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MFS INTERMEDIATE INCOME TRUST
Form POS AMI
February 28, 2006

AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON

FEBRUARY 28, 2006

1940 ACT FILE NO. 811-5400

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 |X|

Amendment No. 11 |X|

MFS(R) INTERMEDIATE INCOME TRUST
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: 617-954-5000

Susan S. Newton
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk

MFS Intermediate Income Trust
c/o Massachusetts Financial Services Company
500 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

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MFS INTERMEDIATE INCOME TRUST

PART A.

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN A PROSPECTUS

Items 1 and 2: Omitted pursuant to General Instruction G.3 to Form N-2.

Item 3.1 Fee Table: Inapplicable - 1940 Act filing only.

Items 3.2, 4, 5, 6 and 7: Omitted pursuant to General Instruction G.3 to Form N-2.

Item 8. General Description of Registrant:

8.1. General: The MFS Intermediate Income Trust ("Trust") is a closed-end, diversified management investment company which was organized as a business

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trust under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts on December 30, 1987.

8.2, 8.3, and 8.4. Investment Objectives and Policies, Risk Factors and Other Policies:

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Trust's investment objective is to preserve capital and provide high current income. The investment objective and policies of the Trust may, unless otherwise specifically stated, be changed by the Trustees of the Trust without a vote of the shareholders. A change in a Trust's objective may result in the Trust having an investment objective different from the objective which the shareholder considered appropriate at the time of investment in the Trust. The Trust will attempt to achieve this objective by investing in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities ("U.S. Government Securities") and in obligations issued or guaranteed by a foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, authorities, agencies or instrumentalities, which are not traded on a U.S. exchange ("Foreign Government Securities"). The Trust will maintain an average weighted portfolio maturity of approximately seven years or less and will invest substantially all of its assets in securities with remaining maturities less than or equal to ten years. Equivalent maturities are utilized with respect to certain securities, including Government Agencies. Under normal market conditions, at least 65% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in income producing securities. Under normal market conditions, the Trust's average weighted portfolio maturity will not be less than three years. Contractual rights to dispose of a security will be considered in calculating average maturity, because such rights limit the period during which the Trust bears a market risk with respect to the security. The investment adviser, Massachusetts Financial Services Company, a Delaware corporation ("MFS" or "Investment Adviser") believes that this strategy will enable the Trust to preserve capital while seeking high current income. Shorter term U.S. and Foreign Government Securities generally are more stable and less susceptible to principal loss than longer term securities. While shorter term securities in most cases offer lower yields than securities with longer maturities, the Trust may seek to enhance income by writing options on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities. Option writing can result in the loss of principal under certain market conditions. Although the percentage of the Trust's assets invested in Foreign Government

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Securities will vary depending on the state of the economies of the principal countries around the world, their financial markets and the relationship of their currencies to the U.S. dollar, under normal conditions the Trust's portfolio is expected to be globally diversified. See "Special Considerations" below. There can be no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective.

For purposes of the foregoing investment policy, securities having a certain maturity will be deemed to include securities with an equivalent "duration" of such securities. "Duration" is a commonly used measure of the longevity of a debt instrument that takes into account the full stream of payments received on a debt instrument, including both interest and principal payments, based on their present values. A debt instrument's duration is derived by discounting principal and interest payments to their present value using the instrument's current yield to maturity and taking the dollar-weighted average time until those payments will be received. Contractual rights to dispose of a security, call options and prepayment assumptions may be considered in calculating

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duration and average maturity because such rights limit the period during which the Trust bears a market risk with respect to the security.

U.S. Government Securities. The U.S. Government Securities in which the Trust intends to invest include (i) U.S. Treasury obligations, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance: U.S. Treasury bills (maturities of one year or less), U.S. Treasury notes (maturities of one to 10 years), and U.S. Treasury bonds (generally original maturities of greater than 10 years), all of which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; (ii) obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies, authorities or instrumentalities, some of which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, e.g., direct pass-through certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"); some of which are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Government, e.g., obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks; and some of which are backed only by the credit of the issuer itself, e.g., obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"); and (iii) interests in trusts or other entities representing interests in obligations that are issued and guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities. For a description of obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities, see "Description of Obligations Issued or Guaranteed by U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities" below.

Some U.S. Government Securities do not generally involve the credit risks associated with other types of interest bearing securities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. Government Securities are generally lower than the yields available from other interest bearing securities. Like other interest bearing securities, however, the values of U.S. Government Securities change as interest rates fluctuate. Shorter-term U.S. and Foreign Government Securities generally are more stable and less susceptible to principal loss than longer-term securities.

Foreign Government Securities. The Trust may invest up to 50% of its net assets in Foreign Government Securities, including up to 20% of the Trust's net assets in securities of government, government-related, and supranational issuers located, or primarily conducting their business, in emerging markets (see "Emerging Markets Securities" below). Up to 10% of the Trust's net assets may be invested in non-convertible fixed income securities rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Inc. ("S&P"), Fitch IBCA, Inc. ("Fitch") and Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co ("Duff & Phelps") or Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or, if unrated, will be determined by the Adviser to be comparable quality (commonly referred to as "junk

bonds"). The percentage of the Trust's assets invested in Foreign Government Securities will vary depending on the relative yields of such securities, the economies of the countries in which the investments are made and such countries' financial markets, the interest rate climate of such countries and the relationship of such countries' currencies to the U.S. dollar.

Investments in Foreign Government Securities and currency will be evaluated on the basis of fundamental economic criteria (e.g., relative inflation levels and trends, growth rate forecasts, balance of payments status, and economic policies) as well as technical and political data. In addition to the foregoing, interest rates are evaluated on the basis of differentials or anomalies that may exist between different countries. The Trust's portfolio, under normal conditions, will include securities of a number of foreign countries. The

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Foreign Government Securities in which the Trust intends to invest will generally consist of obligations supported by national, state or provincial governments or similar political subdivisions. The Trust may hold foreign currency for hedging purposes to protect against declines in the U.S. dollar value of foreign securities held by the Trust and against increases in the U.S. dollar value of the foreign securities which the Trust might purchase. The Trust may also hold foreign currency for non-hedging purposes.

Consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, the Trust may also invest in fixed income securities of corporate issuers.

Brady Bonds. The Trust may invest in Brady Bonds, which are securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to public and private entities in certain emerging markets for new bonds in connection with debt restructurings under a debt restructuring plan introduced by former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas F. Brady (the "Brady Plan"). Brady Plan debt restructurings have been implemented to date in Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Uruguay and Venezuela. Brady Bonds have been issued only recently, and for that reason do not have a long payment history. Brady Bonds may be collateralized or uncollateralized, are issued in various currencies (but primarily the U.S. dollar) and are actively traded in over-the-counter secondary markets. U.S. dollar-denominated, collateralized Brady Bonds, which may be fixed-rate bonds or floating-rate bonds, are generally collateralized in full as to principal by U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds having the same maturity as the bonds. Brady Bonds are often viewed as having three or four valuation components: the collateralized repayment of principal at final maturity; the collateralized interest payments; the uncollateralized interest payments; and any uncollateralized repayment of principal at maturity (these uncollateralized amounts constituting the "residual risk"). In light of the residual risk of Brady Bonds and the history of defaults of countries issuing Brady Bonds with respect to commercial bank loans by public and private entities, investments in Brady Bonds may be viewed as speculative.

American Depositary Receipts. The Trust may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") which are certificates issued by a U.S. depository (usually a bank) and represent a specified quantity of shares of an underlying non-U.S. stock on deposit with a custodian bank as collateral. ADRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. A sponsored ADR is issued by a depository which has an exclusive relationship with the issuer of the underlying security. An unsponsored ADR may be issued by any number of U.S. depositories. Under the terms of most sponsored arrangements, depositories agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings and voting instructions, and to provide shareholder communications and other information to the ADR holders at the request of the issuer of the deposited securities. The depository of an unsponsored ADR, on the other hand, is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of

the deposited securities or to pass through voting rights to ADR holders in respect of the deposited securities. The Trust may invest in either type of ADR. Although the U.S. investor holds a substitute receipt of ownership rather than direct stock certificates, the use of the depository receipts in the United States can reduce costs and delays as well as potential currency exchange and other difficulties. The Trust may purchase securities in local markets and direct delivery of these ordinary shares to the local depository of an ADR agent bank in the foreign country. Simultaneously, the ADR agents create a certificate which settles at the Trust's custodian in five days. The Trust may also execute trades on the U.S. markets using existing ADRs. A foreign issuer of the security

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underlying an ADR is generally not subject to the same reporting requirements in the United States as a domestic issuer. Accordingly the information available to a U.S. investor will be limited to the information the foreign issuer is required to disclose in its own country and the market value of an ADR may not reflect undisclosed material information concerning the issuer of the underlying security. ADRs may also be subject to exchange rate risks if the underlying foreign securities are traded in foreign currency.

Emerging Market Securities. Emerging markets in which the Trust may invest include countries or regions with relatively low gross national product per capita compared to the world's major economies, and in countries or regions with the potential for rapid economic growth. Emerging markets will include any country: (i) having an "emerging stock market" as defined by the International Finance Corporation; (ii) with low-to middle-income economies according to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank"); (iii) listed in World Bank publications as developing, or (iv) determined by the Adviser to be an emerging market as defined above.

Other Investments. When the Investment Adviser believes that investing for defensive purposes is appropriate, such as during periods of unusual market conditions, part or all of the Trust's assets may be temporarily invested in cash (including foreign currency) or cash equivalent short-term obligations including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, notes, U.S. Government Securities, Foreign Government Securities and repurchase agreements. The Trust may also invest in similar instruments when relative yields are attractive, provided that it adheres to the 65% policy stated below.

The investment objective and policies described above may be changed without shareholder approval, except that, as a fundamental policy, at least 65% of the Trust's assets under normal circumstances will be invested in U.S. and Foreign Government Securities. This fundamental policy may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Trust's shares (as defined below under "Investment Restrictions").

Lower-Rated Fixed Income Securities. The Trust may invest in lower-rated fixed income securities. No minimum rating standard is required by the Trust. These securities are considered speculative and, while generally providing greater income than investments in higher rated securities, will involve greater risk of principal and income (including the possibility of default or bankruptcy of the issuers of such securities) and may involve greater volatility of price (especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change) than securities in the higher rating categories. However, since yields vary over time, no specific level of income can ever be assured). These lower-rated high yielding fixed income securities generally tend to be reflect economic changes,

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short-term corporate and industry developments to a greater extent than higher rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates (although these lower-rated fixed income securities are also affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of their credit quality, and the outlook for economic growth). In the past, economic downturns or an increase in interest rates have, under certain circumstances, caused a higher incidence of default by the issuers of these securities and may do so in the future, especially in the case of highly leveraged issuers. During certain periods, the higher yields on the Trust's lower-rated high yielding fixed income securities are paid primarily because of the increased risk of loss of principal and income, arising from such factors as the heightened possibility of default or bankruptcy of the issuers of such securities. Due to the fixed income payments of these securities, the Trust may continue to earn the same level of

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interest income while its net asset value declines due to portfolio losses, which could result in an increase in the Trust's yield despite the actual loss of principal. The market for these lower-rated fixed income securities may be less liquid than the market for investment grade fixed income securities, and judgment may at time play a greater role in valuing these securities than in the case of investment grade fixed income securities. Changes in the value of securities subsequent to their acquisition will not affect cash income or yield to the Trust but will be reflected in the net asset value of shares of the Trust.

While the Adviser may refer to ratings issued by established credit rating agencies, it is not the Trust's policy to rely exclusively on ratings issued by these rating agencies, but rather to supplement such ratings with the Adviser's own independent and ongoing review of credit quality. The Trust's achievement of its investment objective may be more dependent on the Adviser's own credit analysis than in the case of an investment company primarily investing in higher quality fixed income securities. For a description of these and other rating categories, see "Description of Bond Ratings" below.

INVESTMENT PRACTICES

The following investment practices apply to the portfolio investments of the Trust. These practices may be changed without shareholder approval.

Options on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities. The Trust may write covered put and call options and purchase put and call options on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities that are traded on United States and foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter. This practice may result in the loss of principal under certain market conditions. Other than the requirement that options written on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities be covered, there are no limitations on the use of such options. For a further discussion of the use, risks and costs of options trading, see "Options and Futures" below.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. The Trust may enter into contracts for the purchase or sale for future delivery of fixed income securities or foreign currencies, or contracts based on financial indices including any index of U.S. or Foreign Government Securities ("Futures Contracts") and may purchase and write options to buy or sell Futures Contracts ("Options on Futures Contracts"). Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts to be written or purchased by the Trust will be traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges. These investment techniques are designed only to hedge against anticipated future changes in interest or exchange rates which otherwise might either adversely affect the value of the Trust's portfolio securities or

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adversely affect the prices of securities which the Trust intends to purchase at a later date. Should interest or exchange rates move in an unexpected manner, the Trust may not achieve the anticipated benefits of Futures Contracts or Options on Futures Contracts or may realize a loss. For further discussion of the use, risks and costs of Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts, see "Options and Futures" below.

Options on Foreign Currencies. The Trust may purchase and write put and call options on foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting against declines in the dollar value of foreign portfolio securities and against increases in the dollar cost of foreign securities to be acquired. As in the case of other kinds of options, however, the writing of an option on foreign currency will constitute only a partial hedge, up to the amount of the premium received, and

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the Trust could be required to purchase or sell foreign currencies at disadvantageous exchange rates, thereby incurring losses. The purchase of an option on foreign currency may constitute an effective hedge against fluctuations in exchange rates although, in the event of rate movements adverse to the Trust's position, it may forfeit the entire amount of the premium plus related transaction costs. Options on foreign currencies to be written or purchased by the Trust will be traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges or over-the-counter. Other than the requirement that options written on foreign currencies only be used for hedging purposes, there are no limitations on the use of such options. For further discussion of the use, risks and costs of options on foreign currencies, see "Options and Futures" below.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts. The Trust may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for the purchase or sale of a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract (a "Forward Contract"). The Trust will enter into Forward Contracts for hedging purposes as well as for non-hedging purposes. Transactions in Forward Contracts entered into for hedging purposes will include forward purchases or sales of foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting the dollar value of securities denominated in a foreign currency or protecting the dollar equivalent of interest or dividends to be paid on such securities. The Trust may also enter into a Forward Contract on one currency in order to hedge against risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the value of a second currency (referred to as a "cross hedge") if, in the judgment of the Adviser, a reasonable degree of correlation can be expected between movements in the values of the two currencies. By entering into such transactions, however, the Trust may be required to forego the benefits of advantageous changes in exchange rates. The Trust may also enter into transactions in Forward Contracts for other than hedging purposes. For example, if the Investment Adviser expects that the value of a particular foreign currency will increase or decrease relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, the Trust may purchase or sell such currency, respectively, through a Forward Contract. If the expected changes in the value of the currency occur, the Trust will realize profits which will increase its gross income. Where exchange rates do not move in the direction or to the extent anticipated, however, the Trust may sustain losses which will reduce its gross income. Such transactions could involve significant risk of loss.

The Trust has established procedures consistent with the General Statement of Policy of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and its staff regarding the use of Forward Contracts by registered investment companies which require the use of segregated assets or "cover" in connection with the purchase and sale of such contracts. In those instances in which the Trust satisfies this requirement through segregation of assets, it will segregate liquid assets, which will be marked to market on a daily basis, in an amount equal to the value of its

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commitments under Forward Contracts entered into by the Trust. While these contracts are not presently regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), the CFTC may in the future assert authority to regulate Forward Contracts. In such event, the Trust's ability to utilize Forward Contracts in the manner set forth above may be restricted.

Zero Coupon Bonds. U.S. and Foreign Government Securities in which the Trust may invest also include zero coupon bonds. Zero coupon bonds are debt obligations which are issued at a significant discount from face value and do not require the periodic payment of interest. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest payment date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate

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of the security at the time of issuance. Zero coupon bonds benefit the issuer by mitigating its need for cash to meet debt service, but also require a higher rate of return to attract investors who are willing to defer receipt of such cash. Such investments may experience greater volatility in market value than debt obligations which make regular payments of interest. The Trust will accrue income on such investments for tax and accounting purposes, which is distributable to shareholders and which, because no cash is received at the time of accrual, may require the liquidation of other portfolio securities to satisfy the Trust's distribution obligations.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. The Trust may invest a portion of its assets in collateralized mortgage obligations or "CMOs", which are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities which, in the case of U.S. Government Securities, are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities. Typically, CMOs are collateralized by certificates issued by GNMA, FNMA or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (such collateral collectively hereinafter referred to as "Mortgage Assets"). Payments of principal and interest on the Mortgage Assets, and any reinvestment income thereon, provide the funds to pay debt service on the CMOs. CMOs may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. or foreign governments or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing.

In a CMO, a series of bonds or certificates may be issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a "tranche", is issued at a specific fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates resulting in a loss of all or part of the premium if any has been paid. Interest is paid or accrued on all classes of the CMOs on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in innumerable ways. In a common structure, payments of principal, including any principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Assets are applied to the classes of the series of a CMO in the order of their respective stated maturities or final distribution dates, so that no payment of principal will be made on any class of CMOs until all other classes having an earlier stated maturity or final distribution date have been paid in full. Certain CMOs may be stripped (securities which provide only the principal or interest factor of the underlying security). See "Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities" below for a discussion of the risks of investing in these stripped securities and of investing in classes consisting primarily of interest payments or principal payments.

The Trust may also invest in parallel pay CMOs and Planned Amortization Class CMOs ("PAC Bonds"). Parallel pay CMOs are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to

more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PAC Bonds generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PAC Bonds are always parallel pay CMOs with the required principal payment on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes.

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Indexed Securities. The Trust may purchase securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indices, currencies, precious metals or other commodities, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity (i.e., principal value) or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Gold-indexed securities, for example, typically provide for a maturity value that depends on the price of gold, resulting in a security whose price tends to rise and fall together with gold prices. Currency-indexed securities typically are short-term to intermediate-term debt securities whose maturity values or interest rates are determined by references to the values of one or more specified foreign currencies, and may offer higher yields than U.S. dollar-denominated securities of equivalent issuers. Currency-indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed; that is, their maturity value or interest rates may increase when the specified currency value increases, resulting in a security that performs similarly to a foreign-denominated instrument, or their maturity value may decline when foreign currencies increase, resulting in a security whose price characteristics are similar to a put on the underlying currency and could involve the loss of all or a portion of the principal amount of or interest on the instrument. Currency-indexed securities may also have prices that depend on the values of a number of different foreign currencies relative to each other.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security, currency, or other instrument to which they are indexed, and may also be influenced by interest rate changes in the U.S. and abroad. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Recent issuers of indexed securities have included banks, corporations, and certain U.S. government agencies.

Inverse Floating Rate Obligations. The Trust may invest in so-called "inverse floating rate obligations" or "residual interest" bonds or other obligations or certificates relating thereto structured to have similar features. Such obligations generally have floating or variable interest rates that move in the opposite direction of short-term interest rates and generally increase or decrease in value in response to changes in short-term interest rates at a rate which is a multiple of the rate at which fixed-rate long-term securities increase or decrease in response to such changes. As a result, such obligations have the effect of providing investment leverage and may be more volatile than long-term fixed-rate obligations.

Mortgage "Dollar Roll" Transactions. The Trust may enter into mortgage "dollar roll" transactions with selected banks and broker-dealers pursuant to which the Trust sells mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the future (generally within 30 days) and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) securities on a specified future date. The Trust records these transactions as sale and purchase transactions rather than as borrowing transactions. The Trust will only enter into covered rolls. A "covered roll" is a specific type of "dollar roll" for which there is an offsetting cash position or

a cash equivalent security position which matures on or before the forward settlement date of the "dollar roll" transaction. During the roll period, the Trust foregoes principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities.

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The Trust is compensated for the lost interest by the difference between the current sales price and the lower price for the future purchase (often referred to as the "drop") as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. The Trust may also be compensated by receipt of a commitment fee.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Trust may invest a portion of its assets in stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS"), which are derivative multi-class mortgage securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks and investment banks.

SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions from a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the Mortgage Assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the interest-only or "IO" class) while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying Mortgage Assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on such security's yield to maturity. If the underlying Mortgage Assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Trust may fail to fully recoup its initial investment in these securities. The market value of the class consisting primarily or entirely of principal payments may be unusually volatile in response to changes in interest rates.

Swaps and Related Transactions. As one way of managing its exposure to different types of investments, the Trust may enter into interest rate swaps, currency swaps or structures with embedded swaps and other types of available swap agreements, such as caps, collars and floors. Swaps involve the exchange by the Trust with another party of cash payments based upon different interest rate indexes, currencies, and other prices or rates such as the value of mortgage prepayment rates. For example, in the typical interest rate swap, the Trust might exchange a sequence of cash payments based on a floating rate index for cash payments based on a fixed rate. Payments made by both parties to a swap transaction are based on a notional principal amount determined by the parties.

The Trust may also purchase and sell caps, floors and collars. In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the counterparty. For example, the purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the buyer, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a contractually-based principal amount from the counterparty selling such interest rate cap. The sale of an interest rate floor obligates the seller to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. A collar arrangement combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.

Swap agreements could be used to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Fund agreed to exchange payments in dollars for payments in foreign currency, in each case based on a fixed rate, the swap agreement would tend to decrease a Fund's

exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing

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options. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price and yield.

Swap agreements are sophisticated hedging instruments that typically involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of risks assumed, or no investment of cash. As a result, swaps can be highly volatile and may have a considerable impact on the Trust's performance. Swap agreements are subject to risks related to the counterparty's ability to perform, and may decline in value if the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates. The Trust may also suffer losses if it is unable to terminate outstanding swap agreements or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions.

Swaps, caps, floors and collars are highly specialized activities which involve certain risks. Swap agreements may be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the Trust's exposure to long or short-term interest rates (in the U.S. or abroad), foreign currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as securities prices or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. The Trust is not limited to any particular form or variety of swap agreements if MFS determines it is consistent with the Trust's investment objective and policies.

The Trust will maintain liquid assets to cover its current obligations under swap transactions. If the Trust enters into a swap agreement on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with the Trust receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments), the Trust will maintain liquid assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the Trust's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the Trust is entitled to receive under the agreement. If the Trust enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, it will maintain liquid assets with a value equal to the full amount of the Trust's accrued obligations under the agreement.

The most significant factor in the performance of swaps, caps, floors and collars is the change in the specific interest rate, currency or other factor that determines the amount of payments to be made under the arrangement. If MFS is incorrect in its forecasts of such factors, the investment performance of the Trust would be less than what it would have been if these investment techniques had not been used. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Trust, the Trust must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if the counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of the swap agreement would be likely to decline, potentially resulting in losses. If the counterparty defaults, the Trust's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Trust is contractually entitled to receive. The Trust anticipates that it will be able to eliminate or reduce its exposure under these arrangements by assignment or other disposition or by entering into an offsetting agreement with the same or another counterparty.

Yield Curve Options. The Trust may also enter into options on the "spread", or differential, between two U.S. or Foreign Government Securities, in a transaction referred to as a

"yield curve" option. In contrast to other types of options, a yield curve option is based on the difference between the yields of designated U.S. or Foreign Government Securities, rather than the prices of the individual

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securities, and is usually settled through cash payments. Accordingly, a yield curve option is profitable to the holder if this differential widens (in the case of a call) or narrows (in the case of a put), regardless of whether the yields of the underlying securities increase or decrease.

Yield curve options may be used for the same purposes as other options on securities. Specifically, the Trust may purchase or write such options in order to protect against the adverse effects of a potential widening or narrowing of the spreads between U.S. or Foreign Government Securities, or other interest rate sensitive instruments, held in the Trust's portfolio. The Trust may also purchase or write yield curve options for other than hedging purposes if, in the judgment of the Adviser, the Trust will be able to profit from movements in the spread between the yields of the underlying U.S. or Foreign Government Securities. The trading of yield curve options is subject to all of the risks associated with the trading of other types of options. In addition, however, such options present risk of loss even if the yield of one of the underlying securities remains constant, if the spread moves in a direction or to an extent which was not anticipated. Yield curve options written by the Trust will be covered. A call (or put) option is covered if the Trust holds another call (or put) option on the spread between the same two securities and segregates liquid assets sufficient to cover the Trust's net liability under the two options. Yield curve options may also be covered in such other manner as may be in accordance with the requirements of the counterparty with which the option is traded and applicable laws and regulations. Yield curve options are traded over-the-counter and, because they have been only recently introduced, established trading markets for these securities have not yet developed. Because these securities are traded over-the-counter, the SEC has taken the position that yield curve options are illiquid, and, therefore, cannot exceed the SEC illiquidity ceiling.

"Reset Options". In certain instances, the Trust may enter into options on Treasury securities which provide for periodic adjustment of the premium during the term of each such option. Like other types of options, these transactions, which may be referred to as "reset options" or "adjustable strike options", grant the purchaser the right to purchase (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put), a specified type and series of U.S. Treasury security at any time up to a stated expiration date (or, in certain instances, on such date). In contrast to other types of options, however, the price at which the underlying security may be purchased or sold under a "reset option" is determined at various intervals during the term of the option, and such price fluctuates from interval to interval based on changes in the market value of the underlying security. As a result, the strike price of a "reset option", at the time of exercise, may be less advantageous to the Trust than if the strike price had been fixed at the initiation of the option. In addition, the premium paid for the purchase of the option may be determined at the termination, rather than the initiation, of the option. If the premium is paid at termination, the Trust assumes the risk that (i) the premium may be less than the premium which would otherwise have been received at the initiation of the option because of such factors as the volatility in yield of the underlying Treasury security over the term of the option and adjustments made to the strike price of the option, and (ii) the option purchaser may default on its obligation to pay the premium at the termination of the option.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. The Trust may seek to increase its income by lending portfolio securities to the extent consistent with present regulatory policies, including those of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the SEC. Such loans will usually be made only

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to member banks of the Federal Reserve System and member firms (and subsidiaries thereof) of a national securities exchange ("Exchange"), and would be required to be secured continuously by collateral, including cash, or U.S. Government Securities, an irrevocable letter of credit or other collateral permissible under SEC policies and maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The Trust would have the right to call a loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on customary industry settlement notice (which will usually not exceed five days). For the duration of a loan, the Trust would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned. The Trust would also receive a fee from the borrower. The Trust would also receive compensation from the investment of the collateral), less a fee paid to the borrower, if the collateral is in the form of cash. . The Trust would not, however, have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but the Trust would call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of their consent on a material matter affecting the investment. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. However, the loans would be made only to firms deemed by the Investment Adviser to be of good standing, and when, in the judgment of the Investment Adviser, the consideration which can be earned currently from securities loans of this type justified the attendant risk. If the Investment Adviser determines to make securities loans, it is intended that the value of the securities loaned would not exceed 30% of the value of the Trust's total assets.

"When-Issued Securities". Securities may be purchased on a "when-issued" or on a "forward delivery" basis, which means that the obligations will be delivered at a future date beyond customary settlement time. The commitment to purchase a security for which payment will be made on a future date may be deemed a separate security. Although the Trust is not limited to the amount of securities for which it may have commitments to purchase on such basis, it is expected that under normal circumstances, the Trust will not commit more than 30% of its assets to such purchases. The Trust does not pay for the securities until received or start earning interest on them until the contractual settlement date. While awaiting delivery of securities purchased on such bases, the Trust will segregate liquid assets sufficient to cover its commitments. Although the Trust does not intend to make such purchases for speculative purposes, purchases on such bases may involve more risk than other types of purchases.

When the Trust commits to purchase a security on a "when-issued" or "forward delivery" basis, it will segregate liquid assets consistent with the General Statement of Policy of the SEC described in "Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts" above, concerning such purchases. However, although the Trust does not intend to make such purchases for speculative purposes and intends to adhere to the provisions of the SEC policy, purchases of securities on such basis may involve more risk than other types of purchases. For example, if the Trust determines it is necessary to sell the "when-issued" or "forward delivery" securities before delivery, it may incur a gain or a loss because of market fluctuations since the time the commitment to purchase such securities was made. Purchasing securities on a when-issued basis involves a risk that the yields available in the market when delivery takes place may be higher than yields on the securities purchased.

Repurchase Agreements. The Trust may enter into repurchase agreements in order to earn income on available cash or as a temporary defensive measure. Under a repurchase agreement,

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the Trust acquires securities subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase at a specified time and price. If the seller becomes subject to a proceeding under the bankruptcy laws or its assets are otherwise subject to a stay order, the Trust's right to liquidate the securities may be restricted (during which time the value of the securities could decline).

The Trust may enter into repurchase agreements with sellers who are member firms, or a subsidiary thereof, of an Exchange or members of the Federal Reserve System, recognized primary U.S. Government Securities dealers or institutions which the Adviser has determined to be of comparable creditworthiness. The securities that the Trust purchases and holds through its agent are U.S. Government Securities, the values of which are equal to or greater than the repurchase price agreed to be paid by the seller. The repurchase price may be higher than the purchase price, the difference being income to the Trust, or the purchase and repurchase prices may be the same, with interest at a standard rate due to the Trust together with the repurchase price on repurchase. In either case, the income to the Trust is unrelated to the interest rate on U.S. Government Securities.

The repurchase agreement provides that in the event the seller fails to pay the amount agreed upon on the agreed upon delivery date or upon demand, as the case may be, the Trust will have the right to liquidate the securities. If at the time the Trust is contractually entitled to exercise its right to liquidate the securities, the seller is subject to a proceeding under the bankruptcy laws or its assets are otherwise subject to a stay order, the Trust's exercise of its right to liquidate the securities may be delayed and result in certain losses and costs to the Trust. The Trust has adopted and follows procedures which are intended to minimize the risks of repurchase agreements. For example, the Trust only enters into repurchase agreements after the Adviser has determined that the seller is creditworthy, and the Adviser monitors the seller's creditworthiness on an ongoing basis. Moreover, under such agreements, the value of the securities (which are marked to market every business day) is required to be greater than the repurchase price, and the Trust has the right to make margin calls at any time if the value of the securities falls below the agreed upon collateral. For additional information concerning repurchase agreements, see "Investment Restrictions" below.

Securities Purchased at a Discount. When and if available, fixed income securities may be purchased at a market discount from face value. However, the Trust does not intend to hold such securities to maturity for the purpose of achieving potential capital gains, unless current yields on these securities remain attractive.

OPTIONS AND FUTURES

Options on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities. The Trust intends to write covered put and call options and purchase put and call options on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities that are traded on United States and foreign securities exchange and over-the-counter.

Call options written by the Trust give the holder the right to buy the underlying securities from the Trust at a stated exercise price; put options written by the Trust give the holder the right to sell the underlying security to the Trust at a stated exercise price. A call option written by the Trust is "covered" if the Trust owns the security covered by the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional

cash consideration) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held in its portfolio. A call option is also covered if the Trust holds a call on the same security and in the same principal amount as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is (a) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written or (b) liquid assets representing greater than the exercise price of the call written if the difference is segregated by the Trust. . A put option written by the Trust is "covered" if the Trust segregates liquid assets with a value equal to the exercise price , or else holds a put on the same security and in the same principal amount as the put written where the exercise price of the put held is (a) equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written or (b) less than the exercise price of the put written if the difference is segregated by the Trust . The premium paid by the purchaser of an option will reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price and volatility of the underlying security, the remaining term of the option, supply and demand and interest rates. Put and call options may also be covered in such other manner as may be in accordance with the requirements of the exchange on which, or the counterparty with which, the option is traded and applicable rules and regulations.

The writer of an option may have no control over when the underlying securities must be sold, in the case of a call option or purchased, in the case of a put option, since with regard to certain options, the writer may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the termination of the obligation. Whether or not an option expires unexercised, the writer retains the amount of the premium. This amount, of course, may, in the case of a covered call option, be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying security during the option period. If a call option is exercised, the writer experiences a profit or loss from the sale of the underlying security. If a put option is exercised, the writer must fulfill the obligation to purchase the underlying security at the exercise price, which will usually exceed the then-market value of the underlying security. Even if an option is exercised, the writer retains the amount of the premium.

The writer of an option that wishes to terminate its obligation may effect a "closing purchase transaction." This is accomplished by buying an option of the same series as the option previously written. The effect of the purchase is that the writer's position will be canceled by the clearing corporation. However, a writer may not effect a closing purchase transaction after being notified of the exercise of an option. Likewise, an investor who is the holder of an option may liquidate its position by effecting a "closing sale transaction". This is accomplished by selling an option of the same series as the option previously purchased. There is no guarantee that either a closing purchase or a closing sale transaction can be effected.

Effecting a closing transaction in the case of a written call option will permit the Trust to write another call option on the underlying security with either a different exercise price or expiration date or both, or in the case of a written put option will permit the Trust to write another put option to the extent that the exercise price thereof is secured by deposited cash or short-term securities. Also, effecting a closing transaction will permit the cash or proceeds from the concurrent sale of any securities subject to the option to be used for other Trust investments. If the Trust desires to sell a particular security from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, it will effect a closing transaction prior to or concurrent with the sale of the security.

The Trust will realize a profit from a closing transaction if the price of the

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transaction is less than the premium received from writing the option or is more than the premium paid to purchase

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the option; the Trust will realize a loss from a closing transaction if the price of the transaction is more than the premium received from writing the option or is less than the premium paid to purchase the option. Because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation of the underlying security owned by the Trust.

An option position may be closed out only where there exists a secondary market for an option of the same series. If a secondary market does not exist, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions in particular options with the result that the Trust would have to exercise the options in order to realize any profit. If the Trust is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction in a secondary market, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or it delivers the underlying security upon exercise. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an Exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an Exchange; (v) the facilities of an Exchange or the Options Clearing Corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more Exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that Exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that Exchange that had been issued by the Options Clearing Corporation as a result of trades on that Exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

The Trust may write options in connection with buy-and-write transactions; that is, the Trust may purchase a security and then write a call option against that security. The exercise price of the call the Trust determines to write will depend upon the expected price movement of the underlying security. The exercise price of a call option may be below ("in-the-money"), equal to ("at-the-money") or above ("out-of-the-money") the current value of the underlying security at the time the option is written. Buy-and-write transactions using in-the-money call options may be used when it is expected that the price of the underlying security will remain flat or decline moderately during the option period. Buy-and-write transactions using at-the-money call options may be used when it is expected that the price of the underlying security will remain fixed or advance moderately during the option period. Buy-and-write transactions using out-of-the-money call options may be used when it is expected that the premiums received from writing the call option plus the appreciation in the market price of the underlying security up to the exercise price will be greater than the appreciation in the price of the underlying security alone. If the call options are exercised in such transactions, the Trust's maximum gain will be the premium received by it for writing the option, adjusted upwards or downwards by the difference between the Trust's purchase price of the security and the exercise price. If the options are not exercised and the price of the underlying security declines, the amount of such decline will be offset in part, or entirely, by the premium received.

The writing of covered put options is similar in terms of risk/return

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characteristics to buy-and-write transactions. If the market price of the underlying security rises or otherwise is above the exercise price, the put option will expire worthless and the Trust's gain will be limited to the

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premium received. If the market price of the underlying security declines or otherwise is below the exercise price, the Trust may elect to close the position or take delivery of the security at the exercise price and the Trust's return will be the premium received from the put option minus the amount by which the market price of the security is below the exercise price. Out-of-the-money, at-the-money, and in-the-money put options may be used by the Trust in the same market environments that call options are used in equivalent buy-and-write transactions.

The Trust may purchase put options to hedge against a decline in the value of its portfolio. By using put options in this way, the Trust will reduce any profit it might otherwise have realized in the underlying security by the amount of the premium paid for the put option and by transaction costs. The Trust, from time to time, may purchase securities such as FNMA bonds and Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") project loans which carry with them the right to sell them back to the issuer prior to the stated maturity. The Trust will consider these rights in determining the maturity of such securities.

The Trust may purchase call options to hedge against an increase in the price of U.S. or Foreign Government Securities that the Trust anticipates purchasing in the future. The premium paid for the call option plus any transaction costs will reduce the benefit, if any, realized by the Trust upon exercise of the option, and unless the price of the underlying security rises sufficiently, the option may expire worthless to the Trust.

Futures Contracts. The Trust may enter into contracts for the purchase or sale for future delivery of fixed income securities or foreign currencies, or contracts based on bonds or financial indices including any index of U.S. or Foreign Government Securities ("Futures Contracts"). A "sale" of a Futures Contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the securities or foreign currencies called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A "purchase" of a Futures Contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to acquire the securities or foreign currencies called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. U.S. Futures Contracts have been designed by exchanges which have been designated "contracts markets" by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and must be executed through a futures commission merchant, or brokerage firm, which is a member of the relevant contract market. Existing contract markets include the Chicago Board of Trade and International Money Market of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Futures Contracts trade on these markets, and, through their clearing corporations, the exchanges guarantee performance of the contracts as between the clearing members of the exchange. The Trust will enter into Futures Contracts which are based on debt securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as long-term U.S. Treasury Bonds, Treasury Notes and three-month U.S. Treasury Bills. The Trust may also enter into Futures Contracts which are based on non-U.S. Government bonds.

At the same time a Futures Contract is purchased or sold, the Trust must allocate cash or securities as a deposit payment ("initial deposit"). The initial deposit varies, but may be as low as 5% or less of a contract's face value. Daily thereafter, the Futures Contract is valued on a marked-to-market basis and the Trust may be required to pay or receive a "variation margin," which reflects any decline or increase in the contract's value.

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At the time of delivery of securities pursuant to such a contract, adjustments are made to recognize differences in value arising from the delivery of securities with a different interest rate from that specified in the contract. In some (but not many) cases, securities called for by a Futures Contract

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may not have been issued when the contract was written. A Futures Contract on an index of securities provides for a cash settlement based on changes in the value of the underlying index.

Although Futures Contracts by their terms call for the actual delivery or acquisition of securities, or in the case of futures on an index of securities, a cash settlement, in most cases the contractual obligation is fulfilled before the date of the contract without having to make or take delivery of the securities. The offsetting of a contractual obligation is accomplished by buying (or selling, as the case may be) on a commodities exchange an identical Futures Contract calling for delivery in the same month. Such a transaction, which is effected through a member of an exchange, cancels the obligation to make or take delivery of the securities. Since all transactions in the futures market are made, offset or fulfilled through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded, the Trust will incur brokerage fees when it purchases or sells Futures Contracts.

The purpose of the acquisition or sale of a Futures Contract, in the case of a portfolio, such as the portfolio of the Trust, which hold or intends to acquire long-term fixed income securities, is to attempt to protect the Trust from fluctuations in interest or foreign exchange rates without actually buying or selling long-term fixed income securities or foreign currency. For example, if the Trust owns long-term bonds, and interest rates were expected to increase, the Trust might enter into Futures Contracts for the sale of debt securities. Such a sale would have much the same effect as selling an equivalent value of the long-term bonds owned by the Trust. If interest rates did increase, the value of the debt securities in the portfolio would decline, but the value of the Futures Contracts to the Trust would increase at approximately the same rate, thereby keeping the net asset value of the Trust from declining as much as it otherwise would have. The Trust could accomplish similar results by selling bonds with long maturities and investing in bonds with short maturities when interest rates are expected to increase. However, since the futures market is more liquid than the cash market the use of Futures Contracts as an investment technique allows the Trust to maintain a defensive position without having to sell its portfolio securities.

Similarly, when it is expected that interest rates may decline, Futures Contracts may be purchased to attempt to hedge against anticipated purchases of long-term bonds at higher prices. Since the fluctuations in the value of Futures Contracts should be similar to that of long-term bonds, the Trust could take advantage of the anticipated rise in the value of long-term bonds without actually buying them until the market had stabilized. At that time, the Futures Contracts could be liquidated and the Trust could then buy long-term bonds on the cash market. To the extent the Trust enters into Futures Contracts for this purpose, the Trust will segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the difference between the fluctuating market value of such Futures Contracts and the aggregate value of the initial and variation margin payments made by the Trust with respect to such Futures Contracts, thereby assuring the position is unleveraged.

The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to distortions. First,

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all participants in the futures market are subject to initial deposit and variation margin requirements. Rather than meeting additional variation margin requirements, investors may close Futures Contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. Third, from the point of view of

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speculators, the margin deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of distortion, a correct forecast of general interest rate trends by the Investment Adviser may still not result in a successful transaction.

In addition, Futures Contracts entail risks. Although the Trust believes that use of such contracts will benefit the Trust, if the Investment Adviser's investment judgment about the direction of interest rates is incorrect, the Trust's overall performance would be poorer than if it had not entered into any such contract. For example, if the Trust had hedged against the possibility of an increase in interest rates which would adversely affect the price of bonds held in its portfolio and interest rates decrease instead, the Trust will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of its bonds which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. In addition, in such situations, if the Trust has insufficient cash, it may have to sell bonds from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements. Such sales of bonds may be, but will not necessarily be, at increased prices which reflect the rising market. The Trust may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Options on Futures Contracts. The Trust intends to purchase and write Options on Futures Contracts for hedging purposes. The purchase of a call option on a Futures Contract is similar in some respects to the purchase of a call option on an individual security. Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the price of the Futures Contract upon which it is based or the price of the underlying debt securities, it may or may not be less risky than ownership of the Futures Contract or underlying debt securities. As with the purchase of Futures Contracts, when the Trust is not fully invested it may purchase a call option on a Futures Contract to hedge a market advance due to declining interest rates.

The writing of a call option on a Futures Contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of the security or foreign currency which is deliverable upon exercise of the Futures Contract. If the futures price at expiration of the option is below the exercise price, the Trust will retain the full amount of the option premium which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in the Trust's portfolio holdings. The writing of a put option on a Futures Contract constitutes a partial hedge against increasing prices of the security or foreign currency which is deliverable upon exercise of the Futures Contract. If the futures price at expiration of the option is higher than the exercise price, the Trust will retain the full amount of the option premium which provides a partial hedge against any increase in the price of securities which the Trust intends to purchase. If a put or call option the Trust has written is exercised, the Trust will incur a loss which will be reduced by the amount of the premium it receives. Depending on the degree of

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correlation between changes in the value of its portfolio securities and changes in the value of its futures positions, the Trust's losses from existing options on futures may to some extent be reduced or increased by changes in the value of portfolio securities.

The purchase of a put option on a Futures Contract is similar in some respects to the purchase of protective put options on portfolio securities. For example, the Trust may purchase a put option on a Futures Contract to hedge the Trust's portfolio against the risk of rising interest rates.

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The amount of risk the Trust assumes when it purchases an Option on a Futures Contract is the premium paid for the option plus related transaction costs, although it may be necessary to exercise the option which will result in a position in the Futures Contract. In addition to the correlation risks discussed above, the purchase of an option also entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying Futures Contract will not be fully reflected in the value of the option purchased. The writing of an Option on a Futures Contract involves all of the risks of purchases or sales of Futures Contracts, including initial and variation margin requirements.

The Trust's ability to engage in the options and futures strategies described above will depend on the availability of liquid markets in such instruments. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Trust will be able to utilize these instruments effectively for the purposes set forth above. Furthermore, the Trust's ability to engage in options and futures transactions may be limited by tax considerations.

Options on Futures Contracts may be covered in any such manner as may be in accordance with the requirements of the exchange on which they are traded and applicable rules and regulations.

Options on Foreign Currencies. The Trust may purchase and write options on foreign currencies for hedging purposes in a manner similar to that in which Futures Contracts on foreign currencies, or Forward Contracts, will be utilized. For example, a decline in the dollar value of a foreign currency in which portfolio securities are denominated will reduce the dollar value of such securities, even if their value in the foreign currency remains constant. In order to protect against such diminutions in the value of portfolio securities, the Trust may purchase put options on the foreign currency. If the value of the currency does decline, the Trust will have the right to sell such currency for a fixed amount in dollars and will thereby offset, in whole or in part, the adverse effect on its portfolio which otherwise would have resulted.

Conversely, where a rise in the dollar value of a currency in which securities to be acquired are denominated is projected, thereby increasing the cost of such securities, the Trust may purchase call options thereon. The purchase of such options could offset, at least partially, the effects of the adverse movements in exchange rates. As in the case of other types of options, however, the benefit to the Trust deriving from purchases of foreign currency options will be reduced by the amount of the premium and related transaction costs. In addition, where currency exchange rates do not move in the direction or to the extent anticipated, the Trust could sustain losses on transactions in foreign currency options which would require it to forego a portion or all of the benefits of advantageous changes in such rates.

The Trust may write options on foreign currencies for the same types of hedging purposes. For example, where the Trust anticipates a decline in the dollar value

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of foreign-denominated securities due to adverse fluctuations in exchange rates it could, instead of purchasing a put option, write a call option on the relevant currency. If the expected decline occurs, the option will most likely not be exercised, and the diminution in value of portfolio securities will be offset by the amount of the premium received.

Similarly, instead of purchasing a call option to hedge against an anticipated increase in the dollar cost of securities to be acquired, the Trust could write a put option on the relevant currency which, if rates move in the manner projected, will expire unexercised and allow the Trust to hedge such increased cost up to the amount of the premium. As in the case of

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other types of options, however, the writing of a foreign currency option will constitute only a partial hedge up to the amount of the premium, and only if rates move in the expected direction. If this does not occur, the option may be exercised and the Trust would be required to purchase or sell the underlying currency at a loss which may not be offset by the amount of the premium. Through the writing of options on foreign currencies, the Trust also may be required to forego all or a portion of the benefits which might otherwise have been obtained from favorable movements in exchange rates.

All call options written on foreign currencies will be covered. A call option written on a foreign currency by the Trust is "covered" if the Trust owns the underlying foreign currency covered by the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that foreign currency without additional cash consideration (or for additional cash consideration segregated by the Trust) upon conversion or exchange of other foreign currency held in its portfolio. A call option is also covered if the Trust has purchased a call on the same foreign currency and in the same principal amount as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is (a) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written or (b) greater than the exercise price of the call written if liquid assets representing the difference is segregated by the Trust. Call and put options on foreign currencies may also be covered in such other manner as may be in accordance with the requirements of the exchange on which they are traded and applicable rules and regulations.

Call and put options and Options on Futures Contracts may be covered in any such manner as may be in accordance with the requirements of the exchange on which they are traded and applicable rules and regulations.

Options on securities may be traded over-the-counter. In an over-the-counter trading environment, many of the protections afforded to exchange participants will not be available. For example, there are no clearing house performance guarantees. In addition, there are no daily price fluctuation limits, and adverse market movements could therefore continue to an unlimited extent over a period of time. Although the purchaser of an option cannot lose more than the amount of the premium plus related transaction costs, this entire amount could be lost.

As a result of its investments in foreign securities, the Trust may receive interest payments, or the proceeds of the sale or redemption of such securities, in foreign currencies. In that event, the Trust may promptly convert such currencies into dollars at the then-current exchange rate. Under certain circumstances, alternatively, such as where the Investment Adviser anticipates that the exchange rate will improve, the Trust may hold such currencies for an indefinite period of time. The Trust may also hold foreign currency in anticipation of purchasing foreign securities.

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In addition, the Trust may be required or elect to receive delivery of the foreign currencies underlying options on foreign currencies or Forward Contracts it has entered into. This could occur, for example, if an option written by the Trust is exercised or the Trust is unable to close out a Forward Contract it has entered into. The Trust may also elect to take delivery of the currencies underlying options or Forward Contracts if, in the judgment of the Investment Adviser, it is in the best interest of the Trust to do so. The holding of currencies exposes the Trust to risk of loss if currency exchange rates move in a direction adverse to the Trust's position. Such losses could reduce any profits or increase any losses sustained by the Trust from the sale or redemption of securities, and could reduce the dollar value of

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interest or dividend payments received. In addition, the holding of currencies could adversely affect the Trust's profit or loss on currency options or Forward Contracts, as well as its hedging strategies.

Additional Risks of Options on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities, Options on Futures Contracts, Forward Contracts and Options on Foreign Currencies. Unlike transactions entered into by the Trust in Futures Contracts, options on foreign currencies and Forward Contracts are not traded on contract markets regulated by the CFTC or (with the exception of certain foreign currency options) by the SEC. To the contrary, such instruments are traded through financial institutions acting as market-makers, although foreign currency options are also traded on certain national securities exchanges, such as the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange, subject to SEC regulation. Similarly, options on securities may be traded over-the-counter. In an over-the-counter trading environment, many of the protections afforded to exchange participants will not be available. For example, there are no daily price fluctuation limits, and adverse market movements could therefore continue to an unlimited extent over a period of time. Although the purchaser of an option cannot lose more than the amount of the premium plus related transaction costs, this entire amount could be lost. Moreover, the option writer and trader of Forward Contracts could lose amounts substantially in excess of their initial investments, due to the margin and collateral requirements associated with such positions. In addition, where the Trust enters into Forward Contracts as a "cross hedge" (i.e., the purchase or sale of a Forward Contract on one currency to hedge against risk of loss arising from changes in value of a second currency), the Trust incurs the risk of imperfect correlation between changes in the values of the two currencies, which could result in losses.

In order to assure that the Trust will not be deemed a "commodity pool" for purposes of the Commodity Exchange Act, regulations of the CFTC require that the Trust enter into transactions in Futures Contracts, Options on Futures Contracts and Options on Foreign Currencies traded on CFTC - regulated exchange only (i) for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined in CFTC regulations), or (ii) for non-bona fide hedging purposes, provided that the aggregate initial margin and premiums to establish such non-bona fide hedging positions do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Trust's assets, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such contracts the Trust has entered into, and excluding, in computing such 5%, the in-the-money amount with respect to an option that is in-the-money at the time of purchase.

The staff of the SEC has taken the position that purchased over-the-counter options and assets used to cover written over-the-counter options are illiquid; therefore, together with other illiquid securities, such options and assets cannot exceed a certain percentage of the Trust's assets (the "SEC illiquidity

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ceiling"). Although the Investment Adviser disagrees with this position, the Investment Adviser intends to limit the Trust's writing of over-the-counter options in accordance with the following procedure. Except as provided below, the Trust intends to write over-the-counter options only with primary U.S. Government Securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Also, the contracts which the Trust has in place with such primary dealers will provide that the Trust has the absolute right to repurchase an option it writes at any time at a price which represents the fair market value, as determined in good faith through negotiation between the parties, but which in no event will exceed a price determined pursuant to a formula in the contract. Although the specific formula may vary between contracts with different primary dealers, the formula will generally be based on a multiple of the premium received by the Trust for writing the option, plus the amount, if any, of the

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option's intrinsic value (i.e., the amount that the option is in-the-money). The formula may also include a factor to account for the difference between the price of the security and the strike price of the option if the option is written out-of-the-money. The Trust will treat all or a part of the formula price as illiquid for purposes of the SEC illiquidity ceiling. The Trust may also write over-the-counter options with non-primary dealers, including foreign dealers, and will treat the assets used to cover these options as illiquid for purposes of such SEC illiquidity ceiling.

Options on foreign currencies traded on national securities exchanges are within the jurisdiction of the SEC, as are other securities traded on such exchanges. As a result, many of the protections provided to traders on organized exchanges will be available with respect to such transactions. In particular, all foreign currency option positions entered into on a national securities exchange are cleared and guaranteed by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), thereby reducing the risk of counterparty default. Further, a liquid secondary market in options traded on a national securities exchange may be more readily available than in the over-the-counter market, potentially permitting the Trust to liquidate open positions at a profit prior to exercise or expiration, or to limit losses in the event of adverse market movements.

The purchase and sale of exchange-traded foreign currency options, however, is subject to the risks of the availability of a liquid secondary market described above, as well as the risks regarding adverse market movements, margining of options written, the nature of the foreign currency market, possible intervention by governmental authorities and the effects of other political and economic events. In addition, exchange-traded options on foreign currencies involve certain risks not presented by the over-the-counter market. For example, exercise and settlement of such options must be made exclusively through the OCC, which has established banking relationships in applicable foreign countries for this purpose. As a result, the OCC may, if it determines that foreign governmental restrictions or taxes would prevent the orderly settlement of foreign currency option exercises, or would result in undue burdens on the OCC or its clearing member, impose special procedures on exercise and settlement, such as technical changes in the mechanics of delivery of currency, the fixing of dollar settlement prices or prohibitions, on exercise.

In addition, options on U.S. and Foreign Government Securities, Futures Contracts, Options on Futures Contracts, Forward Contracts and options on foreign currencies may be traded on foreign exchanges. Such transactions are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in or the prices

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of foreign currencies or securities. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by (i) other complex foreign political and economic factors, (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions, (iii) delays in the Trust's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States, and (v) lesser trading volume.

Future Developments. The Trust proposes to take advantage of opportunities in the area of options and Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts which are not presently contemplated for use by the Trust or which are not currently available but which may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the Trust's investment objective and legally permissible for the Trust. Such opportunities, if they arise, may involve risks which exceed those involved in the options and futures activities described above.

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PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The Trust's portfolio management may include the following strategies:

- (1) changing from one U.S. Government Security to an essentially similar U.S. Government Security when their respective yields are distorted due to market factors;
- (2) changing from U.S. Government Securities to Foreign Government Securities or from Foreign Government Securities to U.S. Government Securities when disparities arise in their relative yields;
- (3) selling one kind of U.S. Government Security (e.g., Treasury bonds) and buying another (e.g., FNMA direct pass-through certificates) when disparities arise in the relative values of each;
- (4) shortening the average maturity of its portfolio in anticipation of a rise in interest rates so as to minimize depreciation of principal; and
- (5) lengthening the average maturity of its portfolio in anticipation of a decline in interest rates so as to maximize appreciation of principal.

The Trust may also use the techniques described above under "Investment Practices" to manage its portfolio.

While these strategies are designed to increase the Trust's current income available for distribution to its shareholders, if the Trust's expectations of changes in interest rates or its evaluation of the normal yield relationship between two securities or obligations proves to be incorrect, the Trust's income and net asset value may be reduced.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Trust is designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The value of shares of the Trust will vary as the aggregate value of the Trust's portfolio securities increases or decreases. The net asset value of the Trust may change as the general levels of interest rates fluctuate. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio invested at higher yields can

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be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio invested at lower yields can be expected to decline. If the Trust's expectations of changes in interest rates or its evaluation of the normal yield relationship between two securities proves to be incorrect, the Trust's income, net asset value and potential capital gain may be decreased or its potential capital loss may be increased.

Although changes in the value of the Trust's portfolio securities subsequent to their acquisition are reflected in the net asset value of shares of the Trust, such changes will not affect the income received by the Trust from such securities. The dividends paid by the Trust will increase or decrease in relation to the income received by the Trust from its investments, which will in any case be reduced by the Trust's expenses before being distributed to the Trust's shareholders.

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The Trust's use of options, Futures Contracts, Options on Futures Contracts, Forward Contracts and options on foreign currencies may result in the loss of principal under certain market conditions. See "Options and Futures" above.

Investing in Foreign Government Securities involves considerations and possible risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. Government Securities. The value of Foreign Government Securities investments will be affected by changes in currency rates or exchange control regulations. Because interest and principal payments of Foreign Government Securities may be made in foreign currencies, if the exchange rate declines after the Trust receives these payments the Trust may not have sufficient cash to make distributions to shareholders without selling portfolio securities. A decline in the exchange rate would also result in a decrease in the value of certain portfolio securities. The Trust may enter into Forward Contracts and options on foreign currencies in an effort to protect against this risk. The value of Foreign Government Securities can also be affected by the application of foreign tax laws, including withholding taxes, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. Costs may be incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies. Foreign brokerage commissions are generally higher than in the United States, and foreign securities markets may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than in the United States. Investments in foreign countries could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, confiscatory taxation and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations and could be subject to extended settlement periods. A delay in settlement could hinder the ability of the Trust to take advantage of changing market conditions with a possible resulting adverse effect on net asset value.

The risks of investing in foreign securities may be intensified in the case of investments in emerging markets. Securities of many issuers in emerging markets may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. Emerging markets also have different clearance and settlement procedure, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of the Trust is uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Trust to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Trust to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to

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settlement problems could result either in losses to the Trust due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if the Trust has entered into a contract to sell the security, in possible liability to the purchaser. Certain markets may require payment for securities before delivery. Securities prices in emerging markets can be significantly more volatile than in the more developed nations of the world, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. In particular, countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, present the risk of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership, or prohibitions of repatriation of assets, and may have less protection of property rights than more developed countries. The economies of countries of emerging markets may be predominantly based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult or impossible at times. Securities of issuers located in countries with

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emerging markets may have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements.

Certain emerging markets may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sale of securities of foreign investors. In addition, if a deterioration occurs in an emerging market's balance of payments or for other reasons a country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Trust could be adversely effected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Trust of any restrictions on investments.

Investment in certain foreign emerging market debt obligations may be restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times preclude investment in certain foreign emerging market debt obligations and increase the expenses of the Trust.

For these reasons, an investment in shares of the Trust should not constitute a complete investment program since it involves the risk of capital depreciation inherent in seeking higher income.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Trust has adopted the following policies which cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of its shares (which means the lesser of (i) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust, or (ii) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust present at a meeting at which holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented in person or by proxy). Except with respect to borrowings and investing in illiquid securities, all percentage limitations set forth below apply immediately after a purchase or initial investment and any subsequent change in any applicable percentage resulting from market fluctuations does not require elimination of any security from the portfolio. The Trust may not:

- (1) borrow money, except as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes or for a repurchase of its shares or except as contemplated by clause (9) below, and in no event shall the Trust borrow in excess of 1/3 of its assets. The Trust will not

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purchase securities while borrowings are outstanding, except that it will honor prior commitments to purchase securities.

(2) purchase any security or evidence of interest therein on margin, except that the Trust may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities and except that the Trust may make deposits on margin in connection with options, Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts;

(3) underwrite securities issued by other persons except insofar as the Trust may technically be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933 in selling a portfolio security;

(4) invest in illiquid investments, including securities which are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or for which there is no readily available market (e.g.,

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trading in the security is suspended or, in the case of unlisted securities, where no market makers exist), if more than 10% of the Trust's assets (taken at market value) would be invested in such securities;

(5) purchase or sell real estate (including limited partnership interests but excluding securities secured by real estate or interests therein), interests in oil, gas or mineral leases, commodities or commodity contracts (except currencies, currency options or futures, Forward Contracts or Futures Contracts) in the ordinary course of the business of the Trust (the Trust reserves the freedom of action to hold and to sell real estate acquired as a result of the ownership of securities);

(6) purchase securities of any issuer if such purchase at the time thereof would cause more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer to be held by the Trust;

(7) issue any senior security (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act), if such issuance is specifically prohibited by the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (for the purpose of this restriction, collateral arrangements with respect to options, Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts and collateral arrangements with respect to initial and variation margin are not deemed to be the issuance of a senior security);

(8) make loans to other persons except through the lending of its portfolio securities not in excess of 30% of its total assets (taken at market value) and except through the use of repurchase agreements, the purchase of commercial paper or the purchase of all or a portion of an issue of debt securities in accordance with its investment objective, policies and restrictions; or

(9) make short sales of securities or maintain a short position, unless at all times when a short position is open it owns an equal amount of such securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable, without payment of any further consideration, for securities of the same issue as, and equal in amount to, the securities sold short ("short sales against the box"), and unless not more than 10% of the Trust's net assets (taken at market value) is held as

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collateral for such sales at any one time .

The Trust's investment limitations and policies are adhered to at the time of purchase or utilization of assets; a subsequent change in circumstances will not be considered to result in a violation of policy.

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DESCRIPTION OF OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OR INSTRUMENTALITIES

Federal Farm Credit System Notes and Bonds-

are bonds issued by a cooperatively owned nationwide system of banks and associations supervised by the Farm Credit Administration, an independent agency of the U.S. Government. These bonds are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Maritime Administration Bonds-

are bonds issued and provided by the Department of Transportation of the U.S. Government and are guaranteed by the United States.

FHA debentures-

are debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration of the U. S. Government and are guaranteed by the United States.

GNMA Certificates-

are mortgage-backed securities which represent a partial ownership interests in a pool of mortgage loans issued by lenders such as mortgage bankers, commercial banks and savings and loan associations. Each mortgage loan included in the pool is either insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

FHLMC Bonds-

are bonds issued and guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

FNMA Bonds-

are bonds issued and guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Federal Home Loan Bank Notes and Bonds-

are notes and bonds issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank System, and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Although this list includes a description of the primary types of U.S. Government agency or instrumentality obligations in which the Trust intends to invest, the Trust may invest in obligations of U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities other than those listed above.

DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS

The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch represent their opinions as to the quality of various debt instruments. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, debt instruments with the same maturity, coupon and rating may have different yields while debt instruments of the same maturity and coupon with different ratings may have the same yield.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality with minimal credit risk.

Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A: Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium-grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa: Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers "1", "2" and "3" in each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa." The modifier "1" indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier "2" indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier "3" indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

STANDARD AND POOR'S RATINGS GROUP

Issue credit ratings are based in varying degrees, on the following considerations: (1) likelihood of payment capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation; (2) nature of and provisions of the obligation; and (3) protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

The issue ratings definitions are expressed in terms of default risk. As such, they pertain to senior obligations of an entity. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above.

AAA: An obligation rated "AAA" has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

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AA: An obligation rated "AA" differs from the highest-rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial obligations is extremely strong.

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A: An obligation rated "A" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than debt in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB: An obligation rated "BBB" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial obligations is very strong.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C: Obligations rated "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC", and "C" are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. `B' indicates the least degree of speculation and `C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB: An obligation rated "BB" is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B: An obligation rated "B" is more vulnerable to non-payment than obligations rated `BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligations. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC: An obligation rated "CCC" is currently vulnerability to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC: An obligation rated "CC" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment.

C: The "C" rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action has been taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued.

CC: An obligation rated "CC" is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C: The "C" rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action has been taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued.

D: An obligation rated "D" is in payment default. The "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if debt service payments are jeopardized.

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Plus (+) or Minus (-): The "AA" and "CCC" ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the applicable rating category.

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The `c' subscript is used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer is below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds are deemed taxable.

The letter `p' indicates that the rating is provisional. A provisional rating assumes the successful completion of the project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion. The investor should exercise his own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.

Asterisk (*): Continuance of the ratings is contingent upon Standard & Poor's receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows.

The `r' highlights derivative, hybrid, and certain other obligations that Standard & Poor's believes may experience high volatility or high variability in expected returns as a result of noncredit risks. Examples of such obligations are securities with principal or interest return indexed to equities, commodities, or currencies; certain swaps and options; and interest-only and principal-only mortgage securities. The absence of an `r' symbol should not be taken as an indication that an obligation will exhibit no volatility or variability in total return.

N.R.: Not rated.

Debt obligations of issuers outside the United States and its territories are rated on the same basis as domestic corporate and municipal issues. The ratings measure the creditworthiness of the obligor but do not take into account currency exchange and related uncertainties.

Bond Investment Quality Standards: Under present commercial bank regulations issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, bonds rated in the top four categories (`AAA', `AA', `A', `BBB', commonly known as investment-grade ratings) generally are regarded as eligible for bank investment. Also, the laws of various states governing legal investments impose certain rating or other standards for obligations eligible for investment by savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and fiduciaries in general.

FITCH

Investment Grade

AAA: Highest credit quality. "AAA" ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

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AA: Very high credit quality. "AA" ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

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A: High credit quality. "A" ratings denote a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Good credit quality. "BBB" ratings indicate that there is currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment-grade category.

Speculative Grade

BB: Speculative. "BB" ratings indicate that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.

B: Highly speculative. "B" ratings indicate that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

CCC, CC, C: High default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. A "CC" rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. "C" ratings signal imminent default.

DDD, DD, D: Default. Entities rated in this category have defaulted on some or all of the obligations. The ratings of obligations in this category are based on their prospects for achieving partial or full recovery in a reorganization or liquidation of the obligor. While expected recovery values are highly speculative and cannot be estimated with any precision, the following serve as general guidelines. "DDD" obligations have the highest potential for recovery, around 90% - 100% of outstanding amounts and accrued interest. "DD" indicates expected recoveries in the range of 50% - 90% and "D" the lowest recovery potential, i.e. below 50%.

"+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' long-term rating category, or to categorize below 'CCC'.

NR indicates that Fitch Ratings does not rate the issuer or issue in question.

Withdrawn: A rating is withdrawn when Fitch Ratings deems the amount of information available to be inadequate for rating purposes, or when an obligation matures, is called, or refinanced.

Rating Watch: Ratings are placed on Rating Watch to notify investors that there

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is a reasonable probability of a rating change and the likely direction of such change. These are designated as "Positive", indicating a potential upgrade, "Negative", for a potential downgrade, or "Evolving", if ratings may be raised, lowered or maintained. Rating Watch is typically resolved over a relatively short period.

A Rating Outlook indicates the direction a rating is likely to move over a one- to two-year period. Outlooks may be positive, stable, or negative. A positive or negative Rating Outlook does not imply a

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rating change is inevitable. Similarly, ratings for which outlooks are "stable" could be upgraded or downgraded before an outlook moves to positive or negative if circumstances warrant such an action. Occasionally, Fitch may be unable to identify the fundamental trend and in these cases, the Rating Outlook may be described as "evolving".

8.5. Share Price Data: Inapplicable.

8.6 Business Development Companies: Inapplicable.

Item 9. Management:

9.1.a. General - Board of Trustees: Management of the Trust's business and affairs is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

9.1.b. General - Investment Advisers: MFS Investment Management ("MFS") is the Trust's Investment Adviser. MFS and its predecessor organizations have a history of money management dating from 1924, thus making MFS America's oldest mutual fund organization. MFS is a majority owned subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (U.S.) Financial Services Holdings, Inc. 500 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116, which in turn is an indirect majority owned subsidiary of Sun Life Financial, Inc., (a diversified financial services organization) at the same address. The executive officers of MFS report to the Chairman of Sun Life. The principal business address of MFS is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

MFS serves as investment adviser to the following open-end Funds comprising the MFS Family of Funds: Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund; Massachusetts Investors Trust; MFS Government Limited Maturity Fund; MFS Government Securities Fund; MFS Growth Opportunities Fund; MFS Series Trust I (which has 8 series: MFS Cash Reserve Fund, MFS Core Equity Fund, MFS Core Growth Fund, MFS New Discovery Fund, MFS Research International Fund, MFS Strategic Growth Fund, MFS Technology Fund and MFS Value Fund); MFS Series Trust II (which has one series: MFS Emerging Growth Fund); MFS Series Trust III (which has three series: MFS High Income Fund, MFS High Yield Opportunities Fund and MFS Municipal High Income Fund); MFS Series Trust IV (which has four series: MFS Government Money Market Fund, MFS Mid Cap Growth Fund, MFS Money Market Fund and MFS Municipal Bond Fund); MFS Series Trust V (which has three series: MFS International New Discovery Fund, MFS Research Fund and MFS Total Return Fund); MFS Series Trust VI (which has three series: MFS Global Equity Fund, MFS Global Total Return Fund and MFS Utilities Fund); MFS Series Trust VII (which has one series: MFS Capital Opportunities Fund); MFS Series Trust VIII (which has two series: MFS Global Growth Fund and MFS Strategic Income Fund); MFS Series Trust IX (which has seven series: MFS Bond Fund, MFS Inflation-Adjusted Bond Fund, MFS Intermediate Investment Grade Bond Fund, MFS Limited Maturity Fund, MFS Municipal Limited Maturity Fund, MFS Research Bond Fund and MFS Research Bond Fund J); MFS Series Trust X (which has 12 series: MFS Aggressive Growth Allocation Fund, MFS Conservative Allocation Fund, MFS Emerging Markets Debt Fund, MFS Emerging

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Markets Equity Fund, MFS Floating Rate High Income Fund, MFS Growth Allocation Fund, MFS International Diversification Fund, MFS International Growth Fund, MFS International Value Fund, MFS Moderate Allocation Fund, MFS New Endeavor Fund and MFS Strategic Value Fund); MFS Series Trust XI (which has two series: MFS Mid Cap Value Fund and MFS Union Standard Equity Fund); MFS Series Trust XII (which has 5 series: MFS Lifetime Retirement Income Fund, MFS Lifetime 2010 Fund, MFS Lifetime 2020 Fund, MFS Lifetime 2030 Fund and MFS Lifetime 2040 Fund; and MFS

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Municipal Series Trust (which has 16 series: MFS Alabama Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Arkansas Municipal Bond Fund, MFS California Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Florida Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Georgia Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Maryland Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Mississippi Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Municipal Income Fund, MFS New York Municipal Bond Fund, MFS North Carolina Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund, MFS South Carolina Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Tennessee Municipal Bond Fund, MFS Virginia Municipal Bond Fund and MFS West Virginia Municipal Bond Fund (the "MFS Funds"). The principal business address of each of the MFS Funds is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116.

MFS also serves as investment adviser of the following open-end Funds: MFS Institutional Trust ("MFSIT") (which has four series) and MFS Variable Insurance Trust ("MVI") (which has 16 series). The principal business address of each of the aforementioned funds is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116.

In addition, MFS serves as investment adviser to the following closed-end funds: MFS Charter Income Trust, MFS Government Markets Income Trust, MFS Intermediate Income Trust, MFS Multimarket Income Trust, MFS Municipal Income Trust and MFS Special Value Trust (the "MFS Closed-End Funds"). The principal business address of each of the MFS Closed-End Funds is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116.

Lastly, MFS serves as investment adviser to MFS/Sun Life Series Trust ("MFS/SL") (which has 28 series), Capital Appreciation Variable Account, Global Governments Variable Account, Government Securities Variable Account, High Yield Variable Account, Money Market Variable Account and Total Return Variable Account (collectively, the "Accounts"). The principal business address of MFS/SL is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116. The principal business address of each of the aforementioned Accounts is One Sun Life Executive Park, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, 02181.

MFS and its subsidiaries, provide investment advice to retail institutional clients. Net assets under the management of the MFS organization were approximately \$163 billion as of December 31, 2005.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT

General. The Investment Adviser manages the Trust pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Under the Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser provides the Trust with overall investment advisory services. Subject to such policies as the Trustees may determine, the Investment Adviser makes investment decisions for the Trust. For these services and facilities, the Investment Adviser receives an annual investment advisory fee, computed and paid monthly.

The Investment Adviser pays the compensation of the Trust's officers and of any

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Trustee who is an officer of the Adviser. The Investment Adviser also furnishes at its own expense investment advisory and administrative services, including office space, equipment, clerical personnel, investment advisory facilities, and all executive and supervisory personnel necessary for managing the Trust's investments and effecting its portfolio transactions.

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The Trust pays the compensation of the Trustees who are "not affiliated" with the Investment Adviser and all expenses of the Trust (other than those assumed by the Investment Adviser) including but not limited to: governmental fees; interest charges; taxes; membership dues in the Investment Company Institute allocable to the Trust; fees and expenses of independent auditors, of legal counsel, and of any transfer agent, registrar or dividend disbursing agent of the Trust; expenses of repurchasing and redeeming shares and servicing shareholder accounts; expenses of preparing, printing and mailing stock certificates, shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental officers and commissions; brokerage and other expenses connected with the execution, recording and settlement of portfolio security transactions; insurance premiums; fees and expenses of the Trust's custodian for all services to the Trust, including safekeeping of funds and securities and maintaining required books and accounts; expenses of calculating the net asset value of shares of the Trust; organizational and start up costs; and such non-recurring or extraordinary expenses as may arise, including those relating to actions, suits or proceedings to which the Trust is a party or otherwise may have an exposure, and the legal obligation which the Trust may have to indemnify the Trust's Trustees and officers with respect thereto. Expenses relating to the issuance, registration and qualification of shares of the Trust and the preparation, printing and mailing of prospectuses for such purposes are borne by the Trust except that the Distribution Agreement with MFD requires MFD to pay for prospectuses that are to be used for sales purposes.

The Advisory Agreement has an initial two year term and continues in effect thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust. The Advisory Agreement terminates automatically if it is assigned and may be terminated without penalty by the affirmative vote of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, or by either party on not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' written notice.

The Advisory Agreement grants the Trust a non-exclusive and non-transferable right and sub-license to use the names "Massachusetts Financial Services," "MFS" or any derivatives or logos associated with those names. If MFS for any reason no longer serves as investment adviser to the Trust, the Trust will promptly cease to use these MFS marks. MFS may permit other clients to use these MFS marks in their names or other material.

The Advisory Agreement also provides that neither the Investment Adviser nor its personnel shall be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution and management of the Trust, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of its or their duties and obligations under the Advisory Agreement.

The Investment Adviser is free to render investment and/or other services to others, but the Investment Adviser will at all times endeavor to treat all of its clients in a fair and equitable manner. Whenever the Trust and one or more

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other Trusts or accounts advised by the Investment Adviser have money available for investment, investments or opportunities to sell investments will be allocated in a manner believed by the Adviser to be fair and equitable to each client. The Investment Adviser may cause the Trust to pay a broker or dealer a higher commission than another broker or dealer might have charged for effecting that transaction, if the Investment Adviser determines, in good faith, that the higher commission was reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer.

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Advisory Fee. For the services provided by MFS under the Advisory Agreement, the Trust will pay MFS an annual fee computed and paid monthly in an amount equal to the lesser of the sum of 0.32% of the average daily net assets of the Trust and 5.65% of the daily gross income (i.e., income other than gains from the sale of securities, gains from options and futures transactions and premium income from options written) or 0.85% of the average daily net assets of the Trust for the Trust's then-current fiscal year. This advisory fee is greater than that paid by most funds.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and MFS is available in the Trust's Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005.

9.1.c. General - Portfolio Management: James J. Calmas and Erik S. Weisman are the portfolio managers of the Trust. Mr. Calmas, a Senior Vice President of the Adviser, has been employed in the investment management area of the Adviser since 1988. Mr. Weisman, a Vice President of the Adviser, has been employed in the investment management area of the Adviser since 2002. Prior to joining MFS, Mr. Weisman was the Assistant to the U.S. Executive Director for the International Monetary Fund, where he was employed from 2000 to 2002. Further information regarding the portfolio managers, including other accounts managed, compensation, ownership of Trust shares and possible conflicts of interest, is available in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information. The portfolio managers are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Trust.

9.1.d. General - Administrators: Inapplicable.

9.1.e. Custodians: State Street Bank and Trust Company, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110 is the custodian and dividend disbursing agent for the Trust. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 20017 has been employed as the global custodian as of July 2, 2001. MFS Services Center, Inc., 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, a wholly owned subsidiary of MFS, is the shareholder servicing agent.

9.1.f. General - Expenses: See Item 9.1.b.

9.1.g. General - Affiliated Brokerage: Inapplicable.

9.2. Non-resident Managers: Inapplicable.

9.3. Control Persons: Inapplicable.

Item 10. Capital Stock, Long-Term Debt, and Other Securities:

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10.1. Capital Stock:

a. and f. Description of Shares. The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional Shares of Beneficial Interest, without par value. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held and to vote in the election of Trustees and on other matters submitted to meetings of shareholders. No material amendment may be made to the Trust's Declaration of Trust without the affirmative vote of a majority of its shares. Under certain circumstances, shareholders have the right to communicate with other shareholders

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and to remove Trustees. Shares have no pre-emptive or conversion rights. Shares when issued are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below under "Certain Provisions of the Declaration of Trust."

The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to divide or combine the shares into a greater or lesser number of shares without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interests in the Trust. Each share represents an equal proportionate interest in the Trust with each other share. The Trust has no present intention of offering additional shares, except that additional shares may be issued under the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Plan. Other offerings of its shares, if made, will require approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. Any additional offering will be subject to the requirements of the Act that shares may not be sold at a price below the then-current net asset value, exclusive of underwriting discounts and commissions, except, among other things, in connection with an offering to existing shareholders or with the consent of the holders of a majority of the Trust's outstanding voting securities.

The Trust may enter into a merger or consolidation, or sell all or substantially all of its assets, if approved by the vote of the holders of two-thirds of its outstanding shares, except that if the Trustees recommend such transaction, the approval by the vote of the holders of a majority of its outstanding shares will be sufficient. The Trust may also be terminated upon liquidation and distribution of its assets, if approved by the vote of the holders of two-thirds of its outstanding shares. If not so terminated, the Trust will continue indefinitely. Upon liquidation of the Trust, the Trust's shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the Trust's net assets available for distribution to its shareholders.

Repurchase of Shares. The Trust is a closed-end management investment company and as such its shareholders do not, and will not, have the right to redeem their shares of the Trust. The Trust, however, may purchase its shares from time to time in the open market or otherwise as and when it is deemed advisable by the Trustees. Such repurchases will be made only when the Trust's shares are trading at a discount of 10% or more from the net asset value of the shares. Shares repurchased by the Trust will be held in treasury. The Trust may incur debt to finance share repurchase transactions. Within six months preceding any such repurchase, the Trust will notify shareholders by letter or report. See the section "Investment Restrictions" of Items 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4.

The shares of the Trust will trade in the open market at a price which will be a function of several factors, including their net asset value and yield. The shares of closed-end investment companies generally sell at market prices varying from their net asset values. When the Trust repurchases its shares for a price below their net asset value, the net asset value of those shares that

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remain outstanding will be enhanced, but this does not necessarily mean that the market price of those outstanding shares will be affected either positively or negatively. Further, interest on borrowings to finance share repurchase transactions will reduce the Trust's net income.

Certain Provisions of the Declaration of Trust. The Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as a "Massachusetts business trust." Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for its obligations. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations

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of the Trust and provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the Trust property for any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust shall maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, Trustees, officers, employees and agents covering possible tort and other liabilities. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance exists and the Trust itself is unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that obligations of the Trust are not binding upon the Trustees individually but only upon the property of the Trust and that the Trustees will not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Trust presently has certain anti-takeover provisions in its Declaration of Trust which could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Trust, to cause it to engage in certain transactions or to modify its structure. The Board of Trustees is divided into three classes, each having a term of three years. Each year the term of one class expires. This provision could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board of Trustees. In addition, the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of 66 2/3% of the shares of the Trust (a greater vote than that required by the 1940 Act and, in some cases, greater than the required vote applicable to business corporations under state law) is required to authorize the conversion of the Trust from a closed-end to an open-end investment company, or generally to authorize any of the following transactions:

- (i) merger or consolidation of the Trust with or into any other corporation;
- (ii) issuance of any securities of the Trust to any person or entity for cash;
- (iii) sale, lease or exchange of all or any substantial part of the assets of the Trust to any entity or person (except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than \$1,000,000); or
- (iv) sale, lease or exchange to the Trust, in exchange for securities of the Trust, of any assets of any entity or person

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(except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than \$1,000,000)

if such corporation, person or entity is directly, or indirectly through affiliates, the beneficial owner of 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust. However, such vote or consent will not be required with respect to the foregoing transactions where the Board of Trustees under certain conditions approves the transaction. Reference is made to the Declaration of Trust of the Trust, on file with the SEC, for the full text of these provisions.

The foregoing provisions will make more difficult a change in the Trust's management, or consummation of the foregoing transactions without the Trustees' approval, and could have the effect of depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing

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market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Trust in a tender offer or similar transaction. However, the Board of Trustees has considered these anti-takeover provisions and believes that they are in the shareholders' best interests and benefit shareholders by providing the advantage of potentially requiring persons seeking control of the Trust to negotiate with its management regarding the price to be paid and facilitating the continuity of the Trust's management.

b. Inapplicable.

c. Inapplicable.

d. Inapplicable.

e. Dividends and Distributions. Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Plan. The Trust intends to distribute monthly to shareholders substantially all of its net investment income in the manner required by Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("the Code") and capital gains, if any, will be distributed at least annually. Premiums from options, if any, may be distributed at least annually. See Item 10.4.

Shareholders holding shares in their own names may elect to have all distributions of dividends and capital gains automatically reinvested by State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), as Plan agent, pursuant to the Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Plan (the "Plan"), the provisions of which are set forth below. Shareholders not making such election will receive all such amounts in cash paid by check mailed directly to the shareholder by State Street, as dividend paying agent.

Under the Plan, if the Trustees of the Trust declare a dividend or determine to make a capital gain distribution, the nonparticipants in the Plan will receive such dividend or distribution in cash and participants in the Plan will receive the equivalent in shares of the Trust. Whenever the market price of the shares on the payment date for the dividend or distribution is equal to or exceeds their net asset value on that date, participants will be issued shares of the Trust at the higher of net asset value or 95% of the market price. This discount reflects savings in underwriting and other costs which the Trust would otherwise be required to incur to raise additional capital. If net asset value exceeds the market price of Trust shares at such time or if the Trust should declare a dividend or other distribution payable only in cash, State Street, as agent for the participants, will buy Trust shares in the open market, on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere, for the participants' accounts. If, the market

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price exceeds the net asset value of the Trust's shares, the average per share purchase price paid by State Street may exceed the net asset value of the Trust's shares, resulting in the acquisition of fewer shares than if the dividend or distribution had been paid in shares issued by the Trust.

Participants in the Plan may withdraw from the Plan upon written notice to State Street. When a participant withdraws from the Plan or upon termination of the Plan as provided below, certificates for whole shares credited to his account under the Plan will be issued and a cash payment will be made for any fraction of a share credited to such account.

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Participants in the Plan have the option of making additional cash payments to State Street, semi-annually, for investment in the Trust's shares. Interest will not be paid on any uninvested cash payments.

State Street maintains all shareholder accounts in the Plan and furnishes monthly written confirmations of all transactions in the account, including information needed by shareholders for personal and tax records. Shares in the account of each Plan participant will be held by State Street in non-certificated form in the name of the participant, and each shareholder's proxy will include those shares purchased pursuant to the Plan. While the Trust has no plans to issue additional shares other than pursuant to the Plan, if participants in the Plan desire to exercise any rights which may be issued or granted with respect to shares, they should request that certificates for whole shares be issued to them. Each participant nevertheless has the right to receive certificates for whole shares owned by him.

The Trust will distribute proxy material to nominee and record shareholders in accordance with SEC rules and regulations.

There is no charge to participants for reinvesting dividends or distributions, except for certain brokerage commissions, as described below. State Street's fees for the handling of the reinvestment of dividends and distributions will be paid by the Trust. There will be no brokerage charges with respect to shares issued directly by the Trust as a result of dividends or distributions payable either in stock or in cash. However, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to State Street's open market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of dividends or distributions as well as from voluntary cash payments. With respect to purchases from voluntary cash payments, State Street will charge a service fee of \$0.75 for each cash purchase. Brokerage charges for purchasing small amounts of stock for individual accounts through the Plan are expected to be less than the usual brokerage charges for such transactions, as State Street will be purchasing shares for all participants in blocks and pro-rating the lower commission thus attainable.

The automatic reinvestment of dividends and distributions will not relieve participants of any income tax which may be payable or required to be withheld on such dividends or distributions.

Experience under the Plan may indicate that changes are desirable. Accordingly, the Trust reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan as applied to any voluntary cash payments made and any dividend or distribution paid subsequent to written notice of the change sent to the participants in the Plan at least 90

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days before the record date for such dividend or distribution. All correspondence concerning the Plan should be directed to State Street at 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

10.2. Long-term debt: Inapplicable.

10.3. General: Inapplicable.

10.4. Taxes: The Trust has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") by meeting all applicable requirements, including requirements of Subchapter M as to the nature of the Trust's gross income, the amount of Trust distributions, and the composition of the

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Trust's portfolio assets. Because the Trust intends to distribute all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains to shareholders in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Code, it is not expected that the Trust will be required to pay any federal income or excise taxes, although the Trust's foreign-source income may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. If the Trust should fail to qualify as a regulated investment company in any year, the Trust would incur a regular corporate federal income tax upon its taxable income, and distributions received from the Trust (including distributions of net capital gains) would generally be taxable in the same manner as regular corporate dividends to shareholders.

Shareholders normally will have to pay federal income taxes and any state or local taxes on the dividends and capital gain distributions they receive from the Trust. Dividends from ordinary income and any distributions from net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. A portion of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders if the recipient otherwise qualifies for that deduction with respect to its holding of Trust shares. Deducted amounts may be subject to the alternative minimum tax and may result in adjustments in the tax basis of a shareholder's shares. Properly designated distributions of net capital gains (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, for federal income tax purposes, regardless of the length of time the shareholders have held their shares. For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009, "qualified dividend income" received by an individual will be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Trust shareholder to be qualified dividend income, the Trust must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Trust's shares. A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Trust or shareholder level) (i) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (ii) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (iii) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment interest, or (iv) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the

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United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a passive foreign investment company. Distributions that are treated for federal income tax purposes as a return of capital will reduce each shareholder's basis in his shares and, to the extent the return of capital exceeds such basis, will be treated as gain to the shareholder from a sale of shares. Any dividend that is declared by the Trust in October, November or December of any calendar year, that is payable to shareholders of record in such a month, and that is paid the following January, will be treated as if received by the shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend is declared. The Trust will notify shareholders regarding the federal tax status of its distributions after the end of each calendar year.

Distributions will be taxable as described above, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares under the Plan. With respect to distributions received in cash or reinvested in shares purchased on the open market, the amount of the distribution for tax purposes is the amount of cash distributed or allocated to the shareholder. However, with respect to distributions made in shares

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issued by the Trust pursuant to the Plan, the amount of the distribution for tax purposes is the fair market value of the issued shares on the payment date and a portion of such distribution may be treated as a return of capital. In the case of shares purchased on the open market, a participating shareholder's tax basis in each share received is its cost. In the case of shares issued by the Trust, the shareholder's tax basis in each share received is its fair market value on the payment date.

Any distribution by the Trust will result in a reduction in the fair market value of the Trust's shares by the amount of the distribution. Should a distribution reduce the fair market value below a shareholder's cost basis, the distribution is nevertheless taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income or capital gain, as described above, even though, from an investment standpoint, it may constitute a partial return of capital. Shareholders who purchase shares of the Trust shortly before a distribution may therefore pay the full price for the shares and then effectively receive a portion of the purchase price back as a taxable distribution.

In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares of the Trust by a shareholder that holds such shares as a capital asset will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any net capital gain distributions paid by the Trust during such six-month period. Any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Trust shares may be disallowed under rules relating to wash sales.

The Trust's current dividend and accounting policies will affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders, and may, under certain circumstances, make an economic return of capital taxable to shareholders. Any investments in zero coupon bonds, deferred interest bonds, option notes, PIK bonds, SMBS, inflation-indexed securities, and certain securities purchased at a market discount will cause the Trust to recognize income prior to the receipt of cash payments with respect to those securities. In order to distribute this income and avoid a tax on the Trust, the Trust may be required to liquidate portfolio securities that it might otherwise have continued to hold, potentially

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resulting in additional taxable gain or loss to the Trust. A direct or indirect investment in residual interests of a CMO that has elected to be treated as a REMIC can create complex tax problems, especially if the Trust has state or local governments or other tax-exempt organizations as shareholders.

The Trust's transactions in options, Futures Contracts, Options on Futures Contracts, Forward Contracts and swaps and related transactions will be subject to special tax rules that could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. For example, certain positions held by the Trust on the last business day of each taxable year will be marked to market (i.e., treated as if closed out) on that day, and any gain or loss associated with the positions will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Certain positions held by the Trust that substantially diminish its risk of loss with respect to other positions in its portfolio may constitute "straddles," which are subject to special tax rules that may cause deferral of Trust losses, adjustments in the holding periods of Trust securities and conversion of short-term into long-term capital losses. Certain tax elections exist for straddles that could alter the effects of these rules. The Trust will limit its activities in options, Futures Contracts, Options on Futures Contracts, Forward Contracts and swaps and related transactions to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of Subchapter M of the Code.

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Special tax considerations apply with respect to foreign investments of the Trust. Foreign exchange gains and losses realized by the Trust will generally be treated as ordinary income and losses. Use of foreign currencies for non-hedging purposes may be limited in order to avoid a tax on the Trust. The Trust may elect to market any investments in "passive foreign investment companies" on the last day of each year. This election may cause the Trust to recognize income prior to the receipt of cash payments with respect to those investments; in order to distribute this income and avoid a tax on the Trust, the Trust may be required to liquidate portfolio securities that it might otherwise have continued to hold, potentially resulting in additional taxable gain or loss to the Trust.

Investment income received by the Trust from foreign securities may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source; the Trust does not expect to be able to pass through to shareholders foreign tax credits with respect to such foreign taxes. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle the Trust to a reduced rate of tax or an exemption from tax on such income; the Trust intends to qualify for treaty reduced rates where available. It is not possible, however, to determine the Trust's effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Trust's assets to be invested within various countries is not known.

Dividends and certain other payments to persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States ("Non-U.S. Persons") are generally subject to U.S. tax withholding at the rate of 30%. The Trust intends to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the rate of 30% on any payments made to Non-U.S. Persons that are subject to withholding. The Trust may withhold at a lower rate permitted by an applicable treaty if the shareholder provides the documentation required by the Trust. Any amounts overwithheld may be recovered by filing a claim for refund with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service within the time period applicable to such claims. Distributions received from the Trust by Non-U.S. Persons may also be subject to tax under the laws of their own jurisdiction. Capital gain dividends are generally not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax. Special tax considerations may apply to distributions derived from the sale or exchange of certain United States real property interests. Non-U.S.

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shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors to determine the consequences of investing in the Trust in light of their own particular circumstances.

Under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the "2004 Act"), effective for taxable years of the Trust beginning before January 1, 2008, the Trust will not be required to withhold any amounts (i) with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a foreign shareholder that has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income that would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, to the extent such distributions are properly designated by the Fund (the "interest-related dividends"), and (ii) with respect to distributions (other than distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, to the extent such distributions are properly designated by the Trust (the "short-term capital gain dividends"). The Trust may opt not to designate dividends as interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends to the full extent permitted by the Code.

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The Trust is also required in certain circumstances to apply backup withholding at the rate of 28% (the backup withholding tax rate will be 31% for amounts paid after December 31, 2010) on taxable dividends, redemption proceeds and certain other payments that are paid to any shareholder (including a shareholder who is a Non-U.S. Person) who does not furnish to the Trust certain information and certifications or who is otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax on payments to Non-U.S. Persons.

Under present law, the Trust will not be subject to any excise or income taxes in Massachusetts as long as it qualifies as a regulated investment company under the Code.

Distributions of the Trust that are derived from interest on obligations of the U.S. Government and certain of its agencies and instrumentalities (but generally not capital gains realized upon the disposition of such obligations) may be exempt from state and local taxes. The Trust intends to advise shareholders of the proportion of its dividends which consists of such interest. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers regarding the possible exclusion of such portion of their dividends for state and local income tax purposes as well as regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Trust.

The Trust will send written notices to shareholders regarding the federal income tax status of all distributions made during each calendar year.

10.5. Outstanding Securities: The following information is furnished as of January 31, 2006:

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Trust or for its Account	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Under (3)
Shares of Beneficial Interest, without par value	135,059,968.036	15,823,150*	119,236,8

*Treasury Shares

10.6. Securities Ratings: Inapplicable.

Item 11. Defaults and Arrears on Senior Securities: None.

Item 12. 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). The brokerage allocation practices which were the subject of this proceeding were discontinued by MFS in November 2003. 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 to settle administrative proceedings alleging false and misleading information in certain MFS open-end retail fund prospectuses regarding market timing and related matters.

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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 ERISA actions by participants in certain retirement plan accounts on behalf of those 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 market timing cases related to the MFS complex are Riggs v. MFS et al., Case No. 04-CV-01162-JFM (direct), Hammerslough v. MFS et al., Case No. 04-MD-01620 (derivative), Anita Walker v. MFS et al., Case No. 1:04-CV-01758 (ERISA), and Reaves v. MFS Series Trust I, et al., Case No. 1:05-CV-02220-JFM (Class B Shares). 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. Two lawsuits alleging improper brokerage allocation practices and excessive compensation are pending

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in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (Forsythe v. Sun Life Financial Inc., et al., No. 04cv10584 (GAO) (a consolidated action) and Marcus Dumond, et al. v. Massachusetts Financial Servs. Co., et al., No. 04cv11458 (GAO)). 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, (ii) received excessive compensation as fiduciaries to the MFS funds, or (iii) 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 filed separate motions to dismiss all claims of the various lawsuits (except Reaves, which has not been separately briefed). On November 3, 2005, the district judge considering the motions to dismiss the Riggs and Hammerslough actions issued memoranda indicating that he intends to grant in part and deny in part defendants' motions in these actions. A formal order consistent with the court's memoranda is forthcoming. On January 19, 2006, the district judge considering the Forsythe and Dumond actions denied defendants' motion to dismiss the Dumond action and granted in part (including dismissing all claims against the Trustees and Sun Life Financial, Inc.) and denied in part defendants' motion to dismiss the Forsythe action. 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. It is not clear

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whether any amounts paid in connection with the above regulatory settlements 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. 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.

Item 13. Table of Contents of Statement of Additional Information: Inapplicable.

PART B INFORMATION REQUIRED IN A STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Item 14. Cover Page: Inapplicable.

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Item 15. Table of Contents: Inapplicable.

Item 16. General Information and History: Inapplicable.

Item 17. Investment Objective and Policies:

17.1, 17.2 and 17.3: See 8.2.

17.4. For fiscal year 2005, the Trust's portfolio turnover rate was 58%. For fiscal year 2004, the Trust's portfolio turnover rate was 45%.

A high turnover rate necessarily involves greater expenses to the Trust and could involve realization of capital gains that would be taxable to the shareholders. The Trust will engage in portfolio trading if it believes that a transaction, net of costs (including custodian transaction charges), will help in achieving its investment objective.

Item 18. Management:

18.1 and 18.2. Trustees, Officers and Advisory Board Members: The Trustees and officers of the Trust, as of February 1, 2006, are listed below, together with their principal occupations during the last five years. (Their titles may have varied during that period.) The address of each Trustee and officer is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS - IDENTIFICATION AND BACKGROUND

Name, Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Trustee/Officer Since (1)	Principal O Past F Dir
INTERESTED TRUSTEES			
Robert J. Manning(3) (born 10/20/63)	Trustee	February 2004	Massachusetts Company, Chief President, Ch and Director
Robert C. Pozen(3) (born 08/08/46)	Trustee	February 2004	Massachusetts Company, Chai 2004); Secret Commonwealth to December 2 Chairman (Jun Management & adviser), Pre

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Bell Canada E
Director; Med
technology),
communication

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

J. Atwood Ives (born 05/01/36)	Trustee and Chair of Trustees	February 1992	Private invest Enterprises (a company), Cha Chief Executi November 2000
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------	---

Robert E. Butler (4) (born 11/29/41)	Trustee	January 2006	Consultant - compliance ma 2002); Pricew (professional Partner (Novem 2002)
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Lawrence H. Cohn, M.D. (born 03/11/37)	Trustee	August 1993	Brigham and W Cardiac Surge Surgery (unti Medical Schoo Surgery; Brig Hospital Phys Chair (2000 t
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David H. Gunning (born 05/30/42)	Trustee	January 2004	Cleveland-Cli products and Chairman/Dire Ventures (pri company), Pr Lincoln Elec (welding equi
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William R. Gutow (born 09/27/41)	Trustee	December 1993	Private invest consultant; C Management Co franchise), V
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Name, Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Trustee/Officer Since (1)	Principal O Past F Dir
Michael Hegarty (born 12/21/44)	Trustee	December 2004	Retired; AXA services and Chairman and (until May 20 Assurance Soc President and Officer (unti
Lawrence T. Perera (born 06/23/35)	Trustee	July 1981	Hemenway & Ba Partner
J. Dale Sherratt (born 09/23/38)	Trustee	August 1993	Insight Resou planning spec Wellfleet In companies), Partner (sinc (professional Executive Off
Laurie J. Thomsen (born 08/05/57)	Trustee	March 2005	Private inves Partners (ven Co-founder an (until June 2 Travelers Com property liab Director
Robert W. Uek (born 05/18/41)	Trustee	January 2006	Retired (sinc Pricewaterhou (professional 1999); Consu company indus Funds (mutual Trustee (sinc II Funds (mut Trustee (sinc
OFFICERS			

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Maria F. Dwyer(3) (born 12/1/58)	President	November 2005	Massachusetts Company, Exec and Chief Reg March 2004); Research Comp (prior to Mar Group of Fund Treasurer (pr
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Tracy Atkinson(3) (born 12/30/64)	Treasurer	September 2005	Massachusetts Company, Seni (since Septem Pricewaterhou (prior to Sep
--------------------------------------	-----------	----------------	---

Name, Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Trustee/Officer Since(1)	Principal O Past F Dir
Christopher R. Bohane(3) (born 1/18/74)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	July 2005	Massachusetts Company, Vice Counsel (sin Lockhart LLP (prior to Apr Assistant Vi Associate Cou
Ethan D. Corey(3) (born 11/21/63)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	July 2005	Massachusetts Company, Spec December 2004 firm), Counse 2004)
David L. DiLorenzo(3) (born 8/10/68)	Assistant Treasurer	July 2005	Massachusetts Company, Vice 2005); JP Mor Vice Presiden 2005); State President and Manager (prio

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Timothy M. Fagan(3) (born 7/10/68)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	September 2005	Massachusetts Company, Vice Counsel (sinc Advisers, LL Chief Complia August 2005), to September Vice Preside Compliance Of 2004)
Mark D. Fischer(3) (born 10/27/70)	Assistant Treasurer	July 2005	Massachusetts Company, Vice 2005); JP Mor Management Co (prior to May
Brian T. Hourihan(3) (born 11/11/64)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	September 2004	Massachusetts Company, Vice Counsel and A (since June 2 Managers Grou Officer/Centr Program (Janu Fidelity Rese Company, Assi (prior to Jan
Ellen Moynihan(3) (born 11/13/57)	Assistant Treasurer	April 1997	Massachusetts Company, Vice

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Name, Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Trustee/Officer Since (1)	Principal O Past F Dir
Susan S. Newton(3) (born 3/7/50)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	May 2005	Massachusetts Company, Seni

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			Associate Gen John Hancock Vice Preside Officer (prio Hancock Group Secretary and (prior to Apr
Susan A. Pereira(3) (born 11/5/70)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	July 2005	Massachusetts Company, Vice Counsel (sinc (law firm), 2001 to June Pachios & Hal (prior to Jan
Mark N. Polebaum(3) (born 05/01/52)	Secretary and Clerk	January 2006	Massachusetts Company, Exec General Couns January 2006) and Dorr LLP (prior to Jan
Frank L. Tarantino (born 03/07/44)	Independent Chief Compliance Officer	June 2004	Tarantino LLC compliance se (since June 2 Strategies Gr services), Ex (April 2003 t Babson & Co. Managing Dire Administrativ (February 199
James O. Yost(3) (born 06/12/60)	Assistant Treasurer	September 1990	Massachusetts Company, Seni

- (1) Date first appointed to serve as Trustee/officer of an MFS fund. Each Trustee has served continuously since appointment unless indicated otherwise.
- (2) Directorships or trusteeships of companies required to report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (i.e., "public companies").
- (3) "Interested person" of the trust within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (referred to as the 1940 Act), which is the principal federal law governing investment companies like the fund, as a result of position with MFS. The address of MFS is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

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- (4) In 2004 and 2005, Mr. Butler provided consulting services to the independent compliance consultant retained by MFS pursuant to its settlement with the SEC concerning market timing and related matters. The terms of that settlement required that compensation and expenses related to the independent compliance consultant be borne exclusively by MFS and, therefore, MFS paid Mr. Butler for the services he rendered to the independent compliance consultant. In 2004 and 2005, MFS paid Mr. Butler a total of \$351,119.29.

The Board of Trustees is divided into three classes, each class having a term of three years ending with the annual meeting of shareholders (or any adjournment thereof) held in the year of expiration, or until the election of a successor. Each year the term of office of one class expires: Messrs. Gunning, Pozen and Sherratt will continue in office until the 2006 annual meeting, Messrs. Cohn, Manning and Perera, and Ms. Thomsen will continue in office until the 2007 annual meeting and Messrs. Gutow, Hegarty and Ives will continue in office until the 2008 annual meeting.

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Each of the Trust's Trustees and officers holds comparable positions with certain other funds of which MFS or a subsidiary is the investment adviser or distributor, and, in the case of the officers, with certain affiliates of MFS. Each Trustee serves as a board member of 98 funds within the MFS Family of Funds.

18.3. Inapplicable.

18.4. Inapplicable.

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18.5. Committees.

Name of Committee	Number of Meetings in Last Fiscal Year	Functions
AUDIT COMMITTEE	16	Oversees the accounting and auditing procedures of the Trust and, among other things, considers the selection of the independent accountants for the Trust and the scope of the audit, and considers the effect on the independence of those accountants of any non-audit services such accountants provide to the Trust and any audit or non-audit services such accountants provide to other MFS Funds, MFS and/or certain affiliates. The Committee is also responsible for establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Trust regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters and the confidential, anonymous submission of concerns regarding questionable Trust accounting matters by officers of the Trust and employees of the Trust's investment adviser.

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		administrator, principal underwriter or an provider of accounting related services to t
COMPLIANCE AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE	8	Oversees the development and implementation Trust's regulatory and fiduciary compliance policies, procedures and practices under the Act and other applicable laws as well as ove of compliance policies of the Trust's invest adviser and certain other service providers relate to Trust activities. The Trust's Inde Chief Compliance Officer reports directly to Committee and assists the Committee in carry its responsibilities. In addition, the Commi advises and makes recommendations to the Boa matters concerning Trustee practices and recommendations concerning the functions and of the committees of the Board.
	52	
CONTRACTS REVIEW COMMITTEE	5	Requests, reviews and considers the informat deemed reasonably necessary to evaluate the the investment advisory and principal underw agreements and the Plan of Distribution unde 12b-1 that the Trust proposes to renew or co and to make its recommendations to the full Trustees on these matters.
SERVICES CONTRACTS COMMITTEE	2^	Reviews and evaluates the contractual arrang of the Trust relating to transfer agency, administrative services, custody, pricing an bookkeeping services and lending of portfoli securities and makes recommendations to the Board of Trustees on these matters.
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NOMINATION AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE	1	Recommends qualified candidates to the Board event that a position is vacated or created. Committee will consider recommendations by shareholders when a vacancy exists. Sharehol wishing to recommend candidates for Trustee consideration by the Committee may do so by to the Trust's Secretary at the principal ex office of the Trust. Such recommendations mu accompanied by biographical and occupational the candidate (including whether the candida be an "interested person" of the Trust), a w consent of the candidate to be named as a no and to serve as Trustee if elected, record a

ownership information for the recommending shareholder with respect to the Trust, and a description of any arrangements or understandings regarding recommendation of the candidate for consideration. The Committee is also responsible for making recommendations to the Board regarding necessary standards or qualifications for members of the Board. The Committee also reviews and makes recommendations to the Board regarding compensation for the non-interested Trustees.

PORTFOLIO TRADING AND MARKETING REVIEW COMMITTEE 7

Oversees the policies, procedures, and practices of the Trusts with respect to brokerage transactions involving portfolio securities as those policies, procedures, and practices are carried out by MFS and its affiliates. The Committee also oversees the administration of the Trusts' proxy voting policies and procedures by MFS. In addition, the Committee receives reports from MFS regarding the policies, procedures, and practices of MFS and its affiliates in connection with their marketing and distribution of shares of the

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PRICING COMMITTEE 7

Oversees the determination of the value of the portfolio securities and other assets held by the Trust and determines or causes to be determined the fair value of securities and assets for which quotations are not "readily available" in accordance with the 1940 Act. The Committee delegates the responsibility for carrying out these functions to MFS and MFS' internal valuation committee pursuant to pricing policies and procedures approved by the Committee and adopted by the full Board, which include methodologies to be followed by MFS to determine the fair values of portfolio securities and other assets held by the Trust for which quotations are not readily available. The Committee meets periodically with the members of MFS' internal valuation committee to review and assess the effectiveness of fair valuation and other pricing determinations made pursuant to the Trust's pricing policies, procedures, and to review and assess the policies and procedures themselves. The Committee also exercises the responsibilities of the Board under the Amortized Cost Valuation Procedures approved by the Board on behalf of each Trust which hold out as a "money market fund" in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

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- (1) The Trustees' Identification and Background are set forth in Item 18.1 and 18.2.
- * Non-interested or independent Trustees.
- ^ The Board of Trustees established the Services Contracts Committee on September 27, 2005. For periods prior to September 27, 2005, the functions of the Services Contracts Committee were performed by the Trust's Audit Committee.

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18.6. See Item 18.1.

18.7. The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee in the Trust and, on an aggregate basis, in all funds overseen by the Trustee in the MFS Family of Funds, as of December 31, 2005. The following dollar ranges apply:

- N. None
- A. \$1 - \$10,000
- B. \$10,001 - \$50,000
- C. \$50,001 - \$100,000
- D. Over \$100,000

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Trust	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Funds Overseen by Trustee in MFS Family of Funds
Interested Trustees		
Robert J. Manning	N	D
Robert C. Pozen	N	D
Non-Interested Trustees		
Robert E. Butler(1)	N	N
Lawrence H. Cohn, M.D.	B	D
David H. Gunning	A	D
William R. Gutow	A	D
Michael Hegarty	A	D
J. Atwood Ives	A	D
Lawrence T. Perera	N	D
J. Dale Sherratt	B	D
Laurie J. Thomsen(1)	N	D
Robert W. Uek(1)	N	N

 (1) Ms. Thomsen became a Trustee of the Fund on March 23, 2005. Messrs. Butler and Uek became Trustees of the Fund on January 1, 2006.

18.8. Inapplicable.

18.9. Inapplicable.

18.10. Inapplicable.

18.11. Inapplicable.

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18.12: Inapplicable.

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18.13. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and MFS is available in the Trust's Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005.

18.14. The following table lists all Trustees of the Trust and each of the three highest paid executive officers or any affiliated person of the Trust with aggregate compensation from the Trust for the most recently completed fiscal year in excess of \$60,000 ("Compensated Persons").

Trustee	Trustee Fees From Trust (1)	Retirement Ben Accrued as Par Trust Expen
Interested Trustees		
Robert J. Manning*	N/A	N/A
Robert C. Pozen*	N/A	N/A
Non-Interested Trustees		
Robert E. Butler(3)	N/A	N/A
Lawrence H. Cohn, M.D.(.) (7)	\$12,019	\$423
David H. Gunning(4)	\$12,103	N/A
William R. Gutow	\$12,019	N/A
Michael Hegarty(4)	\$10,686	N/A
J. Atwood Ives	\$12,842	
Amy B. Lane(4), (5)	\$12,225	N/A
Lawrence T. Perera	\$11,904	
William J. Poorvu(5)	\$ 2,725	N/A
J. Dale Sherratt	\$12,244	\$380
Elaine R. Smith(5)	\$5,379	
Laurie J. Thomsen((6))	\$9,964	N/A
Robert W. Uek(3)	N/A	N/A

* Messrs. Manning and Pozen became Trustees of the Fund on March 23, 2005. Prior to March 23, 2005, Messrs. Manning and Pozen served as Trustees from February 2004 to December 2004 and Advisory Trustees December 2004 to March 23, 2005 and did not receive any compensation from the Trust in either capacity.

- (1) For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005.
- (2) Information provided is provided for calendar year 2005. Each Trustee receiving compensation from the Trust served as Trustees of 98 Funds within the MFS Fund complex (having aggregate net assets at December 31, 2005 of approximately \$94 billion).
- (3) Messrs. Butler and Uek became Trustees of the Trust on January 1, 2006.
- (4) Mr. Gunning and Ms. Lane became Trustees of the Trust on January 27, 2004, and Mr. Hegarty became a Trustee of the Trust on December 16, 2004.
- (5) Mr. Poorvu retired as a Trustee of the Trust on December 31, 2004, and Ms. Smith retired as a Trustee of the Trust on March 23, 2005. Ms. Lane retired as a Trustee of the Trust on February 22, 2006.
- (6) Ms. Thomsen became a Trustee of the Trust on March 23, 2005. From December 16, 2004 to March 22, 2005, Ms. Thomsen was an Advisory Trustee of the

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Trust and as such received compensation from the Trust for that period. This compensation is included in the amount stated in the table for the period covered by the table, if applicable.

- (7) The total amount of deferred compensation accrued by the Trust for Mr. Cohn is \$3,128.

Retirement Benefit Deferral Plan. Under a Retirement Benefit Deferral Plan, certain Trustees have deferred benefits from a prior retirement plan. The value of the benefits is periodically readjusted as though an equivalent amount had been invested in Class A shares of the applicable Fund. The value of the deferred benefits will be paid to the Trustees upon retirement or thereafter. The plan does not obligate a Fund to retain the services of any Trustee or pay any particular level of compensation to any Trustee. The plan is not funded and a Fund's obligation to pay the Trustee's deferred

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compensation is a general unsecured obligation.

18.15. Code of Ethics: The Trust and its Adviser have adopted a code of ethics as required under the 1940 Act. Subject to certain conditions and restrictions, this code permits personnel subject to the code to invest in securities for their own accounts, including securities that may be purchased, held or sold by the Trust. Securities transactions by some of these persons may be subject to prior approval of the Adviser's Compliance Department. Securities transactions of certain personnel are subject to quarterly reporting and review requirements. The code is on public file with, and is available from the SEC. Information about the Trust (including its prospectus and shareholder reports) can be reviewed and copied at: Public Reference Room, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC 20549-0102. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 1-202-942-8090. Reports and other information about the Trust are available on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section at the above address.

18.16. Proxy Voting Policies:

MASSACHUSETTS FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPANY PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

September 17, 2003, as revised on September 20, 2004,
March 15, 2005 and February 22, 2006

Massachusetts Financial Services Company, MFS Institutional Advisors, Inc. and MFS' other investment adviser subsidiaries (collectively, "MFS") have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures, as set forth below ("MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures"), with respect to securities owned by the clients for which MFS serves as investment adviser and has the power to vote proxies, including the registered investment companies sponsored by MFS, other than the MFS Union Standard Equity Fund (the "MFS Funds"). References to "clients" in these policies and procedures include the MFS Funds and other clients of MFS, such as funds organized offshore, sub-advised funds and separate account clients, to the extent these clients have delegated to MFS the responsibility to vote proxies on their behalf under the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

The MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures include:

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- A. Voting Guidelines;
- B. Administrative Procedures;
- C. Monitoring System;
- D. Records Retention; and
- E. Reports.

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A. VOTING GUIDELINES

1. General Policy; Potential Conflicts of Interest

MFS' policy is that proxy voting decisions are made in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in the interests of any other party or in MFS' corporate interests, including interests such as the distribution of MFS Fund shares, administration of 401(k) plans, and institutional relationships.

MFS has carefully reviewed matters that in recent years have been presented for shareholder vote by either management or shareholders of public companies. Based on the overall principle that all votes cast by MFS on behalf of its clients must be in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of such clients, MFS has adopted proxy voting guidelines, set forth below, that govern how MFS generally will vote on specific matters presented for shareholder vote. In all cases, MFS will exercise its discretion in voting on these matters in accordance with this overall principle. In other words, the underlying guidelines are simply that - guidelines. Proxy items of significance are often considered on a case-by-case basis, in light of all relevant facts and circumstances, and in certain cases MFS may vote proxies in a manner different from these guidelines.

As a general matter, MFS maintains a consistent voting position on similar proxy proposals with respect to various issuers. In addition, MFS generally votes consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by multiple client accounts. However, MFS recognizes that there are gradations in certain types of proposals that might result in different voting positions being taken with respect to different proxy statements. There also may be situations involving matters presented for shareholder vote that are not clearly governed by the guidelines, such as proposed mergers and acquisitions. Some items that otherwise would be acceptable will be voted against the proponent when it is seeking extremely broad flexibility without offering a valid explanation. MFS reserves the right to override the guidelines with respect to a particular shareholder vote when such an override is, in MFS' best judgment, consistent with the overall principle of voting proxies in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients.

From time to time, MFS receives comments on these guidelines as well as regarding particular voting issues from its clients and corporate issuers. These comments are carefully considered by MFS, when it reviews these guidelines each year and revises them as appropriate.

These policies and procedures are intended to address any potential material conflicts of interest on the part of MFS or its affiliates that are likely to

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arise in connection with the voting of proxies on behalf of MFS' clients. If such potential material conflicts of interest do arise, MFS will analyze, document and report on such potential material conflicts of interest (see Sections B.2 and E below), and shall ultimately vote the relevant proxies in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of its clients. The MFS Proxy Review Group is responsible for monitoring and reporting with respect to such potential material conflicts of interest.

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2. MFS' Policy on Specific Issues

Election of Directors

MFS believes that good governance should be based on a board with a majority of directors who are "independent" of management, and whose key committees (e.g., compensation, nominating, and audit committees) are comprised entirely of "independent" directors. While MFS generally supports the board's nominees in uncontested elections, we will withhold our vote for a nominee for a board of a U.S. issuer if, as a result of such nominee being elected to the board, the board would be comprised of a majority of members who are not "independent" or, alternatively, the compensation, nominating or audit committees would include members who are not "independent." MFS will also withhold its vote for a nominee to the board if we can determine that he or she failed to attend at least 75% of the board and/or relevant committee meetings in the previous year without a valid reason. In addition, MFS will withhold its vote for all nominees standing for election to a board of a U.S. issuer if we can determine: (1) if, since the last annual meeting of shareholders and without shareholder approval, the board or its compensation committee has repriced underwater options; or (2) if, within the last year, shareholders approved by majority vote a resolution recommending that the board rescind a "poison pill" and the board has failed to take responsive action to that resolution. Responsive action would include the rescission of the "poison pill" (without a broad reservation to reinstate the "poison pill" in the event of a hostile tender offer), or public assurances that the terms of the "poison pill" would be put to a binding shareholder vote within the next five to seven years.

MFS evaluates a contested election of directors on a case-by-case basis considering the long-term financial performance of the company relative to its industry, management's track record, the qualifications of the nominees for both slates and an evaluation of what each side is offering shareholders.

MFS generally votes for reasonably crafted proposals calling for directors to be elected with an affirmative majority of votes cast and/or the elimination of the plurality standard for electing directors (including binding resolutions requesting that the board amend the company's bylaws), provided the proposal includes a carve-out for a plurality voting standard when there are more director nominees than board seats (e.g., contested elections) ("Majority Vote Proposals").

MFS considers voting against Majority Vote Proposals if the company has adopted, or has proposed to adopt in the proxy statement, formal corporate governance principles that present a meaningful alternative to the majority voting standard and provide an adequate response to both new nominees as well as incumbent nominees who fail to receive a majority of votes cast.

MFS believes that a company's election policy should address the specific circumstances at that company. MFS considers whether a company's election policy articulates the following elements to address each director nominee who fails to

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receive an affirmative majority of votes cast in an election:

- o Establish guidelines for the process by which the company determines the status of nominees who fail to receive an affirmative majority of votes cast and disclose the guidelines in the annual proxy statement;
- o Guidelines should include a reasonable timetable for resolution of the nominee's status and a requirement that the resolution be disclosed together with the reasons for the resolution;

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- o Vest management of the process in the company's independent directors, other than the nominee in question; and
- o Outline the range of remedies that the independent directors may consider concerning the nominee.

Classified Boards

MFS opposes proposals to classify a board (e.g., a board in which only one-third of board members are elected each year). MFS supports proposals to declassify a board.

Non-Salary Compensation Programs

Restricted stock plans should reward results rather than tenure. In some cases, restricted stock is granted to the recipient at deep discounts to fair market value, sometimes at par value. The holder cannot sell for a period of years, but in the meantime the holder is able to vote and receive dividends. Eventually the restrictions lapse and the stock can be sold by the holder.

MFS votes against stock option programs for officers, employees or non-employee directors that do not require an investment by the optionee, that give "free rides" on the stock price, or that permit grants of stock options with an exercise price below fair market value on the date the options are granted.

MFS opposes stock option programs that allow the board or the compensation committee, without shareholder approval, to reprice underwater options or to automatically replenish shares (i.e., evergreen plans). MFS will consider on a case-by-case basis proposals to exchange existing options for newly issued options (taking into account such factors as whether there is a reasonable value-for-value exchange).

MFS opposes stock option and restricted stock plans that provide unduly generous compensation for officers, directors or employees, or could result in excessive dilution to other shareholders. As a general guideline, MFS votes against stock option and restricted stock plans if all such plans for a particular company involve potential dilution, in the aggregate, of more than 15%. However, MFS may accept a higher percentage (up to 20%) in the case of startup or small companies which cannot afford to pay large salaries to executives, or in the case where MFS, based upon the issuer's public disclosures, believes that the issuer has been responsible with respect to its recent compensation practices, including the mix of the issuance of restricted stock and options.

MFS votes in favor of stock option or restricted stock plans for non-employee directors as long as they satisfy the requirements set forth above with respect to stock option and restricted stock plans for company executives.

Expensing of Stock Options

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While we acknowledge that there is no agreement on a uniform methodology for expensing stock options, MFS supports shareholder proposals to expense stock options because we believe that the expensing of options presents a more accurate picture of the company's financial results to investors. We also believe that companies are likely to be more disciplined when granting options if the value of stock options were treated as an expense item on the company's income statements.

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Executive Compensation

MFS believes that competitive compensation packages are necessary to attract, motivate and retain executives. Therefore, MFS opposes shareholder proposals that seek to set limits on executive compensation. Shareholder proposals seeking to set limits on executive compensation tend to specify arbitrary compensation criteria. MFS also opposes shareholder requests for disclosure on executive compensation beyond regulatory requirements because we believe that current regulatory requirements for disclosure of executive compensation are appropriate and that additional disclosure is often unwarranted and costly. Although we support linking executive stock option grants to a company's stock performance, MFS opposes shareholder proposals that mandate a link of performance-based options to a specific industry or peer group index. MFS believes that compensation committees should retain the flexibility to propose the appropriate index or other criteria by which performance-based options should be measured. MFS evaluates other executive compensation restrictions (e.g., terminating the company's stock option or restricted stock programs, freezing executive pay during periods of large layoffs, and establishing a maximum ratio between the highest paid executive and lowest paid employee) based on whether such proposals are in the best long-term economic interests of our clients.

Employee Stock Purchase Plans

MFS supports the use of a broad-based employee stock purchase plans to increase company stock ownership by employees, provided that shares purchased under the plan are acquired for no less than 85% of their market value and do not result in excessive dilution.

"Golden Parachutes"

From time to time, shareholders of companies have submitted proxy proposals that would require shareholder approval of severance packages for executive officers that exceed certain predetermined thresholds. MFS votes in favor of such shareholder proposals when they would require shareholder approval of any severance package for an executive officer that exceeds a certain multiple of such officer's annual compensation that is not determined in MFS' judgment to be excessive.

Anti-Takeover Measures

In general, MFS votes against any measure that inhibits capital appreciation in a stock, including proposals that protect management from action by shareholders. These types of proposals take many forms, ranging from "poison pills" and "shark repellents" to super-majority requirements.

MFS will vote for proposals to rescind existing "poison pills" and proposals that would require shareholder approval to adopt prospective "poison pills." Nevertheless, MFS will consider supporting the adoption of a prospective "poison

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pill" or the continuation of an existing "poison pill" if the following two conditions are met: (1) the "poison pill" allows MFS clients to hold an aggregate position of up to 15% of a company's total voting securities (and of any class of voting securities); and (2) either (a) the "poison pill" has a term of not longer than five years, provided that MFS will consider voting in favor of the "poison pill" if the term does not exceed seven years and the "poison pill" is linked to a business strategy or purpose that MFS believes is likely to result in greater value for

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shareholders; or (b) the terms of the "poison pill" allow MFS clients the opportunity to accept a fairly structured and attractively priced tender offer (e.g., a "chewable poison pill" that automatically dissolves in the event of an all cash, all shares tender offer at a premium price).

MFS will consider on a case-by-case basis proposals designed to prevent tenders which are disadvantageous to shareholders such as tenders at below market prices and tenders for substantially less than all shares of an issuer.

Reincorporation and Reorganization Proposals

When presented with a proposal to reincorporate a company under the laws of a different state, or to effect some other type of corporate reorganization, MFS considers the underlying purpose and ultimate effect of such a proposal in determining whether or not to support such a measure. While MFS generally votes in favor of management proposals that it believes are in the best long-term economic interests of its clients, MFS may oppose such a measure if, for example, the intent or effect would be to create additional inappropriate impediments to possible acquisitions or takeovers.

Issuance of Stock

There are many legitimate reasons for issuance of stock. Nevertheless, as noted above under "Non-Salary Compensation Programs", when a stock option plan (either individually or when aggregated with other plans of the same company) would substantially dilute the existing equity (e.g., by approximately 15% or more), MFS generally votes against the plan. In addition, MFS votes against proposals where management is asking for authorization to issue common or preferred stock with no reason stated (a "blank check") because the unexplained authorization could work as a potential anti-takeover device.

Repurchase Programs

MFS supports proposals to institute share repurchase plans in which all shareholders have the opportunity to participate on an equal basis. Such plans may include a company acquiring its own shares on the open market, or a company making a tender offer to its own shareholders.

Confidential Voting

MFS votes in favor of proposals to ensure that shareholder voting results are kept confidential. For example, MFS supports proposals that would prevent management from having access to shareholder voting information that is compiled by an independent proxy tabulation firm.

Cumulative Voting

MFS opposes proposals that seek to introduce cumulative voting and for proposals

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that seek to eliminate cumulative voting. In either case, MFS will consider whether cumulative voting is likely to enhance the interests of MFS' clients as minority shareholders. In our view, shareholders should provide names of qualified candidates to a company's nominating committee, which now for the first time (for U.S. listed companies) must be comprised solely of "independent" directors.

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Written Consent and Special Meetings

Because the shareholder right to act by written consent (without calling a formal meeting of shareholders) can be a powerful tool for shareholders, MFS generally opposes proposals that would prevent shareholders from taking action without a formal meeting or would take away a shareholder's right to call a special meeting of company shareholders.

Independent Auditors

MFS believes that the appointment of auditors is best left to the board of directors of the company and therefore supports the ratification of the board's selection of an auditor for the company. Recently, some shareholder groups have submitted proposals to limit the non-audit activities of a company's audit firm. Some proposals would prohibit the provision of any non-audit services by a company's auditors to that company. MFS opposes proposals recommending the prohibition or limitation of the performance of non-audit services by an auditor, and proposals recommending the removal of a company's auditor due to the performance of non-audit work for the company by its auditor. MFS believes that the board, or its audit committee, should have the discretion to hire the company's auditor for specific pieces of non-audit work in the limited situations permitted under current law.

Best Practices Standards

Best practices standards are rapidly developing in the corporate governance areas as a result of recent corporate scandals, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and revised listing standards on major stock exchanges. MFS generally support these developments. However, many issuers are not publicly registered, are not subject to these enhanced listing standards, or are not operating in an environment that is comparable to that in the United States. In reviewing proxy proposals under these circumstances, MFS votes for proposals that enhance standards of corporate governance so long as we believe that - given the circumstances or the environment within which the issuers operate - the proposal is consistent with the best long-term economic interests of our clients.

Social Issues

There are many groups advocating social change, and many have chosen the publicly-held corporation as a vehicle for advancing their agenda. Common among these are resolutions requiring the corporation to refrain from investing or conducting business in certain countries, to adhere to some list of goals or principles (e.g., environmental standards) or to promulgate special reports on various activities. MFS votes against such proposals unless their shareholder-oriented benefits will outweigh any costs or disruptions to the business, including those that use corporate resources to further a particular social objective outside the business of the company or when no discernible shareholder economic advantage is evident.

The laws of various states may regulate how the interests of certain clients

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subject to those laws (e.g., state pension plans) are voted with respect to social issues. Thus, it may be necessary to cast ballots differently for certain clients than MFS might normally do for other clients.

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Foreign Issuers

MFS will evaluate items on proxies for foreign companies in the context of the guidelines described above, as well as local market standards and best practices. Proxies for foreign companies often contain significantly more voting items than those of U.S. companies. Many of these items on foreign proxies involve repetitive, non-controversial matters that are mandated by local law. Accordingly, the items that are generally deemed routine and which do not require the exercise of judgment under these guidelines (and therefore generally voted in favor) for foreign issuers include the following: (i) receiving financial statements or other reports from the board; (ii) approval of declarations of dividends; (iii) appointment of shareholders to sign board meeting minutes; (iv) discharge of management and supervisory boards; (v) approval of share repurchase programs; (vi) election of directors in uncontested elections and (vii) appointment of auditors.

In accordance with local law or business practices, many foreign companies prevent the sales of shares that have been voted for a certain period beginning prior to the shareholder meeting and ending on the day following the meeting ("share blocking"). Depending on the country in which a company is domiciled, the blocking period may begin a stated number of days prior to the meeting (e.g., one, three or five days) or on a date established by the company. While practices vary, in many countries the block period can be continued for a longer period if the shareholder meeting is adjourned and postponed to a later date. Similarly, practices vary widely as to the ability of a shareholder to have the "block" restriction lifted early (e.g., in some countries shares generally can be "unblocked" up to two days prior to the meeting whereas in other countries the removal of the block appears to be discretionary with the issuer's transfer agent). Due to these restrictions, MFS must balance the benefits to its clients of voting proxies against the potentially serious portfolio management consequences of a reduced flexibility to sell the underlying shares at the most advantageous time. For companies in countries with share blocking periods, the disadvantage of being unable to sell the stock regardless of changing conditions generally outweighs the advantages of voting at the shareholder meeting for routine items. Accordingly, MFS generally will not vote those proxies in the absence of an unusual, significant vote.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

1. MFS Proxy Review Group

The administration of these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is overseen by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee, which includes senior personnel from the MFS Legal and Global Investment Support Departments. The MFS Proxy Voting Committee:

a. Reviews these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures at least annually and recommends any amendments considered to be necessary or advisable;

b. Determines whether any potential material conflicts of interest exist with respect to instances in which (i) MFS seeks to override these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and (ii) votes on ballot items not clearly governed by these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; and

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c. Considers special proxy issues as they may arise from time to time.

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2. Potential Conflicts of Interest

The MFS Proxy Voting Committee is responsible for monitoring potential material conflicts of interest on the part of MFS or its affiliates that could arise in connection with the voting of proxies on behalf of MFS' clients. Any significant attempt to influence MFS' voting on a particular proxy matter should be reported to the MFS Proxy Voting Committee.

In cases where proxies are voted in accordance with these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, no material conflict of interest will be deemed to exist. In cases where (i) MFS is considering overriding these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, or (ii) matters presented for vote are not clearly governed by these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee, or delegates, will follow these procedures:

a. Compare the name of the issuer of such proxy against a list of significant current and potential (i) distributors of MFS Fund shares, (ii) retirement plans administered by MFS, and (iii) MFS institutional clients (the "MFS Significant Client List");

b. If the name of the issuer does not appear on the MFS Significant Client List, then no material conflict of interest will be deemed to exist, and the proxy will be voted as otherwise determined by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee;

c. If the name of the issuer appears on the MFS Significant Client List, then at least one member of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will carefully evaluate the proposed vote in order to ensure that the proxy ultimately is voted in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in MFS' corporate interests; and

d. For all potential material conflicts of interest identified under clause (c) above, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will document: the name of the issuer, the issuer's relationship to MFS, the analysis of the matters submitted for proxy vote, and the basis for the determination that the votes ultimately were cast in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in MFS' corporate interests. A copy of the foregoing documentation will be provided to the MFS' Conflicts Officer.

The members of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee are responsible for creating and maintaining the MFS Significant Client List, in consultation with MFS' distribution, retirement plan administration and institutional business units. The MFS Significant Client List will be reviewed and updated periodically, as appropriate.

3. Gathering Proxies

Most proxies received by MFS and its clients originate at Automatic Data Processing Corp. ("ADP") although a few proxies are transmitted to investors by corporate issuers through their custodians or depositories. ADP and issuers send proxies and related material directly to the record holders of the shares beneficially owned by MFS' clients, usually to the client's custodian or, less commonly, to the client itself. This material will include proxy cards, reflecting the proper shareholdings of Funds and of clients on the record dates for such shareholder meetings, as well as proxy statements with the issuer's

explanation of the items to be voted upon.

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MFS, on behalf of itself and the Funds, has entered into an agreement with an independent proxy administration firm, Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (the "Proxy Administrator"), pursuant to which the Proxy Administrator performs various proxy vote related services, such as vote processing and recordkeeping functions for MFS' Funds and institutional client accounts. The Proxy Administrator receives proxy statements and proxy cards directly or indirectly from various custodians, logs these materials into its database and matches upcoming meetings with MFS Fund and client portfolio holdings, which are input into the Proxy Administrator's system by an MFS holdings datafeed. Through the use of the Proxy Administrator system, ballots and proxy material summaries for the upcoming shareholders' meetings of over 10,000 corporations are available on-line to certain MFS employees and the MFS Proxy Voting Committee.

4. Analyzing Proxies

Proxies are voted in accordance with these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. The Proxy Administrator at the prior direction of MFS automatically votes all proxy matters that do not require the particular exercise of discretion or judgment with respect to these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures as determined by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee. With respect to proxy matters that require the particular exercise of discretion or judgment, MFS considers and votes on those proxy matters. Representatives of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee review, as appropriate, votes cast to ensure conformity with these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

As a general matter, portfolio managers and investment analysts have little or no involvement in specific votes taken by MFS. This is designed to promote consistency in the application of MFS' voting guidelines, to promote consistency in voting on the same or similar issues (for the same or for multiple issuers) across all client accounts, and to minimize the potential that proxy solicitors, issuers, or third parties might attempt to exert inappropriate influence on the vote. In limited types of votes (e.g., corporate actions, such as mergers and acquisitions), a representative of MFS Proxy Voting Committee may consult with or seek recommendations from portfolio managers or analysts.⁽¹⁾ However, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee would ultimately determine the manner in which all proxies are voted.

As noted above, MFS reserves the right to override the guidelines when such an override is, in MFS' best judgment, consistent with the overall principle of voting proxies in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients. Any such override of the guidelines shall be analyzed, documented and reported in accordance with the procedures set forth in these policies.

5. Voting Proxies

In accordance with its contract with MFS, the Proxy Administrator also generates a variety of reports for the MFS Proxy Voting Committee, and makes available on-line various other types of information so that the MFS Proxy Voting Committee may review and monitor the votes cast by the Proxy Administrator on behalf of MFS' clients.

(1) From time to time, due to travel schedules and other commitments, an appropriate portfolio manager or research analyst is not available to

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provide a recommendation on a merger or acquisition proposal. If such a recommendation cannot be obtained within a few business days prior to the shareholder meeting, the MFS Proxy Review Group may determine to vote the proxy in what it believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients.

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C. MONITORING SYSTEM

It is the responsibility of the Proxy Administrator and MFS' Proxy Voting Committee to monitor the proxy voting process. When proxy materials for clients are received, they are forwarded to the Proxy Administrator and are input into the Proxy Administrator's system. Through an interface with the portfolio holdings database of MFS, the Proxy Administrator matches a list of all MFS Funds and clients who hold shares of a company's stock and the number of shares held on the record date with the Proxy Administrator's listing of any upcoming shareholder's meeting of that company.

When the Proxy Administrator's system "tickler" shows that the voting cut-off date of a shareholders' meeting is approaching, a Proxy Administrator representative checks that the vote for MFS Funds and clients holding that security has been recorded in the computer system. If a proxy card has not been received from the client's custodian, the Proxy Administrator calls the custodian requesting that the materials be forwarded immediately. If it is not possible to receive the proxy card from the custodian in time to be voted at the meeting, MFS may instruct the custodian to cast the vote in the manner specified and to mail the proxy directly to the issuer.

D. RECORDS RETENTION

MFS will retain copies of these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures in effect from time to time and will retain all proxy voting reports submitted to the Board of Trustees, Board of Directors and Board of Managers of the MFS Funds for the period required by applicable law. Proxy solicitation materials, including electronic version