



MFS International Diversification Fund (Class R4)

AS OF 2025-03-31

INVESTMENT STRATEGY: The investment seeks capital appreciation. The fund is designed to provide diversification within the international asset class by investing the majority of its assets in other mutual funds advised by the adviser, referred to as underlying funds. The adviser seeks to diversify the fund's investments in terms of market capitalization (by including large, mid, and/or small cap underlying funds), by style (by including both growth and value underlying funds), and by geography (by including developed and emerging market underlying funds).

Fund Category:
Stock

Morningstar Category¹⁰:
Foreign Large Blend

PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Ticker	MDITX
Inception Date	2005-04-01
Gross Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.84
Net Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.83
Waiver Type	Contractual (2025-09-30)
Fund Total Net Assets (\$M)	824.69
Management Company	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
Portfolio Managers	Nicholas Paul John Mahoney
Blackout Holding Period (Days)	30
Blackout Minimum Amount (\$)	15,000.00

TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2025-02-28

	% of Assets
MFS Research International R6	27.60
MFS Emerging Markets Equity R6	17.19
MFS International Large Cap Value R6	15.16
MFS International Intrinsic Value R6	15.06
MFS International Growth R6	14.99
MFS International New Discovery R6	9.84

KEY STATISTICS

Turnover Ratio (%) (annualized)	3
Beta ^{b1} (3y) (MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD)	1.00
R-squared ^{b53} (%) (3y) (MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD)	96.94
Sharpe Ratio ^{b54} (3y)	0.13

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Credit and Counterparty, Currency, Derivatives, Emerging Markets, Equity Securities, Foreign Securities, Growth Investing, Leverage, Loss of Money, Management, Market/Market Volatility, Not FDIC Insured, Portfolio Diversification, Restricted/Illiquid Securities, Shareholder Activity, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds and Value Investing. See disclosure for details.

Average Annual Total Returns %

As of 2025-03-31

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
MFS International Diversification Fund	5.85	8.05	5.44	10.55	6.57	--
MSCI EAFE Index ³⁸	6.86	4.88	6.05	11.77	5.40	--
Foreign Large Blend ^{b12}	6.50	6.09	5.58	11.48	5.21	--

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Due to market volatility, current performance may be less or higher than the figures shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that upon redemption, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data does not reflect deduction of redemption fee, which, if such fee exists, would lower performance. For current to the most recent month-end performance information, please log onto myplan.johnhancock.com or call a John Hancock representative at (800) 294-3575.

Morningstar Category

EQUITY STYLE BOX

			LARGE
			MEDIUM
			SMALL
VALUE	BLEND	GROWTH	

MORNINGSTAR RATING^{m1}

OVERALL (Out of 651 Funds)

★★★★★

3 YEAR (Out of 651 Funds)

★★★★★

5 YEAR (Out of 615 Funds)

★★★★★

10 YEAR (Out of 425 Funds)

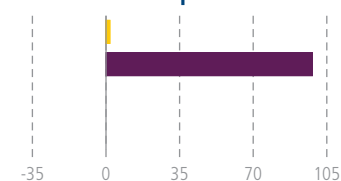
★★★★★

Morningstar Volatility Analysis

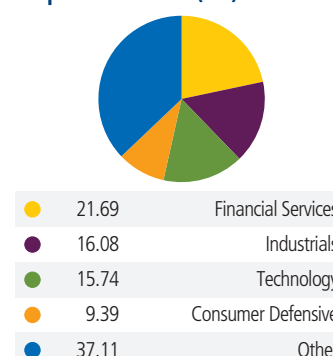


This investment has shown a relatively moderate range of price fluctuations in the past. For this reason, it currently lands in the middle third of all investments with records of at least three years. However, this investment may experience larger or smaller price declines or price increases depending on market conditions. To offset some of the investment's risk, investors may wish to own investments with different portfolio makeups or investment strategies.

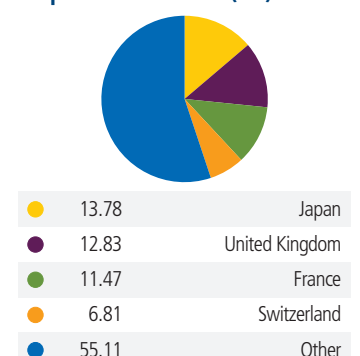
Portfolio Snapshot^{b2}



Top Sectors^{b2} (%)



Top Countries^{b2} (%)



f1. The Gross Expense Ratio does not include fee waivers or expense reimbursements which result in lower actual cost to the investor. The Net Expense Ratio represents the effect of a fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and is subject to change.

Marketing support services are provided by John Hancock Distributors LLC.

A fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses should be considered carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other important information about the fund. To obtain a prospectus, contact John Hancock Retirement Plan Services LLC at (800) 294-3575 or visit our website at myplan.johnhancock.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

Important Notes

Other:

m1. For each fund with at least a three-year history, Morningstar calculates a Morningstar Rating™ based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly performance (not including the effects of sales charges, loads, and redemption fees), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. Exchange traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. The top 10% of funds in each category receive five stars, then next 22.5% receive four stars, the middle 35% receive three stars, the next 22.5% receive two stars, and the bottom 10% receive one star. The Overall Morningstar Rating™ for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five- and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating™ metrics. The rating formula most heavily weights the three year rating, using the following calculation: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

b1. Beta measures the sensitivity of the fund to its benchmark. The beta of the market (as represented by the benchmark) is 1.00. Accordingly, a fund with a 1.10 beta is expected to have 10% more volatility than the market.

b2. The portfolio composition, industry sectors, top ten holdings, and credit analysis are presented to illustrate examples of securities that the fund has bought and diversity of areas in which the fund may invest and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. The top ten holdings do not include money market instruments and/or futures contracts. The figures presented are as of date shown, do not include the fund's entire investment portfolio, and may change at any time.

b12. Foreign Large Blend Average is the average annual total return of the universe of mutual funds designated by Morningstar, Inc. as comprising the Morningstar Foreign Large Blend category.

b53. R-squared measures the degree to which the fund and its benchmark index are correlated. The closer it is to 100%, the more similar the historical performance between the two.

b54. Sharpe ratio is a measure of excess return per unit of risk, as defined by standard deviation. A higher Sharpe ratio suggests better risk-adjusted performance.

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Index Description:

i38. MSCI EAFE Index: The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Europe, Australasia, and Far East Index - the EAFE Index - is an unmanaged, capitalization-weighted index containing approximately 985 equity securities located outside the U.S. Results assume the reinvestment of all capital gain and dividend distributions. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

Morningstar Category Description:

c10. Foreign large-blend portfolios invest in a variety of big international stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

Principal Risks

Credit and Counterparty: The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio.

Currency: Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolio's holdings.

Derivatives: Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Emerging Markets: Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

Equity Securities: The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

Foreign Securities: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

Growth Investing: Growth securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and future earnings expectations. These securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than do other securities and may lose value if it appears their earnings expectations may not be met.

Leverage: Leverage transactions may increase volatility and result in a significant loss of value if a transaction fails. Because leverage usually involves investment exposure that exceeds the initial investment, the resulting gain or loss from a relatively small change in an underlying indicator will be disproportionately magnified.

Loss of Money: Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Management: Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

Market/Market Volatility: The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Not FDIC Insured: The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Portfolio Diversification: Investments that concentrate their assets in a relatively small number of issuers, or in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, sector, country, or asset class, may be subject to greater risk of loss than is a more widely diversified investment.



Risks and Disclosures

Restricted/Illiquid Securities: Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.

Shareholder Activity: Frequent purchases or redemptions by one or multiple investors may harm other shareholders by interfering with the efficient management of the portfolio, increasing brokerage and administrative costs and potentially diluting the value of shares. Additionally, shareholder purchase and redemption activity may have an impact on the per-share net income and realized capital gains distribution amounts, if any, potentially increasing or reducing the tax burden on the shareholders who receive those distributions.

Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds: A portfolio's risks are closely associated with the risks of the securities and other investments held by the underlying or subsidiary funds, and the ability of the portfolio to meet its investment objective likewise depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives. Investment in other funds may subject the portfolio to higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees.

Value Investing: Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.