University of Winnipeg Foundation Inc.

MFS Low Volatility Canadian Equity Fund

MFS Low Volatility Global Equity Fund

MFS Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund

First quarter 2022 investment report

IRPMS-UF1-31-Mar-22

30816.5

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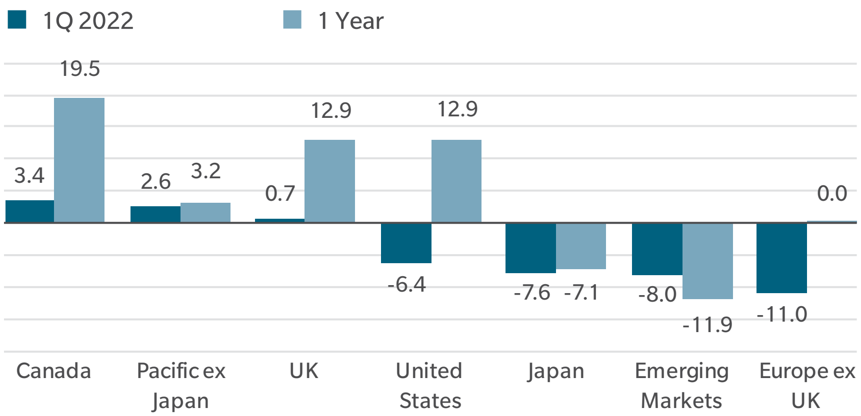
MFS

Country and region information contained in this report is based upon MFS classification methodology which may differ from the methodology used by individual benchmark providers. Portfolio characteristics are based on equivalent exposure, which measures how a portfolio's value would change due to price changes in an asset held either directly or, in the case of a derivative contract, indirectly. The market value of the holding may differ.

Market Overview

Global Equity performance (%) (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22

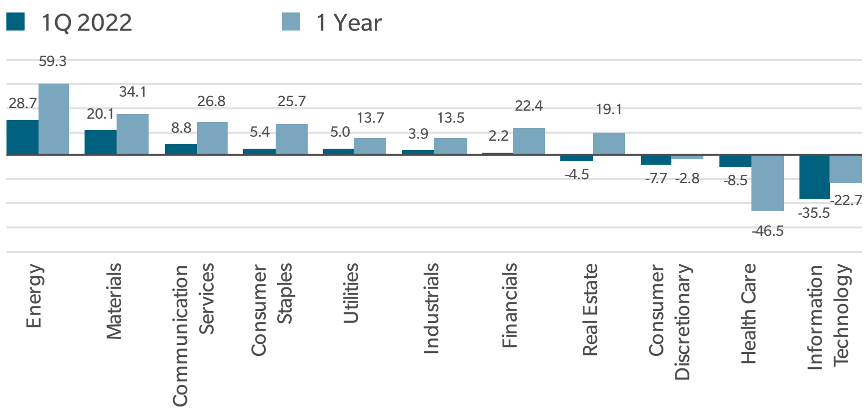


Source: FactSet. Region performance based on MSCI regional/country indexes.

First quarter 2022 Global Equity market review

- Equity markets were impacted by slowing growth, persistent inflation, rising interest rates and heightened geopolitical risks in Q1 of 2022. The Russia-Ukraine war drove energy and commodities prices higher, exacerbating inflation pressures, and the expected economic headwinds challenged European markets.
- To combat inflation a number of central banks have hiked interest rates, which have the potential to dampen the economic and earnings growth outlook.
- Higher bond yields weighed on long-duration assets and more expensive growth-oriented stocks, while a flattening yield curve has led to concerns about the economy and banks.

Canadian Equity performance (%) (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22



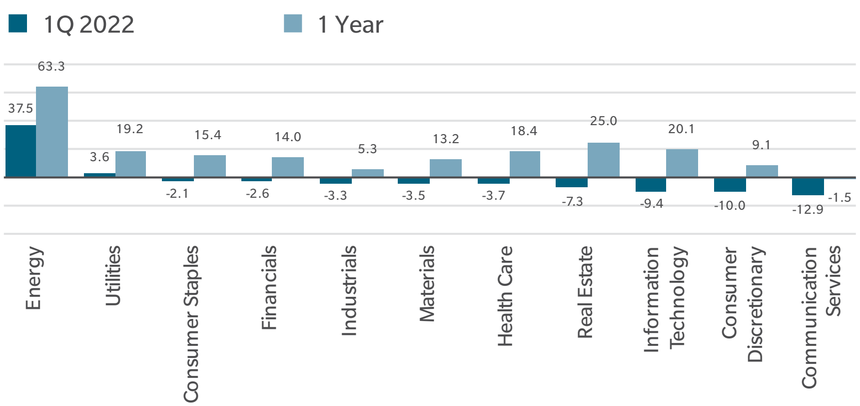
Source: FactSet. Sector performance based on MSCI sector classification. The analysis of TSX Composite Index constituents are broken out by MSCI defined sectors.

First quarter 2022 Canadian Equity market review

- Canadian equities delivered a solid 3.8% total return (CAD), as measured by the S&P/TSX Composite Index, leading most global benchmarks for which returns were largely negative. Global markets declined as investors digested inflation and the impact of economic sanctions on Russia, particularly relevant in the energy and materials sectors.
- For Canada, sharp gains in the energy and materials sectors, now measuring roughly 30% of the S&P/TSX, more than offset weakness in the smaller software technology, auto parts and cannabis sub-industries.
- One-year forward consensus earnings estimate revisions for the S&P/TSX remained strong during the quarter, with 12-months forward EPS up 30%, led by energy and commodity-driven materials stocks.
- The S&P/TSX consensus 12-months forward price/earnings multiple has declined progressively throughout the past year, ending the quarter slightly below its own 10-year average.

Market Overview

U.S. Equity performance (%) (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22

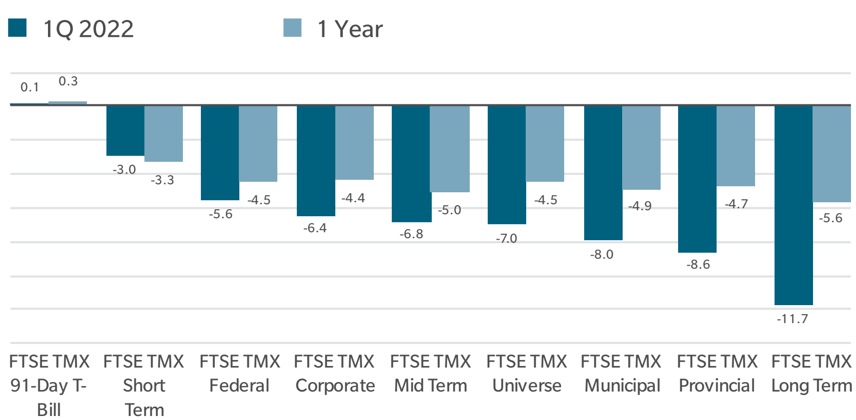


Source: FactSet. Sector performance based on MSCI sector classification. The analysis of S&P 500 Index constituents are broken out by MSCI defined sectors.

First quarter 2022 U.S. Equity market review

- The US market, as measured by the S&P 500 Index, ended lower in Q1 2022. Investors started the year worried about the Russia-Ukraine war and rising inflation. Concerns about COVID-19 diminished as cases are down in the United States and around the world.
- Economic growth in the US moved higher during Q4 2021, posting a GDP of 6.9%. This growth was much higher than in Q3 driven by consumer and business spending. However, growth is largely expected to decrease in 2022 from the current levels under supply chain pressure and likely higher interest rates. The US Federal Reserve began raising interest rates in March and has been clear in communicating that several rate increases will be needed to bring down inflation.
- For the quarter, value outperformed growth in the large-, mid- and small-cap spaces. During Q1, energy, utilities and consumer staples were the best performing sectors, and communication services, consumer discretionary and technology were the worst-performing.

Canadian Fixed Income performance (%) (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22

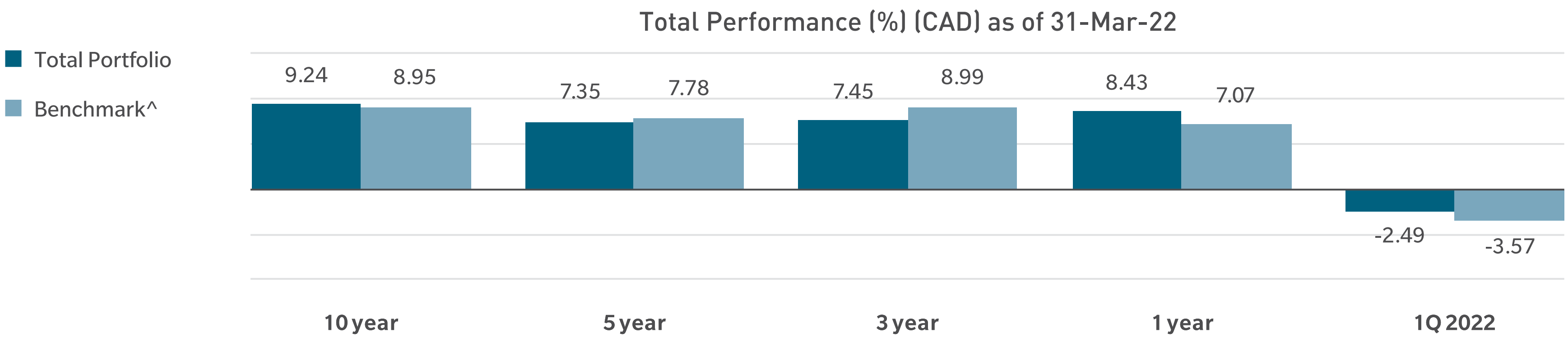


Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc. All indices represent total return unless otherwise noted.

First quarter 2022 Canadian Fixed Income market review

- The FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index returned -6.97% in 1Q22. Due to elevated rate and spread volatility, most segments of the Canadian fixed income market were in negative territory.
- The Bank of Canada (BoC) took another step back from their accommodative stance by raising rates for the first time since 4Q18. The BoC raised the overnight rate by 25 basis points (bps) to 0.50% at their March meeting, a move that was widely expected by market participants.
- Canadian government bond yields rose sharply across the curve, with the largest move coming in the 2-year tenor as markets priced in a more aggressive rate hike schedule given elevated inflation. With these moves, parts of the yield curve flattened to the point of nearing inversion.
- Canadian investment grade spreads, as represented by the Bloomberg Canada Aggregate Corporate Index, widened by 29 bps in Q1. At one point, they rose by nearly 40% from the year's beginning level.
- As a result, on a duration-neutral basis, federal bonds outperformed corporates in the quarter. Reflecting the risk-off environment, higher credit quality outperformed lower credit quality.

Performance



Source: Benchmark performance from SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc. For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

^ 30% FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index, 40% MSCI All Country World Index (net div), 30% S&P/TSX Capped Composite linked to previous benchmark
Previous to June 2017 the benchmark blend was 5% FTSE Canada 91 Day T-Bill, 25% FTSE Canada Universe Bond, 14% MSCI EAFE, 29% BMO/TSX CAP 10%, 27% S&P 500. Index performance is a blend of the two indices.

Performance

Performance results (%) as of 31-Mar-22	10 Years	5 Years	3 Years	1 Year	1Q 2022
Total Portfolio	**9.24**	**7.35**	**7.45**	**8.43**	**-2.49**
Benchmark^	**8.95**	**7.78**	**8.99**	**7.07**	**-3.57**
MFS Low Volatility Canadian Equity Fund	—	—	12.22	16.86	2.98
S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index linked to previous benchmark	—	—	14.15	20.19	3.82
MFS Low Volatility Global Equity Fund	—	—	7.93	10.92	-3.84
MSCI All Country World Index (net div)	—	—	11.23	6.61	-6.42
MFS Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund	—	—	1.06	-4.33	-7.03
FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index	—	—	0.45	-4.52	-6.97

Source: Benchmark performance from SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc. For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Segregated fund performance is calculated on a gross of management fee basis. Pooled fund performance is calculated on a gross of management fee basis, net of the administrative fee expense calculation. Total portfolio performance is calculated on a gross of management fee basis and is impacted by timing of client flows along with asset mix changes and rebalancing.

^ 30% FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index, 40% MSCI All Country World Index (net div), 30% S&P/TSX Capped Composite linked to previous benchmark
Previous to June 2017 the benchmark blend was 5% FTSE Canada 91 Day T-Bill, 25% FTSE Canada Universe Bond, 14% MSCI EAFE, 29% BMO/TSX CAP 10%, 27% S&P 500. Index performance is a blend of the two indices.

Asset Summary

Asset Mix view as of Mar-31-22

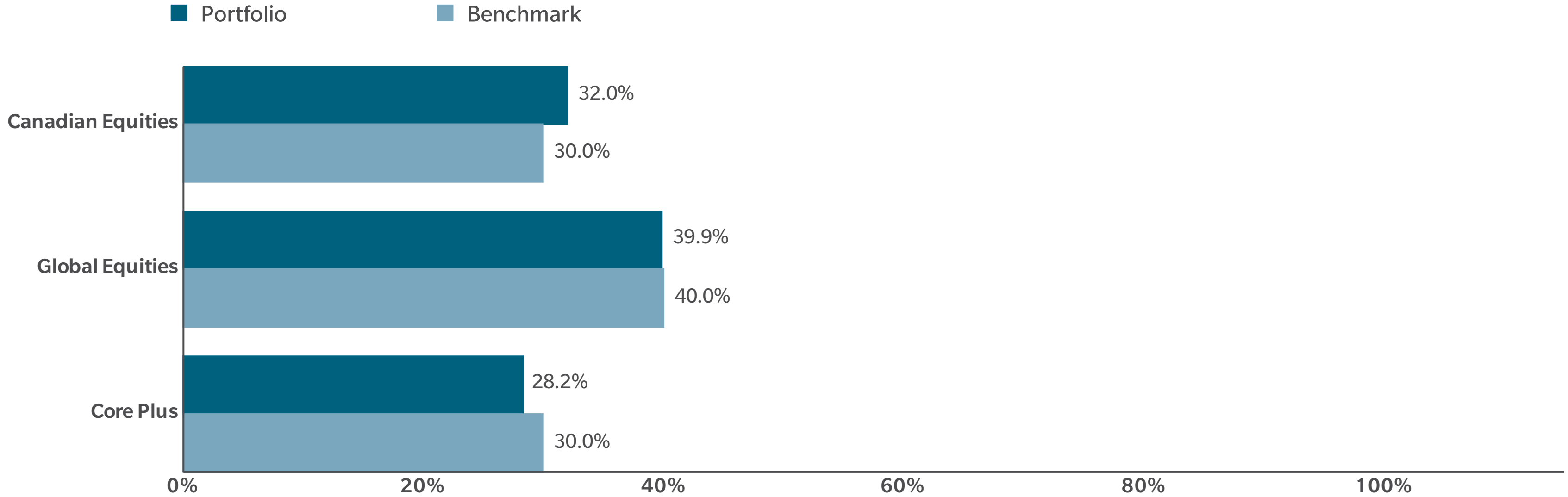
For the quarter, equities sold off around the world, developed market interest rates rose, and investment-grade and high-yield credit spreads widened. Global equities as represented by the MSCI ACWI finished a volatile quarter down 4.75% in local currency, with war, inflation, COVID and monetary policy all influencing performance. Global equities initially declined in January prompted by concerns about restrictive central bank policies. The selloff intensified in February with the Russian invasion of Ukraine that triggered a jump in volatility and a risk off rotation. COVID infections re-emerged in China resulting in fresh lockdowns, which are expected to impact both economic activity and supply chains. Earnings reports were generally strong, however positive surprises globally retreated from the cycle highs, and the outlook for earnings continued to deteriorate. Soaring commodity prices, coupled with a coincident backup in bond yields, heavily influenced regional and country performance during the quarter with markets heavily exposed to energy, materials and banks broadly outperforming. Sector leadership was similarly influenced by commodities and bond yields as well as a shift to defensives.

In Canada, the BoC took another step back from their accommodative stance by raising the overnight rate for the first time since 4Q18. However, the Ukraine war is best seen as an inflationary and growth-depleting supply shock that further complicates the complexity of what the BoC must navigate to achieve a soft landing. The potential for more inflation and less growth makes their job tougher, raising the risk of a policy mistake, which is a key risk to the credit markets. With elevated rate and spread volatility, the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index returned -6.97% in the quarter. Canadian government bond yields rose sharply across the curve as markets priced in a more aggressive rate hike schedule given elevated inflation, while Canadian investment grade spreads widened by 29 basis points in tandem with the global credit correction.

With market action, the portfolio ended the quarter with an overweight allocation to equities and underweight to bonds and cash. However, asset allocation adjustments were made to partially reduce the equity overweight, mainly via global equities, with the proceeds moving to cash. The environment and issues described above suggest that the investing environment in 2022 is likely to produce more muted returns with continued volatility. Earnings revisions, which are highly correlated with leading economic indicators, are now broadly negative with downward revisions outnumbering upward revisions across all regions.

Asset Summary

Asset allocation as of 31-Mar-22



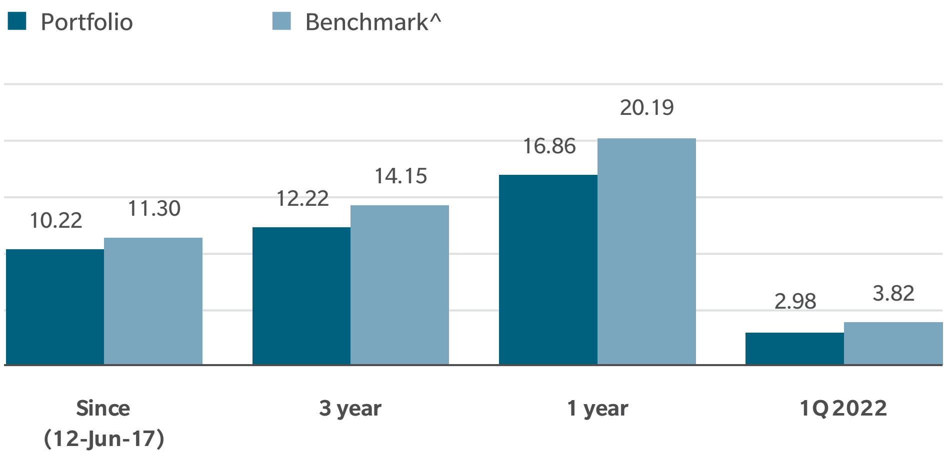
Activity (CAD)	Beginning value as of 31-Dec-21	Contributions	Withdrawals	Intra-portfolio transfers	Change in market value	Ending value as of 31-Mar-22
Total Portfolio	**84,868,771**	**+565,346**	**-615,915**	**0**	**-2,108,611**	**82,709,591**
Cash	5,046	0	0	0	0	5,046

Cash shown above may include residual amounts from client directed transactions. These amounts may be reinvested or withdrawn upon client instruction.

MFS Low Volatility Canadian Equity Fund

Executive Summary

Performance results (%) net of expenses (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22



Fund returns are net of fund expenses, and do not reflect any management fees. Had management fees been reflected, the performance shown would be lower. Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.
Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.
For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
^ S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index linked to previous benchmark
Effective October 1, 2017, the MFS Canadian Equity Value Fund was renamed MFS Low Volatility Canadian Equity Fund, and transitioned to a Low Volatility Canadian Equity strategy.

Asset summary (CAD)	
Beginning value as of 31-Dec-21	26,210,259
Contributions	+179,497
Withdrawals	-194,737
Intra-portfolio transfers	-538,288
Change in market value	+799,932
Ending value as of 31-Mar-22	26,456,663

Position weights (%) as of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio	Benchmark^^
Top overweights		
LOBLAW COMPANIES LTD (EQ)	3.8	0.6
FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LTD (EQ)	3.8	0.5
PEMBINA PIPELINE CORP	3.9	0.8
Top underweights		
SHOPIFY INC	–	3.0
CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES LTD	–	2.8
BROOKFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	0.5	3.2

^^ S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index

Performance Results

Performance results (%) net of expenses (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22

Period	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Excess return vs benchmark (%)
1Q 2022	2.98	3.82	-0.84
4Q 2021	6.41	6.47	-0.07
3Q 2021	0.47	0.17	0.30
2Q 2021	6.14	8.54	-2.40
2021	22.17	25.09	-2.92
2020	2.45	5.60	-3.15
2019	24.67	22.88	1.80
2018	-5.66	-8.89	3.23
Since client inception (12-Jun-17)	10.22	11.30	-1.08
3 year	12.22	14.15	-1.93
1 year	16.86	20.19	-3.33

Fund returns are net of fund expenses, and do not reflect any management fees. Had management fees been reflected, the performance shown would be lower. Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.
Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.
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Performance Drivers - Sectors

Relative to S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index (CAD) - first quarter 2022		Average relative weighting (%)	Portfolio returns (%)	Benchmark returns (%)	Sector allocation[1] (%) +	Stock selection[2] (%) =	Relative contribution (%)
Contributors	Information Technology	1.2	-11.2	-35.5	-0.0	2.7	2.7
	Financials	-4.4	4.6	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.9
	Health Care	-0.7	–	-8.5	0.1	–	0.1
	Consumer Staples	4.4	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Detractors	Energy	-3.5	21.0	28.7	-0.7	-0.7	-1.5
	Materials	-2.3	10.8	20.1	-0.3	-1.0	-1.2
	Industrials	-0.5	-2.3	3.9	-0.0	-0.7	-0.7
	Consumer Discretionary	2.9	-12.1	-7.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7
	Real Estate	0.4	-7.8	-4.5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2
	Utilities	2.5	3.6	5.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
	Communication Services	-0.8	7.6	8.8	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1
	Cash	0.8	0.1	–	-0.0	–	-0.0
Total			**3.0**	**3.8**	**-1.3**	**0.4**	**-0.8**

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

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

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

Performance Drivers - Stocks

Relative to S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index (CAD) - first quarter 2022		Average Weighting (%) Portfolio	Average Weighting (%) Benchmark	Returns (%) Portfolio[1]	Returns (%) Benchmark	Relative contribution (%)
Contributors	Shopify Inc	–	3.9	–	-51.5	3.5
	Pembina Pipeline Corp	4.0	0.8	24.3	24.3	0.6
	Lundin Mining Corp	2.5	0.2	30.2	30.2	0.5
	Brookfield Asset Management Inc	0.2	3.3	3.8	-7.2	0.4
	Tc Energy Corp	3.7	2.1	21.4	21.4	0.2
Detractors	Canadian Natural Resources Ltd	–	2.6	–	46.2	-0.9
	Magna International Inc	3.2	0.8	-21.1	-21.1	-0.6
	Nutrien Ltd	0.2	1.9	30.9	36.5	-0.5
	Thomson Reuters Corp Eq	3.4	0.7	-9.9	-9.9	-0.4
	Granite Real Estate Investment Trust	3.3	0.2	-7.8	-7.8	-0.4

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

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

Significant Transactions

From 01-Jan-22 to 31-Mar-22		Transaction type	Trade (%)	Ending weight (%)
Purchases	TOROMONT INDUSTRIES LTD (EQ)	Add	1.4	2.3
	GILDAN ACTIVEWEAR INC	Add	1.2	2.0
	ERO COPPER CORP EQ	New position	1.0	1.0
	NUTRIEN LTD	New position	0.9	1.0
	TRANSCONTINENTAL INC	Add	0.6	2.2
Sales	ALTAGAS LTD (EQ)	Trim	-1.0	0.5
	LOBLAW COMPANIES LTD (EQ)	Trim	-0.9	3.8
	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA/THE	Trim	-0.9	3.6
	INTACT FINANCIAL CORP (EQ)	Trim	-0.6	0.9
	GREAT-WEST LIFECO INC	Eliminate position	-0.6	–

Sector Weights

As of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Underweight/overweight (%)
Consumer Staples	7.8	3.8	4.0
Consumer Discretionary	6.5	3.2	3.3
Information Technology	8.7	6.7	2.0
Utilities	5.8	4.6	1.2
Real Estate	2.8	2.8	0.0
Industrials	11.9	12.0	-0.1
Health Care	–	0.7	-0.7
Materials	12.0	13.2	-1.2
Communication Services	3.5	5.0	-1.5
Energy	12.4	16.3	-3.9
Financials	27.8	31.7	-3.9

^ S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index

0.7% Cash & cash equivalents

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

Top Overweight and Underweight Positions

As of 31-Mar-22		Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
Overweight	LOBLAW COMPANIES LTD (EQ)	3.8	0.6
	FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LTD (EQ)	3.8	0.5
	PEMBINA PIPELINE CORP	3.9	0.8
	THOMSON REUTERS CORP EQ	3.5	0.7
	GRANITE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST	2.8	0.2
Underweight	SHOPIFY INC	–	3.0
	CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES LTD	–	2.8
	BROOKFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	0.5	3.2
	CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY CO	0.6	3.2
	CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE	–	2.1

^^ S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index

Characteristics

As of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio	Benchmark^
Fundamentals - weighted average		
Price/earnings (12 months forward)	14.8x	14.0x
Price/cash flow	9.0x	10.3x
Price/sales	1.7x	2.1x
PEG ratio	1.9x	1.7x
Dividend yield	2.8%	2.7%
Return on equity (3-year average)	15.6%	11.5%
Return on invested capital	9.2%	7.3%
IBES long-term EPS growth [1]	9.5%	10.9%
Market capitalisation		
Market capitalisation (CAD) [2]	49.2 bn	68.6 bn
Diversification		
Top ten holdings	38%	37%
Number of holdings	55	239
Turnover		
Trailing 1 year turnover [3]	28%	–
ESG		
Carbon Intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2) [4]	304.50	373.60
Risk profile (current)		
Active share	56%	–
Risk/reward (3 year)		
Beta	0.87	–
Historical tracking error	4.30%	–
Standard deviation	14.25%	15.87%
Sharpe ratio	0.81	0.85
Downside capture	88.51%	–
Upside capture	87.61%	–

^ S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. No forecasts can be guaranteed.

[1] Source: FactSet

[2] Weighted average.

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

[4] Source: TruCost; TruCost data coverage is at least 70% at portfolio level. The portfolio's weighted average Carbon Intensity is displayed. Each company's Carbon Intensity is calculated as its carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions divided by its revenue (tonnes of CO_2e / \$1M). Scope 1 emissions includes greenhouse gas (GHG) generated from burning fossil fuels and production processes which are directly owned or controlled by the company; and Scope 2 emissions includes consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam by the company. The calculations include the six GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol on climate change and are converted into tonnes of CO_2e on the basis of their global warming potentials. The lower the score, the lower the company's Carbon Intensity.

Top 10 Issuers

Top 10 issuers as of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	4.1	6.1
PEMBINA PIPELINE CORP	3.9	0.8
TC ENERGY CORP	3.9	2.2
LOBLAW COMPANIES LTD (EQ)	3.8	0.6
TORONTO-DOMINION BANK/THE	3.8	5.7
FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LTD (EQ)	3.8	0.5
MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP	3.8	1.6
CONSTELLATION SOFTWARE INC/CANADA	3.7	1.3
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA/THE	3.6	3.4
ENBRIDGE INC (EQ)	3.5	3.7
Total	**37.9**	**25.9**

Performance summary

The Low Volatility Canadian Equity strategy underperformed the S&P/TSX Composite in the first quarter of 2022.

Detractors

- Stock selection – energy, industrials, materials
- Quantitative models – earnings momentum, sentiment
- Allocation – energy

Contributors

- Volatility allocation
- Quantitative models – Value, price momentum, earnings momentum
- Stock selection – information technology

Market review

The S&P/TSX Composite finished a volatile quarter down, with war, inflation, COVID-19 and monetary policy all influencing performance. Global equities steadily declined in January prompted by investor concerns about more restrictive central bank policies. The sell-off intensified in February with the Russian invasion of Ukraine which triggered a jump in volatility and a risk off rotation. By early March the combination of extremely bearish investor sentiment and an oversold technical condition provided fuel for a rally into quarter-end which was led by mega cap growth stocks despite a back-up in bond yields.

The ensuing jump in commodity prices from the Russian invasion is expected to have prolonged impact on inflation, which was already running hot. Central banks in Canada, New Zealand, Britain and the US all hiked rates in the quarter, while the ECB adopted a more hawkish tone. In the Emerging Markets, central banks, most notably in the Latin American and EMEA regions, continued to hike rates in response to persistent inflationary pressures. Covid, which has broadly receded, re-emerged in China and Hong Kong resulting in rolling lockdowns which are expected to impact both economic activity and already impaired supply chains, prompting a more stimulative stance by policymakers.

Portfolio Outlook and Positioning

Earnings reports for Q4 were generally strong, however positive surprises globally retreated from the cycle highs in mid-2021 across all regions. The outlook for earnings continued to deteriorate with the global revisions ratio (# of stocks with earnings revised up/# of stocks with earnings revised down) falling to .82 in March with all regions also falling below 1. Leading economic indicators, such as manufacturing PMIs, which are highly correlated with earnings revisions, remained strong with 82% signaling expansion; however, the breadth of positive month-to-month and year-to-year changes continues to deteriorate.

Soaring commodity prices coupled with a coincident back-up in bond yields heavily influenced regional and country performance during the quarter with markets heavily exposed to energy, materials and banks broadly outperforming. Specifically, Australia, Canada, Norway and the UK were all notable outperformers in developed markets during the first quarter. Japan also outperformed, benefitting from minimal links to Russia and a 5%+ drop in the yen. A deterioration in the economic outlook due to energy dependency and other linkages with Russia/Ukraine negatively impacted many markets in the Europe ex UK region, which underperformed significantly. The US, which is typically viewed as a defensive market, modestly underperformed.

A similar performance profile was evident in Emerging Markets with the commodity and bank heavy Latin American region broadly outperforming. The EMEA region was the worst performer despite strong performance from energy exporter markets in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabi and Qatar, as well as mining-exposed South Africa; the region's overall weakness was led by markets with proximity to the Russia-Ukraine conflict as well as the subsequent removal of Russia from the benchmark. In Asia, China weighed on region performance, impacted by its heavy dependence on commodities as well as a dampened economic outlook due to new covid-related lockdowns. Korea, which is also dependent on natural resources, also underperformed despite the election of a new market-friendly government. ASEAN markets broadly outperformed led by Indonesia which benefitted from optimism about relaxed covid restrictions. Indian equites also outperformed with the ruling BJP party winning state elections and ensuring policy continuity.

Canadian equities were a standout performer in Q1, benefitting from surging commodity prices. Small caps, value and higher dividend payers outperformed while large caps and growth lagged. Sector leadership was a mix of commodities and defensives. The energy and materials sectors, which account for over 27% of the benchmark, dominated performance with a strong breadth of stocks outperforming. In the communication services sector, the more defensive telecom stocks outperformed while the more discretionary media stocks lagged. The utilities sector also outperformed as did the staples, with notable strength in the grocers. The technology sector underperformed by a wide margin with ecommerce software leader Shopify leading on the downside. Despite strong performance from insurance stocks, the financials sector was weighed down by the heavy weight in bank stocks which underperformed in concert with the flattening yield curve. Unsurprisingly, given the elevated inflation levels, consumer discretionary stocks were also significant underperformers as was the health care sector which was dragged down again by weakness in the cannabis stocks. Industrials performed in-line with the benchmark with strength in the transports offset by weakness in the manufacturing and business services industries.

Factor performance was very broad in the first quarter. The typical late cycle strength in quality was evident with strong performance by stocks with strong margins and high earnings quality. Momentum factors such as earnings revisions and 12-month price momentum, which tend to do well in the mid and later stages of the business cycle, also outperformed. Valuation factor performance was broadly robust with higher yielding stocks outperforming significantly. Volatility and high leverage factors, which would be expected to lag as the economic outlook becomes more challenging, also produced strong results. Growth factor performance was broadly weak.

Portfolio performance review

The portfolio underperformed the benchmark in the first quarter. The volatility allocation was positive, especially during the first 2 months as the market sold off, providing the downside protection the strategy was designed to deliver. The quantitative models outperformed during the quarter, with valuation factors among the strongest performers.

The outcome of the research input performance described above was a notable contribution from technology companies, where strong stock selection within lower-beta industries was rewarded. Also benefiting results was allocation within the utilities space. Prominently detracting from performance was allocation and selection within energy stocks, as oil continued to rally based on supply shocks from Russia as well as steady demand. The underweight to materials also detracted as supply shocks via the Russian crisis increased prices.

Outlook and portfolio positioning

The invasion of Ukraine is a human tragedy with impacts that will only exasperate the challenging cyclical inflation and growth trends already in place before the conflict. The likely extended duration of sanctions imposed on Russia and the uncertain length and outcome of the war may result in longer-term geopolitical and economic consequences as it relates to commodity prices, the transition away from fossil fuels and defense spending to name a few.

The current macro backdrop remains challenging with leading economic indicators decelerating and some cases contracting while fiscal and monetary stimulus is waning and/or tightening. Persistently high inflation is already being met with interest rate increases, which, based on history, has the potential to intensify the negative impact on the economic and earnings growth outlook. While COVID has generally receded, a new wave in China has been met with rolling lockdowns which impacts growth and impedes supply chains which had been showing signs of improvement. The emergence of the Omicron subvariant, BA.2, is a potential risk, however, based on the fading level of cases in the UK which has led other waves, it doesn't appear it will impact the relaxing of restrictions occurring in most countries.

Outside of the cyclical challenges, geopolitical risks have clearly increased with attention focused on Taiwan, Iran and the impacts from the ultimate outcome in Ukraine. Additionally, the investment climate in China has deteriorated in recent months, with the regulatory clampdown in numerous industries as well as a greater focus on social issues and closer ties with Russia.

The environment and issues described above suggest that the investing environment in 2022 is likely to produce more muted returns with continued volatility. Earnings revisions, which are highly correlated with leading economic indicators, are now broadly negative with downward revisions outnumbering upward revisions across all regions. Based on analysis by BofA Global Research, historically when earnings revisions were similar to current levels, the MSCI All Country World Index produced negative single-digit returns on average over the subsequent 12 months. The defensive geographic, sector and factor leadership evident in Q1 should continue barring a reacceleration in the economy or easing monetary policy. Energy and other basic materials-related sectors and markets are also likely to remain firm given supply challenges, however, they will likely start to underperform if indicators point to a more severe slowdown or impending recession.

In Canada specifically, leading economic indicators such as the Ivy PMI are peaking but remain at elevated levels. With the Bank of Canada in tightening mode, and the highly levered Canadian consumer facing high energy prices and an extremely hot real estate market, the risks are to the upside. Earnings revisions, which correlate with leading indicators are decelerating with 5 of the 11 posting negative earnings revisions, however, it should be noted that the trend for both the energy and materials sectors are improving. Given this backdrop the defensive/commodity mix may persist with the potential for growth leadership to re-emerge given the crushing re-rating and the likelihood that bond yields decline as the economy slows.

For our Blended Research strategies, we continue to be encouraged by the broad market and factor leadership. As we have communicated in the past, the most challenging market environment for our approach is one in which a single factor/style or a limited group of stocks dominates performance. Based on our analysis of factor performance through the economic cycle, decelerating leading economic indicators and earnings revisions typically coincide with sustained outperformance of momentum factors and a rotation in favor of growth and profitability factors. It should also favor the quality-focused fundamental research input to our process. While growth and profitability factors have so far not produced the typical late-cycle outperformance, the recent de-rating of large cap growth stocks, if coupled with the typical decline in bond yields as the economy slows, could ultimately produce a reversion to the historical pattern. Similarly, value factor performance overall has historically been more modest and disperse in the later stages of the cycle, with dividend yield a notable positive outlier. However, given the unique size and timing of policy responses to COVID-19 which produced bloated valuations in large cap growth stocks and the dislocations in commodity markets, the unusual strength in financials and prolonged outperformance by energy and materials may support broader and longer value factor performance than in previous cycles. Volatility (high) factors have historically underperformed significantly in the later stages of the cycle, which benefits low-volatility strategies.

xxxxx.1

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

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Equivalent exposure (%)
Cash & Cash Equivalents	**0.7**
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.7
Communication Services	**3.5**
Quebecor Inc	1.9
TELUS Corp	1.6
Consumer Discretionary	**6.5**
Magna International Inc	2.7
Gildan Activewear Inc	2.0
Dollarama Inc	0.9
Restaurant Brands International Inc	0.5
Aritzia Inc	0.4
Consumer Staples	**7.8**
Loblaw Cos Ltd	3.8
Alimentation Couche Tard Inc	2.7
Maple Leaf Foods Inc	0.7
Premium Brands Holdings Corp	0.6
Energy	**12.4**
Pembina Pipeline Corp	3.9
TC Energy Corp	3.9
Enbridge Inc	3.5
Gibson Energy Inc	1.0
Financials	**27.8**
Royal Bank of Canada	4.1
Toronto-Dominion Bank	3.8
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd	3.8
Manulife Financial Corp	3.8
Bank of Nova Scotia	3.6
National Bank of Canada	2.3
Industrial Alliance Insurance & Financial Services Inc	2.1
Bank of Montreal	1.0
Intact Financial Corp	0.9
Canadian Western Bank	0.9
CI Financial Corp	0.6
Brookfield Asset Management Inc	0.5

As of 31-Mar-22	Equivalent exposure (%)
Financials	**27.8**
Element Fleet Management Corp	0.5
Industrials	**11.9**
Thomson Reuters Corp	3.5
Toromont Industries Ltd	2.3
Waste Connections Inc	1.5
Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd	1.4
Badger Infrastructure Solutions Ltd	1.1
ATS Automation Tooling Systems Inc	0.8
Canadian National Railway Co	0.6
Boyd Group Services Inc	0.5
TFI International Inc	0.4
Information Technology	**8.7**
Constellation Software Inc/Canada	3.7
CGI Inc	2.7
Descartes Systems Group Inc	1.6
Enghouse Systems Ltd	0.7
Materials	**12.0**
Franco-Nevada Corp	3.1
Lundin Mining Corp	2.5
Transcontinental Inc	2.2
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd	1.2
ERO Copper Corp	1.0
Nutrien Ltd	1.0
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	1.0
Real Estate	**2.8**
Granite Real Estate Investment Trust REIT	2.8
Utilities	**5.8**
Emera Inc	2.3
Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp	0.9
Brookfield Infrastructure Partners LP	0.8
Boralex Inc	0.8
TransAlta Renewables Inc	0.5

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Equivalent exposure (%)
Utilities	**5.8**
AltaGas Ltd	0.5

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CERTIFICATE OF PORTFOLIO COMPLIANCE

MFS Low Volatility Canadian Equity Fund

To the best of my knowledge, for the quarter ending March 31, 2022, MFS Investment Management Canada Limited ("MFS") complied in all material respects with the investment restrictions contained in the applicable Offering Memorandum or Offering Memoranda for the MFS Low Volatility Canadian Equity Fund. Such certification is subject to the following conditions: (i) MFS' compliance testing is performed using portfolio valuation reports derived from its internal security inventory system and not the books and records of the Portfolio; and (ii) MFS is responsible for compliance with the investment restrictions as stated in the applicable Offering Memorandum or Offering Memoranda.

MFS Investment Management Canada Limited.

BY: ____________________________

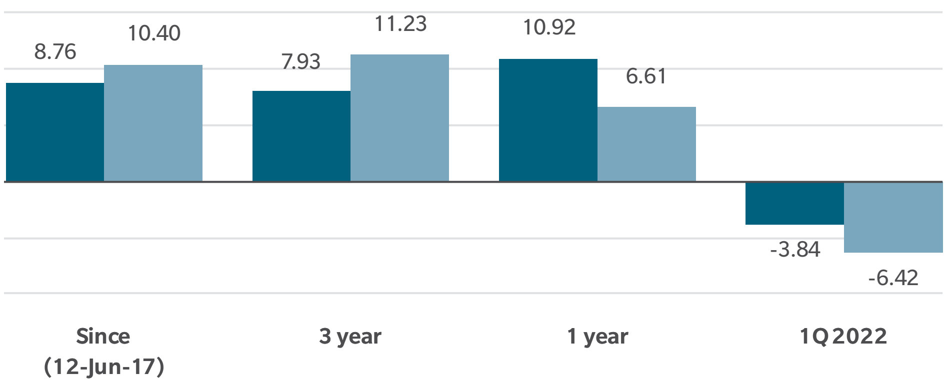
Jennifer Argiropoulos
Chief Compliance Officer

DATE: April 08, 2022

MFS Low Volatility Global Equity Fund

Executive Summary

Performance results (%) net of expenses (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22



Fund returns are net of fund expenses, and do not reflect any management fees. Had management fees been reflected, the performance shown would be lower. Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.
Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.
For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
^ MSCI All Country World Index (net div)

Asset summary (CAD)	
Beginning value as of 31-Dec-21	36,376,798
Contributions	+238,859
Withdrawals	-259,952
Intra-portfolio transfers	-2,020,593
Change in market value	-1,371,259
Ending value as of 31-Mar-22	32,963,852

Position weights (%) as of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio	Benchmark^^
Top overweights		
NOVO NORDISK A/S	2.9	0.3
KDDI CORP	2.6	0.1
MCKESSON CORP	2.5	0.1
Top underweights		
APPLE INC	–	4.3
AMAZON.COM INC (EQ)	–	2.2
TESLA INC	–	1.4

^^ MSCI All Country World Index

Performance Results

Performance results (%) net of expenses (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22

Period	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Excess return vs benchmark (%)
1Q 2022	-3.84	-6.42	2.58
4Q 2021	6.59	6.36	0.23
3Q 2021	2.45	1.23	1.22
2Q 2021	5.63	5.81	-0.18
2021	16.91	17.53	-0.62
2020	3.81	14.22	-10.41
2019	15.26	20.20	-4.94
2018	6.65	-1.26	7.91
Since client inception (12-Jun-17)	8.76	10.40	-1.64
3 year	7.93	11.23	-3.30
1 year	10.92	6.61	4.30

Fund returns are net of fund expenses, and do not reflect any management fees. Had management fees been reflected, the performance shown would be lower. Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.

Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.

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

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

^ MSCI All Country World Index (net div)

Performance Drivers - Sectors

Relative to MSCI All Country World Index (CAD) - first quarter 2022		Average relative weighting (%)	Portfolio returns (%)	Benchmark returns (%)	Sector allocation[1] (%) +	Stock selection[2] (%) +	Currency effect (%) =	Relative contribution (%)
Contributors	Communication Services	3.3	1.3	-11.5	-0.2	1.6	-0.1	1.3
	Health Care	4.7	2.9	-4.7	0.1	1.2	-0.0	1.3
	Consumer Discretionary	-4.1	-9.2	-12.3	0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.5
	Financials	-2.9	3.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5
	Utilities	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Consumer Staples	5.0	-3.6	-5.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3
Detractors	Energy	-4.1	–	20.1	-0.9	–	0.0	-0.9
	Information Technology	-5.0	-13.3	-11.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
	Real Estate	2.7	-8.7	-6.4	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
	Materials	-1.6	2.9	1.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.1
	Industrials	-3.6	-8.2	-6.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.0
	Cash	0.8	0.1	–	-0.0	–	0.0	-0.0
Total			**-3.5**	**-6.3**	**-0.4**	**3.5**	**-0.3**	**2.9**

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

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

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

Performance Drivers - Stocks

Relative to MSCI All Country World Index (CAD) - first quarter 2022		Average Weighting (%) Portfolio	Average Weighting (%) Benchmark	Returns (%) Portfolio[1]	Returns (%) Benchmark	Relative contribution (%)
Contributors	Mckesson Corp	2.2	0.1	22.0	22.0	0.5
	KDDI Corp	2.6	0.1	13.6	13.6	0.4
	Meta Platforms Inc	–	0.9	–	-34.6	0.3
	Franco-Nevada Corp	1.8	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.3
	BOC Hong Kong Holdings	1.7	0.0	14.4	14.4	0.3
Detractors	Adobe Systems Inc	2.3	0.3	-20.5	-20.5	-0.3
	Starbucks Corp	1.6	0.2	-22.7	-22.7	-0.3
	Nice Ltd	0.9	0.0	-28.7	-29.0	-0.2
	Taiwan Semiconductor	2.9	0.8	-14.0	-6.9	-0.2
	Apple Inc	–	4.2	–	-2.6	-0.2

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

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

Significant Transactions

From 01-Jan-22 to 31-Mar-22		Transaction type	Trade (%)	Ending weight (%)
Purchases	REPUBLIC SERVICES INC	New position	1.0	1.0
	SINGAPORE TECHNOLOGIES ENGINEERING LTD	New position	0.7	0.8
	DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LTD	Add	0.6	1.9
	SS&C TECHNOLOGIES HOLDINGS INC	New position	0.5	0.5
	B&M EUROPEAN VALUE RETAIL SA	Add	0.5	0.9
Sales	CHINA MERCHANTS BANK CO LTD	Eliminate position	-0.7	–
	YUM CHINA HOLDINGS INC	Eliminate position	-0.7	–
	WASTE CONNECTIONS INC (EQ)	Eliminate position	-0.5	–
	CLP HOLDINGS LTD	Trim	-0.5	2.2
	SEVEN & I HOLDINGS CO LTD	Trim	-0.4	1.1

Sector Weights

As of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Underweight/overweight (%)
Health Care	16.7	11.9	4.8
Utilities	7.5	2.9	4.6
Consumer Staples	11.4	6.9	4.5
Communication Services	11.7	8.1	3.6
Real Estate	5.2	2.7	2.5
Materials	3.5	5.0	-1.5
Financials	12.1	14.6	-2.5
Industrials	6.3	9.5	-3.2
Consumer Discretionary	7.4	11.7	-4.3
Energy	–	4.3	-4.3
Information Technology	17.6	22.4	-4.8

^ MSCI All Country World Index

0.6% Cash & cash equivalents

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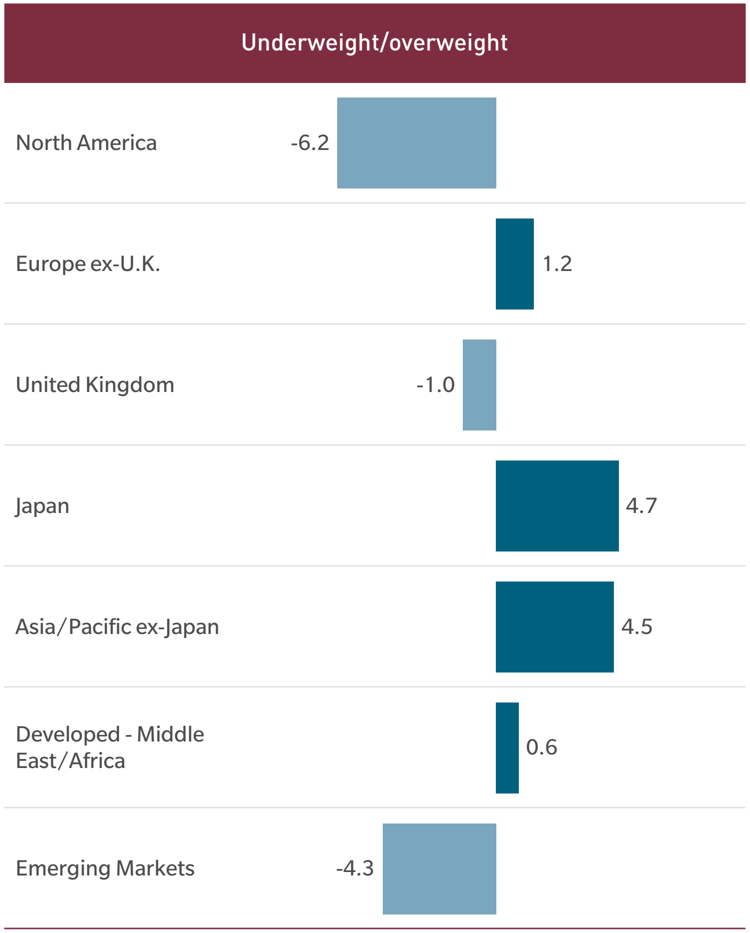
Region and Country Weights

As of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Underweight/ overweight (%)
North America	**58.2**	**64.4**	**-6.2**
Canada	6.8	3.3	3.5
United States	51.4	61.2	-9.8
Europe ex-U.K.	**13.2**	**12.0**	**1.2**
Switzerland	5.5	2.5	3.0
Denmark	2.9	0.7	2.2
Germany	2.9	2.0	0.9
Italy	1.4	0.6	0.8
France	0.6	2.8	-2.2
Other countries [1]	0.0	3.5	-3.5
United Kingdom	**2.7**	**3.7**	**-1.0**
Japan	**10.1**	**5.4**	**4.7**
Asia/Pacific ex-Japan	**7.6**	**3.1**	**4.5**
Hong Kong	3.9	0.7	3.2
Singapore	3.2	0.4	2.8
Australia	0.5	2.0	-1.5
Other countries [1]	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Developed - Middle East/Africa	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**
Israel	0.8	0.2	0.6
Emerging Markets	**6.7**	**11.0**	**-4.3**
Thailand	1.8	0.2	1.6
Taiwan	2.6	1.8	0.8
Philippines	0.7	0.1	0.6
South Korea	1.5	1.4	0.1
Other countries [1]	0.0	7.6	-7.6



^ MSCI All Country World Index

0.6% Cash & cash equivalents

[1] The portfolio does not own any securities in countries represented in the benchmark in the following percentages: China 3.3%; India 1.4%; Netherlands 1.1%; Sweden 0.9%; Brazil 0.6%; Spain 0.6%; Saudi Arabia 0.5% and 23 countries with weights less than 0.5% which totals to 2.7%.

Top Overweight and Underweight Positions

As of 31-Mar-22		Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
Overweight	NOVO NORDISK A/S	2.9	0.3
	KDDI CORP	2.6	0.1
	MCKESSON CORP	2.5	0.1
	ROCHE HOLDING AG	2.8	0.4
	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	2.9	0.7
Underweight	APPLE INC	–	4.3
	AMAZON.COM INC (EQ)	–	2.2
	TESLA INC	–	1.4
	NVIDIA CORP	–	1.0
	META PLATFORMS INC	–	0.8

^^ MSCI All Country World Index

Characteristics

As of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio	Benchmark^
Fundamentals - weighted average		
Price/earnings (12 months forward)	17.3x	17.0x
Price/cash flow	12.6x	12.6x
Price/sales	1.8x	2.2x
PEG ratio	1.8x	1.6x
Dividend yield	2.2%	1.9%
Return on equity (3-year average)	23.5%	23.2%
Return on invested capital	13.4%	13.1%
IBES long-term EPS growth [1]	11.4%	16.2%
Market capitalisation		
Market capitalisation (CAD) [2]	276.0 bn	519.9 bn
Diversification		
Top ten holdings	25%	17%
Number of holdings	100	2,939
Turnover		
Trailing 1 year turnover [3]	42%	–
ESG		
Carbon Intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2) [4]	274.12	170.88
Risk profile (current)		
Active share	83%	–
Risk/reward (since inception)		
Beta [5]	0.66	–
Historical tracking error [5]	5.77%	–
Standard deviation [5]	8.65%	11.37%
Sharpe ratio [5]	0.92	0.84
Downside capture [5]	64.48%	–
Upside capture [5]	73.91%	–

^ MSCI All Country World Index

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. No forecasts can be guaranteed.

[1] Source: FactSet

[2] Weighted average.

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

[4] Source: TruCost; TruCost data coverage is at least 70% at portfolio level. The portfolio's weighted average Carbon Intensity is displayed. Each company's Carbon Intensity is calculated as its carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions divided by its revenue (tonnes of CO_2e / $1M). Scope 1 emissions includes greenhouse gas (GHG) generated from burning fossil fuels and production processes which are directly owned or controlled by the company; and Scope 2 emissions includes consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam by the company. The calculations include the six GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol on climate change and are converted into tonnes of CO_2e on the basis of their global warming potentials. The lower the score, the lower the company's Carbon Intensity.

[5] Since inception, based on first full month of performance.

Top 10 Issuers

Top 10 issuers as of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	2.9	0.7
NOVO NORDISK A/S	2.9	0.3
ROCHE HOLDING AG	2.8	0.4
ALPHABET INC	2.6	2.5
MICROSOFT CORP	2.6	3.3
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD	2.6	0.8
KDDI CORP	2.6	0.1
MCKESSON CORP	2.5	0.1
CLP HOLDINGS LTD	2.2	0.0
ADOBE INC	2.1	0.3
Total	**25.8**	**8.5**

Performance summary

The Low Volatility Global Equity strategy outperformed both the MSCI ACWI Index and the MSCI ACWI World Minimum Volatility Index in the first quarter of 2022. Relative to the market capitalization weighted MSCI ACWI Index:

Contributors

- Volatility allocation
- Intersection holdings
- Quantitative models – Value, earnings momentum, price momentum
- Stock selection – communication services, health care
- Stock selection – North America and Europe ex-UK

Detractors

- Stock selection – information technology
- Allocation - energy

Market review

The MSCI ACWI finished a volatile quarter down 4.75% in local currency with war, inflation, COVID-19 and monetary policy all influencing performance. Global equities steadily declined in January prompted by investor concerns about more restrictive central bank policies. The sell-off intensified in February with the Russian invasion of Ukraine which triggered a jump in volatility and a risk off rotation. By early March the combination of extremely bearish investor sentiment and an oversold technical condition provided fuel for a rally into quarter-end which was led by mega cap growth stocks despite a back-up in bond yields.

The ensuing jump in commodity prices from the Russian invasion is expected to have prolonged impact on inflation, which was already running hot. Central banks in Canada, New Zealand, Britain and the US all hiked rates in the quarter, while the ECB adopted a more hawkish tone. In the Emerging Markets, central banks, most notably in the Latin American and EMEA regions, continued to hike rates in response to persistent inflationary pressures. Covid, which has broadly receded, re-emerged in China and Hong Kong resulting in rolling lockdowns which are expected to impact both economic activity and already impaired supply chains, prompting a more stimulative stance by policymakers.

Earnings reports for Q4 were generally strong, however positive surprises globally retreated from the cycle highs in mid-2021 across all regions. The outlook for earnings continued to deteriorate with the global revisions ratio (# of stocks with earnings revised up/# of stocks with earnings revised down) falling to .82 in March with all regions also falling below 1. Leading economic indicators, such as manufacturing PMIs, which are highly correlated with earnings revisions, remained strong with 82% signaling expansion; however, the breadth of positive month-to-month and year-to-year changes continues to deteriorate.

Soaring commodity prices coupled with a coincident back-up in bond yields heavily influenced regional and country performance during the quarter with markets heavily exposed to energy, materials and banks broadly outperforming. Specifically, Australia, Canada, Norway and the UK were all notable outperformers in developed markets during the first quarter. Japan also outperformed, benefitting from minimal links to Russia and a 5%+ drop in the yen. A deterioration in the economic outlook due to energy dependency and other linkages with Russia/Ukraine negatively impacted many markets in the Europe ex UK region, which underperformed significantly. The US, which is typically viewed as a defensive market, modestly underperformed.

A similar performance profile was evident in Emerging Markets with the commodity and bank heavy Latin American region broadly outperforming. The EMEA region was the worst performer despite strong performance from energy exporter markets in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabi and Qatar, as well as mining-exposed South Africa; the region’s overall weakness was led by markets with proximity to the Russia-Ukraine conflict as well as the subsequent removal of Russia from the benchmark. In Asia, China weighed on region performance, impacted by its heavy dependence on commodities as well as a dampened economic outlook due to new covid-related lockdowns. Korea, which is also dependent on natural resources, also underperformed despite the election of a new market-friendly government. ASEAN markets broadly outperformed led by Indonesia which benefitted from optimism about relaxed covid restrictions. Indian equites also outperformed with the ruling BJP party winning state elections and ensuring policy continuity.

Sector leadership was similarly influenced by commodities and bond yields as well as a shift to defensives. Energy, and to a lesser extent, materials dominated sector performance, with both responding to supply-related challenges posed by the war in Ukraine. Financials also outperformed, benefitting from banks in the Asia Pacific region and Emerging Markets as well as insurance stocks broadly. Defensive sectors including utilities, consumer staples and health care also outperformed. Unsurprisingly, given the elevated energy and inflation levels, the consumer discretionary sector was the most significant underperformer for the period. The communication services sector, which has substantial weights in social media companies, also underperformed by a wide margin as did the technology sector, despite a strong rally in the back half of March. Finally, the real estate and industrials sectors modestly underperformed with the latter bolstered by strength in defense and farm machinery stocks.

Factor performance was somewhat unusual in the first quarter given most economies are in the later stages of the business cycle when growth and profitability factors have historically outperformed. Somewhat reminiscent of the post-tech bubble environment, value factors proved to be more defensive while growth factor performance crumbled under the weight of high valuations, a rapid back-up in bond yields and a deteriorating relative earnings outlook. More specifically value factor performance dominated in the quarter with notable strength in companies with low P/E ratios and high dividend yields. Typical late cycle momentum factors such as earnings revisions and 12-month price momentum also produced strong results. Another anomaly in the quarter was the outperformance of companies with high leverage which aligns with the strong performance of financials. Growth factor performance, as mentioned above, was broadly weak as were volatility factors. Profitability factors underperformed overall, with weakness in companies with high ROEs, ROICs and strong earnings quality more than offsetting strength in those with high margins.

Performance review

The portfolio outperformed the benchmark in the first quarter. Intersection holdings — stocks that are buy rated based on both our fundamental and our quantitative research — were additive to results. The volatility allocation was also positive, especially during the first 2 months as the market sold off, providing the downside protection the strategy was designed to deliver. The quantitative models outperformed during the quarter, with valuation factors among the strongest performers.

The outcome of the research input performance described above was a notable contribution from health care and communication services, where strong stock selection within lower-beta industries such as diversified telecommunication services and medical devices was rewarded. Also benefiting results was allocation within the utilities space. Prominently detracting from performance was an underweight allocation to energy, as oil continued to rally based on supply shocks from Russia as well as steady demand.

Portfolio outlook/positioning

The invasion of Ukraine is a human tragedy with impacts that will only exasperate the challenging cyclical inflation and growth trends already in place before the conflict. The likely extended duration of sanctions imposed on Russia and the uncertain length and outcome of the war may result in longer-term geopolitical and economic consequences as it relates to commodity prices, the transition away from fossil fuels and defense spending to name a few.

The current macro backdrop remains challenging with leading economic indicators decelerating and some cases contracting while fiscal and monetary stimulus is waning and/or tightening. Persistently high inflation is already being met with interest rate increases, which, based on history, has the potential to intensify the negative impact on the economic and earnings growth outlook. While COVID has generally receded, a new wave in China has been met with rolling lockdowns which impacts growth and impedes supply chains which had been showing signs of improvement. The emergence of the Omicron subvariant, BA.2, is a potential risk, however, based on the fading level of cases in the UK which has led other waves, it doesn’t appear it will impact the relaxing of restrictions occurring in most countries.

Outside of the cyclical challenges, geopolitical risks have clearly increased with attention focused on Taiwan, Iran and the impacts from the ultimate outcome in Ukraine. Additionally, the investment climate in China has deteriorated in recent months, with the regulatory clampdown in numerous industries as well as a greater focus on social issues and closer ties with Russia.

The environment and issues described above suggest that the investing environment in 2022 is likely to produce more muted returns with continued volatility. Earnings revisions, which are highly correlated with leading economic indicators, are now broadly negative with downward revisions outnumbering upward revisions across all regions. Based on analysis by BofA Global Research, historically when earnings revisions were similar to current levels, the MSCI All Country World Index produced negative single-digit returns on average over the subsequent 12 months. The defensive geographic, sector and factor leadership evident in Q1 should continue barring a reacceleration in the economy or easing monetary policy. Energy and other basic materials-related sectors and markets are also likely to remain firm given supply challenges, however, they will likely start to underperform if indicators point to a more severe slowdown or impending recession.

For our Blended Research strategies, we continue to be encouraged by the broad market and factor leadership. As we have communicated in the past, the most challenging market environment for our approach is one in which a single factor/style or a limited group of stocks dominates performance. Based on our analysis of factor performance through the economic cycle, decelerating leading economic indicators and earnings revisions typically coincide with sustained outperformance of momentum factors and a rotation in favor of growth and profitability factors. It should also favor the quality-focused fundamental research input to our process. While growth and profitability factors have so far not produced the typical late-cycle outperformance, the recent de-rating of large cap growth stocks, if coupled with the typical decline in bond yields as the economy slows, could ultimately produce a reversion to the historical pattern. Similarly, value factor performance overall has historically been more modest and disperse in the later stages of the cycle, with dividend yield a notable positive outlier. However, given the unique size and timing of policy responses to COVID-19 which produced bloated valuations in large cap growth stocks and the dislocations in commodity markets, the unusual strength in financials and prolonged outperformance by energy and materials may support broader and longer value factor performance than in previous cycles. Volatility (high) factors have historically underperformed significantly in the later stages of the cycle, which benefits low-volatility strategies.

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Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Country	Equivalent exposure (%)
Cash & Cash Equivalents		**0.6**
Cash & Cash Equivalents		0.6
Communication Services		**11.7**
KDDI Corp	Japan	2.6
Alphabet Inc Class A	United States	2.2
Advanced Info Service PCL	Thailand	1.8
Electronic Arts Inc	United States	1.6
PLDT Inc.	Philippines	0.7
Orange SA	France	0.6
Nintendo Co Ltd	Japan	0.6
Alphabet Inc Class C	United States	0.4
Charter Communications Inc	United States	0.4
Dena Co Ltd	Japan	0.4
Comcast Corp	United States	0.4
Consumer Discretionary		**7.4**
Starbucks Corp	United States	1.5
Dollar General Corp	United States	1.3
McDonald's Corp	United States	1.2
B&M European Value Retail SA	United Kingdom	0.9
Sega Sammy Holdings Inc	Japan	0.6
AutoZone Inc	United States	0.5
Dollarama Inc	Canada	0.5
Target Corp	United States	0.5
Bridgestone Corp	Japan	0.4
Consumer Staples		**11.4**
Nestle SA	Switzerland	1.6
General Mills Inc	United States	1.5
PepsiCo Inc	United States	1.3
Seven & i Holdings Co Ltd	Japan	1.1
Walmart Inc	United States	0.8
Colgate-Palmolive Co	United States	0.8
Kimberly-Clark Corp	United States	0.8
Mondelez International Inc	United States	0.7
Procter & Gamble Co	United States	0.6

As of 31-Mar-22	Country	Equivalent exposure (%)
Consumer Staples		**11.4**
British American Tobacco PLC	United Kingdom	0.5
J M Smucker Co	United States	0.5
Tesco PLC	United Kingdom	0.5
Sundrug Co Ltd	Japan	0.4
Japan Tobacco Inc	Japan	0.4
Financials		**12.1**
Everest Re Group Ltd	United States	1.9
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	Singapore	1.9
BOC Hong Kong Holdings Ltd	Hong Kong	1.7
US Bancorp	United States	1.3
JPMorgan Chase & Co	United States	1.1
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd	Canada	0.7
Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance Co Ltd	South Korea	0.7
Zurich Insurance Group AG	Switzerland	0.7
Royal Bank of Canada	Canada	0.6
ASX Ltd	Australia	0.5
Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	0.5
IG Group Holdings PLC	United Kingdom	0.3
Health Care		**16.7**
Johnson & Johnson	United States	2.9
Novo Nordisk AS	Denmark	2.9
Roche Holding AG	Switzerland	2.8
McKesson Corp	United States	2.5
Merck & Co Inc	United States	1.3
Eli Lilly & Co	United States	1.1
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc	United States	0.8
Medtronic PLC	United States	0.7
Becton Dickinson and Co	United States	0.5
Bayer AG	Germany	0.5
Novartis AG	Switzerland	0.4
Terumo Corp	Japan	0.3
Industrials		**6.3**
Republic Services Inc	United States	1.0

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Country	Equivalent exposure (%)
Industrials		**6.3**
Eaton Corp PLC	United States	0.9
Singapore Technologies Engineering Ltd	Singapore	0.8
Hitachi Ltd	Japan	0.6
Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd	Canada	0.6
Knight-Swift Transportation Holdings Inc	United States	0.6
United Parcel Service Inc	United States	0.6
Sankyu Inc	Japan	0.5
Otis Worldwide Corp	United States	0.4
Sohgo Security Services Co Ltd	Japan	0.3
Information Technology		**17.6**
Microsoft Corp	United States	2.6
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd ADR	Taiwan	2.6
Adobe Inc	United States	2.1
Constellation Software Inc/Canada	Canada	1.9
Dropbox Inc	United States	1.3
Gartner Inc	United States	1.1
Kyocera Corp	Japan	1.1
Fujitsu Ltd	Japan	0.9
Nice Ltd ADR	Israel	0.8
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd IPS	South Korea	0.8
Venture Corp Ltd	Singapore	0.5
SS&C Technologies Holdings Inc	United States	0.5
Amdocs Ltd	United States	0.4
Oracle Corp	United States	0.4
Fiserv Inc	United States	0.4
Materials		**3.5**
Franco-Nevada Corp	Canada	2.0
Symrise AG	Germany	1.1
Rio Tinto PLC	United Kingdom	0.5
Real Estate		**5.2**
Life Storage Inc REIT	United States	1.1
Public Storage REIT	United States	1.0
Grand City Properties SA	Germany	1.0

As of 31-Mar-22	Country	Equivalent exposure (%)
Real Estate		**5.2**
AvalonBay Communities Inc REIT	United States	0.8
Sun Communities Inc REIT	United States	0.7
Extra Space Storage Inc REIT	United States	0.4
Utilities		**7.5**
CLP Holdings Ltd	Hong Kong	2.2
Italgas SpA	Italy	1.4
Xcel Energy Inc	United States	1.2
American Electric Power Co Inc	United States	0.9
Evergy Inc	United States	0.5
Edison International	United States	0.5
Duke Energy Corp	United States	0.4
E.ON SE	Germany	0.4

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

CERTIFICATE OF PORTFOLIO COMPLIANCE

MFS Low Volatility Global Equity Fund

To the best of my knowledge, for the quarter ending March 31, 2022, MFS Investment Management Canada Limited ("MFS") complied in all material respects with the investment restrictions contained in the applicable Offering Memorandum or Offering Memoranda for the MFS Low Volatility Global Equity Fund. Such certification is subject to the following conditions: (i) MFS' compliance testing is performed using portfolio valuation reports derived from its internal security inventory system and not the books and records of the Portfolio; and (ii) MFS is responsible for compliance with the investment restrictions as stated in the applicable Offering Memorandum or Offering Memoranda.

MFS Investment Management Canada Limited.

BY: ____________________

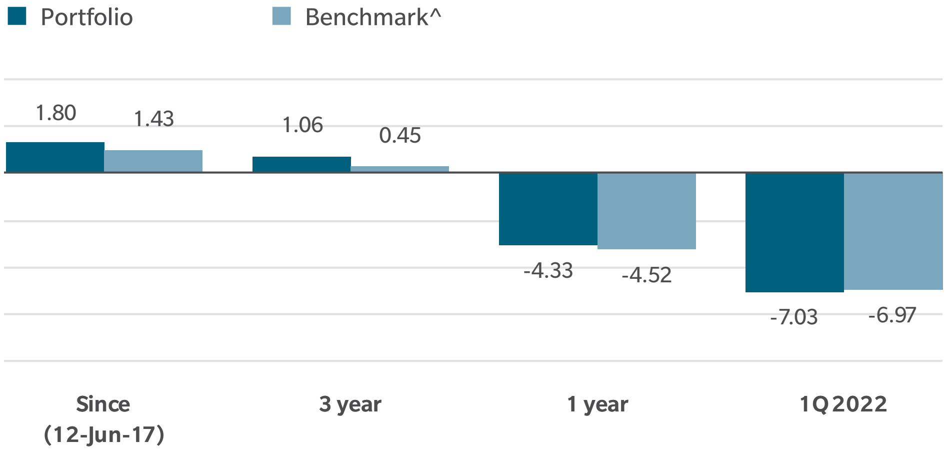
Jennifer Argiropoulos
Chief Compliance Officer

DATE: April 08, 2022

MFS Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund

Executive Summary

Performance results (%) net of expenses (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22



Fund returns are net of fund expenses, and do not reflect any management fees. Had management fees been reflected, the performance shown would be lower. Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.
Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.
For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
^ FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index

Asset summary (CAD)	
Beginning value as of 31-Dec-21	22,276,669
Contributions	+146,990
Withdrawals	-161,226
Intra-portfolio transfers	+2,558,882
Change in market value	-1,537,284
Ending value as of 31-Mar-22	23,284,031

Key characteristics as of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio	Benchmark^^
Average effective duration	7.69yrs	7.83yrs
Yield to worst	3.55%	3.02%

Portfolio composition (%)	Portfolio	Benchmark^^
Federal	21.33	35.06
Provincial	25.12	36.00
Municipal	1.29	2.16
Corporate	50.36	26.78
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.17	0.00
Other	1.73	0.00
Foreign Pay	16.58	0.00

Other consists of: (i) currency derivatives and/or (ii) any derivative offsets.
^^ FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index

Performance Results

Performance results (%) net of expenses (CAD) as of 31-Mar-22

Period	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Excess return vs benchmark (%)
1Q 2022	-7.03	-6.97	-0.06
4Q 2021	1.51	1.47	0.04
3Q 2021	-0.29	-0.51	0.22
2Q 2021	1.67	1.66	0.01
2021	-1.75	-2.54	0.79
2020	9.34	8.68	0.66
2019	8.04	6.87	1.17
2018	0.34	1.41	-1.07
Since client inception (12-Jun-17)	1.80	1.43	0.38
3 year	1.06	0.45	0.61
1 year	-4.33	-4.52	0.19

Fund returns are net of fund expenses, and do not reflect any management fees. Had management fees been reflected, the performance shown would be lower. Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.
Source for benchmark performance SPAR, FactSet Research Systems Inc.
For periods of less than one-year returns are not annualized.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
^ FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index

Significant Impacts on Performance

Relative to FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index - first quarter 2022

Contributors	Duration	The portfolio entered the quarter with a short duration position relative to the index, which was a key source of excess return as yields rose sharply across the curve in response to elevated inflation.
	Security selection	Positive selection within industrials offset negative selection within financials. Within industrials, increased exposure to select new issues during March aided relative return as spreads compressed to finish the quarter.

Detractors	Asset allocation	The portfolio's underweight to federals and overweight to corporates hurt as credit spreads widened sharply in the quarter. Within corporates, the bias toward the BBB quality tier and the overweight to financials were both drags on relative return.
	Yield curve positioning	An overweight in the 10-year key rate and underweight in the 20-year key rate during March hurt as the long-end of the curve flattened.

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

Positioning

As of 31-Mar-22		Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^ (%)	Underweight/overweight (%)
Portfolio composition	Federal	21.33	35.06	-13.73
	Provincial	25.12	36.00	-10.88
	Municipal	1.29	2.16	-0.87
	Corporate	50.36	26.78	23.58
	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.17	0.00	0.17
	Other	1.73	0.00	1.73
	Foreign Pay	16.58	0.00	16.58
Corporate composition	Communication	6.31	2.44	3.87
	Energy	9.29	5.88	3.41
	Financial	19.35	10.36	8.99
	Industrial	6.45	1.76	4.69
	Infrastructure	3.21	4.23	-1.02
	Real Estate	0.29	1.82	-1.53
	Securitization	5.47	0.29	5.18

Other consists of: (i) currency derivatives and/or (ii) any derivative offsets.

^ FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index

Characteristics

As of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio	Benchmark^
Fundamentals		
Average effective duration	7.69yrs	7.83yrs
Yield to worst	3.55%	3.02%
Average coupon	2.97%	2.83%
Average quality [1]	A+	AA
Average effective maturity	11.03yrs	10.49yrs
Diversification		
Number of holdings	179	1,613
Turnover		
Trailing 1 year turnover [2]	51%	–
Risk/reward (3 year)		
Historical tracking error	2.60%	–
Beta	1.17	–
Standard deviation	6.73%	5.38%
Alpha	0.62%	–
Information ratio	0.25	–

^ FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index

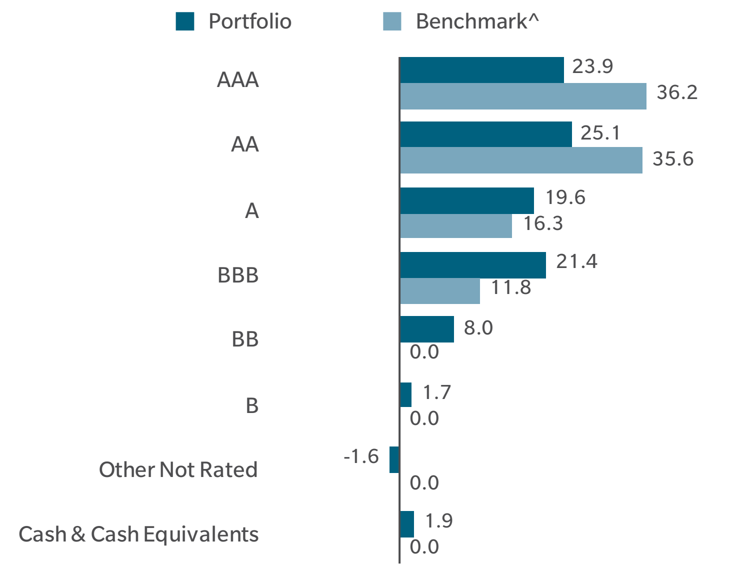
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

[1] The Average Credit Quality (ACQR) is a market weighted average (using a linear scale) of securities included in the rating categories.

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

Effective term structure as of 31-Mar-22	Portfolio (%)	Benchmark^
Less than 1 Year	0.0	0.0
1-3 Years	17.9	22.3
3-5 Years	6.3	18.7
5-10 Years	36.2	27.2
10-20 Years	8.8	10.6
20+ Years	30.8	21.3

Credit quality (% of total assets) as of 31-Mar-22



The MFS portfolio's quality breakdown is based on MFS' own methodology, which is different from that used by the benchmark provider. MFS has not independently verified the benchmark data.

For all securities other than those specifically described below, ratings are assigned to underlying securities utilizing ratings from Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS), Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch rating agencies. In cases where the agencies do not agree on the credit rating, the rating is classified according to the following rules: If two agencies rate a security, and the ratings are not equal, use the lower of the two ratings; if three agencies rate a security, use the most common rating; In the rare event that all three agencies disagree, use the middle rating. If four agencies rate a security, use the most common rating; If four agencies rate a security with a two way split, use the lower rating. In the highly unlikely event that all four agencies disagree, consider the three lower ratings applying the three rating methodology rule. If none of the 4 rating agencies listed above rate the security, but the security is rated by the Kroll Bond Rating Agency (KBRA), then the KBRA rating is assigned. Ratings are shown in the S&P and DBRS scale (e.g., AAA). All ratings are subject to change. U.S. Government includes securities issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Federal Agencies includes rated and unrated U.S. Agency fixed-income securities, U.S. Agency MBS, and CMOs of U.S. Agency MBS. Other Not Rated includes fixed income securities which have not been rated by any rating agency.

Market review

Canadian economic activity proved resilient during the first quarter in the face of COVID-19 restrictions to contain the Omicron variant. Preliminary estimates for February GDP showed an acceleration in activity as restrictions were lifted, leading to nine consecutive monthly GDP gains and bringing total output above its prepandemic level. In our view, the economy is on track to grow at an annualized rate of more than 4% in Q1, which is beyond the pace projected by the Bank of Canada (BoC) in January. Growth has been buoyed by a tight labour market. February's labour report showed staggering job growth of 337,000, which was well above expectations and the prior month's decline. Despite a rise in participation, the unemployment rate dropped to 5.5% and is now below its prepandemic level and near historic lows. With strong demand and a tight labour market, inflation continued to move higher, reaching a three-decade high in February at 5.7%. The war in Ukraine has added to food, energy and commodity price inflation. Sanctions on Russia and fresh lockdowns in China have added to global supply chain issues, which could prolong the easing of inflationary pressures. Oil, as measured by brent crude, rose to a high of $130/barrel in mid-March before settling at $108/barrel by quarter end, representing a nearly 40% rise in the quarter. These moves helped bolster the Canadian dollar, which gained just over 1% versus the US dollar, ending the quarter at 0.80.

The BoC took another step back from their accommodative stance by raising the overnight rate for the first time since 4Q18. The BoC raised the overnight rate by 25 basis points (bps) to 0.50% at their March meeting, a move that was widely expected by market participants. However, the war in Ukraine is best seen as an inflationary and growth-depleting supply shock that further complicates the complexity of what the BoC must navigate to achieve a soft landing. The potential for more inflation and less growth makes the BoC's job tougher, raising the risk of a policy mistake, which is a key risk to the credit markets.

The FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index returned -6.97% during the quarter. With elevated rate and spread volatility, most segments of the Canadian fixed income market were in negative territory. In the US, rate volatility as measured by the ICE BofA MOVE Index briefly approached levels last seen during the peak of the pandemic in March 2020. Canadian government bond yields rose sharply across the curve, with the largest move coming in the 2-year tenor (+133bps quarter-over-quarter) as markets priced in a more aggressive rate hike schedule given elevated inflation. With these moves, the 2- to 10-year segment of the yield curve flattened by 36bps to the point of nearing inversion, adding impetus to the debate around how to interpret the prospect of a curve inversion occurring so early in a hiking cycle. Canadian investment grade spreads, as represented by the Bloomberg Canada Aggregate Corporate Index, widened by 29bps in Q1, reaching a wide of 155bps in mid-March before narrowing to end the first quarter at 139bps. As a result, on a duration-neutral basis, federal bonds outperformed corporates in the quarter. Reflecting the risk off environment, higher credit quality outperformed lower credit quality. US IG and high-yield credit spreads widened, delivering negative excess returns. US IG corporate bond spreads, as represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Corporate Index, widened 24bps in Q1, reaching a wide of 145bps in mid-March. For the full quarter, gross US IG corporate bond supply was only slightly behind last year's pace, but the new issue market in March was one of the most robust on record. By contrast, high yield and emerging market debt (EMD) issuance was down sharply on a year-over-year basis. On the demand side, last year's tide of strong inflows into bond funds turned, with outflows becoming the order of the day. However, the move higher in yields has been substantial enough to awaken renewed interest from investors who had stayed away due to lackluster yields.

Portfolio positioning

After a year that was characterized by low and stable credit spreads, the first quarter of 2022 saw a spike in both rate and spread volatility. As an active fixed income manager this was a welcomed development. Recall that the credit exposure in the portfolio had been reduced in late 2020 and throughout 2021, bringing it to the low end of our range as spreads had retraced to historically tight levels. As a result, our focus had been twofold: ensuring sufficient liquidity in the portfolio to be able to take advantage of future bouts of spread volatility, while keeping adequate yield in the portfolio and optimizing risk exposures. Reflecting the global credit correction, Canadian investment grade (IG) spreads widened during the quarter to tactically attractive levels, in our view. In mid-March, Canadian IG spreads had corrected by nearly 40% from the year's beginning level, deviating from its 5-year average by more than one unit of standard deviation, which we viewed as a significant signal. Besides the dramatic market turbulence associated with the pandemic, the last time spreads crossed the so-called “1-sigma” line was in December 2018, when a sharp spread correction was followed in quick order by a robust credit rally. On this basis, we made the decision to add credit risk back into the portfolio beginning in early March, adding roughly 300bps (+0.4yrs contribution to spread duration) to both Canadian and US IG corporates during the month. Purchases were focused on higher spread duration names in the A and BBB credit quality tiers, with many coming in the new issue market where pricing was attractive. We largely stopped buying in the latter half of March given a retracement in spreads and less compelling valuations. We were pleased by what we were able to add but feel it is time to observe valuation discipline in the context of what remains a highly uncertain environment. Relative to our longer-term risk budget, which is structurally overweight credit risk, the portfolio is now positioned near the midpoint of our range. With a wide-ranging distribution of outcomes, we felt it important to hold back on deploying all the risk budget. As total credit exposure in the portfolio increased over the quarter, so too did the portfolio's yield and spread advantage over the benchmark.

Portfolio Outlook and Positioning

Heading into the quarter, the portfolio held an underweight duration position relative to the index of 0.4 years; a position held for the majority of 2021. This positioning reflected our view that the Canadian economy no longer required emergency monetary policy that was put in place during the depths of the COVID crisis. Despite ongoing variant concerns and corresponding government restrictions, we felt that the BoC had met their inflation mandate, and labour market indicators suggested a very tight market. For these reasons, we felt that the risk to yields going into the quarter was asymmetrically skewed to the upside. Over the last several months, the BoC has indeed taken steps to remove accommodation, and as a result, our view for higher yields played out in 1Q22, as markets priced in a transition away from abundant policy support to a normalization of policy. We believe this cautious duration positioning proved beneficial and as yields rose sharply across the curve, and we took the opportunity to incrementally remove the duration underweight. At quarter-end, the portfolio's duration position was close to neutral relative to the index, as our outlook for yields has become more symmetrical.

Canada's macro-fundamentals have proven to be robust. In contrast to some of its peers, there is less debate in Canada about rising recession risks, in view of the strong growth dynamics. Business and confidence indicators point to some resilience of macroeconomic performance despite rising global risks. This is because, for a large part, the domestic economy stands to benefit from the recent spike in oil prices. With that in mind, macro-fundamentals are unlikely to trigger further spread credit widening, in our view. The main risk that Canadian fixed income investors will have to watch for, we believe, is the risk of persistently high inflation placing greater pressure on the BoC to act aggressively, raising the risk of a hard landing.

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Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Equivalent exposure (%)
Cash & Cash Equivalents (0.17%)	CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS			0.17
Communication (6.31%)	BELL TELEPHONE CO OF CANADA OR BELL CANADA/THE	3.800	Aug 21 28	0.84
	CCO HOLDINGS LLC / CCO HOLDINGS CAPITAL CORP	5.000	Feb 01 28	0.51
	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS OPERATING LLC CHA	5.250	Apr 01 53	0.49
	CSC HOLDINGS LLC	3.375	Feb 15 31	0.20
	HILTON DOMESTIC OPERATING CO INC	3.625	Feb 15 32	0.33
	MERCADOLIBRE INC	3.125	Jan 14 31	0.16
	PROSUS NV (NASPERS LTD)	3.680	Jan 21 30	0.13
	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC	3.650	Mar 31 27	0.27
	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC	6.560	Mar 22 41	0.21
	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC	5.250	Apr 15 52	0.29
	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC	5.000	Dec 17 81	0.25
	SBA COMMUNICATIONS CORP	3.875	Feb 15 27	0.12
	SBA COMMUNICATIONS CORP	3.125	Feb 01 29	0.34
	SHAW COMMUNICATIONS INC	3.300	Dec 10 29	0.03
	SHAW COMMUNICATIONS INC	2.900	Dec 09 30	0.02
	SHAW COMMUNICATIONS INC	6.750	Nov 09 39	0.14
	SIRIUS XM RADIO INC	5.500	Jul 01 29	0.41
	TELUS CORP	2.350	Jan 27 28	0.41
	TELUS CORP	4.400	Jan 29 46	0.41
	TELUS CORP	3.950	Feb 16 50	0.13
	VIDEOTRON LTD	5.625	Jun 15 25	0.31
	WMG ACQUISITION CORP	3.000	Feb 15 31	0.32
Energy (9.29%)	ALGONQUIN POWER CO	5.250	Jan 31 82	0.45
	BRUCE POWER LP	4.010	Jun 21 29	0.20
	BRUCE POWER LP	4.000	Jun 21 30	0.19
	CENOVUS ENERGY INC/CA	3.500	Feb 07 28	0.68
	CU INC	4.722	Sep 09 43	0.55
	CU INC	3.174	Sep 05 51	0.10
	ENBRIDGE GAS INC	2.900	Apr 01 30	0.17

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Equivalent exposure (%)
Energy (continued) (9.29%)	ENBRIDGE GAS INC	3.650	Apr 01 50	0.52
	ENBRIDGE INC	3.940	Jun 30 23	0.12
	ENBRIDGE INC	3.200	Jun 08 27	0.36
	ENBRIDGE INC	4.240	Aug 27 42	0.42
	ENBRIDGE INC	4.570	Mar 11 44	0.35
	FIRSTENERGY CORP	3.400	Mar 01 50	0.30
	INTER PIPELINE LTD	3.983	Nov 25 31	0.31
	NEXTERA ENERGY OPERATING PARTNERS LP	4.500	Sep 15 27	0.19
	NORTH WEST REDWATER PARTNERSHIP	4.150	Jun 01 33	0.05
	NORTH WEST REDWATER PARTNERSHIP	3.650	Jun 01 35	0.22
	NORTHWEST REDWATER PARTNERSHIP NWR FINANCING CO LT	4.050	Jul 22 44	0.33
	ONTARIO POWER GENERATION INC	3.215	Apr 08 30	1.18
	PARKLAND CORP/CANADA	4.625	May 01 30	0.36
	PEMBINA PIPELINE CORP	4.670	May 28 50	1.40
	TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LTD	3.800	Apr 05 27	0.59
	TRANSDIGM INC	4.625	Jan 15 29	0.25
Federal (21.33%)	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT	0.000	Jun 21 22	2.22
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT	0.000	Jun 21 22	5.83
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT	2.000	Dec 01 51	4.29
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BOND	0.750	Feb 01 24	8.18
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BOND	1.500	Sep 01 24	2.88
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BOND	1.000	Sep 01 26	0.50
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BOND	1.500	Jun 01 31	6.58
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4.500	Jan 30 30	0.16
	OCP SA (OFFICE CHERIFIEN DES PHO)	3.750	Jun 23 31	0.35
	US TREASURY NOTE/BOND	0.000	Jun 21 22	-5.17
	US TREASURY NOTE/BOND	0.000	Jun 21 22	-1.69
	US TREASURY NOTE/BOND	0.000	Jun 21 22	-1.63
	US TREASURY NOTE/BOND	0.000	Jun 21 22	0.90

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Equivalent exposure (%)
Federal (continued) (21.33%)	US TREASURY NOTE/BOND	0.000	Jun 30 22	-2.40
	US TREASURY NOTE/BOND	0.000	Jun 30 22	0.32
Financial (19.35%)	AVIVA PLC	4.000	Oct 02 30	0.80
	AVOLON HOLDINGS FUNDING LTD	2.528	Nov 18 27	0.22
	BANK OF MONTREAL	2.370	Feb 03 25	0.26
	BANK OF MONTREAL	4.609	Sep 10 25	1.00
	BANK OF MONTREAL	5.625	May 26 82	1.09
	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA/THE	2.290	Jun 28 24	0.75
	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA/THE	2.160	Feb 03 25	0.45
	CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE	4.000	Jan 28 82	0.62
	CANADIAN WESTERN BANK	2.606	Jan 30 25	0.04
	CANADIAN WESTERN BANK	3.668	Jun 11 29	0.54
	CANADIAN WESTERN BANK	6.000	Apr 30 81	0.22
	CO-OPERATORS FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD	3.327	May 13 30	0.60
	ELEMENT FLEET MANAGEMENT CORP	1.600	Apr 06 24	0.11
	EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO/THE	2.024	Sep 24 31	0.09
	EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO/THE	3.625	Apr 17 81	0.69
	FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LTD	4.250	Dec 06 27	0.52
	FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LTD	3.950	Mar 03 31	0.24
	GREAT-WEST LIFECO INC	3.600	Dec 31 81	0.19
	HONDA CANADA FINANCE INC	1.646	Feb 25 28	0.94
	IGM FINANCIAL INC	4.560	Jan 25 47	0.14
	INTACT FINANCIAL CORP	1.928	Dec 16 30	0.09
	INTACT FINANCIAL CORP	4.125	Mar 31 81	0.27
	JOHN DEERE FINANCIAL INC	2.810	Jan 19 29	0.96
	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP	2.818	May 13 35	0.64
	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP	3.375	Jun 19 81	0.22
	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP	4.100	Mar 19 82	0.34
	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	2.983	Mar 04 24	1.79
	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	4.050	Aug 15 81	0.32

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Equivalent exposure (%)
Financial (continued) (19.35%)	PARK AEROSPACE HOLDINGS LTD	5.500	Feb 15 24	0.09
	POWER CORP OF CANADA	4.810	Jan 31 47	0.56
	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	4.500	Nov 24 80	0.31
	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	4.000	Feb 24 81	0.51
	SAGEN MI CANADA INC	3.261	Mar 05 31	0.75
	TMX GROUP LTD	2.997	Dec 11 24	0.15
	TMX GROUP LTD	3.779	Jun 05 28	0.87
	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK/THE	2.496	Dec 02 24	0.90
	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK/THE	3.105	Apr 22 30	0.25
	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK/THE	3.600	Oct 31 81	0.80
Industrial (6.45%)	AIR CANADA	4.625	Aug 15 29	0.37
	AMERICAN BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS SUPPLY CO INC	4.000	Jan 15 28	0.21
	ARAMARK SERVICES INC	5.000	Feb 01 28	0.13
	AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LLC	3.375	Feb 15 29	0.27
	BAT CAPITAL CORP	5.650	Mar 16 52	0.49
	BWX TECHNOLOGIES INC	4.125	Jun 30 28	0.18
	CAMECO CORP	4.190	Jun 24 24	0.12
	CANWEL BUILDING MATERIALS GROUP LTD	5.250	May 15 26	0.23
	CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES INTERNATIONAL INC	4.000	Mar 15 31	0.25
	ENERGEAN ISRAEL FINANCE LTD	4.875	Mar 30 26	0.14
	ENERGEAN ISRAEL FINANCE LTD	5.375	Mar 30 28	0.03
	GLOBAL AIRCRAFT LEASING CO LTD	6.500	Sep 15 24	0.10
	INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK PT	3.541	Apr 27 32	0.21
	IRON MOUNTAIN INC	4.500	Feb 15 31	0.30
	JAZZ SECURITIES DAC	4.375	Jan 15 29	0.22
	LEVIATHAN BOND LTD	6.750	Jun 30 30	0.20
	LOBLAW COS LTD	4.488	Dec 11 28	0.23
	MAGALLANES INC	5.141	Mar 15 52	0.74
	MATTAMY GROUP CORP	5.250	Dec 15 27	0.25
	METRO INC/CN	5.030	Dec 01 44	0.06

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Equivalent exposure (%)
Industrial (continued) (6.45%)	RITCHIE BROS AUCTIONEERS INC	4.950	Dec 15 29	0.13
	SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES BV	5.000	Oct 01 25	0.10
	STANDARD INDUSTRIES INC/NJ	4.750	Jan 15 28	0.16
	STANDARD INDUSTRIES INC/NJ	4.375	Jul 15 30	0.22
	SWITCH LTD	4.125	Jun 15 29	0.26
	TECK RESOURCES LTD	3.900	Jul 15 30	0.27
	TECK RESOURCES LTD	6.250	Jul 15 41	0.17
	TOLL ROAD INVESTORS PARTNERSHIP II LP	0.000	Feb 15 43	0.15
	TOROMONT INDUSTRIES LTD	3.842	Oct 27 27	0.07
	UNIVAR SOLUTIONS USA INC/WASHINGTON	5.125	Dec 01 27	0.20
Infrastructure (3.21%)	ALTALINK LP	3.990	Jun 30 42	0.18
	BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC	2.794	Oct 15 49	0.24
	CALGARY AIRPORT AUTHORITY/THE	3.199	Oct 07 36	0.27
	EPCOR UTILITIES INC	2.899	May 19 50	0.15
	HYDRO ONE INC	2.160	Feb 28 30	2.21
	NOVA SCOTIA POWER INC	3.307	Apr 25 50	0.16
Municipal (1.29%)	NEW JERSEY EDA STATE	7.425	Feb 15 29	0.27
	REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK	2.350	Jun 09 27	0.74
	VILLAGE OF BRIDGEVIEW IL	5.140	Dec 01 36	0.28
Other (1.73%)	OTHER			1.73
Provincial (25.12%)	PROVINCE OF ALBERTA	3.450	Dec 01 43	3.38
	PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	2.200	Jun 18 30	0.54
	PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	2.800	Jun 18 48	0.98
	PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	2.950	Jun 18 50	1.20
	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA CANADA	4.650	Mar 05 40	0.78
	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA CANADA	4.100	Mar 05 41	0.90
	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA	2.100	Jun 01 27	1.18
	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA	4.400	Jun 01 42	0.69
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CANADA	3.500	Jun 02 24	1.89
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CANADA	2.600	Jun 02 25	3.21

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Equivalent exposure (%)
Provincial (continued) (25.12%)	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CANADA	1.350	Dec 02 30	1.62
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CANADA	4.700	Jun 02 37	1.61
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CANADA	2.900	Jun 02 49	1.01
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CANADA	2.650	Dec 02 50	4.07
	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC	1.900	Sep 01 30	1.01
	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC	3.500	Dec 01 45	0.32
	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC	3.100	Dec 01 51	0.38
	PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN	4.750	Jun 01 40	0.35
Real Estate (0.29%)	CT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST	3.527	Jun 09 25	0.12
	GRANITE REIT HOLDINGS LP	2.378	Dec 18 30	0.17
Securitization (5.47%)	ATRM 12A	1.609	Apr 22 27	0.17
	BABSN 2013-IA	1.504	Jan 20 28	0.17
	BANC 2019-CRE6	2.464	Sep 15 36	0.33
	BSPRT 2021-FL7	2.150	Dec 15 38	0.07
	CLNC 2019-FL1	2.564	Oct 19 38	0.33
	KREF 2021-FL2	1.743	Feb 15 39	0.17
	LCCM 2021-FL2	2.547	Dec 15 38	0.17
	LNCR2021-CRE5	2.747	Jul 15 36	0.35
	LNCR2021-CRE6	2.297	Nov 15 38	0.47
	MAGNE 2015-16A	1.441	Jan 18 28	0.17
	MF1 2021-FL6	2.318	Jun 16 25	0.54
	MF1 2022-FL8	2.700	Feb 19 37	0.23
	NEUB 2013-15A	2.091	Oct 15 29	0.28
	NEUB 2015-20A	0.000	Jul 15 34	0.15
	OAKCL 2015-1A	1.604	Oct 20 27	0.35
	OAKCL 2019-1A	2.609	Apr 22 30	0.44
	OCP 2015-10A	1.783	Jan 26 34	0.49
	PFP 2021-8	2.581	Aug 09 37	0.18
	TICP 2018-IA	1.767	Apr 26 28	0.16

Portfolio Holdings

As of 31-Mar-22	Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	Equivalent exposure (%)
Securitization (continued) (5.47%)	WINDR 2015-2A	1.939	Oct 15 27	0.26

Other consists of: (i) currency derivatives and/or (ii) any derivative offsets.

CERTIFICATE OF PORTFOLIO COMPLIANCE

MFS Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund

To the best of my knowledge, for the quarter ending March 31, 2022, MFS Investment Management Canada Limited ("MFS") complied in all material respects with the investment restrictions contained in the applicable Offering Memorandum or Offering Memoranda for the MFS Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund. Such certification is subject to the following conditions: (i) MFS' compliance testing is performed using portfolio valuation reports derived from its internal security inventory system and not the books and records of the Portfolio; and (ii) MFS is responsible for compliance with the investment restrictions as stated in the applicable Offering Memorandum or Offering Memoranda.

MFS Investment Management Canada Limited.

BY: ______________________

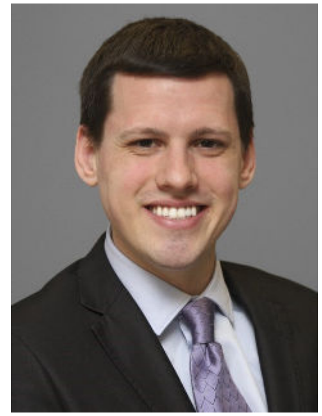
Jennifer Argiropoulos
Chief Compliance Officer

DATE: April 08, 2022

Your MFS Relationship Team

Darren Patrick, CFA

Managing Director
Relationship Management
Phone: 604-661-4648
Email: dpatrick@mfs.com



Cameron Davies

Client Service Manager
Phone: 416-642-8081
Email: cdavies@mfs.com

MFS Investment Management Canada Limited
77 King Street West, 35th Floor
Toronto, ON M5K 1B7
Canada
Tel:+1 416-862-9800

MFS Gestion de Placements Canada Limitée
1250 Boul. René-Lévesque Ouest, Bureau 3010
Montréal, QC
Canada H3B 4W8
Tel:+1 514-933-0033

MFS Investment Management Canada Limited
1021 West Hastings Street, 9th Floor
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6E 0C3
Tel:+1 604-623-3430

Boston I Hong Kong I London I Mexico City I SãoPaulo I Singapore I Sydney I Tokyo I Toronto

Global Capabilities

MFS Investment Strategies

Fundamental Equity

Global Equity
- Contrarian Value
- Global Equity/Global Concentrated[1]
- Global Growth/Global Growth Concentrated
- Global Intrinsic Value[1]
- Global Research/Global Research Focused
- Global Strategic
- Global Small-Mid Cap[1]
- Global Value[1]
- TransformativeCapital

International Equity
- International/International Concentrated
- InternationalContrarian Value
- InternationalDiversification[1]
- InternationalGrowth/International Growth Concentrated
- International Intrinsic Value Equity[2]
- International Large Cap Value
- International Research
- InternationalSmall-Mid Cap[1]

Regional Equity

Asia/Pacific
- Asia Concentrated
- Asia ex Japan
- Asia Pacific ex Japan
- Japan/Japan Concentrated

Canadian
- Canadian Equity
- Canadian Research

Emerging Markets
- Emerging Markets
- Emerging Markets Research
- Latin American

European
- European ex-U.K.
- European Research[1]
- European Small Cap[1]
- European Value[2]
- U.K.

U.S.
- Core/CoreConcentrated
- Growth/Growth Concentrated
- Intrinsic Value
- LargeCap Growth/LargeCap Growth Concentrated
- LargeCap Value[1]/LargeCap ValueConcentrated[2]
- Mid Cap Growth/Mid Cap Growth Focused
- Mid Cap Value[1]
- Research
- Research Industry Neutral
- Small Cap Growth[1]
- Small Cap Value[1]

Blended Research

Target Tracking Error

Global/Regional Equity
- Emerging Markets
- European
- Global
- International

U.S. Equity
- Core
- Large Cap Growth
- Large Cap Value
- Mid Cap
- Small Cap

Low Volatility
- Canadian
- Global
- International
- U.S.

Income
- Equity Income
- Global High Dividend

Fixed Income

Multi-Sector

U.S.
- Core
- CorePlus
- Opportunistic
- Limited Maturity

Global
- Core
- CorePlus
- Opportunistic

Canadian
- Core
- CorePlus
- Long Term
- Long Term Plus
- Short Term
- Money Market

Credit
- Buy & Maintain
- European
- Global
- U.S.
- U.S. Long Duration

High Yield
- Global Core
- U.S. Core
- U.S. BB Corporate

Emerging MarketsDebt
- Hard Currency
- Local Currency
- Corporate
- Opportunities

Government

Global
- Inflation Adjusted
- Sovereign

U.S.
- Government
- MBS
- TIPS

U.S. Municipal
- High Yield
- Investment Grade
- Limited Maturity
- State-Specific
- Taxable

Multi-Asset/Specialty

Multi-Asset
- Canadian Core
- Canadian Growth
- Canadian Value
- Global Total Return
- Managed Wealth[1]
- Prudent Capital[1]
- U.S. Total Return

Income
- Diversified Income

Target Date
- Canadian Target Date[1]
- U.S. Target Date[1]

Target Risk
- Canadian Target Risk[1]
- U.S. Target Risk[1]

Specialty/Equity
- Global Listed Infrastructure
- Global REIT
- Technology
- U.S. REIT
- Utilities

As of 31-Mar-22.
[1] Limited availability.
[2] Closed.

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