to avoid any FATCA withholding tax, there can be no assurance that the Company (or each Fund) will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company (or a Fund) becomes subject to withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by its Shareholders may suffer material losses.

The Funds are Reporting Luxembourg Financial Institutions (as defined under the IGA), and each Fund has registered and obtained a global intermediary identification number (GIIN) from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

The Management Company expects that the Fund will be a Reporting Luxembourg Financial Institution (as defined under the intergovernmental agreement), and each Fund has registered and obtain a global intermediary identification number (GIIN) from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Additional IGAs similar to the IGA with Luxembourg have been entered into or are under discussion by other jurisdictions with the United States. Investors holding investments via distributors or custodians that are not in Luxembourg or another country with an IGA with the United States should check with such distributor or custodian as to the distributor's or custodian's intention to comply with FATCA.

Shareholders will be required to furnish appropriate documentation certifying as to their U.S. or non-U.S. tax status, together with such additional tax information as the Company (or a Fund) or its agents may from time to time request. Failure to provide requested information (or, if applicable, satisfy its own FATCA obligations) may subject a Shareholder to liability for any resulting U.S. withholding taxes, U.S. tax information reporting and/or mandatory redemption, transfer or other termination of the Shareholder's interest in Shares. Prospective Shareholders should consult their own advisers regarding the possible implications of FATCA on an investment in Shares.

Investor's Reliance on Tax Advice in this Document. The discussion contained in this document as to U.S. federal tax considerations is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding penalties. Such discussion is written to support the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed herein. Each taxpayer should seek tax advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Legal Structure and Applicable Law

The Company is a SICAV incorporated on 4 February 1992 under the laws of Luxembourg for an unlimited duration.

The District Court of Luxembourg shall have jurisdiction over any disputes between the shareholders, the Management Company and the Custodian, and Luxembourg law shall apply.

General Information about the Company

The Company's Articles of Incorporation were amended effective 20 April 1994, 23 October 1996, 18 December 1998, 25 July 2001, 15 August 2005, 15 February 2013, 1 November 2013 and 1 September 2015, and such amendments were published in the Mémorial on 2 June 1994, 27 November 1996, 18 January 1999, 16 August 2001, 8 June 2005, 15 February 2013, 13 November 2013 and 11 August 2015.

The capital of the Company shall at all times be equal to the value of the net assets of all Funds of the Company. The minimum capital of the Company is EUR 1,250,000.

The initial Articles of Incorporation of the Company are published in the Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations, dated 12 March 1992. The coordinated Articles of Incorporation have been deposited with the Register of the Tribunal d'Arrondissement of Luxembourg where they are available for inspection and where copies thereof can be obtained.

Supervisory Authority

The Company is incorporated in Luxembourg and is regulated by the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "CSSF") <http://www.cssf.lu>. The CSSF is located at 110, route d'Arlon, L-1150 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; Telephone: (+352) 26 25 1 – 1; e-mail: direction@cssf.lu.

Management of the Company

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management and administration of the Company. The Board of Directors may delegate its powers to conduct the daily management and affairs of the Company, subject to its supervision. Such delegation may include, but is not limited to, delegation of powers to a Management Company to oversee that daily management and affairs of the Company or to Company officers to enter into contracts, provide certifications and/or instructions to service providers or other third parties, prepare and authorise regulatory filings and to pay Fund-related invoices, each on behalf of the Company, and to further delegate such officers' authority to certain authorised signatories.

A Director may hold any other office or position of profit with the Company (other than the office of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director on such terms as to tenure and otherwise as the Board of Directors may determine.

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Any Director may also act in a professional capacity for the Company (other than as Auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for such services as if he were not a Director.

A Director may not normally vote in respect of any contract in which he is personally interested. Any such contract will be disclosed in the financial reports of the Company.

As of the date of this Prospectus, each member of the Company's Board of Directors, except Mr. Julian, is an officer and employee of MFS and thus is affiliated with the Management Company and Investment Manager. Directors who are not affiliated with the Management Company or the Investment Manager are paid an annual Director's fee. Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Board of Directors, or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company. Such Directors' fees are included as part of the "Estimated Other Expenses" (and relevant expense caps on such expenses) reported in each Fund's ongoing charges table in "Fund Profiles."

The Directors and officers of the Company shall be indemnified by the Company against liability and related expenses in connection with any claim brought against such person by reason of his having been such Director or officer, provided that no indemnity shall be provided against liability to the Company or its shareholders by reason of gross negligence, fraud or wilful default or with respect to any matter as to which he shall have been finally adjudicated not to have acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that his action was in the best interest of the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

The Management Company, Investment Manager or the Administrative Services Provider or their affiliates ("Affiliated Providers") may from time to time act in similar roles in relation to, or be otherwise involved with, other funds or UCITS, other UCIs or other clients. It is therefore possible that any of them may, in the due course of their business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or any Fund. In such event, each will at all times have regard to its obligations under any agreements to which it is party or by which it is bound in relation to the Company or any Fund. In particular, when undertaking any dealings or investments where conflicts of interest may arise, each will respectively endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

The Investment Manager advises multiple clients (including accounts in which the Investment Manager or an affiliate has an interest). Investment and voting decisions made for one or more accounts may compete with, differ from, conflict with, or involve different timing from investment and voting decisions made for a Fund. In certain instances there may be securities that are suitable for a Fund's portfolio as well as for accounts managed by the Investment Manager

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(or its affiliate) with similar investment objectives to that Fund, or that the Investment Manager (or affiliate) believes should no longer be held by the Fund or such other accounts. It is possible that a particular security is bought or sold for only one client even though it might be held by, or bought or sold for, other clients. Some simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several clients receive investment advice from the same investment manager, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objectives of more than one account. Transactions for each account are generally effected independently unless the Investment Manager determines to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. The Investment Manager may, but is not required to, aggregate the purchases or sales for several accounts. The simultaneous management of multiple accounts may create conflicts of interest, particularly in circumstances where the Investment Manager or an affiliate has an interest in one or more accounts, where one or more accounts pays higher fees or performance-based fees, or where the availability or liquidity of investment opportunities is limited. The Investment Manager has adopted policies that it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that when two or more clients (including accounts in which the Investment Manager or an affiliate have an interest) are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the securities are allocated among accounts in a manner believed by the Investment Manager to be fair and equitable to each. Allocations may be based on many factors and may not always be pro rata based on assets managed. The allocation methodology could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security as far as a Fund is concerned.

The Affiliated Providers shall not be liable to account to the Fund for any profit, commission or remuneration made or received from or by reason of such transactions or any connected transactions nor will the fees paid by the Company to such Affiliated Providers, unless otherwise provided, be reduced. The Affiliated Providers will ensure that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to a Fund than if the potential conflict had not existed. Such potential conflicting interests or duties may arise because an Affiliated Provider may have invested directly or indirectly in one or more of the Funds. More specifically, each Affiliated Provider, under the rules of conduct applicable to each, must try to avoid conflicts of interests and, where they cannot be avoided, ensure that its clients (including the Fund) are fairly treated.

There is no prohibition on the Company entering into any transactions with the Management Company, Investment Manager, Distributor or Financial Intermediaries, the Custodian or with any of their affiliates, provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length. In addition, there is no prohibition on the Management Company, Investment Manager or Distributor to purchase any products on behalf of the Fund where the issuer, dealer and/or distributor of such products are their affiliates provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal

commercial terms negotiated at arm's length, in the best interest of the Fund. The Investment Manager may also act as counterparty for financial derivative and other investment-related contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Company.

Potential conflicting interests or duties may arise because the Management Company or its affiliate may have invested directly or indirectly in the Company. MFS could hold a relatively large proportion of Shares and voting rights in any Fund or Class. MFS may make substantial investments in a Sub-Fund or a Share Class for various purposes including, but not limited to, facilitating the growth of the Fund or Class, for facilitating the portfolio management or tax reporting of a Fund or Class, or for meeting future remuneration payment obligations to certain employees. MFS is under no obligation to make or maintain its investments and may reduce or dispose of any of these in the Fund or Class at any time. As part of its financial planning, MFS may also hedge the risk of its investments in any Class with the intention of reducing all or part of its exposure to such investments.

Certain employees of the Affiliated Providers may hold shares in the Company. Such employees are subject to the terms of a policy on personal trading, business conduct and managing conflicts of interest.

Management Company

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed MFS Investment Management Company (Lux) S.à r.l. (the "Management Company", or "MFS Lux") pursuant to a Management Company Agreement to carry out the functions of management of the Company as prescribed in Annex II of the Law and related Luxembourg regulations. In particular, the Management Company shall be responsible for the investment management services, the administration and the implementation of the Company's distribution and marketing functions, subject to the overall control and supervision of the Company's Board of Directors. The Management Company may also serve as domiciliary for the Company in Luxembourg. The Management Company has been permitted by the Company to delegate, under the Management Company's supervision and control, certain administrative, distribution and management functions to Affiliates or third party service providers under agreements that, unless otherwise required by law, will be governed by Luxembourg law. The Company may be a counterparty to such agreements. The Management Company is responsible for monitoring, on a continuous basis, the activities of the third parties to which it has delegated functions. The agreements entered into between the Management Company and the relevant third parties provide that the Management Company can give instructions to such third parties, and that it can withdraw their mandate with immediate effect if in the best interest of Company shareholders. The delegations shall not prevent the obligations or effectiveness of supervision by the Management Company.

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The Management Company may serve as or may appoint one or more of its affiliates to serve as the global distributor of the Shares.

The Management Company has delegated certain administrative support services to each of MFS, MDO Services S.A. (“MDO”) and State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A. to assist with a variety of administrative services provided to the Management Company. These services include financial, operational, legal, compliance, risk management, shareholder communications and other support services necessary or desirable for the operation of the Company and permitted by law.

The Funds pay the Management Company an annual fee approved by the Company’s Board of Directors, which is intended to cover the expenses of services it provides in connection with the operation and central administration of the Funds in Luxembourg, plus a target profit margin (“Management Company Fee”). These expenses include legal, regulatory and operational costs of the Management Company (including fees for Board members not affiliated with the Company), as well as fees paid by the Management Company to third parties to provide certain infrastructure, administrative, risk management and reporting services to the Management Company, including the services provided by MFS, MDO and State Street. The Company also reimburses the Management Company for out-of-pocket expenses related to its services. In addition, the Company pays the agreed-upon fee for services provided by the Investment Manager, Distributor, Transfer Agent and Custodian, which the Management Company arranges for such fee to be paid to the respective delegate.

The Management Company Fee is allocated such that each Fund pays a fixed fee of \$20,000 (or currency equivalent) plus an asset-based fee based on average daily net assets over \$40 million and up to \$4 billion (or currency equivalent) for each Fund. The fee paid to the Management Company for its services is included as part of the “Estimated Other” Expenses (and relevant expense caps on such expenses) reported in the ongoing charges table in each Fund’s “Fund Profile”.

The Management Company was incorporated in Luxembourg under the name “MFS Investment Management Company (Lux) S.A.” as a “*société anonyme*” under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 20 June 2000. The Management Company changed its legal form from S.A. (“*société anonyme*”) to S.à r.l. (“*société à responsabilité limitée*”) on 27 June 2011. Since that date the Management Company has operated under the name “MFS Investment Management Company (Lux) S.à r.l.” Its articles of incorporation were published in the Mémorial for the first time on 4 August 2000 and deposited with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register. They were amended for the last time on 27 June 2011. The Management Company is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under reference B 76467, and is established for an undetermined period of time. The Management Company was authorized on

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16 December 2013 as a management company managing UCITS and therefore complies with the conditions set out in Chapter 15 of the Law.

The Management Company has its registered office at 35, Boulevard du Prince Henri, L-1724, Luxembourg. Its fully paid-in capital amounts to €2,125,000. This comprises a portion of the Management Company's "own funds", which are maintained at a level compliant with the requirements under the Law. The majority shareholder is Massachusetts Financial Services Company (the Investment Manager of the Fund). Its independent auditor is Deloitte Audit S.à r.l. The financial year of the Management Company shall start on 1 January each year and terminates on 31 December each year.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Board of Managers of the Management Company are:

Robin A. Stelmach (Chairperson), Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of MFS, c/o MFS, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199

Mark N. Polebaum, Executive Vice President and General Counsel of MFS, c/o MFS, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199

Lina M. Medeiros, Director of MFS International (U.K.) Ltd., One Carter Lane, London, United Kingdom EC4V 5ER

Robert DeNormandie, independent Manager, Certified Public Accountant and Associate, The Directors Office, 19 rue de Bitbourg, L-1273 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Paul de Quant, independent Manager, Associate, The Directors Office, 19 rue de Bitbourg, L-1273 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Thomas A. Bogart, independent Manager, c/o MFS Investment Management, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199

In compliance with CSSF Circular 12/546, the Board of Managers of the Management Company has granted a mandate, in order to conduct the daily business of the Management Company and the Funds, to Robert DeNormandie, Paul de Quant and Mitchell Freestone as *dirigeants* ("Conducting Persons"). Managers and Conducting Persons that are independent of MFS or its affiliates will be paid an annual fee and all out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred in carrying out his or her duties.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Massachusetts Financial Services Company in Boston, Massachusetts USA ("MFS") as Investment Manager. The Investment Manager is responsible for providing investment management

services to the Management Company under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement. Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is responsible for investment management and supervision of the Funds on a day-to-day basis and statistical and other related services under the supervision and subject to the control of the Board. The Investment Management Agreement was entered into for a period of 30 years unless terminated earlier by either party on not less than 90 days' prior written notice, provided that the Management Company may withdraw the Investment Manager's mandate with immediate effect if in the best interest of Fund shareholders.

MFS is America’s oldest mutual fund organisation. MFS and its predecessor organisations have a history of money management dating from 1924, and the founding of the first mutual fund in the United States. MFS and its affiliates serve as investment adviser to United States registered open-end and closed-end investment companies, non-US domiciled funds and separate accounts located or organised in jurisdictions around the world. MFS is a majority-owned subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (U.S.) Financial Services Holdings, Inc., which in turn is a majority owned subsidiary of Sun Life Financial Inc. (“Sun Life”). Sun Life, a life insurance company with its headquarters office in Toronto, Canada, is one of the largest international life insurance companies.

The registered office and principal place of business of MFS is 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts USA 02199. MFS is a registered investment adviser regulated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) (100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549; <http://www.sec.gov>).

In its role as Investment Manager for the Funds, MFS recognizes the Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI), an investor initiative in partnership with UNEP Finance Initiative and the UN Global Compact. Where consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities, MFS aspires to: incorporate environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues into its investment analysis and decision-making processes; incorporates ESG issues into its ownership policies and practices; seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which it invests; promote acceptance and implementation of the PRI within the investment industry; work together to enhance the effectiveness in implementing the PRI; and report on activities and progress toward implementing the PRI. While MFS may aspire to follow the PRI where consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities, adopting the PRI is not based on a legal commitment to do so and MFS may take actions that may be inconsistent with the PRI or may fail to take such actions that would be consistent with the PRI.

The Investment Manager is authorised to act on behalf of the Management Company and to select agents, brokers and dealers through whom to execute transactions and provides the Management Company and the Company’s Board of Directors with such reports as they may require.

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The Management Company arranges for the investment management fees to be paid by the Company to the Investment Manager. The investment management fee may vary by Fund and share Class, the details of which are noted in the ongoing charges table in each Fund's "Fund Profile". The investment management fee may be increased in respect of any one or more Funds from time to time, provided the investment management fee does not exceed an annual rate of 2.50% of the average daily net asset value of a Fund. Any increase is subject to prior notice being given to shareholders in the relevant Fund as required by applicable laws and regulations. The termination or amendment provisions of the Investment Management Agreement may not be amended without sanction of a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds majority at a shareholders meeting at which the holders of not less than two-thirds of the Shares of the applicable Fund(s) are present or represented and voting.

The Investment Manager bears all expenses incurred by it and its affiliates and advisers related to services performed by it for the Company. Brokerage commissions, transaction charges and other operating costs of the Company are payable by the Company.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates also provide investment management and advisory services to other affiliated mutual funds and institutional and high net worth private investors. The Investment Management Agreement provides that if the respective Investment Manager and/or a third party to which the Investment Manager delegated any of the provisions under the Investment Management Agreement no longer serves as an investment manager to the Company, the Company will change its name so as to delete the initials "MFS" or any name connected with the applicable Investment Manager or its affiliates. Specific decisions to purchase or sell securities for a Fund are made by persons affiliated with MFS. Any such person may serve other clients of MFS, or any subsidiary or affiliate of MFS in a similar capacity.

Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage Commissions. The Investment Manager places all orders for the purchase or sale of securities through the Investment Manager trading personnel with the primary objective of seeking to obtain the best execution from responsible executing broker/dealers at competitive rates. The Investment Manager seeks to deal with executing broker/dealers that can provide high-quality execution services.

The Investment Manager takes into account all factors that it considers to be relevant, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market of the security, the amount of the commission, the timing and impact of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker/dealer involved, the willingness of the broker/dealer to commit capital, the need for anonymity in the market, and the quality of services rendered by the broker/dealer in other transactions, including the quality of the broker/dealer's research.

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In allocating brokerage, the Investment Manager may take into consideration the receipt of research and brokerage services, consistent with its obligation to seek best execution for client transactions. The Investment Manager may cause the Funds to pay a broker that provides “brokerage and research services” to the Investment Manager an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for the Fund in excess of the amount other brokers would have charged for the transaction if the Investment Manager determines in good faith that the greater commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the Investment Manager’s overall responsibilities to the Fund and its other clients.

For purposes of this discussion, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) defines brokerage commissions to encompass fees paid to brokers for trades conducted on an agency basis, and certain mark-ups, markdowns, commission equivalents and other fees received by dealers in riskless principal transactions placed in the so-called “over-the-counter” market (“Commissions”). “Research Commissions” means that portion of Commissions (and other fees paid in non-U.S. transactions that are not considered Commissions) that is paid on transactions in excess of the portion that compensates the broker/dealer for executing, clearing, and/or settling the transaction.

In this regard, the term “brokerage and research services” includes (i) advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities, (ii) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts, and (iii) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement) or required in connection therewith by applicable rules. Research services can include access to corporate management, industry conferences, research field trips to visit corporate management and/or to tour manufacturing, production or distribution facilities, statistical, research and other factual information or services, including investment research reports; access to analysts; execution systems and trading analytics; reports or databases containing corporate, fundamental and technical analyses; portfolio modeling strategies; and economic research services, such as publications, chart services and advice from economists concerning macroeconomics information, and analytical investment information about particular corporations (collectively, “Research”).

The Investment Manager has entered into client commission agreements with broker/dealers that execute, clear or settle securities transactions on behalf of clients (“Executing Brokers”) which provide for the Executing Brokers to pool a portion of the Commissions paid by the Investment Manager’s clients for securities transactions (“Pooled Commissions”). Pooled Commissions also include a portion of the commissions paid in connection with the transactions of other investment adviser subsidiaries of the Investment Manager on behalf of their

clients. Executing Brokers pay a portion of Pooled Commissions to providers of Research to the Investment Manager (“Research Providers”). To the extent a Research Provider plays no role in executing client securities transactions, any Research prepared by that Research Provider would constitute third party research. The Investment Manager may use brokerage commissions, including Pooled Commissions, from client portfolio transactions to acquire Research, subject to the procedures and limitations described in this discussion.

The Investment Manager establishes a semi-annual budget for Research paid for with Research Commissions (“Global Budget”). The Investment Manager and its affiliates allocate Research Commissions through a research vote process (“Research Vote”) in which the investment professionals of the Investment Manager and its affiliates assess the value of Research provided to the Investment Manager and its affiliates by Research Providers (which may include Executing Brokers) (“Research Firms”) during the period. The Investment Manager ascribes a dollar amount to each vote which, in total, is intended to equal the Global Budget for the period. Investment professionals are not required to spend all of their votes. The Investment Manager uses the Research Vote as a guide for allocating Pooled Commissions to Research Firms subject to each semi-annual period’s Global Budget.

Compensation for Research may also be made pursuant to Commissions paid on trades (“Trade Commissions”) executed by a Research Provider who is registered as a broker/dealer (a “Broker Provider”). To the extent that payments for Research to a Broker Provider are made pursuant to Trade Commissions, the Investment Manager and its affiliates will reduce the amount of Pooled Commissions to be paid to that Broker Provider for its Research by a portion of the Trade Commission. The Research Vote is also used as a guide for allocating cash payments made by the Investment Manager or other investment management subsidiaries of the Investment Manager from their own resources, if any, to Research Firms subject to local regulation on permissible uses of such payments. The Investment Manager has no obligation to pay any Research Firm if the amount of Trade Commissions and/or Pooled Commissions paid to the Research Firm is less than the amount that would otherwise be indicated by the Research Vote. The Investment Manager reserves the right to pay cash to the Research Firm from its own resources in an amount the Investment Manager determines in its discretion.

In certain instances, the Investment Manager provides discretionary investment management services to a client of a non-U.S. investment management subsidiary of the Investment Manager (each such subsidiary, a “Participating Affiliate”) pursuant to a delegation of investment management authority or pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Participating Affiliate and the Investment Manager. A Participating Affiliate may utilize fees paid in non-U.S. transactions executed on behalf of non-U.S. clients that do not fall within the definition of Commissions as interpreted by the SEC (e.g., compensation generated in principal and certain

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riskless principal transactions) (“Other Compensation”) to purchase Research in accordance with rules issued by the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority that govern money managers’ use of client commissions. The Investment Manager’s portfolio management activities on behalf of non-U.S. clients of Participating Affiliates, pursuant to the Investment Manager’s investment management authority, may cause these clients to generate Other Compensation in connection with transactions effected on behalf of those clients. In addition, trading personnel may effect portfolio transactions on behalf of non-U.S. clients of Participating Affiliates. Therefore, the Investment Manager may obtain Research, or benefit from Research obtained, through transactions that may fall outside the safe harbor afforded by Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. However, Other Compensation will not be used to purchase products or services other than Research. In addition, the Investment Manager will not utilize Other Compensation generated in transactions effected on behalf of the Investment Manager’s clients to purchase Research.

If the Investment Manager determines that any service or product has a mixed use, (i.e., it also serves functions that do not assist the investment decision-making or trading process), the Investment Manager will allocate the costs of such service or product accordingly in its reasonable discretion. The Investment Manager will allocate brokerage commissions to Research Firms only for the portion of the service or product that the Investment Manager determines assists it in the investment decision-making or trading process and will pay for the remaining value of the product or service in cash. The Research is provided to the Investment Manager for no consideration other than Research Commissions. In determining whether a service or product qualifies, the Investment Manager evaluates whether the service or product provides lawful and appropriate assistance to the Investment Manager in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities. It is often not possible to place a dollar value on the Research provided to the Investment Manager by broker/dealers. The determination and evaluation of the reasonableness of the Research Commissions paid is primarily based on the professional opinions of the investment professionals who utilize the Research provided by the broker/dealers.

The investment management fee paid by a Fund is not reduced as a consequence of the Investment Manager’s receipt of Research. To the extent a Fund’s portfolio transactions are used to obtain Research, the brokerage commissions paid by the Fund might exceed those that might otherwise be paid for execution only.

Through the use of the Research acquired with Trade Commissions or Pooled Commissions, the Investment Manager avoids the additional expenses that it would be incur if it developed comparable information through its own staff or if it purchased such Research with its own resources. As a result, the Fund pays more for its portfolio transactions than if the Investment Manager caused the Fund to pay execution-only rates. The Investment Manager may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker/dealer based on its interest in receiving Research rather than the Fund’s interest in receiving lower commission rates.

The Research received may be useful and of value to the Investment Manager or Participating Affiliates (collectively, the “MFS Global Group”) in serving both the Funds and other clients of members of the MFS Global Group. Accordingly, not all of the Research provided by brokers/dealers through which the Fund effects securities transactions may be used by the Investment Manager in connection with the Fund. The Investment Manager’s broker selection practices are under the supervision of the Management Company and are subject to best execution principles.

Financial Intermediaries

The Management Company or its delegate enter into contractual arrangements with various Financial Intermediaries for the distribution of Shares of the Funds to investors in various jurisdictions or markets. Distribution Fees and Service Fees, if applicable for particular Classes, are paid to the Management Company or its delegate for providing distribution and related support services, each of which may share all or a portion of such fees with Financial Intermediaries. The Distribution Fee and Service Fee may vary by Class, the details of which are noted in the Fund Ongoing Charges section of each Fund’s Fund Profile.

Financial Intermediaries that agree with the Distributor to sell Fund shares, by investing on behalf of investors, undertake and represent that they will at all times:

- comply with the terms of this Prospectus;
- assess the suitability and/or the appropriateness of such investment for prospective purchasers of Shares, and provide their clients with appropriate investment advice in relation to any investment in Shares, including the relevant KIID and any specific information regarding the Fund and/or the Class in which the prospective purchaser will invest;
- verify the identity of investors and their beneficial owners investing in the Company by applying client identification procedures deemed by the Company or the Transfer Agent as equivalent to those required under Luxembourg laws and regulations and be properly and professionally organised to assume such duties;
- protect the Company against any breaches of investment in the Fund by Prohibited Persons;
- protect the Company against disruptive trading practices or market timing; and
- to the full extent required by applicable law, disclose to their clients, and where required obtain their clients’ consent on, the existence, nature and amount of their compensation, relinquish such compensation to such clients or, as applicable, refrain from accepting any distribution fee or other cash rebate unless expressly permitted under local laws and regulations.

Financial Intermediary Support and Other MFS Payments

The Financial Intermediary through which you purchase or hold Shares may receive all or a portion of the sales charges and distribution fees. In addition, the Investment Manager and/or Distributor, or one or more of their affiliates (for purposes of this section only, collectively, “MFS”), out of their own resources, may make additional cash payments to Financial Intermediaries as incentives to market the Funds or cooperate with MFS’ promotional efforts or in recognition of their marketing, administrative support and/or transaction processing services.

MFS may make cash payments out of its own resources to support a wide range of marketing and administrative activities. In addition to the opportunity to participate in a Financial Intermediary’s distribution channel, these marketing and administrative activities may include educating Financial Intermediaries’ representatives about the Funds; increasing marketing efficiencies in Financial Intermediaries’ distribution systems; encouraging access to intermediaries’ distribution platforms; and facilitating the ability of MFS’ sales and marketing representatives to visit the branch offices of Financial Intermediaries.

Payments may also include payment or reimbursement to, or on behalf of, Financial Intermediaries for costs associated with sales and marketing, as well as conferences or seminars, sales or training programs for invited registered representatives and other employees, client and investor events and other intermediary-sponsored events. MFS may offer other compensation to the extent not prohibited by applicable laws. MFS makes payments for events it deems appropriate, subject to MFS guidelines and applicable law. These payments may vary depending upon the nature of the event.

MFS may also make payments out of its own resources to Financial Intermediaries to help offset the Financial Intermediary’s costs associated with client account maintenance, statement preparation and transaction processing. These payments may include payment of ticket charges; payment of networking fees; or one time payments for ancillary services such as setting up Funds on a Financial Intermediary’s trading system. The Company may pay directly or reimburse MFS for certain networking or other shareholder servicing payments made by MFS on behalf of the Company.

These payments may provide an additional incentive to actively promote the Funds or cooperate with MFS’ promotional efforts. Depending on the arrangements in place at any particular time, a Financial Intermediary may have a financial incentive to recommend a particular Fund or a Class. You may ask your Financial Intermediary for information about any payments it receives from MFS and any services provided, as well as about any fees and/or commissions it charges in addition to those disclosed in this Prospectus.

MFS compensates Financial Intermediaries based on criteria established by MFS from time to time that consider, among other factors, the level and/or type of

marketing and administrative support provided by the Financial Intermediary, the level of assets attributable to and/or sales by the Financial Intermediary, and the quality of the overall relationship with the Financial Intermediary.

Additionally, MFS, out of its own resources, may make payments to certain institutional or other significant shareholders as an incentive to invest in the Funds. As a result, the cost to shareholders who receive such payment from MFS will generally be lower than the cost of shareholders who do not receive such payments. Because these payments are paid by MFS and not by the Funds themselves, they are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in each Fund's ongoing charges table in "Fund Profiles."

Use of Nominee

Certain Financial Intermediaries act as nominee ("Nominee") for investors purchasing Shares through their facilities. In such capacity a Nominee effects purchases, redemptions and exchanges of Shares in the Nominee's name on behalf of individual investors, and requests the registration of such transactions on the Share records of the Company in such Nominee's name. The Nominee maintains its own records and provides the investor with individualised information as to its holdings of Shares in the Company. Except where local law or custom proscribes the practice, investors may invest directly in the Company and may choose not to avail themselves of a nominee service.

The Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Company, notably the right to participate in general shareholders' meetings, if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through a Financial Intermediary investing into the Company in its own name but on behalf of the investor (as previously defined, a "Nominee"), it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Authorised Auditors

Ernst & Young S.A., Luxembourg, have been appointed as the Company's auditors. Their appointment is subject to approval at each Annual Meeting.

Custodian

The Company entered into a Custodian Agreement with State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A. ("State Street") on 4 February 1992. State Street is a bank organised in 1990 as a société anonyme in and under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. In 2015 it converted to a Luxembourg société en commandite par actions. It is subject to the supervision of the Luxembourg CSSF.

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The Agreement is entered into for an unlimited duration, unless terminated by either party with 60 days' prior written notice.

Under the Custodian Agreement, State Street has been appointed as custodian of the assets of the Company, which may either be held directly by State Street, or under its responsibility, entrusted, in whole or in part, to other banking institutions or depository agents. State Street further carries out the instructions of the Board of Directors and, complying with the instructions of the Board, settles any transaction relating to the purchase or disposal of the Company's assets.

In accordance with the Law, the Custodian shall:

- a) ensure that the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected by or on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the Law and with the Company's Articles of Incorporation;
- b) ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits; and
- c) ensure that the Company's income is applied in accordance with the law and with the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

The Company will pay the Custodian a fee based on the net asset value of the Funds' month-end holdings by foreign markets and securities trades executed. The Custodian and the Company shall determine the level of the fee from time to time in light of market rates applicable in Luxembourg. Reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Custodian or by other banks and financial institutions to whom safekeeping of assets of the Funds is entrusted are additional to the Custodian's fee. The fee normally includes the custody fees and certain transaction charges of such banks and financial institutions. The Custodian expense incurred in a given financial year will be shown in the Annual Report of the Company for that year and is included as part of the "Other" Expenses reported in each Fund's ongoing charges table in "Fund Profiles."

Paying, Central Administration and Fund Accounting Agent

The Company also appoints State Street as the Luxembourg Paying Agent, Central Administration Agent and Fund Accounting Agent. Under these functions, State Street provides certain administrative and corporate secretarial services to the Company, including organizing the Annual General Meeting (or any extraordinary general meeting of shareholders), and serves as the Company's paying agent in Luxembourg. Under the above mentioned agreement, State Street has also agreed to perform certain fund accounting services for the Funds, including services relating to each Funds' net asset value determination and assisting with the preparation and filing of the Company's financial statements.

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Subject to Luxembourg law and regulation, some of these functions may be delegated subject to the approval of the Board and regulatory authority.

The appointment of State Street as Paying Agent and Central Administration Agent is for an unlimited duration, unless terminated by either party with 60 days' prior written notice provided that the Company may withdraw the State Street's mandate with immediate effect if in the best interest of Company shareholders. The Company pays fees for such services at commercial rates agreed between the parties, together with reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. The amount paid to the Paying Agent/Central Administration Agent is included as part of the "Other" Expenses reported in each Fund's ongoing charges table in "Fund Profiles."

Registrar and Transfer Agent

The Management Company has also appointed State Street as the Registrar and Transfer Agent, under a registrar and transfer agency agreement. State Street processes purchases, redemptions, exchanges and transfers of Shares and enters such transactions in the Company's Register of Shareholders. The agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days' written notice, provided that the Management Company may withdraw the Transfer Agent's mandate with immediate effect if in the best interest of Company shareholders. Under the Registrar and Transfer Agent Agreement, State Street may delegate certain of its Transfer Agency services, and has delegated certain transfer agency functions to its affiliates, including International Financial Data Services Limited Partnership, International Financial Data Services (Luxembourg), S.A., and International Financial Data Services (Canada) Limited.

Fees for such transfer agency are set at commercial rates agreed between the parties, together with reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including certain networking, sub-accounting or other shareholder servicing payments. The Management Company arranges for the payment of the transfer agency fees by the Company to the Transfer Agent. The fees paid to the Transfer Agent are included as part of the "Other" Expenses reported in each Fund's ongoing charges table in "Fund Profiles."

Listing

As of the date of this Prospectus, certain of the Class A and Class I Shares of the Funds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Portfolio Holdings and Fund Information

The Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager may periodically publish a complete schedule of portfolio holdings for one or more Funds at *mfs.com*. Full portfolio holdings are generally posted 24 days and top ten

holdings are generally posted 14 days after a given month-end. A Fund's Portfolio holdings may be available prior to this at the discretion of the Board, Management Company and/or Investment Manager and subject to certain conditions (e.g. confidentiality agreements, etc.). Further, certain other Fund information may be available upon request and at the discretion of the Board, Management Company and/or the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager has established a policy governing the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings that it believes is reasonably designed to protect the confidentiality of the Fund's non-public portfolio holdings and prevent inappropriate selective disclosure of such holdings. Exceptions to this policy may be authorized by a senior member of the Investment Manager's legal department. Certain other accounts that are advised by the Investment Manager or its affiliates, and may have substantially similar or identical portfolio holdings to that of a Fund, are subject to different portfolio holdings disclosure policies that may permit public disclosure of portfolio holdings information in different forms and at different times, including disclosure of certain portfolio holdings each business day.

Publication of Prices

The net asset value of each Fund's Share Class and the issue and redemption prices will be available at all times at the Management Company's registered office and at the Custodian's offices (49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, c/o State Street Luxembourg S.C.A., L-1855 Luxembourg (Tel: + 352 464010-1)). The Company may in its discretion and as required by local law publish information about the net asset value of any of its Classes of Shares or Funds at *mfs.com* in newspapers of general circulation and/or other electronic media.

Notices

Notices of meetings of shareholders will be given in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation or as otherwise required under applicable laws where the Funds are registered. Written notice for meetings of shareholders will be given to registered shareholders at least 21 days prior to each meeting. All notices of meetings will specify the time, place and agenda of the meeting, and the quorum and voting requirements. To the extent permitted under applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, Fund-related notices may be delivered via electronic means in certain circumstances or for certain accounts.

Other notices to shareholders will be available at the Company's registered office and may be published on *mfs.com*, in newspapers of general circulation and/or other electronic media.

Financial Reporting

The Company's financial year begins on 1 February and ends on 31 January of each year. The Company's Annual Report incorporating audited financial statements is available within four months after the end of the financial year and at least two weeks before the Annual Meeting of shareholders. The Accounts of the Company are maintained in Euros and comprise the accounts of each of the Funds. The Company makes available a semiannual unaudited financial report, containing a list of each Fund's holdings and their values, within two months of the date to which it applies. Such reports will be sent to registered shareholders upon request and are available on *meridian.mfs.com*.

Separate financial statements shall be issued for each Fund. To establish the balance sheet of the Company, these financial statements shall be added, after conversion into the currency of the Company.

Shareholder Meetings

Shareholders' meetings shall be held annually or such other date and time as determined by the Board of Directors, in Luxembourg at the Company's registered office or at such other place as is specified in the notice of meeting and in a manner provided for by Luxembourg law and in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation. The Annual Meeting shall be held on the third Monday of June each year, at 10:00 a.m. local time. If such a day is a bank holiday in Luxembourg, the Annual Meeting shall be held on the next business day thereafter. Other meetings of shareholders may be held at such place and time as may be specified in the respective notices of meetings.

Resolutions concerning the interests of the shareholders of the Company shall be passed at a general meeting and resolutions concerning the particular rights of the shareholders of one specific Fund shall be passed by that Fund's Annual Meeting.

Liquidation and Termination of a Fund or the Company

A Fund may be terminated by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company if (i) the net asset value of a Fund is below EUR1,250,000 or its equivalent in any other currency, (ii) in the event of special circumstances beyond its control, such as political, economic, or military emergencies, or (iii) if the Board of Directors should conclude, in light of prevailing market or other conditions (including conditions that may adversely affect the ability of a Fund to operate in an economically efficient manner) and with due regard to the best interests of shareholders, that a Fund should be terminated. In such event, the assets of the Fund shall be realised, the liabilities discharged and the net proceeds of realisation distributed to shareholders in proportion to their holding of Shares in that Fund. In such event, notice will be given in writing to registered shareholders and will be published in such newspapers as determined from time

to time by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have the possibility to decide whether the Shares shall continue to be redeemed after the date of the decision to liquidate the Fund.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Board of Directors, the general meeting of Shareholders of any Fund or Class within any Fund may, upon a proposal from the Board of Directors, redeem all the Shares of the relevant Fund or Class within the relevant Fund and refund to the Shareholders the Net Asset Value of their Shares determined as of the Valuation Date at which such decision shall take effect. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders which shall decide by resolution taken by simple majority of those present or represented and voting.

The Company may be liquidated at any time by resolution of shareholders in accordance with Luxembourg law. If the capital of the Company falls below two-thirds of the required minimum capital, the Board of Directors must submit the question of dissolution of the Company to an extraordinary meeting of shareholders. The meeting does not require a quorum, and decisions are taken by simple majority of the Shares present at the meeting. If the capital falls below one-quarter of the required minimum capital, a decision regarding the dissolution of the Company may be passed by shareholders present representing one-quarter of the Shares. The meeting must be convened not later than 40 days from the day on which it appears that the capital has fallen below two-thirds or one-quarter of the minimum capital, as the case may be. The liquidation of the last remaining Fund of the Company will result in the liquidation of the Company under the conditions of the Law.

The Board may also decide to consolidate or split Shares in any Class or consolidate or split different Share Classes within a Fund. Such decision will be published in the same manner in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

If the Company should be voluntarily liquidated, its liquidation will be carried out in accordance with Luxembourg law. In the event of the dissolution of the Company by decision of a shareholders' meeting, the liquidation shall be effected by one or several liquidators appointed by the meeting of the shareholders who shall distribute the net liquidation proceeds (after deduction of the liquidation charges and expenses) to the shareholders in proportion to their Shares held in the Company.

Within nine months after a decision of the Board to liquidate, (i) the net proceeds of liquidation corresponding to each Fund shall be distributed by the liquidators to the holders of Shares in that Fund in proportion to their holdings of Shares in that Fund, and (ii) amounts which are not claimed by shareholders of a Fund will be deposited in escrow accounts with the Caisse de Consignation of Luxembourg.

Amounts not claimed in each Fund from escrow within the period fixed by law may be liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

Merger of Funds and Contribution of Funds to Other Undertakings for Collective Investment

A Fund may be merged with one or more other Funds by resolution of the Directors of the Company. In such event, notice of the merger will be given in writing to registered shareholders and will be published in the Luxembourgish *Wort* in Luxembourg and in other newspapers circulating in jurisdictions in which the applicable Fund is registered as the Board of Directors may determine and each shareholder of the relevant Fund shall be given the possibility, within a period to be determined by the Board of Directors and published in the above-mentioned newspapers, to request either the repurchase of its Shares or the exchange of his Shares for Shares of the Fund issued from the merger.

The same procedures relating to Fund mergers described above will also apply to mergers of Classes of the same or separate Funds.

A Fund may be merged (within the meaning of the Law) with another Luxembourg investment fund organised under Part I of the Law by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company in the event of special circumstances beyond its control, such as political, economic, or military emergencies, or if the Board of Directors should conclude, in light of prevailing market or other conditions, including conditions that may adversely affect the ability of a Fund to operate in an economically efficient manner, and with due regard to the best interests of shareholders, that a Fund should be contributed to another fund. In such event, such mergers will need to comply with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and relevant provision of the Law.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Board of Directors, a merger (within the meaning of the Law) of the Company or a Fund may be decided by a general meeting of the Shareholders for which there shall be no quorum requirement and which will decide on such a merger and its effective date by a resolution adopted at a simple majority of the votes validly cast at such meeting. Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders.

A Fund may be contributed to an investment fund outside Luxembourg only when in compliance with the Law and any applicable local laws of the jurisdiction in which the non-Luxembourg fund is based.

Documents

The following documents may be obtained free of charge at the Company and Custodian's registered offices during normal business hours. The Prospectus, annual and semiannual reports may be translated into other languages. In the case of any ambiguity, the English language version shall prevail to the extent permitted by applicable law.

- a) the Prospectus of the Company;
- b) the KIID for each available Class of each Fund;
- c) the periodic financial reports of the Company;
- d) the Company's coordinated Articles of Incorporation;
- e) the Management Company Agreement with MFS Lux;
- f) the Investment Management Agreement with MFS;
- g) the Custodian Agreement with State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A.; and
- h) the Registrar and Transfer Agency and Paying Agency Agreement with State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A.

The Agreements listed above may be amended from time to time by agreement between the parties thereto. Any such agreement on behalf of the Company will be made by its Board of Directors and/or Management Company, except as noted above.

Further Information

For further information, please contact: State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A., 49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg Tel + 352 46-40-10-1 or Fax + 352 46-36-31 or your local agent.

Primary Local Agents

The following are details of the Company's representatives and local paying agents in certain countries as of the date of this Prospectus. Investors may obtain additional information from the Company's registered office upon request or may refer to any specific country addendum to this Prospectus if applicable.

Austria. Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Am Stadtpark 9, A-1030 Vienna, Austria.
Tel: +43-1-71-707-1730

Belgium. CACEIS Belgium SA/NV, Avenue du Port/Havenlaan, 86C b 320, B-1000 Brussels.
Tel: +32 2 209 2600

OTHER PRACTICAL INFORMATION	
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Denmark	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S, Issuer Services, Securities Services, Hermes Hus, Helgeshøj Allé 33, Postbox 850, DK-0900 Copenhagen C, Tel: +45 33 33 33 33 01
France	BNP Paribas Securities Services, 66, rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris, France. Tel: +33-1-42-98-05-77
Germany	Marcard Stein & Co. AG, Ballindamm 36, 20095 Hamburg, Germany. Tel: +49-40-32-099-224
Hong Kong	State Street Trust (HK) Limited, 68th Floor, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong. Tel: +852 2840 5388
Ireland	Bridge Consulting Limited, 33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland. Tel: +353 (0)1-631-6444
Italy	AllFunds Bank S.A., via Santa Margherita 7, 20121 Milano. +39 02 3211 7001 BNP Paribas Securities Services, Milan Branch, via Ansperto no. 5, 20123 Milano, Italy Societe Generale Securities Services, S.p.A., Via Benigno Crespi, 19/A-MAC 2, 20159, Milano, Italy. Tel: +39 029178.4588
Luxembourg	State Street Bank Luxembourg, 49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Tel: +352-46-40-10-600
Netherlands	CACEIS Netherlands N.V., De Ruyterkade 6, 1000 AD Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Tel: +31-20-530-8300
Sweden	Securities Services, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Global Funds, RA 6, Rissneleden 110, SE-106 40 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel: +46-8763-6906/5960
Switzerland	Representative: Carnegie Fund Services S.A., 11, rue du Général-Dufour, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel: +41-22-705-1177 Paying Agent: Banque Cantonale de Genève, 17 Quai de l'Île, 1204 Geneva, Tel: +41-22-317-2727
UK	Facilities Agent: MFS International (U.K.) Ltd., One Carter Lane, London, United Kingdom EC4V 5ER. Tel: 44 (0) 20 7429 7200
Taiwan	Master Agent: PineBridge Investments Consulting Taiwan Limited, 10th Floor, 144 Min Chuan East Road. Section 2 Taipei, Taiwan 10436

