

Are your CDs maturing?

- 1** Consider the potential benefits of folding maturing CD dollars into your overall asset allocation strategy.
- 2** Work with your financial advisor to determine how these assets may fit into your long-term portfolio.
- 3** Periodically review and rebalance your portfolio to keep it on track and you focused on your goals.

The price you pay for "safety"

To help ride out turbulent markets, some investors may be tempted to take their money out of stocks (because their principal and yield fluctuate with changes in market conditions) and put it into "safer" investments. But is favoring investments with a fixed rate of return, such as CDs, really a good approach for pursuing financial goals that may be five or more years down the road?

While CDs offer the principal protection that other types of investments cannot, you may want to consider whether they can provide the growth potential needed to reach long-term financial goals.¹

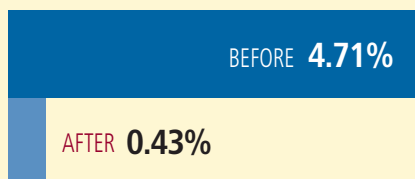
Growth matters

Average annual returns before and after taxes and inflation, 1986 – 2010

Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index



Six-month CD²



While CDs do have short-term merits, stocks have delivered greater long-term returns. Take advantage of this opportunity to make your money work harder.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

No investment strategy, including asset allocation and rebalancing, can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

¹ CDs (certificates of deposit) are FDIC insured generally up to \$250,000 and have principal and interest guarantees. Unlike most FDIC-insured CDs, the share price of other types of investments (e.g., stocks, bonds, and mutual funds) is subject to fluctuation and is not guaranteed. Therefore, there are greater investment risks involved, which may result in a loss of principal.

² Keep in mind that CDs may be purchased for longer periods than illustrated. Had longer-term CDs been used, the results would have been different.

Real returns generated by six-month CDs and the S&P 500 Stock Index, 1986 – 2010

Year	RATES OF RETURN				AFTER-TAX RETURN ⁸			REAL RETURN ¹⁰	
	6-month CD ^{3,4}	S&P 500 Stock Index ⁵	Tax rate for 6-month CD ⁶	Tax rate for S&P 500 ⁷	6-month CD	S&P 500 Stock Index	Inflation ⁹	6-month CD	S&P 500 Stock Index
1986	6.50%	18.67%	45.0%	45.0%	3.58%	10.27%	1.10%	2.48%	9.17%
1987	7.01%	5.25%	38.5%	38.5%	4.31%	3.23%	4.43%	-0.12%	-1.21%
1988	7.91%	16.61%	33.0%	33.0%	5.30%	11.13%	4.42%	0.88%	6.71%
1989	9.08%	31.69%	33.0%	33.0%	6.08%	21.23%	4.65%	1.44%	16.58%
1990	8.17%	-3.10%	33.0%	0.0%	5.47%	-3.10%	6.11%	-0.63%	-9.21%
1991	5.91%	30.47%	31.0%	31.0%	4.08%	21.02%	3.06%	1.01%	17.96%
1992	3.76%	7.62%	31.0%	31.0%	2.59%	5.26%	2.90%	-0.31%	2.36%
1993	3.28%	10.08%	31.0%	31.0%	2.26%	6.95%	2.75%	-0.49%	4.21%
1994	4.96%	1.32%	31.0%	31.0%	3.42%	0.91%	2.67%	0.75%	-1.76%
1995	5.98%	37.58%	31.0%	31.0%	4.13%	25.93%	2.54%	1.59%	23.39%
1996	5.47%	22.96%	31.0%	31.0%	3.77%	15.84%	3.32%	0.45%	12.52%
1997	5.73%	33.36%	31.0%	31.0%	3.95%	23.02%	1.70%	2.25%	21.32%
1998	5.44%	28.58%	28.0%	28.0%	3.92%	20.58%	1.61%	2.30%	18.96%
1999	5.46%	21.04%	28.0%	28.0%	3.93%	15.15%	2.68%	1.25%	12.47%
2000	6.59%	-9.10%	28.0%	0.0%	4.74%	-9.10%	3.39%	1.36%	-12.49%
2001	3.66%	-11.89%	27.5%	0.0%	2.65%	-11.89%	1.55%	1.10%	-13.44%
2002	1.81%	-22.10%	27.0%	0.0%	1.32%	-22.10%	2.38%	-1.06%	-24.48%
2003	1.17%	28.68%	25.0%	25.0%	0.88%	21.51%	1.88%	-1.00%	19.63%
2004	1.74%	10.88%	25.0%	25.0%	1.31%	8.16%	3.26%	-1.95%	4.91%
2005	3.73%	4.91%	25.0%	25.0%	2.80%	3.68%	3.42%	-0.62%	0.27%
2006	5.24%	15.79%	25.0%	25.0%	3.93%	11.85%	2.54%	1.39%	9.31%
2007	5.23%	5.49%	25.0%	25.0%	3.92%	4.12%	4.08%	-0.16%	0.04%
2008	3.14%	-37.00%	25.0%	0.0%	2.36%	-37.00%	0.09%	2.26%	-37.09%
2009	0.87%	26.46%	25.0%	25.0%	0.65%	19.85%	2.72%	-2.07%	17.13%
2010	0.44%	15.06%	25.0%	25.0%	0.33%	11.30%	1.50%	-1.17%	9.80%
AVERAGES	4.71%¹¹	9.94%¹¹	29.5%	23.9%	3.26%¹¹	5.94%¹¹	2.82%	0.43%¹¹	3.13%¹¹

If you had parked your money in CDs, you would have missed out on some of the best opportunities to help build wealth over the past 25 years.

3 Keep in mind that CDs may be purchased for longer periods than illustrated. The six-month CD rate was used as an example to illustrate the effects of taking money out of the market due to volatility. **Had longer-term CDs been used (such as a 60-month CD), the results would have been different.** **4** Source: Federal Reserve Annual Statistical Release for 6-month CDs (federalreserve.gov). **5** The **S&P 500 Stock Index** measures the broad U.S. stock market. Performance of an index is not illustrative of any particular investment. Index performance does not include any fees, charges, or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. **6** Source: The Tax Policy Center. Highest marginal federal tax rate is based on \$100,000 of taxable income for a married couple filing jointly (taxpolicycenter.org). **7** For tax purposes, in years when the S&P 500 had a negative return (1990, 2000 – 2002, and 2008), the tax rate has been calculated at 0%. **8** The after-tax return is calculated by taking the rate of return and multiplying it by what's left after taxes (100 minus the tax rate). **9** Inflation is represented by the **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**. **10** Real return is calculated by taking the after-tax return and subtracting the inflation rate. **11** Average annual rates of return.

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

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