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MFS INTERMEDIATE INCOME TRUST  
Form N-CSR  
January 07, 2004

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF  
REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-5440

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MFS INTERMEDIATE INCOME TRUST

-----  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Stephen E. Cavan  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company  
500 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

-----  
(Name and address of agents for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (617) 954-5000

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Date of fiscal year end: October 31, 2003

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Date of reporting period: October 31, 2003

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ITEM 1. REPORTS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

MFS(R) Mutual Funds

ANNUAL REPORT 10/31/03

[graphic omitted]

MFS(R) INTERMEDIATE  
INCOME TRUST

A path for pursuing opportunity

[logo] M F S(R)  
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

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MFS(R) PRIVACY POLICY: A COMMITMENT TO YOU  
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## Edgar Filing: MFS INTERMEDIATE INCOME TRUST - Form N-CSR

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### LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Shareholders,

[Photo of Jeffrey L. Shames]

In our view, the past year has been a promising one for investors. Financial markets have improved steadily, spurred by indications of a global economic recovery.

These developments make this an encouraging time for MFS and for our shareholders. But we also think it's a time to reinforce the fundamentals of a sound investment strategy.

At MFS, we think in any market environment the best approach for investors is disciplined diversification. This method of investing involves three simple steps. First, allocate your holdings across the major asset classes. Second, diversify within each class so that you get exposure to different investment styles, such as growth and value, and market sectors, such as government and corporate bonds. Finally, to respond to the way market activity can shift the value of your accounts, rebalance your accounts on a routine schedule, such as once per year. Doing so will help you maintain your desired allocation across each asset class.

These investing fundamentals are often lost when markets are on an upswing. At such times, it's easy to be tempted to shift your holdings in the current, "hottest" performing investment. History suggests, however, that it is difficult to predict year after year what the best performing sector or market will be. While it is true that the past cannot offer any guarantees for the future, the markets historically have demonstrated the benefits of taking the prudent approach and spreading your assets across a variety of holdings. For investors with long-term goals such as college or retirement, a balanced approach usually makes the most sense. As always, your investment professional can help you identify an appropriate mix of investments for your needs.

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Respectfully,

/s/ Jeffrey L. Shames

Jeffrey L. Shames  
Chairman  
MFS Investment Management (R)

November 20, 2003

The opinions expressed in this letter are those of MFS and no forecasts can be guaranteed.

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MFS ORIGINAL RESEARCH (R)  
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### THE HUMAN SIDE OF MONEY MANAGEMENT

For nearly 80 years MFS has been offering investors clear paths to pursuing specific investment objectives. Today, millions of individuals and thousands of institutions all over the world look to MFS to manage their assets with insight and care.

Our success, we believe, has to do with the fact that we see investors as people with plans, not just dollars to invest.

When you invest with MFS, you invest with a company dedicated to helping you realize your long-term financial goals.

### INVESTORS CHOOSE MFS FOR OUR

- o global asset management expertise across all asset classes
- o time-tested money management process for pursuing consistent results
- o full spectrum of investment products backed by MFS Original Research(R)
- o resources and services that match real-life needs

### TURNING INFORMATION INTO OPPORTUNITY

Sound investments begin with sound information. MFS has been doing its own research and analyzing findings in-house for decades. The process we use to uncover opportunity is called MFS Original Research(R).

### MFS ORIGINAL RESEARCH INVOLVES:

- o meeting with the management of 3,000 companies each year to assess their business plans and the managers' ability to execute those plans
- o making onsite visits to more than 2,000 companies annually to gain first-hand knowledge of their operations and products
- o analyzing financial statements and balance sheets
- o talking extensively with companies' customers and competitors
- o developing our own proprietary estimates of companies' earnings

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### MANAGEMENT REVIEW

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#### MARKET ENVIRONMENT

The bond market for the 12 months ended October 31, 2003, was influenced, in our view, by accommodative worldwide monetary policies and low interest rates paid by government bonds. Generally, the yields of U.S. government issues were lower than those offered by most foreign governments.

Although global interest rates on October 31, 2003, were similar to what they had been in October 2002, they were nevertheless fairly volatile during that 12-month period. For example, yields on two-year Treasury securities were up slightly more than 33 basis points (0.33%), those of five-year Treasury notes were up nearly 50 basis points (0.50%), and 10-year bonds rose almost 46 basis points (0.46%). Also during the period, mortgage rates fell to historically low levels in June but then began to inch up as the summer progressed.

In our view, the U.S. economy moved out of a period of uncertainty and into a period where investors began to wonder how much the economy would recover instead of if it would recover. In the third quarter, the U.S. gross domestic product increased 8.2% and surprised investors and economists alike. Most attributed the unexpected rise to a variety of factors, including the Federal Reserve Board's accommodative monetary policy, a cash infusion from the tax rebates, and a general improvement in business and consumer sentiment.

#### TRUST POSITIONING

We slowly increased our European exposure throughout the period. Our analysts were attracted to the group's higher yields relative to U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government securities. (The principal value and interest on Treasury securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government if held to maturity.) The trust kept the portfolio's duration between 3.6 and 3.8 years and maintained its average portfolio quality as "AAA." Duration is a measure of interest-rate sensitivity - the higher the number, the greater the sensitivity.

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#### TOP 5 FIXED INCOME HOLDINGS AS OF 10/31/03

U.S. GOVERNMENT	29.4%
OECD NON U.S. GOVERNMENT	20.6%
AGENCY-BACKED SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE- BACKED SECURITIES	17.4%
UNITED STATES AGENCY	16.8%
OECD QUASI SOVEREIGN NON U.S. GOVERNMENT	2.8%

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The portfolio is actively managed, and current holdings may be different.

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#### DETRACTORS TO NET ASSET VALUE PERFORMANCE

Trust performance lagged toward the end of the period because of its holdings with five-year and longer maturities because interest rates rose more in the

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4- to 10-year maturities than in the very short end of the range. As a result, the total return for a 2-year Treasury security was better than that of a 5-year Treasury for the period.

The trust's mortgage-backed bonds underperformed equivalent Treasury securities as prepayments and volatility affected valuations. In the months leading up to the June low, refinancing activity had reached a feverish pitch as mortgage holders took advantage of falling rates. Mortgage rates bottomed in June when the average commitment rate from Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) reached 5.25% for a 30-year fixed mortgage, and rose to roughly 6.10% at the end of October 2003.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERFORMANCE

The trust's European holdings, its small foreign currency position, and its relatively short duration positively affected investment results. The increase in our European position contributed to the trust's income and to its total return performance. European issues yielded more than comparable U.S. Treasuries throughout the period, and when yields on European issues fell 40 basis points (0.40%) for two-year paper and 10 basis points (0.10%) for 10-year paper, the trust also picked up some capital appreciation on these investments.

Although the trust had a very small position in foreign currencies, that exposure worked well for the trust. The strength of foreign currencies in comparison to a weak U.S. dollar gave an added lift to trust performance.

In addition, the trust's relatively short duration helped mitigate the impact of the increase in U.S. Treasury yields during the summer.

Respectfully,

/s/ James J. Calmas

James J. Calmas  
Portfolio Manager

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Visit [mfs.com](http://mfs.com) for our latest economic and investment outlook.

- o Under Updates & Announcements, click Week in Review for a summary of recent investment-related news.
- o From Week in Review, link to MFS Global Investment Perspective for our current view of the world.

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The opinions expressed in this report are those of the portfolio manager and are current only through the end of the period of the report as stated on the cover. These views are subject to change at any time based on market and other conditions, and no forecasts can be guaranteed.

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### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10/31/03

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All results are historical. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, and shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. More recent returns may be more or less than those shown. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

### PRICE SUMMARY

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 Year ended 10/31/03  
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	Date	Price
Net asset value	10/31/2002	\$7.57
	10/31/2003	\$7.40
New York Stock Exchange	10/31/2002	\$6.91
	6/16/2003 (high)*	\$7.49
	8/15/2003 (low)*	\$6.72
	10/31/2003	\$6.89

\* For the period November 1, 2002, through October 31, 2003.  
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### TOTAL RETURN VS BENCHMARKS

-----  
 Year ended 10/31/03  
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New York Stock Exchange price**	5.49%
Net asset value	3.42%
Citigroup Non-dollar World Government Bond Hedged Index#	2.58%
Citigroup Medium Term (1-10 years) Treasury Government Sponsored Index#	2.66%

\*\* Includes reinvestment of dividend and capital gain distributions.

# Source: Standard & Poor's Micropal, Inc.

### INDEX DEFINITIONS

CITIGROUP NON-DOLLAR WORLD GOVERNMENT BOND HEDGED INDEX - Measures the government bond markets around the world, ex-U.S.

CITIGROUP MEDIUM TERM (1 TO 10 YEARS) TREASURY GOVERNMENT SPONSORED INDEX - Measures the performance of medium-term government bonds.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

### KEY RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Investing in foreign and/or emerging markets securities involves risks relating to interest rates, currency exchange rates, economic, and political conditions.

The portfolio may invest in derivative securities, which may include futures and options. These types of instruments can increase price fluctuation.

Because the portfolio invests in a limited number of companies a change in one security's value may have a more significant effect on the portfolio's value.

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Government guarantees apply to the underlying securities only and not to the prices and yields of the portfolio.

These risks may increase share price volatility. Please see the prospectus for further information on these and other risk considerations.

In accordance with Section 23(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the trust hereby gives notice that it may from time to time repurchase shares of the trust in the open market at the option of the Board of Trustees and on such terms as the Trustees shall determine.

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### DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND CASH PURCHASE PLAN

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MFS offers a Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Plan that allows you to reinvest either all of the distributions paid by the trust or only the long-term capital gains. Purchases are made at the market price unless that price exceeds the net asset value (the shares are trading at a premium). If the shares are trading at a premium, purchases will be made at a discounted price of either the net asset value or 95% of the market price, whichever is greater. Twice each year you can also buy shares. Investments in any amount over \$100 can be made in January and July on the 15th of the month or shortly thereafter.

If your shares are in the name of a brokerage firm, bank, or other nominee, you can ask the firm or nominee to participate in the plan on your behalf. If the nominee does not offer the plan, you may wish to request that your shares be re-registered in your own name so that you can participate.

There is no service charge to reinvest distributions, nor are there brokerage charges for shares issued directly by the trust. However, when shares are bought on the New York Stock Exchange or otherwise on the open market, each participant pays a pro rata share of the commissions. The automatic reinvestment of distributions does not relieve you of any income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on the distributions.

To enroll in or withdraw from the plan, or if you have any questions, call 1-800-637-2304 any business day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern time. Please have available the name of the trust and your account and Social Security numbers. For certain types of registrations, such as corporate accounts, instructions must be submitted in writing. Please call for additional details. When you withdraw, you can receive the value of the reinvested shares in one of two ways: a check for the value of the full and fractional shares, or a certificate for the full shares and a check for the fractional shares.

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### RESULTS OF SHAREHOLDER MEETING (Unaudited) - 10/31/03

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At the annual meeting of shareholders of MFS Intermediate Income Trust, which was held on October 8, 2003, the following actions were taken:

ITEM 1. To elect a Board of Trustees.

NOMINEE	NUMBER OF SHARES	
	FOR	WITHHOLD AUTHORITY
John W. Ballen	114,838,905.739	1,651,869.992



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William J. Poorvu	114,791,485.707	1,699,290.024
J. Dale Sherratt	114,868,499.516	1,622,276.215
Ward Smith	114,691,933.526	1,798,842.205

ITEM 2. To act on a shareholder proposal recommending that each Trust's Trustee be required to invest at least 10% of their Trustee's fees in trust shares.

	NUMBER OF SHARES
Affirmative	15,708,360.046
Against	36,292,461.707
Abstain	3,198,438.978

ITEM 3. To ratify the selection of independent public accountants for the current fiscal year.

	NUMBER OF SHARES
Affirmative	114,727,433.539
Against	716,039.970
Abstain	1,047,302.222

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS - 10/31/03

The Portfolio of Investments is a complete list of all securities owned by your fund. It is categorized by broad-based asset classes.

Bonds - 95.6%

ISSUER	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000 Omitted)	\$ V
U.S. Bonds - 69.2%		
Corporate Asset-Backed - 3.0%		
Commercial Mortgage Corp., 7.206s, 2030 (interest only)	\$100,853	\$4,516
Commercial Mortgage Corp., 6.04s, 2030	6,000	6,557
DLJ Commercial Mortgage Corp., 7.641s, 2031 (interest only)	95,100	1,157
Falcon Auto Dealership LLC, 3.089s, 2023 (interest only)##	16,675	2,488
First Union Lehman Brothers Bank, 6.56s, 2035	5,000	5,567

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MCAO 1 A, 6.65s, 2024	3,273	3,639
Vende Mortgage Trust, 6s, 2021	4,047	4,186
		\$28,114
-----		
Small Business Administration - 3.9%		
SBA, 7.64s, 2010	\$7,243	\$7,979
SBA, 5.34s, 2021	9,207	9,502
SBA, 6.34s, 2021	3,920	4,219
SBA, 6.35s, 2021	5,899	6,348
SBA, 6.44s, 2021	3,638	3,931
SBA, 6.625s, 2021	4,056	4,416
		\$36,397
-----		
U.S. Government Agencies - 33.0%		
FHLB, 2.25s, 2006	\$10,415	\$10,378
FHLB, 3.625s, 2008	21,985	21,973
FHLM, 5.5s, 2017	6,348	6,538
FHLM, 6s, 2017	5,310	5,519
FHLMC, 6.875s, 2010	22,900	26,499
FHLMC, 5.125s, 2012	18,600	19,278
FNMA, 5s, 2018 - 2022	15,286	15,683
FNMA, 5.5s, 2006 - 2018	23,720	24,661
FNMA, 5.669s, 2006	6,812	7,221
FNMA, 5.75s, 2010	3,650	4,611
FNMA, 6s, 2008 - 2033	54,302	56,669
FNMA, 6.5s, 2031	18,862	19,598
FNMA, 6.942s, 2007	4,945	5,475
FNMA, 7.085s, 2006	2,497	2,724
FNMA, 7.29s, 2006	1,092	1,186
GNMA, 6s, 2033	7,301	7,543
GNMA, 6.5s, 2028 - 2032	17,269	18,102
GNMA, 7s, 2031 - 2031	23,443	24,768
GNMA, 7.5s, 2022 - 2032	6,464	6,862

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GNMA, 8s, 2026 - 2026	1,288	1,391
GNMA, 8.5s, 2005 - 2009	3,111	3,418
HUD, 5.53s, 2008	11,000	11,950
HUD, 7.198s, 2009	6,000	7,004
		\$309,063
U.S. Treasury Obligations - 29.3%		
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 11.875s, 2003	\$6,000	\$6,020
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 12.375s, 2004	29,500	31,257
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 10.375s, 2009	26,050	28,448
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 13.875s, 2011	25,500	32,801
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 10.375s, 2012#	55,600	71,250
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 12s, 2013	42,500	58,980
U.S. Treasury Notes, 4.375s, 2007	10,000	10,580
U.S. Treasury Notes, 2.625s, 2008	14,490	14,204
U.S. Treasury Notes, 4.75s, 2008	1,750	1,870
U.S. Treasury Notes, 6.5s, 2010	4,500	5,220
U.S. Treasury Notes, 4.875s, 2012	10,000	10,549
U.S. Treasury Notes, 4.25s, 2013	3,770	3,754
		\$274,937
Total U.S. Bonds		\$648,512
Foreign Bonds - 26.4%		
Austria - 1.7%		
Republic of Austria, 5.5s, 2007	EUR 8,775	\$10,959
Republic of Austria, 5s, 2012	1,994	2,440
Republic of Austria, 4.65s, 2018	2,110	2,448
		\$15,848
Belgium - 0.4%		
Kingdom of Belgium, 3.75s, 2009	EUR 2,302	\$2,673
Kingdom of Belgium, 5s, 2012	849	1,040
		\$3,714

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### Brazil - 0.4%

Republic of Brazil, 9.25s, 2010	\$3,500	\$3,489
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### Bulgaria - 0.2%

Republic of Bulgaria, 8.25s, 2015	\$198	\$225
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Republic of Bulgaria, 8.25s, 2015##	1,634	1,858
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\$2,083

### Canada - 2.2%

Government of Canada, 5.5s, 2009	CAD 12,146	\$9,756
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Government of Canada, 5.25s, 2012	1,304	1,021
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Government of Canada, 8s, 2023	1,069	1,070
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Province of Ontario, 7s, 2005	\$8,020	8,699
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\$20,547

### Chile - 0.1%

HQI Transelectric Chile S.A., 7.875s, 2011 (Utilities - Electric Power)	\$686	\$780
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### Denmark - 1.0%

Kingdom of Denmark, 7s, 2007	DKK 8,520	\$1,503
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Kingdom of Denmark, 6s, 2009	20,957	3,618
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Kingdom of Denmark, 6s, 2011	17,873	3,115
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Kingdom of Denmark, 5s, 2013	4,816	782
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\$9,019

### Dominican Republic

Republic of Dominican, 9.5s, 2006##	\$373	\$324
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### Finland - 1.8%

Republic of Finland, 2.75s, 2006	EUR 1,706	\$1,969
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Republic of Finland, 3s, 2008	9,650	10,913
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Republic of Finland, 5.375s, 2013	2,929	3,681
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\$16,565

### France - 1.5%

Republic of France, 4.75s, 2007	EUR 415	\$505
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Republic of France, 4s, 2009	10,095	11,814
Republic of France, 4.75s, 2012	1,114	1,340
Societe Generale Capital Trust I, 7.875s, 2049 (Banks & Credit Cos.)	375	506
		\$14,167
Germany - 5.6%		
KFW International Finance, Inc., 4.25s, 2005 (Banks)	\$10,000	\$10,365
KFW Kredit Wiederaufba, 2.375s, 2006 (Banks)	4,120	4,104
KFW Kredit Wiederaufba, 3.25s, 2008 (Banks)	EUR 3,268	3,747
Landesbank Baden Wurttemberg, 5.125s, 2007 (Banks)	\$7,700	8,193
Republic of Germany, 4.5s, 2009	EUR 19,805	23,837
Republic of Germany, 5.25s, 2010	1,941	2,419
		\$52,668
Greece - 0.3%		
Republic of Greece, 3.5s, 2008	EUR 1,651	\$1,908
Republic of Greece, 4.6s, 2013	1,036	1,220
		\$3,128
Ireland - 1.7%		
Republic of Ireland, 4.25s, 2007	EUR 6,155	\$7,372
Republic of Ireland, 3.25s, 2009	4,788	5,429
Republic of Ireland, 5s, 2013	2,857	3,489
		\$16,291
Italy - 0.6%		
Republic of Italy, 4.5s, 2007	EUR 3,213	\$3,873
Republic of Italy, 4.75s, 2013	154	184
Republic of Italy, 5.25s, 2017	1,331	1,631
		\$5,689
Malaysia - 0.2%		
Petroliam Nasional, 7.75s, 2015 (Oil Services)	\$1,681	\$1,961
Mexico - 1.4%		
BBVA Bancomer, 10.5s, 2011 (Banks & Credit Cos.)##	\$3,544	\$3,978

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Pemex Project Funding Master Trust, 9.125s, 2010 (Oil Services)	51	59
Pemex Project Funding Master Trust, 8.625s, 2022 (Oil Services)	2,394	2,609
Petroleos Mexicanos, 9.375s, 2008 (Oil Services)	2,318	2,735
United Mexican States, 8.125s, 2019	2,205	2,436
United Mexican States, 11.5s, 2026	902	1,289
		\$13,108
Netherlands - 1.8%		
Kingdom of Netherlands, 5.75s, 2007	EUR 2,620	\$3,277
Kingdom of Netherlands, 3.75s, 2009	7,977	9,250
Kingdom of Netherlands, 5s, 2012	3,432	4,207
		\$16,735
New Zealand - 0.8%		
Government of New Zealand, 8s, 2006	NZD 884	\$573
Government of New Zealand, 7s, 2009	7,065	4,518
Government of New Zealand, 6.5s, 2013	4,010	2,508
		\$7,599
Panama - 0.2%		
Republic of Panama, 9.375s, 2029	\$1,783	\$2,023
Portugal - 0.4%		
Republic of Portugal, 5.45s, 2013	EUR 2,985	\$3,746
Qatar - 0.3%		
State of Qatar, 9.75s, 2030	\$2,165	\$2,987
Spain - 2.7%		
Kingdom of Spain, 7s, 2005	\$7,800	\$8,458
Kingdom of Spain, 6s, 2008	EUR 6,955	8,870
Kingdom of Spain, 5.35s, 2011	6,028	7,554
		\$24,884
Sweden - 0.4%		

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 AB Spintab, 5s, 2008 SEK 27,800 \$3,609  
 -----

United Kingdom - 0.7%

-----  
 United Kingdom Treasury, 7.25s, 2007 GBP 3,256 \$5,996  
 -----

Total Foreign Bonds \$246,974  
 -----

Total Bonds (Identified Cost, \$859,304,357) \$895,486  
 -----

Collateral for Securities Loaned - 20.2%

-----  
 ISSUER SHARES \$ V  
 -----

Navigator Securities Lending Prime Portfolio,  
 at Identified Cost 189,582,174 \$189,582  
 -----

Repurchase Agreement - 2.7%

-----  
 ISSUER PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$ V  
 (000 Omitted)  
 -----

Goldman Sachs, dated 10/31/03, due 11/03/03, total to  
 be received \$24,950,183 (secured by various U.S.  
 Treasury and Federal Agency obligations in a jointly  
 traded account), at Cost \$24,948 \$24,948  
 -----

Total Investments (Identified Cost, \$1,073,834,531) \$1,110,016  
 -----

Other Assets, Less Liabilities - (18.5)% (173,363  
 -----

Net Assets - 100.0% \$936,653  
 -----

# Security segregated as collateral for open futures contracts.  
 ## SEC Rule 144A restriction.

Abbreviations have been used throughout this report to indicate amounts shown in currencies other  
 the U.S. Dollar. A list of abbreviations is shown below.

AUD = Australian Dollars                      GBP = British Pound  
 CAD = Canadian Dollars                      NZD = New Zealand Dollars  
 DKK = Danish Kroner                        SEK = Swedish Kronor  
 EUR = Euro

See notes to financial statements.

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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS                      STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
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This statement represents your fund's balance sheet, which details the assets and liabilities com  
 the total value of your fund.

AT 10/31/03

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### ASSETS

Investments, at value, including \$185,901,220 of securities on loan (identified cost, \$1,073,834,531)	\$1,110,016,843	
Foreign currency, at value (identified cost, \$374,362)	374,361	
Cash	3,131	
Receivable for forward foreign currency exchange contracts	2,263,050	
Interest receivable	16,470,462	
Other assets	30,327	
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>\$1,129,158</b>

### LIABILITIES

Payable to dividend disbursing agent	\$290,229	
Collateral for securities loaned, at value	189,582,174	
Payable for daily variation margin on open futures contracts	13,922	
Payable for forward foreign currency exchange contracts	2,115,829	
Payable to affiliates		
Management fee	18,275	
Transfer and dividend disbursing agent fee	12,065	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	472,202	
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>\$192,504</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>\$936,653</b>

### NET ASSETS CONSIST OF

Paid-in capital	\$985,846,657	
Unrealized appreciation on investments and translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	36,401,313	
Accumulated net realized loss on investments and foreign currency transactions	(77,191,683)	
Accumulated distributions in excess of net investment income	(8,402,809)	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$936,653</b>
Shares of beneficial interest outstanding (135,059,966 issued, less 8,404,650 treasury shares)		126,655
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>\$936,653,478</b>	



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Shares outstanding	126,655,316	
Net asset value		\$

See notes to financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

This statement describes how much your fund received in investment income and paid in expenses. It describes any gains and/or losses generated by fund operations.

FOR YEAR ENDED 10/31/03  
Net Investment Income

Interest	\$47,688,905	
Dividends	37,983	
Total investment income		\$47,726
Expenses		
Management fee	\$6,407,150	
Trustees' compensation	133,530	
Transfer and dividend disbursing agent fee	158,325	
Administrative fee	94,150	
Investor communication expense	441,427	
Stock exchange fee	108,053	
Custodian fee	606,429	
Auditing fees	43,150	
Postage	42,850	
Printing	54,481	
Legal fees	9,093	
Miscellaneous	75,348	
Total expenses		\$8,173
Fees paid indirectly	(13,632)	
Net expenses		\$8,160
Net investment income		\$39,566

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### REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS

Realized gain (loss) (identified cost basis)

Investment transactions	\$29,590,707	
Futures contracts	(66,298)	
Foreign currency transactions	(26,421,846)	
Net realized gain on investments and foreign currency transactions		\$3,102
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)		
Investments	\$(15,194,819)	
Futures contracts	130,461	
Translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	1,616,872	
Net unrealized loss on investments and foreign currency translation		\$(13,447)
Net realized and unrealized loss on investments and foreign currency		\$(10,344)
Increase in net assets from operations		\$29,221

See notes to financial statements.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS                      STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

This statement describes the increases and/or decreases in net assets resulting from operations, distributions, and any shareholder transactions.

FOR YEARS ENDED 10/31	2003	2002
OPERATIONS		
Net investment income	\$39,566,534	\$47,698
Net realized gain on investments and foreign currency transactions	3,102,563	3,465
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translation	(13,447,486)	7,220
Increase in net assets from operations	\$29,221,611	\$58,384
DISTRIBUTIONS DECLARED TO SHAREHOLDERS		
From net investment income	\$(51,230,803)	\$(55,511)

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### TRUST SHARE (PRINCIPAL) TRANSACTIONS

Cost of shares reacquired	\$--	\$ (3,205)
<hr/>		
Total decrease in net assets	\$ (22,009,192)	\$ (332)
<hr/>		

### NET ASSETS

At beginning of period	\$958,662,670	\$958,995
<hr/>		
At end of period (including accumulated distributions in excess of net investment income and accumulated undistributed net investment income of \$8,402,809 and \$2,399,510, respectively)	\$936,653,478	\$958,662
<hr/>		

See notes to financial statements.

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### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS                      FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the trust's financial performance (if shorter, the period of the trust's operation). Certain information reflects financial results (total returns in the table represent the rate by which an investor would have earned (or lost) on investments (assuming reinvestment of all distributions) held for the entire period. This information has been audited by independent auditors, whose report, together with the trust's financial statements, are included in the trust's annual report.

FOR YEARS ENDED 10/31

	2003	2002	2001
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$7.57	\$7.54	\$7.06
<hr/>			
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS#			
Net investment income (S) (S)	\$0.31	\$0.38	\$0.48
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency transactions	(0.08)	0.09	0.48
Total from investment operations	\$0.23	\$0.47	\$0.96
<hr/>			
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS DECLARED TO SHAREHOLDERS			
From net investment income	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.49)
From paid-in capital	--	--	--
Total distributions declared to shareholders	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.49)
Net increase from repurchase of capital shares	\$--	\$--+	\$0.01
Net asset value, end of period	\$7.40	\$7.57	\$7.54

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Per share market value, end of period	\$6.89	\$6.91	\$6.95
Total return at market value (%)	5.49	5.33*	16.93

### RATIOS (%) TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

Expenses##	0.86	0.90	0.93
Net investment income(S) (S)	4.14	5.09	6.62
Portfolio turnover	90	115	72
Net assets at end of period (000,000 Omitted)	\$937	\$959	\$959

+ Per share amount was less than \$0.01.

# Per share data are based on average shares outstanding.

## Ratios do not reflect reductions from fees paid indirectly.

(S) (S) As required, effective November 1, 2001, the trust adopted the provisions of the AICPA Au Investment Companies and began amortizing premium on debt securities. The effect of this October 31, 2002 was to decrease net investment income per share by \$0.06, and increase r share by \$0.06, and decrease the ratio of net investment income to average net assets by supplemental data for periods prior to November 1, 2001 have not been restated to reflect

\* As revised, to reflect post closing activity on the NYSE at October 31, 2002. Such amount

See notes to financial statements.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### (1) BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

MFS Intermediate Income Trust (the trust) is organized as a Massachusetts business trust and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company.

#### (2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GENERAL - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The trust can invest in foreign securities. Investments in foreign securities are vulnerable to the effects of changes in the relative values of the local currency and the U.S. dollar and to the effects of changes in each country's legal, political, and economic environment.

INVESTMENT VALUATIONS - Bonds and other fixed income securities (other than short-term obligations) in the trust's portfolio are valued at an evaluated bid price on the basis of quotes from brokers and dealers or on the basis of valuations furnished by a pricing service. Prices obtained from pricing services utilize both dealer-supplied valuations and electronic data processing techniques which take into account appropriate factors such as institutional-size trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics and other market

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data without exclusive reliance upon quoted prices or exchange or over-the-counter prices, since such valuations are believed to reflect more accurately the fair value of such securities. Forward contracts and currency options will be valued using a pricing model taking into consideration market data from an external pricing source. Use of the pricing services has been approved by the Board of Trustees. All other securities (other than short-term obligations), futures contracts and options in the trust's portfolio for which the principal market is one or more securities or commodities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) will be valued at the last reported sale price or at the settlement price prior to the determination (or if there has been no current sale, at the closing bid price) on the primary exchange on which such securities, futures contracts or options are traded; but if a securities exchange is not the principal market for securities, such securities will, if market quotations are readily available, be valued at current bid prices. Short-term obligations in the trust's portfolio are valued at amortized cost, which constitutes fair value as determined by the Board of Trustees. Short-term obligations with a remaining maturity in excess of 60 days will be valued upon dealer-supplied valuations. Portfolio investments for which market quotations are not readily available, or whose values have been materially affected by events occurring after the close of their primary markets, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or at the direction of the Board of Trustees.

**REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS** - The trust may enter into repurchase agreements with institutions that the trust's investment adviser has determined are creditworthy. Each repurchase agreement is recorded at cost. The trust requires that the securities collateral in a repurchase transaction be transferred to the custodian in a manner sufficient to enable the trust to obtain those securities in the event of a default under the repurchase agreement. The trust monitors, on a daily basis, the value of the collateral to ensure that its value, including accrued interest, is greater than amounts owed to the trust under each such repurchase agreement. The trust, along with other affiliated entities of Massachusetts Financial Services Company (MFS), may utilize a joint trading account for the purpose of entering into one or more repurchase agreements.

**FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION** - Investment valuations, other assets, and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies are converted each business day into U.S. dollars based upon current exchange rates. Purchases and sales of foreign investments, income, and expenses are converted into U.S. dollars based upon currency exchange rates prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions. Gains and losses attributable to foreign currency exchange rates on sales of securities are recorded for financial statement purposes as net realized gains and losses on investments. Gains and losses attributable to foreign exchange rate movements on income and expenses are recorded for financial statement purposes as foreign currency transaction gains and losses. That portion of both realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments that results from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates is not separately disclosed.

**DEFERRED TRUSTEE COMPENSATION** - Under a Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan) independent Trustees may elect to defer receipt of all or a portion of their annual compensation. Deferred amounts are treated as though equivalent dollar amounts had been invested in shares of the trust or other MFS trust selected by the Trustee. Deferred amounts represent an unsecured obligation of the trust until distributed in accordance with the Plan. Included in other assets, and accrued expenses and other liabilities, is \$16,972 of Deferred Trustees' Compensation.

**FUTURES CONTRACTS** - The trust may enter into futures contracts for the delayed delivery of securities or currency, or contracts based on financial indices at a fixed price on a future date. In entering such contracts, the trust is required to deposit with the broker either in cash or securities an amount

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equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount. Subsequent payments are made or received by the trust each day, depending on the daily fluctuations in the value of the contract, and are recorded for financial statement purposes as unrealized gains or losses by the trust. The trust's investment in futures contracts is designed to hedge against anticipated future changes in interest or exchange rates or securities prices. Investments in interest rate futures for purposes other than hedging may be made to modify the duration of the portfolio without incurring the additional transaction costs involved in buying and selling the underlying securities. Investments in currency futures for purposes other than hedging may be made to change the trust relative position in one or more currencies without buying and selling portfolio assets. Investments in index contracts or contracts on related options for purposes other than hedging, may be made when the trust has cash on hand and wishes to participate in anticipated market appreciation while the cash is being invested. Should interest or exchange rates or securities prices move unexpectedly, the trust may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the futures contracts and may realize a loss.

SECURITY LOANS - State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), as lending agent, may loan the securities of the trust to certain qualified institutions (the "Borrowers") approved by the trust. The loans are collateralized at all times by cash and/or U.S. Treasury securities in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. State Street provides the trust with indemnification against Borrower default. The trust bears the risk of loss with respect to the investment of cash collateral.

Cash collateral is invested in short-term securities. A portion of the income generated upon investment of the collateral is remitted to the Borrowers, and the remainder is allocated between the trust and the lending agent. On loans collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, a fee is received from the Borrower, and is allocated between the trust and the lending agent. Income from securities lending is included in interest income on the Statement of Operations. The dividend and interest income earned on the securities loaned is accounted for in the same manner as other dividend and interest income.

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTRACTS - The trust may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for the purchase or sale of a specific foreign currency at a fixed price on a future date. Risks may arise upon entering into these contracts from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts and from unanticipated movements in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar. The trust may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for hedging purposes as well as for non-hedging purposes. For hedging purposes, the trust may enter into contracts to deliver or receive foreign currency it will receive from or require for its normal investment activities. The trust may also use contracts in a manner intended to protect foreign currency-denominated securities from declines in value due to unfavorable exchange rate movements. For non-hedging purposes, the trust may enter into contracts with the intent of changing the relative exposure of the trust's portfolio of securities to different currencies to take advantage of anticipated changes. The forward foreign currency exchange contracts are adjusted by the daily exchange rate of the underlying currency and any gains or losses are recorded as unrealized until the contract settlement date. On contract settlement date, the gains or losses are recorded as realized gains or losses on foreign currency transactions.

INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS AND INCOME - Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. All premium and discount is amortized or accreted for financial statement purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. All discount is accreted for tax reporting purposes as required by federal income tax regulations. Dividends received in cash are recorded on the

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ex-dividend date. Dividend and interest payments received in additional securities are recorded on the ex-dividend or ex-interest date in an amount equal to the value of the security on such date. Some securities may be purchased on a "when-issued" or "forward delivery" basis, which means that the securities will be delivered to the trust at a future date, usually beyond customary settlement time.

The trust may enter in "TBA" (to be announced) purchase commitments to purchase securities for a fixed unit price at a future date. Although the unit price has been established, the principal value has not been finalized. However, the principal amount of the commitments will not fluctuate more than 1.0%. The trust holds, and maintains until settlement date, cash or high-grade debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price, or the trust may enter into offsetting contracts for the forward sale of other securities it owns. Income on the securities will not be earned until settlement date. TBA purchase commitments may be considered securities in themselves, and involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to settlement date, which is in addition to the risk of decline in the value of the trusts' other assets. Unsettled TBA purchase commitments are valued at the current market value of the underlying securities, according to the procedures described under "Investment Valuations" above.

The trust may enter into "TBA" (to be announced) sale commitments to hedge its portfolio positions or to sell mortgage-backed securities it owns under delayed delivery arrangements. Proceeds of TBA sale commitments are not received until the contractual settlement date. During the time a TBA sale commitment is outstanding, equivalent deliverable securities, or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment deliverable on or before the sale commitment date, are held as "cover" for the transaction.

Legal fees and other related expenses incurred to preserve and protect the value of a security owned are added to the cost of the security; other legal fees are expensed. Capital infusions made directly to the security issuer, which are generally non-recurring, incurred to protect or enhance the value of high-yield debt securities, are reported as additions to the cost basis of the security. Costs that are incurred to negotiate the terms or conditions of capital infusions or that are expected to result in a plan of reorganization are reported as realized losses. Ongoing costs incurred to protect or enhance an investment, or costs incurred to pursue other claims or legal actions, are expensed.

FEES PAID INDIRECTLY - The trust's custody fee is reduced according to an arrangement that measures the value of cash deposited with the custodian by the trust. This amount is shown as a reduction of total expenses on the Statement of Operations.

TAX MATTERS AND DISTRIBUTIONS - The trust's policy is to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) applicable to regulated investment companies and to distribute to shareholders all of its net taxable income, including any net realized gain on investments. Accordingly, no provision for federal income or excise tax is provided.

Distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The trust distinguishes between distributions on a tax basis and a financial reporting basis and only distributions in excess of tax basis earnings and profits are reported in the financial statements as distributions from paid-in capital. Differences in the recognition or classification of income between the financial statements and tax earnings and profits, which result in temporary over-distributions for financial statement purposes, are classified as distributions in excess of net investment income or net realized gains. Common types of book and tax differences that could occur include differences in

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accounting for currency transactions, mortgage-backed securities, derivatives, defaulted bonds, capital losses, and amortization and accretion on debt securities.

The tax character of distributions declared for the years ended October 31, 2003 and October 31, 2002 was as follows:

	10/31/03	10/31/02
Distributions declared from:		
Ordinary income	\$51,230,803	\$55,511,381
Long-term capital gain	--	--
	\$51,230,803	\$55,511,381
Tax return of capital	--	--
Total distributions declared	\$51,230,803	\$55,511,381

During the year ended October 31, 2003, accumulated distributions in excess of net investment income decreased by \$861,950, accumulated net realized loss on investments and foreign currency transactions increased by \$600,195, and paid-in capital decreased by \$261,755 due to differences between book and tax accounting for mortgage-backed securities, currency transactions, the offset of net investment loss against short-term capital gain, amortization and accretion on debt securities. This change had no effect on the net assets or net asset value per share.

As of October 31, 2003, the components of distributable earnings (accumulated losses) on a tax basis were as follows:

Undistributed ordinary income	\$--
Undistributed long-term capital gain	--
Capital loss carryforward	(35,028,896)
Unrealized depreciation	(5,907,258)
Other temporary differences	(8,257,025)

For federal income tax purposes, the capital loss carryforward may be applied against any net taxable realized gains of each succeeding year until the earlier of its utilization or expiration on:

EXPIRATION DATE	
October 31, 2006	\$(11,137,819)
October 31, 2007	(11,376,973)
October 31, 2008	(11,439,294)
October 31, 2010	(1,074,810)
Total	\$(35,028,896)



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### (3) TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES

INVESTMENT ADVISER - The trust has an investment advisory agreement with Massachusetts Financial Services Company (MFS) to provide overall investment advisory and administrative services, and general office facilities. The management fee is computed daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 0.32% of the trust's average daily net assets and 5.65% of investment income.

Management fees incurred for the year ended October 31, 2003 were 0.67% of average daily net assets on an annualized basis.

The trust pays compensation to the Independent Trustees ("Trustees") in the form of both a retainer and attendance fees, and pays no compensation directly to its Trustees who are officers of the investment adviser, or to officers of the trust, all of whom receive remuneration for their services to the trust from MFS. Certain officers and Trustees of the trust are officers or directors of MFS and MFS Service Center, Inc. (MFSC). The trust has an unfunded, defined benefit plan for inactive Trustees and an unfunded retirement benefit deferral plan for active Trustees. Included in Trustees' compensation is a net increase of \$6,029 as a result of the change in the trust's pension liability for active Trustees and a pension expense of \$18,800 for inactive trustees for the year ended October 31, 2003.

ADMINISTRATOR - The trust has an administrative services agreement with MFS to provide the trust with certain financial, legal, shareholder communications, compliance, and other administrative services. As a partial reimbursement for the cost of providing these services, the trust pays MFS an administrative fee not to exceed the following annual percentage rates of the trust's average daily net assets:

First \$2 billion	0.0175%
-----	
Next \$2.5 billion	0.0130%
-----	
Next \$2.5 billion	0.0005%
-----	
In excess of \$7 billion	0.0000%
-----	

TRANSFER AGENT - MFSC acts as registrar and dividend disbursing agent for the Trust. The agreement provides that the Trust will pay MFSC an account maintenance fee of no more than \$9.00 and a dividend services fee of \$0.75 per reinvestment and will reimburse MFSC for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

### (4) PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Purchases and sales of investments, other than purchased option transactions and short-term obligations, were as follows:

	PURCHASES	SALES
U.S. government securities	\$542,657,198	\$603,617,884
Investments (non-U.S. government securities)	\$302,693,430	\$309,188,834
-----		

The cost and unrealized appreciation and depreciation in the value of the investments owned by the trust, as computed on a federal income tax basis, are as follows:

Aggregate cost	\$1,116,042,557
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Gross unrealized appreciation	\$22,425,780
Gross unrealized depreciation	(28,451,494)
Net unrealized depreciation	\$(6,025,714)

### (5) SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST

The trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest. The Trustees have authorized 135,059,966 full and fractional shares of beneficial interest and have authorized the repurchase by the trust of up to 10% annually of its own shares of beneficial interest. No shares of beneficial interest were purchased by the trust during the year ended October 31, 2003. The trust repurchased 480,000 shares of beneficial interest during the year ended October 31, 2002, at an average price per shares of \$6.67 and a weighted average discount of 8.54% per share. Transactions in trust shares were as follows:

	Year ended 10/31/03		Year ended 10/31/02	
	SHARES	AMOUNT	SHARES	AMOUNT
Treasury shares reacquired	--	\$--	480,000	\$3,205,280

### (6) LINE OF CREDIT

The trust and other affiliated funds participate in an \$800 million unsecured line of credit provided by a syndication of banks under a line of credit agreement. Borrowings may be made for temporary financing needs. Interest is charged to each fund, based on its borrowings, at a rate equal to the bank's base rate. In addition, a commitment fee, based on the average daily unused portion of the line of credit, is allocated among the participating funds at the end of each quarter. The commitment fee allocated to the trust for the year ended October 31, 2003, was \$6,773. The trust had no borrowings during the year.

### (7) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The trust trades financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of its investing activities in order to manage exposure to market risks such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These financial instruments include written options, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, and futures contracts. The notional or contractual amounts of these instruments represent the investment the trust has in particular classes of financial instruments and does not necessarily represent the amounts potentially subject to risk. The measurement of the risks associated with these instruments is meaningful only when all related and offsetting transactions are considered.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts

#### SALES

SETTLEMENT DATE		CONTRACTS TO DELIVER/ RECEIVE	IN EXCHANGE FOR	CONTRACTS AT VALUE
11/03/03	AUD	7,981,428	\$5,514,232	\$5,650,264
1/13/04	CAD	28,261,310	20,980,771	21,392,312

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12/17/03	DKK	58,347,235	9,172,429	9,101,314
1/20/04	EUR	222,806,061	260,112,994	258,401,619
1/13/04	GBP	6,339,505	10,569,560	10,738,399
12/17/03	NZD	25,783,728	15,351,612	15,746,626
1/13/04	SEK	43,687,703	5,565,475	5,586,954
			-----	-----
			\$327,267,073	\$326,617,488
			=====	=====

PURCHASES

1/13/04	AUD	13,536,419	\$9,210,576	\$9,552,832
12/17/03	CAD	17,643,884	13,361,661	13,371,736
12/17/03	DKK	11,816,789	1,870,663	1,843,246
1/13/04	EUR	108,087,301	126,401,403	125,478,918
1/13/04	GBP	5,988,263	10,017,800	10,146,029
11/03/03	NZD	12,891,864	7,896,267	7,892,979
11/03/03	SEK	20,757,622	2,688,811	2,659,077
			-----	-----
			\$171,447,181	\$170,944,817
			=====	=====

At October 31, 2003, the trust had sufficient cash and/or securities to cover any commitments und

Futures Contracts

DESCRIPTION	EXPIRATION	CONTRACTS	POSITION	U DEP
U.S. Treasury Notes 5 Yr.	December 2003	81	Short	

At October 31, 2003, the trust had sufficient cash and/or securities to cover any margin requirem

(8) CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

As required, effective November 1, 2001, the trust adopted the provisions of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide for Investment Companies and began amortizing premium and accreting market discount on debt securities. Prior to November 1, 2001, the trust did not amortize premium nor accrete market discount on debt securities. The cumulative effect of this accounting change had no impact on total net assets of the trust, but resulted in a \$27,387,322 reduction in cost of securities and a corresponding \$27,387,322 increase in net unrealized appreciation, based on securities held by the trust on November 1, 2001.

(9) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Massachusetts Financial Services Company ("MFS"), the trust's investment adviser, has been contacted by the Office of the New York State Attorney General ("NYAG") and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in connection with their investigations of practices in the mutual fund industry identified as "market timing" mutual fund shares. MFS is cooperating with respect to these investigations. MFS has been informed that the SEC is considering whether to institute an enforcement action against MFS alleging false and misleading disclosure in certain MFS fund prospectuses and breach of fiduciary duty concerning market timing. The NYAG has also indicated that it is considering whether to commence an enforcement proceeding against

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MFS relating to these practices. MFS continues to discuss these matters with the SEC and the NYAG. Certain other regulatory authorities are also conducting investigations into these practices within the industry and have requested that MFS provide information to them.

In December 2003, MFS and Sun Life Financial Inc., along with certain MFS funds and Trustees who serve on the Board of Trustees of these MFS funds, were named as defendants in class action lawsuits filed in the United States District Court, District of Massachusetts seeking damages of unspecified amounts. The lawsuits were purportedly filed on behalf of people who purchased, owned and/or redeemed shares of certain MFS funds during specified periods. The suits allege that certain defendants permitted market timing and late trading in the MFS funds which allegedly caused financial injury to the funds' shareholders. The defendants are reviewing the allegations and will respond appropriately. Additional lawsuits based upon similar allegations may be filed in the future.

Any potential resolution of these matters may include, but not be limited to, sanctions, penalties, damages or injunctions regarding MFS, restitution to mutual fund shareholders and/or other financial penalties and structural changes in the governance of MFS' mutual fund business.

These regulatory developments do not relate to closed-end investment companies such as the trust, and the trust has not been named as a defendant in any of the aforementioned lawsuits. Although MFS does not believe that these lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on the trust, there can be no assurance that the ongoing adverse publicity and/or other developments resulting from related regulatory investigations or developments will not result in an increase in the market discount of the trust's shares or other adverse consequences to the trust.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
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To the Trustees and Shareholders of MFS Intermediate Income Trust:

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the portfolio of investments, of MFS Intermediate Income Trust (the "Trust"), as of October 31, 2003, the related statement of operations for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Trust's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of October 31, 2003, by correspondence with the custodian and brokers; where replies were not received from brokers, we performed other auditing procedures. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material

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respects, the financial position of MFS Intermediate Income Trust as of October 31, 2003, the results of its operations for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and its financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boston, Massachusetts  
December 18, 2003

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### TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

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The following tables present certain information regarding the Trustees and officers of MFS Inter including their principal occupations, which, unless specific dates are shown, are of more than five years. The titles may not have been the same throughout.

Name, age, position with the Trust, principal occupation, and other directorships(1)

#### INTERESTED TRUSTEES

JEFFREY L. SHAMES(2) (born 06/02/55)  
Chairman  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company,  
Chairman

JOHN W. BALLEEN(2) (born 09/12/59)  
Trustee and President  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company,  
Chief Executive Officer and Director

KEVIN R. PARKE(2) (born 12/14/59)  
Trustee  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company,  
President, Chief Investment Officer and Director

#### INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

LAWRENCE H. COHN, M.D. (born 03/11/37)  
Trustee  
Brigham and Women's Hospital, Chief of Cardiac  
Surgery; Harvard Medical School, Professor of Surgery

WILLIAM R. GUTOW (born 09/27/41)  
Trustee  
Private investor and real estate consultant;  
Capitol Entertainment Management Company  
(video franchise), Vice Chairman

J. ATWOOD IVES (born 05/01/36)  
Trustee  
Private investor; KeySpan Corporation (energy related  
services), Director; Eastern Enterprises (diversified  
services company), Chairman, Trustee and Chief  
Executive Officer (until November 2000)

ABBY M. O'NEILL (born 04/27/28)  
Trustee  
Private investor; Rockefeller Financial Services Company  
(investment advisers), Chairman and  
Chief Executive Officer

LAWRENCE T. PERERA (born 06/23/35)  
Trustee  
Hemenway & Barnes (attorneys), Partner

WILLIAM J. POORVU (born 04/10/35)  
Trustee  
Private investor; Harvard University  
of Business Administration, Class of 1963  
in Entrepreneurship Emeritus;  
CBL & Associates Properties, Inc. (real estate  
investment trust), Director

J. DALE SHERRATT (born 09/23/38)  
Trustee  
Insight Resources, Inc. (acquisition  
specialists), President; Wellfleet  
Investment Group (private equity  
investor in health care companies), Managing  
Partner (since 1993); Cambridge Nutraceuticals  
(nutritional products), Chief Executive Officer  
(May 2001)

ELAINE R. SMITH (born 04/25/46)  
Trustee  
Independent health care industry consultant

WARD SMITH (born 09/13/30)  
Trustee  
Private investor

(1) Directorships or trusteeships of companies required to report to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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companies").

- (2) "Interested person" of MFS within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (referred to as the "Investment Company Act") is defined as the principal federal law governing investment companies like the Trust. The address of MFS is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

Trustees and Officers - continued

### OFFICERS

JOHN W. BALLEEN (born 09/12/59)  
Trustee and President  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Chief  
Executive Officer and Director

JAMES R. BORDEWICK, JR. (born 03/06/59)  
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior  
Vice President and Associate General Counsel

STEPHEN E. CAVAN (born 11/06/53)  
Secretary and Clerk  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior  
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

STEPHANIE A. DESISTO (born 10/01/53)  
Assistant Treasurer  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Vice  
President (since April 2003); Brown Brothers  
Harriman & Co., Senior Vice President  
(November 2002 to April 2003); ING Groep N.V./  
Aeltus Investment Management, Senior Vice President  
(prior to November 2002)

ROBERT R. FLAHERTY (born 09/18/63)  
Assistant Treasurer  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior  
Vice President (since August 2000); UAM Financial  
Services Company, Senior Vice President (prior to August 2000)

RICHARD M. HISEY (born 08/29/58)  
Treasurer  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior  
Vice President (since July 2002); The  
First Financial Group, Senior Vice President (September  
2002); Lexington Global Asset Management, Senior  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(prior to September 2000); Lexington Global  
Treasurer (prior to September 2000)

ELLEN MOYNIHAN (born 11/13/57)  
Assistant Treasurer  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior  
Vice President

JAMES O. YOST (born 06/12/60)  
Assistant Treasurer  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior  
Vice President

The Trust holds annual shareholder meetings for the purpose of electing Trustees, and Trustees are elected to the Board of Trustees is currently divided into three classes, each having a term of three years. Each class expires. Each Trustee's term of office expires on the date of the third annual meeting following the expiration of the Trustee's class. Each Trustee will serve until next elected or his or her earlier death, resignation or removal.

Messrs. Shames, Cohn, Sherratt and Smith, and Ms. O'Neill, have served in their capacity as Trustees of the Trust since originally elected or appointed. Messrs. Ballen, Gutow, Ives, Perera and Poorvu, and Ms. Smith, have served as Trustees of the Trust since January 1, 2002. Mr. Parke has served as a Trustee of the Trust since January 1, 2002.

Each of the Trust's Trustees and officers holds comparable positions with certain other funds of the investment adviser or distributor and, in the case of the officers, with certain affiliates of the investment adviser or distributor. The Trust has a board member of 110 funds within the MFS Family of Funds.

The Statement of Additional Information contains further information about the Trustees and is available upon request, by calling 1-800-225-2606.

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INVESTMENT ADVISER  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company  
500 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116-3741

CUSTODIANS  
State Street Bank and Trust Company  
225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110

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PORTFOLIO MANAGER  
James J. Calmas(1)

JP Morgan Chase Manhattan Bank  
One Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York, NY 10081

AUDITORS  
Deloitte & Touche LLP

(1)MFS Investment Management

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### FEDERAL TAX INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

In January 2004, shareholders will be mailed a Form 1099-DIV reporting the federal tax status of all distributions paid during the calendar year 2003.

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### CONTACT INFORMATION AND NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

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#### INVESTOR INFORMATION

Transfer Agent, Registrar and Dividend Disbursing Agent

Call 1-800-637-2304 any business day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern time

Write to: State Street Bank and Trust Company  
c/o MFS Service Center, Inc.  
P.O. Box 55024  
Boston, MA 02205-5024

A general description of the MFS Funds proxy voting policies is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-800-225-2606, by visiting the About MFS section of mfs.com or by visiting the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

#### NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

As of October 31, 2003, our records indicate that there are 8,727 registered shareholders and approximately 61,500 shareholders owning trust shares in "street" name, such as through brokers, banks, and other financial intermediaries.

If you are a "street" name shareholder and wish to directly receive our reports, which contain important information about the trust, please write or call:

State Street Bank and Trust Company  
c/o MFS Service Center, Inc.  
P.O. Box 55024  
Boston, MA 02205-5024  
1-800-637-2304

[logo] M F S(R)  
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

500 Boylston Street  
Boston, MA 02116-3741

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500 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116

MIN-ANN-12/03 85M

### ITEM 2. CODE OF ETHICS.

The Registrant has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and as defined in the instructions to Form N-CSR that applies to the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer.

### ITEM 3. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT.

Messrs. J. Atwood Ives and Ward Smith, members of the Audit Committee, have been determined by the Board of Trustees in their reasonable business judgment to meet the definition of "audit committee financial expert" as such term is defined in the instructions to Form N-CSR. In addition, Messrs. Ives and Smith are both "independent" members of the Audit Committee as defined in the instructions to Form N-CSR.

### ITEM 4. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Not applicable at this time. [Applicable for annual reports filed for the first fiscal year ending after December 15, 2004 (beginning with annual N-CSR filings at the end of February, 2004 for December 31, 2004 reporting period.)]

### ITEM 5. AUDIT COMMITTEE OF LISTED REGISTRANTS.

Not applicable at this time. [Applicable for closed-end fund annual reports covering periods ending on or after the compliance date for the listing standards applicable to the closed-end fund. Listed issuers must be in compliance with the new listing rules by the earlier of the registrant's first annual shareholders meeting after January 15, 2004 or October 31, 2004.]

### ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

### ITEM 7. DISCLOSURE OF PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

The Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers of the investment companies (the "MFS Funds") advised by Massachusetts Financial Services Company ("MFS") have delegated to MFS the right and obligation to vote proxies for shares that are owned by the MFS Funds, in accordance with MFS' proxy voting policies and procedures (the "MFS Proxy Policies"). The MFS Proxy Policies are set forth below:

#### MASSACHUSETTS FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPANY

#### PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

SEPTEMBER 17, 2004

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, 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 included within the MFS Family of Funds (the "MFS Funds").

These policies and procedures include:

#### A. Voting Guidelines;



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B. Administrative Procedures;

C. Monitoring System;

D. Records Retention; and

E. Reports.

### 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 guiding principle that all votes made 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, which are set forth below, that govern how MFS generally plans to vote on specific matters presented for shareholder vote. In all cases, MFS will exercise its discretion to vote these items in accordance with this guiding principle. These underlying guidelines are simply that - guidelines. Each proxy item is considered on a case-by-case basis, in light of all relevant facts and circumstances, and there may be instances in which MFS may vote proxies in a manner different from these guidelines.

As a general matter, MFS maintains a consistent voting position with respect to similar proxy proposals made by 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 the 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 guiding principle of voting proxies in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients.

From time to time, MFS receives comments on these guidelines and regarding particular voting issues from its clients. Those comments are reviewed and considered periodically, and these guidelines are reviewed each year with MFS Equity Research Department management, the MFS Proxy Review Group and the MFS Proxy Consultant and are revised 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 could arise in connection with the voting of proxies on behalf of MFS' clients. MFS shall be mindful of any and all

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potential material conflicts of interest that could arise in the voting of these proxies, shall identify, analyze, document and report on any such potential conflicts, and shall ultimately vote these 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 on all potential conflicts of interest.

### 2. MFS' POLICY ON SPECIFIC ISSUES

#### NON-SALARY COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

Managements have become increasingly creative and generous with compensation programs involving common stock. The original stock option plans, which called for the optionee to pay the money to exercise the option, are now embellished with no risk benefits such as stock appreciation rights, the use of unexercised options to "buy" stock, and restricted stock at bargain prices.

Stock option plans are supposed to reward results rather than tenure, so the use of restricted stock at bargain prices is not favored. 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 is able to vote and receive dividends. Eventually the restrictions lapse and the stock can be sold.

MFS votes against 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 restricted stock at deep discounts to fair market value. MFS generally votes against stock option plans that involve stock appreciation rights or the use of unexercised options to "buy" stock.

MFS opposes 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 plans if all such plans for a particular company involve potential dilution, in the aggregate, of more than 15%.

MFS votes in favor of stock option plans for non-employee directors as long as they satisfy the requirements set forth above with respect to stock option plans for employees. Stock option plans that include options for consultants and other third parties not involved in the management of the company generally are opposed by MFS.

#### "GOLDEN PARACHUTES"

From time to time, shareholders of companies have submitted proxy proposals that would require shareholder approval of any 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 percentage of such officer's annual compensation. When put to a vote, MFS votes against very large golden parachutes.

#### ANTI-TAKEOVER MEASURES

In general, MFS votes against any measure that inhibits capital appreciation in a stock, including a possible takeover and any proposal that protects management from action by shareholders. These

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types of proposals take many forms, ranging from "poison pills" and "shark repellents" to board classification and super-majority requirements.

### 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.

### DILUTION

There are many reasons for issuance of stock and most are legitimate. 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.

### 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.

### INDEPENDENCE OF BOARDS OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES THEREOF

While MFS acknowledges the potential benefits of a company's inclusion of directors who are "independent" from management, MFS generally opposes shareholder proposals that would require that a majority (or a "super-majority") of a company's board be comprised of "independent" directors. Such proposals could inappropriately reduce a company's ability to engage in certain types of transactions, could result in the exclusion of talented directors who are not deemed "independent", or could result in the unnecessary addition of additional "independent" directors to a company's board. However, in view of the special role and responsibilities of various the audit committees of a board of directors, MFS supports proposals that would require that the Audit, Nominating and Compensation Committees be comprised entirely of directors who are deemed "independent" of the company.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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 (unless approved in advance by the full board) whereas other proposals would cap non-audit fees so that such fees do not exceed a certain percentage of the audit fees. MFS supports such shareholder proposals that would cap non-audit fees at an amount deemed to be not excessive.

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### BEST PRACTICES STANDARDS

Best practices standards are rapidly evolving in the corporate governance areas as a result of recent corporate failures, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and revised listing standards on major stock exchanges. MFS generally support these changes. 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 -- within the circumstances of the environment within which the issuers operate -- the proposal is consistent with the best long-term economic interests of our clients.

### FOREIGN ISSUERS - SHARE BLOCKING

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 potentially long block 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. Conversely, for companies domiciled in countries with very short block periods, MFS generally will continue to cast votes in accordance with these policies and procedures.

### SOCIAL ISSUES

There are many groups advocating social change, and many have chosen the publicly-held corporation as a vehicle for 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 report 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 subject to those laws are voted. For example, the General Laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts prohibit the

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investment of state funds, including retirement system assets, in the following types of investments: (i) financial institutions which directly or through any subsidiary have outstanding loans to any individual or corporation engaged in manufacturing, distribution or sale of firearms, munitions, rubber or plastic bullets, tear gas, armored vehicles or military aircraft for use or deployment in any activity in Northern Ireland; or (ii) any stocks, securities or obligations of any company so engaged.

Because of these statutory restrictions, it is necessary when voting proxies for securities held in Massachusetts public pension accounts to support the purpose of this legislation. Thus, on issues relating to these or similar state law questions, it may be necessary to cast ballots differently for these portfolios than MFS might normally do for other accounts.

### B. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

#### 1. MFS PROXY REVIEW GROUP

The administration of these policies and procedures is overseen by the MFS Proxy Review Group, which includes senior MFS Legal Department officers and MFS' Proxy Consultant. The MFS Proxy Review Group:

- a. Reviews these policies and procedures at least annually and recommends any amendments considered to be necessary or advisable;
- b. Determines whether any material conflicts of interest exist with respect to instances in which (i) MFS seeks to override these guidelines and (ii) votes not clearly governed by these guidelines; and
- c. Considers special proxy issues as they may arise from time to time.

The current MFS Proxy Consultant is an independent proxy consultant who performs these services exclusively for MFS.

#### 2. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The MFS Proxy Review Group 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 attempt to influence MFS' voting on a particular proxy matter should be reported to the MFS Proxy Review Group. The MFS Proxy Consultant will assist the MFS Proxy Review Group in carrying out these responsibilities.

In cases where proxies are voted in accordance with these policies and guidelines, no conflict of interest will be deemed to exist. In cases where (i) MFS is considering overriding these policies and guidelines, or (ii) matters presented for vote are not clearly governed by these policies and guidelines, the MFS Proxy Review Group and the MFS Proxy Consultant 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");

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- 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 Review Group;
- c. If the name of the issuer appears on the MFS Significant Client List, then the MFS Proxy Review Group will carefully evaluate the proposed votes 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 Review Group 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.

The MFS Proxy Review Group is 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 as necessary, but no less frequently than quarterly.

### 3. GATHERING PROXIES

Nearly all proxies received by MFS originate at Automatic Data Processing Corp. ("ADP"). 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. Each client's custodian is responsible for forwarding all proxy solicitation materials to MFS (except in the case of certain institutional clients for which MFS does not vote proxies). This material will include proxy cards, reflecting the proper shareholdings of Funds and of clients on the record dates for such shareholder meetings, and proxy statements, the issuer's explanation of the items to be voted upon.

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 processing and recordkeeping functions for MFS' Fund and institutional client accounts. The Proxy Administrator does not make recommendations to MFS as to how to vote any particular item. The Proxy Administrator receives proxy statements and proxy cards directly 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, the MFS Proxy Consultant and the MFS Proxy Review Group and most proxies can be voted electronically. In addition to receiving the hard copies of materials relating to meetings of shareholders of issuers whose securities are held by the Funds and/or clients, the ballots and proxy statements can be printed from the Proxy

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Administrator's system and forwarded for review.

### 4. ANALYZING PROXIES

After input into the Proxy Administrator system, proxies which are deemed to be completely routine (e.g., those involving only uncontested elections of directors, appointments of auditors, and/or employee stock purchase plans)(1) are automatically voted in favor by the Proxy Administrator without being sent to either the MFS Proxy Consultant or the MFS Proxy Review Group for further review. Proxies that pertain only to merger and acquisition proposals are forwarded initially to an appropriate MFS portfolio manager or research analyst for his or her recommendation. All proxies that are reviewed by either the MFS Proxy Consultant or a portfolio manager or analyst are then forwarded with the corresponding recommendation to the MFS Proxy Review Group.(2)

- 
- (1) 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, there is an expanded list of items that are deemed routine (and therefore automatically voted in favor) for foreign issuers, including 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) the discharge of management and supervisory boards; and (v) approval of share repurchase programs.
  - (2) From time to time, due to travel schedules and other commitments, an appropriate portfolio manager or research analyst is not available to 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 will determine the vote in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of its clients.

Recommendations with respect to voting on non-routine issues are generally made by the MFS Proxy Consultant in accordance with the policies summarized under "Voting Guidelines," and all other relevant materials. His or her recommendation as to how each proxy proposal should be voted is indicated on copies of proxy cards, including his or her rationale on significant items. These cards are then forwarded to the MFS Proxy Review Group.

As a general matter, portfolio managers and investment analysts are consulted and involved in developing MFS' substantive proxy voting guidelines, but have little or no involvement in or knowledge of proxy proposals or voting positions 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 or remove the potential that proxy solicitors, issuers, and third parties might attempt to exert influence on the vote or might create a conflict of interest that is not in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of our clients. In limited, specific instances (e.g., mergers), the MFS Proxy Consultant or the MFS Proxy Review Group may consult with or seek recommendations from portfolio managers or analysts. The MFS Proxy Review Group would ultimately determine the manner in which all proxies are voted.

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

### 5. VOTING PROXIES

After the proxy card copies are reviewed, they are voted electronically through the Proxy Administrator's system. In accordance with its contract with MFS, the Proxy Administrator also generates a variety of reports for the MFS Proxy Consultant and the MFS Proxy Review Group, and makes available on-line various other types of information so that the MFS Proxy Review Group and the MFS Proxy Consultant may monitor the votes cast by the Proxy Administrator on behalf of MFS' clients.

### C. MONITORING SYSTEM

It is the responsibility of the Proxy Administrator and MFS' Proxy Consultant to monitor the proxy voting process. As noted above, when proxy materials for clients are received, they are forwarded to the Proxy Administrator and are input into the Proxy Administrator's system. Additionally, 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 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 forward 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 policies and procedures in effect from time to time and will retain all proxy voting reports submitted to the Board of Trustees and Board of Managers of the MFS Funds for a period of six years. Proxy solicitation materials, including electronic versions of the proxy cards completed by the MFS Proxy Consultant and the MFS Proxy Review Group, together with their respective notes and comments, are maintained in an electronic format by the Proxy Administrator and are accessible on-line by the MFS Proxy Consultant and the MFS Proxy Review Group. All proxy voting materials and supporting documentation, including records generated by the Proxy Administrator's system as to proxies processed, the dates when proxies were received and returned, and the votes on each company's proxy issues, are retained for six years.

### E. REPORTS

#### MFS FUNDS

Periodically, MFS will report the results of its voting to



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the Board of Trustees and Board of Managers of the MFS Funds. These reports will include: (i) a listing of how votes were cast; (ii) a review of situations where MFS did not vote in accordance with the guidelines and the rationale therefor; (iii) a review of the procedures used by MFS to identify material conflicts of interest; and (iv) a review of these policies and the guidelines and, as necessary or appropriate, any proposed modifications thereto to reflect new developments in corporate governance and other issues. Based on these reviews, the Trustees and Managers of the MFS Funds will consider possible modifications to these policies to the extent necessary or advisable.

### ALL MFS ADVISORY CLIENTS

At any time, a report can be printed by MFS for each client who has requested that MFS furnish a record of votes cast. The report specifies the proxy issues which have been voted for the client during the year and the position taken with respect to each issue.

Generally, MFS will not divulge actual voting practices to any party other than the client or its representatives (unless required by applicable law) because we consider that information to be confidential and proprietary to the client.

### ITEM 8. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANY AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS.

Not applicable at this time. [Required for closed-end funds for periods ending on or after June 15, 2004 (beginning with N-CSR's filed at the end of August, 2004 for June 30, 2004 reporting period.)]

### ITEM 9. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

Not required at this time. [Required for reporting periods ending after January 1, 2004 (beginning with N-CSR's filed at the end of March 2004, for January 31, 2004 reporting period).]

### ITEM 10. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

- (a) Based upon their evaluation of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as conducted within 90 days of the filing date of this Form N-CSR, the registrant's principal financial officer and principal executive officer have concluded that those disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that the material information required to be disclosed by the registrant on this report is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.
- (b) There were no changes in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 30a-3(d) under the Act) that occurred during the registrant's last fiscal half-year (the registrant's second fiscal half-year in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

### ITEM 11. EXHIBITS.

(a) File the exhibits listed below as part of this Form. Letter or number the exhibits in the sequence indicated.

- (1) Any code of ethics, or amendment thereto, that is the subject of the disclosure required by Item 2, to the extent that the registrant intends to satisfy the Item 2 requirements through filing of an

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exhibit: Code of Ethics attached hereto.

- (2) A separate certification for each principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the registrant as required by Rule 30a-2 under the Act (17 CFR 270.30a-2): Attached hereto.
- (3) Any written solicitation to purchase securities under 23c-1 under the Act (17 C.F.R. 270.23c-1) sent or given during the period covered by the report by or on behalf of the registrant to 10 or more persons. Not applicable at this time. [For closed-end funds for periods ending on or after June 15, 2004 (beginning with N-CSR's filed at the end of August 2004 for June 30, 2004 reporting period.)]

(b) If the report is filed under Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, provide the certifications required by Rule 30a-2(b) under the Act (17 CFR 270.30a-2(b)), Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13a-14(b) or 240.15d-14(b)) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1350) as an exhibit. A certification furnished pursuant to this paragraph will not be deemed "filed" for the purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78r), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Such certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference: Attached hereto.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

(Registrant) MFS INTERMEDIATE INCOME TRUST

By (Signature and Title)\* JOHN W. BALLEEN  
 -----  
 John W. Ballen, President

Date: January 5, 2004  
 -----

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By (Signature and Title)\* JOHN W. BALLEEN  
 -----  
 John W. Ballen, President  
 (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: January 5, 2004  
 -----

By (Signature and Title)\* RICHARD M. HISEY  
 -----

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Richard M. Hisey, Treasurer  
(Principal Financial Officer and Accounting Officer)

Date: January 5, 2004  
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\* Print name and title of each signing officer under his or her signature.