

股東年報報告
2023年1月31日



MFS 全盛 (Meridian[®]) 基金

財務報表

截至2023年1月31日

資產負債表	亞洲 (日本以外) 基金* (美元)	歐洲股票 綜合研究 基金* (歐元)	歐洲 大陸股票 基金* (歐元)	逆勢 價值 基金* (美元)	多元化 收益 基金* (美元)	新興市場 債券 基金 (美元)	新興市場 債券本地貨幣 基金* (美元)	新興市場 股票 基金* (美元)
	(本基金已於2023年3月10 日終止於國內募集及銷售)	fi	fi	fi	fi	(本基金有相 當比重投資於 非投資等級之 高風險債券且 配息來源可能 為本金)	fi	(本基金已於2023年3月10 日終止於國內募集及銷售)
資產：								
投資，現值	51,036,263	8,286,376	19,158,561	263,309,659	87,408,455	2,240,301,872	26,159,975	82,718,807
買回協議	24,000	—	—	587,000	260,000	4,913,000	105,000	75,000
現金及其他流動資產	956	20,555	47,562	—	8,243	3,589,937	372,512	178,077
限定用途現金	—	—	—	—	82,508	10,000	920	—
經紀人持有的存款	—	—	—	—	9,167	3,590,331	101,741	—
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	—	—	—	—	23,928	1,706,717	261,692	—
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	—	101	59	8,083	52	17,331	1	9
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應收款	—	—	—	—	2,475	53,840	1,422	—
出售基金股份應收款	82,815	44	829,663	7,047,590	68,945	9,810,218	74,619	372,847
出售投資應收款	434,917	—	—	4,479,110	354,187	11,964,649	159,220	842,283
利息及股息應收款	173,475	21,729	39,117	135,552	684,239	28,249,986	393,989	404,882
交換協議應收利息	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—
來自相關各方之應收款	28,868	43,499	35,294	33,444	35,422	—	29,614	31,781
應從經紀人收取的到期應收款	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,326	—
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,835	—
其他資產	323	102	157	1,131	566	8,649	220	471
總資產	51,781,617	8,372,406	20,110,413	275,601,569	88,938,187	2,304,216,530	27,675,086	84,624,157
負債：								
存託機構應付款（現金透支）	—	—	—	2,683	—	—	—	10,398
分派應付款	—	—	—	—	46,869	1,387,681	12,441	—
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	—	—	—	—	24,891	1,322,108	214,936	—
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	—	208	3,128	1,757	522	57,913	582	921
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應付款	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
購買投資應付款	427,862	—	850,294	10,126,833	344,940	36,138,435	442,695	1,478,333
重購基金股份應付款	373,821	1,965	2,367	3,481,351	84,276	2,475,638	102	2,563
資本利得稅應付款	50,977	—	—	—	1,251	—	—	145,426
交換協議應付利息	—	—	—	—	—	7,541	6,059	—
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	82,152	—	—
賣方選擇權，現值	—	—	—	—	1,653	—	—	—
應支付予相關各方之應付款	—	—	—	—	—	72,692	—	—
應付費用及其他負債	162,104	110,848	96,239	123,914	187,234	565,228	132,054	186,455
總負債	1,014,764	113,021	952,028	13,736,538	691,636	42,109,388	808,869	1,824,096
總淨資產	50,766,853	8,259,385	19,158,385	261,865,031	88,246,551	2,262,107,142	26,866,217	82,800,061

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

參閱財務報表附註

資產負債表	新興市場	歐元信用	歐元	歐洲	歐洲	歐洲價值	全球密集	全球信用
	股票研究 基金* (美元)	基金* (歐元)	核心股票 基金* (歐元)	研究 基金 (歐元)	小型公司 基金 (歐元)	基金 (歐元)	基金* (美元)	基金* (美元)
資產：	fl	fl	fl	£			fl	fl
投資，現值	2,954,685	75,699,804	128,136,297	2,218,073,136	301,918,462	3,944,883,930	668,400,009	78,469,965
買回協議	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	335,000	99,000
現金及其他流動資產	132	222,425	320,292	11,096,375	6,184,619	11,137,645	567	25,887
限定用途現金	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
經紀人持有的存款	—	674,120	—	—	—	—	—	638,743
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	—	41,886	—	—	—	—	—	30,067
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	3	—	381	16,571	1,781	102,813	104	4
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應收款	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
出售基金股份應收款	—	79,221	124,074	10,934,642	3,119,843	13,117,695	780,322	2,717
出售投資應收款	—	87,505	—	2,767,119	—	4,486,710	—	97,179
利息及股息應收款	9,689	650,318	264,469	5,660,309	1,267,646	7,472,904	741,516	733,896
交換協議應收利息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
來自相關各方之應收款	12,772	33,419	23,148	—	—	—	—	34,073
應從經紀人收取的到期應收款	—	60,690	—	—	—	—	—	48,578
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
其他資產	58	483	753	9,555	1,480	16,500	2,950	493
總資產	2,982,339	77,549,871	128,869,414	2,248,557,707	312,493,831	3,981,218,197	670,260,468	80,180,602
負債：								
存託機構應付款（現金透支）	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
分派應付款	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,771
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	—	5,798	—	—	—	—	—	60,633
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	195	—	669	162,738	417	12,924	1,450	187
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應付款	—	9,332	—	—	—	—	—	14,185
購買投資應付款	7,639	199,640	—	3,444,754	—	1,729,627	—	216,895
重購基金股份應付款	—	13,608	8,828	3,433,450	1,064,561	14,742,383	2,477,454	10,000
資本利得稅應付款	890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
交換協議應付利息	—	42,663	—	—	—	—	—	45,089
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
賣方選擇權，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
應支付予相關各方之應付款	—	—	—	109,742	514	292,620	46,147	—
應付費用及其他負債	96,689	106,529	153,971	606,352	247,909	885,359	245,718	114,947
總負債	105,413	377,570	163,468	7,757,036	1,313,401	17,662,913	2,770,769	464,707
總淨資產	2,876,926	77,172,301	128,705,946	2,240,800,671	311,180,430	3,963,555,284	667,489,699	79,715,895

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

資產負債表	全球股票 基金 (美元)	全球股票 收益 基金* (美元)	全球非投資 等級債券基金 (美元) (本基金之配 息來源可能 為本金)	全球 內在價值 股票基金 (美元)	全球 新發現 基金* (美元)	全球 機會債券 基金* (美元)	全球 重點研究 基金 (美元)	全球 策略股票 基金 (b)* (美元)
	fi	£	£	fi	£	£	fi	£
資產：								
投資，現值	3,430,469,697	4,977,235	236,043,189	95,662,746	6,098,984	348,665,702	137,669,666	2,398,529
買回協議	778,000	4,000	318,000	78,000	7,000	539,000	30,000	67,000
現金及其他流動資產	—	11,864	134,347	677	19,834	57,517	562	660
限定用途現金	—	—	—	—	—	2,309,996	—	—
經紀人持有的存款	—	—	37,895	—	—	4,411,731	—	—
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	—	—	7,995	—	—	1,270,758	—	—
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	6,526	7	17	122	14	1,161	2,166	3
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應收款	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
出售基金股份應收款	7,151,290	346,750	433,994	33,862	—	986,094	9,087	—
出售投資應收款	—	243	88,978	13,414	32,933	1,869,302	—	—
利息及股息應收款	4,563,304	9,493	3,257,217	75,509	3,310	2,763,099	183,348	2,174
交換協議應收利息	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
來自相關各方之應收款	—	39,665	—	36,281	31,409	—	19,381	19,994
應從經紀人收取的到期應收款	—	—	—	—	—	102,761	—	—
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
其他資產	13,766	73	1,243	609	95	1,603	780	58
總資產	3,442,982,583	5,389,330	240,322,875	95,901,220	6,193,579	362,978,724	137,914,990	2,488,418
負債：								
存託機構應付款（現金透支）	54,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
分派應付款	—	—	230,366	—	—	67,674	—	—
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	—	—	252,101	—	—	4,009,832	—	—
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	40,696	193	252	696	235	76,949	311	189
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應付款	—	—	6,552	—	—	236,629	—	—
購買投資應付款	—	337,284	1,712,650	187,744	19,625	9,151,931	97,998	1,926
重購基金股份應付款	4,682,755	—	273,539	26,692	—	309,666	140,025	—
資本利得稅應付款	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—
交換協議應付利息	—	—	—	—	—	95,320	—	—
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
賣方選擇權，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
應支付予相關各方之應付款	231,367	—	2,190	—	—	5,030	—	—
應付費用及其他負債	551,489	110,960	198,254	153,337	98,384	303,569	111,615	64,240
總負債	5,561,240	448,622	2,675,904	368,469	118,244	14,256,600	349,949	66,355
總淨資產	3,437,421,343	4,940,708	237,646,971	95,532,751	6,075,335	348,722,124	137,565,041	2,422,063

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

(b) 本項子基金於2022年5月18日開始營運。

資產負債表	全球 資產配置 基金 (美元)	通脹 調整債券 基金 (美元)	日本股票 基金* (日圓)	有限 償還期 基金 (美元)	管理財富 基金* (美元)	多元資產 優選成長 基金 (美元)	精慎財富 基金* (美元)	英國股票 基金* (英鎊)
	(基金之配息來源可能為本金)		fl	£	fl	£	fl	fl
資產：								
投資，現值	1,692,065,768	208,197,372	370,977,565	851,426,473	18,498,514	3,696,329,260	3,557,988,598	21,715,579
買回協議	2,225,000	18,000	—	1,469,000	201,000	2,817,000	6,885,000	—
現金及其他流動資產	99,999	495	7,959,776	2,589	1,091	3,293	2,973,823	120,030
限定用途現金	1,920,000	—	—	—	—	4,362,744	—	—
經紀人持有的存款	4,969,216	90,350	—	1,807,852	769,294	7,483,074	6,952,250	—
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	1,524,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	485	229	—	—	5	599,087	12,509	—
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應收款	—	10,452	—	17,857	—	—	—	—
出售基金股份應收款	3,273,949	74,805	—	2,765,579	—	3,962,009	1,114,716	3,579
出售投資應收款	2,076,904	—	—	—	1,694	241,410,205	5,954,978	173,380
利息及股息應收款	6,445,979	265,977	679,470	4,494,629	18,589	10,828,913	8,350,357	60,495
交換協議應收利息	—	—	—	642,309	—	—	—	—
來自相關各方之應收款	—	28,532	4,282,556	—	49,663	—	—	30,560
應從經紀人收取的到期應收款	123,477	—	—	188,197	—	—	—	—
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
其他資產	7,232	1,211	9,785	3,829	192	16,999	15,783	192
總資產	1,714,732,719	208,687,423	383,909,152	862,818,314	19,540,042	3,967,812,584	3,590,248,014	22,103,815
負債：								
存託機構應付款（現金透支）	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
分派應付款	3,474	—	—	55,803	—	140,288	—	—
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	4,245,959	—	—	—	—	141,420	—	—
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	6,441	857	—	—	188	133,707	66,500	—
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應付款	322,115	—	—	—	167,569	6,059,363	1,576,543	—
購買投資應付款	8,533,752	—	—	—	3,589	112,105,055	2,975,285	157,963
重購基金股份應付款	6,835,544	378,468	17,089	2,884,440	—	14,264,679	10,720,859	197
資本利得稅應付款	25,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
交換協議應付利息	176,482	—	—	659,906	—	—	—	—
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
賣方選擇權，現值	—	—	—	—	100	1,538,940	1,413,204	—
應支付予相關各方之應付款	156,548	—	—	37,652	—	341,924	350,732	—
應付費用及其他負債	508,296	137,599	9,490,725	255,887	104,902	758,062	674,360	91,852
總負債	20,814,381	516,924	9,507,814	3,893,688	276,348	135,483,438	17,777,483	250,012
總淨資產	1,693,918,338	208,170,499	374,401,338	858,924,626	19,263,694	3,832,329,146	3,572,470,531	21,853,803

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

資產負債表	美國	美國	美國	美國	美國	美國	合計 (歐元)
	密集成長 基金 (美元)	公司債券 基金* (美元)	政府債券 基金 (美元)	成長 基金* (美元)	總報酬 債券 基金 (美元)	價值 基金 (美元)	
	fl	£	fl	£			
資產：							
投資，現值	455,291,194	395,658,753	341,047,664	46,074,950	436,962,773	2,206,702,044	26,655,320,020
買回協議	83,000	827,000	772,000	—	100,000	728,000	22,397,087
現金及其他流動資產	918	858	2,394	916	886	—	36,110,521
限定用途現金	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,989,850
經紀人持有的存款	—	659,812	1,271,400	—	947,700	—	31,709,898
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	—	482	—	—	—	—	4,481,336
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應收款	0	121	2,945	4	882	2,394	723,522
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應收款	—	—	58,937	—	704	—	134,008
出售基金股份應收款	457,161	1,059,054	4,348,254	—	367,392	2,965,007	71,983,386
出售投資應收款	7,345,178	—	2,712,062	1,539	11,039,295	—	275,098,255
利息及股息應收款	289,115	3,873,700	1,496,027	15,064	3,439,138	1,826,381	92,466,428
交換協議應收利息	—	—	—	—	—	—	596,338
來自相關各方之應收款	—	—	29,406	24,995	—	—	646,676
應從經紀人收取的到期應收款	—	—	—	—	—	—	491,485
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,608
其他資產	2,134	1,812	1,681	330	2,212	9,744	117,848
總資產	463,468,700	402,081,592	351,742,770	46,117,798	452,860,982	2,212,233,570	27,200,269,266
負債：							
存託機構應付款（現金透支）	—	—	—	—	—	179,142	227,343
分派應付款	—	79,178	90,253	—	75,430	—	2,016,490
未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,454,243
特定股類未沖銷遠期外匯合約應付款	1,628	12,162	6,162	177	2,975	11,058	570,925
未沖銷期貨合約每日變動保證金應付款	—	74,264	—	—	—	—	7,788,587
購買投資應付款	6,398,237	1,537,819	3,633,495	—	7,488,224	—	193,468,882
重購基金股份應付款	553,879	186,982	1,184,911	—	1,851,910	4,790,428	72,608,779
資本利得稅應付款	—	—	—	—	—	—	206,502
交換協議應付利息	—	—	—	—	—	—	953,666
交換，現值	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,566
賣方選擇權，現值	—	24,639	—	—	—	—	2,739,765
應支付予相關各方之應付款	27,497	11,986	—	—	2,996	168,414	1,741,398
應付費用及其他負債	185,634	177,181	166,784	88,225	208,585	409,324	8,891,823
總負債	7,166,875	2,104,211	5,081,605	88,402	9,630,120	5,558,366	300,743,969
總淨資產	456,301,825	399,977,381	346,661,165	46,029,396	443,230,862	2,206,675,204	26,899,525,297

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

財務報表

截至2023年1月31日的年度

資產負債表	新興市場 債券 基金 (美元)							
	亞洲 (日本以外) 基金* (美元)	歐洲股票 綜合研究 基金* (歐元)	歐洲 大陸股票 基金* (歐元)	逆勢 價值 基金* (美元)	多元化 收益 基金* (美元)	(本基金有相 當比重投資於 非投資等級之 高風險債券且 配息來源可能 為本金)	新興市場債 券本地貨幣 基金* (美元)	新興市場 股票 基金* (美元)
	(本基金已於2023年3月10 日終止於國內募集及銷售)	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	fi	(本基金已於2023年3月10 日終止於國內募集及銷售)
投資淨收益(虧損)								
收益								
股息	1,056,887	305,086	644,923	4,337,428	1,350,524	—	—	2,636,161
利息	12,588	—	—	243,806	3,140,184	130,250,096	1,606,039	24,720
買回協議收益	527	—	—	9,012	4,618	80,134	1,825	920
證券借貸收益	—	—	3,935	—	1,528	—	—	—
其他	6,288	114	145	191	11,381	71,656	188	17,593
扣繳稅項	(270,651)	(26,706)	(99,236)	(338,788)	(279,917)	(22)	(16,862)	(356,640)
總投資收益	805,639	278,494	549,767	4,251,649	4,228,318	130,401,864	1,591,190	2,322,754
費用								
投資管理費	492,829	46,591	186,732	1,411,880	804,559	16,369,199	229,539	657,906
分銷與服務費	358,243	52,472	77,854	294,128	761,405	5,264,739	163,104	217,571
管理公司費	22,257	17,792	17,854	63,729	35,814	637,750	20,057	30,985
存託與保管費	110,245	65,392	55,099	94,676	116,941	403,965	95,105	156,942
股東服務費	33,158	20,674	21,378	28,791	37,320	241,957	19,696	27,814
印刷	54,928	68,711	52,586	53,498	74,311	54,928	53,286	54,928
查核及其他專業費用	91,229	47,251	45,686	42,871	66,071	85,122	51,072	69,861
認購稅	21,758	3,322	6,959	32,377	44,430	553,373	11,565	16,865
利息開支和類似收費	477	—	121	23	170	24,408	612	133
證券借貸費	—	—	590	—	229	—	—	—
雜項	29,577	27,237	25,182	30,552	56,676	264,737	30,579	33,145
總費用	1,214,701	349,442	490,041	2,052,525	1,997,926	23,900,178	674,615	1,266,150
相關各方核退的開支	(278,963)	(231,698)	(207,037)	(235,740)	(202,753)	(634,022)	(256,004)	(340,961)
淨費用	935,738	117,744	283,004	1,816,785	1,795,173	23,266,156	418,611	925,189
投資淨收益(虧損)	(130,099)	160,750	266,763	2,434,864	2,433,145	107,135,708	1,172,579	1,397,565
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 與未實現增益(虧損)								
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 淨增益(虧損)	(3,561,254)	429,952	2,354,587	(3,367,713)	(2,717,835)	(241,268,507)	(3,834,553)	(2,152,313)
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易未實現 增益(虧損)淨變化	(3,037,872)	(597,555)	(4,753,789)	17,116,064	(9,229,065)	(167,814,603)	865,624	(11,078,999)
營運結果	(6,729,225)	(6,853)	(2,132,439)	16,183,215	(9,513,755)	(301,947,402)	(1,796,350)	(11,833,747)
已宣派之股東分配	—	—	—	—	(655,748)	(19,916,737)	(381,529)	(176,888)
基金股份交易引起的淨資產變化	(720,752)	(176,645)	(19,005,133)	109,922,804	(18,243,842)	(148,820,975)	(6,224,338)	(1,824,695)
淨資產變化合計	(7,449,977)	(183,498)	(21,137,572)	126,106,019	(28,413,345)	(470,685,114)	(8,402,217)	(13,835,330)
淨資產								
年初	58,216,830	8,442,883	40,295,957	135,759,012	116,659,896	2,732,792,256	35,268,434	96,635,391
年初貨幣轉換	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
年底	50,766,853	8,259,385	19,158,385	261,865,031	88,246,551	2,262,107,142	26,866,217	82,800,061

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

參閱財務報表附註

營運及淨資產變化報表	新興市場 股票研究 基金* (美元)	歐元 信用 基金* (歐元)	歐元 核心股票 基金* (歐元)	歐洲研究 基金 (歐元)	歐洲 小型公司 基金 (歐元)	歐洲價值 基金 (歐元)	全球密集 基金* (美元)	全球信用 基金* (美元)
	fl	fl	fl	£	£	£	fl	fl
投資淨收益(虧損)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
收益								
股息	70,767	5,281	3,432,653	69,778,462	8,682,513	99,860,380	12,194,468	—
利息	2,642	1,949,706	—	38,982	10,791	76,297	69,910	2,879,460
買回協議收益	190	—	—	—	—	—	2,628	1,610
證券借貸收益	—	—	3,338	143,802	1,805	495,387	26,779	—
其他	108	381	135	1,972	193	11,542	178	17,550
扣繳稅項	(8,202)	(2,448)	(301,467)	(5,512,340)	(463,127)	(12,063,229)	(2,100,654)	(2,202)
總投資收益	65,505	1,952,920	3,134,659	64,450,878	8,232,175	88,380,377	10,193,309	2,896,418
費用								
投資管理費	23,740	310,469	1,219,742	18,400,622	3,329,689	38,881,254	6,654,192	375,980
分銷與服務費	1,841	10,801	450,421	2,975,060	1,549,922	15,988,406	1,931,156	76,684
管理公司費	20,057	29,719	47,477	671,647	105,188	1,034,358	194,070	31,665
存託與保管費	29,653	76,874	126,215	617,367	234,535	829,736	226,393	70,135
股東服務費	2,410	17,455	39,038	249,524	83,156	247,170	76,216	20,181
印刷	53,432	50,979	52,573	53,371	52,587	53,371	55,140	53,497
查核及其他專業費用	51,408	45,598	49,241	60,094	51,794	57,362	55,245	50,181
認購稅	366	8,200	42,222	421,876	102,799	1,263,232	157,224	12,403
利息開支和類似收費	—	6,118	255	31,762	735	72,473	186	733
證券借貸費	—	—	501	21,570	271	74,308	4,017	—
雜項	19,383	24,265	38,665	196,788	56,357	320,262	46,525	32,479
總費用	202,290	580,478	2,066,350	23,699,681	5,567,033	58,821,932	9,400,364	723,938
相關各方核退的開支	(175,265)	(174,224)	(120,024)	(400,960)	(176,988)	(1,397)	(32,398)	(217,601)
淨費用	27,025	406,254	1,946,326	23,298,721	5,390,045	58,820,535	9,367,966	506,337
投資淨收益(虧損)	38,480	1,546,666	1,188,333	41,152,157	2,842,130	29,559,842	825,343	2,390,081
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 與未實現增益(虧損)								
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 淨增益(虧損)	(165,507)	(9,386,398)	7,339,247	65,282,102	45,407,202	387,271,257	30,030,587	(8,365,564)
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易未實現 增益(虧損)淨變化	(273,311)	(2,005,738)	(14,420,451)	(182,902,979)	(94,532,928)	(627,776,317)	(88,711,466)	(5,696,870)
營運結果	(400,338)	(9,845,470)	(5,892,871)	(76,468,720)	(46,283,596)	(210,945,218)	(57,855,536)	(11,672,353)
已宣派之股東分配	—	(1,570)	—	(377,351)	—	—	—	(47,354)
基金股份交易引起的淨資產變化	186,176	157,831	(38,367,436)	(493,013,025)	(168,965,370)	(879,903,383)	(34,989,422)	(4,427,394)
淨資產變化合計	(214,162)	(9,689,209)	(44,260,307)	(569,859,096)	(215,248,966)	(1,090,848,601)	(92,844,958)	(16,147,101)
淨資產								
年初	3,091,088	86,861,510	172,966,253	2,810,659,767	526,429,396	5,054,403,885	760,334,657	95,862,996
年初貨幣轉換	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
年底	2,876,926	77,172,301	128,705,946	2,240,800,671	311,180,430	3,963,555,284	667,489,699	79,715,895

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

營運及淨資產變化報表	全球股票基金 (美元)	全球股票收益基金* (美元)	全球非投資等級債券基金 (美元) (本基金之配 息來源可能 為本金)	全球 內在價值 股票基金 (美元)	全球 新發現 基金* (美元)	全球 機會債券 基金* (美元)	全球 重點研究 基金 (美元)	全球 策略股票 基金 (b)* (美元)
	fl	£	£	fl	fl	£	fl	£
投資淨收益 (虧損)								
收益								
股息	60,257,880	141,869	128,388	1,616,416	76,367	—	2,628,286	12,961
利息	304,940	2,184	14,595,213	34,977	4,713	13,810,107	25,953	16
買回協議收益	10,204	184	5,299	1,291	320	9,995	964	925
證券借貸收益	110,247	—	—	—	—	—	3,257	—
其他	604	392	13,960	128	106	23,629	122	148
扣繳稅項	(10,380,550)	(22,793)	420	(315,905)	(10,753)	(54,874)	(480,289)	(2,379)
總投資收益	50,303,325	121,836	14,743,280	1,336,907	70,753	13,788,857	2,178,293	11,671
費用								
投資管理費	31,440,887	21,419	1,871,086	1,015,462	52,913	1,948,132	1,286,124	11,627
分銷與服務費	10,428,264	22,882	1,887,856	665,231	29,689	1,667,451	812,409	1,878
管理公司費	975,670	20,057	81,521	40,185	20,057	117,101	47,589	14,232
存託與保管費	470,805	48,581	121,259	109,549	47,309	239,445	69,739	32,657
股東服務費	249,350	17,676	91,451	48,596	17,668	73,323	29,759	11,557
印刷	55,139	69,107	54,928	59,905	53,286	53,498	55,139	30,533
查核及其他專業費用	60,663	58,113	60,795	55,143	46,141	68,238	52,930	33,523
認購稅	841,347	1,491	113,698	39,206	1,915	122,417	51,221	313
利息開支和類似收費	10,101	—	185	28	—	6,214	310	—
證券借貸費	16,537	—	—	—	—	—	488	—
雜項	185,600	25,982	52,838	37,505	26,269	94,925	28,712	18,093
總費用	44,734,363	285,308	4,335,617	2,070,810	295,247	4,390,744	2,434,420	154,413
相關各方核退的開支	(75,194)	(233,599)	(213,275)	(294,741)	(207,977)	(270,297)	(226,520)	(139,972)
淨費用	44,659,169	51,709	4,122,342	1,776,069	87,270	4,120,447	2,207,900	14,441
投資淨收益 (虧損)	5,644,156	70,127	10,620,938	(439,162)	(16,517)	9,668,410	(29,607)	(2,770)
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 與未實現增益 (虧損)								
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 淨增益 (虧損)	189,960,810	(25,532)	(10,422,850)	5,619,131	(671,885)	(50,134,169)	3,250,834	(23,688)
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易未實現 增益 (虧損) 淨變化	(509,772,887)	(65,514)	(18,267,491)	(22,391,377)	(184,423)	(8,978,126)	(19,945,599)	150,114
營運結果	(314,167,921)	(20,919)	(18,069,403)	(17,211,408)	(872,825)	(49,443,885)	(16,724,372)	123,656
已宣派之股東分配	—	(15,895)	(4,019,042)	—	—	(1,114,028)	—	—
基金股份交易引起的淨資產變化	(299,146,741)	1,722,428	(59,531,342)	(56,162,092)	(134,772)	(135,465,304)	(7,616,649)	2,298,407
淨資產變化合計	(613,314,662)	1,685,614	(81,619,787)	(73,373,500)	(1,007,597)	(186,023,217)	(24,341,021)	2,422,063
淨資產								
年初	4,050,736,005	3,255,094	319,266,758	168,906,251	7,082,932	534,745,341	161,906,062	—
年初貨幣轉換	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
年底	3,437,421,343	4,940,708	237,646,971	95,532,751	6,075,335	348,722,124	137,565,041	2,422,063

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

(b) 本項子基金於2022年5月18日開始營運。

營運及淨資產變化報表	全球 資產配置 基金 (美元)	通脹 調整債券 基金 (美元)	日本 股票 基金 (c)* (日圓)	拉丁美洲 股票 基金 (d)* (美元)	有限 償還期 基金 (美元)	管理財富 基金* (美元)	多元資產 優選成長 基金 (美元)	精慎財富 基金* (美元)
	(基金之配息來源可能為本金)		fl	fl	fl	fl	fl	fl
投資淨收益 (虧損)			€	€	€	€	€	€
收益								
股息	32,389,293	—	8,578,679	191,251	—	313,054	51,065,201	58,513,600
利息	19,672,275	18,606,299	—	1,007	24,412,144	34,491	50,479,983	25,621,546
買回協議收益	27,596	830	55	36	14,736	2,874	103,172	98,222
證券借貸收益	95,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,991
其他	53,822	129	46,576	—	169,804	113	10,587	6,474
扣繳稅項	(5,474,233)	—	(1,319,183)	(7,467)	—	(64,844)	(6,012,603)	(6,616,658)
總投資收益	46,764,163	18,607,258	7,306,127	184,827	24,596,684	285,688	95,646,340	77,766,175
費用								
投資管理費	17,032,125	1,212,511	3,733,147	25,594	4,774,043	166,523	42,326,966	45,061,062
分銷與服務費	11,794,245	1,315,314	2,067,318	17,837	3,712,010	67,803	26,820,115	26,770,536
管理公司費	492,947	79,050	2,587,466	8,133	253,956	20,057	1,145,144	1,112,020
存託與保管費	435,244	91,170	2,484,211	14,308	227,769	61,925	598,334	575,387
股東服務費	213,754	65,773	2,212,257	6,604	122,126	16,545	495,193	267,447
印刷	61,249	54,928	7,248,832	8,071	55,139	71,863	53,498	55,140
查核及其他專業費用	82,689	47,948	6,259,789	32,943	50,099	43,931	53,169	54,279
認購稅	713,875	104,989	26,717	523	349,237	5,321	1,656,309	1,601,856
利息開支和類似收費	6,249	2,109	7,855	—	11,556	3,529	9,262	7,778
證券借貸費	14,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,449
雜項	116,772	31,272	2,791,796	10,327	60,769	25,075	315,731	309,175
總費用	30,963,461	3,005,064	29,419,388	124,340	9,616,704	482,572	73,473,721	75,836,129
相關各方核退的開支	(53,091)	(285,424)	(23,233,849)	(78,683)	(122,165)	(220,174)	(14,280)	(537)
淨費用	30,910,370	2,719,640	6,185,539	45,657	9,494,539	262,398	73,459,441	75,835,592
投資淨收益 (虧損)	15,853,793	15,887,618	1,120,588	139,170	15,102,145	23,290	22,186,899	1,930,583
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 與未實現增益 (虧損)								
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 淨增益 (虧損)	(3,701,668)	(15,951,669)	(83,790,171)	(589,685)	(16,798,195)	2,332,985	(70,520,270)	70,859,615
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易未實現 增益 (虧損) 淨變化	(127,971,043)	(22,075,439)	21,558,106	(239,193)	(24,920,104)	(2,418,442)	(436,464,243)	(676,756,258)
營運結果	(115,818,918)	(22,139,490)	(61,111,477)	(689,708)	(26,616,154)	(62,167)	(484,797,614)	(603,966,060)
已宣派之股東分配	(1,310,848)	(1,466,995)	—	—	(806,432)	—	(140,343)	—
基金股份交易引起的淨資產變化	(110,050,060)	(45,167,588)	(151,567,227)	(3,480,389)	(94,764,300)	(887,351)	(991,566,482)	(805,979,577)
淨資產變化合計	(227,179,826)	(68,774,073)	(212,678,704)	(4,170,097)	(122,186,886)	(949,518)	(1,476,504,439)	(1,409,945,637)
淨資產								
年初	1,921,098,164	276,944,572	587,080,042	4,170,097	981,111,512	20,213,212	5,308,833,585	4,982,416,168
年初貨幣轉換	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
年底	1,693,918,338	208,170,499	374,401,338	—	858,924,626	19,263,694	3,832,329,146	3,572,470,531

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。

(c) 2022年6月7日起，日本股票基金之基準貨幣將從美元改為日圓。年初淨資產反映了由附註2所述基準貨幣轉換引起的70,774,425日圓貨幣轉換調整。

(d) 該子基金已於2022年6月28日停止營運。

參閱財務報表附註

營運及淨資產變化報表	英國股票 基金* (英鎊)		美國 密集成長 基金 (美元)		美國 公司債券 基金* (美元)		美國 政府債券 基金 (美元)		美國 成長 基金* (美元)		美國 總報酬債券 基金 (美元)		美國 價值 基金 (美元)		合計 (歐元)
	fl	£	fl	£	fl	£	fl	£	fl	£	fl	£	fl	£	
投資淨收益(虧損)															
收益															
股息		908,949		4,763,595		—		—		268,237		—		52,642,362	447,476,271
利息		392		66,423		14,539,248		8,581,824		24,861		17,515,593		443,015	321,265,068
買回協議收益		—		2,377		11,220		20,064		—		12,685		16,082	405,225
證券借貸收益		—		—		—		—		—		—		14,918	1,011,722
其他		103		155		231,974		1,905		1,073		404,815		25,027	999,244
扣繳稅項		(14,245)		(1,203,099)		—		(112,365)		(74,684)		(157,684)		(14,093,436)	(63,067,566)
總投資收益		895,199		3,629,451		14,782,442		8,491,428		219,487		17,775,409		39,047,968	708,089,964
費用															
投資管理費		208,271		5,159,585		2,034,799		1,424,751		259,170		2,370,262		20,919,598	253,443,350
分銷與服務費		144,136		3,351,588		2,063,226		945,435		193,752		1,453,025		11,274,248	126,478,814
管理公司費		15,013		139,785		113,748		92,479		21,074		145,280		654,438	8,077,089
存託與保管費		38,289		143,692		120,086		101,933		36,003		163,565		287,092	6,941,239
股東服務費		19,397		89,226		62,329		73,379		24,111		74,118		267,549	3,296,236
印刷		44,778		55,139		53,498		54,928		53,497		55,139		54,927	1,982,295
查核及其他專業費用		49,817		47,837		47,075		50,103		43,128		52,662		52,590	1,981,978
認購稅		8,743		189,134		144,834		118,099		11,665		135,489		875,538	9,151,944
利息開支和類似收費		—		385		3,820		3,493		—		7,661		651	203,570
證券借貸費		—		—		—		—		—		—		2,238	151,759
雜項		18,544		43,752		45,575		53,401		25,882		60,920		134,769	2,796,383
總費用		546,988		9,220,123		4,688,990		2,918,001		668,282		4,518,121		34,523,638	414,504,657
相關各方核退的開支		(174,383)		(200,972)		(138,262)		(328,185)		(183,887)		(227,191)		(92,797)	(7,175,743)
淨費用		372,605		9,019,151		4,550,728		2,589,816		484,395		4,290,930		34,430,841	407,328,914
投資淨收益(虧損)		522,594		(5,389,700)		10,231,714		5,901,612		(264,908)		13,484,479		4,617,127	300,761,050
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 與未實現增益(虧損)															
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易已實現 淨增益(虧損)		(393,308)		26,413,937		(24,138,236)		(6,712,332)		(1,595,458)		(28,236,245)		154,654,073	486,775,248
投資、衍生性商品與貨幣交易未實現 增益(虧損)淨變化		8,269		(77,569,065)		(27,594,845)		(20,537,893)		(8,065,737)		(35,834,085)		(211,775,940)	(3,244,389,871)
營運結果		137,555		(56,544,828)		(41,501,367)		(21,348,613)		(9,926,103)		(50,585,851)		(52,504,740)	(2,456,853,573)
已宣派之股東分配		(11,099)		—		(1,583,828)		(831,671)		—		(1,228,963)		—	(31,386,578)
基金股份交易引起的淨資產變化		(2,399,812)		(17,437,470)		7,852,465		63,941,326		1,345,441		(109,672,471)		(235,308,373)	(4,362,898,681)
淨資產變化合計		(2,273,356)		(73,982,298)		(35,232,730)		41,761,042		(8,580,662)		(161,487,285)		(287,813,113)	(6,851,138,832)
淨資產															
年初		24,127,159		530,284,123		435,210,111		304,900,123		54,610,058		604,718,147		2,494,488,317	32,944,184,880
年初貨幣轉換		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	806,479,249
年底		21,853,803		456,301,825		399,977,381		346,661,165		46,029,396		443,230,862		2,206,675,204	26,899,525,297

* 以上標註之基金尚未獲台灣金融監督管理委員會核准銷售或募集。



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意見

我們已查核所附MFS全盛基金（「基金」）及其各子基金之財務報表，其中包括截至2023年1月31日的資產與負債報表和投資計劃，截至該日期之年度營運與淨資產變化報表，以及財務報表附註，包括重要會計政策摘要。

我們認為，所附財務報表依據有關製備和呈報財務報表之盧森堡法律及監管規定，真實公正地闡述了基金及其各子基金截至2023年1月31日的財務狀況，以及截至該日期之年度營運結果和淨資產變化。

意見基礎

我們根據有關查核專業之2016年7月23日法律（「2016年7月23日法律」）及金融業監管委員會（Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier，「CSSF」）為盧森堡採納之《國際查核準則》（「ISA」）執行查核。我們於此等由CSSF為盧森堡採納之法律及準則下的責任詳見報告的「『獨立查核會計師』對查核財務報表的責任」一節。我們亦遵循CSSF為盧森堡採納之國際會計師操守準則委員會「專業會計師操守規範」（「IESBA規範」）與當中的「國際獨立準則」及查核財務報表的相關操守規定與基金保持獨立，並已履行我們於此等操守規定下的操守責任。我們相信，我們已獲得充分和恰當的查核證據，可作為我們意見的基礎。

其他資訊

基金董事會對其他資訊負責。其他資訊包含年報所載資訊，但不包括財務報表及我們對財務報表的「獨立查核會計師」報告。

我們對財務報表的意見不涉及其他資訊，且我們對其不表述任何形式的保證結論。

就我們對財務報表的查核而言，我們的責任是閱覽其他資訊，並在此過程中考慮其他資訊是否與財務報表或我們在查核中獲知的情況有重大出入，或是否有重大失實陳述之嫌。若我們依據所執行的工作認為此類其他資訊有重大失實陳述，我們須報告此事實。就此而言，我們未發現需要報告的問題。

基金董事會對財務報表的責任

基金董事會對於依據盧森堡有關備製並呈報財務報表之法律及監管規定備製並公正呈報此等財務報表承擔責任，並對基金董事會認為備製財務報表必要的內部控制承擔責任，保證該等報表並無重大失實陳述，不論是否緣起於詐欺或失誤。

在編製財務報表時，基金董事會對於評估基金及其各子基金之持續營運能力，在適當時揭露與持續營運相關的事項，以及使用持續營運會計準則承擔責任，除非基金董事會擬清算基金或其任何子基金或停止營運，或除此之外別無可行的替代方案。

「獨立查核會計師」對查核財務報表的責任

我們的目標是就財務報表整體上是否沒有因詐欺或失誤而起的重大失實陳述得出合理保證，並出具包含我們意見的「獨立查核會計師」報告。合理保證是一種高度保證，但不保證根據2016年7月23日法律及CSSF為盧森堡採納的國際查核準則執行的查核總是能夠發現存在的重大失實陳述。失實陳述可能因詐欺或失誤而起，而且若有理由預期個別或整體陳述會對使用者依據此類財務報表作出的經濟決定造成影響，則視為重大性質。

作為根據2016年7月23日法律及CSSF為盧森堡採納的國際查核準則執行的查核之一部分，我們在整個查核過程中運用專業判斷和保持專業懷疑精神。我們亦執行以下工作：

- 識察和評估因詐欺或失誤而起的財務報表重大失實陳述風險，設計和執行針對此類風險的查核程序，以及取得可作為我們意見基礎的充分且恰當的查核證據。未發現因詐欺而起的重大失實陳述之風險高於因失誤而起者，因為詐欺可能涉及合謀、偽造、有意漏報、不實聲明或規避內部控制。
- 瞭解與查核相關的內部控制，以便設計適合於當時環境的查核程序，但無意對基金內部控制之有效性表述任何意見。
- 評估基金董事會所用會計政策的適當性、所作會計估算和相關揭露的合理性。
- 就基金董事會基金使用持續營運會計準則的適當性得出結論，並根據取得的查核證據就可能對基金或其任何子基金之持續營運能力造成重大疑問的事件或情況是否存在重大不確定因素得出結論。若我們得出結論認為存在重大不確定因素，我們須在「獨立查核會計師」報告中對財務報表的相關揭露加以關注，或者如果此等揭露不夠充分，則修改我們的意見。我們的結論以截至「獨立查核會計師」報告刊發日期取得的查核證據為基礎。但是，未來事件或情況可能導致基金或其任何子基金停止持續營運。
- 評估財務報表的整體陳述、結構和內容，包括揭露資料，以及財務報表是否以達成公平呈報之方式說明相關交易和事件。

我們與治理負責人溝通查核的計劃範圍與時間、重大查核結論及其他事項，包括我們在查核期間發現的任何內部控制重大缺陷。

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Kerry Nichol

盧森堡，2023年5月4日



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意見

我們已查核MFS全盛基金（「基金」）之財務報表，其中包含資產及負債報表，包括截至2023年1月31日的投資計劃，截至該日期之年度的營運與淨資產變化報表，以及相關財務報表附註（統稱為「財務報表」）。

我們認為，上述財務報表依據盧森堡法律及監管規定，在所有重要方面公正地闡述了MFS全盛基金截至2023年1月31日的財務狀況，以及截至該日期之年度營運結果和淨資產變化。

意見基礎

我們依據美國普遍採納的查核準則（GAAS）執行查核。我們根據這些準則所應負的責任，將於我們報告中的「查核會計師對查核財務報表的責任」一節進一步說明。依據跟我們查核有關的道德要求，我們必須獨立於基金之外，並履行我們應負的其他道德責任。我們相信，我們已獲得充分和恰當的查核證據，可作為我們查核意見的基礎。

董事會對財務報表的責任

管理層的責任是遵循盧森堡法律和監管規定編製和公平呈報財務報表，並應負責跟編製和允當表達財務報表有關的內部控制措施之設計、實施和維護，以使財務報表不具重大失實陳述，不論是否源起於欺詐或失誤。

在編製財務報表時，董事會需要評估是否有狀況或事件等在聯合影響下，可能對基金在財務報表可予發佈之日期起持續經營一年的能力產生重大疑慮。

查核會計師對查核財務報表的責任

我們的目標是就財務報表整體上是否沒有因欺詐或失誤而起的重大失實陳述得出合理保證，並出具包含我們意見的查核會計師報告。合理保證係指高度保證，但不是絕對保證，因此，不保證依照GAAS所執行的查核一定會發現重大失實陳述（如確有重大失實陳述存在）。未發現因欺詐而起的重大失實陳述之風險高於因失誤而起者，因為欺詐可能涉及合謀、偽造、有意漏報、不實聲明或規避內部控制。如失實陳述有相當的可能性會個別或共同影響理性使用者依據財務報表所做出的判斷，則在此情況下，視該失實陳述為重大失實陳述。

在依據GAAS執行查核時，我們：

- 在整個查核過程中行使專業判斷，並隨時根據專業抱持懷疑。
- 識別並評估財務報表重大失實陳述的風險，無論該陳述起源於欺詐或失誤，並就這些風險設計及執行查核程序。這類程序包括在檢測的基礎下，檢查財務報表內的金額和揭露的有關證據。
- 瞭解與查核相關的內部控制，以便設計適合於當時環境的查核程序，但無意對基金內部控制之有效性表述任何意見。因此，我們未表達這類意見。
- 評估董事會所用會計政策的適當性及所作重大會計估算的合理性，並評估財務報表的整體表達。
- 就是否存在任何狀況或事件可能共同使人對基金持續經營合理時間的能力引發疑慮，依我們的判斷作出結論。

我們必須與治理負責人溝通查核的計劃範圍和時間、重大的查核發現以及我們在查核時所發現的特定內部控制相關事項。

其他資訊

董事會對其他資訊負責。其他資訊包括來自主席的信函、績效表、一般資訊、公司治理、特定風險管理揭露、統計資訊及補充資訊，但不包括財務報表及我們在財務報表所提供的查核會計師報告。我們對財務報表的意見不涉及其他資訊，且我們對其他資訊不表述意見或任何形式的保證。

關於我們的財務報表查核，我們的責任是閱覽其他資訊並思考其他資訊與財務報表之間是否存在重大出入，或是否有重大失實陳述之嫌。如依據我們所執行的工作，我們做出的結論是其他資訊當中存在未更正的重大失實陳述，我們便必須在我們的報告中予以說明。

盧森堡

2023年5月4日



依據歐盟法規2019/2088條款8第1、2和2a款，以及歐盟法規2020/852第6條第1款所提及的金融產品週期性
揭露範本

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－歐洲研究基金（簡稱「MFS歐洲研究基金」）法律個體識別
編碼：S9K235E4P9K03JXU6G54

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：

_____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：

_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

歐盟永續分類標準（EU Taxonomy）

是在《歐盟法規（EU）2020/852》中制定的分類系統，

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS歐洲研究基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS歐洲研究基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲研究基金投資組合中的87.20%股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的85.84%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲研究基金的資產中，股權證券佔了98.43%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產的百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

氣候標準1－衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	65.87	64.84
2021年11月30日	60.91	60.43

氣候標準2—衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	66.02	64.98
2021年11月30日	68.20	67.71

氣候標準3—衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	87.20	85.84
2021年11月30日	86.71	86.03



……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

MFS歐洲研究基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS歐洲研究基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與主要不利影響指標**被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮

主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大比例的投資。

最大投資	產業	資產佔比%	國家/地區
Nestle SA	必需消費品	5.03	瑞士
Roche Holding AG	醫療保健	3.81	瑞士
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	非必需消費品	3.63	法國
Linde PLC	原物料	2.80	美國
British American Tobacco PLC	必需消費品	2.66	英國
Schneider Electric SE	工業	2.64	法國
Diageo PLC	必需消費品	2.61	英國
ASML Holding NV	資訊科技	2.60	荷蘭
Wolters Kluwer NV	工業	2.05	荷蘭
Iberdrola SA	公用事業	1.97	西班牙
BNP Paribas SA	金融	1.95	法國
Cellnex Telecom SA	通訊服務	1.85	西班牙
London Stock Exchange Group PLC	金融	1.78	英國
Euronext NV	金融	1.68	法國
UBS Group AG	金融	1.65	瑞士

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



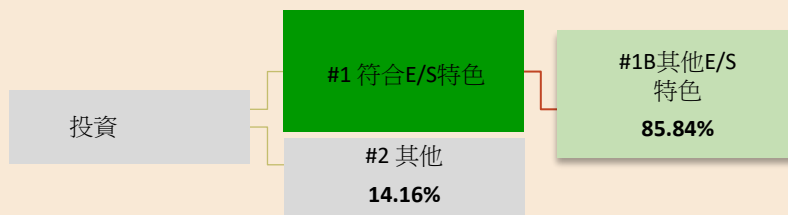
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS歐洲研究基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS歐洲研究基金提倡的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲研究基金的投資組合中，股票證券佔總資產的98.43%；投資組合中剩餘的1.57%投資於現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS歐洲研究基金投資組合中的股票證券中，87.20%符合至少一項氣候標準，這代表了達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的85.84%（不符合永續投資的資格）；14.16%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特徵或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。



#1 符合E/S特色包括對金融產品的投資，該金融產品應具體實現所倡導的環境或社會目標社會特色。

#2 其他包括金融產品的其他投資，既不符合環境或社會目標社會特色，也不符合永續投資的條件。

● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
金融	18.29
必需消費品	14.05
非必需消費品	12.21
工業	12.20
醫療保健	11.55
原物料	7.74
能源	5.97
資訊科技	5.29
公用事業	5.12
通訊服務	4.93
現金及約當現金	1.50
房地產	1.14
權證	0.05
其他	-0.04

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- **營業額**反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- **資本支出**

(CapEx) 顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- **營業費用**

(OpEx) 反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS歐洲研究基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

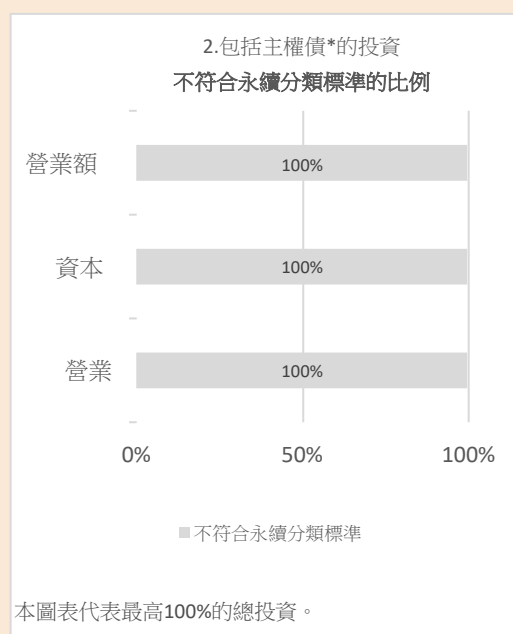
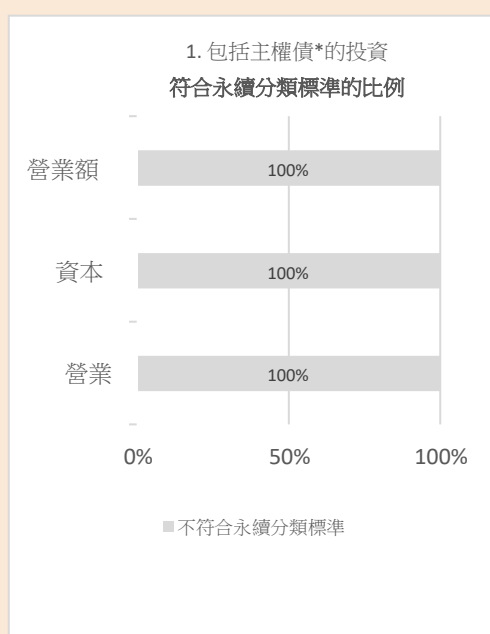
是：
 於化石燃料 於核能

否：MFS歐洲研究基金不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS歐洲研究基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。



是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。



該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS歐洲研究基金不計劃或承諾投資於不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。



永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。



「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有部位為不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金和約當現金工具。



在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS歐洲研究基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS歐洲研究基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS歐洲研究基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了19次互動：Danaone SA、Eni SpA、Flutter Entertainment PLC、Glencore PLC、Iberdola SA、Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC、Ryanair Holdings PLC ADR、Tesco PLC、Weir Group PLC和Whitbread PLC。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候風險、氣候轉型風險、氣候變遷實質風險、氣候情境分析和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期間內還評估並投票支持以下發行者的氣候轉型計畫管理提案：UBS Group AG、London Stock Exchange Group Plc、Glencore plc、NatWest Group plc和National Grid plc。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－歐洲小型公司基金（簡稱「MFS歐洲小型公司基金」）
法律個體識別編碼：VOCTT9HXUER2M74L6515

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

歐盟永續分類標準（EU Taxonomy）

是在《歐盟法規（EU）2020/852》中制定的分類系統，

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS歐洲小型公司基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS歐洲小型公司基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲小型公司基金投資組合中75.56%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的69.91%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲小型公司基金的資產中，股權證券佔92.52%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1－衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	49.08	45.41
2021年11月30日	52.85	50.03

氣候標準2－衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	57.31	53.03
2021年11月30日	46.70	44.20

氣候標準3－衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	75.56	69.91
2021年11月30日	69.43	65.72



……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

MFS歐洲小型公司基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS歐洲小型公司基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策

除了推動整合了溫室氣體排放（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領，以及董事會性別多元化。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大比例的投資。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
Symrise AG	原物料	3.79	德國
Cranswick PLC	必需消費品	3.76	英國
Croda International PLC	原物料	2.62	英國
Breedon Group PLC	原物料	2.57	英國
Forterra PLC	原物料	2.53	英國
Gerresheimer AG	醫療保健	2.31	德國
Cembre SpA	工業	2.14	義大利
LEG Immobilien SE	房地產	1.95	德國
Galp Energia SGPS SA	能源	1.93	葡萄牙
Essentra PLC	原物料	1.84	英國
Mayr Melnhof Karton AG	原物料	1.82	奧地利
GEA Group AG	工業	1.77	德國
Cellnex Telecom SA	通訊服務	1.75	西班牙
Italgas SpA	公用事業	1.75	義大利
Vetropack Holding AG	原物料	1.70	瑞士

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc.和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS歐洲小型公司基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS歐洲小型公司基金提倡的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲小型公司基金的投資組合中，股權證券佔總資產的92.52%；投資組合中剩餘的7.48%投資包括現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS歐洲小型公司基金投資組合中的75.56%股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的69.91%（不符合永續投資的資格）；31.09%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。



#1 符合E/S特色包括對金融產品的投資，該金融產品應具體實現所倡導的環境或社會目標社會特色。

#2 其他包括金融產品的其他投資，既不符合環境或社會目標社會特色，也不符合永續投資的條件。

● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
原物料	22.52
工業	20.38
必需消費品	13.13
非必需消費品	8.51
醫療保健	8.47
通訊服務	7.27
房地產	4.77
資訊科技	4.37
金融	3.62
現金及約當現金	3.28
能源	1.93
公用事業	1.75

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- **營業額**反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- **資本支出 (CapEx)**顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- **營業費用 (OpEx)**反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS歐洲小型公司基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

是：

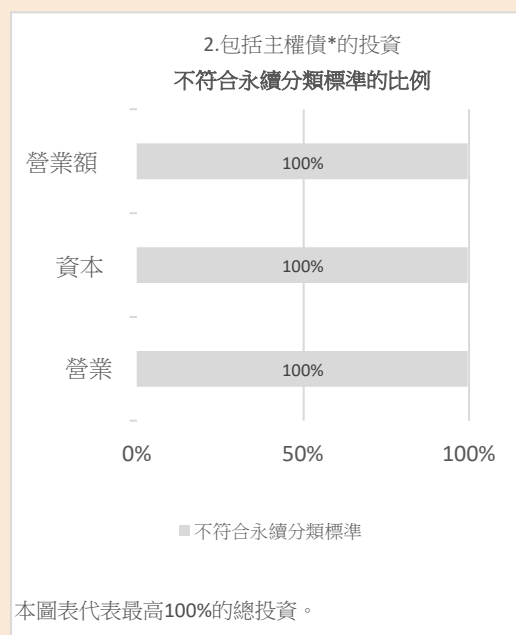
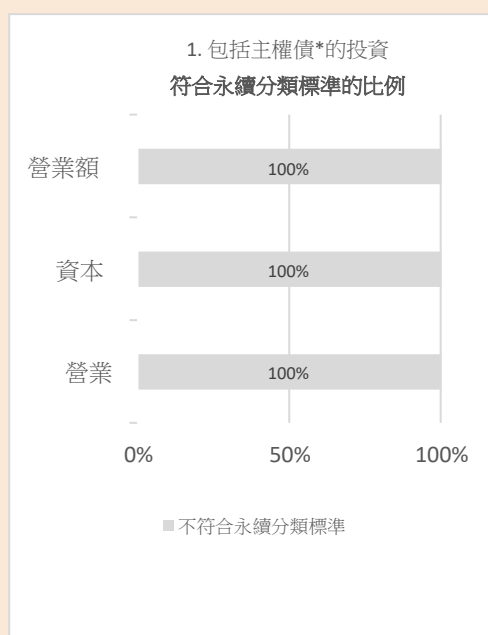
於化石燃料

於核能



否。MFS歐洲小型公司基金不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS歐洲小型公司基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS歐洲小型公司基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。



是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。



「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有部位為不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金和約當現金工具。



在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS歐洲小型公司由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS歐洲小型公司基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS歐洲小型公司基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了4次互動：Flutter Entertainment PLC、Forterra PLC、Greggs PLC和LEG Immobilien SE。討論的主題包括氣候變遷風險和淨零/SBTi倡議。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－歐洲價值基金（簡稱「MFS歐洲價值基金」）法律個體識別編碼：FOW0N0ZBCI2YVLH77334

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS美國價值基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS美國價值基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲價值基金投資組合中93.32%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的90.62%。截至2023年1月31日，歐洲價值基金的資產中，股權證券佔97.11%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

氣候標準1－衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	66.20	64.28
2021年11月30日	67.00	66.07

氣候標準2—衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	81.02	78.68
2021年11月30日	72.60	71.63

氣候標準3—衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	93.32	90.62
2021年11月30日	87.30	86.09



……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS歐洲價值基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS歐洲價值基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與**主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮

主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年11月30日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大比例的投資。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
Nestle SA	必需消費品	5.19	瑞士
Iberdrola SA	公用事業	3.27	西班牙
Roche Holding AG	醫療保健	3.10	瑞士
Schneider Electric SE	工業	3.01	法國
Diageo PLC	必需消費品	2.75	英國
Amadeus IT Group SA	資訊科技	2.64	西班牙
Zurich Insurance Group AG	金融	2.52	瑞士
Legrand SA	工業	2.41	法國
Symrise AG	原物料	2.33	德國
Pernod Ricard SA	必需消費品	2.28	法國
Cie Financiere Richemont SA	非必需消費品	2.15	瑞士
Deutsche Boerse AG	金融	2.09	德國
Safran SA	工業	2.08	法國
UBS Group AG	金融	1.95	瑞士
Flutter Entertainment PLC	非必需消費品	1.91	愛爾蘭

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc.和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



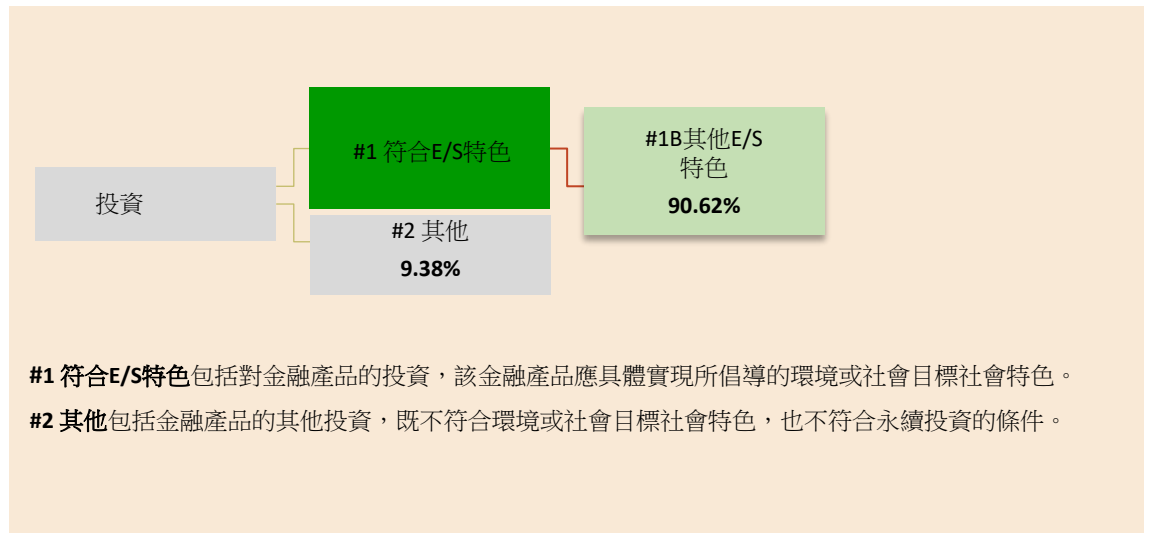
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS美國價值基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS美國價值基金倡導的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，MFS歐洲價值基金的投資組合中，股權證券佔總資產的97.11%；投資組合中剩餘的2.89%投資包括現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS歐洲價值基金投資組合中的93.32%股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的90.62%（不符合永續投資的資格）；9.38%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。



● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
工業	20.26
必需消費品	17.82
金融	16.33
非必需消費品	9.46
資訊科技	9.30
醫療保健	8.67
原物料	6.45
公用事業	4.85
房地產	2.69
通訊服務	2.46
現金及約當現金	1.69
權證	0.08
其他	-0.07

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S&P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- 營業額反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- 資本支出

（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- 營業費用

（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

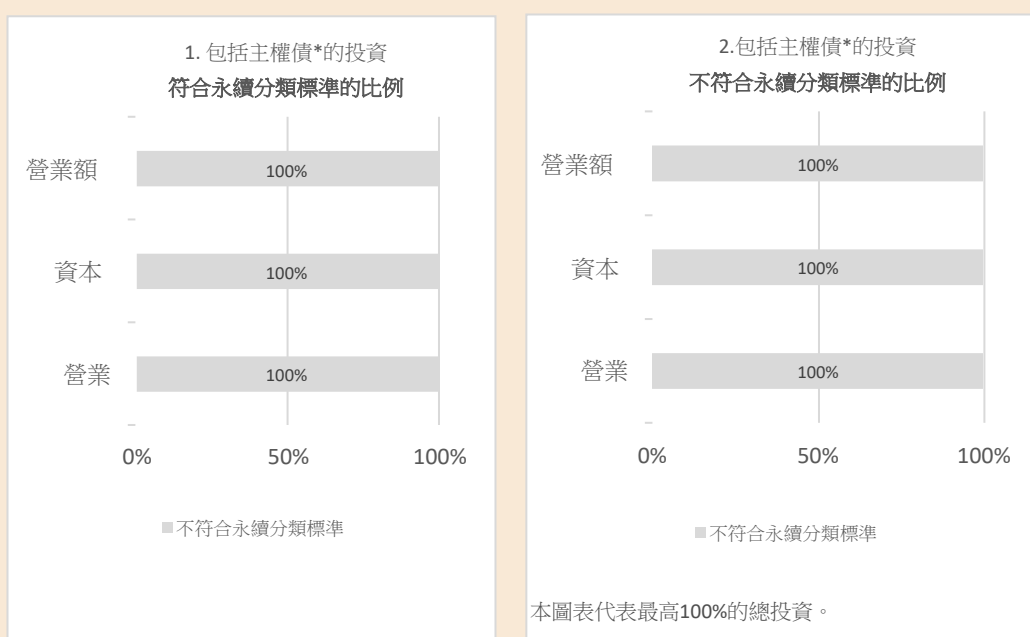
零。MFS歐洲價值基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

是：
 於化石燃料 於核能

否。MFS歐洲價值基金不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。
 過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS歐洲價值基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

● 該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS歐洲價值基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。



永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。



「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有部位為不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金和約當現金工具。



在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS歐洲價值基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS歐洲價值基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS歐洲價值基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了11次互動：Anglo American PLC、Flutter Entertainment PLC、Heineken NV、Iberdola、LEG Immobilien、RWE AG、Ryanair Holdings PLC ADR和Weir Group PLC。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候風險、氣候轉型風險、氣候變遷實質風險、氣候情境分析和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期間內還評估並投票支持以下發行者的氣候轉型計畫管理提案：UBS Group AG。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列—全球股票基金（簡稱「MFS全球股票基金」）法律
個體識別編碼：YAHWU2BYOY7SCHWC8I94

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS全球股票基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS全球股票基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球股票基金投資組合中80.79%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的80.10%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球股票基金的資產中，股權證券佔99.14%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

氣候標準1—衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	63.97	63.42
2021年11月30日	69.34	68.94

氣候標準2—衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	65.39	64.83
2021年11月30日	60.40	60.04

氣候標準3—衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	80.79	80.10
2021年11月30日	86.59	86.09



● ……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS全球股票基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS全球股票基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與**主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會

將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？



該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年11月30日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大的投資比例。

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc	醫療保健	3.22	美國
Visa Inc	資訊科技	3.04	美國
Schneider Electric SE	工業	2.77	法國
Roche Holding AG	醫療保健	2.76	瑞士
Linde PLC	原物料	2.59	美國
Medtronic PLC	醫療保健	2.55	美國
Accenture PLC	資訊科技	2.54	美國
Nestle SA	必需消費品	2.46	瑞士
Comcast Corp	通訊服務	2.46	美國
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	非必需消費品	2.33	法國
Diageo PLC	必需消費品	2.24	英國
Honeywell International Inc	工業	2.13	美國
Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd	工業	2.12	加拿大
Goldman Sachs Group Inc	金融	1.85	美國
Canadian National Railway Co	工業	1.81	加拿大

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S&P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



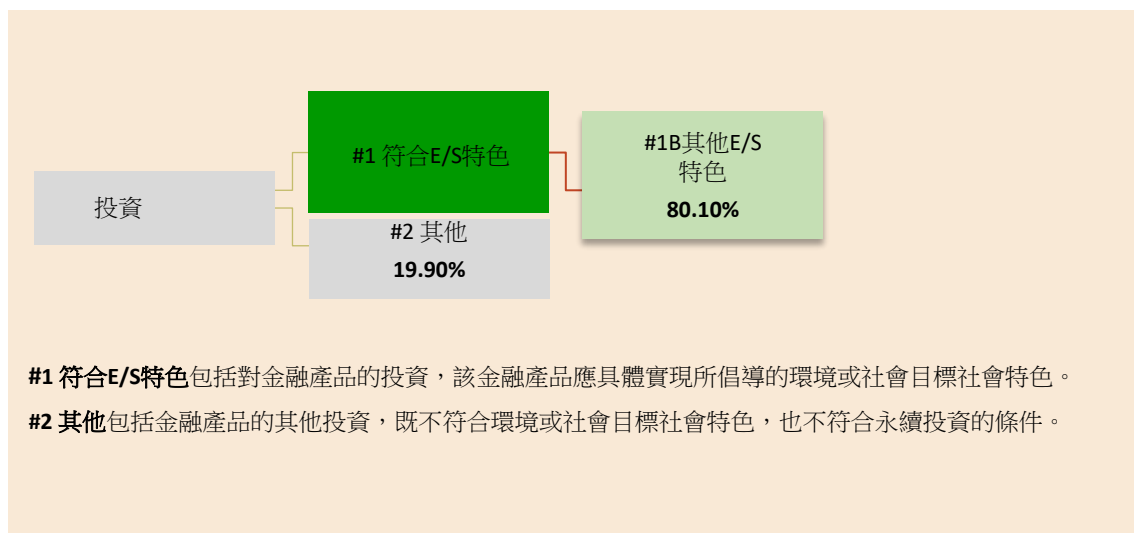
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS全球股票基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS全球股票基金提倡的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球股票基金的投資組合中，股權證券佔總資產的99.14%；投資組合中剩餘的0.86%投資包括現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS全球股票基金投資組合中的80.79%股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的80.10%（不符合永續投資的資格）；19.90%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。



● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
醫療保健	19.83
工業	18.56
資訊科技	14.64
必需消費品	13.43
金融	11.24
非必需消費品	7.88
通訊服務	6.95
原物料	6.51
現金及約當現金	0.94
權證	0.05
其他	-0.03

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：
 - 營業額反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比
 - 資本支出（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。
 - 營業費用（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



● 該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS全球股票基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

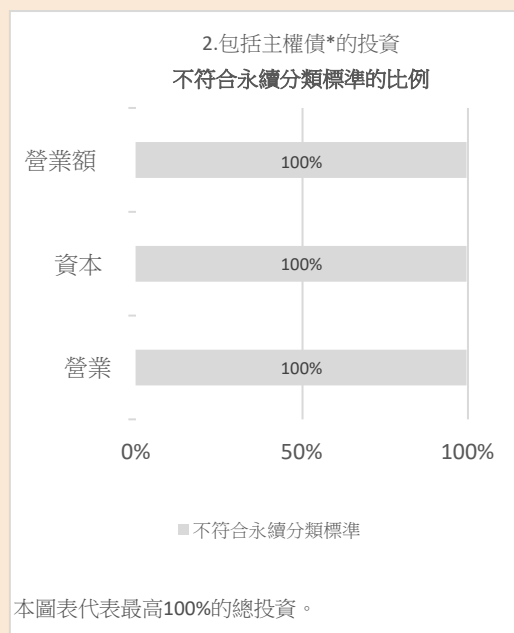
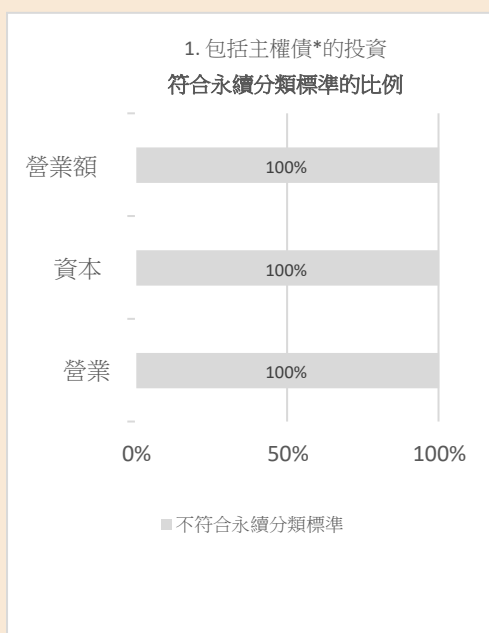
是：

於化石燃料 於核能



否。MFS全球股票基金不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS全球股票基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

● 該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS全球股票基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

● 「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就

是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有部位為不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金和約當現金工具。

在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS全球股票基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS全球股票基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS全球股票基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了15次互動：Accenture PLC、Boston Scientific Corp、Check Point Software Technologies Ltd、Colgate-Palmolive、Danone SA、Heineken NV、Hoya Corp、PPG Industries Inc、Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC、Union Pacific Corp和Whitbread PLC。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險、氣候情境分析和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候轉型計畫管理提案：Aena S.M.E. SA、UBS Group、Canadian Pacific Railway、London Stock Exchange Group plc和Canadian National Railway Company。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Honeywell International和United

Parcel Service, Inc。MFS投資專家在報告期間評估並反對以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Comcast Corp。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－全球內在價值股票基金（簡稱「MFS全球內在價值股票基金」）法律個體識別編碼：549300HBJQZCF0H6EK74

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份

環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS全球內在價值股票基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS全球內在價值股票基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球內在價值股票基金投資組合中71.95%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的70.41%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球內在價值股票基金的資產中，股權證券佔97.86%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

氣候標準1－衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	56.77	55.56
2021年11月30日	58.16	57.63

氣候標準2—衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	52.65	51.52
2021年11月30日	44.4	44.0

氣候標準3—衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	71.95	70.41
2021年11月30日	69.90	69.26



● ……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS全球內在價值股票基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS全球內在價值股票基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與主要不利影響指標**被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會

將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
Colgate-Palmolive Co	必需消費品	2.57	美國
Cadence Design Systems Inc	資訊科技	2.46	美國
Synopsys Inc	資訊科技	2.21	美國
Nestle SA	必需消費品	2.16	瑞士
Aon PLC	金融	1.85	美國
Microsoft Corp	資訊科技	1.82	美國
Costco Wholesale Corp	必需消費品	1.80	美國
Analog Devices Inc	資訊科技	1.78	美國
Franco-Nevada Corp	原物料	1.76	加拿大
ANSYS Inc	資訊科技	1.62	美國
Charles Schwab Corp	金融	1.59	美國
Schneider Electric SE	工業	1.45	法國
Givaudan SA	原物料	1.43	瑞士
Watts Water Technologies Inc	工業	1.43	美國
Agilent Technologies Inc	醫療保健	1.41	美國

該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大比例的投資。

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



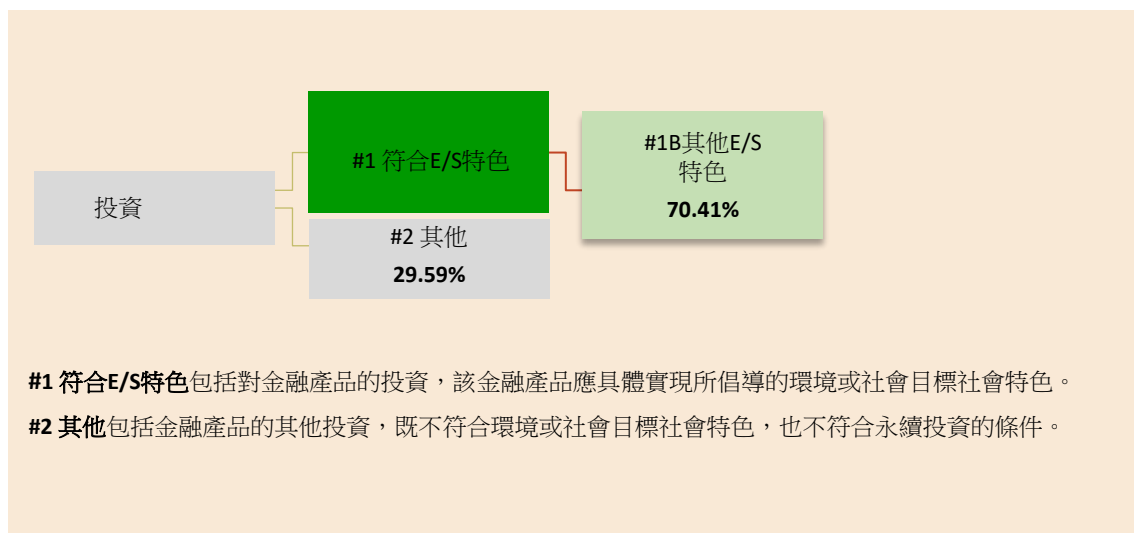
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS全球內在價值股票基金的將致力於從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS全球股票基金提倡的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，股權證券佔MFS全球內在價值股票基金投資組合總資產的97.86%；投資組合中剩餘的2.16%投資包括現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS全球內在價值股票基金投資組合中的71.95%股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的70.41%（不符合永續投資的資格）；29.59%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。



● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
資訊科技	24.25
工業	23.69
必需消費品	15.89
原物料	11.44
金融	9.54
醫療保健	6.08
非必需消費品	3.55
現金及約當現金	1.98
通訊服務	1.36
能源	1.28
房地產	0.94

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：
 - 營業額反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比
 - 資本支出（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。
 - 營業費用（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS全球內在價值股票基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

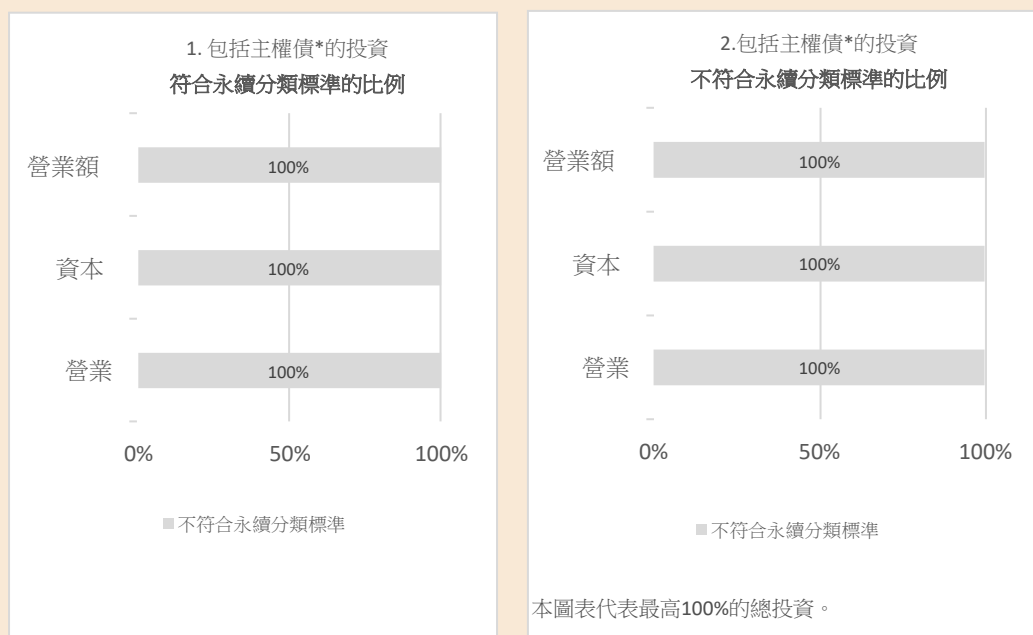
是：

於化石燃料

於核能

✘ 否。MFS全球內在價值股票基金不會監控投資以符合歐盟永續分類標準。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS全球內在價值股票基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

● 該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS全球內在價值股票基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

● 「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有部位為不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金和約當現金工具。

在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS全球內在價值股票基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS全球內在價值股票基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS全球內在價值股票基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了13次互動：Accenture PLC、Agilent Technologies Inc、Colgate-Palmolive Co、Danaher Corp、Epiroc AB、Glencore PLC、LEG Immobilien SE、Ryanair Holdings和Vulcan Materials Co。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期內還評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Alphabet Inc。MFS投資專家在報告期內還評估了並投票反對以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Amazon.com Inc.和Microsoft。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－全球重點研究基金（簡稱「MFS全球重點研究基金」）法律個體識別編碼：OXNVI8L269TT6JC97X03

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS全球重點研究基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS全球重點研究基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球重點研究基金投資組合中83.30%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的82.85%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球重點研究基金的資產中，股權證券佔99.46%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

氣候標準1－衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	69.98	69.60
2021年11月30日	52.16	51.67

氣候標準2—衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	57.58	57.27
2021年11月30日	45.50	45.07

氣候標準3—衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	83.30	82.85
2021年11月30日	73.45	72.76

● ……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。



歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS全球重點研究基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS全球重點研究基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與**主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會

將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年11月30日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大的投資比例。

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
Microsoft Corp	資訊科技	6.25	美國
Roche Holding AG	醫療保健	3.60	瑞士
Alphabet Inc A股	通訊服務	3.58	美國
Southern Co	公用事業	3.19	美國
Honeywell International Inc	工業	3.05	美國
Mondelez International Inc	必需消費品	2.83	美國
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	非必需消費品	2.82	法國
Linde PLC	原物料	2.68	美國
Danaher Corp	醫療保健	2.64	美國
Amazon.com Inc	非必需消費品	2.60	美國
Medtronic PLC	醫療保健	2.57	美國
Aon PLC	金融	2.39	美國
ConocoPhillips	能源	2.35	美國
Charles Schwab Corp	金融	2.32	美國
Visa Inc	資訊科技	2.27	美國

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S&P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



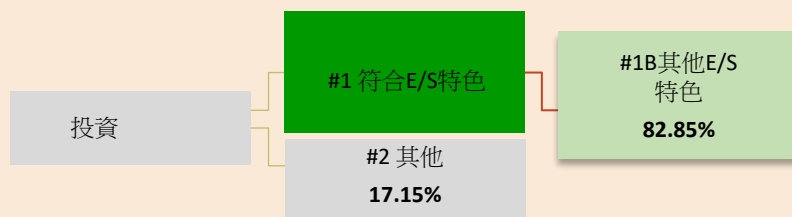
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS全球重點研究基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS全球重點研究基金提倡的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，MFS全球重點研究基金的投資組合中，股權證券佔總資產的99.46%；投資組合中剩餘的0.54%投資包括現金和約當現金工具；MFS全球重點研究基金投資組合中的83.30%股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的82.85%（不符合永續投資的資格）；17.15%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。



- #1 符合E/S特色包括對金融產品的投資，該金融產品應具體實現所倡導的環境或社會目標社會特色。
- #2 其他包括金融產品的其他投資，既不符合環境或社會目標社會特色，也不符合永續投資的條件。

● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
科技	24.96
金融服務	17.17
資本財	16.32
醫療保健	12.76
消費循環股	10.84
能源	8.23
必需消費品	6.11
電信/有線電視	2.67
現金及約當現金	0.94

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- 營業額反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- 資本支出（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- 營業費用（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



● 該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS全球重點研究基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

Yes:

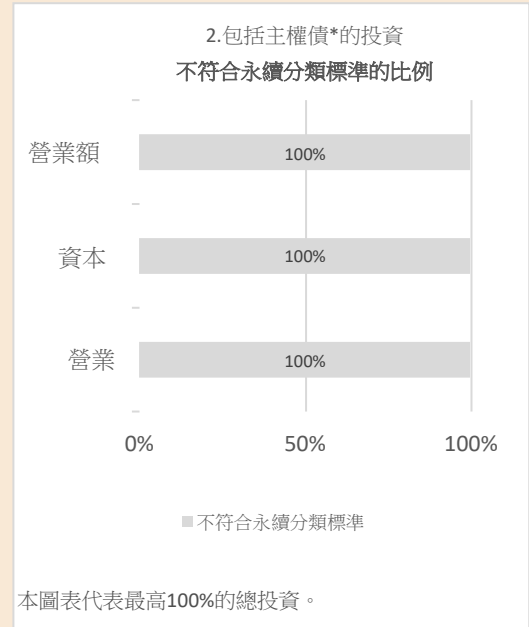
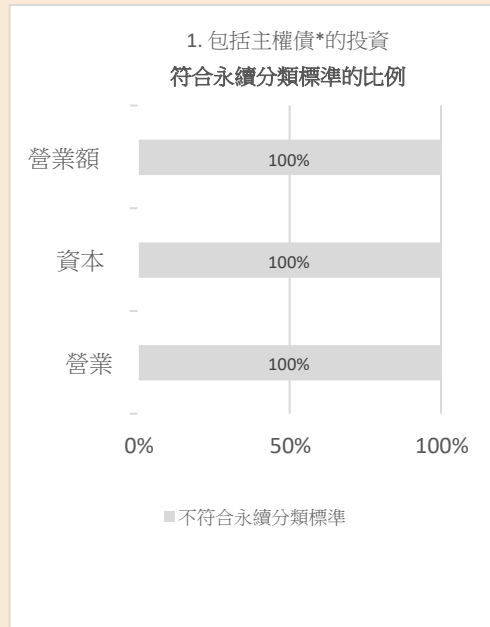
於化石燃料

於核能



否。MFS全球重點研究基金不會監控投資以符合歐盟永續分類標準。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS全球重點研究基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

● 該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS全球重點研究基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

● 「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有部位為不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金和約當現金工具。

是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS全球重點研究基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS全球重點研究基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS全球重點研究基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了8次互動：Accenture, Chubb LTD、ConocoPhillips、Danaher Corp、Iberdrola和LEG Immobilien SE。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險、氣候情境分析和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候轉型計畫管理提案：Canadian Pacific Railway和Woodside Petroleum Ltd.。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Honeywell International和Alphabet Inc.。MFS投資專家在報告期間評估並反對以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Woodside Petroleum Ltd、Amazon.com Inc.和Microsoft。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

依據歐盟法規2019/2088條款8第1、2和2a款，以及歐盟法規2020/852第6條第1款所提及的金融產品週期性揭露範本

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金) (簡稱「MFS全球資產配置基金」(基金之配息來源可能為本金)) 法律個體識別編碼：1RDQ67M094ZPUN2RRO1

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會 (E/S) 特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份

環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2022年7月21日起，MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)將設定目標，從2027年1月1日(簡稱「轉型日」)起，將投資組合中至少50%的股權證券和50%的公司債工具(如適用)投資於至少符合四項氣候標準(見下文)中之一的股權發行者 and 公司債發行者。

截至2023年1月31日：MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)投資組合中83.01%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的49.31%；MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)組合中73.98%的企業債務工具符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的8.73%。截至2023年1月31日，股權證券佔MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)資產的59.31%，企業債務工具佔11.80%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露涉及2022年7月22日至2023年1月31日的期間。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1-衡量股權發行者和公司債發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權證券和公司債工具投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權和公司債工具發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	66.12	39.22
2022年6月30日	69.44	41.02

氣候標準1	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	59.75	7.05
2022年6月30日	62.51	3.55

氣候標準2- 衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券和公司債工具投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者和公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	58.24	34.54
2022年6月30日	8.30	4.90

氣候標準2	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	32.12	3.79
2022年6月30日	30.14	7.37

氣候標準3－衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券和公司債工具投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者和公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2022年6月30日	0	0

氣候標準3	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2022年6月30日	0	0

氣候標準4－衡量推動過渡到低碳經濟的活動：投資組合中的公司債工具投資於已承諾將籌集的資金用於資助調適和/或減緩氣候變遷的活動、或實現根據網站揭露的方法確定的溫室氣體減排（見以下連結）的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準4	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	5.68	0.67
2022年6月30日	5.25	0.62

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	83.01	49.24
2022年6月30日	73.33	43.23

衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之公司債工具百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有%公司債 符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合任何 標準
2023年1月31日	73.98	8.73
2022年6月30日	72.72	8.57

●……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

●該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

●該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。

●該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS全球資產配置基金**（基金之配息來源可能為本金）**財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與**主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
China Government Bond Mar 11 26	新興市場	2.06	中國
Johnson & Johnson	醫療保健	1.58	美國
Roche Holding AG	醫療保健	1.54	瑞士
Merck & Co Inc	醫療保健	1.39	美國
美國國庫債券（2040年8月15日）	美國政府	1.19	美國
美國國庫債券（2049年11月15日）	美國政府	1.00	美國
韓國國庫債券（2029年6月10日）	新興市場	1.00	南韓
Aon PLC	金融	0.95	美國
UBS Group AG	金融	0.93	瑞士
Texas Instruments Inc	資訊科技	0.92	美國
KDDI Corp	通訊服務	0.91	日本
BNP Paribas SA	金融	0.88	法國
英國金邊債券（2027年7月22日）	非美國市場	0.87	英國
Comcast Corp	通訊服務	0.86	美國
JPMorgan Chase & Co	金融	0.80	美國



該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大比例的投資。

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

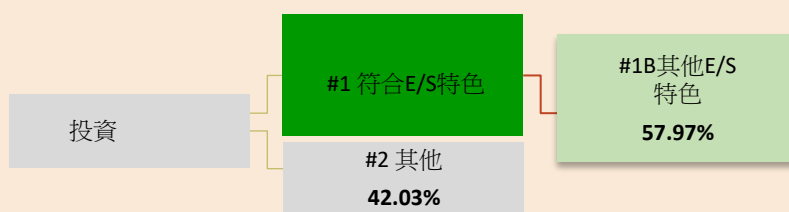


永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)的目標是，從轉型日起，將投資組合中至少50%的股權證券和50%的公司債工具投資於符合至少一項氣候標準的股權發行者 and 公司債發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)（即# 1）所推廣的E/S特色一致。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，股權證券佔MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)組合總資產的59.31%，公司債工具佔11.80%；投資組合剩餘投資的28.89%包括非公司債工具、衍生性商品、現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)組合中83.01%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔投資組合總資產的49.24%；MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)投資組合中73.98%的公司債工具符合至少一項氣候標準，佔投資組合總資產的8.73%；組合總資產的57.97%達到MFS低碳轉型特色（不符合永續投資標準）；投資組合總資產的42.03%不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資標準。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。



#1 符合E/S特色包括對金融產品的投資，該金融產品應具體實現所倡導的環境或社會目標社會特色。

#2 其他包括金融產品的其他投資，既不符合環境或社會目標社會特色，也不符合永續投資的條件。

● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
金融	12.37
公司債	11.80
醫療保健	9.26
工業	8.80
新興市場	7.66
必需消費品	7.33
非美國市場	6.62
資訊科技	6.60
其他	6.00
不動產抵押貸款證券	4.24
通訊服務	3.79

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

原物料	2.91
能源	2.75
非必需消費品	2.63
現金及約當現金	2.30
公用事業	1.80
債務擔保證券	1.51
商用不動產抵押貸款證券	0.77
市政債券	0.72
房地產	0.44
資產抵押債券	0.34
可轉債	0.10
機構	0.02
美國政府	-0.75

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- **營業額**反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- **資本支出**（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- **營業費用**（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● 投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

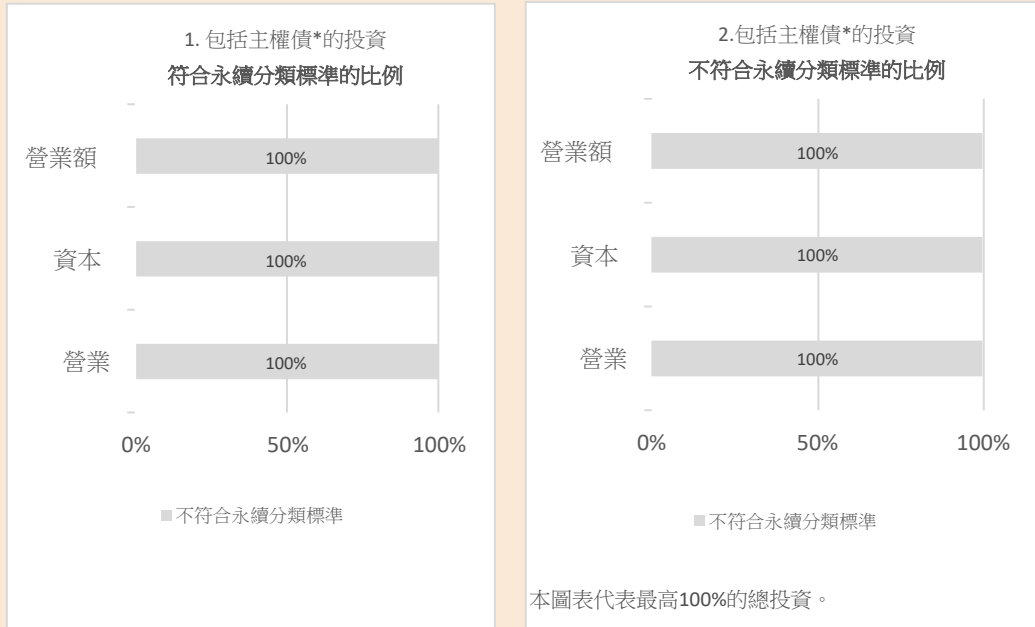
是：

於化石燃料

於核能

否。MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。
過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券和公司債工具，MFS的投資專家將繼續積極與這些發行者就氣候標準議題進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括非公司債工具、現金和約當現金工具。

是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS全球資產配置基金(基金之配息來源可能為本金)

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了20次互動：Accenture、American Electric Power Co Inc、Boston Scientific Corp、Cboe Global Markets、CEZ、Chubb Ltd、Colgate Palmolive、ConocoPhillips、Constellation Brands、Danaher、Danone SA、Duke Energy Corp、Enel SpA、Glencore、Kimberly-Clark、PPG、Sempra Energy、Union Pacific和Xcel Energy Inc。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險、氣候情境分析和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票反對以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Microsoft和National Bank of Australia。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列—有限償還期基金（簡稱「MFS有限償還期基金」）法律個體識別編碼：H22Q4XW7UTNWFDPOPD4

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2022年7月21日起，MFS有限償還期基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS有限償還期基金將致力於從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，將投資組合中至少50%的公司債工具投資於至少符合三個氣候標準之一的公司債發行者（見下文）。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS有限償還期基金投資組合中76.20%的公司債工具符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的42.36%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS有限償還期基金的資產中，公司債工具佔55.59%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2022年7月21日至2023年1月31日。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1－衡量公司債發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的公司債投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	66.95	37.22
2022年6月30日	70.45	39.60

氣候標準2－衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的公司債工具投資於已採用此類計畫的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	29.48	16.39
2022年6月30日	30.68	17.24

氣候標準3－衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的公司債工具投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2022年6月30日	0	0

氣候標準4－衡量推動過渡到低碳經濟的活動：投資組合中的公司債工具投資於已承諾將籌集的資金用於資助調適和/或減緩氣候變遷的活動、或實現根據網站揭露的方法確定的溫室氣體減排（見以下連結）的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準4	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	1.57	0.87
2022年6月30日	1.58	0.89

衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之公司債工具百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有%公司債符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	76.20	42.36
2022年6月30日	79.01	44.41

……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？



不適用。

● 該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS有限償還期基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS有限償還期基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了溫室氣體排放（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領，以及董事會性別多元化。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



該清單包括在參考期間（即2022年7月21日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中投資最大比例的投資。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
美國國庫票據（2024年5月15日）	政府	8.44%	美國
美國國庫票據（2025年5月15日）	政府	4.74%	美國
USD IRS 3Yr Receiver（2025年5月13日）	政府	2.65%	美國
USD IRS 3Yr Receiver（2025年12月6日）	政府	1.95%	美國
美國國庫票據（2023年12月15日）	政府	1.92%	美國
美國國庫票據（2025年11月15日）	政府	1.58%	美國
美國國庫票據（2024年7月31日）	政府	1.55%	美國
Royal Bank of Canada（2023年10月26日）	公司債	0.94%	加拿大
美國公債2年期債券期貨（2022年6月30日）	政府	0.83%	美國
Hyundai Capital America（2023年4月6日）	公司債	0.83%	南韓
AT&T Inc 0.9%（2024年3月25日）	公司債	0.77%	美國
美國公債2年期債券期貨（2022年9月30日）	政府	0.77%	美國
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc（2024年9月15日）	公司債	0.73%	日本
Wells Fargo & Co FRB（2024年6月2日）	公司債	0.73%	美國

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據彭博（Bloomberg）全球行業分類方案（簡稱「BCLASS」）和MFS分類。Bloomberg Finance L.P及其附屬公司和授權方擁有BCLASS的所有專有權利，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS可能會運用自己的內部產業/行業分類方法來對股權證券和未被GICS分類的非股權證券進行分類。



永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS有限償還期基金的將致力於從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的公司債工具投資於至少符合氣候標準中至少一個的公司債發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS有限償還期基金提倡的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，MFS有限償還期基金投資組合的總資產中，公司債工具佔55.59%；投資組合其餘44.41%投資包括非公司債工具、衍生性商品、現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS有限償還期基金投資組合中的公司債工具中，有76.20%符合至少一項

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的42.36%（不符合永續投資的資格）；57.64%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。



#1 符合E/S特色包括對金融產品的投資，該金融產品應具體實現所倡導的環境或社會目標社會特色。

#2 其他包括金融產品的其他投資，既不符合環境或社會目標社會特色，也不符合永續投資的條件。

● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
公司債-工業	26.93
公司債-金融機構	26.48
政府公債-政府公債	18.22
證券化-抵押貸款債務	14.99
公司債-公用事業	3.79
衍生性商品-交易所交易	2.89
證券化-資產抵押證券	2.11
現金	2.91
證券化-商業不動產抵押貸款證券	1.01
政府相關-地方政府	0.87
政府相關機構	0.80
市政債券-租賃	0.67
證券化-抵押擔保債券	0.56
政府相關-主權	0.45
市政債券-公用事業	0.21
市政債券-特別稅	0.21
市政債券-其他	0.19
市政債券-教育	0.18
市政債券-交通	0.16
市政債券-工業發展	0.13
市政債券-住宅	0.12
證券化-不動產抵押貸款證券轉付	0.10
衍生性金融商品-櫃台交易	-3.30

上述產業持股比例代表截至2021年12月31日、2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月30日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的

市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據彭博（Bloomberg）全球行業分類方案（簡稱「BCLASS」）和MFS分類。Bloomberg Finance L.P及其附屬公司和授權方擁有BCLASS的所有專有權利，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS可能會運用自己的內部產業/行業分類方法來對股權證券和未被GICS分類的非股權證券進行分類。



該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS有限償還期基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

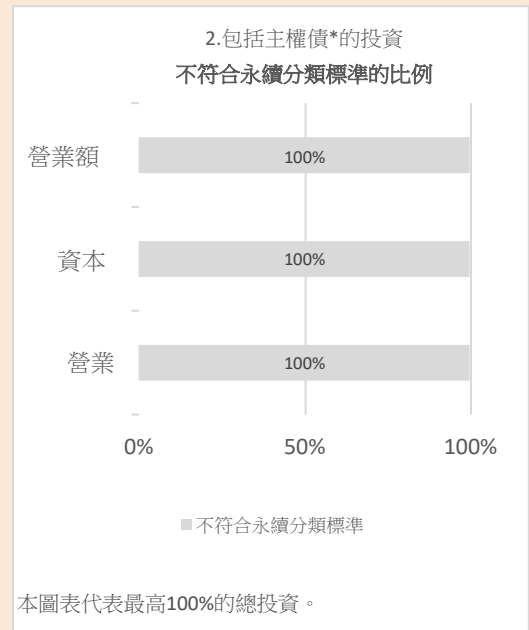
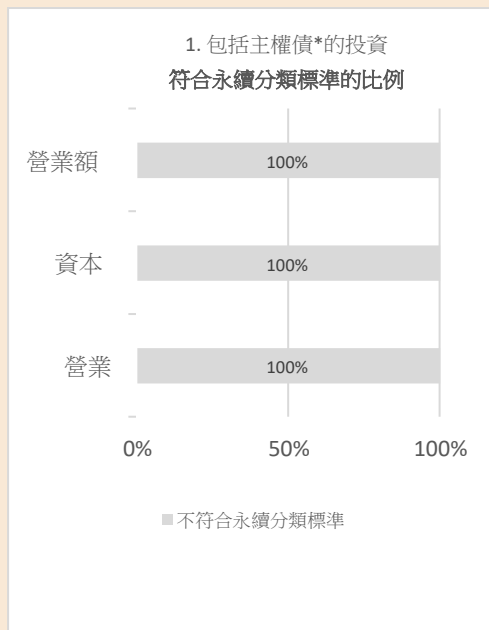
是：

於化石燃料

於核能

否。MFS全球有限償還期基金不會監控投資以符合歐盟永續分類標準。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：
 - 營業額反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比
 - 資本支出 (CapEx) 顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。
 - 營業費用 (OpEx) 反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。
 過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS有限償還期基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之過渡或賦能活動。

在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS有限償還期基金不計劃或承諾投資於不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於那些未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色的氣候標準的公司債工具，MFS的投資專家將繼續積極與這些發行者就氣候標準議題進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括非公司債工具、衍生性商品、現金和約當現金工具。

在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS有限償還期基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS有限償還期基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。



是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。



MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與：MFS有限償還期基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了2次互動：Enel SpA和Glencore、Macquarie。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－多元資產優選成長基金（簡稱「MFS多元資產優選成長基金」）法律個體識別編碼：222100FL6ZWWC5ZUHI09

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份

環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS多元資產優選成長基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS多元資產優選成長基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，將投資組合中至少50%的股權證券和50%的公司債工具（如適用）投資於至少符合四項氣候標準（見下文）中之一的股權發行者 and 公司債發行者。

截至2023年1月31日：MFS多元資產優選成長基金投資組合中68.64%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的40.43%；MFS全球多元資產優選成長基金組合中62.92%的企業債務工具符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的6.82%。截至2023年1月31日，股權證券佔MFS全球多元資產優選成長基金資產的58.88%，企業債務工具佔10.84%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1-衡量股權發行者和公司債發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權證券和公司債工具投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權和公司債工具發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	46.45	27.35
2021年11月30日	66.76	32.23

氣候標準1	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	52.77	5.77
2021年11月30日	29.9	3.02

氣候標準2- 衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券和公司債工具投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者和公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	61.28	36.08
2021年11月30日	52.30	25.27

氣候標準2	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	23.71	2.57
2021年11月30日	9.60	0.97

氣候標準3－衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券和公司債工具投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者和公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

氣候標準3	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

氣候標準4－衡量推動過渡到低碳經濟的活動：投資組合中的公司債工具投資於已承諾將籌集的資金用於資助調適和/或減緩氣候變遷的活動、或實現根據網站揭露的方法確定的溫室氣體減排（見以下連結）的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準4	投資組合中有%公司債 符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	6.09	0.66
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	68.64	40.42
2021年11月30日	80.16	38.70

衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之公司債工具百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有%公司債 符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合任 何標準
2023年1月31日	62.92	6.82
2021年11月30日	34.6	3.50

● ……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS多元資產優選成長基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS多元資產優選成長基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與**主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「**附加排放指標**」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
美國國庫票據 1.375% (2023年9月30日)	美國政府	4.95	美國
美國國庫票據 1.375% (2023年6月30日)	美國政府	4.74	美國
美國國庫票據 0.5% (2023年3月15日)	美國政府	4.74	美國
Alphabet Inc A股	通訊服務	3.58	美國
美國國庫票據 2.625% (2023年12月31日)	美國政府	3.43	美國
LEG Immobilien SE	房地產	3.33	德國
美國國庫票據 1.625% (2022年12月15日)	美國政府	3.14	美國
Check Point Software Technologies Ltd	資訊科技	2.15	以色列
美國國庫票據 2.25% (2024年3月31日)	美國政府	2.07	美國
Iberdrola SA	公用事業	2.06	西班牙
iShares實物黃金ETC ETF	ETF	2.04	愛爾蘭
Vonovia SE	房地產	2.04	德國
Wolters Kluwer NV	工業	1.96	荷蘭
KDDI Corp	通訊服務	1.88	日本
Sage Group PLC	資訊科技	1.62	英國



該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大比例的投資。

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



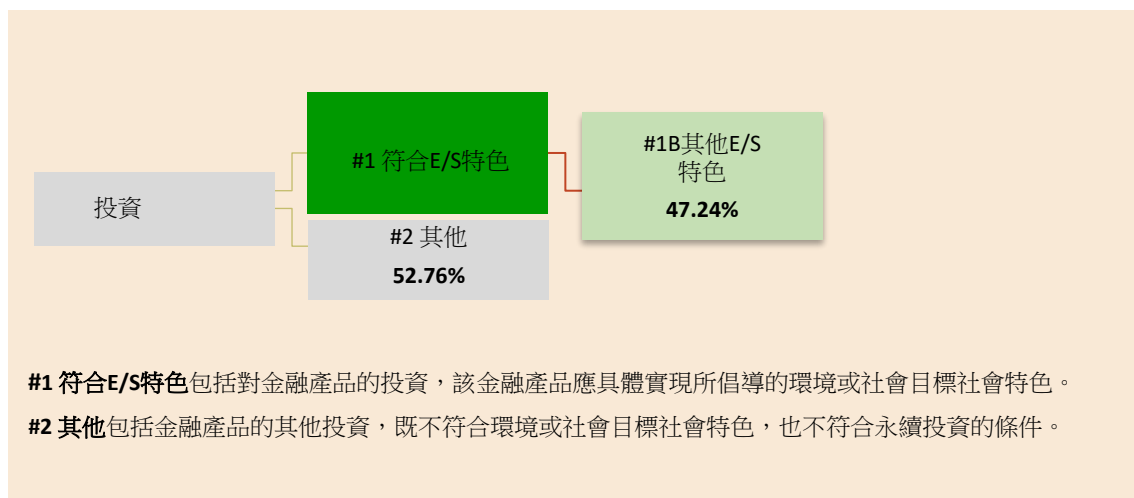
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS多元資產優選成長基金的目標是，從轉型日起，將投資組合中至少50%的股權證券和50%的公司債工具投資於符合至少一項氣候標準的股權發行者 and 公司債發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS多元資產優選成長基金（即# 1）所推廣的E/S特色一致。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，股權證券佔MFS多元資產優選成長基金投資組合總資產的58.88%，公司債工具佔10.84%；投資組合其餘投資的30.28%包括非公司債工具、衍生性商品、現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS多元資產優選成長基金投資組合中68.64%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔投資組合總資產的40.42%；MFS多元資產優選成長基金投資組合中62.92%的公司債工具符合至少一項氣候標準，佔投資組合總資產的6.82%；組合總資產的47.24%達到MFS低碳轉型特色（不符合永續投資標準）；投資組合總資產的52.76%不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資標準。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。



● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
美國政府	27.87
資訊科技	13.23
其他	13.17
通訊服務	10.95
公司債	9.21
房地產	7.64
工業	7.61
必需消費品	5.40
現金及約當現金	3.81
ETF	2.57
公用事業	2.06
非必需消費品	2.02
金融	1.97

不動產抵押貸款證券	1.72
原物料	1.25
新興市場債	0.94
股票選擇權	-0.26
指數期貨	-2.48
指數選擇權	-8.66

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S&P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- **營業額**反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- **資本支出**（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- **營業費用**（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS多元資產優選成長基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● **投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？**

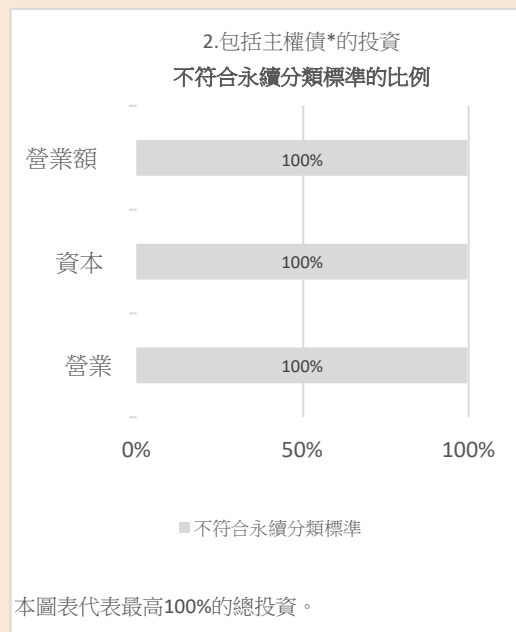
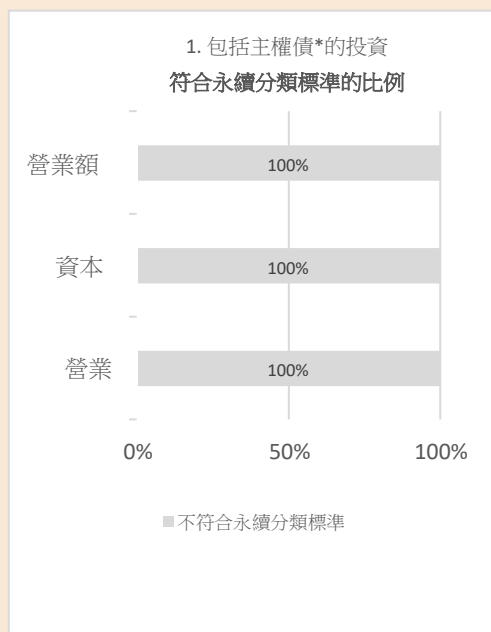
是：

於化石燃料

於核能

否。MFS多元資產優選成長基金不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS多元資產優選成長基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

● 該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS多元資產優選成長基金不計劃或承諾投資於不符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之具環境目標永續投資。

● 永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

● 「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券和公司債工具，MFS的投資專家將繼續積極與這些發行者就氣候標準議題進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括非公司債工具、衍生性商品、現金和約當現金工具。

是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS多元資產優選成長基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，MFS管理的總資產中將有90%被視為範圍內，包括對MFS多元資產優選成長基金的股權證券投資和公司債工具的投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與和代理投票：MFS多元資產優選成長基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了8次互動：Check Point Software、Danone、Iberdrola、LEG Immobilien SE、Q-Park Holding和Warner Music Group。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險、實質風險和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Honeywell International、Charter Communications Inc.和Alphabet Inc.。MFS投資專家在報告期間評估並反對以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Amazon.com Inc.、Comcast Corp和Microsoft。

此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>



參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－美國密集成長基金（簡稱「美國密集成長基金」）法律個體識別編碼：G651RPCOZ0VMJ132HI34

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

從2021年12月31日起，MFS美國密集成長基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS美國密集成長基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國密集成長基金投資組合中90.08%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的89.41%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國密集成長基金的資產中，股權證券佔99.25%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

氣候標準1－衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	77.45	76.87
2021年11月30日	62.19	61.52

氣候標準2—衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	59.36	58.92
2021年11月30日	52.80	52.20

氣候標準3—衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	90.08	89.41
2021年11月30日	80.22	79.36

● ……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。



歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

MFS美國密集成長基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。



該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS美國密集成長基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了溫室氣體排放（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領，以及董事會性別多元化。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮

主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
Microsoft Corp	資訊科技	8.82	美國
Alphabet Inc A股	通訊服務	7.68	美國
Visa Inc	資訊科技	6.00	美國
Aon PLC	金融	5.56	美國
Accenture PLC	資訊科技	5.41	美國
Fidelity National Information Services Inc	資訊科技	4.59	美國
Danaher Corp	醫療保健	4.54	美國
Amphenol Corp	資訊科技	4.31	美國
Boston Scientific Corp	醫療保健	4.07	美國
TJX Cos Inc	非必需消費品	4.02	美國
Church & Dwight Co Inc	必需消費品	3.91	美國
NIKE Inc	非必需消費品	3.85	美國
Texas Instruments Inc	資訊科技	3.64	美國
Fortive Corp	工業	3.40	美國
Electronic Arts Inc	通訊服務	3.35	美國

該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大的投資比例。

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



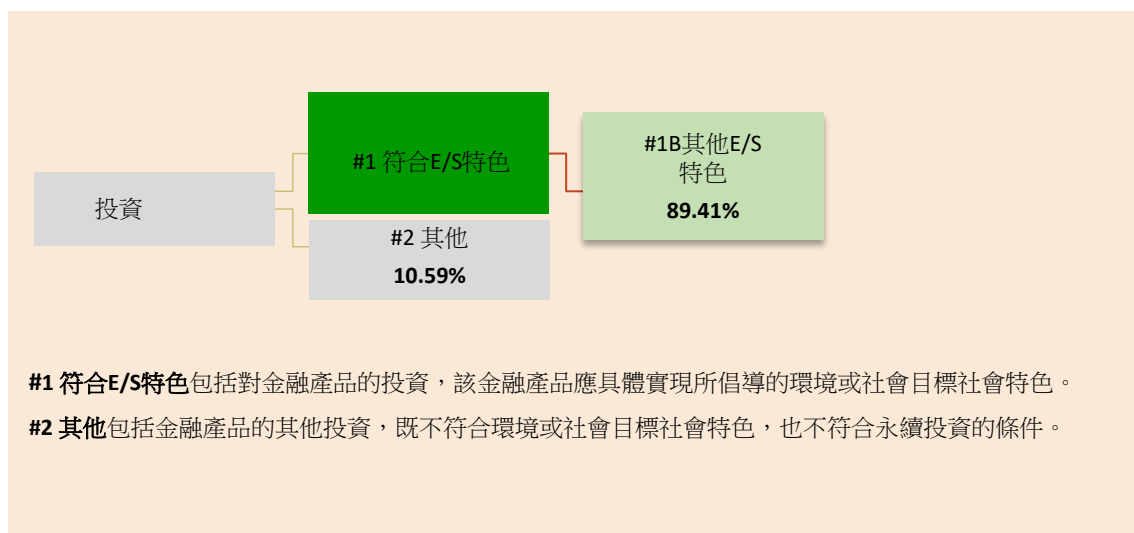
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS美國密集成長基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS美國密集成長基金倡導的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國密集成長基金的投資組合中，股票證券佔總資產的99.25%；投資組合中剩餘的0.75%投資於現金和/或約當現金工具；MFS美國密集成長基金投資組合中的股票證券中，90.08%符合至少一項氣候標準，這代表了達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的89.41%（不符合永續投資的資格）；10.59%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特徵或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。



● **投資哪些經濟產業？**

產業	%平均權重
資訊科技	35.74
醫療保健	14.64
非必需消費品	13.17
通訊服務	11.62
金融	8.46
必需消費品	6.72
工業	5.60
房地產	3.26
現金及約當現金	0.80

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- 營業額反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- 資本支出（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- 營業費用（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



● **該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？**

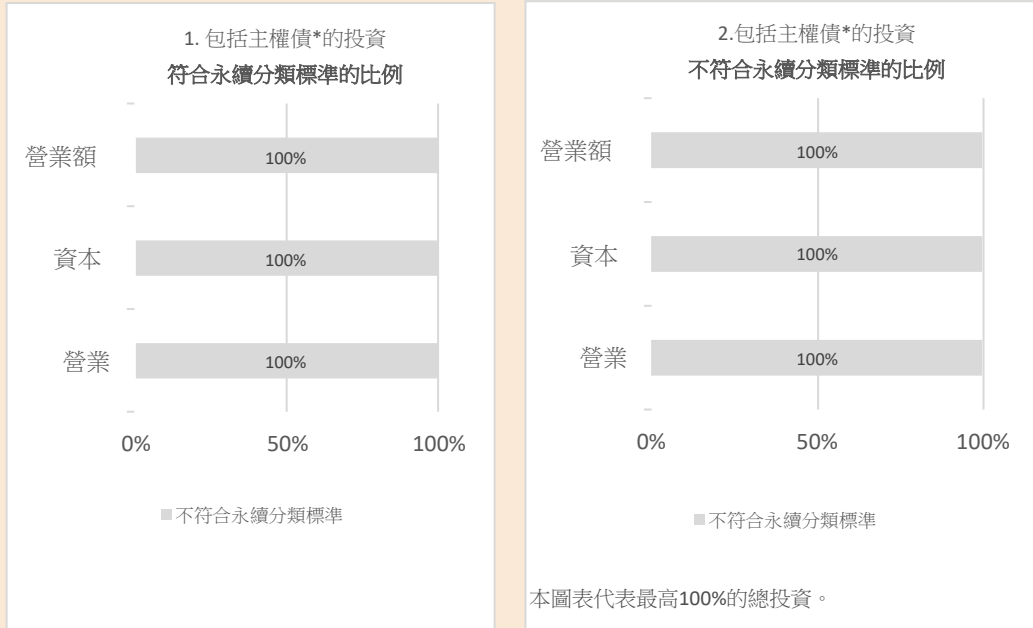
零。MFS美國密集成長基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

● **投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？**

是：
 於化石燃料 於核能

否。MFS美國密集成長基金不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS美國密集成長基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS美國密集成長基金不計劃或承諾投資於不符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之具環境目標永續投資。

永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有部位為不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金和約當現金工具。



是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS美國密集成長基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS美國密集成長基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與：MFS美國密集成長基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了6次互動：Accenture、Agilent Technologies、Boston Scientific Corp、Danaher Corp和Xcel Energy。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、氣候情境分析、轉型風險和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期內還評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Charter Communications Inc.和Alphabet Inc.。MFS投資專家在報告期間評估並反對以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Microsoft。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－美國總報酬債券基金（簡稱「MFS美國總報酬債券基金」）法律
個體識別編碼：YJVUBFW5FW4FOTQBP86

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2022年7月21日起，MFS美國總報酬債券基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS美國總報酬債券基金將致力於從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，將投資組合中至少50%的公司債工具投資於至少符合三個氣候標準之一的公司債發行者（見下文）。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國總報酬債券基金投資組合中73.20%的公司債工具符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的31.43%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國總報酬債券基金的資產中，公司債工具佔42.94%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2022年7月21日至2023年1月31日。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1－衡量公司債發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的公司債投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	66.58	28.59
2022年6月30日	70.64	26.86

氣候標準2－衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的公司債工具投資於已採用此類計畫的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	19.96	8.57
2022年6月30日	19.87	7.56

氣候標準3－衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的公司債工具投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2022年6月30日	0	0

氣候標準4－衡量推動過渡到低碳經濟的活動：投資組合中的公司債工具投資於已承諾將籌集的資金用於資助調適和/或減緩氣候變遷的活動、或實現根據網站揭露的方法確定的溫室氣體減排（見以下連結）的公司債發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準4	投資組合中有%公司債符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	1.07	0.46
2022年6月30日	1.59	0.60

衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之公司債工具百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有%公司債符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的%符合此標準
2023年1月31日	73.20	31.42
2022年6月30日	75.54	28.72



……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

● 該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

MFS美國總報酬債券基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS美國總報酬債券基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了溫室氣體排放（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比（統稱「附加排放指標」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領，以及董事會性別多元化。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



該清單包括在參考期間（即2022年7月21日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中投資最大比例的投資。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
美國國庫票據（2024年3月31日）	政府	5.30%	美國
美國國庫票據（2023年12月31日）	政府	4.05%	美國
美國公債2年期債券期貨（2022年6月30日）	政府	2.18%	美國
美國公債2年期債券期貨（2022年9月30日）	政府	1.58%	美國
美國公債5年期債券期貨（2022年12月30日）	政府	1.47%	美國
美國公債5年期債券期貨（2023年3月31日）	政府	1.47%	美國
美國公債超級債券期貨（2022年6月21日）	政府	1.39%	美國
美國公債超級債券期貨（2023年3月22日）	政府	1.39%	美國
美國公債超級債券期貨（2022年9月21日）	政府	1.23%	美國
美國國庫票據（2027年3月31日）	政府	1.16%	美國
美國國庫票據（2050年11月15日）	政府	1.14%	美國
美國公債超級債券期貨（2022年12月20日）	政府	1.10%	美國
美國公債5年期債券期貨（2022年9月30日）	政府	1.04%	美國
美國公債2年期債券期貨（2022年12月30日）	政府	1.02%	美國
美國國庫票據（2024年9月30日）	政府	1.00%	美國

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據彭博（Bloomberg）全球行業分類方案（簡稱「BCLASS」）和MFS分類。Bloomberg Finance L.P及其附屬公司和授權方擁有BCLASS的所有專有權利，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS可能會運用自己的內部產業/行業分類方法來對股權證券和未被GICS分類的非股權證券進行分類。



永續相關投資的比例是多少？

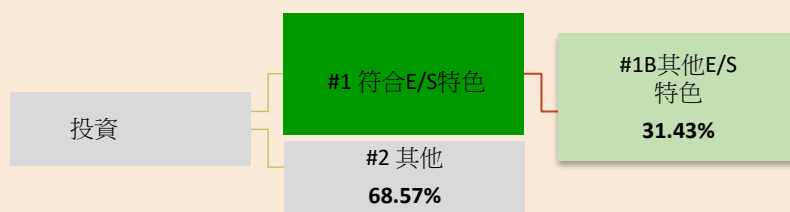
MFS美國總報酬債券基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS美國總報酬債券基金倡導的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

截至2023年1月31日，公司債工具佔MFS美國總報酬債券基金投資組合總資產的42.94%；投資組合其餘投資的57.06%包括非公司債工具、衍生性商品、現金和/或約當現金工具；

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

MFS美國總報酬債券基金投資組合中的73.20%公司債工具符合至少一項氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的31.43%（不符合永續投資的資格）；68.57%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。本報告中包含的公司債工具百分比包括任何應計利息金額。



#1 符合E/S特色包括對金融產品的投資，該金融產品應具體實現所倡導的環境或社會目標社會特色。

#2 其他包括金融產品的其他投資，既不符合環境或社會目標社會特色，也不符合永續投資的條件。

● 投資哪些經濟產業？

產業	%平均權重
公司債-工業	22.00
證券化-不動產抵押貸款證券轉付	19.48
國庫券	17.34
公司債-金融機構	14.88
衍生性商品-交易所交易	11.61
公司債-公用事業	2.46
證券化-抵押貸款債務	9.20
證券化-商業不動產抵押貸款證券	7.63
政府相關-地方政府	1.92
證券化-資產抵押證券	1.39
現金	1.39
市政債券-地方政府	0.97
證券化-抵押擔保債券	0.92
市政債券-醫療保健	0.27
政府相關機構	0.16

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據彭博（Bloomberg）全球行業分類方案（簡稱「BCLASS」）和MFS分類。Bloomberg Finance L.P及其附屬公司和授權方擁有BCLASS的所有專有權利，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS可能會運用自己的內部產業/行業分類方法來對股權證券和未被GICS分類的非股權證券進行分類。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：

- **營業額**反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比

- **資本支出 (CapEx)**顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。

- **營業費用 (OpEx)**反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？

零。MFS美國總報酬債券基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？

是：

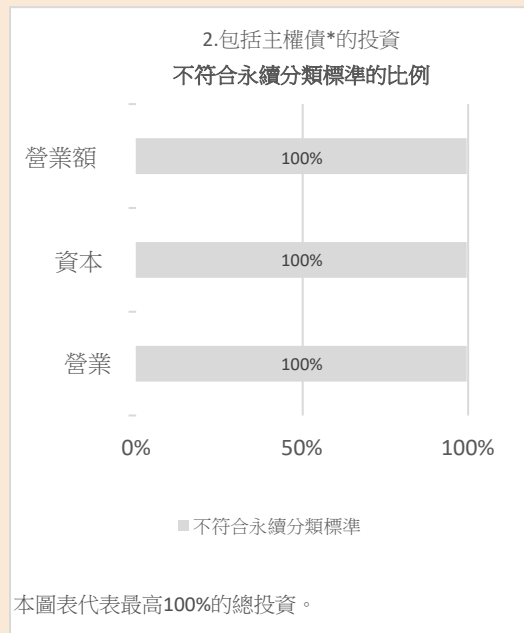
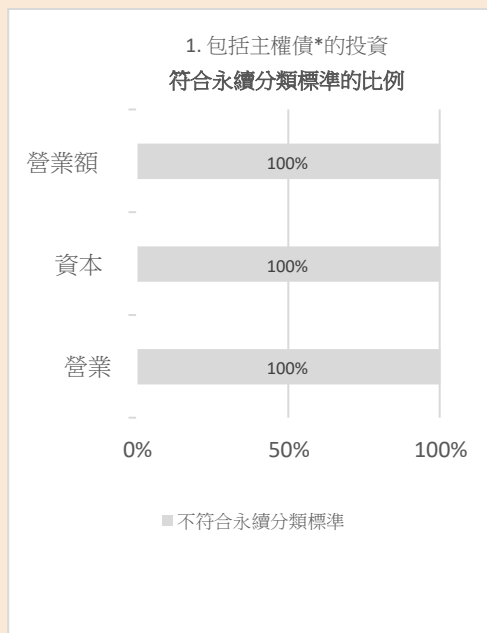
於化石燃料

於核能



否。MFS美國總報酬債券基金不計劃或承諾於符合歐盟永續分類標準之項目進行投資。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動

能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。

過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS美國總報酬債券基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之過渡或賦能活動。



是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。



● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS美國總報酬債券基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。



「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括非公司債工具、衍生性商品、現金和約當現金工具。



在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS美國總報酬債券基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS美國總報酬債券基金的公司債工具投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

參與：MFS美國總報酬債券基金

在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了3次互動，包括American Electric Power、Enel SpA和Glencore。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。



此金融產品相對於參考基準表現如何？

不適用。

存取網站揭露之連結：

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

參考基準是用來衡量金融產品是否符合其所宣揚的環境或社會特色的指標。

永續投資是指投資有助於實現環境或社會目標的經濟活動，前提為該投資未顯著損害任何環境或社會目標，同時被投資公司遵守適宜的治理規範。

產品名稱：MFS全盛基金系列－美國價值基金（簡稱「MFS美國價值基金」）

法律個體識別編碼：GB105HOU4PVHR7NT1015

環境和/或社會特色

該金融產品是否具有永續投資？

是

否

最少會投資於具有環境目標的永續投資：
_____ %

該產品提倡環境/社會（E/S）特色，雖然不以永續投資為目標，但其永續投資比例至少 _____ %

在歐盟永續分類標準下符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

在歐盟永續分類標準下不符合環境永續發展的經濟活動

經濟活動中的環境目標不符合歐盟永續分類標準規定的環境永續發展

具社會目標

最少會投資於具有社會目標的永續投資：
_____ %

推動 E/S 特色，但不會配置任何永續投資

建立一份環境永續發展的經濟活動清單。該規則並沒有訂定一份社會永續經濟活動清單。具環境目標的永續投資可能與永續分類標準一致，也可能不一致。



該金融產品倡導的環境和/或社會特色達成了多少？

自2021年12月31日起，MFS美國價值基金推動MFS低碳轉型特色，這是指MFS作為資本分配者，將透過積極參與並將氣候標準應用於該產品的某些投資，來推動過渡到低碳經濟。特別是，MFS美國價值基金將設定目標，從2027年1月1日（簡稱「轉型日」）起，把投資組合中至少50%的股權證券投資於至少符合三項氣候標準（見下文）之一的股權發行者。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國價值基金投資組合中85.30%的股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，佔總資產的84.46%。截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國價值基金的資產中，股權證券佔99.02%。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。

永續指標表現如何？

本次定期揭露的相關期間為2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日。

氣候標準1－衡量股權發行者的溫室氣體密集度：投資組合中的股權投資於按照網站揭露的方法（見以下連結）降低其年度溫室氣體密集度的股權發行者百分比（%）。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

永續指標可以衡量金融商品如何達成所倡導的環境或社會特色。

氣候標準1	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	72.73	72.02
2021年11月30日	83.44	82.39

氣候標準2—衡量公認的溫室氣體減排或穩定計畫：根據網站揭露的方法（見以下連結），投資組合中的股權證券投資於已採用此類計畫的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準2	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	48.95	48.47
2021年11月30日	37.20	36.74

氣候標準3—衡量「淨零」發行者：投資組合中的股權證券投資於根據網站揭露的方法（參見下方連結）認定以「淨零」營運的股權發行者百分比（%）。

氣候標準3	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合此標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合此標準
2023年1月31日	0	0
2021年11月30日	0	0

符合氣候標準：衡量投資組合中按照網站揭露中所述方法（請參閱下方連結），至少符合氣候標準1、2和/或3其中一項之股權證券百分比（%）。

氣候標準	投資組合中有% 股權證券符合任何標準	投資組合中總資產的% 符合任何標準
2023年1月31日	85.03	84.46
2021年11月30日	92.34	91.17



……和前期相比狀況如何？

不適用。

該金融產品部分打算進行的永續投資的目標為何，永續投資如何促進這些目標？

不適用。

該金融產品部分進行的永續投資如何不會對任何環境或社會永續投資目標造成重大損害？

不適用。

歐盟永續分類標準規定了「不造成重大損害」的原則，根據該原則，與永續分類標準一致的投資不應嚴重損害歐盟永續分類標準的目標，並訂有明確的歐盟標準。

「不造成重大損害」原則僅適用於那些考慮到歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準的金融產品投資標的。該金融產品剩餘部分的投資標的未將歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準列入考量。

任何其他永續投資也不得顯著損害任何環境或社會目標。

應該注意的是，儘管有上述規定，MFS美國價值基金並未考量永續分類標準意義上的歐盟環境永續經濟活動標準。因此，「不造成重大損害」的原則不適用於該金融產品的任何投資。



主要不利影響是指投資決策對與環境、社會和員工事務、人權尊重、反腐敗和反賄賂事務相關的永續因素產生的最顯著的負面影響。

該金融產品如何考慮對永續性因素的主要不利影響？

MFS認為，將財務上重要的永續性（環境、社會和治理，或簡稱ESG）因素整合到投資分析和決策過程中，可以做出更周延的決策，從而推動長期投資報酬。MFS全球整合研究平台的MFS投資專家可以存取專屬互動式儀表板，藉以將各種ESG資料元素視覺化並加以分析，ESG資料元素包括下面列出的主要不利影響指標。這些ESG資料元素可以讓MFS投資專家更好地瞭解和評估永續性（ESG）因素對發行者和投資組合的財務影響，以及發行者和投資組合對永續性（ESG）因素的負面外部影響，以便做出符合MFS美國價值基金財務投資目標的明智長期投資決策。

除了推動整合了**溫室氣體排放**（範疇1、2與3，視情況適用）與**主要不利影響指標被投資公司溫室氣體密集度**的MFS低碳轉型特色，MFS也提供投資專家下列附加的溫室氣體主要不利影響指標：**碳足跡、對化石燃料產業活動的曝險、高氣候衝擊產業的非再生能源消耗和生產及能源消耗密集度的佔比**（統稱「**附加排放指標**」）。在投資組合層級，MFS投資專家從2022年7月開始考慮MFS低碳轉型特色和其中的氣候標準，同時也考量附加排放指標。MFS投資專家會在更廣泛的評估當中採用附加排放指標，以檢視發行者轉型至低碳經濟的準備情況，並與符合MFS低碳轉型特色的發行者進行接觸。MFS也提供投資專家下列社會主要不利影響指標：**違反UN全球契約原則與OECD多國企業指導綱領**，以及**董事會性別多元化**。MFS投資專家會在投資流程中，從更廣泛的ESG整合框架來考慮這些指標，並用以評估財務重要性及他們的參與實務。在與我們的全球盡責管理團隊和ESG專業團隊合作的同時，MFS會藉由參與來評估與處理在投資組合層級評估之公司的潛在不利影響，這包括直接參與、代理投票和產業合作（如適用）。

永續性議題十分複雜、彼此相關又不斷演化。MFS認為，主要不利影響的重要性無法被簡化為自動化流程。MFS投資專家對於財務重要性的主要不利影響考量，通常是主觀的並涉及考慮無形且難以量化的風險和機會。因此，他們的分析具有深度、著重質性研究、針對特定發行者並有其脈絡。MFS投資專家會保持靈活性，考慮投資過程和參與活動不同時機點的主要不利影響，MFS投資專家考慮主要不利影響指標的程度可能會有所不同。重要的是，MFS投資專家不會

將主要不利影響指標當作排除或篩選投資的基礎，也不會將其應用於單純的量化投資組合優化框架。由於主要不利指標是在投資組合層級來考慮，MFS投資專家會與部分發行者就被視為財務上重要的議題進行溝通，而不會與投資組合中的每一個發行者進行溝通。



該清單包括在參考期間（即2021年12月31日至2023年1月31日）構成金融產品投資中最大比例的投資。

此金融產品的主要投資是什麼？

最大投資	產業	%資產	國家/地區
JPMorgan Chase & Co	金融	3.55	美國
Johnson & Johnson	醫療保健	3.41	美國
Northrop Grumman Corp	工業	2.86	美國
Cigna Corp	醫療保健	2.62	美國
Aon PLC	金融	2.53	美國
Pfizer Inc	醫療保健	2.52	美國
Texas Instruments Inc	資訊科技	2.40	美國
Marsh & McLennan Cos Inc	金融	2.29	美國
Comcast Corp	通訊服務	2.25	美國
Chubb Ltd	金融	2.25	美國
Honeywell International Inc	工業	2.23	美國
Progressive Corp	金融	2.20	美國
Duke Energy Corp	公用事業	2.16	美國
Accenture PLC	資訊科技	2.08	美國
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc	醫療保健	2.02	美國

以上主要投資持股代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合中前15名證券的平均權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S&P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。



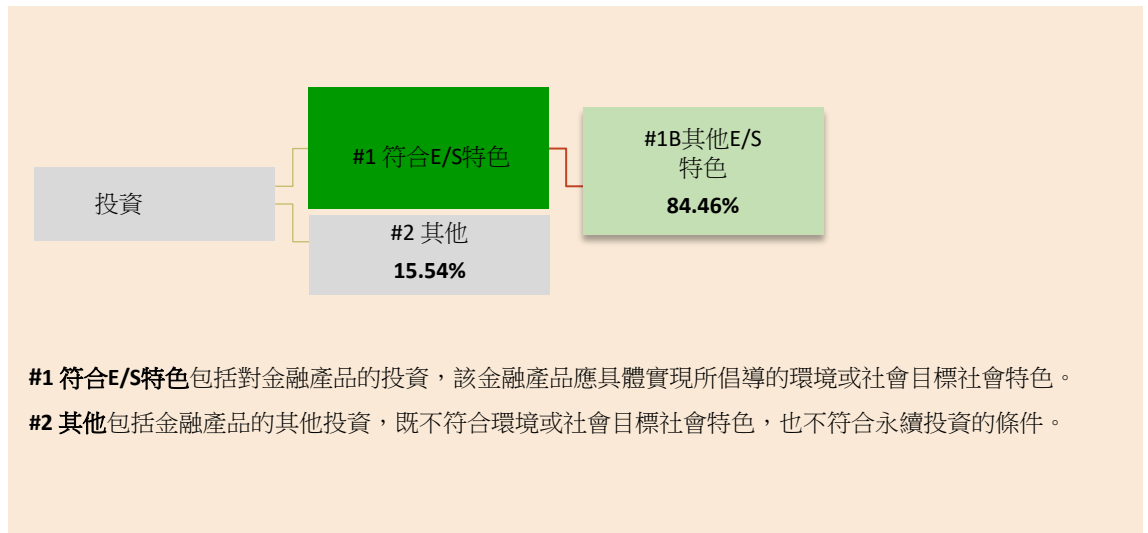
永續相關投資的比例是多少？

MFS美國價值基金的目標是，從轉型日起，投資組合中至少有50%的股權證券投資於至少符合一個氣候標準的股權發行者，因此從轉型日起與MFS美國價值基金倡導的E/S特色一致（即#1）。

● 資產配置的具體情況？

資產配置描述了投資特定資產的佔比。

截至2023年1月31日，MFS美國價值基金的投資組合中，股權證券佔總資產的99.02%；投資組合中剩餘的0.8%投資由現金和/或約當現金工具組成；MFS美國價值基金投資組合中的85.30%股權證券符合至少一項氣候標準，代表達到MFS低碳轉型特徵的投資組合總資產的84.46%（不符合永續投資的資格）；15.54%的總資產不符合MFS低碳轉型特色或符合永續投資的資格。請注意，為因應報告目的而做了某些調整，因此總資產百分比可能與股東年度報告中包含的財務報表不同。



● **投資哪些經濟產業？**

產業	%平均權重
金融	25.84
醫療保健	19.19
工業	17.93
資訊科技	7.23
公用事業	6.96
必需消費品	6.10
原物料	4.10
能源	4.07
非必需消費品	3.56
通訊服務	3.22
現金及約當現金	1.07
房地產	0.72

上述產業持股比例代表截至2022年3月31日、2022年6月30日、2022年9月30日和2022年12月31日季末期間投資組合的平均產業權重。權重以約當曝險為基準，約當曝險衡量投資組合的價值，會因為直接或間接（若為衍生合約）持有的資產價格變化而變化。持有部位的市場價值可能會有所不同。所示產業依據全球產業分類標準（GICS®）和MFS分類。GICS是由MSCI, Inc. 和S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.（簡稱「S & P Global Market Intelligence」）開發和/或獨家擁有的產品。GICS是MSCI和S & P Global Market Intelligence的服務標誌，並已授權給MFS使用。MFS針對GICS未歸類的股權與非股權證券應用了內部自有產業/行業分類方法。

符合永續分類標準的活動藉由下列各項的佔比來表示：
 - **營業額**反映被投資公司綠色活動收入的佔比
 - **資本支出**（CapEx）顯示被投資公司的綠色投資，例如為轉型至綠色經濟的投資。
 - **營業費用**（OpEx）反映被投資公司的綠色營業活動。



● **該產品對符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置最低額度為何？**

零。MFS美國價值基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資。

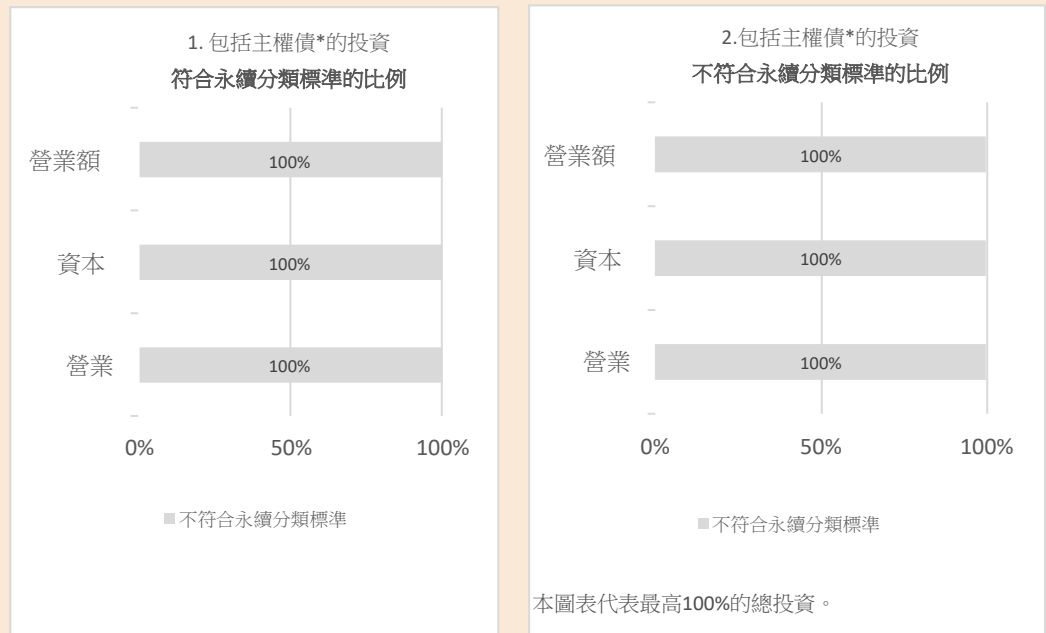
● **投資於化石燃料和/或核能相關活動的金融產品是否符合歐盟永續分類標準？**

是：
 於化石燃料 於核能



否。MFS美國價值基金不會監控投資以符合歐盟永續分類標準。

以下圖表以綠色顯示對符合歐盟永續分類標準之投資所配置百分比。由於沒有適當的方法來判定主權債*符合永續分類標準的比例，第一張圖表顯示該金融產品包括主權債之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例，第二張圖表則顯示該金融產品除主權債以外之所有投資符合永續分類標準的比例。



*本圖表中的「主權債」包括所有主權曝險。

賦能活動能直接使其他活動對環境目標做出重大貢獻。
過渡活動是指尚無低碳替代選項的活動，其中一項包括讓溫室氣體排放量對應最佳水準。

● 該產品對過渡活動和賦能活動所配置的佔比是多少？

零。MFS美國價值基金不計劃或承諾投資於符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之過渡或賦能活動。

● 在先前的參考期間，如何比較與歐盟永續分類標準相符的投資百分比？

不適用。

● 該產品對不符合歐盟永續分類標準之具環境目標永續投資所配置額度為何？

零。MFS美國價值基金不計劃或承諾投資於不符合歐盟永續分類標準所定義之具環境目標永續投資。

● 永續投資中，具有社會目標的佔比為何？

不適用。

● 「#2其他」項下包括哪些投資，其目的是什麼，是否有任何最低限度的環境或社會保障措施？

對於未遵守MFS低碳轉型特色氣候標準的股權證券，MFS投資專家將持續積極接觸這些發行者就氣候標準進行溝通。剩餘的投資組合持有不受MFS低碳轉型特色約束的工具，例如可能包括現金、約當現金工具和貨幣衍生工具。

是具環境目標永續投資，但不考慮歐盟永續分類標準下環境永續經濟活動的標準。





在參考期間採取了哪些行動以滿足環境和/或社會特色？

MFS美國價值基金由MFS投資專家在MFS全球綜合研究平台內運作管理。除了支援策略層面的投資分析和決策，也在平台層面上針對所有MFS投資組合推動特定倡議（簡稱「平台倡議」）。以下包含支援MFS低碳轉型特色之平台倡議的資訊。

平台倡議

淨零排放資產管理公司（簡稱「NZAM」）-MFS於2021年加入NZAM倡議。作為簽署者，MFS必須承諾一定比例的管理資產符合淨零排放原則。在2022年5月，MFS發布了中期和長期目標，以符合淨零排放資產管理公司倡議。截至2022年，有90%的MFS管理總資產被視為在範疇內，包括對MFS美國價值基金的股權證券投資。

MFS中期和長期目標：

- 2030年：90%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放或正在符合淨零排放
- 2040年：100%範疇內管理資產被視為符合淨零排放。
- 2050年：100%管理資產被視為「實現淨零排放」。

MFS的投資方法秉持的信念，是要讓各產業內的被投資公司以符合全球經濟脫碳的趨勢轉型，減少客戶投資組合中與氣候相關的整體金融風險。我們相信這種方法將發揮影響帶動正面改變，符合客戶的最佳利益，並契合我們負責任地創造長期價值的使命。

氣候相關財務揭露工作小組（簡稱「TCFD」）：MFS於2019年成為簽署者。在2022年，MFS根據TCFD的建議，首次製作了年度報告。這份報告展現了我們在將氣候風險意識融入業務營運和投資策略方面的進展。完整報告請參閱www.mfs.com。

MFS氣候函：MFS致函給代表我們最大且排放最高的投資組合持股的700家發行者。本函概述了MFS支持《巴黎協定》以及限制溫度上升到工業化前水準1.5°C以下的目標，MFS要求這些發行者揭露碳資訊和相關數據，制定減少其衝擊的策略，並在短期和中期內實施這些策略。

MFS氣候工作小組：MFS成立了內部氣候工作小組，目標是讓更多MFS投資專家在MFS投資過程和企業參與活動中針對氣候變遷和環境影響進行交流。報告期間內最近期的活動包括：制定了符合《巴黎協定》的內部氣候框架，涵蓋所有產業、地理區域和資產類別；在MFS全球綜合研究平台上持續整合氣候考量因素和流程；與NZAM、Climate Action 100+和其他倡議等團體進行外部合作。

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在報告期間內，MFS投資專家針對氣候相關風險和機會與投資組合中的發行者至少進行了21次互動，包括Accenture、American Electric Power、Archer Daniels Midland、Boston Scientific Corp、Chubb Ltd、Citigroup、ConocoPhillips、Danaher Corp、Duke Energy、EOG Resources Inc、Kimberly-Clark、Lowe's Cos Inc、McKesson Corp、PPG Industries、Union Pacific Corp和Xcel Energy。所涉及的主題包括辨識氣候變遷風險、轉型風險、氣候情境分析和淨零排放/SBTi倡議。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候轉型計畫管理提案：Canadian Pacific Railway Limited。MFS投資專家在報告期內評估了並投票支持以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Honeywell International Inc和 Charter Communications Inc。MFS投資專家在報告期間評估並反對以下發行者的氣候相關股東提案：Comcast Corp。



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MFS Meridian[®] Funds

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	Asia Ex-Japan Fund* \$	Blended Research European Equity Fund* €	Continental European Equity Fund* €	Contrarian Value Fund* \$	Diversified Income Fund* \$	Emerging Markets Debt Fund \$	Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Fund* \$	Emerging Markets Equity Fund* \$
Assets:								
Investments, at value	51,036,263	8,286,376	19,158,561	263,309,659	87,408,455	2,240,301,872	26,159,975	82,718,807
Repurchase agreements	24,000	—	—	587,000	260,000	4,913,000	105,000	75,000
Cash and other liquid assets	956	20,555	47,562	—	8,243	3,589,937	372,512	178,077
Restricted cash	—	—	—	—	82,508	10,000	920	—
Deposits with brokers	—	—	—	—	9,167	3,590,331	101,741	—
Receivable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	—	—	23,928	1,706,717	261,692	—
Receivable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	101	59	8,083	52	17,331	1	9
Receivable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	—	—	—	2,475	53,840	1,422	—
Receivable for fund shares sold	82,815	44	829,663	7,047,590	68,945	9,810,218	74,619	372,847
Receivable for investments sold	434,917	—	—	4,479,110	354,187	11,964,649	159,220	842,283
Interest and dividends receivable	173,475	21,729	39,117	135,552	684,239	28,249,986	393,989	404,882
Interest receivable on swap agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—
Receivable from related parties	28,868	43,499	35,294	33,444	35,422	—	29,614	31,781
Receivable due from brokers	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,326	—
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,835	—
Other assets	323	102	157	1,131	566	8,649	220	471
Total assets	51,781,617	8,372,406	20,110,413	275,601,569	88,938,187	2,304,216,530	27,675,086	84,624,157
Liabilities:								
Payable to depositary (cash overdraft)	—	—	—	2,683	—	—	—	10,398
Distributions payable	—	—	—	—	46,869	1,387,681	12,441	—
Payable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	—	—	24,891	1,322,108	214,936	—
Payable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	208	3,128	1,757	522	57,913	582	921
Payable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payable for investments purchased	427,862	—	850,294	10,126,833	344,940	36,138,435	442,695	1,478,333
Payable for fund shares reacquired	373,821	1,965	2,367	3,481,351	84,276	2,475,638	102	2,563
Payable for capital gains tax	50,977	—	—	—	1,251	—	—	145,426
Interest payable on swap agreements	—	—	—	—	—	7,541	6,059	—
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	82,152	—	—
Written options, at value	—	—	—	—	1,653	—	—	—
Payable to related parties	—	—	—	—	—	72,692	—	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	162,104	110,848	96,239	123,914	187,234	565,228	132,054	186,455
Total liabilities	1,014,764	113,021	952,028	13,736,538	691,636	42,109,388	808,869	1,824,096
Total net assets	50,766,853	8,259,385	19,158,385	261,865,031	88,246,551	2,262,107,142	26,866,217	82,800,061

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement..

See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS at 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	Emerging Markets Equity Research Fund* \$	Euro Credit Fund* €	European Core Equity Fund* €	European Research Fund €	European Smaller Companies Fund €	European Value Fund €	Global Concentrated Fund* \$	Global Credit Fund* \$
Assets:								
Investments, at value	2,954,685	75,699,804	128,136,297	2,218,073,136	301,918,462	3,944,883,930	668,400,009	78,469,965
Repurchase agreements	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	335,000	99,000
Cash and other liquid assets	132	222,425	320,292	11,096,375	6,184,619	11,137,645	567	25,887
Restricted cash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits with brokers	—	674,120	—	—	—	—	—	638,743
Receivable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	41,886	—	—	—	—	—	30,067
Receivable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	3	—	381	16,571	1,781	102,813	104	4
Receivable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivable for fund shares sold	—	79,221	124,074	10,934,642	3,119,843	13,117,695	780,322	2,717
Receivable for investments sold	—	87,505	—	2,767,119	—	4,486,710	—	97,179
Interest and dividends receivable	9,689	650,318	264,469	5,660,309	1,267,646	7,472,904	741,516	733,896
Interest receivable on swap agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivable from related parties	12,772	33,419	23,148	—	—	—	—	34,073
Receivable due from brokers	—	60,690	—	—	—	—	—	48,578
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets	58	483	753	9,555	1,480	16,500	2,950	493
Total assets	2,982,339	77,549,871	128,869,414	2,248,557,707	312,493,831	3,981,218,197	670,260,468	80,180,602
Liabilities:								
Payable to depositary (cash overdraft)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,771
Payable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	5,798	—	—	—	—	—	60,633
Payable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	195	—	669	162,738	417	12,924	1,450	187
Payable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	9,332	—	—	—	—	—	14,185
Payable for investments purchased	7,639	199,640	—	3,444,754	—	1,729,627	—	216,895
Payable for fund shares reacquired	—	13,608	8,828	3,433,450	1,064,561	14,742,383	2,477,454	10,000
Payable for capital gains tax	890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable on swap agreements	—	42,663	—	—	—	—	—	45,089
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Written options, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payable to related parties	—	—	—	109,742	514	292,620	46,147	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	96,689	106,529	153,971	606,352	247,909	885,359	245,718	114,947
Total liabilities	105,413	377,570	163,468	7,757,036	1,313,401	17,662,913	2,770,769	464,707
Total net assets	2,876,926	77,172,301	128,705,946	2,240,800,671	311,180,430	3,963,555,284	667,489,699	79,715,895

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS at 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	Global Equity Fund \$	Global Equity Income Fund* \$	Global High Yield Fund \$	Global Intrinsic Value Fund \$	Global New Discovery Fund* \$	Global Opportunistic Bond Fund* \$	Global Research Focused Fund \$	Global Strategic Equity Fund (b)* \$
Assets:								
Investments, at value	3,430,469,697	4,977,235	236,043,189	95,662,746	6,098,984	348,665,702	137,669,666	2,398,529
Repurchase agreements	778,000	4,000	318,000	78,000	7,000	539,000	30,000	67,000
Cash and other liquid assets	—	11,864	134,347	677	19,834	57,517	562	660
Restricted cash	—	—	—	—	—	2,309,996	—	—
Deposits with brokers	—	—	37,895	—	—	4,411,731	—	—
Receivable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	7,995	—	—	1,270,758	—	—
Receivable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	6,526	7	17	122	14	1,161	2,166	3
Receivable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivable for fund shares sold	7,151,290	346,750	433,994	33,862	—	986,094	9,087	—
Receivable for investments sold	—	243	88,978	13,414	32,933	1,869,302	—	—
Interest and dividends receivable	4,563,304	9,493	3,257,217	75,509	3,310	2,763,099	183,348	2,174
Interest receivable on swap agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivable from related parties	—	39,665	—	36,281	31,409	—	19,381	19,994
Receivable due from brokers	—	—	—	—	—	102,761	—	—
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets	13,766	73	1,243	609	95	1,603	780	58
Total assets	3,442,982,583	5,389,330	240,322,875	95,901,220	6,193,579	362,978,724	137,914,990	2,488,418
Liabilities:								
Payable to depositary (cash overdraft)	54,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions payable	—	—	230,366	—	—	67,674	—	—
Payable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	252,101	—	—	4,009,832	—	—
Payable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	40,696	193	252	696	235	76,949	311	189
Payable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	—	6,552	—	—	236,629	—	—
Payable for investments purchased	—	337,284	1,712,650	187,744	19,625	9,151,931	97,998	1,926
Payable for fund shares reacquired	4,682,755	—	273,539	26,692	—	309,666	140,025	—
Payable for capital gains tax	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable on swap agreements	—	—	—	—	—	95,320	—	—
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Written options, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payable to related parties	231,367	—	2,190	—	—	5,030	—	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	551,489	110,960	198,254	153,337	98,384	303,569	111,615	64,240
Total liabilities	5,561,240	448,622	2,675,904	368,469	118,244	14,256,600	349,949	66,355
Total net assets	3,437,421,343	4,940,708	237,646,971	95,532,751	6,075,335	348,722,124	137,565,041	2,422,063

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement.

(b) The commencement of operations of the sub-fund was 18 May 2022.

See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS at 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	Global Total Return Fund \$	Inflation-Adjusted Bond Fund \$	Japan Equity Fund* ¥	Limited Maturity Fund \$	Managed Wealth Fund* \$	Prudent Capital Fund \$	Prudent Wealth Fund* \$	U.K. Equity Fund* £
Assets:								
Investments, at value	1,692,065,768	208,197,372	370,977,565	851,426,473	18,498,514	3,696,329,260	3,557,988,598	21,715,579
Repurchase agreements	2,225,000	18,000	—	1,469,000	201,000	2,817,000	6,885,000	—
Cash and other liquid assets	99,999	495	7,959,776	2,589	1,091	3,293	2,973,823	120,030
Restricted cash	1,920,000	—	—	—	—	4,362,744	—	—
Deposits with brokers	4,969,216	90,350	—	1,807,852	769,294	7,483,074	6,952,250	—
Receivable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	1,524,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	485	229	—	—	5	599,087	12,509	—
Receivable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	10,452	—	17,857	—	—	—	—
Receivable for fund shares sold	3,273,949	74,805	—	2,765,579	—	3,962,009	1,114,716	3,579
Receivable for investments sold	2,076,904	—	—	—	1,694	241,410,205	5,954,978	173,380
Interest and dividends receivable	6,445,979	265,977	679,470	4,494,629	18,589	10,828,913	8,350,357	60,495
Interest receivable on swap agreements	—	—	—	642,309	—	—	—	—
Receivable from related parties	—	28,532	4,282,556	—	49,663	—	—	30,560
Receivable due from brokers	123,477	—	—	188,197	—	—	—	—
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets	7,232	1,211	9,785	3,829	192	16,999	15,783	192
Total assets	1,714,732,719	208,687,423	383,909,152	862,818,314	19,540,042	3,967,812,584	3,590,248,014	22,103,815
Liabilities:								
Payable to depositary (cash overdraft)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions payable	3,474	—	—	55,803	—	140,288	—	—
Payable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	4,245,959	—	—	—	—	141,420	—	—
Payable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	6,441	857	—	—	188	133,707	66,500	—
Payable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	322,115	—	—	—	167,569	6,059,363	1,576,543	—
Payable for investments purchased	8,533,752	—	—	—	3,589	112,105,055	2,975,285	157,963
Payable for fund shares reacquired	6,835,544	378,468	17,089	2,884,440	—	14,264,679	10,720,859	197
Payable for capital gains tax	25,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable on swap agreements	176,482	—	—	659,906	—	—	—	—
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Written options, at value	—	—	—	—	100	1,538,940	1,413,204	—
Payable to related parties	156,548	—	—	37,652	—	341,924	350,732	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	508,296	137,599	9,490,725	255,887	104,902	758,062	674,360	91,852
Total liabilities	20,814,381	516,924	9,507,814	3,893,688	276,348	135,483,438	17,777,483	250,012
Total net assets	1,693,918,338	208,170,499	374,401,338	858,924,626	19,263,694	3,832,329,146	3,572,470,531	21,853,803

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement.

See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund \$	U.S. Corporate Bond Fund* \$	U.S. Government Bond Fund \$	U.S. Growth Fund* \$	U.S. Total Return Bond Fund \$	U.S. Value Fund \$	Total €
Assets:							
Investments, at value	455,291,194	395,658,753	341,047,664	46,074,950	436,962,773	2,206,702,044	26,655,320,020
Repurchase agreements	83,000	827,000	772,000	—	100,000	728,000	22,397,087
Cash and other liquid assets	918	858	2,394	916	886	—	36,110,521
Restricted cash	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,989,850
Deposits with brokers	—	659,812	1,271,400	—	947,700	—	31,709,898
Receivable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	482	—	—	—	—	4,481,336
Receivable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	0	121	2,945	4	882	2,394	723,522
Receivable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	—	58,937	—	704	—	134,008
Receivable for fund shares sold	457,161	1,059,054	4,348,254	—	367,392	2,965,007	71,983,386
Receivable for investments sold	7,345,178	—	2,712,062	1,539	11,039,295	—	275,098,255
Interest and dividends receivable	289,115	3,873,700	1,496,027	15,064	3,439,138	1,826,381	92,466,428
Interest receivable on swap agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	596,338
Receivable from related parties	—	—	29,406	24,995	—	—	646,676
Receivable due from brokers	—	—	—	—	—	—	491,485
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,608
Other assets	2,134	1,812	1,681	330	2,212	9,744	117,848
Total assets	463,468,700	402,081,592	351,742,770	46,117,798	452,860,982	2,212,233,570	27,200,269,266
Liabilities:							
Payable to depositary (cash overdraft)	—	—	—	—	—	179,142	227,343
Distributions payable	—	79,178	90,253	—	75,430	—	2,016,490
Payable for open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,454,243
Payable for class-specific open forward foreign currency exchange contracts	1,628	12,162	6,162	177	2,975	11,058	570,925
Payable for net daily variation margin on open futures contracts	—	74,264	—	—	—	—	7,788,587
Payable for investments purchased	6,398,237	1,537,819	3,633,495	—	7,488,224	—	193,468,882
Payable for fund shares reacquired	553,879	186,982	1,184,911	—	1,851,910	4,790,428	72,608,779
Payable for capital gains tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	206,502
Interest payable on swap agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	953,666
Swaps, at value	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,566
Written options, at value	—	24,639	—	—	—	—	2,739,765
Payable to related parties	27,497	11,986	—	—	2,996	168,414	1,741,398
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	185,634	177,181	166,784	88,225	208,585	409,324	8,891,823
Total liabilities	7,166,875	2,104,211	5,081,605	88,402	9,630,120	5,558,366	300,743,969
Total net assets	456,301,825	399,977,381	346,661,165	46,029,396	443,230,862	2,206,675,204	26,899,525,297

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See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	Asia Ex-Japan Fund* \$	Blended Research European Equity Fund* €	Continental European Equity Fund* €	Contrarian Value Fund* \$	Diversified Income Fund* \$	Emerging Markets Debt Fund \$	Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Fund* \$	Emerging Markets Equity Fund* \$
Net investment income (loss)								
Income								
Dividends	1,056,887	305,086	644,923	4,337,428	1,350,524	—	—	2,636,161
Interest	12,588	—	—	243,806	3,140,184	130,250,096	1,606,039	24,720
Income on repurchase agreements	527	—	—	9,012	4,618	80,134	1,825	920
Income on securities loaned	—	—	3,935	—	1,528	—	—	—
Other	6,288	114	145	191	11,381	71,656	188	17,593
Withholding taxes	(270,651)	(26,706)	(99,236)	(338,788)	(279,917)	(22)	(16,862)	356,640)
Total investment income	805,639	278,494	549,767	4,251,649	4,228,318	130,401,864	1,591,190	2,322,754
Expenses								
Investment management fee	492,829	46,591	186,732	1,411,880	804,559	16,369,199	229,539	657,906
Distribution and service fees	358,243	52,472	77,854	294,128	761,405	5,264,739	163,104	217,571
Management company fee	22,257	17,792	17,854	63,729	35,814	637,750	20,057	30,985
Depositary and Custodian fees	110,245	65,392	55,099	94,676	116,941	403,965	95,105	156,942
Shareholder servicing costs	33,158	20,674	21,378	28,791	37,320	241,957	19,696	27,814
Printing	54,928	68,711	52,586	53,498	74,311	54,928	53,286	54,928
Audit and other professional fees	91,229	47,251	45,686	42,871	66,071	85,122	51,072	69,861
Taxe d'abonnement	21,758	3,322	6,959	32,377	44,430	553,373	11,565	16,865
Interest expense and similar charges	477	—	121	23	170	24,408	612	133
Securities lending fees	—	—	590	—	229	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	29,577	27,237	25,182	30,552	56,676	264,737	30,579	33,145
Total expenses	1,214,701	349,442	490,041	2,052,525	1,997,926	23,900,178	674,615	1,266,150
Expenses reimbursed by related parties	(278,963)	(231,698)	(207,037)	(235,740)	(202,753)	(634,022)	(256,004)	340,961)
Net expenses	935,738	117,744	283,004	1,816,785	1,795,173	23,266,156	418,611	925,189
Net investment income (loss)	(130,099)	160,750	266,763	2,434,864	2,433,145	107,135,708	1,172,579	1,397,565
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions								
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions	(3,561,254)	429,952	2,354,587	(3,367,713)	2,717,835)	241,268,507)	3,834,553)	2,152,313)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency translation	(3,037,872)	(597,555)	4,753,789)	17,116,064	9,229,065)	167,814,603)	865,624	11,078,999)
Results of operations	(6,729,225)	(6,853)	2,132,439)	16,183,215	9,513,755)	301,947,402)	1,796,350)	11,833,747)
Distributions declared to shareholders	—	—	—	—	(655,748)	19,916,737)	(381,529)	176,888)
Change in net assets from fund share transactions	(720,752)	(176,645)	19,005,133)	109,922,804	18,243,842)	148,820,975)	6,224,338)	1,824,695)
Total change in net assets	(7,449,977)	(183,498)	21,137,572)	126,106,019	28,413,345)	470,685,114)	8,402,217)	13,835,330)
Net assets								
At the beginning of the year	58,216,830	8,442,883	40,295,957	135,759,012	116,659,896	2,732,792,256	35,268,434	96,635,391
Beginning of year currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the end of the year	50,766,853	8,259,385	19,158,385	261,865,031	88,246,551	2,262,107,142	26,866,217	82,800,061

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement.

See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	Emerging Markets Equity Research Fund* \$	Euro Credit Fund* €	European Core Equity Fund* €	European Research Fund €	European Smaller Companies Fund €	European Value Fund €	Global Concentrated Fund* \$	Global Credit Fund* \$
Net investment income (loss)								
Income								
Dividends	70,767	5,281	3,432,653	69,778,462	8,682,513	99,860,380	12,194,468	—
Interest	2,642	1,949,706	—	38,982	10,791	76,297	69,910	2,879,460
Income on repurchase agreements	190	—	—	—	—	—	2,628	1,610
Income on securities loaned	—	—	3,338	143,802	1,805	495,387	26,779	—
Other	108	381	135	1,972	193	11,542	178	17,550
Withholding taxes	(8,202)	(2,448)	(301,467)	(5,512,340)	(463,127)	(12,063,229)	(2,100,654)	(2,202)
Total investment income	65,505	1,952,920	3,134,659	64,450,878	8,232,175	88,380,377	10,193,309	2,896,418
Expenses								
Investment management fee	23,740	310,469	1,219,742	18,400,622	3,329,689	38,881,254	6,654,192	375,980
Distribution and service fees	1,841	10,801	450,421	2,975,060	1,549,922	15,988,406	1,931,156	76,684
Management company fee	20,057	29,719	47,477	671,647	105,188	1,034,358	194,070	31,665
Depository and Custodian fees	29,653	76,874	126,215	617,367	234,535	829,736	226,393	70,135
Shareholder servicing costs	2,410	17,455	39,038	249,524	83,156	247,170	76,216	20,181
Printing	53,432	50,979	52,573	53,371	52,587	53,371	55,140	53,497
Audit and other professional fees	51,408	45,598	49,241	60,094	51,794	57,362	55,245	50,181
Taxe d'abonnement	366	8,200	42,222	421,876	102,799	1,263,232	157,224	12,403
Interest expense and similar charges	—	6,118	255	31,762	735	72,473	186	733
Securities lending fees	—	—	501	21,570	271	74,308	4,017	—
Miscellaneous	19,383	24,265	38,665	196,788	56,357	320,262	46,525	32,479
Total expenses	202,290	580,478	2,066,350	23,699,681	5,567,033	58,821,932	9,400,364	723,938
Expenses reimbursed by related parties	(175,265)	(174,224)	(120,024)	(400,960)	(176,988)	(1,397)	(32,398)	(217,601)
Net expenses	27,025	406,254	1,946,326	23,298,721	5,390,045	58,820,535	9,367,966	506,337
Net investment income (loss)	38,480	1,546,666	1,188,333	41,152,157	2,842,130	29,559,842	825,343	2,390,081
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions								
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions	(165,507)	9,386,398	7,339,247	65,282,102	45,407,202	387,271,257	30,030,587	(8,365,564)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency translation	(273,311)	2,005,738	14,420,451	(182,902,979)	(94,532,928)	627,776,317	(88,711,466)	(5,696,870)
Results of operations	(400,338)	9,845,470	5,892,871	(76,468,720)	(46,283,596)	210,945,218	(57,855,536)	(11,672,353)
Distributions declared to shareholders	—	(1,570)	—	(377,351)	—	—	—	(47,354)
Change in net assets from fund share transactions	186,176	157,831	38,367,436	(493,013,025)	(168,965,370)	879,903,383	(34,989,422)	(4,427,394)
Total change in net assets	(214,162)	9,689,209	44,260,307	(569,859,096)	(215,248,966)	1,090,848,601	(92,844,958)	(16,147,101)
Net assets								
At the beginning of the year	3,091,088	86,861,510	172,966,253	2,810,659,767	526,429,396	5,054,403,885	760,334,657	95,862,996
Beginning of year currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the end of the year	2,876,926	77,172,301	128,705,946	2,240,800,671	311,180,430	3,963,555,284	667,489,699	79,715,895

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement.

See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	Global Equity Fund \$	Global Equity Income Fund* \$	Global High Yield Fund \$	Global Intrinsic Value Fund \$	Global New Discovery Fund* \$	Global Opportunistic Bond Fund* \$	Global Research Focused Fund \$	Global Strategic Equity Fund (b)* \$
Net investment income (loss)								
Income								
Dividends	60,257,880	141,869	128,388	1,616,416	76,367	—	2,628,286	12,961
Interest	304,940	2,184	14,595,213	34,977	4,713	13,810,107	25,953	16
Income on repurchase agreements	10,204	184	5,299	1,291	320	9,995	964	925
Income on securities loaned	110,247	—	—	—	—	—	3,257	—
Other	604	392	13,960	128	106	23,629	122	148
Withholding taxes	(10,380,550)	(22,793)	420	(315,905)	(10,753)	(54,874)	(480,289)	(2,379)
Total investment income	50,303,325	121,836	14,743,280	1,336,907	70,753	13,788,857	2,178,293	11,671
Expenses								
Investment management fee	31,440,887	21,419	1,871,086	1,015,462	52,913	1,948,132	1,286,124	11,627
Distribution and service fees	10,428,264	22,882	1,887,856	665,231	29,689	1,667,451	812,409	1,878
Management company fee	975,670	20,057	81,521	40,185	20,057	117,101	47,589	14,232
Depository and Custodian fees	470,805	48,581	121,259	109,549	47,309	239,445	69,739	32,657
Shareholder servicing costs	249,350	17,676	91,451	48,596	17,668	73,323	29,759	11,557
Printing	55,139	69,107	54,928	59,905	53,286	53,498	55,139	30,533
Audit and other professional fees	60,663	58,113	60,795	55,143	46,141	68,238	52,930	33,523
Taxe d'abonnement	841,347	1,491	113,698	39,206	1,915	122,417	51,221	313
Interest expense and similar charges	10,101	—	185	28	—	6,214	310	—
Securities lending fees	16,537	—	—	—	—	—	488	—
Miscellaneous	185,600	25,982	52,838	37,505	26,269	94,925	28,712	18,093
Total expenses	44,734,363	285,308	4,335,617	2,070,810	295,247	4,390,744	2,434,420	154,413
Expenses reimbursed by related parties	(75,194)	(233,599)	(213,275)	(294,741)	(207,977)	(270,297)	(226,520)	139,972)
Net expenses	44,659,169	51,709	4,122,342	1,776,069	87,270	4,120,447	2,207,900	14,441
Net investment income (loss)	5,644,156	70,127	10,620,938	(439,162)	(16,517)	9,668,410	(29,607)	(2,770)
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions								
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions	189,960,810	(25,532)	(10,422,850)	5,619,131	(671,885)	(50,134,169)	3,250,834	(23,688)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency translation	(509,772,887)	(65,514)	(18,267,491)	(22,391,377)	(184,423)	(8,978,126)	(19,945,599)	150,114
Results of operations	(314,167,921)	(20,919)	(18,069,403)	(17,211,408)	(872,825)	(49,443,885)	(16,724,372)	123,656
Distributions declared to shareholders	—	(15,895)	(4,019,042)	—	—	(1,114,028)	—	—
Change in net assets from fund share transactions	(299,146,741)	1,722,428	(59,531,342)	(56,162,092)	(134,772)	(135,465,304)	(7,616,649)	2,298,407
Total change in net assets	(613,314,662)	1,685,614	(81,619,787)	(73,373,500)	(1,007,597)	(186,023,217)	(24,341,021)	2,422,063
Net assets								
At the beginning of the year	4,050,736,005	3,255,094	319,266,758	168,906,251	7,082,932	534,745,341	161,906,062	—
Beginning of year currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the end of the year	3,437,421,343	4,940,708	237,646,971	95,532,751	6,075,335	348,722,124	137,565,041	2,422,063

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement.

(b) The commencement of operations of the sub-fund was 18 May 2022.

See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	Global Total Return Fund \$	Inflation-Adjusted Bond Fund \$	Japan Equity Fund (c)* ¥	Latin American Equity Fund (d)* \$	Limited Maturity Fund \$	Managed Wealth Fund* \$	Prudent Capital Fund \$	Prudent Wealth Fund* \$
Net investment income (loss)								
Income								
Dividends	32,389,293	—	8,578,679	191,251	—	313,054	51,065,201	58,513,600
Interest	19,672,275	18,606,299	—	1,007	24,412,144	34,491	50,479,983	25,621,546
Income on repurchase agreements	27,596	830	55	36	14,736	2,874	103,172	98,222
Income on securities loaned	95,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,991
Other	53,822	129	46,576	—	169,804	113	10,587	6,474
Withholding taxes	(5,474,233)	—	(1,319,183)	(7,467)	—	(64,844)	(6,012,603)	(6,616,658)
Total investment income	46,764,163	18,607,258	7,306,127	184,827	24,596,684	285,688	95,646,340	77,766,175
Expenses								
Investment management fee	17,032,125	1,212,511	3,733,147	25,594	4,774,043	166,523	42,326,966	45,061,062
Distribution and service fees	11,794,245	1,315,314	2,067,318	17,837	3,712,010	67,803	26,820,115	26,770,536
Management company fee	492,947	79,050	2,587,466	8,133	253,956	20,057	1,145,144	1,112,020
Depository and Custodian fees	435,244	91,170	2,484,211	14,308	227,769	61,925	598,334	575,387
Shareholder servicing costs	213,754	65,773	2,212,257	6,604	122,126	16,545	495,193	267,447
Printing	61,249	54,928	7,248,832	8,071	55,139	71,863	53,498	55,140
Audit and other professional fees	82,689	47,948	6,259,789	32,943	50,099	43,931	53,169	54,279
Taxe d'abonnement	713,875	104,989	26,717	523	349,237	5,321	1,656,309	1,601,856
Interest expense and similar charges	6,249	2,109	7,855	—	11,556	3,529	9,262	7,778
Securities lending fees	14,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,449
Miscellaneous	116,772	31,272	2,791,796	10,327	60,769	25,075	315,731	309,175
Total expenses	30,963,461	3,005,064	29,419,388	124,340	9,616,704	482,572	73,473,721	75,836,129
Expenses reimbursed by related parties	(53,091)	(285,424)	(23,233,849)	(78,683)	(122,165)	(220,174)	(14,280)	(537)
Net expenses	30,910,370	2,719,640	6,185,539	45,657	9,494,539	262,398	73,459,441	75,835,592
Net investment income (loss)	15,853,793	15,887,618	1,120,588	139,170	15,102,145	23,290	22,186,899	1,930,583
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions								
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions	(3,701,668)	(15,951,669)	(83,790,171)	(589,685)	(16,798,195)	2,332,985	(70,520,270)	70,859,615
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency translation	(127,971,043)	(22,075,439)	21,558,106	(239,193)	(24,920,104)	2,418,442)	(436,464,243)	(676,756,258)
Results of operations	(115,818,918)	(22,139,490)	(61,111,477)	(689,708)	(26,616,154)	(62,167)	(484,797,614)	(603,966,060)
Distributions declared to shareholders	(1,310,848)	(1,466,995)	—	—	(806,432)	—	(140,343)	—
Change in net assets from fund share transactions	(110,050,060)	(45,167,588)	(151,567,227)	(3,480,389)	(94,764,300)	(887,351)	(991,566,482)	(805,979,577)
Total change in net assets	(227,179,826)	(68,774,073)	(212,678,704)	(4,170,097)	(122,186,886)	(949,518)	(1,476,504,439)	(1,409,945,637)
Net assets								
At the beginning of the year	1,921,098,164	276,944,572	587,080,042	4,170,097	981,111,512	20,213,212	5,308,833,585	4,982,416,168
Beginning of year currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the end of the year	1,693,918,338	208,170,499	374,401,338	—	858,924,626	19,263,694	3,832,329,146	3,572,470,531

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement.

(c) Effective 7 June 2022, the base currency of the Japan Equity Fund was changed from U.S. Dollar to Japanese Yen. Net assets at the beginning of the year reflects a currency translation adjustment of ¥70,774,425, resulting from the base currency conversion explained further in Note 2.

(d) The sub-fund ceased operations on 28 June 2022.

See Notes to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 January 2023

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	U.K. Equity Fund* £	U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund \$	U.S. Corporate Bond Fund* \$	U.S. Government Bond Fund \$	U.S. Growth Fund* \$	U.S. Total Return Bond Fund \$	U.S. Value Fund \$	Total €
Net investment income (loss)								
Income								
Dividends	908,949	4,763,595	—	—	268,237	—	52,642,362	447,476,271
Interest	392	66,423	14,539,248	8,581,824	24,861	17,515,593	443,015	321,265,068
Income on repurchase agreements	—	2,377	11,220	20,064	—	12,685	16,082	405,225
Income on securities loaned	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,918	1,011,722
Other	103	155	231,974	1,905	1,073	404,815	25,027	999,244
Withholding taxes	(14,245)	(1,203,099)	—	(112,365)	(74,684)	(157,684)	(14,093,436)	(63,067,566)
Total investment income	895,199	3,629,451	14,782,442	8,491,428	219,487	17,775,409	39,047,968	708,089,964
Expenses								
Investment management fee	208,271	5,159,585	2,034,799	1,424,751	259,170	2,370,262	20,919,598	253,443,350
Distribution and service fees	144,136	3,351,588	2,063,226	945,435	193,752	1,453,025	11,274,248	126,478,814
Management company fee	15,013	139,785	113,748	92,479	21,074	145,280	654,438	8,077,089
Depository and Custodian fees	38,289	143,692	120,086	101,933	36,003	163,565	287,092	6,941,239
Shareholder servicing costs	19,397	89,226	62,329	73,379	24,111	74,118	267,549	3,296,236
Printing	44,778	55,139	53,498	54,928	53,497	55,139	54,927	1,982,295
Audit and other professional fees	49,817	47,837	47,075	50,103	43,128	52,662	52,590	1,981,978
Taxe d'abonnement	8,743	189,134	144,834	118,099	11,665	135,489	875,538	9,151,944
Interest expense and similar charges	—	385	3,820	3,493	—	7,661	651	203,570
Securities lending fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,238	151,759
Miscellaneous	18,544	43,752	45,575	53,401	25,882	60,920	134,769	2,796,383
Total expenses	546,988	9,220,123	4,688,990	2,918,001	668,282	4,518,121	34,523,638	414,504,657
Expenses reimbursed by related parties	(174,383)	(200,972)	(138,262)	(328,185)	(183,887)	(227,191)	(92,797)	(7,175,743)
Net expenses	372,605	9,019,151	4,550,728	2,589,816	484,395	4,290,930	34,430,841	407,328,914
Net investment income (loss)	522,594	(5,389,700)	10,231,714	5,901,612	(264,908)	13,484,479	4,617,127	300,761,050
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions								
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency transactions	(393,308)	26,413,937	(24,138,236)	(6,712,332)	(1,595,458)	(28,236,245)	154,654,073	486,775,248
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, derivatives, and currency translation	8,269	(77,569,065)	(27,594,845)	(20,537,893)	(8,065,737)	(35,834,085)	(211,775,940)	(3,244,389,871)
Results of operations	137,555	(56,544,828)	(41,501,367)	(21,348,613)	(9,926,103)	(50,585,851)	(52,504,740)	(2,456,853,573)
Distributions declared to shareholders	(11,099)	—	(1,583,828)	(831,671)	—	(1,228,963)	—	(31,386,578)
Change in net assets from fund share transactions	(2,399,812)	(17,437,470)	7,852,465	63,941,326	1,345,441	(109,672,471)	(235,308,373)	(4,362,898,681)
Total change in net assets	(2,273,356)	(73,982,298)	(35,232,730)	41,761,042	(8,580,662)	(161,487,285)	(287,813,113)	(6,851,138,832)
Net assets								
At the beginning of the year	24,127,159	530,284,123	435,210,111	304,900,123	54,610,058	604,718,147	2,494,488,317	32,944,184,880
Beginning of year currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	806,479,249
At the end of the year	21,853,803	456,301,825	399,977,381	346,661,165	46,029,396	443,230,862	2,206,675,204	26,899,525,297

* The funds indicated above have not been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan for sale or placement.

See Notes to Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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To the Shareholders of
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Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MFS Meridian Funds (the “Fund”) and of each of its sub-funds, which comprise the statements of assets and liabilities and the schedules of investments as at 31 January 2023, and the statements of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund and of each of its sub-funds as at 31 January 2023, and of the results of their operations and changes in their net assets for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the “Law of 23 July 2016”) and with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”) as adopted for Luxembourg by the “Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier” (“CSSF”). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the “responsibilities of the “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” for the audit of the financial statements” section of our report. We are also independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (“IESBA Code”) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors of the Fund is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our report of the “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Fund for the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Fund is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors of the Fund determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Fund is responsible for assessing the Fund’s and of each of its sub-funds’ ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors of the Fund either intends to liquidate the Fund or any of its sub-funds or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors of the Fund.
Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors of the Fund's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on
- the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's or any of its sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund or any of its sub-funds to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Kerry Nichol

Luxembourg, 4 May 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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To the Shareholders of
MFS Meridian Funds
4, rue Albert Borschette
L-1246, Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MFS Meridian Funds (the "Fund"), which comprises the statements of assets and liabilities, including the schedules of investments, as of 31 January 2023, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MFS Meridian Funds at 31 January 2023, and the results of its operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Fund and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements, and for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed. • Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Letter from the Chair, Performance Table, General Information, Corporate Governance, Certain Risk Management Disclosures, Statistical Information, and Addendum but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Luxembourg

4 May 2023



Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – European Research Fund ("MFS European Research Fund")
Legal entity identifier: S9K235E4P9KO3JXU6G54

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

Yes

 No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?



Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS European Research Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS European Research Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 87.20% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS European Research Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 85.84% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 98.43% of the assets of the MFS European Research Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	65.87	64.84
30 November 2021	60.91	60.43

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	66.02	64.98
30 November 2021	68.20	67.71

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	87.20	85.84
30 November 2021	86.71	86.03



... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS European Research Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti- corruption and anti- bribery matters.

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS European Research Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider

principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	Asset %	Country
Nestle SA	Consumer Staples	5.03	Switzerland
Roche Holding AG	Health Care	3.81	Switzerland
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	Consumer Discretionary	3.63	France
Linde PLC	Materials	2.80	United States
British American Tobacco PLC	Consumer Staples	2.66	United Kingdom
Schneider Electric SE	Industrials	2.64	France
Diageo PLC	Consumer Staples	2.61	United Kingdom
ASML Holding NV	Information Technology	2.60	Netherlands
Wolters Kluwer NV	Industrials	2.05	Netherlands
Iberdrola SA	Utilities	1.97	Spain
BNP Paribas SA	Financials	1.95	France
Cellnex Telecom SA	Communication Services	1.85	Spain
London Stock Exchange Group PLC	Financials	1.78	United Kingdom
Euronext NV	Financials	1.68	France
UBS Group AG	Financials	1.65	Switzerland

The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022 and 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



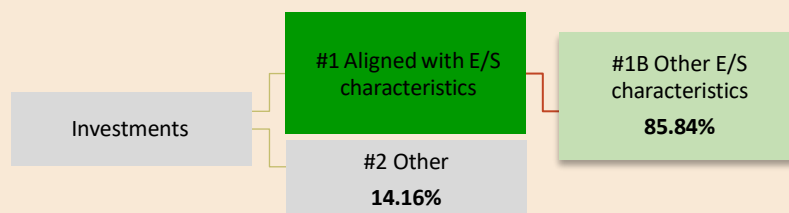
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS European Research Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS European Research Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 98.43% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS European Research Fund; the remaining investments of 1.57% in the portfolio included cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 87.20% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS European Research Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 85.84% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 14.16% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made?*

Sectors	% Average weight
Financials	18.29
Consumer Staples	14.05
Consumer Discretionary	12.21
Industrials	12.20
Health Care	11.55
Materials	7.74
Energy	5.97
Information Technology	5.29
Utilities	5.12
Communication Services	4.93
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.50
Real Estate	1.14
Equity Warrants	0.05
Other	-0.04

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS European Research Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**

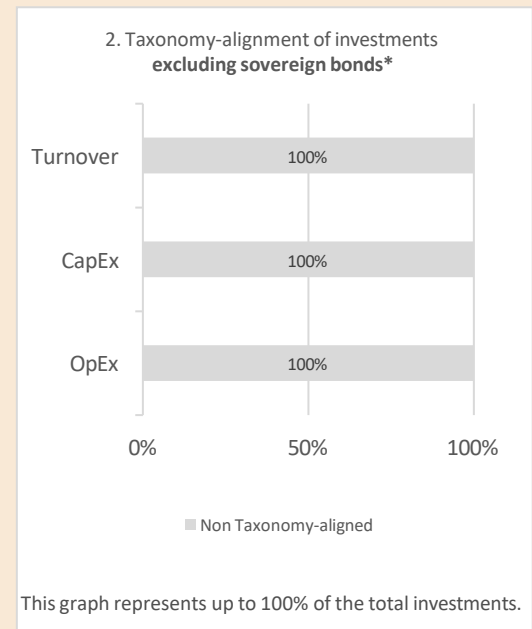
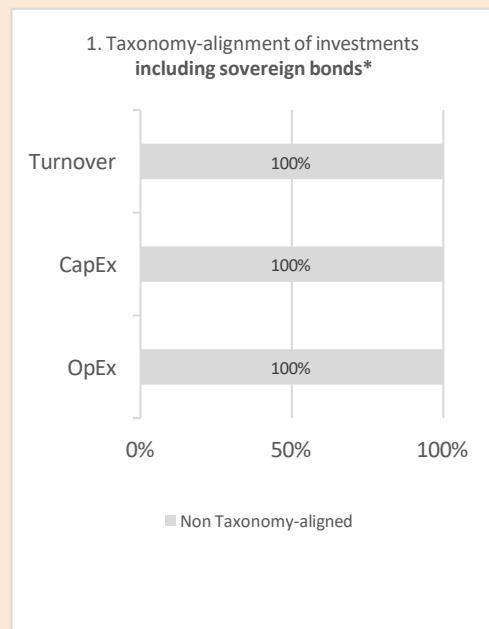
Yes:

In fossil fuel

In nuclear energy

No. The MFS European Research Fund does not commit to make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities


are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Zero. The MFS European Research Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS European Research Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.



What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include cash and cash equivalent instruments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS European Research Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS European Research Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered ‘achieving net zero’.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS European Research Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 19 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Danaone SA, Eni SpA, Flutter Entertainment PLC, Glencore PLC, Iberdola SA, Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC, Ryanair Holdings PLC ADR, Tesco PLC, Weir Group PLC, and Whitbread PLC. Topics engaged on include identification of climate risk, climate transition risk, climate change physical risk, climate scenario analysis and Net Zero/ SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals also assessed and voted FOR management proposals on climate transition plans of the following issuers during the reporting period: UBS Group AG, London Stock Exchange Group Plc, Glencore plc, NatWest Group plc and National Grid plc.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – European Smaller Companies Fund ("MFS European Smaller Companies Fund")

Legal entity identifier: V0CTT9HXYER2M74L6515

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 75.56% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 69.91% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 92.52% of the assets of the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	49.08	45.41
30 November 2021	52.85	50.03

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	57.31	53.03
30 November 2021	46.70	44.20

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	75.56	69.91
30 November 2021	69.43	65.72



... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS European Smaller Companies Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and **board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider

principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
Symrise AG	Materials	3.79	Germany
Cranswick PLC	Consumer Staples	3.76	United Kingdom
Croda International PLC	Materials	2.62	United Kingdom
Breedon Group PLC	Materials	2.57	United Kingdom
Forterra PLC	Materials	2.53	United Kingdom
Gerresheimer AG	Health Care	2.31	Germany
Cembre SpA	Industrials	2.14	Italy
LEG Immobilien SE	Real Estate	1.95	Germany
Galp Energia SGPS SA	Energy	1.93	Portugal
Essentra PLC	Materials	1.84	United Kingdom
Mayr Melnhof Karton AG	Materials	1.82	Austria
GEA Group AG	Industrials	1.77	Germany
Cellnex Telecom SA	Communication Services	1.75	Spain
Italgas SpA	Utilities	1.75	Italy
Vetropack Holding AG	Materials	1.70	Switzerland

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



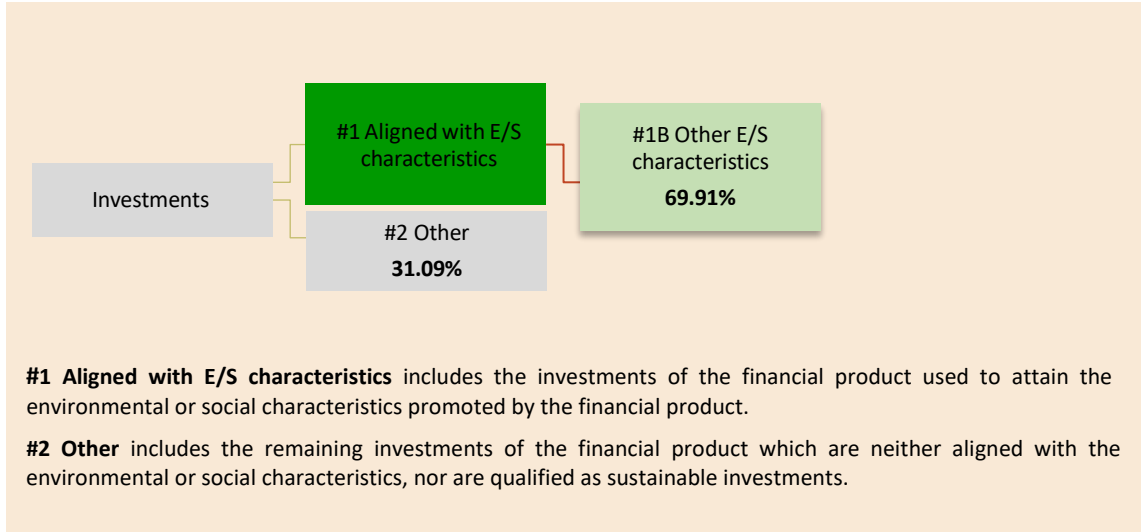
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS European Smaller Companies Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 92.52% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund; the remaining investments of 7.48% in the portfolio included cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 75.56% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 69.91% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 31.09% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sectors	% Average weight
Materials	22.52
Industrials	20.38
Consumer Staples	13.13
Consumer Discretionary	8.51
Health Care	8.47
Communication Services	7.27
Real Estate	4.77
Information Technology	4.37
Financials	3.62
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.28
Energy	1.93
Utilities	1.75

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS European Smaller Companies Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.

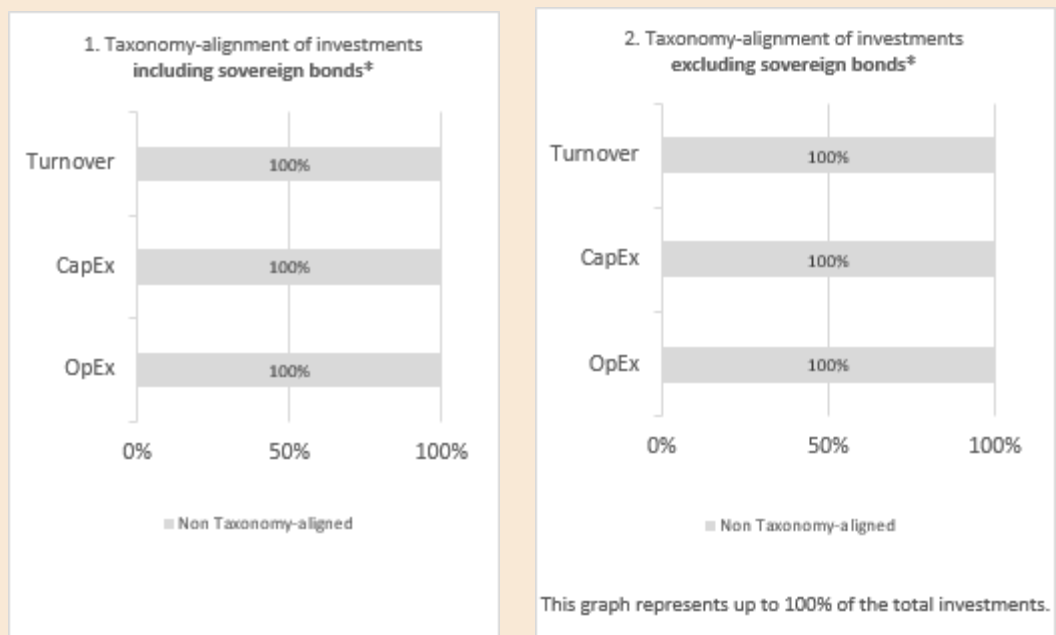


● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**

Yes:
 In fossil fuel In nuclear energy

No. The MFS European Smaller Companies Fund does not commit to make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Zero. The MFS European Smaller Companies Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

● **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

Zero. The MFS European Smaller Companies Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.





What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.



What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include cash and cash equivalent instruments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS European Smaller Companies Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS European Smaller Companies Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS European Smaller Companies Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 4 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Flutter Entertainment PLC, Forterra PLC, Greggs PLC and LEG Immobilien SE. Topics engaged on include Climate change risk and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – European Value Fund ("MFS European Value Fund")
Legal entity identifier: FOW0N0ZBCI2YVLH77334

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS European Value Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS European Value Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 93.32% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS European Value Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 90.62% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 97.11% of the assets of the European Value Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	66.20	64.28
30 November 2021	67.00	66.07

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	81.02	78.68
30 November 2021	72.60	71.63

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	93.32	90.62
30 November 2021	87.30	86.09



... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS European Value Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS European Value Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and **board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider

principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 30 November 2021 to 31 January 2023.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
Nestle SA	Consumer Staples	5.19	Switzerland
Iberdrola SA	Utilities	3.27	Spain
Roche Holding AG	Health Care	3.10	Switzerland
Schneider Electric SE	Industrials	3.01	France
Diageo PLC	Consumer Staples	2.75	United Kingdom
Amadeus IT Group SA	Information Technology	2.64	Spain
Zurich Insurance Group AG	Financials	2.52	Switzerland
Legrand SA	Industrials	2.41	France
Symrise AG	Materials	2.33	Germany
Pernod Ricard SA	Consumer Staples	2.28	France
Cie Financiere Richemont SA	Consumer Discretionary	2.15	Switzerland
Deutsche Boerse AG	Financials	2.09	Germany
Safran SA	Industrials	2.08	France
UBS Group AG	Financials	1.95	Switzerland
Flutter Entertainment PLC	Consumer Discretionary	1.91	Ireland

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



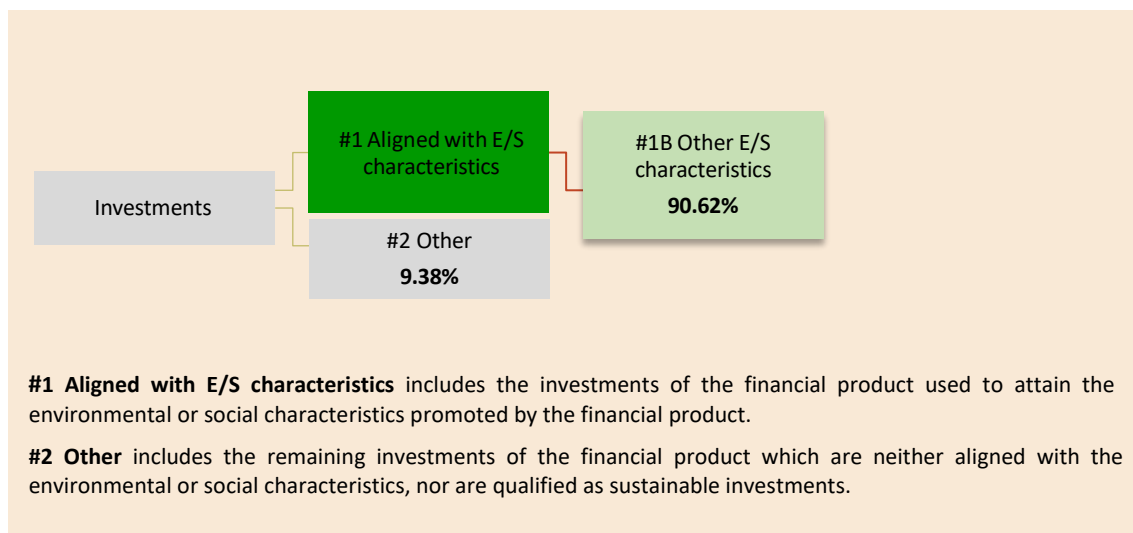
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS European Value Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS European Value Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 97.11% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS European Value Fund; the remaining investments of 2.89% in the portfolio included cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 93.32% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS European Value Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 90.62% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 9.38% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sectors	% Average weight
Industrials	20.26
Consumer Staples	17.82
Financials	16.33
Consumer Discretionary	9.46
Information Technology	9.30
Health Care	8.67
Materials	6.45
Utilities	4.85
Real Estate	2.69
Communication Services	2.46
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.69
Equity Warrants	0.08
Other	-0.07

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

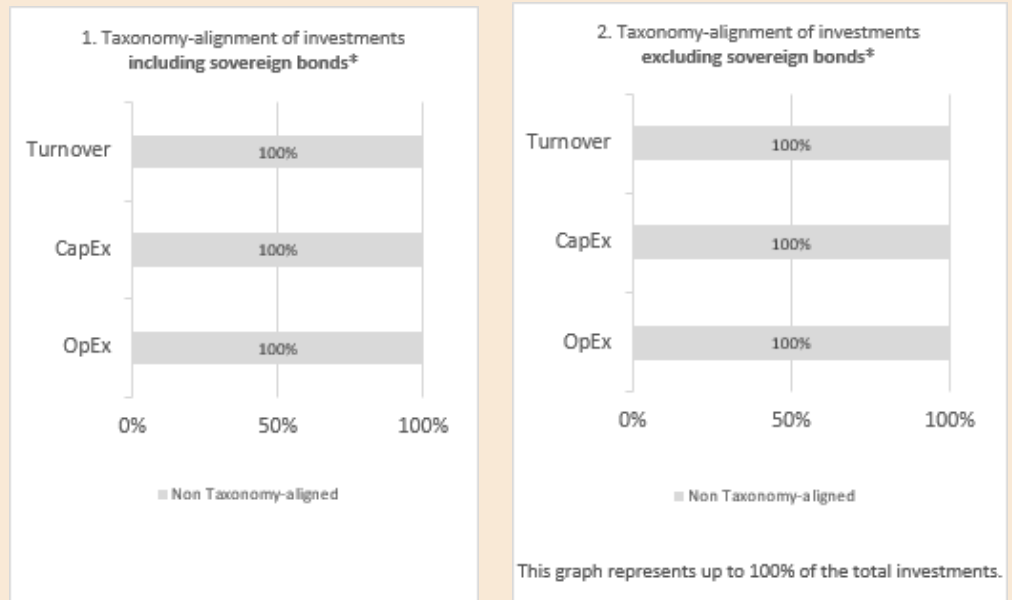
Zero. The MFS European Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**

Yes:
 In fossil fuel In nuclear energy

No. The MFS European Value Fund does not commit to make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**


Zero. The MFS European Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

● **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

Zero. The MFS European Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.





What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.



What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include cash and cash equivalent instruments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS European Value Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS European Value Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting – MFS European Value Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 11 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Anglo American PLC, Flutter Entertainment PLC, Heineken NV, Iberdola, LEG Immobilien, RWE AG, Ryanair Holdings PLC ADR, and Weir Group PLC. Topics engaged on include identification of climate risk, climate transition risk, climate change physical risk, climate scenario analysis and Net Zero/ SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals also assessed and voted FOR management proposals on climate transition plans of the following issuer during the reporting period: UBS Group AG.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – Global Equity Fund ("MFS Global Equity Fund")
Legal entity identifier: YAHWU2BYOY7SCHWC8I94

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS Global Equity Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS Global Equity Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 80.79% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Equity Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 80.10% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 99.14% of the assets of the MFS Global Equity Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	63.97	63.42
30 November 2021	69.34	68.94

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	65.39	64.83
30 November 2021	60.40	60.04

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	80.79	80.10
30 November 2021	86.59	86.09

... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.



The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS Global Equity Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS Global Equity Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 30 November 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc	Health Care	3.22	United States
Visa Inc	Information Technology	3.04	United States
Schneider Electric SE	Industrials	2.77	France
Roche Holding AG	Health Care	2.76	Switzerland
Linde PLC	Materials	2.59	United States
Medtronic PLC	Health Care	2.55	United States
Accenture PLC	Information Technology	2.54	United States
Nestle SA	Consumer Staples	2.46	Switzerland
Comcast Corp	Communication Services	2.46	United States
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	Consumer Discretionary	2.33	France
Diageo PLC	Consumer Staples	2.24	United Kingdom
Honeywell International Inc	Industrials	2.13	United States
Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd	Industrials	2.12	Canada
Goldman Sachs Group Inc	Financials	1.85	United States
Canadian National Railway Co	Industrials	1.81	Canada

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



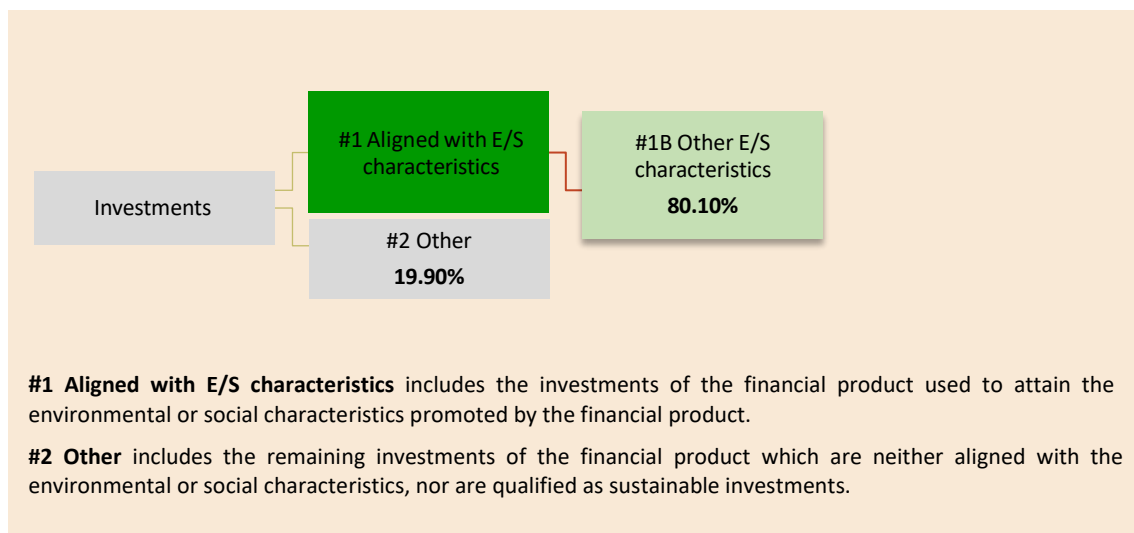
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS Global Equity Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS Global Equity Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 99.14% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS Global Equity Fund; the remaining investments of 0.86% the portfolio included cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 80.79% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Equity Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 80.10% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 19.90% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors	% Average weight
Health Care	19.83
Industrials	18.56
Information Technology	14.64
Consumer Staples	13.43
Financials	11.24
Consumer Discretionary	7.88
Communication Services	6.95
Materials	6.51
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.94
Equity Warrants	0.05
Other	-0.03

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Global Equity Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:

In fossil fuel In nuclear energy

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

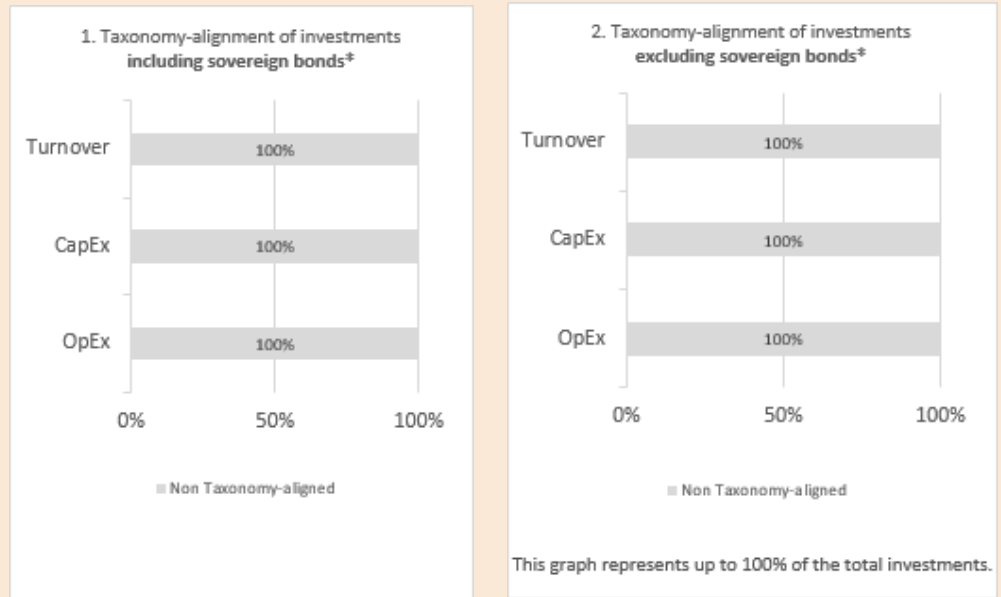
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.





No. The MFS Global Equity Fund does not commit to make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Zero. The MFS Global Equity Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Global Equity Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.

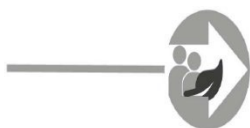
What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include cash and cash equivalent instruments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS Global Equity Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS Global Equity Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS Global Equity Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 15 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Accenture PLC, Boston Scientific Corp, Check Point Software Technologies Ltd, Colgate-Palmolive, Danone SA, Heineken NV, Hoya Corp, PPG Industries Inc, Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC, Union Pacific Corp, and Whitbread PLC. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, transition risk, climate scenario analysis, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted FOR management proposals on climate transition plans of the following issuers during the reporting period: Aena S.M.E. SA, UBS Group, Canadian Pacific Railway, London Stock Exchange Group plc and Canadian National Railway Company. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted FOR climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Honeywell International and United

Parcel Service, Inc. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted AGAINST climate related shareholder proposal of the following issuer during the reporting period: Comcast Corp.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – Global Intrinsic Value Fund ("MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund")
Legal entity identifier: 549300HBJQZCFOH6EK74

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

Yes

 No

<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments
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To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 71.95% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 70.41% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 97.86% of the assets of the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	56.77	55.56
30 November 2021	58.16	57.63

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	52.65	51.52
30 November 2021	44.4	44.0

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	71.95	70.41
30 November 2021	69.90	69.26

... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.



The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and **board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti- corruption and anti- bribery matters.

principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
Colgate-Palmolive Co	Consumer Staples	2.57	United States
Cadence Design Systems Inc	Information Technology	2.46	United States
Synopsys Inc	Information Technology	2.21	United States
Nestle SA	Consumer Staples	2.16	Switzerland
Aon PLC	Financials	1.85	United States
Microsoft Corp	Information Technology	1.82	United States
Costco Wholesale Corp	Consumer Staples	1.80	United States
Analog Devices Inc	Information Technology	1.78	United States
Franco-Nevada Corp	Materials	1.76	Canada
ANSYS Inc	Information Technology	1.62	United States
Charles Schwab Corp	Financials	1.59	United States
Schneider Electric SE	Industrials	1.45	France
Givaudan SA	Materials	1.43	Switzerland
Watts Water Technologies Inc	Industrials	1.43	United States
Agilent Technologies Inc	Health Care	1.41	United States

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



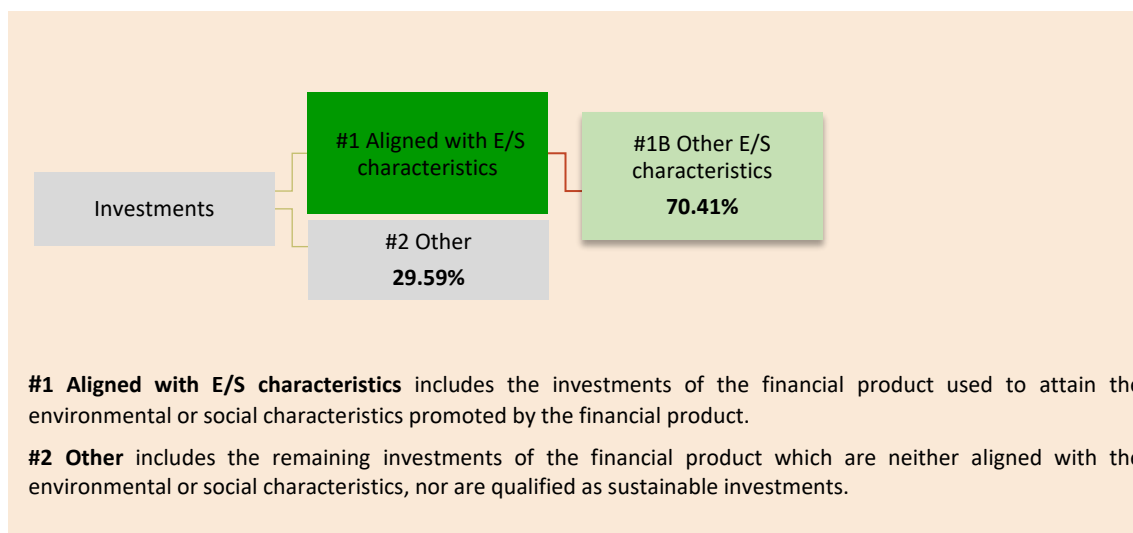
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 97.86% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund; the remaining investments of 2.16% in the portfolio included cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 71.95% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 70.41% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 29.59% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sectors	% Average weight
Information Technology	24.25
Industrials	23.69
Consumer Staples	15.89
Materials	11.44
Financials	9.54
Health Care	6.08
Consumer Discretionary	3.55
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.98
Communication Services	1.36
Energy	1.28
Real Estate	0.94

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



● **To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

Zero. The MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**

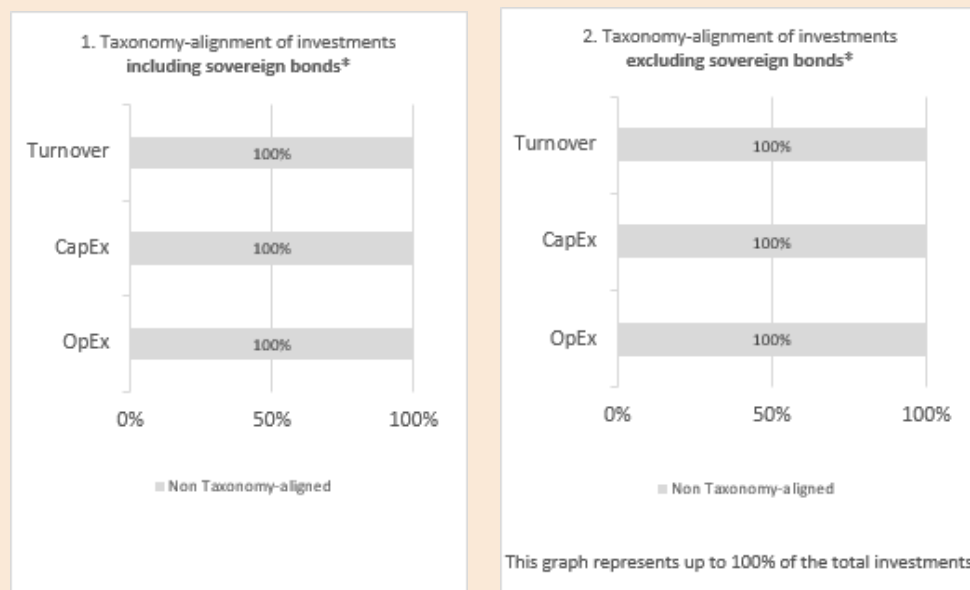
Yes:

In fossil fuel In nuclear energy



No. The MFS Global Intrinsic Fund does not monitor investments for compliance with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Zero. The MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.

What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include cash and cash equivalent instruments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS Global Intrinsic Value Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 13 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Accenture PLC, Agilent Technologies Inc, Colgate-Palmolive Co, Danaher Corp, Epiroc AB, Glencore PLC, LEG Immobilien SE, Ryanair Holdings, and Vulcan Materials Co. Topics engaged on include identification of climate risk, transition risk and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals also assessed and voted FOR climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuer during the reporting period: Alphabet Inc., MFS investment professionals also assessed and voted AGAINST climate related shareholder proposal of the following issuer during the reporting period: Amazon.com Inc. and Microsoft.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – Global Research Focused Fund ("MFS Global Research Focused Fund")
Legal entity identifier: OXNVI8L269TT6JC97X03

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?



Yes



No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS Global Research Focused Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS Global Research Focused Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 83.30% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Research Focused Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 82.85% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 99.46% of the assets of the MFS Global Research Focused Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	69.98	69.60
30 November 2021	52.16	51.67

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	57.58	57.27
30 November 2021	45.50	45.07

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	83.30	82.85
30 November 2021	73.45	72.76

... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.



The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS Global Research Focused Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the “do no significant harm” principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS Global Research Focused Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the “**Additional Emissions Indicators**”). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and **board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply

principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
Microsoft Corp	Information Technology	6.25	United States
Roche Holding AG	Health Care	3.60	Switzerland
Alphabet Inc Class A	Communication Services	3.58	United States
Southern Co	Utilities	3.19	United States
Honeywell International Inc	Industrials	3.05	United States
Mondelez International Inc	Consumer Staples	2.83	United States
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	Consumer Discretionary	2.82	France
Linde PLC	Materials	2.68	United States
Danaher Corp	Health Care	2.64	United States
Amazon.com Inc	Consumer Discretionary	2.60	United States
Medtronic PLC	Health Care	2.57	United States
Aon PLC	Financials	2.39	United States
ConocoPhillips	Energy	2.35	United States
Charles Schwab Corp	Financials	2.32	United States
Visa Inc	Information Technology	2.27	United States

The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 30 November 2021 to 31 January 2023.

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



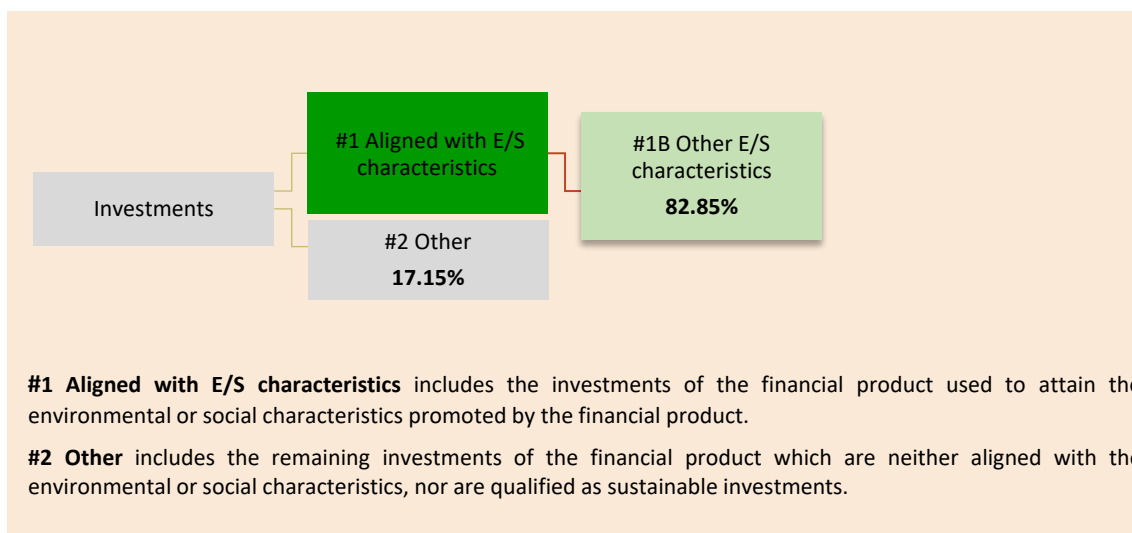
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS Global Research Focused Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS Global Research Focused Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 99.46% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS Global Research Focused Fund; the remaining investments of 0.54% in the portfolio comprised of cash and cash equivalent instruments; 83.30% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Research Focused Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 82.85% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 17.15% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sectors	% Average weight
Technology	24.96
Financial Services	17.17
Capital Goods	16.32
Health Care	12.76
Consumer Cyclicals	10.84
Energy	8.23
Consumer Staples	6.11
Telecom / CATV	2.67
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.94

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



● **To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

Zero. The MFS Global Research Focused Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

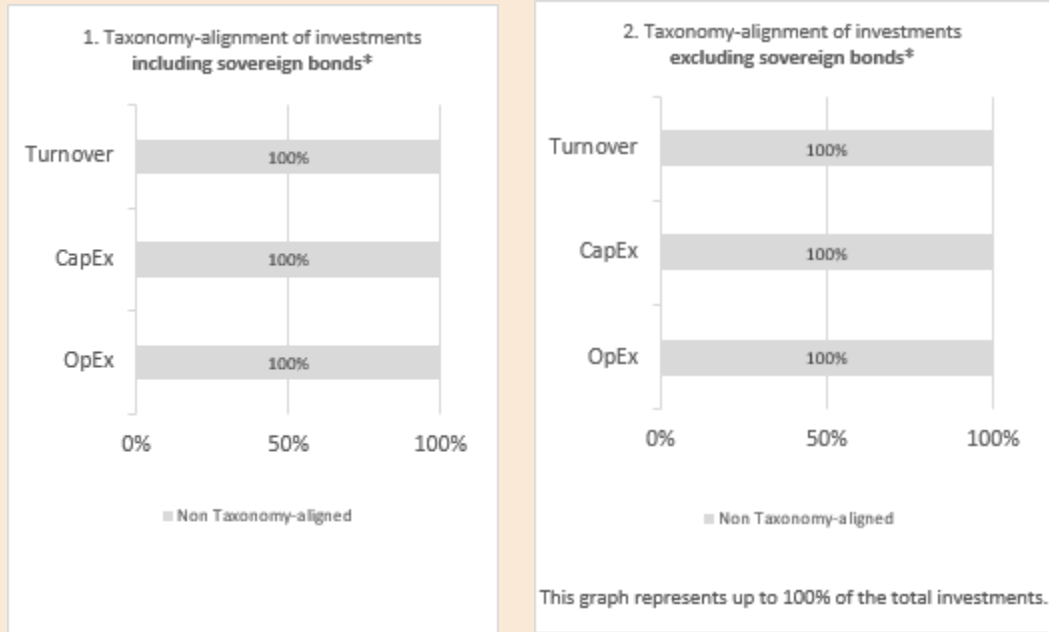
● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**

Yes:

In fossil fuel In nuclear energy

No. The MFS Global Research Focused Fund does not monitor investments for compliance with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Zero. The MFS Global Research Focused Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Global Research Focused Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.

What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include cash and cash equivalent instruments.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.





What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS Global Research Focused Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS Global Research Focused Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS Global Research Focused Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 8 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Accenture, Chubb LTD, ConocoPhillips, Danaher Corp, Iberdrola and LEG Immobilien SE. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, transition risk, climate scenario analysis, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted FOR management proposals on climate transition plans of the following issuers during the reporting period: Canadian Pacific Railway and Woodside Petroleum Ltd. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted FOR climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Honeywell International and Alphabet Inc. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted AGAINST climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Woodside Petroleum Ltd, Amazon.com Inc. and Microsoft.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – Global Total Return Fund ("MFS Global Total Return Fund")
Legal entity identifier: 1RDQ67M094ZPUN2RRO1

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 21 July 2022, the MFS Global Total Return Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS Global Total Return Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities and 50% of the corporate debt instruments (as applicable) in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that meet at least one of the four climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023: 83.01% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Total Return Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 49.31% of the total assets; 73.98% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS Global Total Return Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 8.73% of total assets. Equity securities represented 59.31% and corporate debt instruments represented 11.80% of the assets of the MFS Global Total Return Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 22 July 2022 to 31 January 2023.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers and corporate debt issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities and corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	66.12	39.22
30 June 2022	69.44	41.02

Climate Criterion 1	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	59.75	7.05
30 June 2022	62.51	3.55

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities and corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	58.24	34.54
30 June 2022	8.30	4.90

Climate Criterion 2	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	32.12	3.79
30 June 2022	30.14	7.37

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities and corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 June 2022	0	0

Climate Criterion 3	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 June 2022	0	0

Climate Criterion 4 – Measuring activities that facilitate transition to a low carbon economy: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that have committed to use the proceeds raised to finance climate change adaptation and / or mitigation activities or to attain a reduction in GHG emissions determined in accordance with the methodology in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 4	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	5.68	0.67
30 June 2022	5.25	0.62

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	83.01	49.24
30 June 2022	73.33	43.23

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria	
31 January 2023	73.98	8.73	
30 June 2022	72.72	8.57	

● ***and compared to previous periods?***

Not applicable.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS Global Total Return Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the “do no significant harm” principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS Global Total Return Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
China Government Bond Mar 11 26	Emerging Markets	2.06	China
Johnson & Johnson	Health Care	1.58	United States
Roche Holding AG	Health Care	1.54	Switzerland
Merck & Co Inc	Health Care	1.39	United States
US Treasury Bond Aug 15 40	U.S. Governments	1.19	United States
US Treasury Bond Nov 15 49	U.S. Governments	1.00	United States
Korea Treasury Bond Jun 10 29	Emerging Markets	1.00	South Korea
Aon PLC	Financials	0.95	United States
UBS Group AG	Financials	0.93	Switzerland
Texas Instruments Inc	Information Technology	0.92	United States
KDDI Corp	Communication Services	0.91	Japan
BNP Paribas SA	Financials	0.88	France
United Kingdom Gilt Jul 22 27	Non U.S. Markets	0.87	United Kingdom
Comcast Corp	Communication Services	0.86	United States
JPMorgan Chase & Co	Financials	0.80	United States



The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



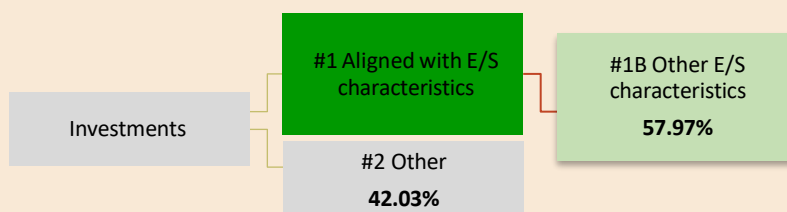
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS Global Total Return Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities and 50% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS Global Total Return Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 59.31% and corporate debt instruments represented 11.80% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS Global Total Return Fund; the remaining investments of 28.89% the portfolio included non-corporate debt instruments, derivatives, cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 83.01% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Global Total Return Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 49.24% of the total assets of the portfolio; 73.98% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS Global Total Return Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 8.73% of the total assets of the portfolio; 57.97% of the total assets of the portfolio attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 42.03% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors	% Average weight
Financials	12.37
Corporate Debt	11.80
Health Care	9.26
Industrials	8.80
Emerging Markets	7.66

Consumer Staples	7.33
Non U.S. Markets	6.62
Information Technology	6.60
Other	6.00
Mortgage-Backed Securities	4.24
Communication Services	3.79
Materials	2.91
Energy	2.75
Consumer Discretionary	2.63
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.30
Utilities	1.80
Collateralized Debt Obligations	1.51
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	0.77
Municipal	0.72
Real Estate	0.44
Asset Backed Securities	0.34
Convertible Debt	0.10
Agency	0.02
U.S. Governments	-0.75

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Global Total Return Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:

In fossil fuel

In nuclear energy

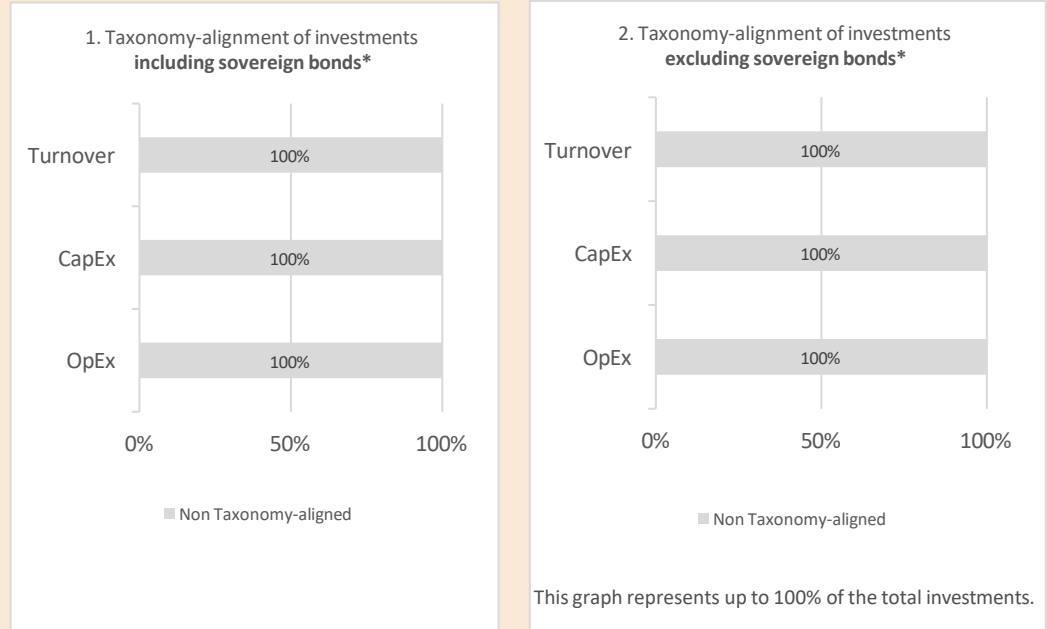
No. The MFS Global Total Return Fund does not commit to make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Zero. The MFS Global Total Return Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Global Total Return Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.



What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities and corporate debt instruments that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include non-corporate debt instruments, cash and cash equivalent instruments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS Global Total Return Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS Global Total Return Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS Global Total Return Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 20 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Accenture, American Electric Power Co Inc, Boston Scientific Corp, Cboe Global Markets, CEZ, Chubb Ltd, Colgate Palmolive, ConocoPhillips, Constellation Brands, Danaher, Danone SA, Duke Energy Corp, Enel SpA, Glencore, Kimberly-Clark, PPG, Sempra Energy, Union Pacific, and Xcel Energy Inc. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, transition risk, physical risk, climate scenario analysis, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted AGAINST climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Microsoft and National Bank of Australia.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – Limited Maturity Fund ("MFS Limited Maturity Fund")
Legal entity identifier: H22Q4XW7UTNWFDP0PD4

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 21 July 2022, the MFS Limited Maturity Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS Limited Maturity Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 76.20% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS Limited Maturity Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 42.36% of the total assets. Corporate debt instruments represented 55.59% of the assets of the MFS Limited Maturity Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 21 July 2022 to 31 January 2023.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of corporate debt issuers: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 1	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	66.95	37.22
30 June 2022	70.45	39.60

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	29.48	16.39
30 June 2022	30.68	17.24

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 June 2022	0	0

Climate Criterion 4 – Measuring activities that facilitate transition to a low carbon economy: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that have committed to use the proceeds raised to finance climate change adaptation and / or mitigation activities or to attain a reduction in GHG emissions determined in accordance with the methodology in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 4	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	1.57	0.87
30 June 2022	1.58	0.89

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	76.20	42.36
30 June 2022	79.01	44.41

... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?



Not applicable.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS Limited Maturity Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS Limited Maturity Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and **board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of



Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 21 July 2022 to 31 January 2023.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
US Treasury Note May 15 24	Government	8.44%	United States
US Treasury Note May 15 25	Government	4.74%	United States
USD IRS 3Yr Receiver May 13 25	Government	2.65%	United States
USD IRS 3Yr Receiver Dec 06 25	Government	1.95%	United States
US Treasury Note Dec 15 23	Government	1.92%	United States
US Treasury Note Nov 15 25	Government	1.58%	United States
US Treasury Note Jul 31 24	Government	1.55%	United States
Royal Bank of Canada Oct 26 23	Corporate	0.94%	Canada
UST Bond 2Yr Future Jun 30 22	Government	0.83%	United States
Hyundai Capital America Apr 06 23	Corporate	0.83%	South Korea
AT&T Inc 0.9% Mar 25 24	Corporate	0.77%	United States
UST Bond 2Yr Future Sep 30 22	Government	0.77%	United States
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc Sep 15 24	Corporate	0.73%	Japan
Wells Fargo & Co FRB Jun 02 24	Corporate	0.73%	United States
NatWest Group PLC FRB Mar 22 25	Corporate	0.72%	United Kingdom

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Bloomberg Global Sector Classification Scheme ("BCLASS") and MFS classifications. Bloomberg Finance L.P., its affiliates and licensors own all proprietary rights in BCLASS and has been licensed for use by MFS. MFS may apply own internal sector/industry classification methodology for equity securities and non-equity securities that are unclassified.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

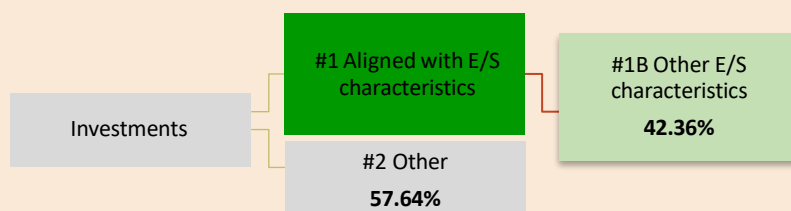
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS Limited Maturity Fund aims to have at least 50% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS Limited Maturity Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

● What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, corporate debt instruments represented 55.59% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS Limited Maturity Fund; the remaining investments of 44.41% the portfolio included non-corporate debt instruments, derivatives, cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 76.20% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS Limited Maturity Fund met at least one of the

climate criteria, which represented 42.36% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 57.64% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors	% Average weight
Corporate-Industrial	26.93
Corporate-Financial Institutions	26.48
Treasury-Treasury	18.22
Securitized-CLO	14.99
Corporate-Utility	3.79
Derivatives-Exchange Traded	2.89
Securitized-ABS	2.11
Cash	2.91
Securitized-CMBS	1.01
Government-Related-Local Authority	0.87
Government-Related-Agency	0.80
Municipals-Lease	0.67
Securitized-CMO	0.56
Government-Related-Sovereign	0.45
Municipals-Utilities	0.21
Municipals-Special Tax	0.21
Municipals-Other	0.19
Municipals-Education	0.18
Municipals-Transportation	0.16
Municipals-Industrial Development	0.13
Municipals-Housing	0.12
Securitized-MBS Passthrough	0.10
Derivatives-OTC	-3.30

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 December 2021, 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022 and 30 September 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Bloomberg Global Sector Classification Scheme (“BCLASS”) and MFS classifications. Bloomberg Finance L.P., its affiliates and licensors own all proprietary rights in BCLASS and has been licensed for use by MFS. MFS may apply own internal sector/industry classification methodology for equity securities and non-equity securities that are unclassified.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Limited Maturity Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

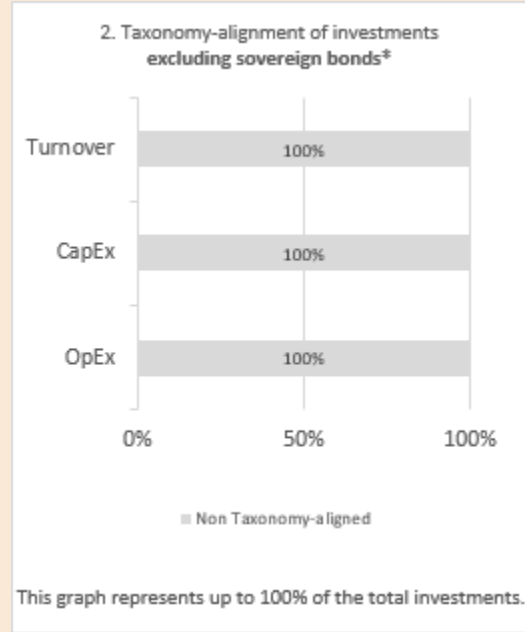
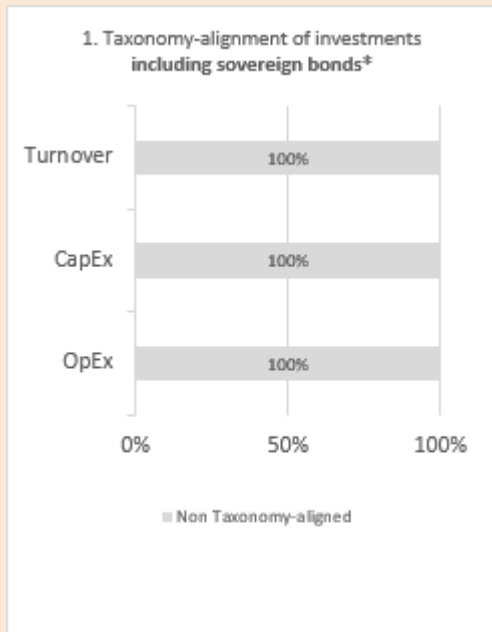
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:
 In fossil fuel In nuclear energy

No. The MFS Limited Maturity Fund does not monitor investments for compliance with the EU Taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
 - **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
 - **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
 - **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Zero. The MFS Limited Maturity Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Not applicable.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Limited Maturity Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.

What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those corporate debt instruments that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include non-corporate debt instruments, derivatives, cash and cash equivalent instruments.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS Limited Maturity Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS Limited Maturity Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements - MFS Limited Maturity Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 2 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Enel SpA and Glencore, Macquarie. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, transition risk, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – Prudent Capital Fund ("MFS Prudent Capital Fund")
Legal entity identifier: 222100FL6ZWWC5ZUHJ09

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

Yes

 No

- It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%

 - in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

- It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%

- It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments
 - with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - with a social objective
- It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS Prudent Capital Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS Prudent Capital Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities and 50% of the corporate debt instruments (as applicable) in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that meet at least one of the four climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023: 68.64% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 40.43% of the total assets; 62.92% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 6.82% of total assets. Equity securities represented 58.88% and corporate debt instruments represented 10.84% of the assets of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers and corporate debt issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities and corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	46.45	27.35
30 November 2021	66.76	32.23

Climate Criterion 1	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	52.77	5.77
30 November 2021	29.9	3.02

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities and corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	61.28	36.08
30 November 2021	52.30	25.27

Climate Criterion 2	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	23.71	2.57
30 November 2021	9.60	0.97

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities and corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Climate Criterion 3	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Climate Criterion 4 – Measuring activities that facilitate transition to a low carbon economy: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that have committed to use the proceeds raised to finance climate change adaptation and / or mitigation activities or to attain a reduction in GHG emissions determined in accordance with the methodology in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 4	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	6.09	0.66
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	68.64	40.42
30 November 2021	80.16	38.70

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria	
31 January 2023	62.92	6.82	
30 November 2021	34.6	3.50	

● **... and compared to previous periods?**

Not applicable.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS Prudent Capital Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals



Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the "**Additional Emissions Indicators**"). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and **board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
US Treasury Note 1.375% SEP 30 23	U.S. Governments	4.95	United States
US Treasury Note 1.375% JUN 30 23	U.S. Governments	4.74	United States
US Treasury Note 0.5% MAR 15 23	U.S. Governments	4.74	United States
Alphabet Inc Class A	Communication Services	3.58	United States
US Treasury Note 2.625% DEC 31 23	U.S. Governments	3.43	United States
LEG Immobilien SE	Real Estate	3.33	Germany
US Treasury Note 1.625% DEC 15 22	U.S. Governments	3.14	United States
Check Point Software Technologies Ltd	Information Technology	2.15	Israel
US Treasury Note 2.25% MAR 31 24	U.S. Governments	2.07	United States
Iberdrola SA	Utilities	2.06	Spain
iShares Physical Gold ETC ETF	ETFs	2.04	Ireland
Vonovia SE	Real Estate	2.04	Germany
Wolters Kluwer NV	Industrials	1.96	Netherlands
KDDI Corp	Communication Services	1.88	Japan
Sage Group PLC/The	Information Technology	1.62	United Kingdom

The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



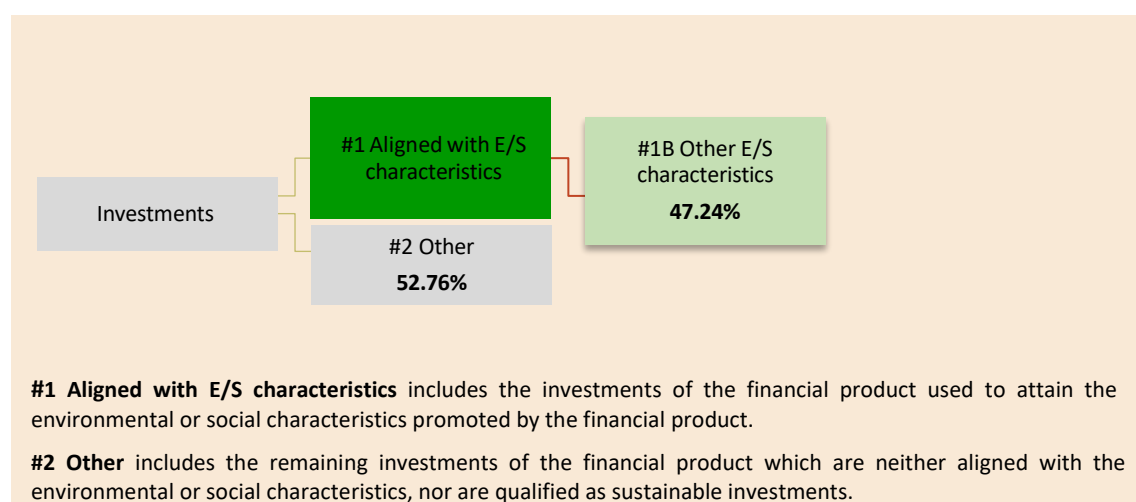
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS Prudent Capital Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities and 50% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in equity issuers and corporate debt issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS Prudent Capital Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

- **What was the asset allocation?**

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 58.88% and corporate debt instruments represented 10.84% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund; the remaining investments of 30.28% in the portfolio included non-corporate debt instruments, derivatives, cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 68.64% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 40.42% of the total assets of the portfolio; 62.92% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 6.82% of the total assets of the portfolio; 47.24% of the total assets of the portfolio attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 52.76% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.



- **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sectors	% Average weight
U.S. Governments	27.87
Information Technology	13.23
Other	13.17
Communication Services	10.95
Corporate Debt	9.21
Real Estate	7.64
Industrials	7.61

Consumer Staples	5.40
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.81
ETFs	2.57
Utilities	2.06
Consumer Discretionary	2.02
Financials	1.97
Mortgage-Backed Securities	1.72
Materials	1.25
Emerging Markets Debt	0.94
Equity Options	-0.26
Index Futures	-2.48
Index Options	-8.66

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Prudent Capital Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

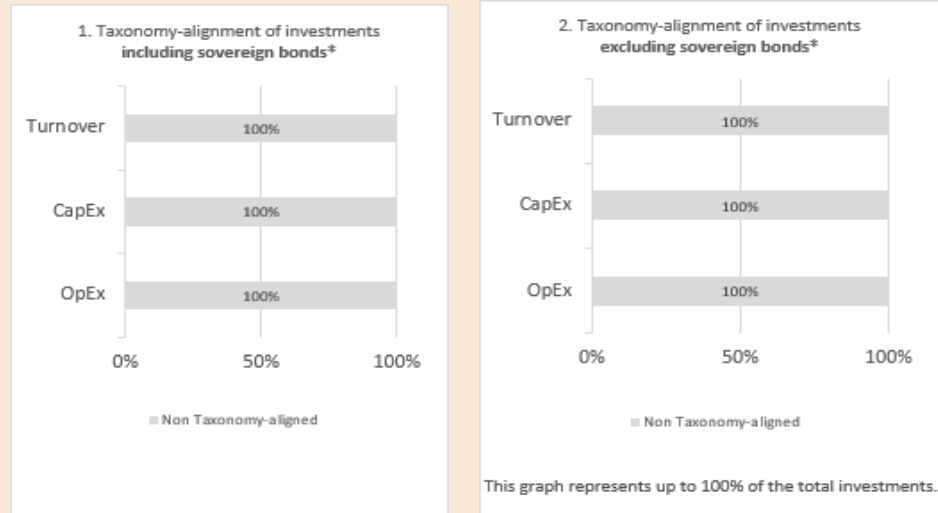
Yes:

In fossil fuel

In nuclear energy

No. The MFS Prudent Capital Fund does not commit to make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Zero. The MFS Prudent Capital Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS Prudent Capital Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.



What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities and corporate debt instruments that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include non-corporate debt instruments, derivatives, cash and cash equivalent instruments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS Prudent Capital Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform

Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities and the corporate debt instruments of the MFS Prudent Capital Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS Prudent Capital Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 8 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Check Point Software, Danone, Iberdrola, LEG Immobilien SE, Q-Park Holding, and Warner Music Group. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, transition risk, physical risk, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted FOR climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Honeywell International, Charter Communications Inc. and Alphabet Inc. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted AGAINST climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Amazon.com Inc., Comcast Corp, and Microsoft.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund ("U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund")
Legal entity identifier: G651RPCOZ0VMJ132HI34

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 90.08% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 89.41% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 99.25% of the assets of the MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	77.45	76.87
30 November 2021	62.19	61.52

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	59.36	58.92
30 November 2021	52.80	52.20

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	90.08	89.41
30 November 2021	80.22	79.36

... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.



The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the “do no significant harm” principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the “**Additional Emissions Indicators**”). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
Microsoft Corp	Information Technology	8.82	United States
Alphabet Inc Class A	Communication Services	7.68	United States
Visa Inc	Information Technology	6.00	United States
Aon PLC	Financials	5.56	United States
Accenture PLC	Information Technology	5.41	United States
Fidelity National Information Services Inc	Information Technology	4.59	United States
Danaher Corp	Health Care	4.54	United States
Amphenol Corp	Information Technology	4.31	United States
Boston Scientific Corp	Health Care	4.07	United States
TJX Cos Inc	Consumer Discretionary	4.02	United States
Church & Dwight Co Inc	Consumer Staples	3.91	United States
NIKE Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.85	United States
Texas Instruments Inc	Information Technology	3.64	United States
Fortive Corp	Industrials	3.40	United States
Electronic Arts Inc	Communication Services	3.35	United States

The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



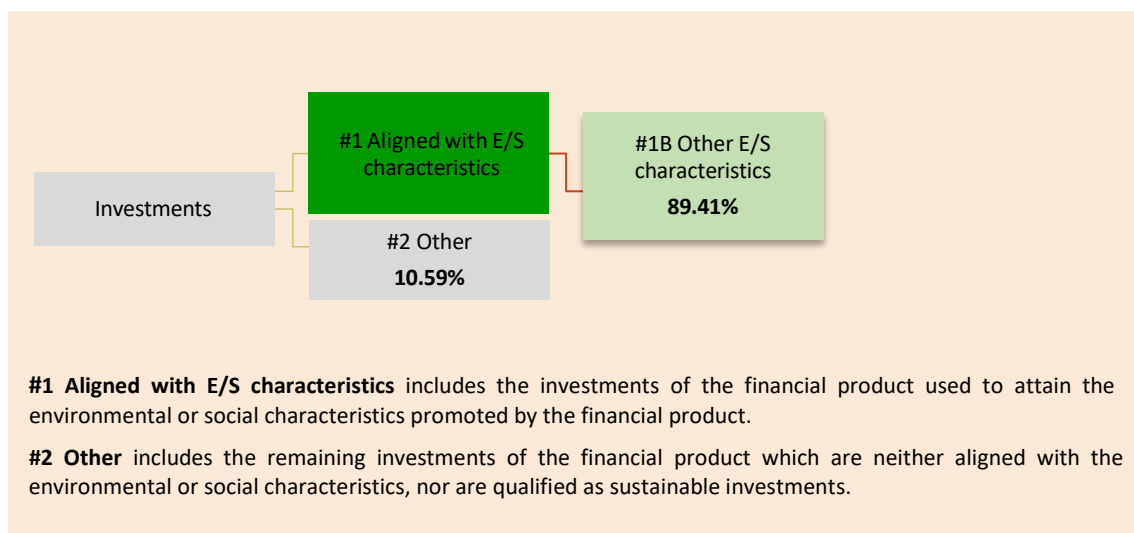
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS US Concentrated Growth Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

- **What was the asset allocation?**

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 99.25% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS US Concentrated Growth Fund; the remaining investments of 0.75% in the portfolio included cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 90.08% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS US Concentrated Growth Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 89.41% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 10.59% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors	% Average weight
Information Technology	35.74
Health Care	14.64
Consumer Discretionary	13.17
Communication Services	11.62
Financials	8.46
Consumer Staples	6.72
Industrials	5.60
Real Estate	3.26
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.80

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

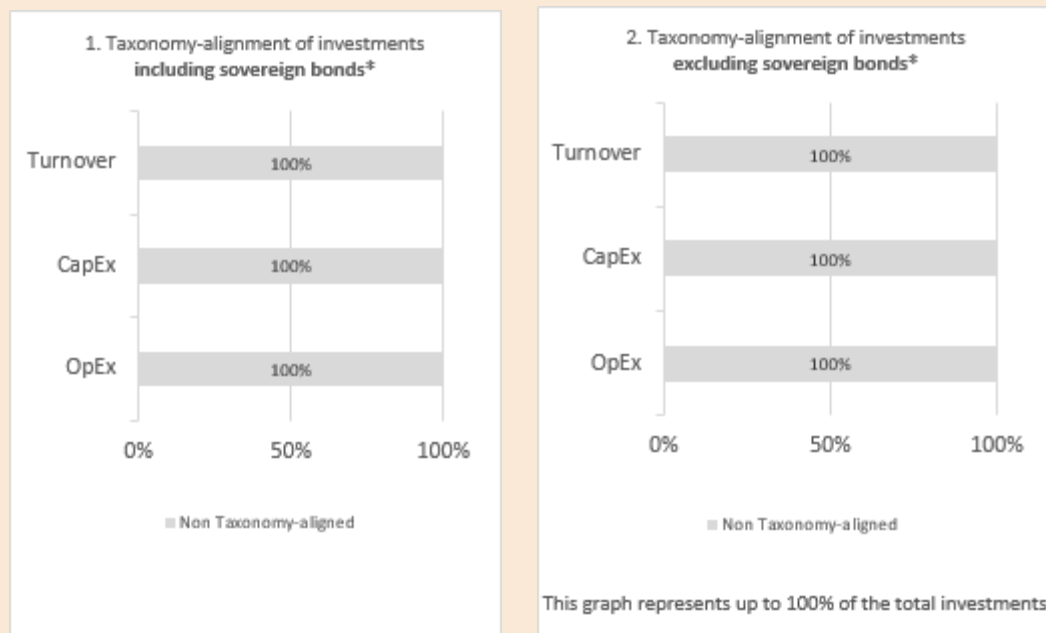
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:

In fossil fuel In nuclear energy

No. The MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund does not commit to make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are

activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Zero. The MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.



What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include cash and cash equivalent instruments.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements - MFS U.S. Concentrated Growth Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 6 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including: Accenture, Agilent Technologies, Boston Scientific Corp, Danaher Corp, and Xcel Energy. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, climate scenario analysis, transition risk, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals also assessed and voted FOR climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Charter Communications Inc. and Alphabet Inc. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted AGAINST a climate related shareholder proposal of the following issuer during the reporting period: Microsoft.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – U.S. Total Return Bond Fund ("MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund")
Legal entity identifier: YJVUBFW5FW4FOTQBP86

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

Yes

 No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?



Effective 21 July 2022, the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 73.20% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 31.43% of the total assets. Corporate debt instruments represented 42.94% of the assets of the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 21 July 2022 to 31 January 2023.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of corporate debt issuers: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 1	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	66.58	28.59
30 June 2022	70.64	26.86

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	19.96	8.57
30 June 2022	19.87	7.56

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 June 2022	0	0

Climate Criterion 4 – Measuring activities that facilitate transition to a low carbon economy: the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio invested in corporate debt issuers that have committed to use the proceeds raised to finance climate change adaptation and / or mitigation activities or to attain a reduction in GHG emissions determined in accordance with the methodology in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 4	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	1.07	0.46
30 June 2022	1.59	0.60

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of corporate debt instruments in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	73.20	31.42
30 June 2022	75.54	28.72



... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the “do no significant harm” principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the “**Additional Emissions Indicators**”). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of



Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 21 July 2022 to 31 January 2023.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
US Treasury Note Mar 31 24	Government	5.30%	United States
US Treasury Note Dec 31 23	Government	4.05%	United States
UST Bond 2Yr Future Jun 30 22	Government	2.18%	United States
UST Bond 2Yr Future Sep 30 22	Government	1.58%	United States
UST Bond 5Yr Future Dec 30 22	Government	1.47%	United States
UST Bond 5Yr Future Mar 31 23	Government	1.47%	United States
UST Ultra Bond Future Jun 21 22	Government	1.39%	United States
UST Ultra Bond Future Mar 22 23	Government	1.39%	United States
UST Ultra Bond Future Sep 21 22	Government	1.23%	United States
US Treasury Note Mar 31 27	Government	1.16%	United States
US Treasury Bond Nov 15 50	Government	1.14%	United States
UST Ultra Bond Future Dec 20 22	Government	1.10%	United States
UST Bond 5Yr Future Sep 30 22	Government	1.04%	United States
UST Bond 2Yr Future Dec 30 22	Government	1.02%	United States
US Treasury Note Sep 30 24	Government	1.00%	United States

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Bloomberg Global Sector Classification Scheme ("BCLASS") and MFS classifications. Bloomberg Finance L.P., its affiliates and licensors own all proprietary rights in BCLASS and has been licensed for use by MFS. MFS may apply own internal sector/industry classification methodology for equity securities and non-equity securities that are unclassified.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

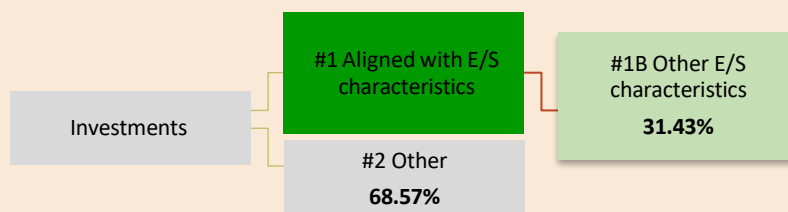
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

● What was the asset allocation?

As of 31 January 2023, corporate debt instruments represented 42.94% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund; the remaining investments of 57.06% the portfolio included non-corporate debt instruments, derivatives, cash and / or cash equivalent instruments;

73.20% of the corporate debt instruments in the portfolio of the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 31.43% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 68.57% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes. Corporate debt instruments percentages included in this report include any accrued interest amounts.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made?*

Sectors	% Average weight
Corporate-Industrial	22.00
Securitized-MBS Passthrough	19.48
Treasury	17.34
Corporate-Financial Institutions	14.88
Derivatives-Exchange Traded	11.61
Corporate-Utility	2.46
Securitized-CLO	9.20
Securitized-CMBS	7.63
Government-Related-Local Authority	1.92
Securitized-ABS	1.39
Cash	1.39
Municipals-Local	0.97
Securitized-CMO	0.92
Municipals-Health Care	0.27
Government-Related-Agency	0.16

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Bloomberg Global Sector Classification Scheme ("BCLASS") and MFS classifications. Bloomberg Finance L.P., its affiliates and licensors own all proprietary rights in BCLASS and has been licensed for use by MFS. MFS may apply own internal sector/industry classification methodology for equity securities and non-equity securities that are unclassified.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

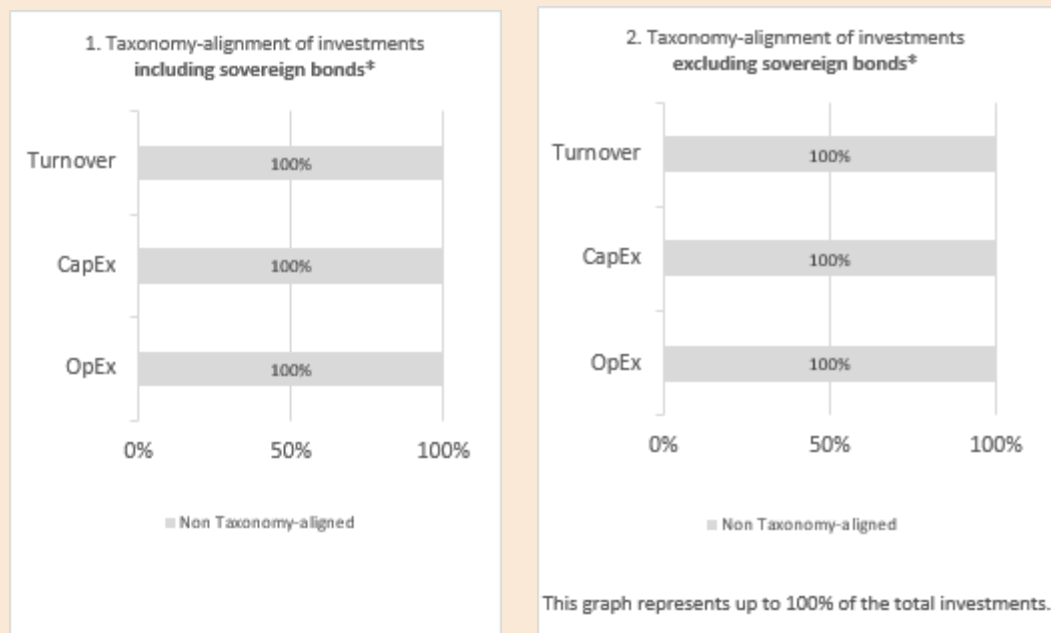
Zero. The MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:
 In fossil fuel In nuclear energy

No. The MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund does not make investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.




* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Zero. The MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.

What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include non-corporate debt instruments, derivatives, cash and cash equivalent instruments.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in corporate debt instruments of the MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered ‘achieving net zero’.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements - MFS U.S. Total Return Bond Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 3 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including American Electric Power, Enel SpA, and Glencore. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, transition risk, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/meridian/global/en/mfs-meridian-funds.html>

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: MFS Meridian Funds – U.S. Value Fund ("MFS U.S. Value Fund")
Legal entity identifier: GB105HOU4PVHR7NT1015

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy 	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product met?

Effective 31 December 2021, the MFS U.S. Value Fund promoted the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, which refers to the transition to a low carbon economy that MFS as an allocator of capital will promote through active engagement and the application of climate criteria to certain investments made by this product. In particular, the MFS U.S Value Fund will aim to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that meet at least one of the three climate criteria (see below) from 1 January 2027 (the "Transition Date").

As of 31 January 2023, 85.30% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS U.S. Value Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 84.46% of the total assets. Equity securities represented 99.02% of the assets of the MFS U.S. Value Fund as of 31 January 2023. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This periodic disclosure relates to the period from 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

Climate Criterion 1 - Measuring GHG intensity of equity issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that reduced their annual GHG intensity in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Climate Criterion 1	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	72.73	72.02
30 November 2021	83.44	82.39

Climate Criterion 2 - Measuring recognised GHG emissions reduction or stabilization program: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that have adopted such programs in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 2	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	48.95	48.47
30 November 2021	37.20	36.74

Climate Criterion 3 - Measuring 'net-zero' issuers: the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers that are operating at 'net-zero' determined in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criterion 3	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting this criterion	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting this criterion
31 January 2023	0	0
30 November 2021	0	0

Compliance with climate criteria – measuring the percentage (%) of equity securities in the portfolio that complied with at least one of Climate Criterion 1, 2 and / or 3 in accordance with the methodology set out in the website disclosure (see link below).

Climate Criteria	% of equity securities in the portfolio meeting any criteria	% of total assets in the portfolio meeting any criteria
31 January 2023	85.03	84.46
30 November 2021	92.34	91.17



... and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

The MFS U.S. Value Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, the “do no significant harm” principle does not apply to any of the investments of this financial product.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

MFS believes that integrating financially material sustainability (environmental, social and governance or ESG) factors into investment analysis and decision-making processes leads to better informed decision-making which will drive investment returns over the long term. MFS investment professionals across the MFS Global Integrated Research Platform have access to proprietary interactive dashboards which allow them to visualize and analyze various ESG data elements, including the principal adverse impact indicators set out below. These ESG data elements are intended to enable MFS investment professionals to better understand and assess the financial impact of sustainability (ESG) factors on issuers and the portfolio, the negative external impact of issuers and the portfolio on sustainability (ESG) factors, and make informed long term investment decisions that are consistent with the financial investment objective of the MFS U.S. Value Fund.

To complement the promotion of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which incorporates the **GHG emissions** (scope 1 and 2, and 3 where available) and **GHG intensity of investee companies** principal adverse impact indicators, MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following additional greenhouse gas emissions principal adverse impact indicators: **carbon footprint, exposure to active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector** (collectively, the “**Additional Emissions Indicators**”). At a portfolio level, MFS investment professionals considered these Additional Emissions Indicators alongside the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic and underlying climate criteria from July 2022. MFS investment professionals will use the Additional Emissions Indicators as part of their broader assessment to address the readiness of issuers to transition their activities towards a low carbon economy and will engage with issuers consistent with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic. MFS also makes available to investment professionals the following social principal adverse impact indicators: **violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and **board gender diversity**. MFS investment professionals will consider these indicators within their broader ESG integration framework in the investment process to assess financial materiality and also their engagement practices. In partnership with our global stewardship team and our team of ESG specialists, MFS assesses and addresses the potential adverse impact of companies assessed at the portfolio level through its engagement approach, which may include direct engagement, proxy voting and industry collaborations (as appropriate).

Sustainability issues are complex, interconnected and evolving. MFS believes that the materiality of principal adverse impacts cannot be reduced to an automated process. The consideration of principal adverse impacts by MFS investment professionals for financial materiality is generally subjective and often involves considering risks or opportunities that are intangible and hard to measure. Their analysis will therefore be in-depth, qualitative, issuer-specific and contextual. MFS investment professionals retain flexibility to consider the principal adverse impacts within different points of the investment process and engagement activities, and the extent to which MFS investment professionals consider principal adverse impact indicators may vary. Importantly, MFS investment professionals do not apply

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

principal adverse impact indicators as the basis for exclusions or screens, nor would these indicators be used within a purely quantitative portfolio optimization framework. As principal adverse indicators are considered at the portfolio level, MFS investment professionals will engage with certain issuers in the portfolio with respect to issues that are considered to be financially material and not engage with every issuer within the portfolio.



The list includes investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is 31 December 2021 to 31 January 2023.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Asset	Country
JPMorgan Chase & Co	Financials	3.55	United States
Johnson & Johnson	Health Care	3.41	United States
Northrop Grumman Corp	Industrials	2.86	United States
Cigna Corp	Health Care	2.62	United States
Aon PLC	Financials	2.53	United States
Pfizer Inc	Health Care	2.52	United States
Texas Instruments Inc	Information Technology	2.40	United States
Marsh & McLennan Cos Inc	Financials	2.29	United States
Comcast Corp	Communication Services	2.25	United States
Chubb Ltd	Financials	2.25	United States
Honeywell International Inc	Industrials	2.23	United States
Progressive Corp	Financials	2.20	United States
Duke Energy Corp	Utilities	2.16	United States
Accenture PLC	Information Technology	2.08	United States
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc	Health Care	2.02	United States

The top investment holdings above represent the average security weights for the top 15 securities in the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.



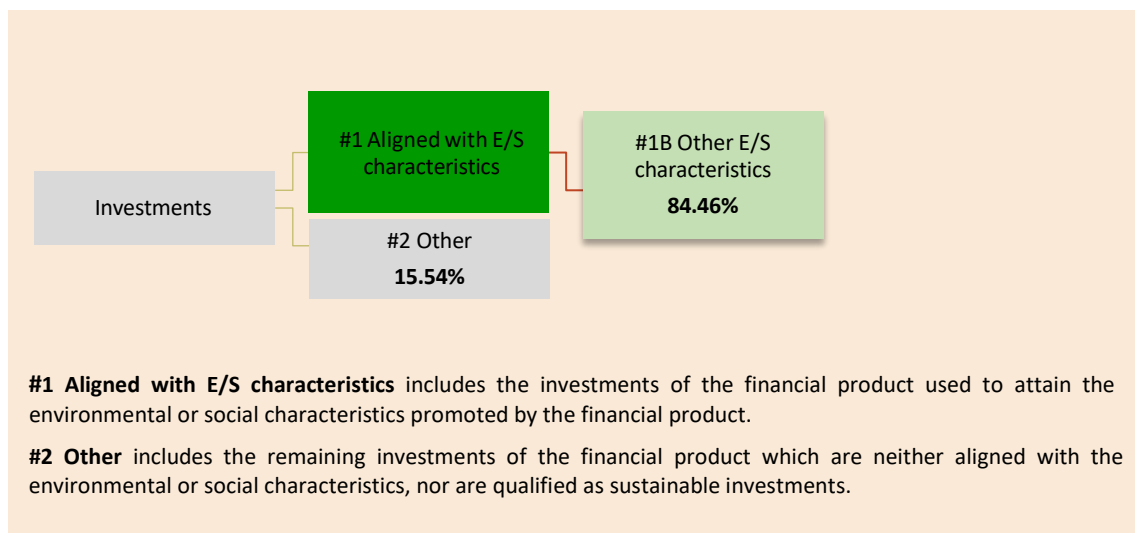
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The MFS U.S. Value Fund aims to have at least 50% of the equity securities in the portfolio invested in equity issuers meeting at least one of the climate criteria from the Transition Date and therefore aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the MFS U.S. Value Fund (i.e. # 1) from the Transition Date.

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

As of 31 January 2023, equity securities represented 99.02% of the total assets of the portfolio of the MFS U.S. Value Fund; the remaining investments of 0.8% in the portfolio comprised of cash and / or cash equivalent instruments; 85.30% of the equity securities in the portfolio of the MFS U.S. Value Fund met at least one of the climate criteria, which represented 84.46% of the total assets of the portfolio that attained the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic (which did not qualify as sustainable investments); 15.54% of the total assets were not aligned with the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic or qualified as sustainable investments. Please note that percentages of total assets may differ from the financial statements included in the Shareholder Annual Report due to certain adjustments which have been made for reporting purposes.



● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

Sectors	% Average weight
Financials	25.84
Health Care	19.19
Industrials	17.93
Information Technology	7.23
Utilities	6.96
Consumer Staples	6.10
Materials	4.10
Energy	4.07
Consumer Discretionary	3.56
Communication Services	3.22
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.07
Real Estate	0.72

The sector holdings above represent the average sector weight for the portfolio at the end of the 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022 quarter end periods. Weights 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. Sectors shown are based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sectors and MFS classifications. 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a shareof:
 - **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
 - **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
 - **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee.



● **To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

Zero. The MFS U.S. Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

● ***Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?***

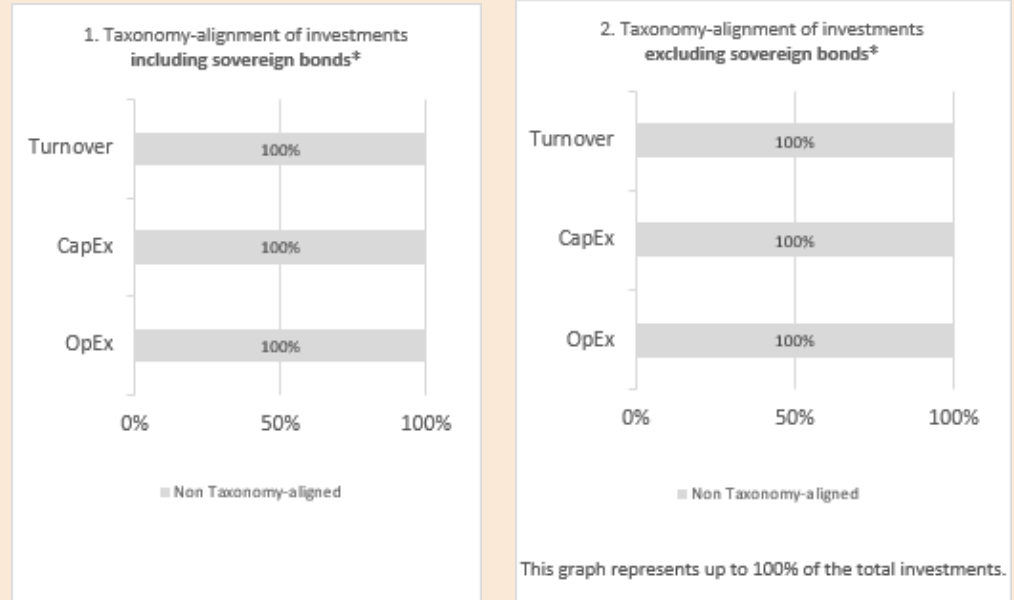
Yes:

In fossil fuel In nuclear energy



No. The MFS U.S. Value Fund does not monitor investments for compliance with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities

are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Zero. The MFS U.S. Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in transitional or enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Not applicable.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Zero. The MFS U.S. Value Fund does not aim or commit to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable.

What investments were included under “#2 Other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

For those equity securities that do not adhere to the climate criteria of the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic, MFS investment professionals will continue to actively engage with these issuers on the climate criteria. The remaining portfolio held instruments not subject to the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic which may include, cash, cash equivalent instruments and currency derivatives.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.





What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and / or social characteristics during the reference period?

The MFS U.S. Value Fund is managed by MFS investment professionals operating within the MFS integrated global research platform. As well as supporting strategy level investment analysis and decision making, certain initiatives are undertaken at the platform level for all MFS portfolios ("Platform Initiatives"). Information on Platform Initiatives that support the MFS Low Carbon Transition Characteristic are included below.

Platform Initiatives

Net Zero Assets Managers ("NZAM") - In 2021, MFS joined NZAM initiative. As a signatory, MFS is required to commit a portion of AUM that will align to net zero principles. In May 2022, MFS published interim and long-term targets to align with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As of 2022, 90% of total MFS assets under management will be considered in-scope, including investments in equity securities of the MFS U.S. Value Fund.

MFS interim and long-term targets:

- 2030 – 90% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned or aligning
- 2040 – 100% of in scope AUM is considered net zero aligned.
- 2050 – 100% of AUM is considered 'achieving net zero'.

The MFS approach is predicated on the belief that engaging investee companies across all industry sectors to transition in line with the decarbonization of the global economy will reduce the overall climate-related financial risks within our clients' investment portfolios. We believe this approach will help to influence positive change, is in the best interest of clients and aligned with our purpose of creating long-term value responsibly.

Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – MFS became a signatory in 2019. In 2022, MFS produced its first annual report in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report demonstrates our progress in integrating climate-risk awareness into our business operations and investment strategy. The full report is available on www.mfs.com.

MFS Climate Letter – MFS wrote to 700 issuers that represent our largest and highest emitting portfolio holdings. This letter outlined MFS' support of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting temperature increases to below 1.5° Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. MFS requested these issuers to disclose carbon and related data, plan strategies to reduce their impacts, and act on those strategies in both the short and intermediate terms.

MFS Climate Working Group – MFS established an internal climate working group with the goal of engaging the broader MFS investment professionals on climate change and environmental impact within the MFS investment process and corporate engagement activity. Recent activities during the reporting period include the following: developed an internal climate framework that is Paris aligned, across all sectors, geographies and asset classes; ongoing integration of climate consideration and process across the MFS integrated global research platform; collaborating externally with groups such as NZAM, Climate Action 100+ and other initiatives.

Engagements and Proxy Voting - MFS U.S. Value Fund

During the reporting period, MFS investment professionals conducted at least 21 engagements with issuers in the portfolio on climate related risks and opportunities including Accenture, American Electric Power, Archer Daniels Midland, Boston Scientific Corp, Chubb Ltd, Citigroup, ConocoPhillips, Danaher Corp, Duke Energy, EOG Resources Inc, Kimberly-Clark, Lowe's Cos Inc, McKesson Corp, PPG Industries, Union Pacific Corp, and Xcel Energy. Topics engaged on include identification of climate change risk, transition risk, climate scenario analysis, and Net Zero / SBTi initiatives. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted FOR a management proposal on climate transition plans of the following issuers during the reporting period: Canadian Pacific Railway Limited. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted FOR climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Honeywell International Inc and Charter Communications Inc. MFS investment professionals assessed and voted AGAINST climate related shareholder proposals of the following issuers during the reporting period: Comcast Corp.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Link to access website disclosure:

<https://www.mfs.com/content/mfs-enterprise/microsites/fcp/global/en/mfs-fcp-funds.html>