

MFS° Government Securities Fund

Objective

Seeks total return with an emphasis on current income, but also considering capital appreciation.

Investment team

Portfolio Managers

- Geoffrey Schechter, CFA, CPA
- 31 years with MFS
- 35 years in industry
- Jake Stone, CFA
- 6 years with MFS
- 15 years in industry

Fund benchmark

Bloomberg U.S. Government/ Mortgage Index

Risk measures vs. benchmark

(Class I)	
Alpha	-0.27
Beta	0.98
Sharpe Ratio	-0.13
Standard Deviation	4.37
Risk measures are based on a trailin	g 10

year period.

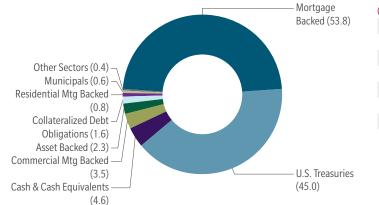
Fund Symbol and CUSIP

1	MGSIX	552982407
R6	MFGKX	552982712
А	MFGSX	552982100
С	MFGDX	552982308

[‡] For all securities other than those described below, ratings are assigned utilizing ratings from Moody's, Fitch, and Standard & Poor's and applying the following hierarchy: If all three agencies provide a rating, the consensus rating is assigned if applicable or the middle rating if not; if two of the three agencies rate a security, the lower of the two is assigned. If none of the 3 Rating Agencies above assign a rating, but the security is rated by DBRS Morningstar, then the DBRS Morningstar rating is assigned. If none of the 4 rating agencies listed above rate the security, but the security is rated by the Kroll Bond Rating Agency (KBRA), then the KBRA rating is assigned. Other Not Rated includes other fixed income securities not rated by any rating agency. Ratings are shown in the S&P and Fitch scale (e.g., AAA). All ratings are subject to change. The portfolio itself has not been rated by any rating agency. The credit quality of a particular security or group of securities does not ensure the stability or safety of an overall portfolio. The quality ratings of individual issues/issuers are provided to indicate the credit-worthiness of such issues/ issuer and generally range from AAA, Aaa, or AAA (highest) to D, C, or D (lowest) for S&P, Moody's, and Fitch respectively. The index rating methodology may differ.

Management seeks to drive performance through sector rotation among various government securities, including: U.S. Treasuries, Ginnie Maes, Freddie Macs, Fannie Maes, and other U.S. agencies and instrumentalities.

Sectors (%)





-12.6% Other. Other consists of: (i) currency derivatives and/or (ii) any derivative offsets.

Derivatives, including futures and interest rate swaps, are categorized in the sector that MFS considers most closely aligned with the underlying asset.

Growth of \$10,000 Class I shares 03/31/14 - 03/31/24

Class I ending value \$10,814	\$10,000
	\$7,500
	\$5,000
	\$2,500
	\$0
03/31/14 03/31/24	

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Fund returns assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions. Class I shares are available without a sales charge to eligible investors.

Average annual total returns (%)

	Inception Date	10 Year	5 Year	3 Year	1 Year
Class I	01/02/97	0.79	-0.32	-2.96	0.03
Class R6	07/02/12	0.92	-0.19	-2.86	0.25
Class A without sales charge	07/25/84	0.56	-0.54	-3.19	-0.10
Class A with 4.25% maximum sales charge	07/25/84	0.12	-1.40	-4.59	-4.35
Bloomberg U.S. Government/Mortgage Index	N/A	1.09	-0.17	-2.76	0.61

Performance data shown represent past performance and are no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value fluctuate so your shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original cost; current performance may be lower or higher than quoted. For most recent month-end performance, please visit mfs.com.

Performance results reflect any applicable expense subsidies and waivers in effect during the periods shown. Without such subsidies and waivers the fund's performance results would be less favorable. All results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Performance for Class R shares includes the performance of the fund's Class I shares, adjusted to take into account differences in sales loads and class-specific operating expenses (such as Rule 12b-1 fees), if any, for periods prior to their offering. Please see the prospectus for additional information about performance and expenses.

Class R6 shares are available without a sales charge to eligible investors.

MFS[®] Government Securities Fund

Glossary

Alpha is a measure of the portfolio's riskadjusted performance. When compared to the portfolio's beta, a positive alpha indicates better-than-expected portfolio performance and a negative indicates alpha worse-thanexpected portfolio performance.

Beta is a measure of the volatility of a portfolio relative to the overall market. A beta less than 1.0 indicates lower risk than the market; a beta greater than 1.0 indicates higher risk than the market. It is most reliable as a risk measure when the return fluctuations of the portfolio are highly correlated with the return fluctuations of the index chosen to represent the market.

Sharpe Ratio is a risk-adjusted measure calculated to determine reward per unit of risk. It uses a standard deviation and excess return. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the portfolio's historical risk-adjusted performance.

Standard Deviation is an indicator of the portfolio's total return volatility, which is based on a minimum of 36 monthly returns. The larger the portfolio's standard deviation, the greater the portfolio's volatility.

Average Effective Maturity is a weighted average of maturity of the bonds held in a portfolio, taking into account any prepayments, puts, and adjustable coupons which may shorten the maturity. Longer-maturity funds are generally considered more interest-rate sensitive than shorter maturity funds.

Average Effective Duration is a measure of how much a bond's price is likely to fluctuate with general changes in interest rates, e.g., if rates rise 1.00%, a bond with a 5-year duration is likely to lose about 5.00% of its value.

Average bond price is a weighted average of the price of each bond held in a portfolio. The number provides a measure of whether the bonds in the portfolio are selling at prices above or below face value (premium securities or discounted, respectively).

SEC yield is based on the yield of a fund's investments over a 30-day period and not on the dividend paid by the fund, which may differ.

* Short positions, unlike long positions, lose value if the underlying asset gains value.

Portfolio characteristics are based on equivalent exposure, which measures how a portfolio's value would change due to price changes in an asset held either directly or, in the case of a derivative contract, indirectly. The market value of the holding may differ. The portfolio is actively managed, and current holdings may be different.

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CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) '16 '17 '18 '19 '20 '21 '22 '23 '14 '15 Class I 4.89 0.42 0.77 2.27 0.41 6.46 6.50 -1.94 -12.12 4.09 Bloomberg U.S. Government/ 5.41 1.13 1.31 2.37 0.93 6.63 6.36 -1.77 -12.12 4.45 Mortgage Index

FUND DATA

Inception Date

Number of Issues

Number of Issuers

Avg. Eff. Maturity

Avg. Eff. Duration

UMBS 30 Year 3.0

UST 10Yr Ultra Bond Future JUN 18 24*

41.5% long and 3.2% short (*) positions of total net assets

Average bond price

30 Day SEC Yield With Waiver

30 Day SEC Yield W/O Waiver

Net Assets

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

FUND EXPENSES (%)			
	Class I	Class R6	Class A
Gross Expense Ratio	0.52	0.42	0.77
Net Expense Ratio	0.51	0.41	0.76

Gross Expense Ratio is the fund's total operating expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus. **Net Expense Ratio** reflects the reduction of expenses from contractual fee waivers and reimbursements. Elimination of these reductions will result in higher expenses and lower performance. These reductions will continue until at least June 30, 2024.

IBUT	ION	STRUCTURE (%)
RY (CLASS I)	Bonds	108.0
Paid	Monthly	Cash & Cash	
	-\$0.02771	Equivalents	4.6
v	-\$0.02676	Other	-12.6
J	-\$0.02675		
ber	-\$0.02671	Other consists of: (i	, ,
501	<i>\\</i> 0.02071	derivatives and/or derivative offsets.	(II) any
		uerroauve onsets.	

Important risk considerations

DISTRI

HISTO

Income

March

Februar

January

Decemb

The fund may not achieve its objective and/or you could lose money on your investment in the fund. **Bond:** Investments in debt instruments may decline in value as the result of, or perception of, declines in the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or other entity responsible for payment, underlying collateral, or changes in economic, political, issuer-specific, or other conditions. Certain types of debt instruments can be more sensitive to these factors and therefore more volatile. In addition, debt instruments entail interest rate risk (as interest rates rise, prices usually fall). Therefore, the portfolio's value may decline during rising rates. Portfolios that consist of debt instruments with longer durations are generally more sensitive to a rise in interest rates than those with shorter durations. At times, and particularly during periods of market turmoil, all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market. As a result, it may be difficult to value these investments and it may not be possible to sell a particular investment or type of investment at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The price of an instrument trading at a negative interest rate responds to interest rate changes like other debt instruments; however, an instrument purchased at a negative interest rate is expected to produce a negative return if held to maturity. • Derivatives: Investments in derivatives can be used to take both long and short positions, be highly volatile, involve leverage (which can magnify losses), and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based, such as counterparty and liquidity risk. **Mortgage-backed:** Mortgage-backed securities can be subject to prepayment and/or extension and therefore can offer less potential for gains and greater potential for loss. • U.S. Government Credit: U.S. government securities not supported as to the payment of principal or interest by the U.S. Treasury are subject to greater credit risk than are U.S. government securities supported by the U.S. Treasury.
Please see the prospectus for further information on these and other risk considerations.

Benchmark and vendor disclosures

Bloomberg U.S. Government/Mortgage Index - measures the performance of debt issued by the U.S. Government, and its agencies, as well as mortgage-backed pass-through securities of Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC). Source: Bloomberg Index Services Limited. BLOOMBERG[®] is a trademark and service mark of Bloomberg Finance L.P. and its affiliates (collectively "Bloomberg"). Bloomberg or Bloomberg's licensors own all proprietary rights in the Bloomberg Indices. Bloomberg neither approves or endorses this material, or guarantees the accuracy or completeness of any information herein, or makes any warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained therefrom and, to the maximum extent allowed by law, neither shall have any liability or responsibility for injury or damages arising in connection therewith.

Before investing, consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. For a prospectus, or summary prospectus, containing this and other information, contact your investment professional or view online at mfs.com. Please read it carefully. MFG-FS-04-24

14736.67 AFG-FS-04-24

07/25/84

\$2.2 billion

6.5 years

5.9 years

\$88.6

3.95%

3.94%

820

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