Objective
Seeks a high level of total return consistent with a moderate level of risk relative to the other MFS Asset Allocation Funds.

Investment team
Team of Quantitative Professionals
General Oversight
Joseph Flaherty
• 27 years with MFS
• 35 years in industry
Natalie Shapiro, Ph.D.
• 23 years with MFS
• 26 years in industry

Fund benchmark
Standard & Poor’s 500 Stock Index

Risk measures vs. benchmark (Class I)
Alpha -0.18
Beta 0.62
Sharpe Ratio 0.91
Standard Deviation 8.64

Risk measures are based on a trailing 10 year period.

Fund Symbol and CUSIP
I MMAIX 55273G744
A MAMAX 55273G777
C MMACX 55273G751

Provides convenient access to a broadly diversified, professionally managed portfolio of underlying MFS funds in a single investment and is systematically rebalanced to help maintain target risk profile.

Holdings (%)
Bond Funds
- MFS Government Securities Fund (9.9)
- MFS Total Return Bond Fund (7.9)
- MFS Inflation-Adjusted Bond Fund (6.9)
- MFS Global Bond Fund (5.0)
- MFS High Income Fund (4.9)
- MFS Emerging Markets Debt Fund (3.0)
- MFS Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Fund (2.0)

Specialty Funds
- MFS Commodity Strategy Fund (3.0)
- MFS Global Real Estate Fund (3.0)

U.S. Stock Funds
- MFS Value Fund (8.0)
- MFS Growth Fund (8.0)
- MFS Research Fund (8.0)
- MFS Mid Cap Growth Fund (7.1)
- MFS Mid Cap Value Fund (7.1)
- MFS New Discovery Value Fund (1.5)
- MFS New Discovery Fund (1.5)

International Stock Funds
- MFS Research International Fund (5.9)
- MFS International Intrinsic Value Fund (3.0)
- MFS International Growth Fund (3.0)
- MFS International New Discovery Fund (1.0)

0.2% Cash & Cash Equivalents

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 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Class</th>
<th>Inception Date</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
<th>10 Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>06/28/02</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>6.63</td>
<td>8.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A without sales charge</td>
<td>06/28/02</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>8.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A with 5.75% maximum sales charge</td>
<td>06/28/02</td>
<td>-1.49</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

NOT FDIC INSURED - MAY LOSE VALUE - NO BANK GUARANTEE
MFS’ Moderate Allocation Returns Fund

Calendaryear total returns (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>’10</th>
<th>’11</th>
<th>’12</th>
<th>’13</th>
<th>’14</th>
<th>’15</th>
<th>’16</th>
<th>’17</th>
<th>’18</th>
<th>’19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>14.79</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>14.77</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>-0.71</td>
<td>6.72</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>-4.22</td>
<td>22.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard &amp; Poor’s 500 Stock Index</td>
<td>15.06</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>32.39</td>
<td>13.69</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>11.96</td>
<td>21.83</td>
<td>-4.38</td>
<td>31.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Fund expenses (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Class A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Expense Ratio</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Expense Ratio</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gross 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.

TOP EQUITY SECTORS (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>20.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financials</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important risk considerations

The fund may not achieve its objective and/or you could lose money on your investment in the fund.

Stock: Stock markets and investments in individual stocks are volatile and can decline significantly in response to or investor perception of, issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions.

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.

International: Investments in foreign markets can involve greater risk and volatility than U.S. investments because of adverse market, currency, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions.

Underlying Funds: MFS’ strategy of investing in underlying funds exposes the fund to the risks of the underlying funds. Each underlying fund pursues its own objective and strategies and may not achieve its objective. In addition, shareholders of the fund will indirectly bear the fees and expenses of the underlying funds.

BENCHMARK AND VENDOR DISCLOSURES

Standard & Poor’s 500 Stock Index - a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 widely held equity securities, designed to measure broad U.S. equity performance.

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.

Glossary

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

Market Capitalization is the value of a corporation as determined by the market price of its issued and outstanding common stock. It is calculated by multiplying the number of outstanding shares by the current market price of a share.

Price/Book ratio (P/B) is the ratio of a stock’s price to its book value per share.

Weighted average price/earnings (P/E) ratio is the ratio of the current price of a stock to an estimate of forward 12 month earnings. P/E ex-negatives ratio is an exposure-weighted average of the P/E ratios of the securities held, excluding companies with projected negative earnings.

Turnover Ratio is the percentage of a portfolio’s assets that have changed over the course of a year. (Lesser of purchases or sales)/ average market value.

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.

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