



MFS[®] Global Tactical Allocation Portfolio

Initial Class

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the fund's statement of additional information, online at insurancefunds.mfs.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-225-2606 or by sending an e-mail request to orderliterature@mfs.com. The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 28, 2017, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

CLASS	TICKER SYMBOL
Initial Class	N/A

Summary of Key Information

Investment Objective

The fund's investment objective is to seek total return.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay when you hold shares of the fund. Expenses have been adjusted to reflect the exclusion of a one-time reimbursement of expenses by the fund's custodian (or former custodian) for a billing error. If the fees and expenses imposed by the insurance company that issued your variable contracts or other eligible investor through which the fund is offered were included, your expenses would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fee	0.70%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.80%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. If the fees and expenses imposed by the insurance company that issued your variable contracts or other eligible investor through which an investment in the fund is made were included, your expenses would be higher.

The example assumes that: you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and you redeem your shares at the end of the time periods; your investment has a 5% return each year; and the fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs will likely be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Initial Class Shares	\$82	\$255	\$444	\$990

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" or in the "Example," affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 38% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

MFS (Massachusetts Financial Services Company, the fund's investment adviser) seeks to achieve the fund's objective by generating returns from a combination of (1) individual security selection of a combination of debt instruments and equity securities and (2) a tactical asset allocation overlay primarily using derivative instruments to manage the fund's exposure to asset classes, markets and currencies. MFS expects to also use derivatives to seek to limit the fund's exposure to certain extreme market events if the fund's exposure to the equity security asset class, after taking into account the tactical overlay, is greater than 35% of the fund's assets. Derivatives include futures, forward contracts, options, structured securities, and swaps.

The fund's performance may not be correlated with the performance of the asset classes, markets or currencies represented by the individual investments selected by MFS.

Individual Security Selection: In selecting direct investments for the fund, MFS normally invests the fund's assets in a combination of debt instruments and equity securities. Debt instruments include corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities, foreign government securities, asset-backed securities, and other obligations to repay money borrowed. Equity securities include common stocks and other securities that represent an ownership interest (or right to acquire an ownership interest) in a company or other issuer. MFS generally invests approximately 65% of the fund's assets in debt instruments and cash and/or cash equivalents and approximately 35% of the fund's assets in equity securities. These asset class allocations are not designed to take advantage of short-term market opportunities and have been selected for investment over longer time periods. These asset class allocations may be changed without shareholder approval or notice. The actual asset class weightings can deviate due to market movements and cash flows. MFS periodically rebalances the fund's asset class weightings.

MFS invests the fund's assets in U.S. and foreign securities, including emerging market securities.

Of the fund's investments in debt instruments, MFS generally invests substantially all of these investments in investment grade quality debt instruments.

While MFS may invest the equity portion of the fund's assets in companies of any size, MFS primarily invests in companies with large capitalizations.

Of the fund's investments in equity securities, MFS focuses on investing the fund's assets in the stocks of companies it believes are undervalued compared to their perceived worth (value companies).

While MFS may use derivatives for any investment purpose, to the extent MFS uses derivatives as part of its individual security selection process, MFS expects to use derivatives primarily to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, segment of the market, or security, to increase or decrease interest rate or currency exposure, or as alternatives to direct investments.

MFS uses an active bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers and instruments. Quantitative models that systematically evaluate issuers and instruments are used by certain of the fund's equity securities portfolio managers and may also be considered by the fund's other portfolio managers.

Tactical Asset Allocation Overlay: MFS employs a top-down tactical asset allocation process to adjust the fund's exposure to asset classes, markets, and currencies based on its assessment of the relative attractiveness of such asset classes, markets, and currencies. MFS manages the fund's exposure to asset classes, markets and currencies primarily through the use of derivative instruments based on its proprietary quantitative models.

In managing the tactical overlay, MFS may increase or decrease the fund's exposure to asset classes, markets and/or currencies resulting from MFS' individual security selection based on MFS' assessment of the risk/return potential of such asset classes, markets and/or currencies. The fund's exposure to the equity security asset class, after taking into account the tactical overlay, may generally range from 0% to approximately 70% of the fund's assets.

Correspondingly, the fund's exposure to the debt instrument asset class after taking into account the tactical overlay may at times be as high as 100%. The fund's exposure to non-U.S. dollar currencies after taking into account the tactical overlay may generally range from 0% to approximately 50% of the fund's assets. MFS may also expose the fund to asset classes, markets and/or currencies in which its individual security selection has resulted in no or little exposure (e.g., commodities).

MFS may adjust the fund's net exposure to asset classes, markets and/or currencies by taking net short positions in an asset class, market or currency if MFS believes the risk/return potential of such asset class, market or currency is unattractive. Alternatively, MFS may cause the fund to take net long positions in an asset class, market or currency if MFS believes such asset class, market or currency appears attractive. When MFS' assessment of the relative attractiveness of asset classes and markets is neutral, the fund's exposure to the equity security asset class is expected to be approximately 35% of the fund's assets and the fund's exposure to the debt instrument and cash and/or cash equivalent asset classes is expected to be approximately 65% of the fund's assets.

After taking into account the tactical overlay, the fund may have significant exposure to issuers in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region, and to issuers in a single or small number of industries or sectors.

MFS' tactical asset allocation process for the fund will typically make extensive use of derivatives.

Principal Risks

As with any mutual fund, the fund may not achieve its objective and/or you could lose money on your investment in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

Allocation Risk: MFS' assessment of the risk/return potential of asset classes, markets and currencies, and its adjustments to the fund's exposure to asset classes, markets, and currencies may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the fund invests.

Investment Strategy Risk: The fund's strategy to manage its exposure to asset classes, markets, and currencies may not produce the intended results. In addition, the strategies MFS may implement to limit the fund's exposure to certain extreme market events may not work as intended, and the costs associated with such strategies will reduce the fund's returns.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based. Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost. Derivatives can involve leverage.

Debt Market Risk: Debt markets can be volatile and can decline significantly in response to, or investor perceptions of, issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions. These conditions can affect a single instrument, issuer, or borrower, a particular type of instrument, issuer, or borrower, a segment of the debt markets or the debt markets generally. Certain events can have a dramatic adverse effect on debt markets and may lead to periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity in a debt market or segment of a debt market.

Interest Rate Risk: In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is generally greater for instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest.

Credit Risk: The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or other entity responsible for payment, or underlying collateral or assets and the terms of the instrument. The price of a debt instrument can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or other entity, or underlying collateral or assets, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions.

Equity Market/Company Risk: Equity markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to, or investor perceptions of, issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions. These conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the equity markets in general. Certain events can have a dramatic adverse effect on equity markets and may lead to periods of high volatility in an equity market or a segment of an equity market.

Foreign Risk: Exposure to foreign markets through issuers or currencies can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions. These factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can react differently to these conditions than the U.S. market.

Emerging Markets Risk: Investments in emerging markets can involve additional and greater risks than the risks associated with investments in developed foreign markets. Emerging markets can have less developed markets, greater custody and operational risk, less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

Currency Risk: The value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar fluctuates in response to market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, and changes in currency exchange rates impact the financial condition of companies or other issuers and may change the value in U.S. dollars of investments denominated in foreign currencies.

Geographic Focus Risk: Issuers in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region can react similarly to market, currency, political, economic, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, and the fund's performance will be affected by the conditions in the countries or regions to which the fund is exposed.

Industry and Sector Focus Risk: Issuers in an industry or sector can react similarly to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions, and the fund's performance will be affected by the conditions in the industries and sectors to which the fund is exposed.

Leveraging Risk: Leverage involves investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can cause increased volatility by magnifying gains or losses.

Counterparty and Third Party Risk: Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability or willingness to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.

Prepayment/Extension Risk: Instruments subject to prepayment and/or extension can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended.

Value Company Risk: The stocks of value companies can continue to be undervalued for long periods of time and not realize their expected value and can be more volatile than the market in general.

Liquidity Risk: It may be difficult to value, and it may not be possible to sell, certain investments, types of investments, and/or investments in certain segments of the market, and the fund may have to sell certain of these investments at a price or time that is not advantageous in order to meet redemptions or other cash needs.

Investment Selection Risk: MFS' investment analysis, its development and use of quantitative models, and its selection of investments may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the fund invests. Investments selected using quantitative models may not produce the intended results due to the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor in the models, changing sources of market return, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the models (e.g., incomplete or inaccurate data, programming or other software issues, and technology failures).

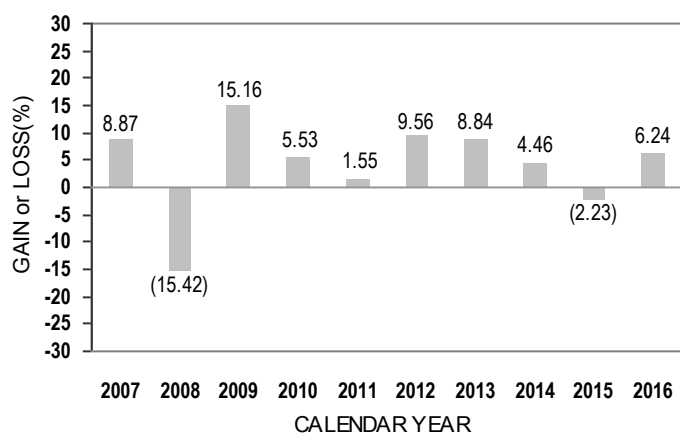
Performance Information

The bar chart and performance table below are intended to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance over time and how the fund's performance over time compares with that of a broad measure of

market performance and one or more other measures of performance for markets in which the fund may invest.

Performance information prior to February 8, 2010, reflects time periods when the fund (i) had a policy of investing between 40% and 75% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed income senior securities and (ii) did not employ a tactical asset allocation overlay. The fund's investment policies and strategies changed effective February 8, 2010. The fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the fund will perform in the future. Updated performance is available at mfs.com or by calling 1-877-411-3325. If the fees and expenses imposed by the insurance company that issued your variable contracts or other eligible investor through which an investment in the fund is made were included, they would reduce the returns shown.

Initial Class Bar Chart.



The total return for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017, was 3.59%. During the period(s) shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 12.38% (for the calendar quarter ended June 30, 2009) and the lowest quarterly return was (9.70)% (for the calendar quarter ended March 31, 2009).

Performance Table.

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

Share Class	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Initial Class Shares	6.24%	5.29%	3.93%
Index Comparisons (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)			
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index	2.09%	0.21%	3.29%
MFS Global Tactical Allocation Blended Index	5.36%	5.91%	4.61%

As of December 31, 2016, the MFS Global Tactical Allocation Blended Index (the "Blended Index") consisted of the following indices and weightings: 35% MSCI World Index (gross div), 54% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index Hedged, and 11% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index. The components and weightings of the Blended Index may have differed during the period, and may differ in the future.

Investment Adviser

MFS serves as the investment adviser for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Portfolio Manager	Since	Title
Nevin Chitkara	2006	Investment Officer of MFS
Pablo De La Mata	2014	Investment Officer of MFS
Pilar Gomez-Bravo	2013	Investment Officer of MFS
Steven Gorham	2000	Investment Officer of MFS
Richard Hawkins	2010	Investment Officer of MFS
Ben Nastou	2010	Investment Officer of MFS
Robert Persons	2013	Investment Officer of MFS
Jonathan Sage	2015	Investment Officer of MFS
Natalie Shapiro	2010	Investment Officer of MFS
Robert Spector	2015	Investment Officer of MFS
Benjamin Stone	2009	Investment Officer of MFS
Erik Weisman	2004	Investment Officer of MFS

Effective October 1, 2017 the above chart is restated as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Since	Title
Nevin Chitkara	2006	Investment Officer of MFS
Pablo De La Mata	2014	Investment Officer of MFS
Pilar Gomez-Bravo	2013	Investment Officer of MFS
Steven Gorham	2000	Investment Officer of MFS
Richard Hawkins	2010	Investment Officer of MFS
Vipin Narula	October 2017	Investment Officer of MFS
Ben Nastou	2010	Investment Officer of MFS
Robert Persons	2013	Investment Officer of MFS
Jonathan Sage	2015	Investment Officer of MFS
Natalie Shapiro	2010	Investment Officer of MFS
Robert Spector	2015	Investment Officer of MFS
Benjamin Stone	2009	Investment Officer of MFS
Erik Weisman	2004	Investment Officer of MFS

As of June 30, 2018, Pablo De La Mata, Richard Hawkins, and Benjamin Stone will no longer be portfolio managers of the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You should consult with the insurance company that issued your variable contract, or other eligible investor through which your investment in the fund is made, for minimum investment requirements and redemption procedures.

Taxes

You should consult with the insurance company that issued your variable contract, or other eligible investor through which your investment in the fund is made, to understand the tax treatment of your investment.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The fund, MFS, and/or its affiliates may make payments to insurance companies, other financial intermediaries, and all of their affiliates, for distribution and/or other services. These payments

may create a conflict of interest for the insurance company or other financial intermediary to include the fund as an investment option in its product or to recommend the fund over another investment option. Ask your financial intermediary or insurance company, or visit your financial intermediary's or insurance company's Web site, for more information.