



MFS Mid Cap Value Fund (Class R6)

AS OF 2025-03-31

INVESTMENT STRATEGY: The investment seeks capital appreciation. The fund normally invests at least 80% of the fund's net assets in issuers with medium market capitalizations. The adviser generally defines medium market capitalization issuers as issuers with market capitalizations similar to those of issuers included in the Russell Midcap® Value Index over the last 13 months at the time of purchase. It normally invests the fund's assets primarily in equity securities.

Fund Category:
Stock

Morningstar Category²⁸:
Mid-Cap Value

PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Ticker	MVCKX
Inception Date	2013-02-01
Gross Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.63
Net Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.62
Waiver Type	Contractual (2025-01-31)
Fund Total Net Assets (\$M)	8,999.47
Management Company	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
Portfolio Managers	Kevin J. Schmitz Richard Offen Brooks A. Taylor
Blackout Holding Period (Days)	30
Blackout Minimum Amount (\$)	15,000.00

TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2025-02-28

	% of Assets
Hartford Insurance Group Inc	1.41
Targa Resources Corp	1.31
Raymond James Financial Inc	1.31
M&T Bank Corp	1.26
PG&E Corp	1.15
Willis Towers Watson PLC	1.14
Agilent Technologies Inc	1.10
US Foods Holding Corp	1.08
Northern Trust Corp	1.06
Cencora Inc	1.04

KEY STATISTICS

Turnover Ratio (%) (annualized)	27
Beta ^{b1} (3y) (Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD)	0.94
R-squared ^{b53} (%) (3y) (Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD)	98.87
Sharpe Ratio ^{b54} (3y)	0.14
# of Stock Holdings	144
# of Bond Holdings	0

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Equity Securities, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Management, Market/Market Volatility, Mid-Cap, Not FDIC Insured, Portfolio Diversification, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Restricted/Illiquid Securities, Shareholder Activity and Value Investing. See disclosure for details.

Average Annual Total Returns %

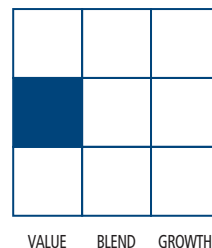
As of 2025-03-31

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
MFS Mid Cap Value Fund	-2.55	2.05	5.58	17.80	8.56	--
Russell Midcap Value Index ²⁶	-2.11	2.27	3.78	16.70	7.62	--
Mid-Cap Value ^{b30}	-1.65	1.45	4.80	17.58	7.53	--

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



MORNINGSTAR RATING^{ma}

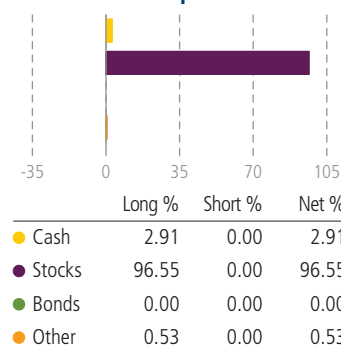


Morningstar Volatility Analysis

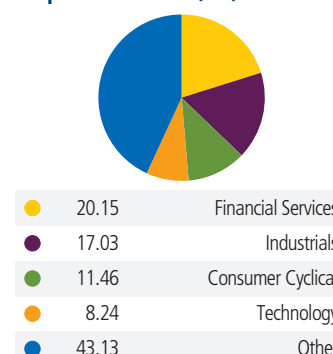


In the past, this investment has shown a wide range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience significant price increases in favorable markets or undergo large price declines in adverse markets. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments that follow different investment strategies.

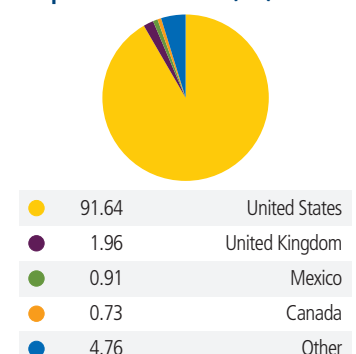
Portfolio Snapshot^{b2}



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.

b30. Mid-Cap Value Average is the average annual total return of the universe of mutual funds designated by Morningstar, Inc. as comprising the Morningstar Mid-Cap Value 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:

i26. Russell Midcap Value Index: A market-weighted total return index that measures the performance of companies within the Russell Midcap Index having lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell Midcap Index includes firms 201 through 1000, based on market capitalization, from the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index represents 98% of the investable US equity market. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

Morningstar Category Description:

c28. Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Principal Risks

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.

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.

Mid-Cap: Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.

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.

Real Estate/REIT Sector: Concentrating assets in the real estate sector or REITs may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of changes in real estate values, interest rates, and taxes, as well as changes in zoning, building, environmental, and other laws, among other factors. Investments in REITs may be subject to increased price volatility and liquidity risk, and shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of expenses because of their management fees.

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.

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.