



MFS® Blended Research® Value Equity Fund

(Class R6 Shares)

First quarter 2025 investment report

NOT FDIC INSURED MAY LOSE VALUE NOT A DEPOSIT

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

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PRPEQ-BRU-31-Mar-25

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Performance and attribution results are for the fund or share class depicted and do not reflect the impact of your contributions and withdrawals. Your personal performance results may differ.

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.

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PRPEQ-BRU-31-Mar-25

Fund Risks and Investment Objective



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, environmental, public health, and other conditions.

Value: The portfolio's investments can continue to be undervalued for long periods of time, not realize their expected value, and be more volatile than the stock market in general.

Strategy: There is no assurance that the portfolio's predicted tracking error will equal its target predicted tracking error at any point in time or consistently for any period of time, or that the portfolio's predicted tracking error and actual tracking error will be similar. The portfolio's strategy to target a predicted tracking error of approximately 2% compared to the Index and to blend fundamental and quantitative research may not produce the intended results. In addition, MFS fundamental research is not available for all issuers.

Quantitative Strategy: MFS' investment analysis, development and use of quantitative models, and selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in underperforming portfolios with similar investment strategies and/or the markets in which the portfolio invests. The proprietary and third party quantitative models used by MFS may not produce the intended results for a variety of reasons, including the factors used, the weight placed on each factor, changing sources of market return, changes from the market factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the development, application, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming/software issues, coding errors and technology failures).

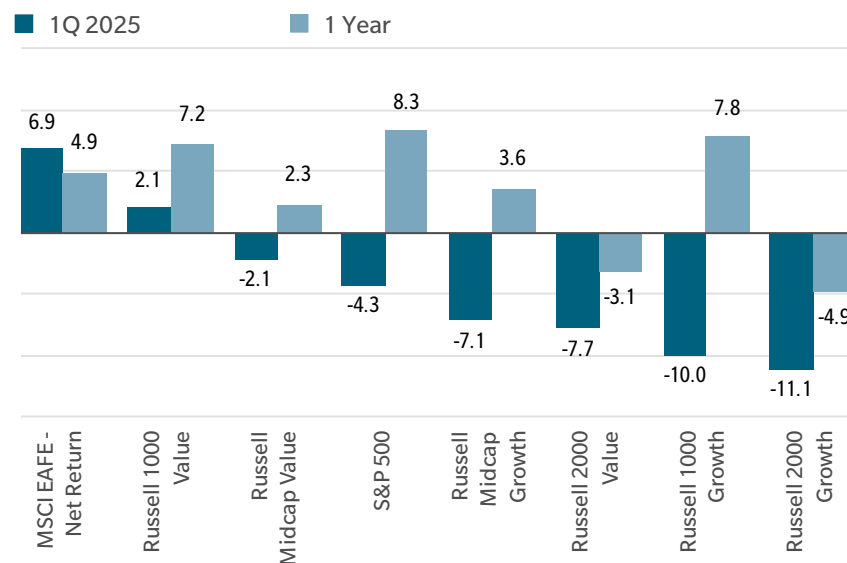
Please see the prospectus for further information on these and other risk considerations.

Investment Objective: Seeks capital appreciation.

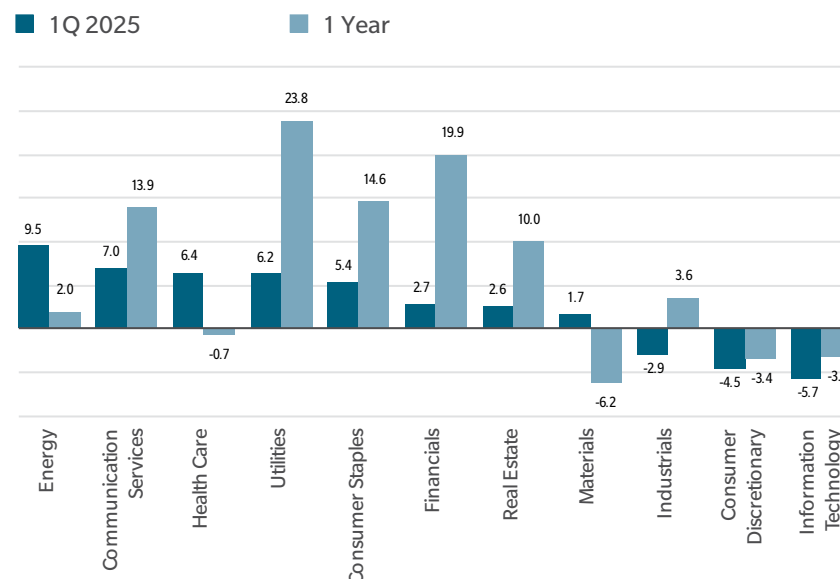
Market Overview



Style performance (%) (USD) as of 31-Mar-25



Sector performance (%) (USD) as of 31-Mar-25



Past performance is not a reliable indicator for future results.

Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc. All indices represent total return unless otherwise noted.

Source: FactSet. Sector performance based on MSCI sector classification. The analysis of Russell 1000® Value Index constituents are broken out by MSCI defined sectors.

US equities market review as of 31 March 2025

- The US market, as measured by the S&P 500 Index, finished lower in Q1 2025. While the market started the quarter off with a gain, it moved into official correction territory with a loss of 10% from the third week of February through the middle of March. Investors became concerned about the impact President Trump's tariffs would have on the broader economy, as well as general uncertainty going forward.
- Economic growth in the United States expanded during Q4 2024, with GDP increasing 2.4%. This was lower than Q3 and gave some evidence

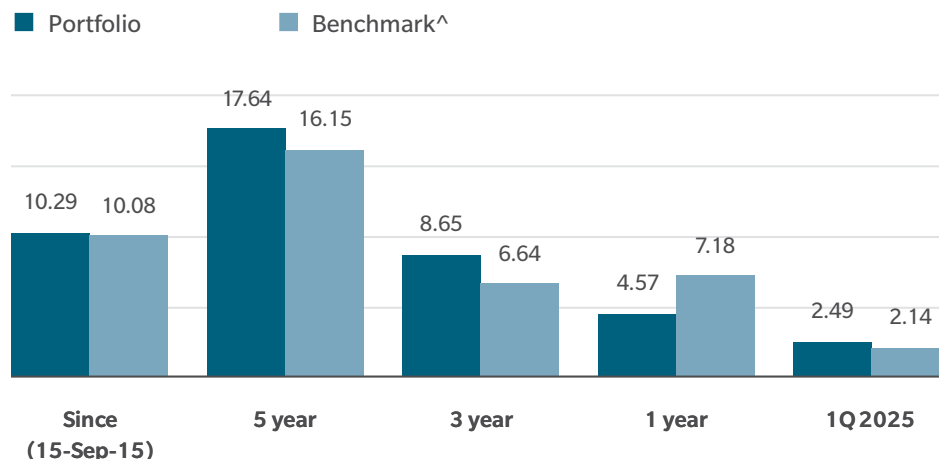
that the US economy was slowing down. With inflation remaining higher than the US Federal Reserve's 2% goal, the Fed held interest rates steady but left the door open for cuts later in the year.

- For the quarter, value outperformed growth in the large-, mid- and small-cap spaces, with the biggest differential in large caps. Energy, health care and utilities were the best-performing sectors, and consumer discretionary, technology and industrials were the worst.

Executive Summary



Performance results (%) R6 shares at NAV (USD) as of 31-Mar-25



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.

Shares are available without a sales charge to eligible investors.

Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.

For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.

^ Russell 1000® Value Index

Position weights (%) as of 31-Mar-25	Portfolio	Benchmark^^
Top overweights		
O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	1.5	0.0
T-MOBILE US INC	2.0	0.5
FISERV INC	1.8	0.3
Top underweights		
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY INC (EQ)	2.4	3.9
WALMART INC	0.2	1.5
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC (EQ)	0.5	1.8

^^ Russell 1000® Value Index

Performance Results



Performance results (%) R6 shares at NAV (USD) as of 31-Mar-25

Period	Portfolio	Benchmark^	Excess return vs benchmark
1Q 2025	2.49	2.14	0.35
4Q 2024	-2.10	-1.98	-0.12
3Q 2024	6.20	9.43	-3.23
2Q 2024	-1.87	-2.17	0.30
2024	12.99	14.37	-1.38
2023	14.65	11.46	3.19
2022	-4.10	-7.54	3.44
2021	26.43	25.16	1.27
2020	1.75	2.80	-1.05
Life (15-Sep-15)	10.29	10.08	0.21
5 year	17.64	16.15	1.49
3 year	8.65	6.64	2.00
1 year	4.57	7.18	-2.61

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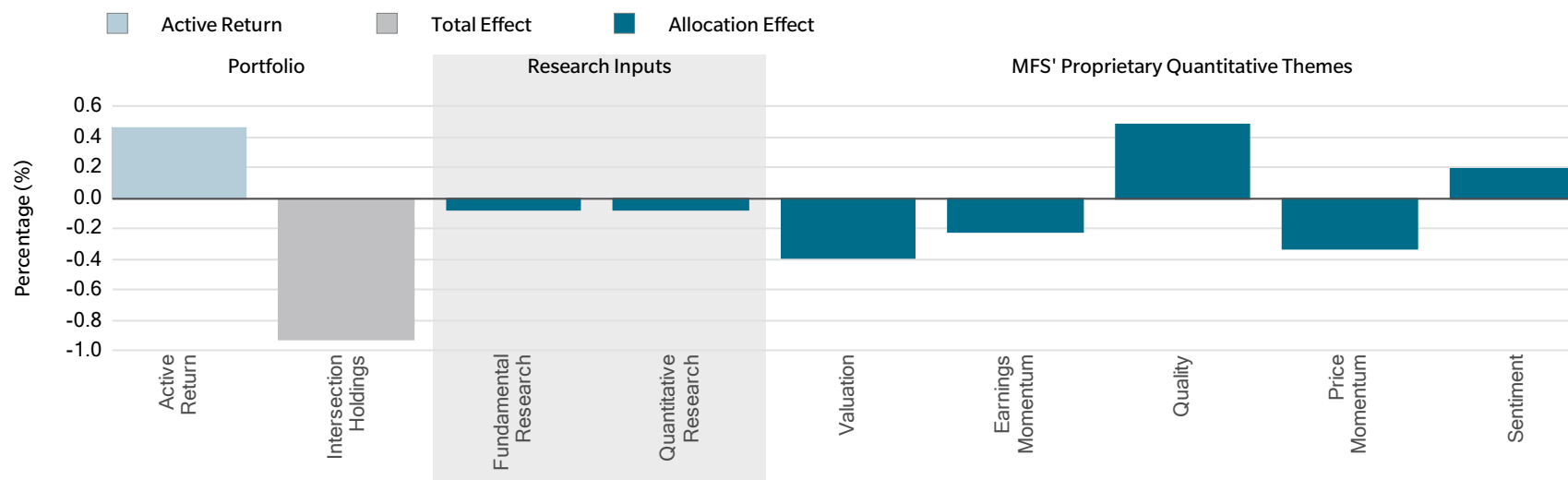
Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.

For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.

^ Russell 1000® Value Index

Investment Process Performance Drivers

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Please note that the figures provided above do not total to the active return.

Active return represents the difference between the portfolio return and the benchmark return over the time period examined. Active return not explained by the total effect of the intersection holdings will be captured by the total effect of non-intersection stocks, and is not shown in this summary.~ Intersection holdings represent stocks that are considered attractive from both fundamental and quantitative research sources.

Active return not captured by the allocation effects associated with each respective factor within Research Inputs and Quantitative Themes will be captured by selection and interaction effects, which are not included in this summary.

Results are calculated based on a Brinson-Fachler based performance attribution analysis, grouped by a single factor, generated utilizing Factset's Portfolio Analysis platform. Attributions attempt to decompose a portfolio's performance relative to a benchmark by grouping securities into discrete buckets and attributing returns across these groupings along three dimensions: the allocation effect, the selection effect, and the interaction effect. The groupings are based on beginning of period ratings and scores, rebalanced monthly. The groupings do not reflect intra-month ratings and score changes and may not align with the actual trade rebalance dates of the portfolio. Results are based upon daily holdings to generate individual security returns and do not include expenses, intra-day trading, or intra-day pricing impacts. As a result, portfolio and benchmark returns generated through attribution analysis will likely differ from actual returns.

Total effect represents the combination of allocation, selection and interaction effects associated with Intersection Holdings. MFS defines intersection holdings as stocks with a Fundamental buy rating that are scored within the most attractive tercile of MFS' overall Quantitative Model score. MFS Fundamental analysts rate stocks with a buy, hold or sell rating. Not all stocks are fundamentally rated and stocks without a fundamental rating are treated the same as hold rated stocks. MFS' proprietary quantitative stock selection model ranks stocks on a scale of 1-100.

Allocation Effect represents the contribution to relative performance associated with an overweight or underweight to a particular grouping of stocks from a single Brinson Fachler attribution (i.e., the contribution associated with investments in top quintile stocks based on valuation). It is calculated daily as the difference between the stock portfolio weight of a grouping and benchmark weight for that same grouping, multiplied by the difference between the benchmark's stock grouping return and overall benchmark return. The daily allocation effects are geometrically linked over the reporting period.

Performance Drivers - Fundamental Research

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Fundamental Research	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect ¹	Total Effect
Fundamental Buy	1.9	2.0	42.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Fundamental Hold/unrated	7.8	1.2	-38.7	0.4	0.5	0.8
Fundamental Sell	17.5	10.1	-4.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2
Cash	1.0	-	0.9	-0.0	-	-0.0
Total	2.6	2.1	-	-0.1	0.5	0.5

¹ Stock selection includes interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential. Stocks without a rating are treated the same as hold rated stocks for the purpose of creating a blended research score. Stocks without a fundamental rating accounted for 1.3% of the portfolio and 9.9% of the index.

Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources – index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. As these securities are bought or sold, the portion of the security's return attributed to the difference between fair value price and trade price will not be recognized in attribution results. These factors may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

Performance Drivers - Quantitative Research

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Quantitative Research	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect ¹	Total Effect
Quant Q1 - Best	1.4	1.3	24.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.0
Quant Q2	1.2	3.2	6.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.5
Quant Q3	1.7	1.0	-7.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Quant Q4	9.6	2.7	-14.0	-0.1	0.8	0.7
Quant Q5 - Worst	6.8	1.4	-10.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cash	1.0	-	0.9	-0.0	-	-0.0
Unassigned	2.1	-22.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	2.6	2.1	-	-0.1	0.5	0.5

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Performance Drivers - Valuation

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Valuation	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect ¹	Total Effect
Valuation Q1 - Best	-0.8	1.1	11.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6
Valuation Q2	3.4	-0.2	1.3	-0.0	0.5	0.5
Valuation Q3	3.2	4.6	-2.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Valuation Q4	5.2	1.3	0.4	-0.0	1.1	1.1
Valuation Q5 - Worst	-0.0	2.5	-12.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Cash	1.0	-	0.9	-0.0	-	-0.0
Unassigned	2.1	-22.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	2.6	2.1	-	-0.4	0.8	0.5

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Performance Drivers - Earnings Momentum

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Earnings Momentum	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect ¹	Total Effect
Earnings Momentum Q1 - Best	2.5	-0.7	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.7
Earnings Momentum Q2	-0.9	3.5	1.2	-0.0	-0.9	-0.9
Earnings Momentum Q3	7.6	5.2	-1.5	-0.1	0.5	0.4
Earnings Momentum Q4	-1.9	-0.1	-1.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Earnings Momentum Q5 - Worst	7.5	3.8	-3.2	-0.0	0.5	0.5
Cash	1.0	-	0.9	-0.0	-	-0.0
Unassigned	2.1	-22.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	2.6	2.1	-	-0.2	0.7	0.5

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Performance Drivers - Quality

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Quality	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect ¹	Total Effect
Quality Q1 - Best	4.9	4.4	17.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Quality Q2	-1.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	-0.7	-0.7
Quality Q3	0.5	2.5	-2.8	-0.0	-0.4	-0.5
Quality Q4	7.1	3.1	-9.3	-0.1	0.5	0.4
Quality Q5 - Worst	4.3	-1.8	-7.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
Cash	1.0	-	0.9	-0.0	-	-0.0
Unassigned	2.1	-22.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	2.6	2.1	-	0.5	-0.0	0.5

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Performance Drivers - Price Momentum

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Price Momentum	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect ¹	Total Effect
Price Momentum Q1 - Best	-3.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Price Momentum Q2	1.2	-1.9	3.4	-0.2	0.8	0.6
Price Momentum Q3	3.3	4.4	-5.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Price Momentum Q4	3.6	3.3	1.2	-0.0	0.1	0.1
Price Momentum Q5 - Worst	4.4	1.4	-0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4
Cash	1.0	-	0.9	-0.0	-	-0.0
Unassigned	2.1	-22.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	2.6	2.1	-	-0.3	0.8	0.5

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Performance Drivers - Sentiment

Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index
(USD) - first quarter 2025



Sentiment	Portfolio	Benchmark	Variation	Attribution Analysis		
	Total Return	Total Return	Average Weight Diff	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect ¹	Total Effect
Sentiment Q1 - Best	3.4	1.4	5.4	-0.1	0.7	0.6
Sentiment Q2	2.8	4.1	11.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.4
Sentiment Q3	-1.3	1.0	-5.1	-0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Sentiment Q4	7.5	1.7	-8.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Sentiment Q5 - Worst	2.6	-1.6	-5.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Cash	1.0	-	0.9	-0.0	-	-0.0
Unassigned	2.1	-22.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	2.6	2.1	-	0.2	0.3	0.5

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Performance Drivers - Sectors



Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index (USD) - first quarter 2025		Average relative weighting (%)	Portfolio returns (%)	Benchmark returns (%)	Sector allocation ¹ (%) + Stock selection ² (%)	Relative contribution (%)
Contributors	Health Care	0.7	11.3	6.4	0.0	0.7
	Consumer Staples	0.5	6.9	5.4	0.0	0.2
	Industrials	-0.8	-2.6	-2.9	0.0	0.1
	Real Estate	0.6	3.8	2.6	0.0	0.1
	Information Technology	-0.9	-5.8	-5.7	0.1	0.1
	Materials	-0.6	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
Detractors	Utilities	0.3	1.3	6.2	0.0	-0.2
	Financials	-0.2	2.0	2.7	-0.0	-0.2
	Communication Services	-0.3	3.6	7.0	-0.0	-0.1
	Energy	-0.0	8.3	9.5	-0.0	-0.1
	Consumer Discretionary	-0.2	-5.8	-4.5	0.0	-0.1
	Cash	0.9	1.0	—	-0.0	-0.0
Total			2.6	2.1	0.2	0.3

¹ Sector allocation is calculated based upon each security's price in local currency.

² Stock selection is calculated based upon each security's price in local currency and included interaction effect. Interaction effect is the portion of the portfolio's relative performance attributable to combining allocation decisions with stock selection decisions. This effect measures the relative strength of the manager's convictions. The interaction effect is the weight differential times the return differential.

Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources – index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. As these securities are bought or sold, the portion of the security's return attributed to the difference between fair value price and trade price will not be recognized in attribution results. These factors may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) was developed by and/or is the exclusive property of MSCI, Inc. and S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc. ("S&P Global Market Intelligence"). GICS is a service mark of MSCI and S&P Global Market Intelligence and has been licensed for use by MFS. MFS has applied its own internal sector/industry classification methodology for equity securities and non-equity securities that are unclassified by GICS.

Performance Drivers - Stocks



Relative to Russell 1000® Value Index (USD) - first quarter 2025		Average Weighting (%)		Returns (%)		Relative contribution(%)
		Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio¹	Benchmark	
Contributors	O'Reilly Automotive Inc	1.4	0.0	20.8	20.8	0.2
	T-Mobile Us Inc	1.8	0.5	21.2	21.2	0.2
	Cigna Group/The	1.5	0.3	19.7	19.7	0.2
	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc	1.3	0.2	20.4	20.4	0.2
	Mckesson Corp	1.5	0.2	18.2	18.2	0.2
Detractors	Salesforce Inc	1.5	0.2	-19.7	-19.7	-0.3
	Newell Brands Inc	0.5	0.0	-37.1	-37.1	-0.2
	Berkshire Hathaway Inc (Eq)	1.9	3.5	17.5	17.5	-0.2
	Eaton Corporation PLC	1.5	0.5	-17.8	-17.8	-0.2
	VF Corp	0.3	0.0	-38.0	-27.3	-0.2

¹ Represents performance for the time period stock was held in portfolio.

Attribution results are generated by the FactSet application utilizing a methodology that is widely accepted in the investment industry. Results are based upon daily holdings using a buy-and-hold methodology to generate individual security returns and do not include fees or expenses. As such, attribution results are essentially estimates and do not aggregate to the total return of the portfolio, which can be found elsewhere in this presentation. Recent geopolitical events may have impacted or disrupted the pricing of specific securities including the use of fair valuation approaches. Fair valuation practices across pricing sources – index providers, pricing vendors, MFS - may not align due to security specific considerations or timing of fair valuation parameters. For instance, decisions to use stale prices vs fair value or on the level of haircut when fair valuing securities are typical sources of discrepancy between pricing sources observed during the events. As these securities are bought or sold, the portion of the security's return attributed to the difference between fair value price and trade price will not be recognized in attribution results. These factors may further compound differences between attribution results and actual performance. To obtain the contribution calculation methodology and a complete list of every holding's contribution to the overall portfolio's performance during the measurement period, please email DLAttributionGrp@MFS.com.

Significant Transactions



From 01-Jan-25 to 31-Mar-25		Transaction type	Trade (%)	Ending weight (%)
Purchases	RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL INC	Add	1.0	1.1
	VF CORP	New position	0.9	0.7
	ENTERGY CORP	New position	0.7	0.7
	COUSINS PROPERTIES INC	Add	0.7	1.2
	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	Add	0.7	1.2
Sales	GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC/THE	Eliminate position	-1.1	–
	NXP SEMICONDUCTORS NV	Eliminate position	-0.7	–
	MCKESSON CORP	Trim	-0.7	1.0
	CSX CORP	Trim	-0.6	0.5
	ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST INC	Trim	-0.5	0.2

Sector Weights



As of 31-Mar-25	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Underweight/overweight (%)
Utilities	5.5	4.8	0.7
Consumer Staples	8.8	8.2	0.6
Health Care	15.2	14.8	0.4
Real Estate	4.9	4.7	0.2
Consumer Discretionary	5.8	5.8	0.0
Energy	7.1	7.1	0.0
Financials	23.2	23.2	0.0
Communication Services	3.9	4.5	-0.6
Industrials	13.4	14.1	-0.7
Information Technology	7.9	8.6	-0.7
Materials	3.5	4.2	-0.7

^ Russell 1000® Value Index

1.0% Cash & Cash Equivalents.

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Top Overweight and Underweight Positions



As of 31-Mar-25		Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
Overweight	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	1.5	0.0
	T-MOBILE US INC	2.0	0.5
	FISERV INC	1.8	0.3
	WELLS FARGO & CO	2.3	0.9
	CIGNA GROUP/THE	1.6	0.3
Underweight	BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY INC (EQ)	2.4	3.9
	WALMART INC	0.2	1.5
	UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC (EQ)	0.5	1.8
	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO/THE	–	1.3
	CHEVRON CORP	–	1.1

^ Russell 1000® Value Index

Characteristics



As of 31-Mar-25	Portfolio	Benchmark [^]
Fundamentals - weighted average		
Price/earnings (12 months forward)	16.2x	17.2x
Price/sales	1.6x	1.8x
Price/cash flow	13.7x	13.4x
Price/book	2.6x	2.6x
PEG ratio	1.9x	2.0x
IBES long-term EPS growth ¹	10.4%	9.8%
Return on equity (3-year average)	22.0%	17.8%
Return on invested capital	12.7%	10.2%
Market capitalization		
Market capitalization (USD) ²	182.3 bn	190.5 bn
Diversification		
Top ten issues	20%	18%
Number of Issues	115	870
Turnover		
Trailing 1 year turnover ³	47%	—
Risk profile (current)		
Active share	70%	—
Risk/reward (5 year)		
Beta	0.99	—

[^] Russell 1000® Value Index

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

No forecasts can be guaranteed.

¹ Source: FactSet

² Weighted average.

³ US Turnover Methodology: (Lesser of Purchase or Sales)/Average Month End Market Value

Top 10 Issuers



Top 10 Issuers as of 31-Mar-25	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	2.9	1.6
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY INC (EQ)	2.4	3.9
WELLS FARGO & CO	2.3	0.9
T-MOBILE US INC	2.0	0.5
FISERV INC	1.8	0.3
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	1.8	2.8
CHUBB LTD	1.7	0.5
PFIZER INC	1.7	0.6
CITIGROUP INC	1.7	0.5
CIGNA GROUP/THE	1.6	0.3
Total	19.8	12.0

^ Russell 1000® Value Index

Portfolio Outlook and Positioning



For the first quarter of 2025, the portfolio outperformed the Russell 1000® Value Index.

Contributors

- Quantitative models: quality and sentiment
- Stock selection within health care

Detractors

- Intersection holdings
- Quantitative models: valuation, price momentum and earnings momentum
- Stock selection within utilities and financials

Market Performance Review

The S&P 500 started out the year strong, propelled higher by post US-election excitement about less regulation and lower taxes as well as better-than-expected Q4 earnings reports and stronger economic data. In late January, the surprise announcement by China's AI company, DeepSeek, prompted a sharp selloff in the "Magnificent Seven" stocks as investors questioned whether US companies would dominate the artificial intelligence market and if the large sums companies are spending on their AI technologies will lead to profits. In February, growing concerns surrounding the impact of tariffs on growth and inflation drove a persistent retreat in the S&P, resulting in a 4.6% decline for the period overall. These events along with stimulus announcements by Europe and China triggered, significant regional, sector style and factor rotations during the quarter including the ACWI Ex US outperforming the S&P 500 by the biggest quarterly margin since 1988.

While inflation is off the 2022 highs, inflation globally remains at best sticky and surprising to the upside in several countries. Goods prices have led the downtrend but progress has reversed in recent months, while progress on services inflation has been stubbornly slow. Despite the resurgent inflation pressures, more than 80% of central banks are in rate cut mode, although the pace of cuts has slowed. With inflation still above target, the US Federal Reserve has adopted a more cautious stance regarding future policy changes, with the market signaling that the Fed won't cut rates before June

Portfolio Outlook and Positioning



The outlook for the global economy, considered through the lens of leading indicators such as PMIs, remains bifurcated by geography and sector. The March global composite PMI improved from February and continued to signal expansion but, due to weakness in the services component, declined during the quarter. The global manufacturing PMI moved back into expansion during the quarter; however, breadth measures deteriorated in March, with only 38% of economies signaling expansion and only 41% of economies reporting a positive month/month increase. The forward-looking new orders versus inventories ratio remains above zero, but there was a similar deterioration in the breadth of economies reporting new orders exceeding inventories. The manufacturing indicators for the US produced conflicting signals, with the PMI hovering modestly above 50 and the more widely followed ISM manufacturing index falling to 49 in March alongside a plunge in new orders.

Q4 earnings came in better than initially expected, with year-over-year earnings growth strongest for the communication services and consumer discretionary sectors and weakest for the energy and industrials sectors. Earnings beat rates (reported above estimated) for the S&P were slightly above the long-term average. At the sector level, consumer discretionary and financials had the largest percentage of companies reporting positive earnings surprises while real estate and utilities had the lowest.

Earnings revisions (outlook), which have historically been correlated with manufacturing PMIs, deteriorated in March alongside the ongoing policy uncertainty. The US has the largest net earnings downgrades among global regions and the latest data suggests expectations are continuing to deteriorate. On a sector basis, only the technology sector has more earnings upgrades than downgrades; however, cyclical and defensive value sectors, including energy and health care, have the strongest incremental trends, while the trend in revisions for industrials, financials, utilities and technology are deteriorating.

Shifting to the market impact, unsurprisingly, given the Magnificent Seven underperformance, there was a spike in the percent of S&P stocks that beat the overall benchmark in Q1 (62%). As mentioned above, there were significant rotations during the quarter with the Russell 1000® Growth underperforming the Russell 1000® Value by the most since Q1 2001. From a style box perspective, value outperformed growth across all market tiers, while from a market cap perspective midcaps outperformed both small and large caps in the blend and growth styles; however, large cap value was the strongest performing style box overall.

Portfolio Outlook and Positioning



Within the Russell 1000® Value Index, sector leadership broadened significantly in Q1, with 7 of 11 GICs sectors outperforming. A mix of cyclical and defensive Value sectors led in Q1 with energy the standout tracking the increase in crude and natural gas prices. The more defensive staples, utilities and health care sectors, which have been persistent laggards in recent years, outperformed by wide margins as did the communication services sector, which is comprised of a larger weight in traditional media and telecom stocks more defensive than the S&P. Financials also modestly outperformed, benefiting from strength in the typically defensive insurance segment. The real estate sector likewise narrowly outperformed, with the decline in bond yields benefiting the interest-sensitive REITs segment. Technology was the worst performing sector in Q1, experiencing broad based weakness across all segments, with DeepSeek exposed, and semiconductors suffering outsized drawdowns. Consumer discretionary sector similarly underperformed significantly, negatively impacted by deteriorating US consumer confidence and a significant tariff-related selloff in the auto, durables and retail segments. Industrials also underperformed, with significant weakness in transportation stocks, and to a lesser extent, capital goods stocks were prominent drivers. Finally, despite the rally in precious and industrial metals the materials sector slightly lagged the benchmark.

Factor performance (long-short/equal weighted/sector neutral) narrowed and rotated sharply in Q1, with stocks of companies paying higher-dividend yields and buying back shares prominently outperforming alongside those with strong profitability attributes such as ROE and ROIC. Stocks with attractive quality valuation metrics like P/FCF and forward P/E also outperformed as did those with strong price momentum. Predictably, given the sharp selloff in the technology and consumer discretionary sectors, higher volatility growth stocks were the most significant laggards for the quarter. Similarly, stocks of companies that are making large capex and R&D investments also underperformed by a wide margin. Shares of companies with positive earnings surprises and positive revisions produced more mixed results.

The MSCI US Factor indexes, which have sector biases, produced similar results with the Minimum Volatility, High Dividend Yield and Value indexes outperforming by wide margins while the Quality and Momentum indexes more modestly outperformed. The Growth index, as would be expected, was a significant laggard.

Portfolio Outlook and Positioning



Portfolio performance review

The portfolio outperformed the Russell 1000® Value Index in the first quarter. Factor models which contributed positively to results for the quarter were quality and sentiment. Intersection holdings, which are stocks buy rated based on both our fundamental and quantitative research, detracted from relative returns. Factor models which detracted from results for the quarter were valuation, earnings momentum, and price momentum.

At the sector level, the portfolio experienced positive contribution from stock selection within health care. Sectors which detracted from performance included stock selection within utilities and financials.

Outlook

As we move into Q2, the outlook for global markets has darkened significantly with the worse than expected announcement of a broad set of tariffs by the Trump Administration causing a sharp sell-off in global equity markets alongside growing worries of a global recession. Coming into the year, our base case had been relatively constructive with expectations that the economic recovery would be sustained and broadened supported by easier monetary policy, deregulation in the US and more fiscal stimulus in China.

We typically rely on policy and LEIs to guide our outlook for earnings and market leadership however the level and extent of tariffs imposed coupled with the uncertainty of the policy direction – are the tariffs sustained long-term, are they a negotiating tool – leaves these tools useless for the time being. In previous crisis periods, such as the GFC and Covid, markets didn't stop panicking until there was a policy response, which as of this writing is lacking and unclear as central banks in general, and the Fed in particular, have been cautious to respond given the stickiness of inflation and expected impact of tariffs on consumer prices.

As we entered this period it appeared there were emerging rotations from US to non-US markets and sector/style shifts in favor of cyclical and defensive value. Assuming the uncertainty persists, the rotation in favor of quality, low volatility and dividends that has occurred since the tariff shock likely continues. Other risks to monitor include the resurgence of inflation, which could impact the flexibility of central bank's, an escalation of trade tensions, which appears to be occurring, and finally elevated and evolving geopolitical risks.

Portfolio Outlook and Positioning



For your Blended Research strategy, we had been encouraged by the relatively broad factor leadership and improving market breadth. As we have communicated in the past, the most challenging market environment for our approach is one in which a single factor/style or a limited group of stocks dominates performance as was evident in 2020. While the most recent OECD Global Composite Leading Indicator (CLI), and most country CLIs, signaled expansion which based our analysis of factor performance through the economic cycle aligns with the outperformance of higher beta stocks with strong earnings and price momentum current events likely causes at least a temporary shift in the drivers of performance within our investment process to late cycle factors such as dividend yield, profitability as well as the quality-focused fundamental research input.

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The commentary included in this report was based on a representative fully discretionary portfolio for this product style; as such the commentary may include securities not held in your portfolio due to account, fund, or other limits.

Portfolio Holdings



As of 31-Mar-25	Equivalent exposure (%)
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.0
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.0
Communication Services	3.9
T-Mobile US Inc	2.0
Meta Platforms Inc	1.0
Alphabet Inc Class A	0.9
Consumer Discretionary	5.8
O'Reilly Automotive Inc	1.5
Aramark	1.1
Booking Holdings Inc	1.0
VF Corp	0.7
TJX Cos Inc	0.5
Newell Brands Inc	0.4
Home Depot Inc	0.3
Mohawk Industries Inc	0.3
Consumer Staples	8.8
Mondelez International Inc	1.3
Colgate-Palmolive Co	1.3
Kimberly-Clark Corp	1.3
Philip Morris International Inc	1.1
Altria Group Inc	1.0
General Mills Inc	0.9
Target Corp	0.7
PepsiCo Inc	0.5
Dollar General Corp	0.2
Albertsons Cos Inc	0.2
Walmart Inc	0.2
Energy	7.1
EOG Resources Inc	1.6
ConocoPhillips	1.5
Phillips 66	1.3
Exxon Mobil Corp	1.2
TechnipFMC PLC	1.0
Valero Energy Corp	0.5

As of 31-Mar-25	Equivalent exposure (%)
Financials	23.2
Berkshire Hathaway Inc	2.4
Wells Fargo & Co	2.3
Fiserv Inc	1.8
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.8
Chubb Ltd	1.7
Citigroup Inc	1.7
American Express Co	1.6
Popular Inc	1.3
Northern Trust Corp	1.2
Charles Schwab Corp	1.2
Ameriprise Financial Inc	1.1
Raymond James Financial Inc	1.1
Hartford Insurance Group Inc	0.6
Corebridge Financial Inc	0.6
Bank of America Corp	0.5
Equitable Holdings Inc	0.4
Interactive Brokers Group Inc	0.4
MetLife Inc	0.4
Everest Group Ltd	0.4
Voya Financial Inc	0.2
Morgan Stanley	0.2
American International Group Inc	0.2
Synchrony Financial	0.2
Health Care	15.2
Johnson & Johnson	2.9
Pfizer Inc	1.7
Cigna Group	1.6
Medtronic PLC	1.5
AbbVie Inc	1.3
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc	1.3
McKesson Corp	1.0
Boston Scientific Corp	0.8

Portfolio Holdings



As of 31-Mar-25	Equivalent exposure (%)
Health Care	15.2
Gilead Sciences Inc	0.6
Envista Holdings Corp	0.5
Veeva Systems Inc	0.5
UnitedHealth Group Inc	0.5
Abbott Laboratories	0.4
Humana Inc	0.3
Organon & Co	0.3
Industrials	13.4
Trane Technologies PLC	1.4
Eaton Corp PLC	1.3
General Dynamics Corp	1.3
Westinghouse Air Brake Technologies Corp	1.3
General Electric Co	1.2
Union Pacific Corp	1.1
Stanley Black & Decker Inc	1.0
RTX Corp	0.9
Leidos Holdings Inc	0.8
CNH Industrial NV	0.6
Builders FirstSource Inc	0.5
CSX Corp	0.5
Masco Corp	0.4
GE Vernova Inc	0.3
Jacobs Solutions Inc	0.3
Ferguson Enterprises Inc	0.3
AMETEK Inc	0.2
Information Technology	7.9
Amphenol Corp	1.4
Salesforce Inc	1.3
QUALCOMM Inc	1.2
Lam Research Corp	0.9
Applied Materials Inc	0.9
Accenture PLC	0.5

As of 31-Mar-25	Equivalent exposure (%)
Information Technology	7.9
Okta Inc	0.4
Zoom Communications Inc	0.3
Motorola Solutions Inc	0.3
Guidewire Software Inc	0.3
GoDaddy Inc	0.2
VeriSign Inc	0.2
Materials	3.5
RPM International Inc	1.2
Linde PLC	0.9
Eastman Chemical Co	0.5
United States Steel Corp	0.4
Corteva Inc	0.2
CRH PLC	0.2
Real Estate	4.9
WP Carey Inc REIT	1.4
Cousins Properties Inc REIT	1.2
Highwoods Properties Inc REIT	0.9
Jones Lang LaSalle Inc	0.6
Simon Property Group Inc REIT	0.3
CBRE Group Inc	0.2
Essential Properties Realty Trust Inc REIT	0.2
Utilities	5.5
NextEra Energy Inc	1.4
Duke Energy Corp	1.1
Entergy Corp	0.7
Edison International	0.7
PG&E Corp	0.7
National Fuel Gas Co	0.7
Ameren Corp	0.3

Portfolio Holdings



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