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MFS MULTIMARKET INCOME TRUST  
Form N-CSR  
January 07, 2005

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 811-4975

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MFS MULTIMARKET INCOME TRUST  
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(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116  
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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

James R. Bordewick, Jr.  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company  
500 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02116  
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(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  
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Date of reporting period: October 31, 2004  
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ITEM 1. REPORTS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

MFS(R) MULTIMARKET INCOME TRUST

10/31/04

ANNUAL REPORT  
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[logo] M F S(R)  
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

LETTER FROM THE CEO 1  
-----

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION 5  
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## Edgar Filing: MFS MULTIMARKET INCOME TRUST - Form N-CSR

MANAGEMENT REVIEW	6
-----	-----
PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	8
-----	-----
DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND CASH PURCHASE PLAN	11
-----	-----
RESULTS OF SHAREHOLDER MEETING	12
-----	-----
PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS	13
-----	-----
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	29
-----	-----
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	34
-----	-----
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	47
-----	-----
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS	48
-----	-----
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND INFORMATION	52
-----	-----
QUARTERLY PORTFOLIO DISCLOSURE	52
-----	-----
FEDERAL TAX INFORMATION	53
-----	-----
CONTACT INFORMATION	BACK COVER
-----	-----

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LETTER FROM THE CEO  
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Dear Shareholders,

[Photo of Robert J. Manning]

For most investors, the main factor in determining long-term success is asset allocation - how they spread their money among stocks, bonds, and cash. In fact, the total returns of investors may be more influenced by their asset allocation strategy than by their security selection within each asset class. The principle behind asset allocation is simple: by diversifying across a variety of types of securities, investors reduce the overall risk of their portfolio because gains in one area are likely to offset losses in another.

One of the dangers of not having an asset allocation plan is the temptation to simply chase performance, by moving money into whichever asset class appears to be outperforming at the moment. The problem with this approach is that by the time a particular area of the market comes into favor, investors may have already missed some of the best performance. We would suggest that one way to benefit from swings in the market is to acquire a diversified portfolio so that investors hold a range of asset classes before the market swings in their direction.

UNDERSTAND YOUR EMOTIONS

It usually takes a bear market for people to appreciate the benefits of diversification. At MFS, we believe proper asset allocation is important in all market environments. But we understand that there are emotional components of investment decisions that sometimes keep investors from achieving their

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long term goals. The three common behaviors that negatively impact investment decisions are overconfidence, looking backwards, and loss aversion.

- o Overconfidence. After experiencing gains in the market, particularly during a bull market, investors have a natural tendency to overestimate their own abilities. During the global bull market of the late 1990s, for example, a large number of investors traded their own stocks and made significant profits. However, most of these same investors later handed back those profits – and then some – because they focused more on short-term blips in the market and less on the fundamental factors that affect a company's long-term prospects.
- o Looking backwards. Although security prices are determined by expectations about the future, many investors make choices based on the recent past. Investors who have achieved momentary success in the market tend to take on too much risk, believing that better- than-average returns can be easily duplicated. On the other hand, those who have had negative experiences tend to become overly cautious and take on too little risk. Recent historical experience tends to dictate an investor's frame of reference and may lead to irrational decisions.
- o Loss aversion. Simply put, investors would rather avoid the immediate pain of losses than enjoy the future pleasure of gains. As a result, some investors tend to overreact to short-term downturns in the market by seeking to mitigate their losses, rather than remaining invested to benefit from the long-term growth potential of the stock and bond markets.

### THINK LIKE A PROFESSIONAL INVESTOR

Asset allocation helps reduce the emotional factors that tend to affect the long-term returns of investors. Professional investors – those who manage assets for money management firms, pension funds, and endowments – have tended to outperform the average retirement investor because they focus on asset allocation. For example, the investment performance of the average 401(k) participant has lagged these professional investors by more than two percentage points a year, on average, over the past 10 years.(1)

We think asset allocation is one of the most important decisions for investors. A study of the performance of 91 large U.S. corporate pension plans with assets of more than \$100 million over a 10-year period beginning in 1974 concluded that asset allocation policies accounted for 93.6% of their returns, while individual security selection and the timing of their investments accounted for only 6.4% for their overall performance.(2)

Professional investors target a realistic level of return based on the amount of risk they are willing to take, then set allocations to meet their goals. On average, U.S. professional investors allocate 35% to 40% of their assets to domestic equity stocks; 20% to 30% to fixed income issues; 10% to international stocks; and between 10% and 20% to other investment classes such as real estate.(3) And within those categories, they hold a broad range of styles and asset classes.

In contrast, 401(k) participants who held company stock in their retirement plans at the end of 2002 had roughly 42% of their retirement assets in company stock while the rest was allocated to either growth or value stock funds.(4) These participants virtually ignored the broad range of equity, fixed-income, and international offerings provided by their retirement plans.

### ALLOCATE, DIVERSIFY, REBALANCE

We recommend working with a professional adviser to find an optimal mix of

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investments based on your individual goals. In our view, a disciplined asset allocation strategy is composed of three simple steps: allocate, diversify and rebalance.

- o Allocate. Investors should work with their financial adviser to specify their long-term goals and tolerance for risk. Then investors should allocate their assets across the major asset classes - stocks, bonds, and cash - to help them pursue an investment return that is consistent with their risk tolerance level.
- o Diversify. By diversifying their assets, investors trade some performance in the top performing categories for a more predictable and stable portfolio. At the same time, investors should include different investment styles and market capitalizations of stocks and a range of fixed-income investments, as well as U.S. and non-U.S. securities. Because security subclasses tend to move in and out of favor during various market and economic environments, a broad portfolio increases the benefits of diversification.
- o Rebalance. We suggest that investors consult with their professional advisers periodically to rebalance their portfolios to maintain the percentages that they have dedicated to each asset class. Allocations can shift as markets rise and fall, making for a riskier or more conservative portfolio than an investor originally intended. For example, a portfolio of 50% stocks and 50% bonds at the start of 2000 would have shifted to 32% stocks and 68% bonds at the end of 2002 because of the weak stock market. (5)

In short, these three simple concepts - allocate, diversify and rebalance - help take emotion out of the investment process and help prevent investors from trying to outguess the market. An asset allocation strategy cannot turn a down market cycle into a good one, but it is an invaluable tool to manage risk and keep investors on track toward reaching their long-term investment goals.

### A DISCIPLINED INVESTMENT PROCESS IS PARAMOUNT

Disciplined diversification has helped investors pursue long-term, above-average results through the years. Since 1924, when we invented the mutual fund, MFS(R) has strived to give investors the products and tools they need to maintain well-diversified portfolios. MFS provides a variety of products in each asset class as well as a family of asset allocation funds. These asset allocation portfolios cover a range from conservative to moderate, growth, and aggressive growth allocations, each with a strategy based on a distinct level of risk. We recommend developing a comprehensive financial plan with an investment advisor who is familiar with your risk tolerance, your individual goals, and your financial situation.

As always, we appreciate your confidence in MFS and welcome any questions or comments you may have.

Respectfully,

/s/ Robert J. Manning

Robert J. Manning  
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer  
MFS Investment Management

November 15, 2004

Asset allocation and diversification can not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

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

- (1) Source: Watson Wyatt
- (2) "Determinants of Portfolio Performance," in Financial Analysts Journal, January/February 1995, by Gary P. Brinson, L. Randolph Hood, and Gilbert L. Beebower
- (3) Source: Greenwich Associates
- (4) Source: Hewitt Associates
- (5) Source: Lipper Inc.

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### PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

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#### PORTFOLIO STRUCTURE\*

Bonds	93.4%
Cash & Other Assets	6.0%
Stocks	0.6%

#### MARKET SECTORS\*

High Yield Corporates	29.9%
High Grade Corporates	22.8%
International Sovereigns	17.8%
Commercial Mortgage Backed	9.9%
Emerging Market Debt	9.5%
Cash & Other Net Assets	6.0%
U.S. Government Agencies	1.9%
Mortgage Backed	1.0%
Domestic Convertibles	0.4%
Residential Mortgage Backed	0.3%
Asset Backed	0.3%
Domestic Equity	0.1%
International Equity	0.1%

#### CREDIT QUALITY\*\*

AAA	28.3%
AA	2.8%
A	4.1%
BBB	18.8%
BB	19.6%

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B	18.8%
CCC	4.1%
CC	0.9%
C	0.0%
D	0.0%
Not Rated	1.0%
Equity	0.6%
Other	1.0%

### PORTFOLIO FACTS

Average Duration	4.2
Average Life	7.9 Yrs
Average Maturity	10.3 Yrs
Average Quality	BBB
Average Quality Short Term Bonds	A-1

### COUNTRY WEIGHTINGS

United States	66.1%
Germany	7.8%
United Kingdom	2.7%
Mexico	2.3%
Russia	2.0%
France	1.9%
Brazil	1.6%
Ireland	1.6%
Canada	1.6%
Other	12.4%

\*For purposes of this graphical presentation, the bond component includes both accrued interest on bonds and the equivalent exposure from any derivative holdings, if applicable. The bond weight in this portfolio includes the equivalent exposure of a short U.S. Treasury futures contract.

\*Credit quality ratings are based on a weighted average of each security's rating from Moody's Investors Service. If not rated by Moody's, the rating will be that assigned by Standard & Poor's. Likewise, if not assigned a rating by Standard & Poor's, it will be based on the ratings assigned by

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Fitch, Inc. If not rated by any of the three agencies, the security is considered not rated, except for U.S. Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities, which are included in the "AAA"-rating category.

Percentages are based on net assets as of 10/31/04.

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

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### MANAGEMENT REVIEW

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#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

To gauge performance of this portfolio, we use a variety of benchmarks reflecting the varying results of the different markets in which we invest. For the year ended October 31, 2004, MFS Multimarket Income Trust's performance at net asset value surpassed three of the five benchmarks. The fund trailed the pure domestic high-yield and emerging markets debt benchmarks.

#### MARKET ENVIRONMENT

In 2004, many measures of global economic growth, including employment, corporate spending, and earnings growth continued to improve, though we feel that near-record-high oil prices, concerns about rising interest rates, and an unsettled geopolitical environment adversely affected global markets. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board raised interest rates three times during the period, and this appears to have set expectations for an ongoing series of modest rate hikes.

#### PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO THE TRUST'S BENCHMARKS

The trust's focus on domestic debt obligations, both high-yield and investment-grade, was the most influential positive factor in relative performance. By rating quality, "BB"- and "B"-rated bonds were the most significant contributors, followed by "BBB"-rated securities. Among the top performing domestic corporate investments were three commercial mortgage-backed securities, two of which had credit rating upgrades to investment grade during the 12-months. One, a security issued by Morgan Stanley Capital in 1997, was upgraded all the way from "BB" to "AA" by the Fitch credit rating service. The other was a security issued by First Union-Lehman Brothers, which Fitch raised from "BB" to "BBB". The last was an asset-backed security issued by Commercial Mortgage Acceptance Corporation.

Investments in foreign high-grade debt also added to relative returns. Falling long-term rates in Europe led to price gains by several positions, including debt issued by the governments of Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, and Spain.

Three issues, cable companies Continental Cable, and TCI Communications as well as cellular provider Dobson Communications, held back relative results for the period. We subsequently sold our position in Dobson Communications.

The views expressed in this report are those of the portfolio manager only through the end of the period of the report as stated on the cover and do not necessarily reflect the views of MFS or any other person in the MFS organization. These views are subject to change at any time based on market and other conditions, and MFS disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views may not be relied upon as investment advice or as an indication of trading intent on behalf of any MFS fund. References to specific securities are not recommendations of such securities and may not be representative of any MFS fund's current or future investments.

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### PERFORMANCE SUMMARY THROUGH 10/31/04

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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 different from those shown. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

#### PRICE SUMMARY

Year ended 10/31/04

	Date	Price
Net asset value	10/31/2003	\$6.76
	10/31/2004	\$6.94
New York Stock Exchange price	10/31/2003	\$6.41
	2/13/2004 (high) *	\$6.48
	5/10/2004 (low) *	\$5.68
	10/31/2004	\$6.30

\* For the period from November 1, 2003, through October 31, 2004.

#### TOTAL RETURN VS BENCHMARKS

Year ended 10/31/04

New York Stock Exchange price**	4.62%
Net asset value**	9.28%
Citigroup World Government Bond Non-Dollar Hedged Index#	4.62%
Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index#	5.53%
Lehman Brothers Credit Index#	6.59%
Lehman Brothers Government/Mortgage Index#	5.20%
Lehman Brothers High Yield Index#	12.32%
J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global#	12.79%

\* Includes reinvestment of dividend and capital gain distributions.

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

#### INDEX DEFINITIONS

Citigroup World Government Bond Non-Dollar Hedged Index - measures the government bond markets around the world, ex-U.S.

Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index - a measure of the U.S. bond market.

Lehman Brothers Credit Index - measures the U.S. investment-grade corporate



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bond market.

Lehman Brothers Government/Mortgage Index - measures government and mortgage securities markets.

Lehman Brothers High Yield Index - measures the high-yield bond market.

J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (the EMBI Global) - tracks debt instruments in the emerging markets (includes a broader array of countries than the EMBI Plus).

Note to Shareholders: Effective 10/31/04, the Lehman Brothers Credit Index and the Lehman Brothers Government/Mortgage Index were added to the trust in place of the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

### NOTES TO PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The trust's shares may trade at a discount to net asset value. Shareholders do not have the right to cause the trust to repurchase their shares at net asset value. The trust's shares also may trade at a premium to their net asset value. When trust shares trade at a premium, buyers pay more than the asset value underlying trust shares, and shares purchased at a premium would receive less than the amount paid for them in the event of the trust's liquidation. As a result, the total return that is calculated based on the net asset value and New York Stock Exchange price can be different.

The trust's monthly distributions may include a return of capital to shareholders. Distributions that are treated for federal income tax purposes as a return of capital will reduce each shareholder's basis in his or her shares and, to the extent the return of capital exceeds such basis, will be treated as gain to the shareholder from a sale of shares. Returns of shareholder capital have the effect of reducing the trust's assets and increasing the trust's expense ratio.

### KEY RISK CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

Investments in high yield or lower-rated securities may provide greater returns but are subject to greater-than-average risk.

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.

These risks may increase share price volatility. Please see the prospectus for further information regarding 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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The trust 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 may be made in any amount over \$100 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 from the plan, 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) - 10/31/04

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At the annual meeting of shareholders of MFS Multimarket Income Trust, which was held on October 7, 2004, the following actions were taken:

ITEM 1. The election of four Trustees of the trust.

NOMINEE	NUMBER OF SHARES	
	FOR	WITHHOLD AUTHORITY
Lawrence H. Cohn, M.D.	74,687,541.067	1,250,872.434
Robert J. Manning	74,752,238.964	1,186,174.537
Lawrence T. Perera	74,754,388.149	1,184,025.352
Elaine R. Smith	74,765,226.493	1,173,187.008

ITEM 2. The ratification of the election of Ernst & Young LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm to be employed by the trust for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2004.

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### NUMBER OF SHARES

For	74,773,189.075
-----	-----
Against	520,759.434
-----	-----
Abstain	664,464.992
-----	-----

### PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS - 10/31/04

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

Bonds - 96.8%

ISSUER	PAR AMOUNT	\$ VALUE
-----	-----	-----
Advertising & Broadcasting - 2.3%		
Allbritton Communications Co., 7.75%, 2012	\$1,000,000	\$1,042,500
Azteca Holdings S.A. de C.V., 12.25%, 2008	15,000	15,825
Clear Channel Communications, Inc., 6.5%, 2005	EUR 275,000	360,604
DIRECTV Holdings LLC, 8.375%, 2013	\$600,000	684,000
Lamar Media Corp., 7.25%, 2013	1,370,000	1,486,450
Muzak LLC, 10%, 2009	435,000	389,325
News America Holdings, 7.7%, 2025	517,000	619,002
News America, Inc., 6.55%, 2033	529,000	569,134
Paxson Communications Corp., 0% to 2006, 12.25% to 2009	2,275,000	1,979,250
Radio One, Inc., 8.875%, 2011	1,425,000	1,574,625
Spanish Broadcasting System, Inc., 9.625%, 2009	1,400,000	1,471,750
TV Azteca S.A. de C.V., 10.5%, 2007	17,000	17,340
Young Broadcasting, Inc., 8.5%, 2008	2,750,000	2,942,500
		\$13,152,305
-----		
Aerospace - 1.2%		
BAE Systems Holdings, Inc., 6.4%, 2011##	\$1,922,000	\$2,154,975
Hexcel Corp., 9.875%, 2008	1,215,000	1,360,800
Hexcel Corp., 9.75%, 2009	800,000	842,000
K&F Industries, Inc., 9.25%, 2007	157,000	160,140

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K&F Industries, Inc., 9.625%, 2010	1,500,000	1,740,000
Rolls-Royce PLC, 6.375%, 2007	EUR 300,000	416,396
		\$6,674,311
Airlines - 0.6%		
Continental Airlines, Inc., 7.568%, 2006	\$580,000	\$414,549
Continental Airlines, Inc., 6.545%, 2019	2,318,765	2,246,166
Continental Airlines, Inc., 7.566%, 2020	1,073,054	831,980
		\$3,492,695
Apparel Manufacturers - 0.4%		
Levi Strauss & Co., 7%, 2006	\$2,325,000	\$2,275,594
Asset Backed & Securitized - 10.4%		
ARCap REIT, Inc., 6.0996%, 2045##	\$2,000,000	\$1,684,655
Airplane Pass-Through Trust, 10.875%, 2019	246,925	1,235
Amresco Commercial Mortgage Funding I, 7%, 2029	3,570,000	3,790,574
Asset Securitization Corp., 8.0046%, 2029	1,877,956	1,997,840
CPS Auto Receivables Trust, 2.89%, 2009##	789,064	783,146
Chalet Finance 1 PLC, 2.345%, 2013	EUR 300,000	384,194
Commercial Mortgage Acceptance Corp., 5.44%, 2030##	\$3,500,000	3,588,993
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage, 6.38%, 2035	2,384,781	2,656,114
Crest 2004 1 Ltd., 7%, 2040##*	2,000,000	1,940,510
DEPFA Bank, 5.5%, 2010	EUR 960,000	1,354,920
DLJ Commercial Mortgage Corp., 6.04%, 2031	\$2,000,000	2,034,782
Deutsche Mortgage & Asset Receiving Corp., 7.5%, 2031	1,847,000	1,585,879
Europa Ltd., 2.436%, 2027	EUR 187,322	239,872
Falcon Auto Dealership LLC, 3.8379%, 2025^^	\$9,134,548	1,664,106
First Union National Bank Commercial Mortgage Trust, 0.9673%, 2043##	31,070,185	1,530,872
First Union-Lehman Brothers Bank of America, 0.5417%, 2035^^	78,247,531	1,739,505
First Union-Lehman Brothers Commercial Mortgage Trust, 7%, 2029##	1,847,000	2,120,043
First Union-Lehman Brothers Commercial Mortgage Trust,		

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7.5%, 2029	1,846,973	2,159,010
GE Capital Commercial Mortgage Corp., 6.496%, 2033	2,384,781	2,671,531
GMAC Commercial Mortgage Securities, Inc., 6.02%, 2033	2,542,000	2,465,941
GMAC Commercial Mortgage Securities, Inc., 7.6527%, 2034##	1,853,000	2,108,751
Granites Mortgages PLC, 5.15%, 2042	EUR 350,000	471,904
Lehman Brothers Commercial Conduit Mortgage Trust, 0.9637%, 2030^^	\$21,035,721	762,292
Morgan Stanley Capital I, Inc., 6.86%, 2010	2,215,000	2,364,538
Morgan Stanley Capital I, Inc., 1.563%, 2039##	14,915,475	1,148,342
Mortgage Capital Funding, Inc., 7.214%, 2007	2,250,000	2,403,095
Mortgage Capital Funding, Inc., 0.8748%, 2031^^	22,883,310	564,504
Mortgage Capital Funding, Inc., 6.337%, 2031	2,384,781	2,580,892
Multi-Family Capital Access One, Inc., 6.65%, 2024	133,842	148,154
Nationslink Funding Corp., 5%, 2009	4,560,000	4,411,758
RMAC PLC, 2.316%, 2036##	EUR 230,000	294,228
Residential Accredit Loans, Inc., 7.75%, 2027	\$1,216,326	1,214,598
TIAA Retail Estate CDO Ltd., 7.17%, 2032##	4,093,074	4,342,414
		\$59,209,192
Automotive - 2.9%		
Continental AG, 6.875%, 2008	EUR 100,000	\$144,056
DaimlerChrysler N.A. Holdings Corp., 8.5%, 2031	\$1,251,000	1,547,087
Dana Corp., 9%, 2011	1,210,000	1,439,900
Ford Motor Credit Co., 7.875%, 2010	2,058,000	2,283,672
Ford Motor Credit Co., 7%, 2013	1,000,000	1,056,054
General Motors Acceptance Corp., 6%, 2006	EUR 375,000	499,880
General Motors Acceptance Corp., 8%, 2031	\$1,367,000	1,414,908
Lear Corp., 8.11%, 2009	4,725,000	5,425,703
TRW Automotive, Inc., 9.375%, 2013	567,000	652,050
TRW Automotive, Inc., 11%, 2013	130,000	154,700
Tenneco Automotive, Inc., 10.25%, 2013	1,705,000	1,986,325
		\$16,604,335

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### Banks & Credit Companies - 2.7%

BBVA Bancomer Capital Trust I, 10.5%, 2011##	\$1,240,000	\$1,353,150
Banco Mercantil del Norte S.A., 5.875%, 2014##	3,174,000	3,245,415
Bank of Ireland, 7.4%, 2049	EUR 500,000	759,555
Credit Suisse Group, 7.974%, 2010	265,000	405,140
HBOS Capital Funding LP, 6.071% to 2014, 4.07% to 2049##	\$1,543,000	1,657,367
Kazkommerts International B.V., 10.125%, 2007##	250,000	273,125
Kazkommerts International B.V., 7%, 2009##	40,000	40,000
Kazkommerts International B.V., 8.5%, 2013	64,000	66,880
Kazkommerts International B.V., 8.5%, 2013##	329,000	343,805
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., 4.75%, 2014##	EUR 127,000	168,527
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., 5.79%, 2014##	\$1,633,000	1,699,217
National Westminster Bank PLC, 6.625% to 2009, 4.303% to 2049	EUR 330,000	476,959
RBS Capital Trust II, 6.425% to 2034, 4.1125% to 2049	\$833,000	866,461
SG Capital Trust I, 7.875% to 2010, 5.255% to 2049	EUR 300,000	457,460
Turanalem Finance B.V., 8%, 2014##	\$2,031,000	1,990,380
VTB Capital S.A., 7.5%, 2011##	100,000	103,500
Woori Bank, 5.75%, 2014##	1,300,000	1,365,000
		\$15,271,941

### Broadcast & Cable TV - 4.9%

CSC Holdings, Inc., 8.125%, 2009	\$3,469,000	\$3,815,900
Charter Communications, Inc., 8.625%, 2009	3,300,000	2,656,500
Continental Cablevision, Inc., 9.5%, 2013	7,341,000	8,041,823
Cox Communications, Inc., 4.625%, 2013	1,744,000	1,662,470
Lenfest Communications, Inc., 10.5%, 2006	500,000	554,811
Mediacom Broadband LLC, 9.5%, 2013	1,235,000	1,210,300
Mediacom Broadband LLC, 11%, 2013	1,170,000	1,257,750
Rogers Cable, Inc., 5.5%, 2014	1,500,000	1,402,500
TCI Communications Financing III, 9.65%, 2027	5,000,000	5,846,855
TCI Communications, Inc., 9.8%, 2012	1,135,000	1,462,491

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\$27,911,400

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 Brokerage & Asset Managers - 1.2%

Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., 5.7%, 2012	\$2,665,000	\$2,838,582
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, Inc., 6.6%, 2012	2,538,000	2,860,458
Refco Finance Holdings LLC, 9%, 2012##	860,000	928,800
		\$6,627,840

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 Building - 0.4%

American Standard Cos., Inc., 7.375%, 2008	\$1,015,000	\$1,121,575
Building Materials Corp. of America, 7.75%, 2014##	800,000	794,000
Jacuzzi Brands, Inc., 9.625%, 2010	500,000	562,500
		\$2,478,075

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 Business Services - 1.6%

Iron Mountain, Inc., 8.625%, 2013	\$985,000	\$1,066,263
Iron Mountain, Inc., 7.75%, 2015	1,630,000	1,760,400
Lucent Technologies, Inc., 5.5%, 2008	2,050,000	2,101,250
Unisys Corp., 7.875%, 2008	2,655,000	2,724,694
Xerox Corp., 7.625%, 2013	1,415,000	1,556,500
		\$9,209,107

-----  
 Chemicals - 2.1%

Equistar Chemicals LP, 10.625%, 2011	\$1,225,000	\$1,414,875
Huntsman International LLC, 10.125%, 2009	1,900,000	1,995,000
JohnsonDiversey Holding, Inc., 0% to 2007, 10.67% to 2013	1,465,000	1,252,575
Kronos International, Inc., 8.875%, 2009	EUR 95,000	130,643
Lyondell Chemical Co., 11.125%, 2012	\$1,500,000	1,768,125
Nalco Co., 7.75%, 2011	695,000	752,338
Nova Chemicals Corp., 7.4%, 2009	1,358,000	1,487,010
Nova Chemicals Corp., 6.5%, 2012	1,350,000	1,420,875
Rhodia S.A., 8.875%, 2011	2,090,000	1,954,150
		\$12,175,591

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 Conglomerates - 0.3%

Invensys PLC, 9.875%, 2011##	\$1,500,000	\$1,597,500
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### Construction - 0.3%

D.R. Horton, Inc., 8%, 2009	\$1,565,000	\$1,764,538
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### Consumer Cyclical - 0.4%

GEO Group, Inc., 8.25%, 2013	\$1,110,000	\$1,165,500
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KinderCare Learning Centers, Inc., 9.5%, 2009	1,113,000	1,126,913
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\$2,292,413

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### Consumer Goods & Services - 0.4%

ASSA ABLOY AB, 5.125%, 2006	EUR 130,000	\$173,734
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K2, Inc., 7.375%, 2014###	\$535,000	583,150
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Remington Arms Co., Inc., 10.5%, 2011	500,000	442,500
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Revlon Consumer Products Corp., 8.625%, 2008	700,000	577,500
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Werner Holding Co., Inc., 10%, 2007	600,000	555,000
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\$2,331,884

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### Containers - 1.0%

Crown European Holdings S.A., 9.5%, 2011	\$1,580,000	\$1,801,200
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Owens-Brockway Glass Container, Inc., 8.875%, 2009	515,000	565,213
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Owens-Brockway Glass Container, Inc., 8.25%, 2013	2,090,000	2,299,000
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Pliant Corp., 13%, 2010	1,190,000	1,109,675
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\$5,775,088

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### Defense Electronics - 0.3%

L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc., 7.625%, 2012	\$1,455,000	\$1,607,775
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### Electronics - 0.2%

Flextronics International Ltd., 6.5%, 2013	\$1,130,000	\$1,186,500
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### Emerging Market Agencies - 1.3%

Pemex Finance Ltd., 9.69%, 2009	\$905,000	\$1,040,750
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Pemex Project Funding Master Trust, 8.625%, 2022	1,321,000	1,525,755
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Petroleos Mexicanos, 9.5%, 2027	1,309,000	1,613,343
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Petroliam Nasional Berhad, 7.75%, 2015	1,634,000	1,983,774
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Petronas Capital Ltd., 7.875%, 2022##	987,000	1,212,746
		-----
		\$7,376,368
-----		
Emerging Market Sovereign - 4.0%		
-----		
Aries Vermogensverwaltungs, 9.6%, 2014##	\$1,250,000	\$1,460,938
		-----
Banco de La Republica Oriental del Uruguay, 10.5%, 2006	UYU 3,188,828	122,106
		-----
Federal Republic of Brazil, 3.125%, 2012	\$1,279,422	1,173,869
		-----
Federal Republic of Brazil, 8%, 2014	6,145,542	6,103,291
		-----
Federal Republic of Brazil, 8.875%, 2019 - 2024	289,000	279,345
		-----
Federal Republic of Brazil, 3.0625%, 2024	314,000	276,320
		-----
Federal Republic of Brazil, 11%, 2040	1,134,000	1,279,152
		-----
Republic of Argentina, 1.98%, 2012	99,000	75,290
		-----
Republic of Colombia, 8.25%, 2014	422,000	422,000
		-----
Republic of Colombia, 11.75%, 2020	573,000	700,493
		-----
Republic of Colombia, 10.375%, 2033	49,000	53,288
		-----
Republic of Ecuador, 8%, 2030	73,000	61,722
		-----
Republic of El Salvador, 8.25%, 2032	114,000	114,319
		-----
Republic of Guatemala, 8.125%, 2034##	24,000	24,510
		-----
Republic of Panama, 9.375%, 2023 - 2029	1,724,000	1,898,390
		-----
Republic of Panama, 8.875%, 2027	350,000	364,000
		-----
Republic of Peru, 9.125%, 2012	45,000	50,400
		-----
Republic of Peru, 9.875%, 2015	27,000	31,374
		-----
Republic of Peru, 5%, 2017	56,320	51,814
		-----
Republic of Peru, 8.75%, 2033	61,000	61,153
		-----
Republic of Philippines, 9.375%, 2017	96,000	99,000
		-----
Republic of South Africa, 8.5%, 2017	944,000	1,165,840
		-----
Republic of Turkey, 9%, 2011	20,000	22,275
		-----
Republic of Turkey, 11%, 2013	31,000	38,246
		-----
Republic of Turkey, 7.25%, 2015	60,000	60,000
		-----
Republic of Turkey, 8%, 2034	81,000	82,114
		-----
Republic of Uruguay, 7.5%, 2015	15,000	13,406
		-----
Republic of Venezeula, 8.5%, 2014	175,000	177,625
		-----

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Republic of Venezuela, 9.25%, 2027	88,000	90,024
Republic of Vietnam, 3.75%, 2028	59,000	41,300
Russian Federation, 3%, 2008 - 2011	674,000	571,775
Russian Federation, 11%, 2018	1,302,000	1,767,465
Russian Ministry of Finance, 12.75%, 2028	32,000	50,880
State of Qatar, 9.75%, 2030	754,000	1,086,703
United Mexican States, 8%, 2022	713,000	818,168
United Mexican States, 7.5%, 2033	2,015,000	2,147,990
		\$22,836,585
Energy - Independent - 0.8%		
Chesapeake Energy Corp., 7.5%, 2014	\$3,195,000	\$3,554,438
Ocean Energy, Inc., 4.375%, 2007	908,000	929,253
		\$4,483,691
Energy - Integrated - 1.0%		
Siberian Oil Co., 10.75%, 2009	\$349,000	\$384,773
Triton Energy Ltd., 9.25%, 2005	3,500,000	3,584,347
Tyumen Oil Co., 11%, 2007	1,560,000	1,774,500
		\$5,743,620
Entertainment - 0.7%		
AMC Entertainment, Inc., 9.5%, 2011	\$1,224,000	\$1,263,780
Loews Cineplex Entertainment Corp., 9%, 2014##	805,000	843,238
Six Flags, Inc., 9.75%, 2013	1,500,000	1,445,625
Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., 8.375%, 2013	419,000	512,780
		\$4,065,423
Financial Institutions - 0.3%		
Capital One Bank, 4.25%, 2008	\$1,296,000	\$1,315,183
MBNA Europe Funding PLC, 6.5%, 2007	EUR 150,000	206,988
		\$1,522,171
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages - 0.7%		
Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 9.75%, 2012	\$2,680,000	\$2,948,000
Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetranke, 5.875%, 2005	EUR 600,000	781,090

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Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc., 10.25%, 2013	\$360,000	403,200
		\$4,132,290
Forest & Paper Products - 2.1%		
Abitibi-Consolidated, Inc., 6.95%, 2006	\$2,500,000	\$2,600,000
Buckeye Technologies, Inc., 8.5%, 2013	1,675,000	1,850,875
Corporacion Durango S.A. de C.V., 13.125%, 2006*	22,000	13,200
Corporacion Durango S.A. de C.V., 13.5%, 2008*	8,000	4,800
Corporacion Durango S.A. de C.V., 13.75%, 2009##*	30,000	18,000
Georgia Pacific Corp., 9.375%, 2013	1,220,000	1,436,550
International Paper Co., 5.375%, 2006	EUR 140,000	186,422
MDP Acquisitions PLC, 9.625%, 2012	\$940,000	1,071,600
MeadWestvaco Corp., 6.8%, 2032	1,345,000	1,434,706
Norske Skog Canada Ltd., 7.375%, 2014	575,000	602,313
Packaging Corp. of America, 5.75%, 2013	2,500,000	2,584,755
Sino Forest Corp., 9.125%, 2011##	19,000	19,713
		\$11,822,934
Gaming & Lodging - 1.5%		
Hilton Hotels Corp., 7.625%, 2012	\$1,100,000	\$1,293,905
MGM Mirage, Inc., 8.375%, 2011	1,550,000	1,747,625
NCL Corp., 10.625%, 2014##	1,000,000	1,040,000
Pinnacle Entertainment, Inc., 8.75%, 2013	650,000	690,625
Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd., 8%, 2010	1,210,000	1,385,450
Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc., 7.875%, 2012	1,965,000	2,303,963
		\$8,461,568
Industrial - 0.7%		
Amsted Industries, Inc., 10.25%, 2011##	\$1,845,000	\$2,029,500
Valmont Industries, Inc., 6.875%, 2014##	500,000	515,000
Williams Scotsman, Inc., 9.875%, 2007	1,455,000	1,396,800
Williams Scotsman, Inc., 10%, 2008	205,000	223,450
		\$4,164,750

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### Insurance - 1.0%

MetLife, Inc., 6.375%, 2034	\$2,140,000	\$2,281,672
Prudential Financial, Inc., 5.1%, 2014	1,985,000	1,990,296
Prudential Funding Corp., 6.6%, 2008##	1,230,000	1,355,690
		\$5,627,658

### Insurance - Property & Casualty - 0.3%

Allianz AG, 5.5%, 2049	EUR 140,000	\$189,026
Fund American Cos., Inc., 5.875%, 2013	\$1,464,000	1,492,803
		\$1,681,829

### International Market Agencies - 0.6%

Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau, 4.75%, 2006	EUR 750,000	\$997,579
Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau, 3.25%, 2008	1,705,000	2,208,800
		\$3,206,379

### International Market Sovereign - 16.8%

Federal Republic of Germany, 4%, 2007 - 2009	EUR 2,312,000	\$3,057,925
Federal Republic of Germany, 3.5%, 2008	4,786,000	6,248,749
Federal Republic of Germany, 4.5%, 2009	15,660,000	21,219,555
Federal Republic of Germany, 5.25%, 2010	491,000	688,468
Federal Republic of Germany, 6.25%, 2030	425,000	679,306
Government of Australia, 8.75%, 2008	AUD 1,238,000	1,035,184
Government of Australia, 6.25%, 2015	1,353,000	1,080,470
Government of Canada, 5.5%, 2009	CAD 661,000	579,781
Government of Canada, 5.25%, 2012	585,000	509,270
Government of Canada, 8%, 2023	136,000	154,012
Government of New Zealand, 7%, 2009	NZD 1,341,000	954,999
Government of New Zealand, 6.5%, 2013	5,266,000	3,714,833
Kingdom of Belgium, 3.75%, 2009	EUR 686,000	901,486
Kingdom of Belgium, 5%, 2012	1,078,000	1,497,078
Kingdom of Denmark, 7%, 2007	DKK 6,600,000	1,273,124
Kingdom of Denmark, 6%, 2009	4,771,000	922,813
Kingdom of Denmark, 5%, 2013	3,993,000	741,977

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Kingdom of Netherlands, 5.75%, 2007	EUR 3,079,000	4,215,020
Kingdom of Netherlands, 3.75%, 2009	2,965,000	3,893,236
Kingdom of Spain, 6%, 2008	522,000	732,961
Kingdom of Spain, 5.35%, 2011	2,425,000	3,442,509
Republic of Austria, 5.5%, 2007	1,907,000	2,629,725
Republic of Austria, 5%, 2012	1,441,000	2,006,236
Republic of Austria, 4.65%, 2018	218,000	291,500
Republic of Finland, 2.75%, 2006	2,492,000	3,207,060
Republic of Finland, 3%, 2008	2,718,000	3,489,804
Republic of France, 4.75%, 2007	2,640,000	3,561,420
Republic of France, 4%, 2009	1,715,000	2,275,771
Republic of France, 5%, 2012 - 2016	607,000	845,571
Republic of Ireland, 4.25%, 2007	5,031,000	6,715,213
Republic of Italy, 4.5%, 2005	4,745,000	6,144,594
Republic of Portugal, 5.45%, 2013	588,000	841,509
United Kingdom Treasury, 7.25%, 2007	GBP 499,000	985,687
United Kingdom Treasury, 5.75%, 2009	716,000	1,379,478
United Kingdom Treasury, 5%, 2012	1,978,000	3,695,356
		\$95,611,680
Machinery & Tools - 1.6%		
AGCO Corp., 9.5%, 2008	\$2,000,000	\$2,150,000
Manitowoc Co., Inc., 10.5%, 2012	1,180,000	1,364,375
Sun Sage B.V., 8.25%, 2009##	100,000	103,125
Terex Corp., 10.375%, 2011	1,140,000	1,282,500
Terex Corp., 9.25%, 2011	1,380,000	1,545,600
United Rentals, Inc., 6.5%, 2012	2,450,000	2,425,500
		\$8,871,100
Medical & Health Technology & Services - 1.4%		
Alliance Imaging, Inc., 10.375%, 2011	\$1,600,000	\$1,768,000
Baxter International, Inc., 9.5%, 2008	2,296,000	2,711,213
Fisher Scientific International, Inc., 8.125%, 2012	1,133,000	1,263,295

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HCA, Inc., 8.75%, 2010	1,900,000	2,197,236
Mariner Health Care, Inc., 8.25%, 2013##	255,000	289,425
		\$8,229,169
-----		
Metals & Mining - 1.1%		
Foundation PA Coal Co., 7.25%, 2014##	\$1,550,000	\$1,656,563
Peabody Energy Corp., 6.875%, 2013	340,000	373,150
Peabody Energy Corp., 5.875%, 2016	2,300,000	2,346,000
Phelps Dodge Corp., 8.75%, 2011	501,000	619,251
U.S. Steel Corp., 9.75%, 2010	850,000	973,250
		\$5,968,214
-----		
Mortgage Backed - 1.0%		
Fannie Mae, 6%, 2012 - 2016	\$1,814,116	\$1,904,850
Fannie Mae, 6.5%, 2031 - 2032	3,340,480	3,518,399
		\$5,423,249
-----		
Natural Gas - Distribution - 0.3%		
AmeriGas Partners LP, 8.875%, 2011	\$1,635,000	\$1,790,325
-----		
Natural Gas - Pipeline - 1.9%		
ANR Pipeline Co., 8.875%, 2010	\$440,000	\$493,900
CenterPoint Energy Resources Corp., 7.875%, 2013	2,433,000	2,908,542
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners LP, 7.4%, 2031	2,775,000	3,208,427
Magellan Midstream Partners LP, 5.65%, 2016	1,123,000	1,142,498
Southern Natural Gas Co., Inc., 8.875%, 2010	1,540,000	1,734,425
Williams Cos., Inc., 7.125%, 2011	1,382,000	1,547,840
		\$11,035,632
-----		
Oils - 0.7%		
Gaz Capital S.A., 8.625%, 2034##	\$1,425,000	\$1,599,563
Gazprom OAO, 9.625%, 2013	550,000	633,875
Gazprom OAO, 9.625%, 2013##	100,000	115,250
Hurricane Finance B.V., 9.625%, 2010	46,000	50,830
Valero Energy Corp., 6.875%, 2012	1,331,000	1,514,908
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\$3,914,426

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 Pharmaceuticals - 0.2%

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 Schering-Plough Corp., 6.5%, 2033 \$1,002,000 \$1,101,976  
 -----

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 Pollution Control - 0.3%

-----  
 Allied Waste North America, Inc., 7.875%, 2013 \$955,000 \$971,713  
 -----

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 IMCO Recycling, Inc., 9%, 2014## 100,000 100,000  
 -----

-----  
 Veolia Environnement, 5.875%, 2008 EUR 250,000 347,323  
 -----

\$1,419,036

-----  
 Printing & Publishing - 1.2%

-----  
 Bertelsmann U.S. Finance, Inc., 4.625%, 2010 EUR 148,000 \$196,723  
 -----

-----  
 Dex Media East LLC, 9.875%, 2009 \$1,500,000 1,725,000  
 -----

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 Dex Media West LLC, 9.875%, 2013 1,455,000 1,720,538  
 -----

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 Mail-Well Corp., 9.625%, 2012 1,050,000 1,165,500  
 -----

-----  
 MediaNews Group, Inc., 6.875%, 2013 1,710,000 1,774,125  
 -----

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 Pearson PLC, 6.125%, 2007 EUR 135,000 184,511  
 -----

-----  
 Reed Elsevier Capital, Inc., 5.75%, 2008 125,000 174,238  
 -----

\$6,940,635

-----  
 Railroad & Shipping - 0.2%

-----  
 Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francais, 7.5%, 2008 EUR 750,000 \$1,098,260  
 -----

-----  
 Retailers - 1.3%

-----  
 Gap, Inc., 8.8%, 2008 \$1,080,000 \$1,317,600  
 -----

-----  
 J. Crew Operating Corp., 10.375%, 2007 1,100,000 1,130,250  
 -----

-----  
 Limited Brands, Inc., 5.25%, 2014 2,294,000 2,292,183  
 -----

-----  
 Rite Aid Corp., 9.5%, 2011 1,760,000 1,949,200  
 -----

-----  
 Rite Aid Corp., 9.25%, 2013 815,000 849,638  
 -----

\$7,538,871

-----  
 Special Products & Services

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 Telemig Celular Participacoes S.A., 8.75%, 2009## \$28,000 \$28,000  
 -----

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 Supermarkets - 0.3%

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Roundy's, Inc., 8.875%, 2012	\$1,650,000	\$1,794,375
-----		
Supranational - 0.2%		
-----		
European Investment Bank, 5.375%, 2012	EUR 750,000	\$1,063,978
-----		
Telecommunications - Wireless - 2.5%		
-----		
Alamosa Holdings, Inc., 11%, 2010	\$1,251,000	\$1,463,670
-----		
Centennial Communications Corp., 10.125%, 2013	2,220,000	2,408,700
-----		
Crown Castle International Corp., 7.5%, 2013	1,755,000	1,877,850
-----		
Innova S. de R.L., 9.375%, 2013	484,000	538,450
-----		
Mobile TeleSystems OJSC, 9.75%, 2008##	19,000	20,591
-----		
Mobile TeleSystems OJSC, 8.375%, 2010##	1,344,000	1,374,240
-----		
PTC International Finance II S.A., 11.25%, 2009	1,326,000	1,405,560
-----		
Rural Cellular Corp., 9.75%, 2010	79,000	67,940
-----		
U.S. Unwired, Inc., 10%, 2012	1,300,000	1,407,250
-----		
Ubiquitel Operating Co., 9.875%, 2011	1,700,000	1,840,250
-----		
Vimpel-Communications, 10.45%, 2005##	1,551,000	1,597,530
-----		
Vodafone Group PLC, 5.75%, 2006	EUR 140,000	189,361
-----		
		\$14,191,392
-----		
Telecommunications - Wireline - 3.9%		
-----		
Axtel S.A. de C.V., 11%, 2013	\$45,000	\$46,800
-----		
Bellsouth Corp., 6.55%, 2034	3,213,000	3,435,131
-----		
Citizens Communications Co., 9.25%, 2011	645,000	741,750
-----		
Citizens Communications Co., 9%, 2031	165,000	176,138
-----		
Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V., 8.125%, 2012	EUR 130,000	208,012
-----		
Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V., 8.75%, 2030	\$3,313,000	4,371,716
-----		
France Telecom S.A., 7.2%, 2006	105,000	111,704
-----		
OTE Telecommunications PLC, 6.125%, 2007	EUR 195,000	266,161
-----		
Qwest Services Corp., 14%, 2010##	\$1,600,000	1,900,000
-----		
SBC Communications, Inc., 5.1%, 2014	3,395,000	3,418,612
-----		
Telecom Italia Capital, 6%, 2034##	2,020,000	1,985,424
-----		
Telecom Italia S.p.A., 5.625%, 2007	EUR 300,000	405,903
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Verizon New York, Inc., 7.375%, 2032	\$4,590,000	5,200,254
		\$22,267,605
-----		
Tobacco - 0.1%		
R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Holdings, Inc., 7.25%, 2012	\$828,000	\$828,000
-----		
Transportation - Services - 0.1%		
TFM S.A. de C.V., 10.25%, 2007	\$15,000	\$15,750
TFM S.A. de C.V., 11.75%, 2009	16,000	16,280
TFM S.A. de C.V., 12.5%, 2012	344,000	390,440
		\$422,470
-----		
U.S. Government Agencies - 1.9%		
Fannie Mae, 5%, 2011	\$8,758,000	\$8,766,224
Small Business Administration, 5.34%, 2021	1,682,809	1,768,281
		\$10,534,505
-----		
U.S. Treasury Obligations - 4.9%		
U.S. Treasury Notes, 3.375%, 2007###	\$10,484,224	\$11,235,324
U.S. Treasury Notes, 3.625%, 2008	10,196,194	11,246,881
U.S. Treasury Notes, 2%, 2014	5,459,868	5,659,711
		\$28,141,916
-----		
Utilities - Electric Power - 6.3%		
BVPS II Funding Corp., 8.68%, 2017	\$846,000	\$974,584
Beaver Valley Funding Corp., 9%, 2017	4,562,000	5,373,078
CMS Energy Corp., 8.5%, 2011	1,300,000	1,475,500
Calpine Corp., 8.5%, 2008	750,000	461,250
Calpine Corp., 8.75%, 2013##	1,255,000	909,875
CenterPoint Energy, Inc., 7.25%, 2010	1,250,000	1,398,919
DPL, Inc., 6.875%, 2011	1,692,000	1,844,280
Dynegy Holdings, Inc., 9.875%, 2010##	1,600,000	1,818,000
Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A., 8.35%, 2013	1,915,000	2,151,039
Enersis S.A., 7.375%, 2014	1,272,000	1,331,942
HQI Transelec Chile S.A., 7.875%, 2011	700,000	814,835
-----		

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MSW Energy Holdings LLC, 7.375%, 2010	1,045,000	1,097,250
MidAmerican Energy Holdings Co., 3.5%, 2008	2,437,000	2,409,840
National Grid Group Finance PLC, 5.25%, 2006	EUR 200,000	266,908
NorthWestern Corp., 5.875%, 2014##	\$135,000	139,219
PG&E Corp., 6.875%, 2008	400,000	434,000
PSEG Energy Holdings LLC, 7.75%, 2007	2,350,000	2,514,500
RWE Finance B.V., 5.375%, 2008	EUR 6,000	8,237
Reliant Resources, Inc., 9.25%, 2010	\$490,000	543,900
Reliant Resources, Inc., 9.5%, 2013	575,000	646,875
System Energy Resources, Inc., 5.129%, 2014##	2,898,000	2,942,542
TXU Corp., 6.375%, 2006	3,943,000	4,142,114
W3A Funding Corp., 8.09%, 2017	1,944,885	2,178,680
		\$35,877,367
Total Bonds (Identified Cost, \$512,872,776)		\$550,855,531
Stocks - 0.1%		
ISSUER	SHARES	\$ VALUE
Apparel Manufacturers - 0.1%		
Sind Holdings, Inc.*	5,720	\$478,764
Machinery & Tools		
Thermadyne Holdings Corp.*	111	\$1,166
Tobacco		
Reynolds American, Inc.	2,302	\$158,516
Total Stocks (Identified Cost, \$2,157,700)		\$638,446
Convertible Preferred Stock - 0.2%		
Automotive - 0.2%		
Ford Motor Co. Capital Trust II, 6.5% (Identified Cost, \$1,177,235)	22,511	\$1,125,325
Preferred Stock		
Real Estate		

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HRPT Properties Trust, 8.75% (Identified Cost, \$64,956)	2,375	\$65,194
<hr/>		
Warrants		
<hr/>		
Banco Central del Uruguay (Emerging Market Sovereign)	1,250,000	\$0
DWC Construction Co., Inc. (Utilities - Other)*	112,911	16,291
DWC Trading (Utilities - Other)*	44,711	9,208
Loral Space & Communications Ltd. (Business Services)*	1,625	0
Loral Space & Communications Ltd. (Business Services)*	700	0
Thermadyne Holdings Corp. (Machinery & Tools)*	777	155
Total Warrants (Identified Cost, \$38,522)		\$25,654
<hr/>		
Convertible Bonds - 0.3%		
<hr/>		
ISSUER	PAR AMOUNT	\$ VALUE
<hr/>		
Banks & Credit Companies - 0.1%		
<hr/>		
Fortis Capital Co., 6.25%, 2049	EUR 155,000	\$216,129
<hr/>		
Telecommunications - Wireless - 0.2%		
<hr/>		
Nextel Communications, Inc., 5.25%, 2010	\$1,300,000	\$1,324,375
Total Convertible Bonds (Identified Cost, \$1,376,825)		\$1,540,504
<hr/>		
Repurchase Agreement - 2.6%		
<hr/>		
Goldman Sachs & Co., dated 10/29/04, due 11/01/04, total to be received \$14,585,260 (secured by various U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency obligations in a jointly traded account), at Cost	\$14,583,000	\$14,583,000
Total Investments(+) (Identified Cost, \$532,271,014)		\$568,833,654
<hr/>		
Other Assets, Less Liabilities		257,347
<hr/>		
Net Assets - 100.0%		\$569,091,001
<hr/>		
(+) As of October 31, 2004, one security representing \$478,764 and 0.1% of net assets was fair value in accordance with policies adopted by the Board of Trustees. * Non-income producing security. ^^ Interest only security. ## SEC Rule 144A restriction. ### Security segregated as collateral for open futures contracts.		
Abbreviations have been used throughout this report to indicate amounts shown in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. A list of abbreviations is shown below.		
ARS = Argentine Peso	JPY = Japanese Yen	
AUD = Australian Dollar	KRW = Korean Won	

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BRL = Brazilian Real	MXN = Mexican Peso
CAD = Canadian Dollar	NZD = New Zealand Dollar
CLP = Chilean Peso	PLN = Polish Zloty
CNY = Chinese Yuan Renminbi	RUB = Russian Ruble
COP = Colombian Peso	SEK = Swedish Krona
CZK = Czech Koruna	SGD = Singapore Dollar
DKK = Danish Krone	SKK = Slovakian Koruna
EUR = Euro	THB = Thailand Baht
GBP = British Pound	TRL = Turkish Lira
HUF = Hungarian Forint	TWD = Taiwan Dollar
IDR = Indonesian Rupiah	UYU = Uruguayan Peso
ILS = Israeli Sheqel	ZAR = South African Rand
INR = Indian Rupee	

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS                      STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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This statement represents your trust's balance sheet, which details the assets and liabilities composing the total value of your trust.

AT 10/31/04

#### ASSETS

Investments, at value (identified cost, \$532,271,014)	\$568,833,654	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Cash	102,385	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Receivable for forward foreign currency exchange contracts	437,871	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Receivable for forward foreign currency exchange contracts subject to master netting agreements	355,660	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Receivable for investments sold	9,399,200	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Interest and dividends receivable	9,365,302	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Other assets	82,894	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Total assets		\$588,576

#### LIABILITIES

Payable to dividend disbursing agent	\$223,838	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Payable for forward foreign currency exchange contracts	4,231,548	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Payable for daily variation margin on open futures contracts	59,625	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Payable for investments purchased	14,222,331	
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Payable for treasury shares reacquired	100,302	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Payable to affiliates		

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Management fee	33,103	
<hr/>		
Transfer agent and dividend disbursing costs	17,397	
<hr/>		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	597,821	
<hr/>		
Total liabilities		\$19,485
<hr/>		
Net assets		\$569,091
<hr/>		

NET ASSETS CONSIST OF

Paid-in capital	\$626,105,994	
<hr/>		
Unrealized appreciation on investments and translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	32,975,488	
<hr/>		
Accumulated net realized loss on investments and foreign currency transactions	(82,602,964)	
<hr/>		
Accumulated distributions in excess of net investment income	(7,387,517)	
<hr/>		
Net assets		\$569,091
<hr/>		
Shares of beneficial interest outstanding (88,343,454 issued, less 6,388,302 treasury shares)		81,955
<hr/>		
Net asset value per share (net assets of \$569,091,001/81,955,152 shares of beneficial interest outstanding)		\$
<hr/>		

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS                      STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

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

FOR YEAR ENDED 10/31/04

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

Interest	\$36,458,274	
<hr/>		
Dividends	24,762	
<hr/>		
Total investment income		\$36,483
<hr/>		
Expenses		
<hr/>		
Management fee	\$4,038,474	
<hr/>		
Trustees' compensation	93,215	
<hr/>		

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Transfer agent and dividend disbursing costs	199,050	
Administrative fee	51,638	
Custodian fee	315,930	
Printing	64,657	
Postage	47,820	
Auditing fees	45,673	
Legal fees	10,070	
Miscellaneous	454,625	
Total expenses		\$5,321
Fees paid indirectly	(14,389)	
Reduction of expenses by investment adviser	(220)	
Net expenses		\$5,306
Net investment income		\$31,176
REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS		
Realized gain (loss) (identified cost basis)		
Investment transactions	\$18,620,588	
Written options transactions	17,020	
Futures contracts	(1,378,715)	
Foreign currency transactions	(5,475,616)	
Net realized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency transactions		\$11,783
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)		
Investments	\$7,026,646	
Written options	(16,072)	
Futures contracts	(224,187)	
Translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	(3,765,792)	
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translation		\$3,020
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency		\$14,803
Change in net assets from operations		\$45,980

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

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

FOR YEARS ENDED 10/31	2004	2003
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS		
OPERATIONS		
Net investment income	\$31,176,493	\$31,800,000
Net realized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency transactions	11,783,277	8,000,000
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency translation	3,020,595	30,400,000
Change in net assets from operations	\$45,980,365	\$70,300,000
DISTRIBUTIONS DECLARED TO SHAREHOLDERS		
From net investment income	\$(32,540,604)	\$(33,200,000)
TRUST SHARE (PRINCIPAL) TRANSACTIONS		
Cost of shares reacquired	(8,109,105)	(2,200,000)
Total change in net assets	\$5,330,656	\$34,800,000
NET ASSETS		
At beginning of period	\$563,760,345	\$528,900,000
At end of period (including accumulated distributions in excess of net investment income of \$7,387,517 and \$8,416,158, respectively)	\$569,091,001	\$563,700,000

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the trust's financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single trust share. The total returns in the table are the total returns which an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the trust (assuming reinvestment of all distributions).

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for the entire period. This information has been audited by the trust's independent registered public accountants. The information presented in this report, together with the trust's financial statements, are included in this report.

FOR YEARS ENDED 10/31	2004	2003	2002
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$6.76	\$6.32	\$6.60
-----			
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS#(S) (S)			
Net investment income(S)	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.41
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency	0.17	0.46	(0.26)
-----			
Total from investment operations	\$0.55	\$0.84	\$0.15
-----			
Less distributions declared to shareholders			
From net investment income	\$ (0.39)	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.43)
From paid-in capital	--	--	--
-----			
Total distributions declared to shareholders	\$ (0.39)	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.43)
-----			
Net increase from repurchase of capital shares	\$0.02	\$0.00+	\$0.00+
-----			
Net asset value, end of period	\$6.94	\$6.76	\$6.32
-----			
Per share market value, end of period	\$6.30	\$6.41	\$5.69
-----			
Total return at market value(%)	4.62	20.11	0.72*
-----			

### Financial Highlights - continued

FOR YEARS ENDED 10/31	2004	2003	2002
RATIOS (%) (TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA: (S))			
Expenses##	0.94	0.94	0.96
-----			
Net investment income(S) (S)	5.51	5.76	6.49
-----			
Portfolio turnover	59	126	152
-----			
Net assets at end of period (000 Omitted)	\$569,091	\$563,760	\$528,945
-----			

(S) Effective June 7, 2004, the investment adviser has voluntarily agreed to reimburse the trust for the Independent Chief Compliance Officer services paid to Tarantino LLC. If this fee had been included in investment income per share and the ratios would have been:

Net investment income	\$0.38^	\$--	\$--
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RATIOS (%) (TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS):

Expenses##	0.94^	--	--
Net investment income(S) (S)	5.51^	--	--

# Per share data are based on average shares outstanding.

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

^ The reimbursement impact per share amount and ratios were less than \$0.01 and 0.01% respectively.

+ Per share amount was less than \$0.01.

(S) (S) As required, effective November 1, 2001, the trust has adopted the provisions of the AICPA for Investment Companies and began amortizing premium accreting market discount on debt securities. The change for the year ended October 31, 2002 was to decrease net investment income per share by \$0.01. The impact of this change calculates to less than \$0.01 per share. The ratio of net investment income to average net assets decreased by 0.01%. Per share, ratios for years prior to October 30, 2002 have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation.

\* As revised, to reflect transactions conducted prior to close, not included in closing activities for 2002. Such amount was previously reported as 0.90%.

SEE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### (1) BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

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

### (2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GENERAL - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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 as reported by an independent pricing service, or to the extent a valuation is not reported by a pricing service, such securities are valued on the basis of quotes from brokers and dealers. 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 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. Equity securities in the trust's portfolio for which market quotations are available are valued at the last sale or official closing price as reported by an independent pricing service on the

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primary market or exchange on which they are primarily traded, or at the last quoted bid price for securities in which there were no sales during the day. Equity securities traded over the counter are valued at the last sales price traded each day as reported by an independent pricing service, or to the extent there are no sales reported, such securities are valued on the basis of quotations obtained from brokers and dealers. Foreign currency options are valued by MFS using an external pricing model approved by the Board of Trustees that uses market data from an independent pricing source. Futures contracts are valued at the settlement price as reported by an independent pricing service on the primary exchange on which they are traded. Forward foreign currency contracts are valued using spot rates and forward points as reported by an independent pricing source. Short-term obligations with a remaining maturity in excess of 60 days will be valued upon dealer-supplied valuations. All other short-term obligations in the trust's portfolio are valued at amortized cost, which constitutes market value as determined by the Board of Trustees. 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. When pricing service information or market quotations are not readily available, securities are priced at fair value as determined under the direction of the Board of Trustees. For example, significant events (such as movement in the U.S. securities market, or other regional and local developments) may occur between the time that foreign markets close (where the security is principally traded) and the time that the trust calculates its net asset value (generally, the close of the NYSE) that may impact the value of securities traded in these foreign markets. In these cases, the trust may utilize information from an external vendor or other sources to adjust closing market quotations of foreign equity securities to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities as of the trust's valuation time. Because the frequency of significant events is not predictable, fair valuation of foreign equity securities may occur on a frequent basis.

**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** - 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 funds selected by the Trustee. Deferred amounts represent an unsecured obligation of the trust until distributed in accordance with the Plan. Included in other assets,

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and accrued expenses and other liabilities, is \$77,894 of Deferred Trustees' Compensation.

WRITTEN OPTIONS - The trust may write call or put options in exchange for a premium. The premium is initially recorded as a liability, which is subsequently adjusted to the current value of the option contract. When a written option expires, the trust realizes a gain equal to the amount of the premium received. When a written call option is exercised or closed, the premium received is offset against the proceeds to determine the realized gain or loss. When a written put option is exercised, the premium reduces the cost basis of the security purchased by the trust. The trust, as writer of an option, may have no control over whether the underlying securities may be sold (call) or purchased (put) and, as a result, bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the securities underlying the written option. In general, written call options may serve as a partial hedge against decreases in value in the underlying securities to the extent of the premium received. Written options may also be used as part of an income producing strategy reflecting the view of the trust's management on the direction of interest rates.

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 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's relative position in one or more currencies without buying and selling portfolio assets. Investments in equity 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.

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.

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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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. All discount is accreted for tax reporting purposes as required by federal income tax regulations. Dividends received in cash are recorded on the ex-dividend 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.

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, for the year ended October 31, 2004, 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 accounting for foreign currency transactions, derivatives, defaulted bonds, straddle loss deferrals, and amortization and accretion on debt securities.

The tax character of distributions declared for the years ended October 31, 2004 and October 31, 2003 was as follows:

	10/31/04	10/31/03
Distributions declared from:		
Ordinary income	\$32,540,604	\$33,246,025

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During the year ended October 31, 2004, accumulated distributions in excess of net investment income decreased by \$2,392,752, accumulated net realized loss on investments and foreign currency transactions increased by \$3,825,336, and paid-in capital increased by \$1,432,584 due to differences between book and tax accounting for foreign currency transactions, amortization and accretion on debt securities, defaulted bonds and derivatives. This change had no effect on the net assets or net asset value per share.

As of October 31, 2004, the components of distributable earnings (accumulated losses) on a tax basis were as follows:

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Undistributed ordinary income	\$4,386,522
-----	
Capital loss carryforward	(80,031,394)
-----	
Unrealized appreciation	33,776,450
-----	
Other temporary differences	(15,146,571)
-----	

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 as follows:

EXPIRATION DATE	
March 31, 2008	\$(19,380,450)
-----	
March 31, 2009	(22,359,865)
-----	
March 31, 2010	(38,291,079)
-----	
Total	\$(80,031,394)
-----	

### (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 0.34% of the trust's average daily net assets and 5.40% of investment income.

Management fees incurred for the year ended October 31, 2004 were an effective rate of 0.71% of average daily net assets on an annualized basis.

The trust pays compensation to its Independent Trustees in the form of a retainer, attendance fees, and additional compensation to Board and Committee chairpersons, 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 retired Independent Trustees and an unfunded retirement benefit deferral plan for current Independent Trustees. Included in Trustees' compensation is \$11,584 as a result of the change in the trust's unfunded retirement benefit deferral plan for certain current Independent Trustees and a pension expense of \$13,029 for retired Independent Trustees for the year ended October 31, 2004.

This trust and certain other MFS funds (the "funds") have entered into a services agreement (the "Agreement") which provides for payment of fees by the funds to Tarantino LLC in return for the provision of services of an Independent Chief Compliance Officer (ICCO) for the funds. The ICCO is an officer of the funds and the sole member of Tarantino LLC. MFS has agreed to reimburse each of the funds for a proportional share of substantially all of the payments made by the funds to Tarantino LLC and also to provide office space and other administrative support and supplies to the ICCO. The funds can terminate the Agreement with Tarantino LLC at any time under the terms of the Agreement.

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ADMINISTRATOR - MFS provides certain financial, legal, shareholder communications, compliance, and other administrative services to certain funds for which MFS acts as investment advisor. Under an administrative services agreement between the funds and MFS, MFS is entitled to partial reimbursement of the costs MFS incurs to provide these services, subject to review and approval by the Board of Trustees. Each fund is allocated a portion of these administrative costs based on its size and relative average net assets. Prior to April 1, 2004, the trust paid MFS an administrative fee up to 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%
-----	

Effective April 1, 2004, the trust paid MFS an administrative fee up to the following annual percentage rates of the trust's average daily net assets:

First \$2 billion	0.01120%
-----	
Next \$2.5 billion	0.00832%
-----	
Next \$2.5 billion	0.00032%
-----	
In excess of \$7 billion	0.00000%
-----	

For the year ended October 31, 2004, the trust paid MFS \$51,638, equivalent to 0.0091% of average daily net assets, to partially reimburse MFS for the costs of providing administrative services.

TRANSFER AGENT - Included in transfer agent and dividend disbursing costs is a fee paid to MFSC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MFS, for its services 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. These fees amounted to \$163,988 for the year ended October 31, 2004. Also included in transfer agent and dividend disbursing costs are out-of-pocket expenses, paid to MFSC, which amounted to \$8,543 for the year ended October 31, 2004, as well as other expenses paid to unaffiliated vendors.

#### (4) PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Purchase and sales of investments, other than the purchases of option transactions and short-term obligations, were as follows:

	PURCHASES	SALES
U.S. government securities	\$55,686,235	\$44,802,351
-----		
Investments (non-U.S. government securities)	\$266,992,034	\$296,074,942
-----		

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	\$535,064,511
----------------	---------------

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Gross unrealized appreciation	\$37,768,483
Gross unrealized depreciation	(3,999,340)
Net unrealized appreciation	\$33,769,143

### (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 the repurchase by the trust of up to 10% annually of its own shares of beneficial interest.

The trust repurchased and retired 1,415,400 shares of beneficial interest during the year ended October 31, 2004 at an average price per share of \$5.73 and a weighted average discount of 15.52% per share.

The trust repurchased and retired 381,600 shares of beneficial interest during the year ended October 31, 2003 at an average price per share of \$5.95 and a weighted average discount of 8.90% per share. Transactions in trust shares were as follows:

	Year ended 10/31/04 SHARES	AMOUNT	Year ended 10/31/ SHARES	AMOUNT
Treasury shares reacquired	(1,415,400)	\$(8,109,105)	(381,600)	\$(

### (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 Federal Reserve funds rate plus 0.50%. 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 calendar quarter. The commitment fee allocated to the trust for the year ended October 31, 2004 was \$2,717, and is included in miscellaneous expense. The trust had no significant borrowings during the year ended October 31, 2004.

### (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.

Written Option Transactions

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	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	PREMI RECEI
Outstanding, beginning of period	2	\$17,0
Options expired	(2)	(17,0
Outstanding, end of period	--	\$

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts

SALES

SETTLEMENT DATE		CONTRACTS TO DELIVER/ RECEIVE	IN EXCHANGE FOR	CONTRACTS AT VALUE
11/12/04 - 11/22/04	ARS	310,000	\$101,257	\$104,183
12/13/04 - 12/15/04	AUD	2,589,967	1,861,681	1,929,271
	11/15/04 CAD	1,108,710	850,000	910,505
	11/16/04 DKK	20,792,857	3,415,496	3,578,404
11/15/04 - 11/22/04	EUR	75,257,333	92,490,220	96,266,764
	11/16/04 GBP	3,276,850	5,937,917	6,011,612
	11/9/04 JPY	10,665,050	100,000	100,801
	11/1/04 KRW	69,315,000	61,559	61,907
	11/8/04 MXN	1,705,498	150,000	147,664
	12/13/04 NZD	6,897,182	4,625,940	4,697,799
			-----	-----
			\$109,594,070	\$113,808,910
			=====	=====

PURCHASES

	11/12/04	ARS	310,000	\$100,000	\$104,266
	11/16/04	BRL	579,025	201,235	202,796
11/22/04 - 11/29/04	CLP	164,640,000	269,266	268,411	
	6/1/05	CNY	1,830,988	227,198	226,318
	11/8/04	COP	261,700,000	100,000	101,854
	11/29/04	CZK	12,420,433	502,185	504,773
	11/16/04	DKK	4,052,415	669,880	697,411
11/15/04 - 11/22/04	EUR	4,750,976	5,915,216	6,077,327	
	11/29/04	HUF	67,921,760	347,728	351,062
	11/22/04	IDR	975,700,000	107,294	107,132
	11/29/04	ILS	1,276,152	287,486	285,617
	11/29/04	INR	9,150,000	200,000	201,232
11/1/04 - 11/30/04	KRW	310,830,000	271,614	277,451	
11/8/04 - 11/19/04	MXN	10,183,013	891,858	881,252	
11/16/04 - 11/29/04	PLN	2,267,920	642,236	668,056	
	11/22/04	RUB	2,928,000	100,688	101,892
	11/16/04	SEK	19,942,195	2,652,510	2,819,799
	11/18/04	SGD	896,225	532,960	539,093
	11/12/04	SKK	8,158,369	251,026	261,247
	11/22/04	THB	4,069,000	98,166	99,163
	11/19/04	TRL	628,372,000,000	418,602	421,601
	11/16/04	TWD	6,680,000	197,196	199,823
	11/18/04	ZAR	1,750,855	277,467	285,398
				-----	-----
				\$15,261,811	\$15,682,974
				=====	=====



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At October 31, 2004, forward foreign currency purchases and sales under master netting agreements excluded above amounted to a net receivable of \$355,660 with Merrill Lynch International.

At October 31, 2004, the trust had sufficient cash and/or securities to cover any commitments under these contracts.

### Futures Contracts

DESCRIPTION	EXPIRATION	CONTRACTS	POSITION	UNREALIZED DEPRECIATION
U.S. Treasury Notes 10 Year Futures	December 2004	78	Short	\$(125,893)
-----				
U.S. Treasury Notes 2 Year Futures	December 2004	243	Short	(95,923)
				\$ (221,816)
-----				

At October 31, 2004, the trust had sufficient cash and/or securities to cover any margin requirements under these contracts.

### (8) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

In addition, in February, 2004, MFS reached agreement with the SEC, the New York Attorney General ("NYAG") and the Bureau of Securities Regulation of the State of New Hampshire ("NH") to settle administrative proceedings alleging false and misleading information in certain MFS open-end retail fund ("MFS retail funds") prospectuses regarding market timing and related matters (the "February Settlements"). These regulators alleged that prospectus language for certain MFS retail funds was false and misleading because, although the prospectuses for those funds in the regulators' view indicated that they prohibited market timing, MFS did not limit trading activity in 11 domestic large cap stock, high grade bond and money market retail funds. MFS' former

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Chief Executive Officer, John W. Ballen, and former President, Kevin R. Parke, also reached agreement with the SEC in which they agreed to, among other terms, monetary fines and temporary suspensions from association with any investment adviser or registered investment company. Messrs. Ballen and Parke have resigned their positions with, and will not be returning to, MFS and the MFS funds. Under the terms of the February Settlements, MFS and the executives neither admit nor deny wrongdoing.

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

Since December 2003, MFS, MFS Fund Distributors, Inc., MFS Service Center, Inc., MFS Corporation Retirement Committee, Sun Life Financial Inc., various MFS funds, certain current and/or former Trustees of these MFS funds, and certain officers of MFS have been named as defendants in multiple lawsuits filed in federal and state courts. The lawsuits variously have been commenced as class actions or individual actions on behalf of investors who purchased, held or redeemed shares of the MFS funds during specified periods, as class actions on behalf of participants in certain retirement plan accounts, or as derivative actions on behalf of the MFS funds. The lawsuits relating to market timing and related matters have been transferred to, and consolidated before, the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, as part of a multi-district litigation of market timing and related claims involving several other fund complexes (In re Mutual Funds Investment Litigation (Alger, Columbia, Janus, MFS, One Group, Putnam, Allianz Dresdner), No. 1:04-md-15863 (transfer began March 19, 2004)). The plaintiffs in these consolidated lawsuits generally seek injunctive relief including removal of the named Trustees, adviser and distributor, rescission of contracts and 12b-1 Plans, disgorgement of fees and profits, monetary damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees and costs and other equitable and declaratory relief. Four lawsuits alleging improper brokerage allocation practices and excessive compensation are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (Forsythe v. Sun Life Financial Inc., et al., No. 04cv10584 (GAO) (March 25, 2004); Eddings v. Sun Life Financial Inc., et al., No. 04cv10764 (GAO) (April 15, 2004); Marcus Dumond, et al. v. Massachusetts Financial Servs. Co., et al., No. 04cv11458 (GAO) (May 4, 2004); and Koslow v. Sun Life Financial Inc., et al., No. 04cv11019 (GAO) (May 20, 2004)). The plaintiffs in these lawsuits generally seek compensatory damages, punitive damages, recovery of fees, rescission of contracts, an accounting, restitution, declaratory relief, equitable and/or injunctive relief and attorney's fees and costs. The various lawsuits generally allege that some or all of the defendants (i) permitted or acquiesced in market timing and/or late trading in some of the MFS funds, inadequately disclosed MFS' internal policies concerning market timing and such matters, and received excessive compensation as fiduciaries to the MFS funds, or (ii) permitted or acquiesced in the improper use of fund assets by MFS to support the distribution of MFS fund shares and inadequately disclosed MFS' use of fund assets in this manner. The actions assert that some or all of the defendants violated the federal securities laws, including the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities

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Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as well as fiduciary duties and other violations of common law. Insofar as any of the actions is appropriately brought derivatively on behalf of any of the MFS funds, any recovery will inure to the benefit of the MFS funds. The defendants are reviewing the allegations of the multiple complaints and will respond appropriately. Additional lawsuits based on similar allegations may be filed in the future.

Any potential resolution of these matters may include, but not be limited to, judgments or settlements for damages against MFS, the MFS funds, or any other named defendant. As noted above, as part of the regulatory settlements, MFS has established a restitution pool in the amount of \$225 million to compensate certain shareholders of certain MFS retail funds for damages that they allegedly sustained as a result of market timing or late trading in certain of the MFS retail funds, and transferred \$50 million for distribution to affected MFS funds to compensate those funds based upon the amount of brokerage commissions allocated in recognition of MFS fund sales. It is not clear whether these amounts will be sufficient to compensate shareholders for all of the damage they allegedly sustained, whether certain shareholders or putative class members may have additional claims to compensation, or whether the damages that may be awarded in any of the actions will exceed these amounts. In the event the MFS funds incur any losses, costs or expenses in connection with such lawsuits, the Boards of Trustees of the affected MFS funds may pursue claims on behalf of such funds against any party that may have liability to the funds in respect thereof.

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

While these developments relate to MFS and the MFS' open-end funds, there can be no assurance that these developments, or the adverse publicity associated with these developments, will not result in an increase to the market discount of the MFS closed-end fund shares or other adverse consequences.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM  
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To the Trustees and Shareholders of MFS Multimarket Income Trust:

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of MFS Multimarket Income Trust (the Fund), including the portfolio of investments, as of October 31, 2004, and 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 Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 and financial highlights. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned at October 31, 2004, by correspondence

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with the custodian and brokers or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies from brokers were not received. 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the MFS Multimarket Income Trust at October 31, 2004, 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts  
December 10, 2004

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TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS -- IDENTIFICATION AND BACKGROUND  
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The Trustees and officers of the trust, as of December 10, 2004, are listed below, together with principal occupations during the past five years. (Their titles may have varied during that period) The address of each Trustee and officer is 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

NAME, DATE OF BIRTH -----	POSITION(S) HELD WITH FUND -----	TRUSTEE/OFFICER SINCE(1) -----	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS & O DIRECTORSHIPS(2) DURIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS -----
INTERESTED TRUSTEES			
Robert J. Manning(3) (born 10/20/63)	Trustee and President	February 2004	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Chief Executive Officer, President Chief Investment Officer Director
Robert C. Pozen(3) (born 08/08/46)	Trustee	February 2004	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Chairman (since February 2004); Harvard Law School (education), John Olin Visiting Professor (since July 2002); Secretary of Economic Affairs, The Commonwealth of Massachus (January 2002 to December 2002); Fidelity Investmen Vice Chairman (June 2000 December 2001); Fidelity Management & Research Com (investment adviser), President (March 1997 to 2001); The Bank of New Yo (financial services), Director; Bell Canada Ent (telecommunications), Director; Medtronic, Inc.

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(medical technology),  
Director; Telesat (satellite  
communications), Director

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

J. Atwood Ives (born 05/01/36)	Trustee and Chair of Trustees	February 1992	Private investor; Eastern Enterprises (diversified services company), Chairman Trustee and Chief Executive Officer (until November 2001)
Lawrence H. Cohn, M.D. (born 03/11/37)	Trustee	August 1993	Brigham and Women's Hospital Chief of Cardiac Surgery; Harvard Medical School, Professor of Surgery
David H. Gunning (born 05/30/42)	Trustee	January 2004	Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. (mineral products and service provider), Vice Chairman/ Director (since April 2001); Encinitos Ventures (private investment company), Principal (1997 to April 2001); Lincoln Electric Holdings, Inc. (welding equipment manufacturer), Director; Southwest Gas Corporation (natural gas distribution company), Director
William R. Gutow (born 09/27/41)	Trustee	December 1993	Private investor and real estate consultant; Capito Entertainment Management Company (video franchise) Vice Chairman
Amy B. Lane (born 02/08/53)	Trustee	January 2004	Retired; Merrill Lynch & Inc., Managing Director, Investment Banking Group (1997 to February 2001); Borders Group, Inc. (book music retailer), Director Federal Realty Investment Trust (real estate invest- ment trust), Trustee
Lawrence T. Perera (born 06/23/35)	Trustee	July 1981	Hemenway & Barnes (attorneys), Partner
William J. Poorvu (born 04/10/35)	Trustee	August 1982	Private investor; Harvard University Graduate School Business Administration, Class of 1961 Adjunct Professor in Entrepreneurship Emeritus
J. Dale Sherratt (born 09/23/38)	Trustee	August 1993	Insight Resources, Inc. (acquisition planning specialists), President; Wellfleet Investments (investor in health care)

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			companies), Managing General Partner (since 1993); Cambridge Nutraceuticals (professional nutritional products), Chief Executive Officer (until May 2001)
Elaine R. Smith (born 04/25/46)	Trustee	February 1992	Independent health care industry consultant
OFFICERS			
Robert J. Manning(3) (born 10/20/63)	President and Trustee	February 2004	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Investment Officer, Director
James R. Bordewick, Jr.(3) (born 03/06/59)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	September 1990	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior President and Associate General Counsel
Jeffrey N. Carp(3) (born 12/01/56)	Secretary and Clerk	September 2004	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior President, General Counsel and Secretary (since April 2004); Hale and Door LLP (firm) (prior to April 2004)
Stephanie A. DeSisto(3) (born 10/01/53)	Assistant Treasurer	May 2003	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./Aelion Investment Management, Senior Vice President (prior to November 2002)
James F. DesMarais(3) (born 03/09/61)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	September 2004	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Assistant General Counsel
Robert R. Flaherty(3) (born 09/18/63)	Assistant Treasurer	August 2000	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Vice President (since August 2000); UAM Fund Services, Senior Vice President (prior to August 2000)
Richard M. Hisey(3) (born 08/29/58)	Treasurer	August 2002	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior Vice President (since July 2002); The Bank of New York, Senior Vice President (September 2000 to July 2002); Lexington Global Asset Managers, Inc., Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (prior to September 2000); Lexington Funds, Chief

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			Financial Officer (prior to September 2000)
Brian T. Hourihan(3) (born 11/11/64)	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Clerk	September 2004	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Vice President, Senior Counsel Assistant Secretary (since June 2004); Affiliated Managers Group, Inc., Chief Legal Officer/Centralized Compliance Program (January to April 2004); Fidelity Research & Management Company, Assistant General Counsel (prior to January 2004)
Ellen Moynihan(3) (born 11/13/57)	Assistant Treasurer	April 1997	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Vice President
Frank L. Tarantino (born 03/07/44)	Independent Chief Compliance Officer	June 2004	Tarantino LLC (provider of compliance services), Principal (since June 2004) CRA Business Strategies Group (consulting services), Executive Vice President (April 2003 to June 2004) David L. Babson & Co. (investment adviser), Managing Director, Chief Administrative Officer and Director (February 1997 to March 2003)
James O. Yost(3) (born 06/12/60)	Assistant Treasurer	September 1990	Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Senior President

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

The trust holds annual shareholder meetings for the purpose of electing Trustees, and Trustees are elected for fixed terms. The Board of Trustees is currently divided into three classes, each having a term of one year. Each year the term of one class expires. Each Trustee's term of office expires on the date of the meeting following the election to office of the Trustee's class. Each Trustee will serve until his or her earlier death, resignation, retirement or removal. Messrs. Ives, Poorvu and Sherratt are members of the trust's Audit Committee.

Each of the trust's Trustees and officers holds comparable positions with certain other funds of the trust. A subsidiary is the investment adviser or distributor, and, in the case of the officers, with certain other affiliates of MFS. Each Trustee serves as a board member of 99 funds within the MFS Family of Funds.

On October 29, 2004, Robert J. Manning, as Chief Executive Officer of the trust, certified to the New York Stock Exchange that as of the date of his certification he was not aware of any violation by the trust of the corporate governance listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange.

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The trust filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the certifications of its principal officer and principal financial officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as an officer of the trust's Form N-CSR for the period covered by this report.

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGER  
Peter C. Vaream

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

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank  
One Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York, NY 10081

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTING FIRM  
Ernst & Young LLP  
200 Clarendon Street, Boston, MA 02116

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PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND INFORMATION  
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A general description of the MFS funds' proxy voting policies and procedures 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 Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Information regarding how the fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available without charge by visiting the Proxy Voting section of mfs.com or by visiting the SEC's Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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QUARTERLY PORTFOLIO DISCLOSURE  
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The fund will file a complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. The fund's Form N-Q may be reviewed and copied at the:

Public Reference Room  
Securities and Exchange Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20549-0102

Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The fund's Form N-Q is available on the EDGAR database on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing the Public Reference Section at the above address.

A shareholder can also obtain the quarterly portfolio holdings report at [mfs.com](http://mfs.com).

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FEDERAL TAX INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)  
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In January 2005, shareholders will be mailed a Tax Form Summary or Form 1099-DIV, if applicable, reporting the federal tax status of all distributions paid during the calendar year 2004.



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### CONTACT INFORMATION AND NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

#### 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

#### NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

As of October 31, 2004, our records indicate that there are 8,553 registered shareholders and approximately 42,113 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

(C) 2004 MFS Investment Management (R)  
500 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116.

MMT-ANN-12/04 59M

#### 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 Form N-CSR that applies to the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer.

#### ITEM 3. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT.

Mr. J. Atwood Ives and Ms. Amy B. Lane, 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 Form N-CSR. In addition, Mr. Ives and Ms. Lane are both "independent" members of the Audit Committee as defined in Form N-CSR.

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

##### ITEMS 4(A) THROUGH 4(D) AND 4(G):

The Board of Trustees has appointed Ernst & Young LLP ("E&Y") to serve as independent accountants to the Registrant. The tables below set forth the audit fees billed to the Registrant as well as fees for non-audit services provided to the Registrant and/or to the Registrant's investment adviser, Massachusetts Financial Services Company ("MFS") and to various entities either controlling, controlled by, or under common control with MFS that provide ongoing services to the Registrant ("MFS Related Entities").

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For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2004 and 2003, audit fees billed to the following Registrant by E&Y were as follows:

FEES BILLED BY E&Y:	Audit Fees	
	2004	2003
MFS Multimarket Income Trust	37,900	36,330
TOTAL	37,900	36,330

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2004 and 2003, fees billed by E&Y for audit-related, tax and other services provided to the Registrant and for audit-related, tax and other services provided to MFS and MFS Related Entities were as follows:

FEES BILLED BY E&Y:	Audit-Related Fees (1)		Tax Fees (2)	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
To MFS Multimarket Income Trust	0	0	11,600	6,870
To MFS and MFS Related Entities relating directly to the operations and financial reporting of the above Registrant*	0	0	0	0
To Registrant, MFS and MFS Related Entities#	0	0	18,600	6,870

\* This amount reflects the fees billed to MFS and MFS Related Entities for non-audit services relating directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Registrant (which services also related to the operations and financial reporting of other funds within the MFS Funds complex).

# This amount reflects the aggregate fees billed by E&Y for non-audit services rendered to the Registrant and for non-audit services rendered to MFS and the MFS Related Entities.

(1) The fees included under "Audit-Related Fees" are fees related to assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of financial statements, but not reported under "Audit Fees," including accounting consultations, agreed-upon procedure reports, attestation reports and comfort letters.

(2) The fees included under "Tax Fees" are fees associated with tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning, including services relating to the filing or amendment of federal, state or local income tax returns, regulated investment company qualification reviews and tax distribution and analysis.

(3) The fees included under "All Other Fees" are fees for products and services provided by E&Y other than those reported under "Audit Fees", "Audit-Related Fees" and "Tax Fees."

For periods prior to May 6, 2003, the amounts shown above under "Audit-Related Fees," "Tax Fees" and "All Other Fees" relate to permitted non-audit services

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that would have been subject to pre-approval if the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules relating to pre-approval of non-audit services had been in effect.

### ITEM 4(E) (1):

Set forth below are the policies and procedures established by the Audit Committee of the Board of Trustees relating to the pre-approval of audit and non-audit related services: To the extent required by applicable law, pre-approval by the Audit Committee of the Board is needed for all audit and permissible non-audit services rendered to the Funds and all permissible non-audit services rendered to MFS or MFS Related Entities if the services relate directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Registrant. Pre-approval is currently on an engagement-by-engagement basis. In the event pre-approval of such services is necessary between regular meetings of the Audit Committee and it is not practical to wait to seek pre-approval at the next regular meeting of the Audit Committee, such pre-approval of services may be referred to the Chair of the Audit Committee for approval; provided that the Chair may not pre-approve any individual engagement for such services exceeding \$50,000 or multiple engagements for such services in the aggregate exceeding \$100,000 between such regular meetings of the Audit Committee. Any engagement pre-approved by the Chair between regular meetings of the Audit Committee shall be presented for ratification by the entire Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

### ITEM 4(E) (2):

None, or 0%, of the services relating to the Audit-Related Fees, Tax Fees and All Other Fees paid by the Registrant and MFS and MFS Related Entities relating directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Registrant disclosed above were approved by the audit committee pursuant to paragraphs (c) (7) (i) (C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X (which permits audit committee approval after the start of the engagement with respect to services other than audit review or attest services, if certain conditions are satisfied).

ITEM 4(F): Not applicable.

ITEM 4(H): The Registrant's Audit Committee has considered whether the provision by a Registrant's independent registered public accounting firm of non-audit services to MFS and MFS Related Entities that were not pre-approved by the Committee (because such services were provided prior to the effectiveness of SEC rules requiring pre-approval or because such services did not relate directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Registrant) was compatible with maintaining the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm as the Registrant's principal auditors.

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

The Registrant has an Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a) (58) (A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The members of the Audit Committee are Messrs. J. Atwood Ives, William J. Poorvu and J. Dale Sherratt and Ms. Amy B. Lane.

### ITEM 6. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

A schedule of investments of the Registrant is included as part of the report to shareholders of the Registrant under Item 1 of this Form N-CSR.

### 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

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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, 2003, AS REVISED ON SEPTEMBER 20, 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 sponsored by MFS, other than the MFS Union Standard Equity Fund (the "MFS Funds").

These policies and procedures include:

- A. Voting Guidelines;
- 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

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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 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"

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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 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 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

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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.

### 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

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clients subject to those laws are voted. For example, the General Laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts prohibit the 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");
- 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;



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- 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 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

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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.

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

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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 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.

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### ITEM 8. PORTFOLIO MANAGERS OF CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

Not applicable at this time.

### ITEM 9. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANY AND AFFILIATE

MFS MULTIMARKET INCOME TRUST				
PRIOR	(A) TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED	(B) AVERAGE PRICE PAID PER SHARE	(C) TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED AS PART OF PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED PLANS OR PROGRAMS	(D) APP OF PUR
11/01/03 - 11/30/03	0	0	0	
12/01/03 - 12/31/03	0	0	0	
01/01/04 - 01/31/04	0	0	0	
02/01/04 - 02/28/04	0	0	0	
03/01/04 - 03/31/04	0	0	0	
04/01/04 - 04/30/04	347,600	6.10	347,600	
05/01/04 - 05/31/04	378,500	5.89	378,500	
06/01/04 - 06/30/04	0	0	0	
07/01/04 - 07/31/04	271,000	6.05	271,000	
08/01/04 - 08/31/04	142,100	6.18	142,100	
09/01/04 - 09/30/04	223,300	6.27	223,300	
10/01/04 - 10/31/04	52,900	6.31	52,900	
TOTALS/YEAR	1,415,400	6.08	1,415,400	

Note: All share purchases were made pursuant to publicly announced share repurchase programs approved by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees approves procedures to repurchase shares annually. The notification to shareholders of the program is part of the semi-annual and annual reports sent to shareholders. These annual programs begin on March 1st of each year. The programs conform to the conditions of Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and limit the aggregate number of shares that may be purchased in each annual period (March 1 through the following February 28) to 10% of the Registrant's outstanding shares as of the first day of the plan year (March 1). The aggregate number of shares available for the March 1, 2004 plan year are 8,337,055.

### ITEM 10. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

The Board of Trustees of the Registrant has adopted procedures by which shareholders may send communications, including recommendations to the Board for nominees to the Registrant's Board. Shareholders may mail written recommendation to the Board to the attention of the Board of Trustees, MFS Multimarket Income Trust, Massachusetts Financial Services Company, 500 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116, c/o , Jeffrey N. Carp, Secretary of the Trust. Shareholder communications must be in writing and be signed by the shareholder and identify the series of the Registrant to which they relate. Such recommendations must be accompanied by the candidate's biographical and occupational data (including whether the candidate would be an "interested person" of the Registrant), a written consent of the candidate to be named as a nominee and to serve as Trustee if elected, record and ownership information for the recommending shareholder with respect to the series of the Registrant to which the recommendation relates and a description of any arrangements or understandings regarding recommendation of

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the candidate for consideration.

ITEM 11. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

- (a) Based upon their evaluation of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 30a-3(c) under the Act) 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 second fiscal quarter covered by the report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 12. 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 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 Rule 23c-1 under the Act sent or given during the period covered by the report by or on behalf of the Registrant to 10 or more persons. Not applicable.

(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 MULTIMARKET INCOME TRUST

By (Signature and Title)\* ROBERT J. MANNING

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Robert J. Manning, President

Date: December 21, 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)\* ROBERT J. MANNING

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Robert J. Manning, President  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: December 21, 2004

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

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

Date: December 21, 2004

\* Print name and title of each signing officer under his or her signature.