

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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FILER

MFS SUN LIFE SERIES TRUST

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MFS(R)/Sun Life Series Trust

Bond Series	Massachusetts Investors Trust Series
Capital Appreciation Series	Mid Cap Growth Series
Capital Opportunities Series	Mid Cap Value Series
Core Equity Series	Money Market Series
Emerging Growth Series	New Discovery Series
Emerging Markets Equity Series	Research Series
Global Governments Series	Research International Series
Global Growth Series	Strategic Growth Series
Global Total Return Series	Strategic Income Series
Government Securities Series	Strategic Value Series
High Yield Series	Technology Series
International Growth Series	Total Return Series
International Value Series	Utilities Series
Managed Sectors Series	Value Series
Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Series	

Supplement to Current Prospectus

This prospectus supplement supersedes and replaces the series' prospectus supplement dated October 1, 2004.

Effective immediately, the following is added to the prospectus:

Legal Proceedings. On March 31, 2004, MFS settled an administrative proceeding with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") regarding disclosure of brokerage allocation practices in connection with MFS fund sales (the term "MFS funds" means the open-end registered management investment companies sponsored by MFS). Under the terms of the settlement, in which MFS neither admitted nor denied any wrongdoing, MFS agreed to pay (one dollar) \$1.00 in disgorgement and \$50 million in penalty to certain MFS funds, pursuant to a plan developed by an independent distribution consultant. The brokerage allocation practices which were the subject of this proceeding were discontinued by MFS in November 2003. The agreement with the SEC is reflected in an order of the SEC. Pursuant to the SEC order, on July 28, 2004, MFS transferred these settlement amounts to the SEC, and those MFS funds entitled to these settlement amounts accrued an estimate of their pro rata portion of these amounts. Once the final distribution plan is approved by the SEC, these amounts will be distributed by the SEC to the affected MFS funds. The SEC settlement order states that MFS failed to adequately disclose to the Boards of Trustees and to shareholders of the MFS funds the specifics of its preferred arrangements with certain brokerage firms selling MFS fund shares. The SEC settlement order states that MFS had in place policies designed to obtain best execution of all MFS fund trades. As part of the settlement, MFS retained an independent compliance consultant to review the completeness of its current policies and practices regarding disclosure to MFS fund trustees and to MFS fund shareholders of strategic alliances between MFS or its affiliates and broker-dealers and other financial advisers who support the

sale of MFS fund shares.

In addition, in February, 2004, MFS reached agreement with the SEC, the New York Attorney General ("NYAG") and the Bureau of Securities Regulation of the State of New Hampshire ("NH") to settle administrative proceedings alleging false and misleading information in certain MFS open-end retail fund ("MFS retail funds") prospectuses regarding market timing and related matters (the "February Settlements"). These regulators alleged that prospectus language for certain MFS retail funds was false and misleading because, although the prospectuses for those funds in the regulators' view indicated that they prohibited market timing, MFS did not limit trading activity in 11 domestic large cap stock, high grade bond and money market retail funds. MFS' former Chief Executive Officer, John W. Ballen, and former President, Kevin R. Parke, also reached agreement with the SEC in which they agreed to, among other terms, monetary fines and temporary suspensions from association with any investment adviser or registered investment company. Messrs. Ballen and Parke have resigned their

positions with, and will not be returning to, MFS and the MFS funds. Under the terms of the February Settlements, MFS and the executives neither admit nor deny wrongdoing.

Under the terms of the February Settlements, a \$225 million pool has been established for distribution to shareholders in certain MFS retail funds, which has been funded by MFS and of which \$50 million is characterized as a penalty. This pool will be distributed in accordance with a methodology developed by an independent distribution consultant in consultation with MFS and the Board of Trustees of the MFS retail funds, and acceptable to the SEC. MFS has further agreed with NYAG to reduce its management fees in the aggregate amount of approximately \$25 million annually over the next five years, and not to increase certain management fees during this period. MFS has also paid an administrative fine to NH in the amount of \$1 million, which will be used for investor education purposes (NH retained \$250,000 and \$750,000 was contributed to the North American Securities Administrators Association's Investor Protection Trust). In addition, under the terms of the February Settlements, MFS is in the process of adopting certain governance changes and reviewing its policies and procedures.

Since December 2003, MFS, MFS Fund Distributors, Inc., MFS Service Center, Inc., MFS Corporation Retirement Committee, Sun Life Financial Inc., various MFS funds, certain current and/or former Trustees of these MFS funds, and certain officers of MFS have been named as defendants in multiple lawsuits filed in federal and state courts. The lawsuits variously have been commenced as class actions or individual actions on behalf of investors who purchased, held or redeemed shares of the MFS funds during specified periods, as class actions on behalf of participants in certain retirement plan accounts, or as derivative actions on behalf of the MFS funds. The lawsuits relating to market timing and related matters have been transferred to, and consolidated before, the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, as part of a multi-district litigation of market timing and related claims involving several other fund complexes (In re Mutual Funds Investment Litigation (Alger, Columbia, Janus,

MFS, One Group, Putnam, Allianz Dresdner), No. 1:04-md-15863 (transfer began March 19, 2004)). The plaintiffs in these consolidated lawsuits generally seek injunctive relief including removal of the named Trustees, adviser and distributor, rescission of contracts and 12b-1 Plans, disgorgement of fees and profits, monetary damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees and costs and other equitable and declaratory relief. Four lawsuits alleging improper brokerage allocation practices and excessive compensation are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (Forsythe v. Sun Life Financial Inc., et al., No. 04cv10584 (GAO) (March 25, 2004); Eddings v. Sun Life Financial Inc., et al., No. 04cv10764 (GAO) (April 15, 2004); Marcus Dumond, et al. v. Massachusetts Financial Servs. Co., et al., No. 04cv11458 (GAO) (May 4, 2004); and Koslow v. Sun Life Financial Inc., et al., No. 04cv11019 (GAO) (May 20, 2004)). The plaintiffs in these lawsuits generally seek compensatory damages, punitive damages, recovery of fees, rescission of contracts, an accounting, restitution, declaratory relief, equitable and/or injunctive relief and attorney's fees and costs. The various lawsuits generally allege that some or all of the defendants (i) permitted or acquiesced in market timing and/or late trading in some of the MFS funds, inadequately disclosed MFS' internal policies concerning market timing and such matters, and received excessive compensation as fiduciaries to the MFS funds, or (ii) permitted or acquiesced in the improper use of fund assets by MFS to support the distribution of MFS fund shares and inadequately disclosed MFS' use of fund assets in this manner. The actions assert that some or all of the defendants violated the federal securities laws, including the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as well as fiduciary duties and other violations of common law. Insofar as any of the actions is appropriately brought derivatively on behalf of any of the MFS funds, any recovery will inure to the benefit of the MFS funds. The defendants are reviewing the allegations of the multiple complaints and will respond appropriately. Additional lawsuits based on similar allegations may be filed in the future.

Any potential resolution of these matters may include, but not be limited to, judgments or settlements for damages against MFS, the MFS funds, or any other named defendant. As noted above, as part of the regulatory settlements, MFS has established a restitution pool in the amount of \$225 million to compensate certain shareholders of certain MFS retail funds for damages that they allegedly sustained as a result of market timing or late trading in certain of the MFS retail funds, and transferred \$50 million for distribution to affected MFS funds to compensate those funds based upon the amount of brokerage commissions allocated in recognition of MFS fund

sales. It is not clear whether these amounts will be sufficient to compensate shareholders for all of the damage they allegedly sustained, whether certain shareholders or putative class members may have additional claims to compensation, or whether the damages that may be awarded in any of the actions will exceed these amounts. In the event the MFS funds incur any losses, costs or expenses in connection with such lawsuits, the Boards of Trustees of the affected MFS funds may pursue claims on behalf of such funds against any party

that may have liability to the funds in respect thereof.

Review of these matters by the independent Trustees of the MFS funds and their counsel is continuing. There can be no assurance that these regulatory actions and lawsuits, or the adverse publicity associated with these developments, will not result in increased fund redemptions, reduced sales of fund shares, or other adverse consequences to the MFS funds.

The date of this supplement is January 1, 2005.