



Investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal. Investments in international, emerging and frontier markets involve risks such as economic, social and political instability, market illiquidity, currency fluctuations, high levels of volatility, and limited regulation, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund's assets. Additionally, investing in emerging and frontier securities involves greater risks than investing in securities of developed markets, as issuers in these countries generally disclose less financial and other information publicly or restrict access to certain information from review by non-domestic authorities. Emerging and frontier markets tend to have less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, limited regulatory or governmental oversight, and limited investor protection or rights to take action against issuers, resulting in potential material risks to investors. Investing in Chinese securities involve risks. Heightened risks related to the regulatory environment and the potential actions by the Chinese government could negatively impact performance. Investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal.

Investing in small- and mid-size companies is more risky than investing in larger companies as they may be more volatile and less liquid than large companies. In addition, single-country funds may be subject to a higher degree of market risk than diversified funds because of concentration in a specific industry, sector or geographic location. Pandemics and other public health emergencies can result in market volatility and disruption.

# A Specialist Asset Management Firm

*Clients include global institutional investors, family offices, private bank professionals and high net-worth investors*



**150+**  
Employees



**30+**  
Years invested in  
Asia



**38**  
Investment  
professionals



**4**  
**Locations**

San Francisco, London,  
Hong Kong, Shanghai



**US\$14.4 BN**

Assets under  
management

Note: Regional Strategy AUM \$11.0 BN, Single-country AUM \$3.4 BN, total firm China (including HK) exposure \$5.8 BN.

Assets under management may rise or fall due to market conditions and other factors.

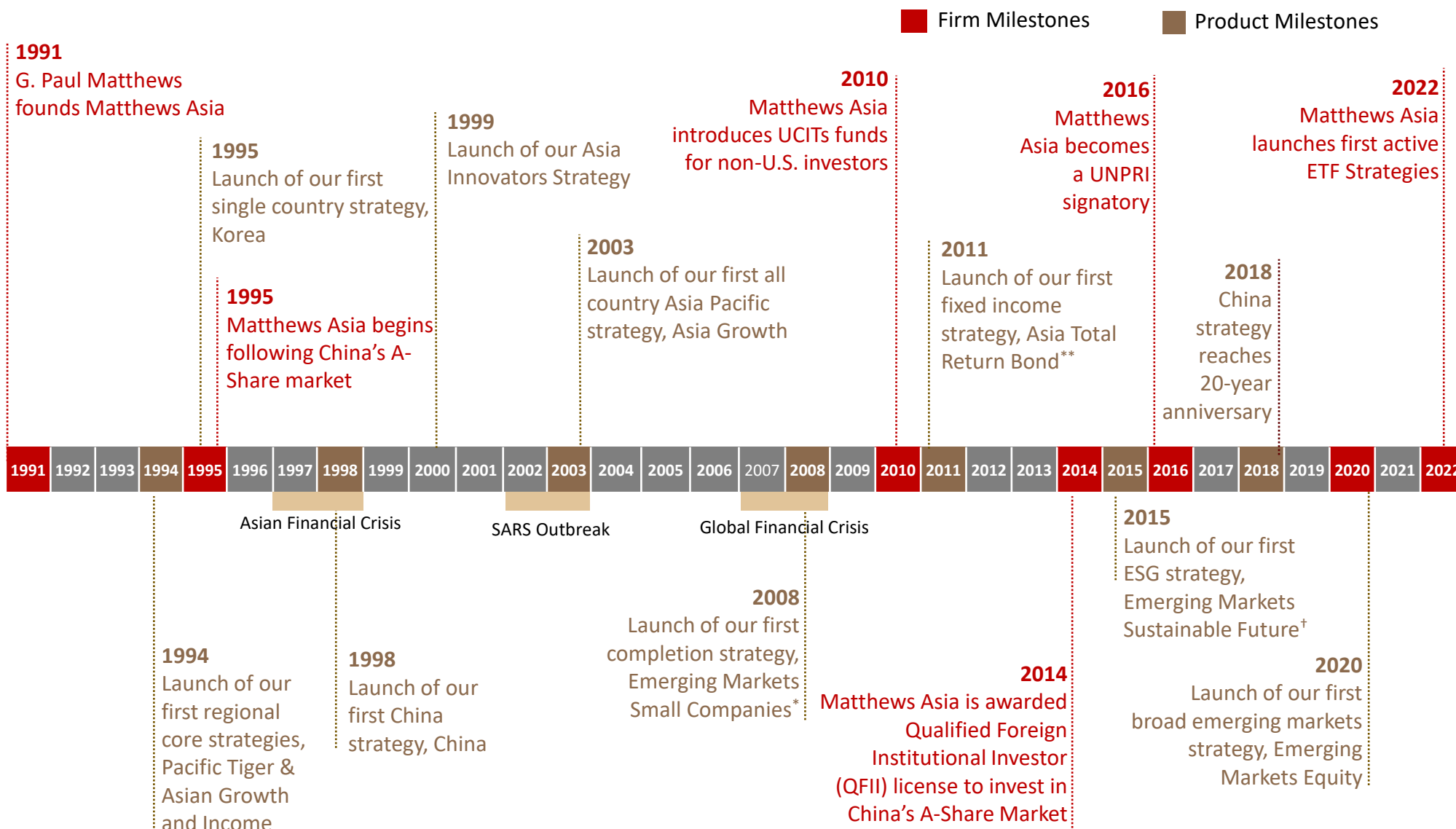
Please visit [matthewsasiasia.com](http://matthewsasiasia.com) for current AUM.

Data as of September 30, 2022

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# A History of Resilience and Innovation



\*Formerly known as Asia Small Companies \*\*Formerly known as Asia Strategic Income <sup>†</sup>Formerly known as Asia ESG  
Matthews Asia

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# *Personal* Connections

The cornerstone of our research process is ongoing engagement with company management, on-the-ground and in-person.

“We conducted over **4,100** meetings in 2021  
— creating deep connections with companies”

# Our Investment Team—Truly Local Knowledge and Insights

Our team conducted over 4,100 virtual due diligence meetings in 2021

## LOCAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE

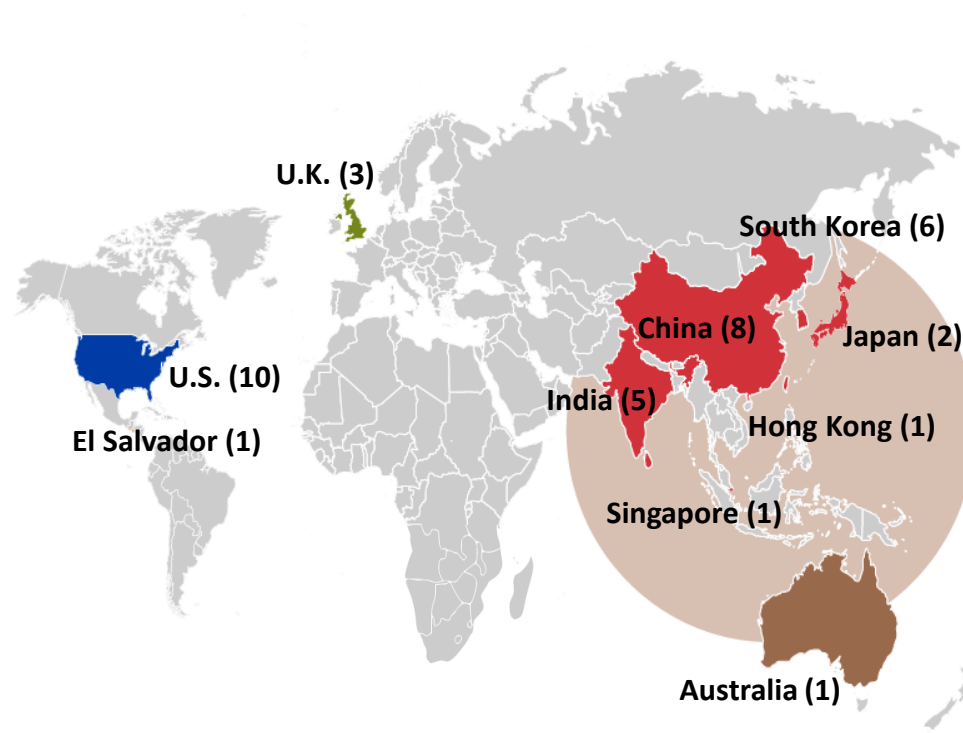


- \* **61%** born in Asia
- \* **68%** lived or worked in Asia
- \* **68%** Asian language speakers

## NATIVE LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS SPOKEN

- |             |                |          |
|-------------|----------------|----------|
| * Bengali   | * Japanese     | * Hindi  |
| * Cantonese | * Mandarin     | * Telugu |
| * Gujarati  | * Shanghainese | * Korean |
| * Hokkien   |                |          |

## DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS AND COUNTRIES



Map does not represent relative size of country.

# Senior Investment Team Members—Redefining “Local”

Senior Investment Team Members		Years of Experience			Countries Lived In	Languages & Dialects Spoken
Name	Investment Focus	Asia	Industry	Firm		
Robert Horrocks, PhD	Asia Regional	28	28	15	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea	Mandarin
Michael Barrer	ETF Capital Markets	9	13	<1	N/A	N/A
Siddharth Bhargava	Asia Regional	17	11	11	India	Hindi
Winnie Chwang	China Small Cap, China	18	18	18	Singapore	Mandarin, Cantonese
Kathlyn Collins, CAIA	Asia ESG	8	8	4	N/A	N/A
David Dali	Broad EM	25	33	7	N/A	N/A
Taizo Ishida	Japan, Asia Growth	32	38	16	Japan, Bangladesh	Japanese
John Paul Lech	Emerging Markets	14	17	4	N/A	Spanish, French, Portuguese
Elli Lee	Korea, Asia Regional	19	19	6	South Korea, Hong Kong	Korean
Kenneth Lowe, CFA	Asia Regional	16	16	12	N/A	N/A
Jacob Levy	Asia Regional	12	18	<1	N/A	N/A
S. Joyce Li, CFA	Asia Regional	16	16	6	China	Mandarin, Cantonese
Andrew Mattock, CFA	China, China Small Cap	23	29	7	Singapore	N/A
Peeyush Mittal, CFA	India	13	13	7	India	Hindi
Michael Oh, CFA	Korea, Asia Regional	22	22	22	South Korea	Korean
Sojung Park	Korea, Asia Regional	8	13	6	South Korea, China, Hong Kong	Korean
Satya Patel	Asia Debt, Asia Regional	11	15	11	N/A	Gujarati
Andy Rothman	China	38	38	8	China, Indonesia	Mandarin
Sharat Shroff, CFA	Asia Regional, India	19	22	17	Hong Kong, India, Taiwan	Hindi, Bengali
Inbok Song	Asia Regional	17	17	11	Korea	Korean
Jeremy Sutch, CFA	Asia Regional, Asia Small Cap	27	27	7	China, Hong Kong	N/A
Shuntaro Takeuchi	Japan	17	21	6	Japan	Japanese
Vivek Tanneeru	Asia ESG, EM Small, Asia Regional	17	17	11	India	Telegu, Hindi
Alex Zarechnak	Emerging Markets	27	27	2	Russia	Russian
Sherwood Zhang, CFA	China, Asia Regional	14	19	11	China, Hong Kong	Mandarin, Cantonese
Yu Zhang, CFA	China, Asia Regional	17	17	15	China, Japan	Mandarin
Julia Zhu	China	21	21	4	China, Hong Kong	Mandarin

Years of experience as of January 2022

# Matthews Asia Investment Team—Highly Collaborative Environment

## Chief Investment Officer

Robert J. Horrocks, PhD

## Portfolio Managers

Siddharth Bhargava

Winnie Chwang

Robert J. Horrocks, PhD

Taizo Ishida

John Paul Lech

Elli Lee

S. Joyce Li, CFA

Kenneth Lowe, CFA

Andrew Mattock, CFA

Peeyush Mittal, CFA

Michael J. Oh, CFA

Sojung Park

Satya Patel

Sharat Shroff, CFA

Jeremy Sutch, CFA

Inbok Song

Shuntaro Takeuchi

Vivek Tanneeru

Alex Zarechnak

Sherwood Zhang, CFA

Yu Zhang, CFA

Wei Zhang

## Analysts

Swagato Ghosh

Donghoon Han

Jason Ng

Bo Ning

Xiaobin Xu, PhD

Hardy Zhu

Julia Zhu

## Macro Investment Strategist, China

Andy Rothman

## Portfolio Strategists

David Dali

Jacob Levy

## VP, Head of ETF Capital Markets

Michael Barrer

## VP, Head of ESG

Kathlyn Collins, CAIA

## Open Communication and Exchange of Ideas

### ✧ Formal

- Weekly all-hands meeting to discuss macro, stock ideas, trip debriefs and ad-hoc topics
- Bi-weekly portfolio review meeting to review trades, macro, risk
- Monthly portfolio compliance meeting to discuss potential compliance matters
- Weekly strategy-specific team meeting to discuss specific portfolio construction issues or individual stocks
- Committee meetings: Trade Management Oversight, Investment Risk, other

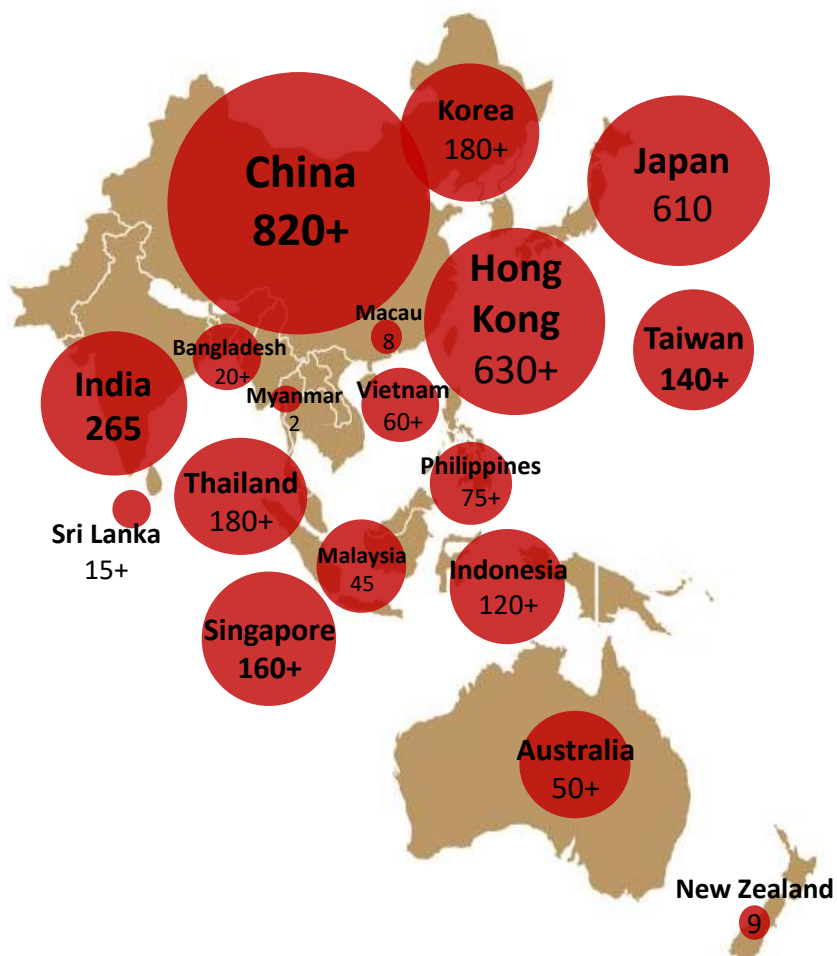
### ✧ Informal

- Sit together—open floor plan
- Daily ad-hoc meetings around trip debriefs, fixed income insights, macro strategy, team structure and process, new product ideas, etc.

# Matthews Asia—“Boots on-the-Ground”

Fundamental, bottom-up investment process

**3,400+** On-Site Meetings in Asia Since 2017\*



Identifying investment opportunities that stand to prosper from Asia’s transformation calls for in-depth, on-the-ground, bottom-up research and active management:

- ✧ Over **4,100** company meetings conducted in 2021
- ✧ Half of the meetings are on-site visits in Asia in locations ranging from Asian financial centers to remote island outposts



# Fundamental Research and Due Diligence

## What We Look For

### Business

- ✧ Survivability—strength of balance sheet
- ✧ Sustainability—ability to maintain reasonable rates of long-term growth

### Management

- ✧ Competence—ability to meet business targets and milestones
- ✧ Incentive structure
- ✧ Corporate governance assessment

### Valuation

- ✧ Value of the business as a whole in the context of future growth

## How We Do This



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# Risk Management

We continuously monitor a myriad of potential risks within and across portfolios

✧ We believe business risk is the most important risk meriting attention throughout the investment process. We focus on:

- Franchise
- Management
- Corporate Governance



1. Survivability of a business
2. Sustainability of its growth

✧ Security risk:

- Valuation
- Liquidity

✧ Macro risks:

- Policy and Regulatory
- Geopolitical

✧ Behavioral and emotional risks

✧ Portfolio construction risk monitored at Lead Manager and CIO level




# Strategies for Investing in Asia

Matthews Asia offers a range of strategies across the risk-reward spectrum

GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✧ Emerging Markets Equity</li><li>✧ Emerging Markets Sustainable Future*</li><li>✧ Emerging Markets Small Companies</li></ul>	
ASIA GROWTH	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✧ Asia Growth</li><li>✧ Pacific Tiger</li><li>✧ Asia Innovators</li><li>✧ China</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✧ China Small Companies</li><li>✧ India</li><li>✧ Japan</li><li>✧ Korea</li></ul>
ASIA GROWTH AND INCOME	ASIA FIXED INCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✧ Asian Growth and Income</li><li>✧ Asia Dividend</li><li>✧ China Dividend</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✧ Asia Total Return Bond</li><li>✧ Asia Credit Opportunities</li></ul>

# Three Pillars of ESG Integration

Committed to incorporating ESG considerations within the very fabric of our investment process

LONG-TERM ALPHA GENERATION		
Firm-Wide Architecture	Investment Team	Investment Strategies
 <p>Mission, Culture and Talent Alignment to Support Performance Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Our mission</b></li> <li>* <b>Culture, Diversity, and Inclusion, Sustainability Sub-Committees reporting into overarching ESG Committee</b></li> <li>* <b>Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) Signatory</b></li> </ul> <p><b>COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Matthews Asia Charitable Giving</li> <li>— Annual employee volunteer day</li> <li>— LEED certified HQ since 2014</li> <li>— Carbon offsets for firm-wide travel emissions</li> </ul>	 <p>Foundations for ESG Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Oversight:</b> Responsible Investment and Stewardship Sub-Committee</li> <li>* <b>Emphasis on Governance</b></li> <li>* <b>Risk Monitoring &amp; ESG Research</b></li> <li>* <b>Company Engagement &amp; Proxy Voting</b></li> <li>* <b>Industry Collaboration:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Asian Corporate Governance Association (ACGA)</li> <li>— Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)</li> <li>— Emerging Markets Investors Alliance (EMIA)</li> <li>— CDP, FAIRR,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	 <p>Tailored ESG Integration by Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Active Security Selection</b></li> <li>* <b>Materiality</b></li> <li>* <b>ESG Inputs Tailored to Reflect:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Objectives and philosophy</li> <li>— ESG data availability</li> <li>— Market cap of securities</li> <li>— Region/Country and stage of development</li> </ul> </li> <li>* <b>Appreciation for client preferences (ESG approach, reporting)</b></li> </ul>

ESG considerations are not a specific requirement for all portfolios at Matthews Asia. ESG factors can vary over different periods and can evolve over time. They may also be difficult to apply consistently across regions, countries or sectors. There can be no guarantee that a company deemed to meet ESG standards will actually conduct its affairs in a manner that is less destructive to the environment, or promote positive social and economic developments. Parameters set by Matthews Asia are subject to change. While we generally do not employ negative screens based on environmental or social factors, poor corporate governance may exclude an issuer from consideration for our portfolios.

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# *A Firm Apart*

## **Independence + Vision**

As an independent, privately held firm, we are able to apply a long-term horizon to investing in our business and the portfolios we manage for clients.

## **Focus + Responsibility**

Being a specialist in our asset classes allows our investment teams to focus on the best, long-term opportunities - backed by a firm-wide commitment to stewardship and ESG integration.

## **Experience + Resilience**

Performing through decades of market and economic cycles, our portfolios are well-tested and our investment teams have extensive experience navigating Asian and Global Emerging markets.

## **Accountability + Teamwork**

Each of our strategies has a Lead Manager(s) who is clearly accountable to our clients for performance and who leverages the intellectual capital of the entire investment team.

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## *Shifting Paradigms*

The next decade could be promising for Asian rates, FX and corporate credit

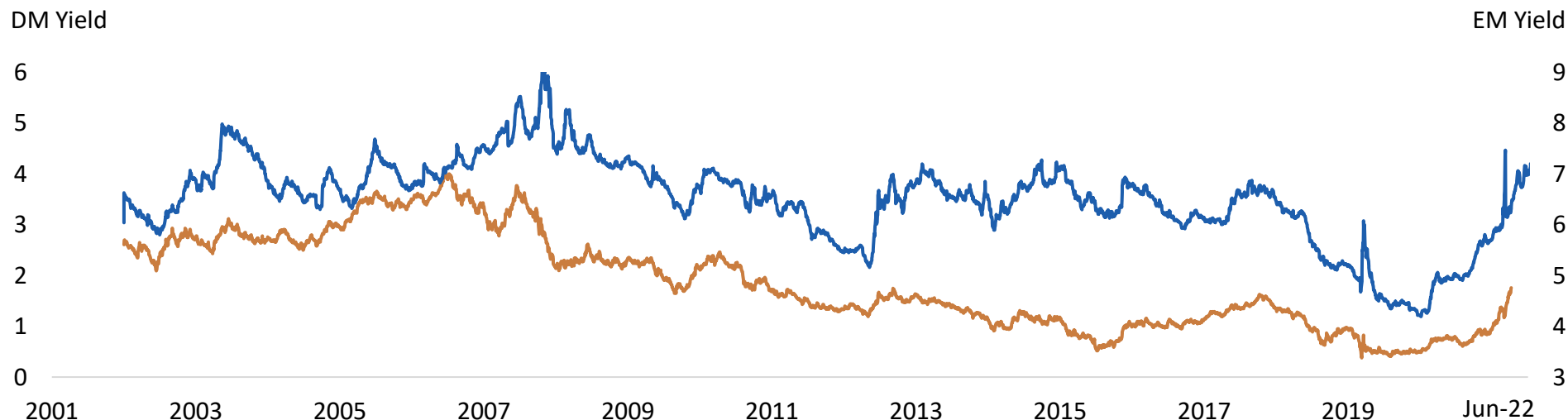
# Shifting Paradigm #1

## U.S. Treasuries no longer provide yield or diversification benefit

- ✱ Fed's commitment to positive rates limits the price appreciation and the diversification benefit of U.S. Treasuries
- ✱ Negative correlation between U.S. Treasuries and equities has broken down in the last 20 years
- ✱ Both Emerging Markets (EM) and Developed Markets (DM) government bond yields are close to historical lows. With inflation unlikely to fall much further, the scope for duration gains from rates falling more is skewed towards having more downside than upside

## Welcome to the Duration Party, We've Already Been Here a While

### EM AND DM GOVERNMENT BOND YIELDS (%)



Note: EM Government Bond Yield (JP Morgan GBI-EM), DM Government Bond Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate, Treasuries portion). Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past yields are no guarantee of future yields.

Sources: Bloomberg; J.P. Morgan; data as of June 30, 2022

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# Inflation Should Remain Subdued in Asia...

Allowing interest rates to stay lower for longer

## SUMMARY OF INFLATION

Percent

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
<b>World Output</b>	3.5	3.2	4.3	3.8
<b>Major Advanced Economies (G7)</b>	1.5	0.8	3.0	2.5
United States	1.8	1.2	4.3	3.5
Euro Area	1.2	0.3	2.2	1.7
<b>EM and Developing Economies</b>	5.1	5.1	5.5	4.9
<b>Emerging and Developing Asia</b>	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.7
Emerging and Developing Europe	6.6	5.4	8.4	7.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	6.4	9.3	7.8
Middle East and Central Asia	7.3	10.1	11.7	8.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.2	10.3	10.7	8.6

\*Note: 2022 data are projections. There is no guarantee estimates or projections will be realized.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook October 2021

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## Shifting Paradigm #2:

### EM corporates to outperform EM sovereigns

- ✳ The term “EM fixed income” is typically associated with EM sovereign bonds
  - Sovereign bonds are the most typical holdings for EM bond investors. The asset class originated with the restructuring of sovereign loans into bonds in the late 1980’s
  - With the introduction of the Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) family of indices by JP Morgan, EM bonds became to largely denote bonds issued by sovereigns in U.S. Dollars. The most ubiquitous EM bond index today is the EMBI Global Diversified (EMBIGD)
  - The addition of about 30 new frontier markets to the EMBI Global Diversified has increased exposure to countries that will struggle to recover from COVID
- ✳ Since the GFC, EM corporates have outpaced EM sovereigns in issuance. Nevertheless, EM investors are still largely invested in EM sovereigns, rather than EM corporates
  - EM corporate issuance has since surpassed EM sovereign issuance. Despite the size of this market, there are still not that many dedicated investors to EM corporates
  - EM corporates is dominated by Asia issuers, of which more than half are China issuers
  - Given the V-shaped recovery of China and the positive spillovers onto much of the region, we expect Asia to outperform other EM regions. We also believe Asian corporates are likely to outperform EM sovereigns

The statements above are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our portfolio management team and on the information currently available to our team at the time of such statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct.

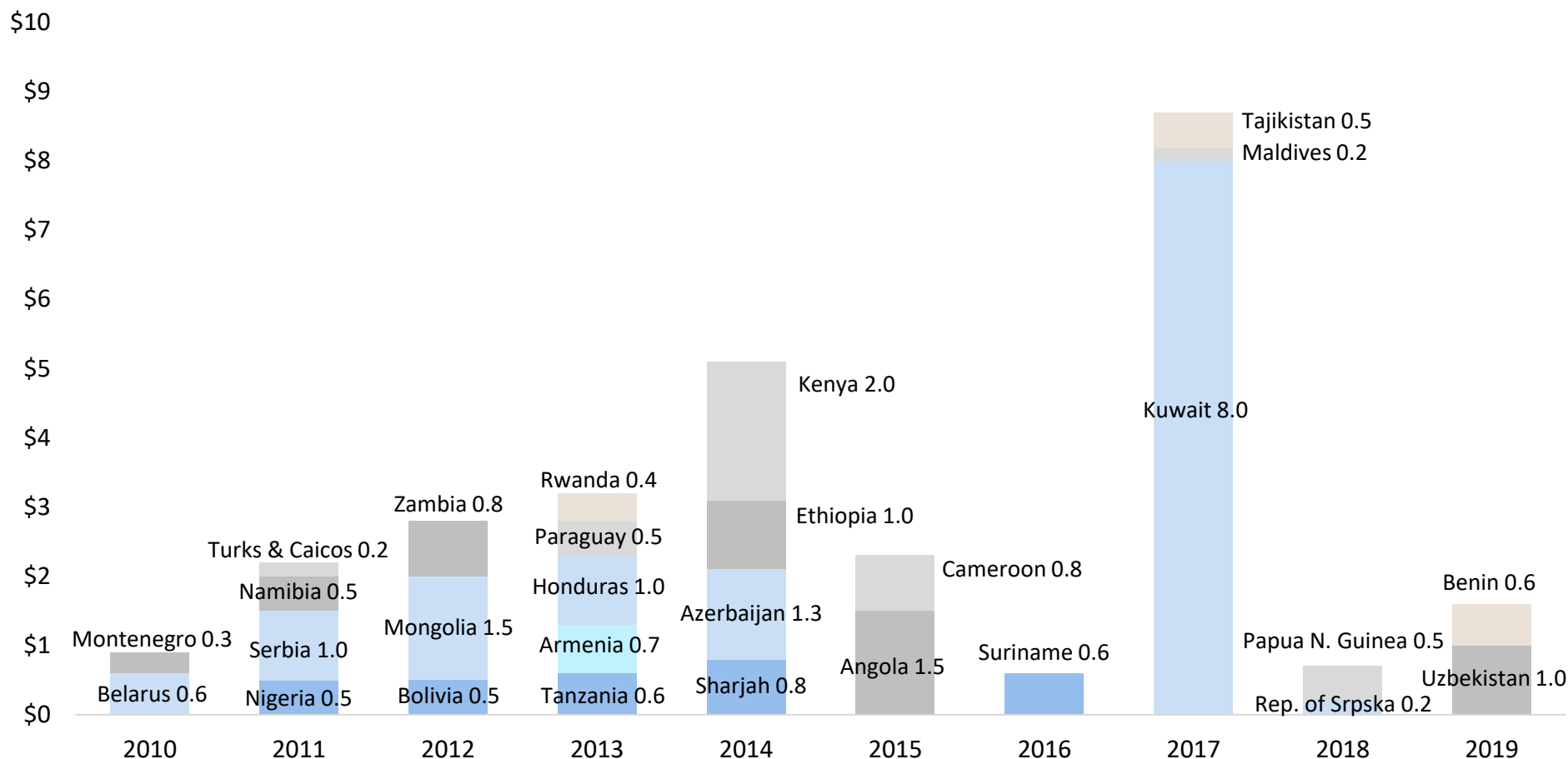
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# EM Sovereign Benchmarks Added 30 Frontier Markets in the Last Decade

Most of these countries will see material increase in debt for years to come

## THERE HAVE BEEN MANY DEBUT ISSUERS IN THE PAST 10 YEARS

Debut issuances and size by year, \$ BN



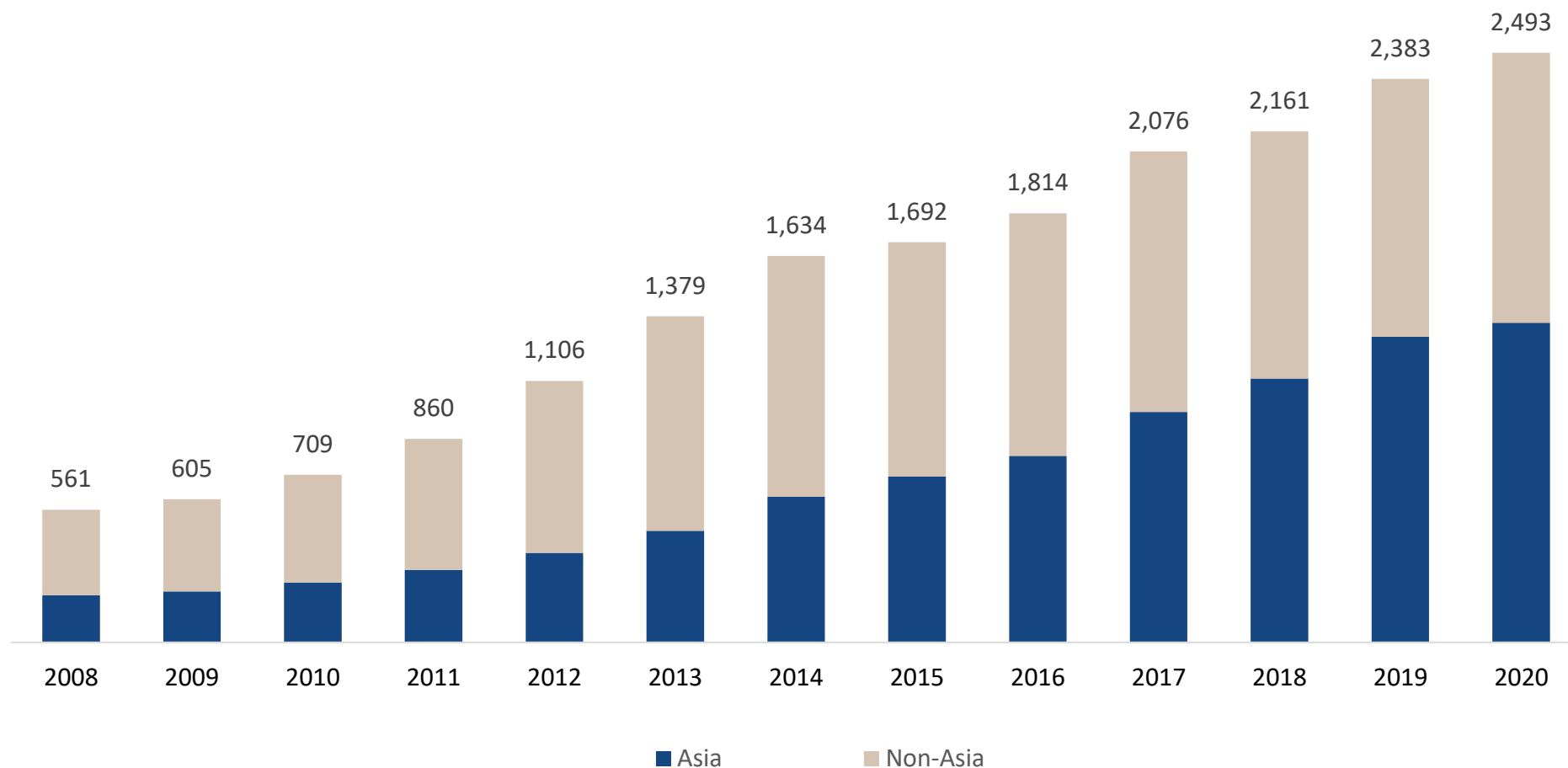
Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg; data as of October 2020

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# EM Corporates are Majority Asia, of Which Half are Based in China

## EM CORPORATE HARD CURRENCY DEBT STOCK HAS MORE THAN QUADRUPLED SINCE THE GFC

EM corporate hard currency debt stock by region, \$ BN



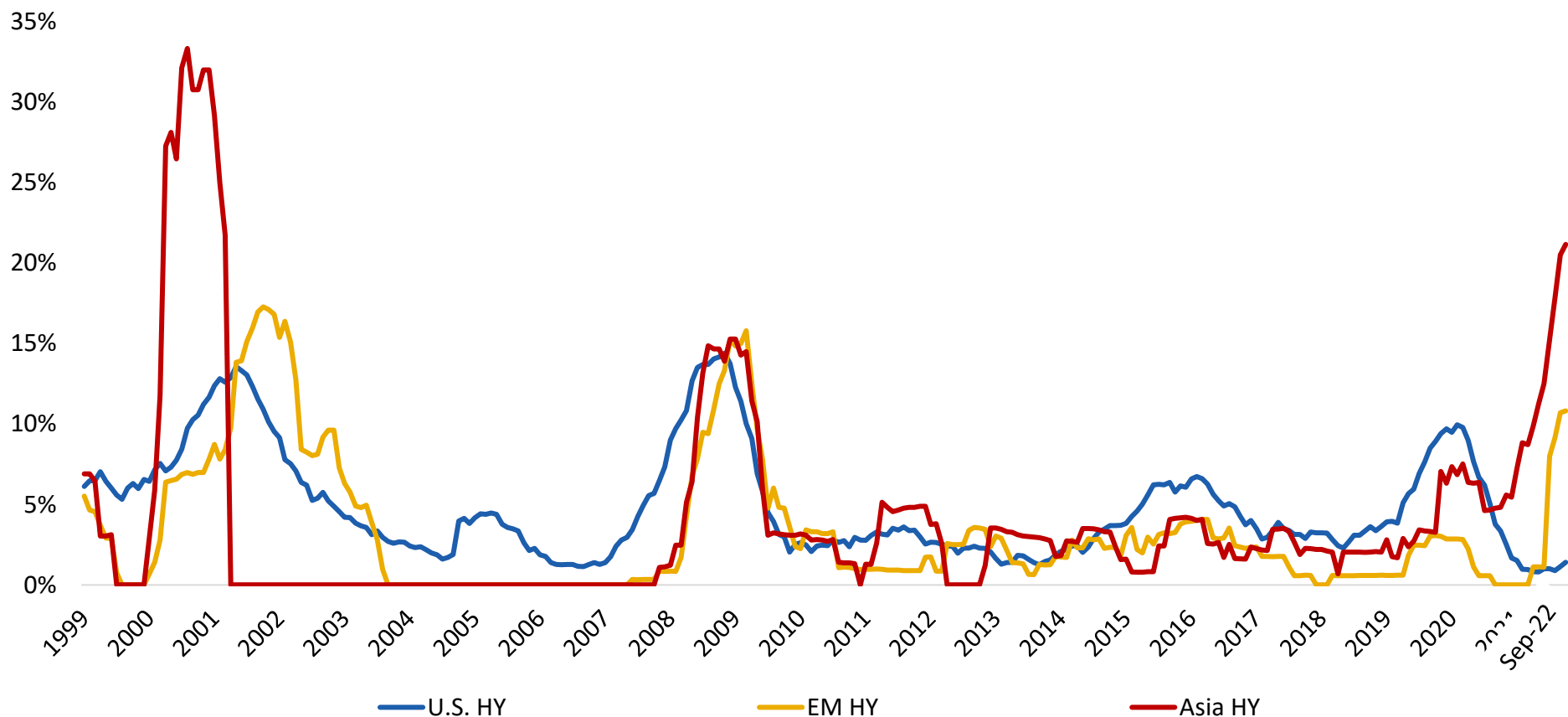
Source: J.P. Morgan; data as of September 2020

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# EM Corporates Expected to Have Lowest Default Rates, Outperforming EM Sovereigns and U.S. High Yield

## CREDIT DEFAULTS ARE A CYCLICAL PHENOMENON AND ARE CORRELATED GLOBALLY

Historical default rates (as a percent of the HY par amount)



Note: Chart depicts regional default rates as defined by Bank of America, Merrill Lynch.

**Past yields are no guarantee of future yields.**

Source: Bank of America, Merrill Lynch; data as of September 30, 2022

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# Sovereign Balance Sheets are Projected to Bear the Brunt of COVID-19 and the Great Lockdown

## SUMMARY OF NET GOVERNMENT DEBT

*Percent of GDP*

	2019	2020	Change
<b>Major Advanced Economies (G7)</b>	87	105	18
United States	83	103	20
Euro Area	69	81	12
<b>Emerging Market and Developing Economies</b>	30	33	2
<b>Emerging and Developing Asia</b>	19	20	1
Emerging and Developing Europe	47	52	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	48	56	8
Middle East and Central Asia	47	54	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	46	4

---

## Shifting Paradigm #3:

In our opinion, China, not the United States, will dominate most of world trade for the foreseeable future

### ✧ China's global importance is only growing...

- China is already the world's largest official lender to emerging market countries, larger than the Paris Club, the World Bank and the IMF<sup>1</sup>
- The Belt and Road Initiative is just a formalization of China's "Marshall Plan" and we believe will continue to be a major source of foreign direct investors in most of EM
- With FTSE Russell's announcement of China's inclusion into its World Government Bond Index (WGBI), China's bond market becoming a ubiquitous part of global bond allocations as it is now included in the world's biggest bond indices

### ✧ ...and it is the new engine for emerging markets around the world

- Fates of EMs will likely be increasingly linked to that of China, not the U.S.
- China growth will be a strong driver of EM growth
- Exports will continue to be one of the key drivers of growth for emerging markets and in our view, China's dominance as the largest importer will likely continue to grow

The statements above are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our portfolio management team and on the information currently available to our team at the time of such statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct.

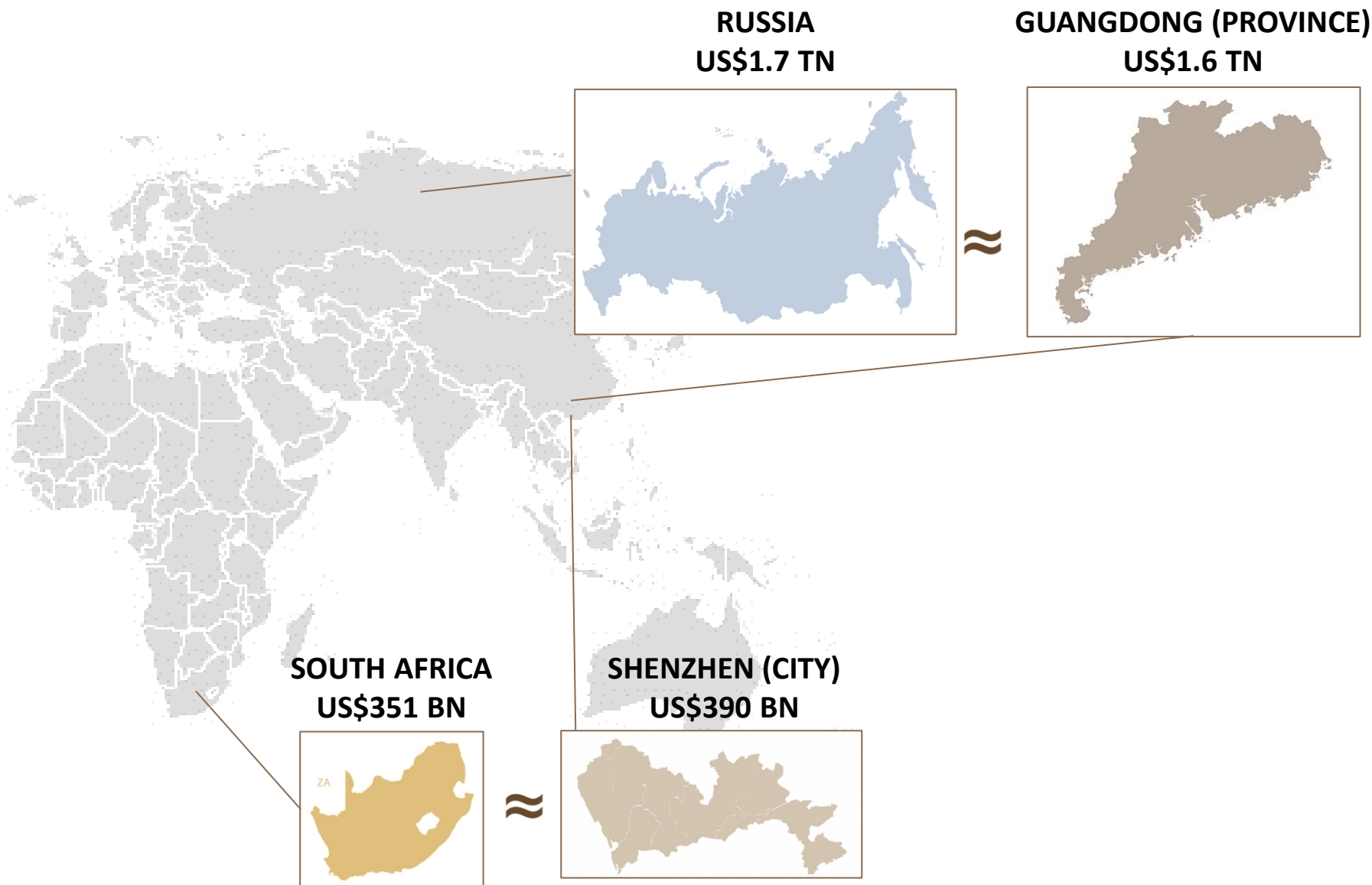
<sup>1</sup>Source: Sebastian Horn, Carmen Reinhart, and Christoph Trebesch, China's Overseas Lending, NBER Working Paper No. 26050, May 2020

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# Just a City or Province in China has the Same GDP as a Major Emerging Market

2019 GDP, US\$



Note: GDP figures in US\$ for December 2019  
Source: Statista

# Asia Growth Projected to Outperform Other Regions of the World

The COVID-19 pandemic should impact Asian growth the least severely

## LATEST WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK GROWTH PROJECTIONS

Real GDP, Annual Percent Change

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
<b>World Output</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
United States	2.3	-3.4	6.0	5.2
Euro Area	1.9	-5.9	5.1	4.4
Japan	0.0	-4.6	2.4	3.2
United Kingdom	1.4	-9.8	6.8	5.0
Canada	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other Advanced Economies	1.9	-1.9	4.6	3.7
<b>EM and Developing Economies</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Emerging and Developing Asia</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Emerging and Developing Europe	2.5	-2.0	6.0	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	-7.0	6.3	3.0
Middle East and Central Asia	1.5	-2.8	4.1	4.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1	-1.7	3.7	3.8

\*Note: 2022 data are projections. There is no guarantee estimates or projections will be realized.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook October 2021

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# Current Accounts Favor EM Asia Over Other EM Regions

## SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES

*Percent of exports of goods and services*

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
<b>Major Advanced Economies (G7)</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
United States	-2.2	-2.9	-3.5	-3.5
Euro Area	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7
<b>EM and Developing Economies</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Emerging and Developing Asia</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Emerging and Developing Europe	1.3	0.1	1.6	1.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	-2.0	0.0	-0.6	-1.0
Middle East and Central Asia	0.5	-2.4	1.7	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-3.4	-3.0	-2.2	-2.7

\*Note: 2022 data are projections. There is no guarantee estimates or projections will be realized.

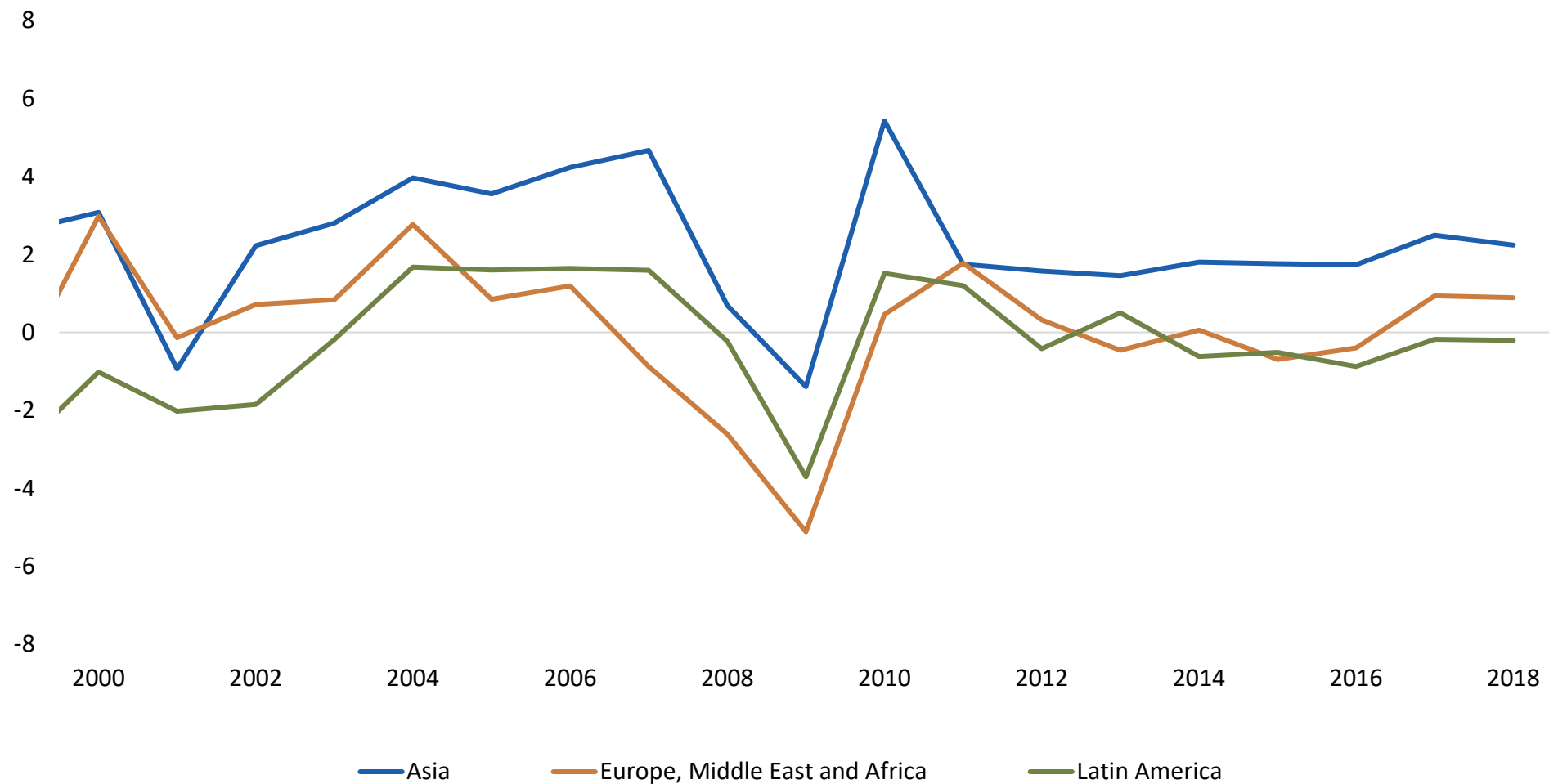
Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook October 2021

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# Total Factor Productivity also Favors Asia

## TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY (TFP)



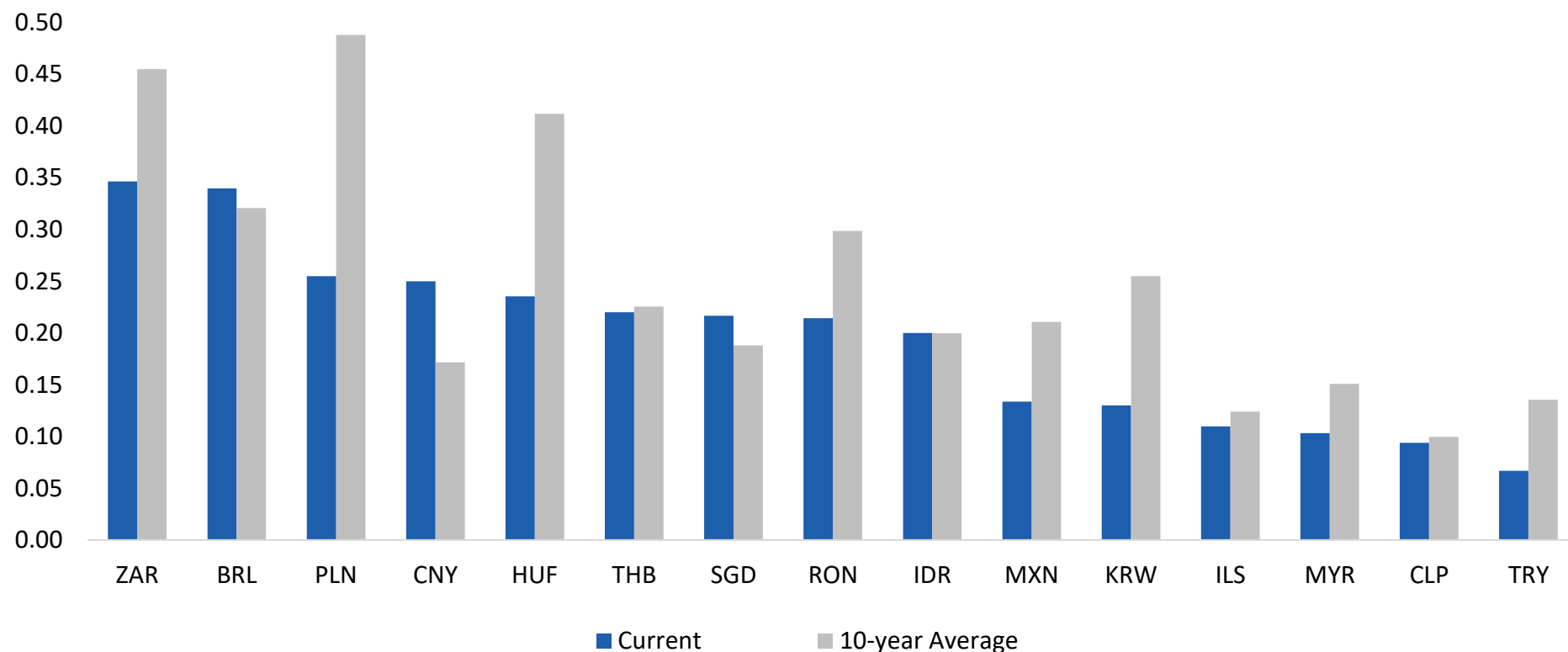


# China Capital Markets Development has Also Outpaced Peers

China is the only EM local bond market with material improvement in liquidity in the last decade

China, Singapore and Brazil have seen local bond liquidity improve

## LOCAL BOND TURNOVER/LOCAL BOND MARKET SIZE



Note: 10-Year Average for the August 2010 to August 2020 time period.

ZAR=South African Rand, BRL=Brazilian Real, PLN=Polish Złoty, CNY=Chinese Renminbi, HUF=Hungarian Forint, THB=Thai Baht, SGD=Singapore Dollar, RON=Romanian Leu, IDR=Indonesian Rupiah, MXN=Mexican Peso, KRW=South Korean Won, ILS=Israeli New Shekel, MYR=Malaysian Ringgit, CLP=Chilean Peso, TRY=Turkish Lira

Source: J.P. Morgan

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# Implications: the Stars May Be Aligning for Asia Bonds

Asian fixed income could be developing lasting tailwinds

- ✧ **Rates:** We believe investors will look increasingly to Asia credit as a second best option to U.S. Treasuries
- ✧ **FX:** Long-run growth differentials seems to favor Asia over other EM's
- ✧ **Credit:** Favorable Towards Asia
  - Ratings downgrades have been fastest since 2009
  - G20's Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) for the poorest countries will likely drive returns, default rates, recoveries for years to come and could be a drag on EM sovereign performance
  - Corporates to likely outperform sovereigns because EM bond index is dominated primarily by sovereigns while the corporate bond market is dominated primarily by China corporates
  - We believe Asia is likely to outperform all other EM regions because of the high credit quality of developed and emerging Asia sovereigns

The statements above are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our portfolio management team and on the information currently available to our team at the time of such statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook October 2020

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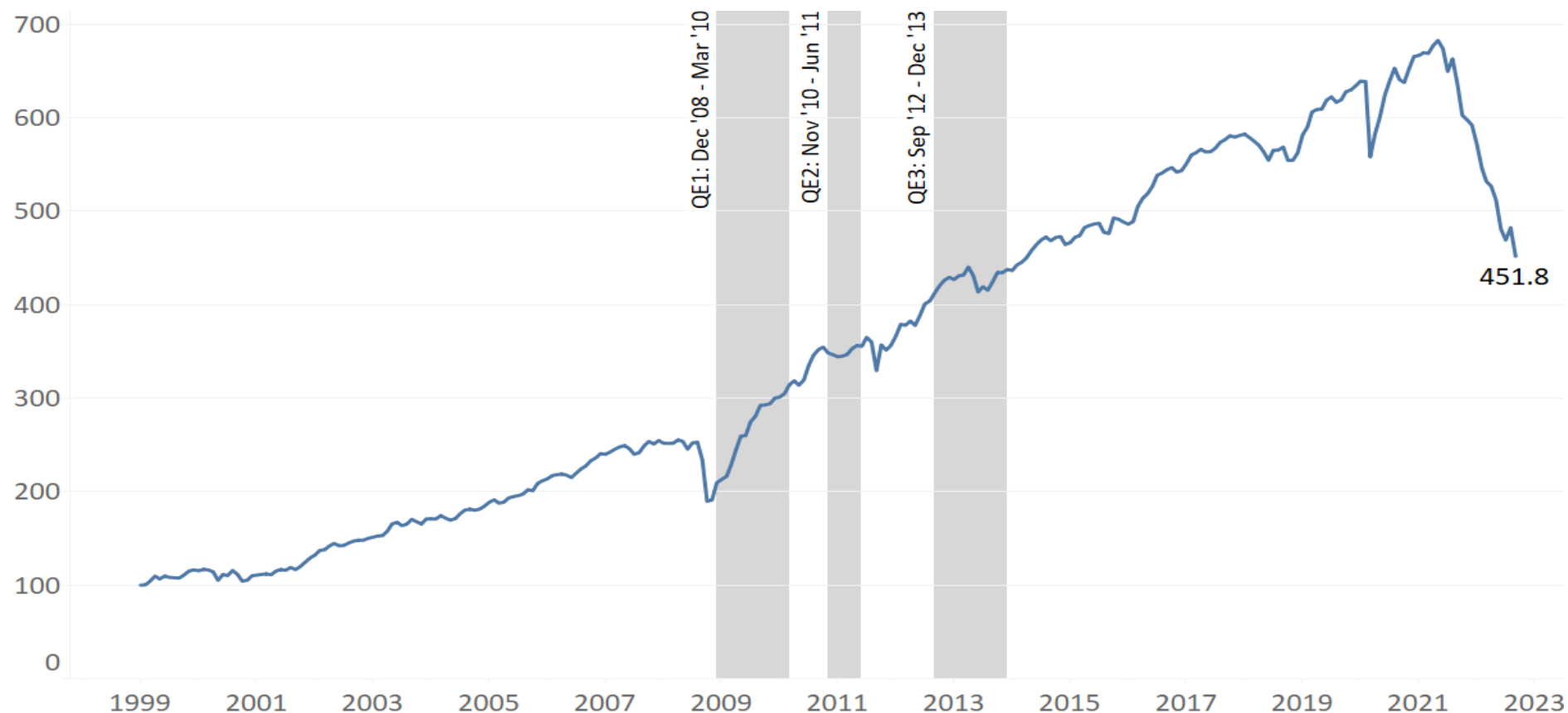
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# *Market Update*

# Asian High Yield has Performed Well Following Fed Stimulus

The Fed's April announcement of fallen angel and HY ETF purchases could support Asian HY

ASIAN HIGH YIELD (HY) TOTAL RETURN – TOTAL RETURN INDEX (%)



Note: Asian HY represented by the J.P. Morgan Asia Credit (JACI) High Yield Index.  
**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Sources: Bloomberg; J.P. Morgan; data as of September 30, 2022

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# During Prior Credit Routs, Asia has Historically Performed Well

Returns in rebound periods were typically a multiple of returns in crisis periods

Crisis Period	Start Date	End Date	ASIA INVESTMENT GRADE (IG) RETURN			ASIA HIGH YIELD (HY) RETURN		
			Crisis Period	Rebound Period	Ratio of Rebound/Crisis	Crisis Period	Rebound Period	Ratio of Rebound/Crisis
Dotcom	12/31/2001	9/30/2002	12.8%	14.4%	1.1x	14.0%	26.2%	1.9x
GFC	9/30/2007	2/28/2009	(4.0%)	23.5%	5.9x	(13.1%)	41.0%	3.1x
EU Crisis	6/30/2011	10/31/2011	1.5%	10.6%	7.2x	0.4%	17.7%	44.3x
China Crisis	10/31/2015	1/31/2016	1.2%	3.8%	3.3x	(1.4%)	13.3%	9.8x
Trade War	8/30/2018	12/31/2018	0.8%	11.0%	13.3x	(0.5%)	12.8%	25.1x

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Note: The rebound period shows the 12-month period following the end date of each crisis. Ratios shown are absolute values. The Rebound/Crisis Ratio is the absolute value of the rebound period divided by the crisis period. Asia High Yield (high yield portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index), Asia Investment Grade (investment grade portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index).

Source: Bloomberg; data as of March 31, 2020

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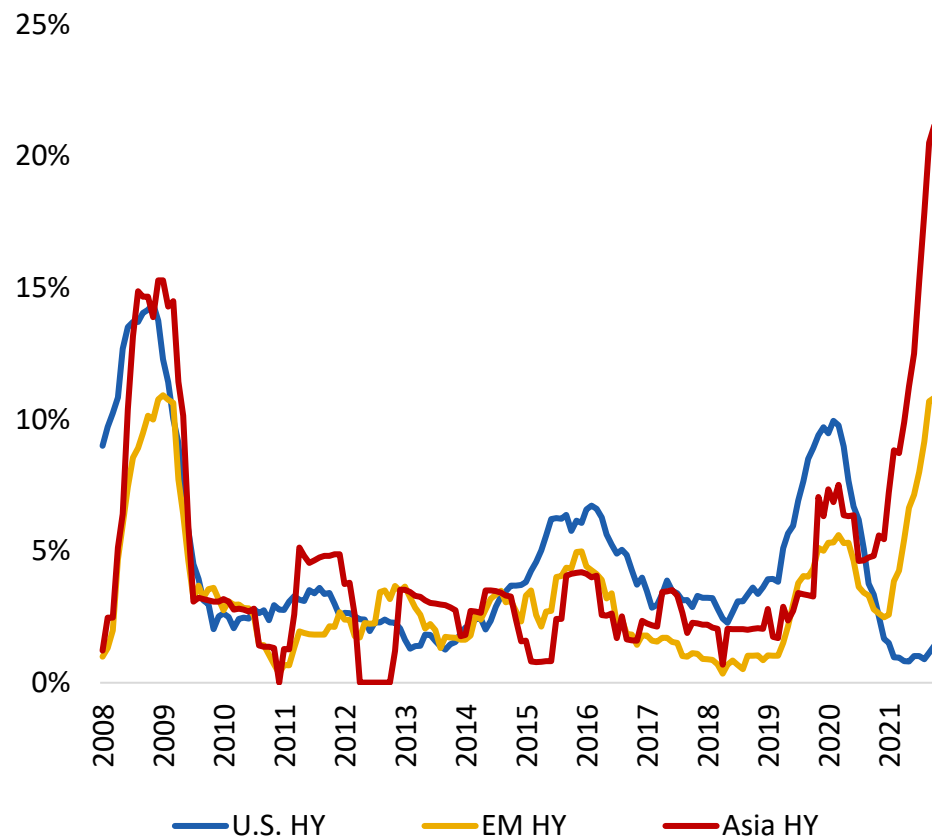
# Recovery Rates in Asia Have Been the Highest Amongst All Regions

Relatively low default rates and relatively high recovery rates have made Asian HY attractive

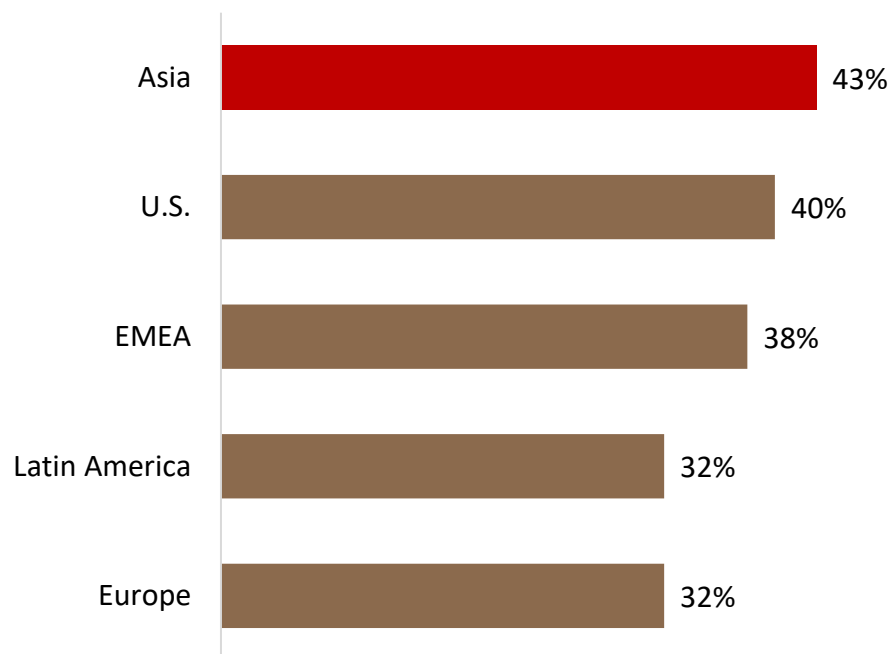
Default rates have usually been lower than in U.S. HY ...

...while recovery rates have been higher than other regions

## DEFAULT RATES BY REGION



## RECOVERY RATES BY REGION, 2009 –2022



Note: Default data for the December 31, 2008 to September 30, 2022 time period.  
Recovery Rate date for the December 31, 2009 to September 30, 2022 time period.  
Sources: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("BofAML"); BofA Global Research; Bloomberg

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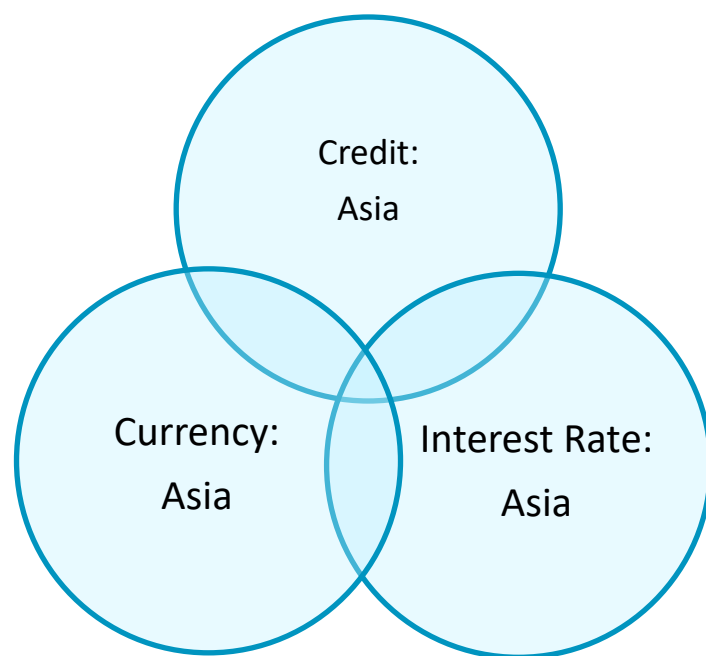


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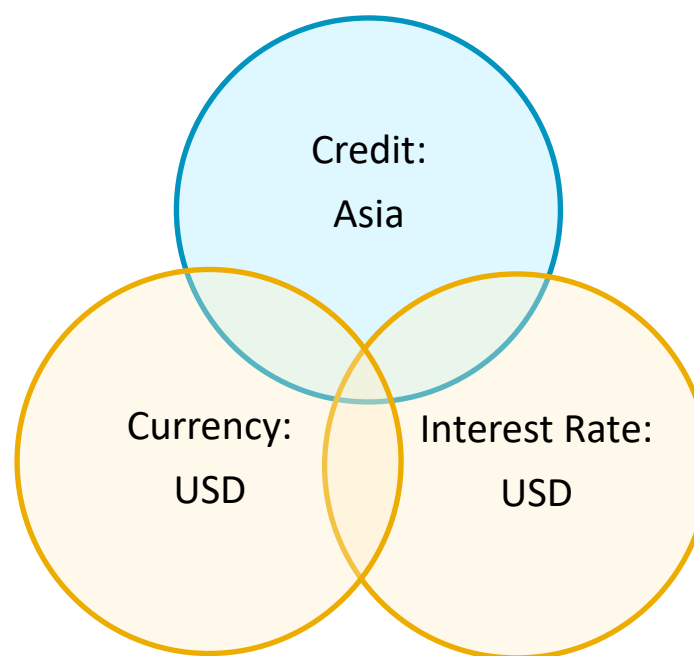
# *Asia Fixed Income*

# Asia Bonds Can be Decomposed into Two Classes: Local Debt and External Debt

## LOCAL CURRENCY



## U.S. DOLLAR (ASIA CREDIT)



● Asia Risk ● U.S. Risk

**Example:** Indonesian government bonds in Indonesian rupiah

**Market Size:** \$15.2 trillion

**Composition:** 62% Sovereign, 38% Corporate

**Example:** Indonesian government bonds in U.S. dollars

**Market Size:** \$1.1 trillion

**Composition:** 64% Corporate, 36% Sovereign

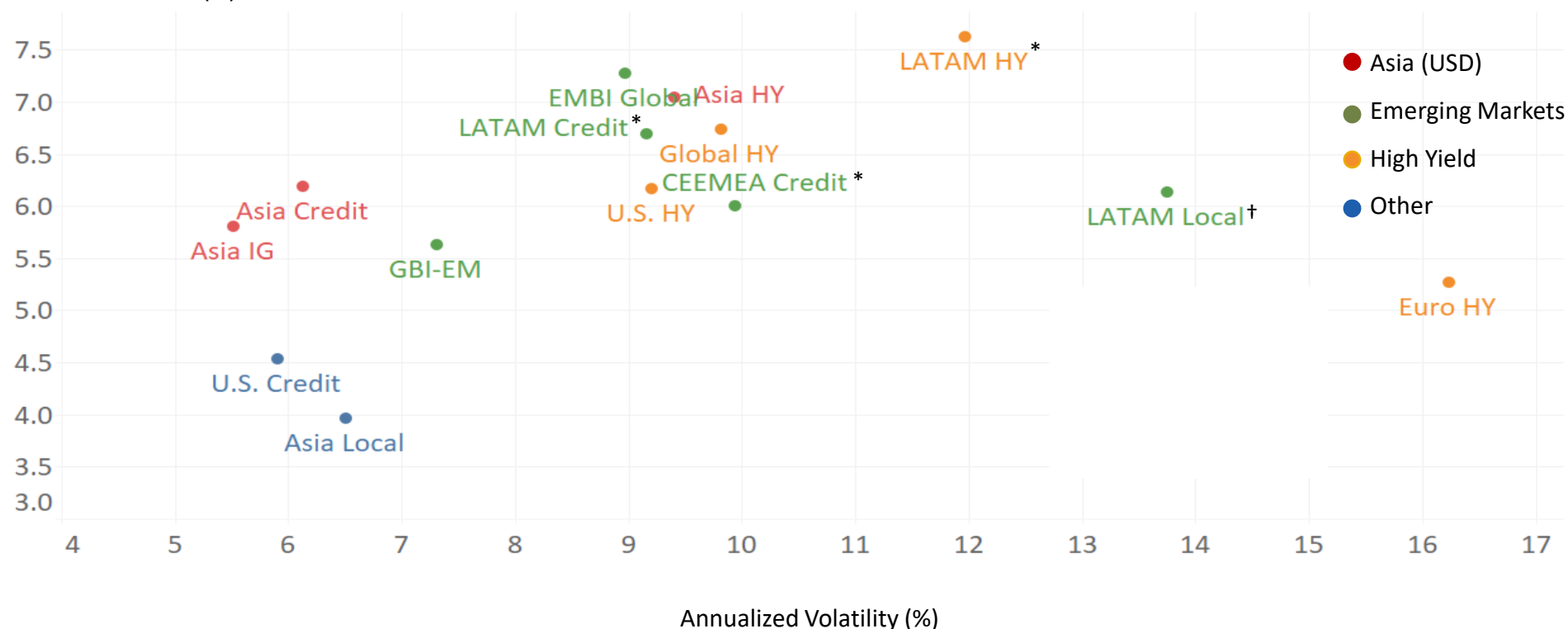
Local currency data as of November 2019; U.S. Dollar data as of December 31, 2019. Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.  
Sources: Asianbondsonline.adb.org, Asian Development Bank; J.P. Morgan

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# Asia Fixed Income Indices Are on the Efficient Frontier Since Their Inception...

## RETURNS VS. VOLATILITY SINCE INCEPTION OF JACI IN 1999

Annualized Return (%)



**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Volatility is the standard deviation of returns.

Data period 1999 to September 2022; †2000 to September 2022; \*2002 to September 2022

Asia Credit (J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index—JACI), Asia High Yield (high yield portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index), U.S. High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Index), Euro High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index), LATAM High Yield (Latin America High Yield portion of the J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Index), Global High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield Index), CEEMEA Credit (J.P. Morgan Corporate Broad EMBI CEEMEA Index), Asia Local Bond (Markit IBoxx Asian Local Bond Index), Asia IG (investment grade portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index), LATAM Credit (Latin America portion of the J.P. Morgan Corporate EMBI Broad Index), U.S. Credit (S&P 500 Index), LATAM Local (J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Latin America Index), GBI-EM (J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets) and Emerging Markets (EM) Bond (JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global).

Source: Bloomberg; data as of September 30, 2022

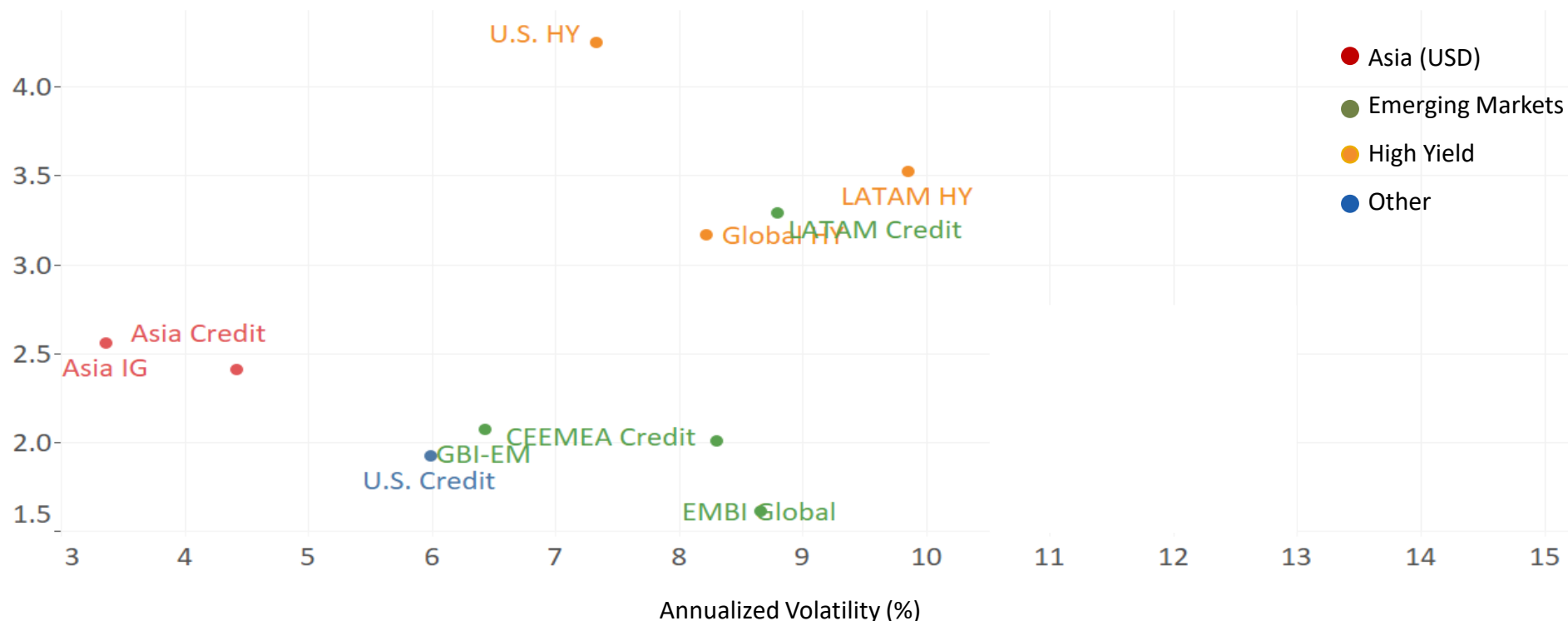
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# ...And Over the Last 10 Years

## 10-YEAR RETURNS VS. VOLATILITY

Annualized Return (%)



**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Volatility is the standard deviation of returns.

Data period September 2012 to September 2022

Asia Credit (J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index–JACI), Asia High Yield (high yield portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index), U.S. High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Index), Euro High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index), LATAM High Yield (Latin America High Yield portion of the J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Index), Global High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield Index), CEEMEA Credit (J.P. Morgan Corporate Broad EMBI CEEMEA Index), Asia Local Bond (Markit IBoxx Asian Local Bond Index), Asia IG (investment grade portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index), LATAM Credit (Latin America portion of the J.P. Morgan Corporate EMBI Broad Index), U.S. Credit (S&P 500 Index), LATAM Local (J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Latin America Index), GBI-EM (J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets) and Emerging Markets (EM) Bond (JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global).

Source: Bloomberg; data as of September 30, 2022

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# Asia Spreads are Widest in a Decade...

BASIS POINTS ABOVE AVERAGE			
Asia HY	U.S. HY	European HY	LatAm HY
673 bps	25 bps	60 bps	-99 bps

**ASIA HY SPREAD HISTORY (bps)**



**ASIA MINUS U.S. HY SPREAD HISTORY (bps)**



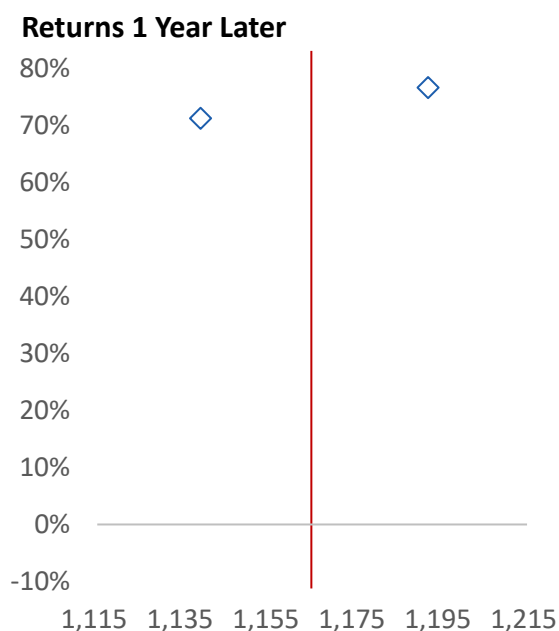
Note: Data for December 31, 1998 – September 30, 2022 time period.  
 LatAm HY (Latin American High Yield portion of JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Index); U.S. HY (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield Index); European HY (Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index); Asia HY (high yield portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index). Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Sources: J.P. Morgan; Bloomberg

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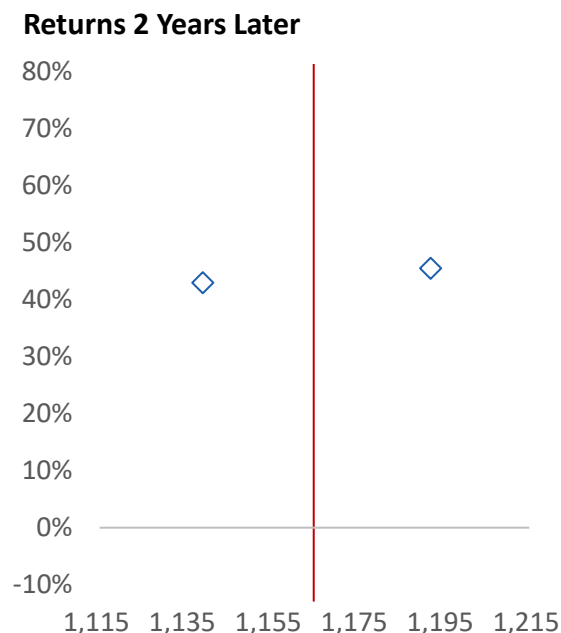
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# Historically, Returns have been Compelling in Asia High Yield at Current Levels



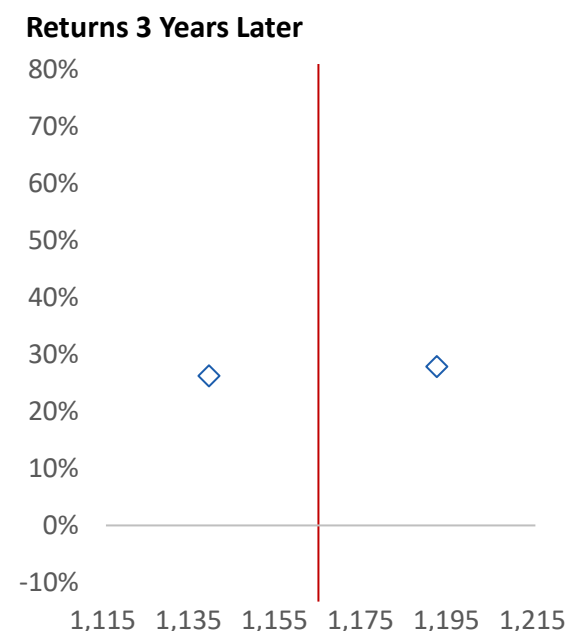
JACI HY Entry Spread<sup>1</sup>

**Total Data Point Count: 2**  
**Data Point Less Than 0: 0**  
**Percentage Above 0: 100.0%**



JACI HY Entry Spread<sup>2</sup>

**Total Data Point Count: 2**  
**Data Point Less Than 0: 0**  
**Percentage Above 0: 100.0%**



JACI HY Entry Spread<sup>3</sup>

**Total Data Point Count: 2**  
**Data Point Less Than 0: 0**  
**Percentage Above 0: 100.0%**

For illustrative purposes only.

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

<sup>1</sup>Spreads are for the period December 31, 1999 – September 30, 2021

<sup>2</sup>Spreads are for the period December 31, 1999 – September 30, 2020

<sup>3</sup>Spreads are for the period December 31, 1999 – September 30, 2019

JACI HY (High Yield portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index) Spread as of September 30, 2022= 1,165 bps

Each data point on the charts represents the return of the JACI HY on a specific day either 1, 2 or 3 years later, after entering the market at the noted spread in each respective chart. Spread range is 1,115-1,215. Days with spreads that did not fall within this range are not included. Returns in USD.

Source: Bloomberg

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# Asia has Performed Well with Less Volatility than Latin America

10 YEARS TO DATE, SEPTEMBER 2002 – SEPTEMBER 2022

Country Group Name	Asia Credit	LATAM Credit	Asia HY	LATAM HY	Asia Local	LATAM Local
Return (%)	2.2	2.8	0.9	2.9	0.8	-1.3
Volatility (%)	4.4	8.8	7.7	9.9	6.1	14.4
Sharpe Ratio	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Volatility is the standard deviation of returns.

Data period September 2012 to September 2022

Asia Credit (J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index–JACI), Asia High Yield (high yield portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index), LatAm Credit (JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Latin America Bond Index), LatAm HY (JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Latin America High Yield Index), Asia Local (Markit iBoxx Asian Local Bond Index), LatAm Local (JP Morgan Government Bond Index–Emerging Markets–Latin America)

Sources: Bloomberg; JP Morgan

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# Asia Can Add Diversification

## CORRELATIONS OF MONTHLY RETURNS—1999 TO SEPTEMBER 2022

Assets	Asia Credit	Asia High Yield
Asia Credit	1.0	0.9
Asia High Yield	0.9	1.0
EM External	0.9	0.9
Global High Yield	0.8	0.9
U.S. High Yield	0.7	0.8
EM Local	0.7	0.7
US Agg	0.6	0.4
MSCI Asia ex Japan	0.6	0.7
Asia Local	0.6	0.6
Global Agg	0.6	0.5
S&P 500	0.5	0.6
Euro Stoxx	0.4	0.6
Euro Agg	0.4	0.3

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Returns calculated in USD, except Euro Aggregate, which is calculated in Euro.

Data period 1999 to September 30, 2022

Correlations shown from 1999 based on monthly-returns for U.S. Aggregate (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index), Euro Aggregate (Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate Bond Index), Global Aggregate (Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index), S&P500 Index, MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index, Euro Stoxx 50 Index, EM External (J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global), EM Local (J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets (JPM GBI-EM)), Asia Credit (J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index – JACI), Asia High Yield (high yield portion of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index), Asia Local (Markit iBoxx Asia Local Bond Index) Global High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield Index), U.S. High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Index).

Sources: Bloomberg; JP Morgan

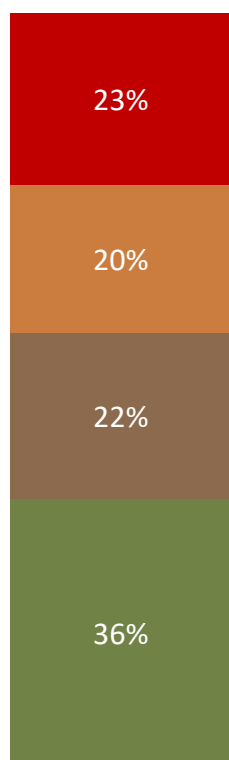
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# Benchmarks Get it Wrong

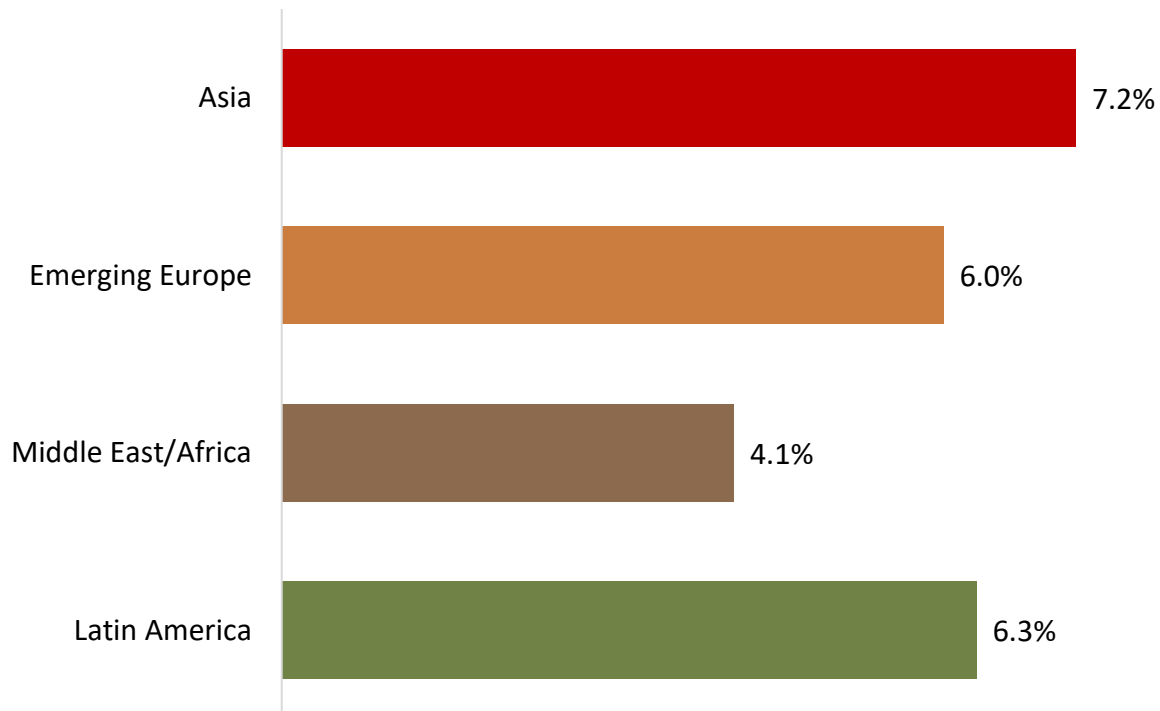
Asia has a low weight, despite its strong economies

EM FIXED INCOME WEIGHTS



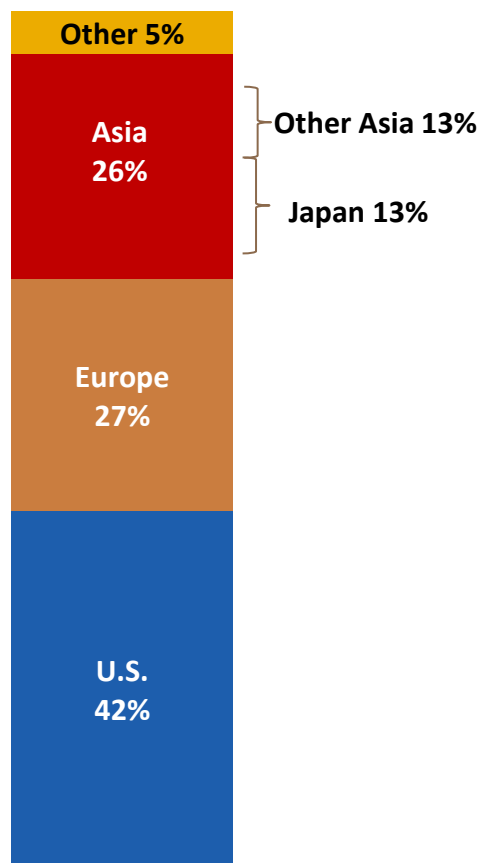
J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL

REAL GDP GROWTH



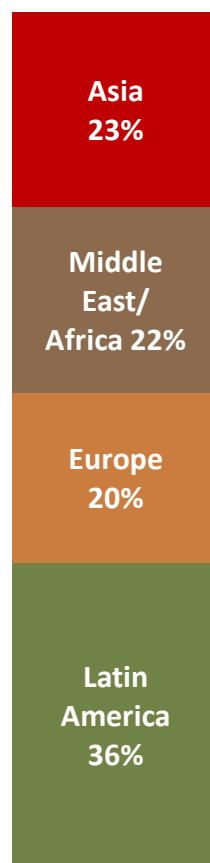
# Current Benchmarks Leads to Underinvestment in Asia

GLOBAL FIXED INCOME



BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS  
GLOBAL AGGREGATE

EMERGING MARKETS  
FIXED INCOME



JP MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL

A typical global fixed income portfolio with:

- ✱ 70% U.S.
- ✱ 20% Global
- ✱ 10% Emerging Markets

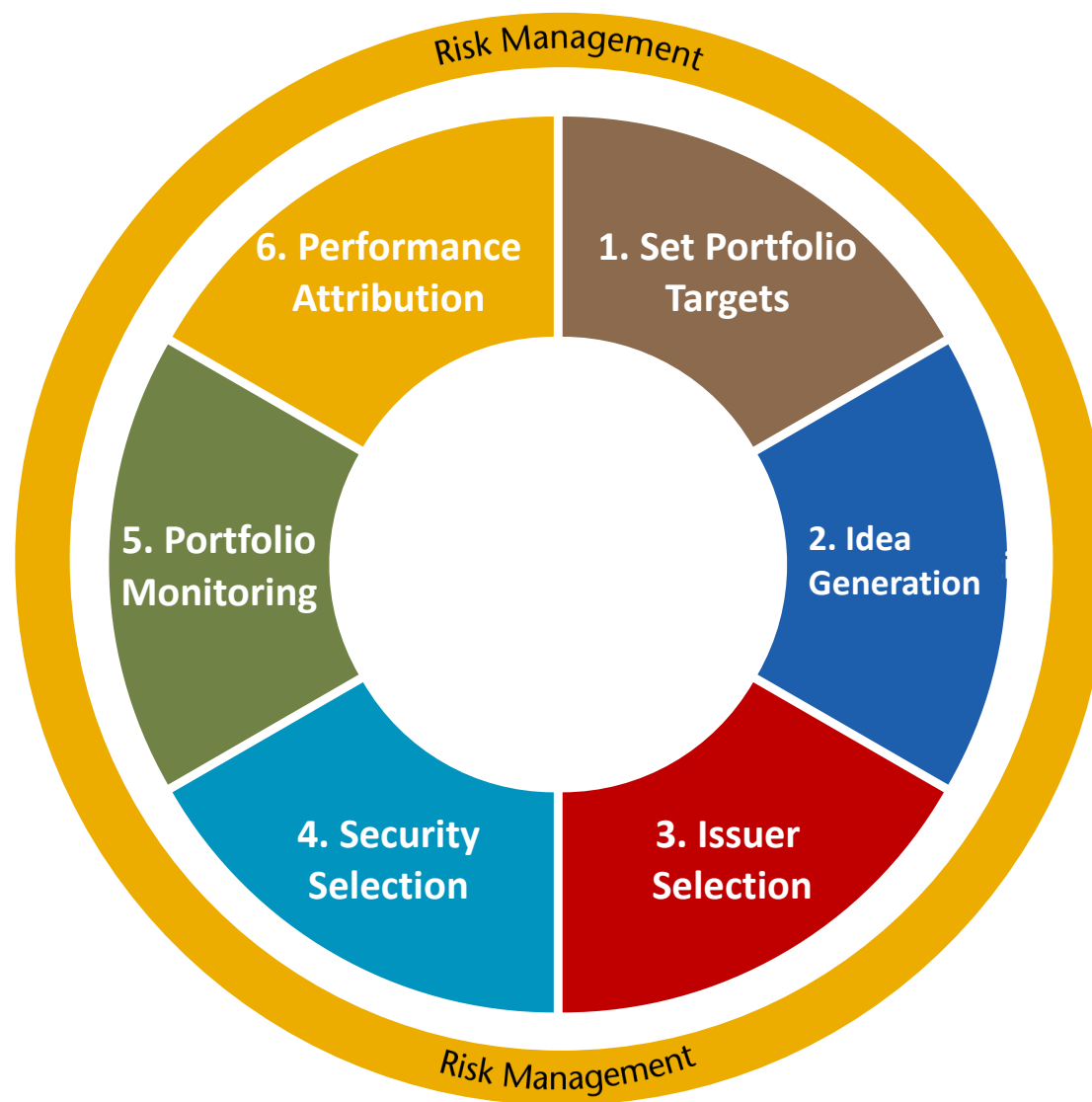
**Results in 4.9% exposure to Asia ex Japan**

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# Matthews Asia's Fixed Income Investing Difference

- ✧ Focused, long-term investors
  - Target portfolio turnover of under 30%
- ✧ Go deep—quantitatively and qualitatively
  - Proprietary models and low to no reliance on ratings and sell-side research
- ✧ Express our views across the capital structure
  - We buy bonds, converts, hybrids, contingent capital
- ✧ Act on high-conviction views with confidence
  - We have a relatively concentrated portfolio
- ✧ Employ a disciplined risk mindset with a sharp focus on governance
  - Zero default track record across team's entire investing careers

# Fixed Income Investment Process



Parameters set by Matthews Asia are subject to change.

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# Investment Process | Portfolio Targets through Issuer Selection

## SET PORTFOLIO TARGETS

- ✧ Set portfolio targets by:
  - Asset type (by capital structure, by sovereign vs. corporate)
  - Currency
  - Interest rate bucket (duration, convexity) stage of rate cycle
  - Credit (OAS bucket, industry, country) stage of credit cycle

## IDEA GENERATION

### Companies

- ✧ Issue size
- ✧ Thematic screens
- ✧ Cash flow
- ✧ Operating and financial leverage
- ✧ Profit margin momentum
- ✧ Distance to default

### Sovereigns

- ✧ Foreign exchange reserves
- ✧ Foreign exchange volatility
- ✧ Yield curve
- ✧ Interest rate differentials
- ✧ Inflation
- ✧ Debt levels & trends

## ISSUER SELECTION

- ✧ Industry/competitor analysis
- ✧ Accounting analysis
- ✧ Due diligence meetings
- ✧ Corporate governance & management incentives

- ✧ National accounts review
- ✧ Meetings with central bank, regulators and multinational institutions
- ✧ Analysis of how inflation risk and productivity are priced into term structure

# Investment Process | Security Selection through Performance Attribution

## SECURITY SELECTION

- \* By currency
- \* By position in capital structure
- \* Spread relative value
- \* Liquidity
- \* Price discovery

## PORTFOLIO MONITORING

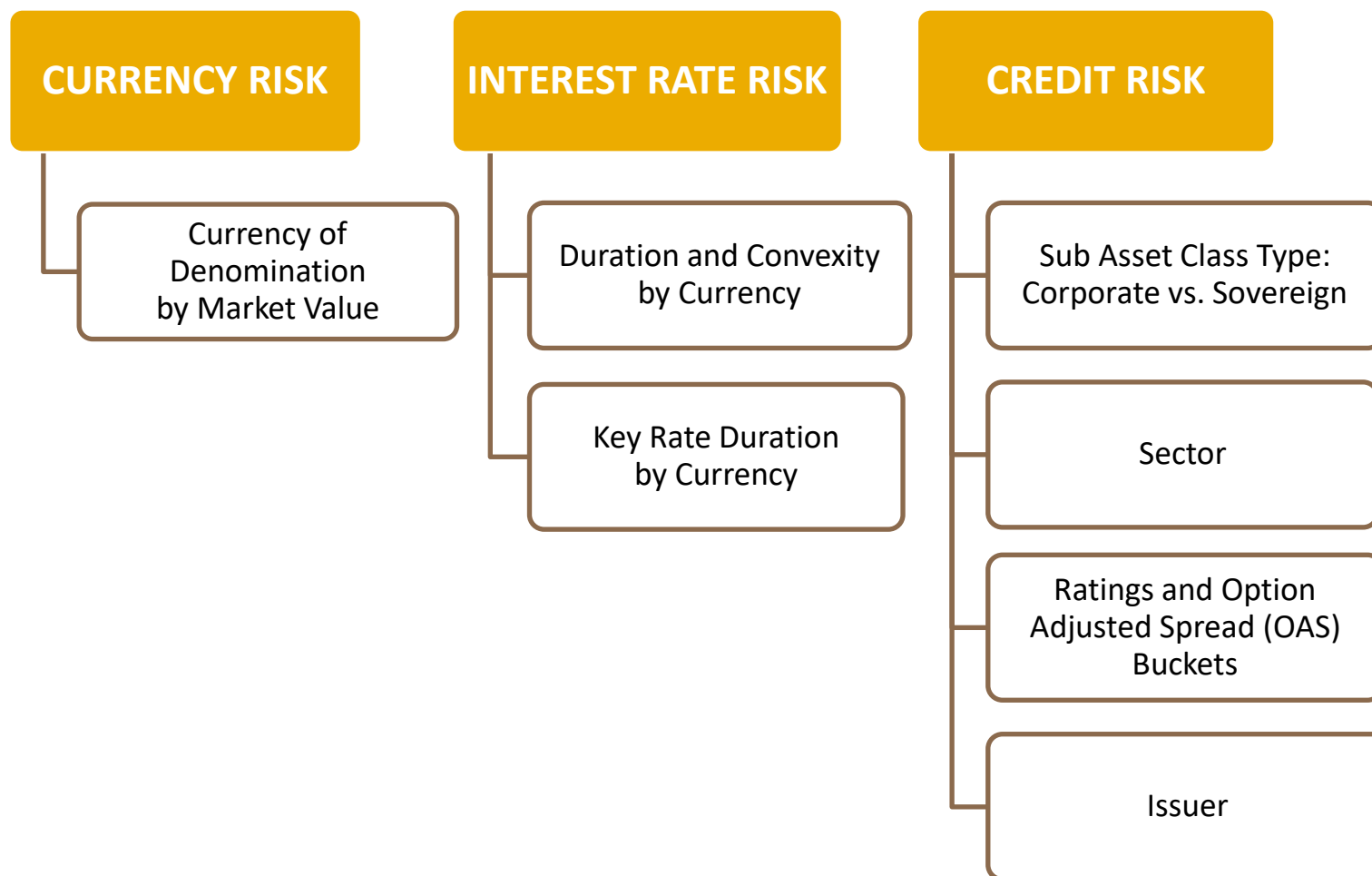
- \* Trade dashboard
- \* Entry/exit monitor
- \* Daily profit and loss
- \* Hedge maintenance
- \* Earnings/economic releases
- \* Merton curves/currency, interest rate, spread monitor

## PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION

- \* Distinguish return from risk
- \* Use attribution to distinguish ex-post sources of return from ex-ante priors
- \* Implied beta to credit, equity and volatility risk factors

# Risk Management Approach

Seek to limit unintended exposures to overall portfolio by applying multi-dimensional risk analytics for multi-asset class, multi-currency portfolio



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# Fixed Income Infrastructure

Let's focus on how analysis is done



## CHALLENGES

- ✧ Working with large amount of data (and even larger number of combos of those data)
- ✧ Very few are signals, most are noise
- ✧ Need to update the data frequently (daily, weekly, monthly)
- ✧ Need to share latest charts with investment team, marketing team, sales team

## TOOLS TO HELP ANALYSIS

- ✧ Data Architecture—sourcing, cleansing, warehousing data
- ✧ Programming—do many calculations very fast
- ✧ Automation—schedule data downloads on a periodic basis, quality control
- ✧ New Output formats—interactive data dashboards in html, Tableau workbooks

*Process can be generalized to other areas*

# Three Pillars of ESG Integration

Committed to incorporating ESG considerations in pursuit of long-term alpha generation

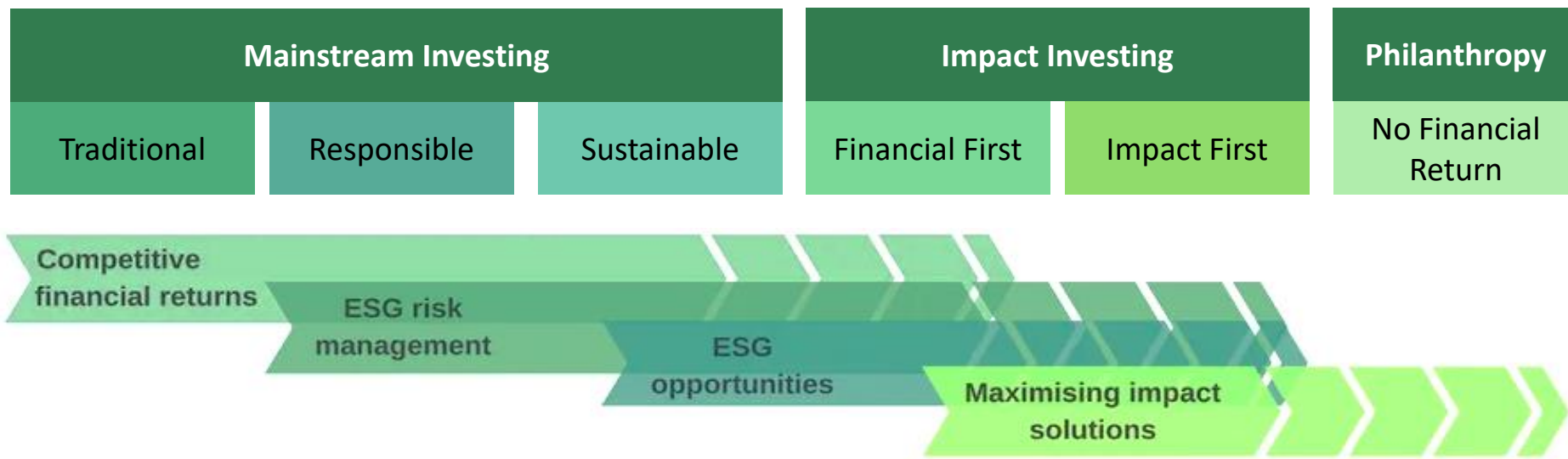
		
FIRM-WIDE ARCHITECTURE	INVESTMENT TEAM	INVESTMENT STRATEGIES
<p>Alignment of mission, culture and talent to support goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* <b>Our Mission</b></li><li>* <b>Culture, Diversity &amp; Inclusion, Sustainability Working Groups</b></li><li>* <b>Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) Signatory</b></li><li>* <b>Community and Environment</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— Matthews Asia charitable giving</li><li>— Annual employee volunteer day</li><li>— LEED certified HQ since 2014</li><li>— Carbon offsets for travel emissions</li></ul></li></ul>	<p>Foundations for ESG Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* <b>Emphasis on Governance</b></li><li>* <b>Risk Monitoring &amp; ESG Research</b></li><li>* <b>Oversight:</b> Responsible Investment and Stewardship sub-committee</li><li>* <b>Company Engagement</b></li><li>* <b>Industry Collaboration</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— Asian Corporate Governance Association (ACGA)</li><li>— International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN)</li><li>— Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)</li><li>— CDP</li></ul></li></ul>	<p>Tailored ESG Integration by Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* <b>Active Security Selection</b></li><li>* <b>Materiality</b></li><li>* <b>ESG Inputs Tailored to Reflect:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— Objectives and philosophy</li><li>— ESG data availability</li><li>— Market cap of securities</li><li>— Region/Country and stage of development</li></ul></li><li>* <b>Appreciation for client preferences</b></li></ul>

ESG considerations are not a specific requirement for all portfolios at Matthews Asia. ESG factors can vary over different periods and can evolve over time. They may also be difficult to apply consistently across regions, countries or sectors. There can be no guarantee that a company deemed to meet ESG standards will actually conduct its affairs in a manner that is less destructive to the environment, or promote positive social and economic developments. Parameters set by Matthews Asia are subject to change. While we generally do not employ negative screens based on environmental or social factors, poor corporate governance may exclude an issuer from consideration for our portfolios.

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# Approach to ESG... What Does This Look Like in Practice?



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# *Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund*

# Fund Profile | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

## FUND FACTS

Inception Date  
11/30/11

Ticker  
Investor Class: MAINX  
Institutional Class: MINCX

Holdings Range  
35 to 60

Turnover Range  
30% to 90%

Benchmark  
50% Markit iBoxx Asian Local  
Bond Index, 50% J.P. Morgan  
Asia Credit Index

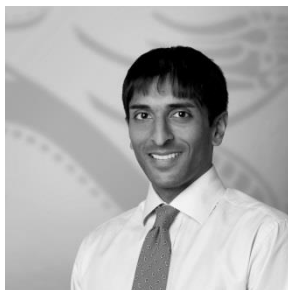
## Investment Objective

Total return over the long term with an emphasis on income

## Approach

Invest primarily in bonds and other debt securities of Asian corporate and government issuers in both local and hard currencies. The Fund will invest in income-generating securities across currencies and the capital structure.

### Lead Manager



**SATYA PATEL**

### Co-Manager



**WEI ZHANG**

Fixed income investments are subject to additional risks, including, but not limited to, interest rate, credit and inflation risks. Securities denominated in a foreign currency are subject to the risk that the value of the foreign currency will increase or decrease against the value of the U.S. dollar. This presentation must be preceded or accompanied by a prospectus.

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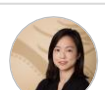







# Seasoned Fixed Income Team with a Long-Term Track Record

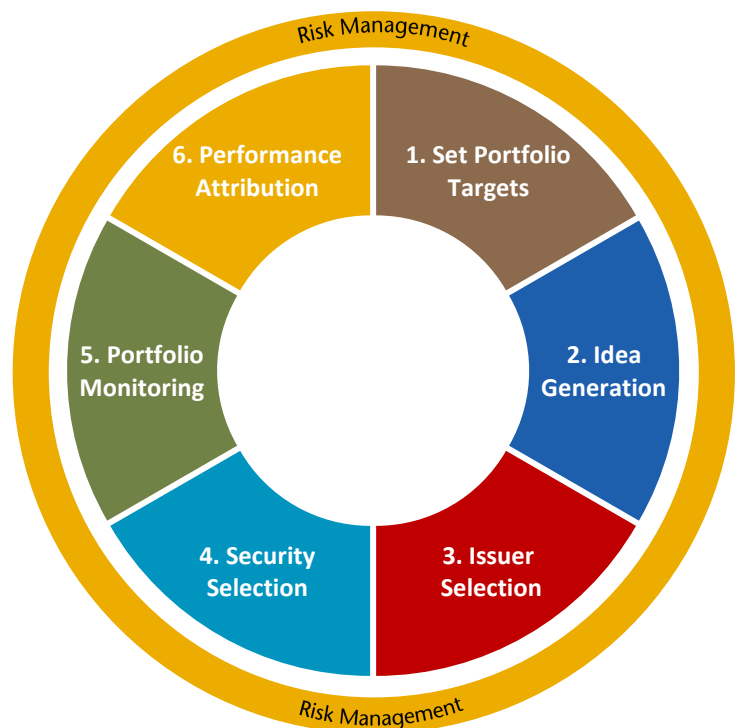
Supported by Knowledge Platforms, Strategists, and On-the-Ground Resources

## ASIA TOTAL RETURN BOND TEAM

 Located in Asia  
 Knowledge Platform Lead

Portfolio Managers	 <b>Satya Patel</b> Lead Manager 17 years of exp.	 <b>Wei Zhang</b> Co Manager 16 years of exp.		
China Macro Strategists	 <b>Andy Rothman</b> Investment Strategist, China 38 years of exp.	 <b>Julia Zhu</b> Senior Analyst, China Macro 21 years of exp.		
China Knowledge platform	 <b>Winnie Chwang</b> Portfolio Manager 18 years of exp.	 <b>Andrew Mattock, CFA</b> Portfolio Manager 29 years of exp.	 <b>Hardy Zhu</b> Senior Research Analyst 15 years of exp.	 <b>Yu Zhang, CFA</b> Portfolio Manager 17 years of exp.
	 <b>Sherwood Zhang, CFA</b> Portfolio Manager 21 years of exp.	 <b>S. Joyce Li, CFA</b> Portfolio Manager 16 years of exp.	 <b>Bo Ning</b> Research Analyst 7 years of exp.	 <b>Wei Zhang</b> Portfolio Manager 16 years of exp.
India Knowledge Platform	 <b>Peeyush Mittal, CFA</b> Portfolio Manager 13 years of exp.	 <b>Vivek Tanneeru</b> Portfolio Manager 17 years of exp.	 <b>Siddharth Bhargava</b> Portfolio Manager 17 years of exp.	 <b>Jeremy Sutch, CFA</b> Portfolio Manager 27 years of exp.
	 <b>Swagato Ghosh</b> Research Analyst 9 years of exp.			
Health Care Knowledge Platform	 <b>Taizo Ishida</b> Portfolio Manager 38 years of exp.	 <b>Vivek Tanneeru</b> Portfolio Manager 17 years of exp.	 <b>Xiaobin Xu, PhD</b> Health Care Analyst <1 year of exp.	
Innovation Knowledge Platform	 <b>InBok Song</b> Portfolio Manager 17 years of exp.	 <b>Elli Lee</b> Portfolio Manager 19 years of exp.	 <b>Sojung Park</b> Portfolio Manager 13 years of exp.	 <b>Jason Ng</b> Research Analyst 9 years of exp.
	 <b>Michael Oh, CFA</b> Portfolio Manager 22 years of exp.	 <b>Alex Zarechnak</b> Portfolio Manager 27 years of exp.	 <b>Donghoon Han</b> Senior Research Analyst 12 years of exp.	

# Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund Investment Process



## 1. Set Portfolio Targets

- ✳ Set portfolio targets by:
  - Asset type (by capital structure, by sovereign vs. corporate)
  - Currency
  - Interest rate bucket (duration, convexity) stage of rate cycle
  - Credit (OAS bucket, industry, country) stage of credit cycle

## 2. Idea Generation

- ✳ Over 1,000 issues within the Markit iBoxx Asia Local Bond Index, JP Morgan Asia Credit Index, Asia convertible bonds
- ✳ Issue size over US\$100 million
- ✳ Fundamental screens (company specific)
- ✳ Thematic screens (country, FX, rates)
- ✳ Intelligence from broad Matthews Asia investment team

## 3. Issuer Selection

- ✳ Metrics compared to the peers in country's industry
  - Quality of cash flow
  - Margin momentum
  - Consistency between operating and financial leverage
  - Management incentives, corporate governance

## 4. Security Selection

- ✳ Relative value by:
  - Seniority / capital structure
  - Currency of denomination
  - Credit / OAS
- ✳ Marginal contribution to risk, correlation to existing securities

## 5. Portfolio Monitoring

- ✳ Momentum of return and standard deviation
- ✳ Add/hedge risk tactically (e.g. long/short US Treasury futures)
- ✳ Use return dashboard to monitor add, sell targets
- ✳ Relative value (e.g. nominal interest rate differentials)
- ✳ Vulnerabilities (e.g. FX reserves, sudden stops of capital)

## 6. Performance Attribution

- ✳ Determine whether ex-post drivers of returns foot with ex-ante priors quarterly
- ✳ Top contributors and detractors by credit, currency, interest regime, asset type

Parameters set by Matthews Asia are subject to change and may differ from the fundamental policy of the Fund.

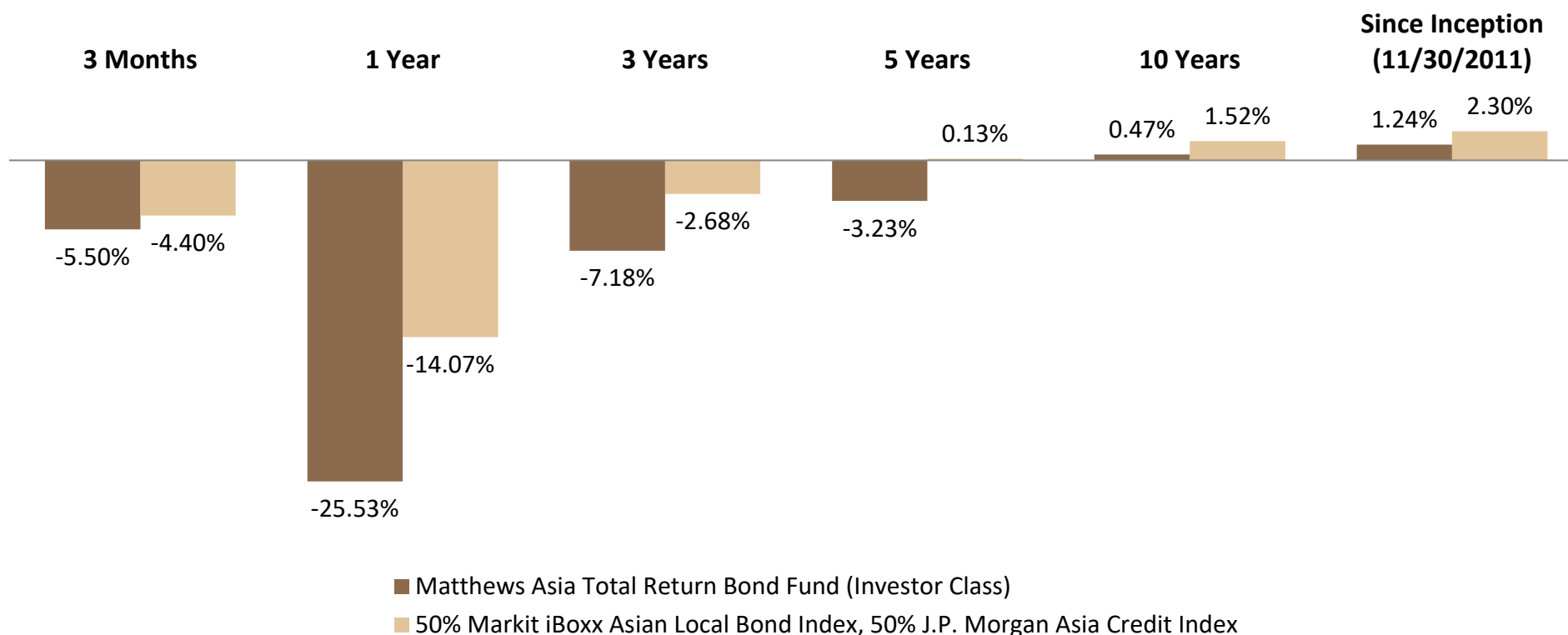
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# Investment Returns | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

As of September 30, 2022

## AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Assumes reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions before taxes. All performance quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate with market conditions so that when redeemed, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the return figures quoted. Returns would have been lower if certain of the Fund's fees and expenses had not been waived. For the Fund's most recent month-end performance visit [matthewsasiasia.com](http://matthewsasiasia.com). Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Please refer to disclosures for index definition.

Index since inception value calculated from  
Sources: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing, Bloomberg, Matthews Asia

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# Investment Returns | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

As of September 30, 2022

## AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Investor Class (MAINX)	-23.52%	-25.53%	-7.18%	-3.23%	0.47%	1.24%	11/30/11
Institutional Class (MINCX)	-23.48%	-25.38%	-7.05%	-3.02%	0.68%	1.45%	11/30/11
50% Markit iBoxx ALBI/50% JACI	-13.86%	-14.07%	-2.68%	0.13%	1.52%	2.30% <sup>1</sup>	
Lipper Emerging Mkts Hard Currency Debt Funds Category Average	-21.37%	-22.73%	-6.03%	-2.80%	-0.05%	1.13% <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> As of 11/30/11

Assumes reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions before taxes. All performance quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate with market conditions so that when redeemed, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the return figures quoted. Returns would have been lower if certain of the Fund's fees and expenses had not been waived. For the Fund's most recent month-end performance visit [matthewsasiasia.com](http://matthewsasiasia.com). Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Please refer to disclosures for index definition.

The Lipper Category Average does not reflect sales charges and is based on total return, including reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, for the stated periods.  
Sources: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing, Bloomberg, Matthews Asia

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# Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

As of September 30, 2022

## QUALITY DISTRIBUTION (%)<sup>1</sup>

Rating	Fund
BBB	3.6
BBB-	3.0
BB+	4.9
BB	22.2
BB-	7.6
B+	2.1
B	0.7
B-	2.2
CCC+	1.4
CCC	1.6
CCC-	4.8
Not Rated	28.5
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities	17.4

## PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

	Fund
Assets	\$55.6 million
Modified Duration <sup>2</sup>	2.5
Yield to Worst <sup>3</sup>	18.90%
30-Day SEC Yield <sup>4</sup>	13.76% Investor Class, (13.55% excluding expense waiver) 13.98% Inst'l Class, (13.72% excluding expense waiver)

<sup>1</sup> Credit quality is provided for the underlying bond holdings of the Fund and does not include common equities, cash and other assets and percentage values will not total 100%. Credit quality rating symbols reflect that of S&P and generally credit ratings range from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). When ratings from Moody's, S&P and Fitch are available for a bond in the Fund, the middle rating of the three is used. When two ratings are available, the lowest rating is used. When only one rating is provided, that one is used. Securities that are not rated by any one of the three agencies are reflected as such. Sources: FactSet Research Systems, Inc., Moody's, S&P and Fitch

<sup>2</sup> Modified duration measures the percent change in value of the fixed income portion of the portfolio in response to a 1% change in interest rates. In a multi-currency denominated portfolio with sensitivities to different interest rate regimes, modified duration will not accurately reflect the change in value of the overall portfolio from a change in any one interest rate regime. Information provided is unaudited. Sources: FactSet Research Systems, Inc., Bloomberg, BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc.

<sup>3</sup> Yield to worst ("YTW") is the lowest potential yield a bond can receive without defaulting and is for the underlying bond-only portion of the portfolio, excluding securities that trade without accrued interest. YTW is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions using the weighted averages of the underlying security-level yields, weighted according to each security's market value. YTW does not represent or predict the yield on any fund. Information provided is unaudited. **Past yields are no guarantee of future yields.** Source: FactSet Research Systems, Inc.

<sup>4</sup> The 30-Day Yield represents net investment income earned by the Fund over the 30-day period ended June 30, 2022, expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the Fund's share price at the end of the 30-day period. The 30-Day Yield should be regarded as an estimate of the Fund's rate of investment income, and it may not equal the Fund's actual income distribution rate. Information provided is unaudited. **Past yields are no guarantee of future yields.**

Source: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing

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57

# Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

As of September 30, 2022

## CURRENCY ALLOCATION (%)

	Currency Symbol	Fund	Contribution to Duration*
U.S. Dollar	USD	82.8	1.6
China Renminbi	CNY	8.1	0.5
Singapore Dollar	SGD	5.5	0.2
Indonesian Rupiah	IDR	3.7	0.2

## ASSET TYPE BREAKDOWN (%)

	Fund
Corporate Bonds	63.8
Convertible Bonds	15.1
Government Bonds	3.6
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities**	17.4

\*Fixed income portion of the portfolio. Contribution to Duration is defined as the weight/market value of the security in the portfolio multiplied by the security's duration.

\*\*Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities may include forward currency exchange contracts and certain derivative instruments that have been marked to market.

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# Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

As of September 30, 2022

## COUNTRY ALLOCATION (%)

	Fund
China/Hong Kong	52.9
India	11.6
Indonesia	8.4
Thailand	4.5
New Zealand	2.9
Singapore	2.2
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities*	17.4

## SECTOR ALLOCATION (%)

	Fund
Other Financial	20.9
Consumer Cyclical	15.3
Banking	14.1
Government Owned, No Guarantee	10.0
Communications	8.0
Basic Industry	5.6
Technology	5.1
Treasury	3.6
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities*	17.4

\*Cash and Other Assets may include the mark-to-market value of forward currency exchange contracts and certain derivative instruments.

Sector data based on Bloomberg B Class Sector. Source: Bloomberg

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# Top Ten Holdings | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

As of September 30, 2022

Company	Sector	Country	Currency	%
Franshion Brilliant, Ltd., 6.000%, 02/08/2026	Financial Institutions	China/Hong Kong	U.S. Dollar	6.9
Wanda Properties International Co., Ltd., 7.250%, 01/29/2024	Financial Institutions	China/Hong Kong	U.S. Dollar	6.7
Periama Holdings LLC, 5.950%, 04/19/2026	Industrial	India	U.S. Dollar	5.6
ESR Group, Ltd., 5.650%, 09/02/2068	Industrial	China/Hong Kong	Singapore Dollar	5.5
PB International BV, 7.625%, 12/31/2025	Industrial	Indonesia	U.S. Dollar	4.8
Indonesia Government Bond, 8.250%, 05/15/2029	Treasury	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	3.6
Standard Chartered PLC, 4.300%, 02/19/2068	Financial Institutions	China/Hong Kong	U.S. Dollar	3.5
HDFC Bank, Ltd., 3.700%, 02/25/2069	Financial Institutions	India	U.S. Dollar	3.1
Krung Thai Bank Public Co., Ltd., 4.400%, 03/25/2026	Financial Institutions	Thailand	U.S. Dollar	3.1
HSBC Holdings PLC, 4.000%, 03/09/2026	Financial Institutions	China/Hong Kong	U.S. Dollar	3.0
<b>Total for Top 10</b>				<b>45.8%</b>

This information does not, in any way, constitute investment advice. Portfolio holdings may vary from time to time from what is shown. It should not be assumed that any investment in the securities listed was or will be profitable. The information does not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell any securities mentioned.

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# Contribution to Return by Country | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

Third Quarter 2022

	Average Portfolio Wt	Price Return	Coupon Return	FX Return	Total Return	Contribution to Portfolio Total Return
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-6.02</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>-1.52</b>	<b>-5.90</b>	<b>-5.90</b>
<b>China/Hong Kong</b>	60.70	-9.27	1.91	-1.72	-9.09	-5.11
<b>India</b>	11.29	-3.36	1.47	-0.32	-2.22	-0.33
<b>Cash</b>	8.35	0.00	0.00	-0.83	-0.83	-0.11
<b>Indonesia</b>	8.05	0.50	5.19	-0.94	4.74	0.34
<b>Malaysia</b>	3.81	0.10	1.01	-4.43	-3.32	-0.11
<b>Thailand</b>	2.65	-3.99	1.29	0.00	-2.70	-0.26
<b>New Zealand</b>	2.61	3.11	0.00	0.00	3.11	0.07
<b>Singapore</b>	2.13	-5.14	0.08	0.00	-5.05	-0.11
<b>Taiwan</b>	0.51	-0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.79	-0.01
<b>Other*</b>	-0.12					-0.27

Contribution to Return is calculated using FactSet Research Systems, Inc. Performance shown is historical and no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher. The contribution to return presented on this page is for a representative portfolio in the Asia Total Return Bond Composite. This information is supplemental to the GIPS compliant presentation for the Asia Total Return Bond Composite as concurrently or previously provided. Please see important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

\*Other includes mark to market on currency forwards and offsets.

# Contribution to Return by Sector | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

Third Quarter 2022

	Average Portfolio Wt	Price Return	Coupon Return	FX Return	Total Return	Contribution to Portfolio Total Return
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-6.02</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>-1.52</b>	<b>-5.90</b>	<b>-5.90</b>
<b>Consumer Cyclical</b>	17.97	0.09	2.75	-1.15	1.69	0.35
<b>Consumer Non-Cyclical</b>	0.52	7.23	0.05	0.00	7.27	0.35
<b>Communications</b>	7.42	0.34	0.78	0.00	1.12	0.05
<b>Treasury</b>	7.31	-0.59	1.45	-3.75	-2.89	-0.18
<b>Technology</b>	5.17	-3.85	0.00	0.00	-3.85	-0.19
<b>Basic Industry</b>	6.21	-4.52	1.58	0.00	-2.94	-0.34
<b>Banking</b>	10.58	-7.06	1.30	-0.31	-6.07	-1.04
<b>Government Owned, No Guarantee</b>	16.66	-7.10	1.43	-5.27	-10.94	-1.74
<b>Other Financial</b>	19.92	-17.33	3.72	0.00	-13.61	-2.78
<b>Cash</b>	8.35	0.00	0.00	-0.83	-0.83	-0.11
<b>Other*</b>	-0.12					-0.27

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# Contribution to Return by Currency | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

## Third Quarter 2022

	Average Portfolio Wt	Price Return	Coupon Return	FX Return	Total Return	Contribution to Portfolio Total Return
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-6.02</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>-1.52</b>	<b>-5.90</b>	<b>-5.90</b>
<b>US Dollar</b>	72.20	-8.29	1.80	0.00	-6.48	-4.71
<b>China Renminbi</b>	8.34	2.25	1.73	-6.40	-2.41	-0.23
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	7.11	-2.32	1.37	-3.25	-4.20	-0.26
<b>South Korean Won</b>	5.01	0.00	0.00	-9.25	-9.25	-0.52
<b>Malaysian Ringgit</b>	3.83	0.12	1.00	-4.94	-3.82	-0.12
<b>Indonesian Rupiah</b>	3.50	-1.28	1.89	-2.16	-1.55	-0.06
<b>Hong Kong Dollar</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.00
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.92	-2.92	0.00

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# Contribution to Return by Asset Class | Matthews Asia Total Return Bond Fund

Third Quarter 2022

	Average Portfolio Wt	Price Return	Coupon Return	FX Return	Total Return	Contribution to Portfolio Total Return
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-6.02</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-5.90</b>	<b>-5.90</b>
<b>Corporate Bonds</b>	65.16	-9.77	2.63	0.00	-8.76	-5.53
<b>Convertible Bonds</b>	19.30	-0.08	0.18	0.00	0.10	0.19
<b>Cash</b>	8.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.83	-0.11
<b>Government</b>	7.31	-0.59	1.45	0.00	-2.89	-0.18
<b>Other*</b>	-0.12					-0.27

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# Contribution to Return Disclosure

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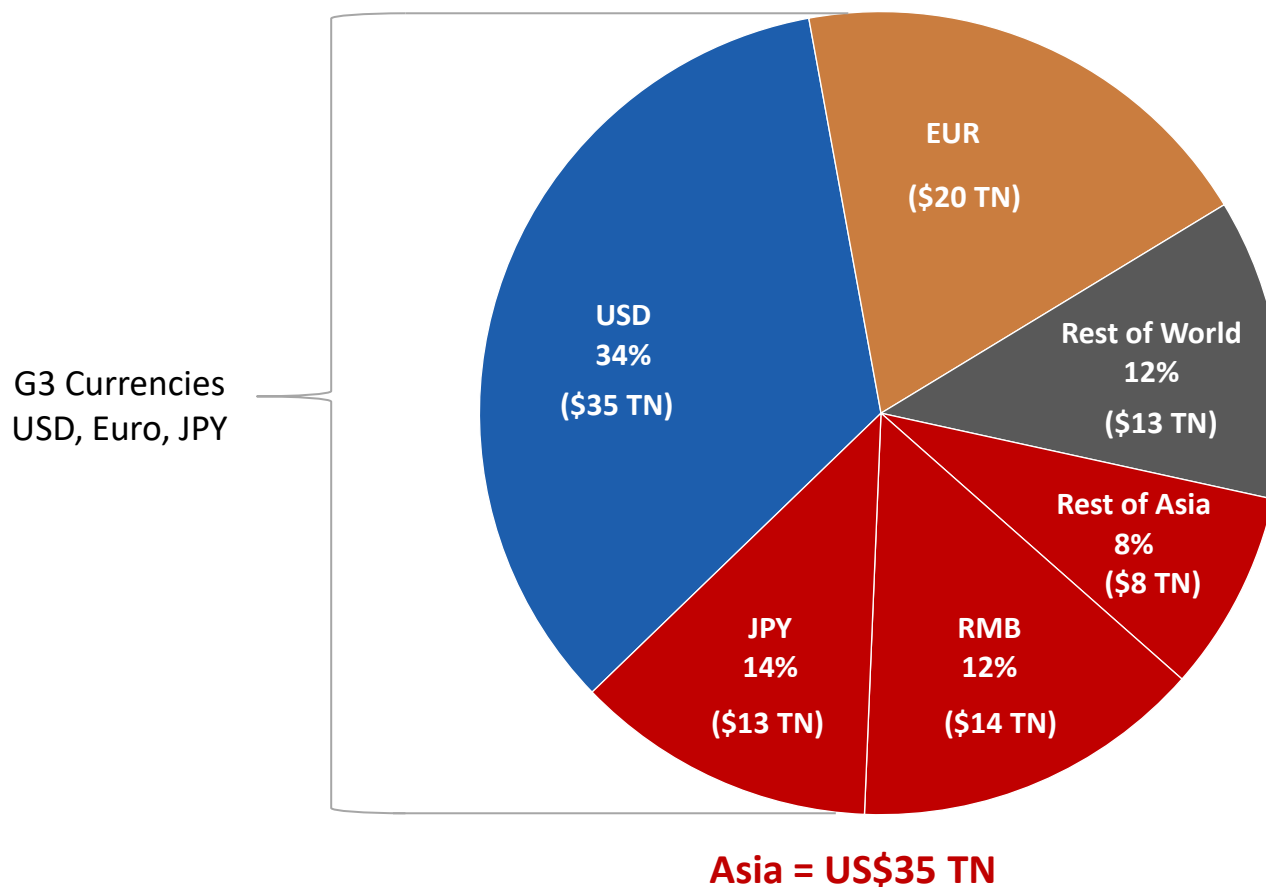
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# Appendix

## *Asia Bond Market Overview*

## Of the \$103 TN Bonds Globally, \$35 TN (34%) are Asia-Currency Denominated

**BOND ISSUANCE BY CURRENCY**

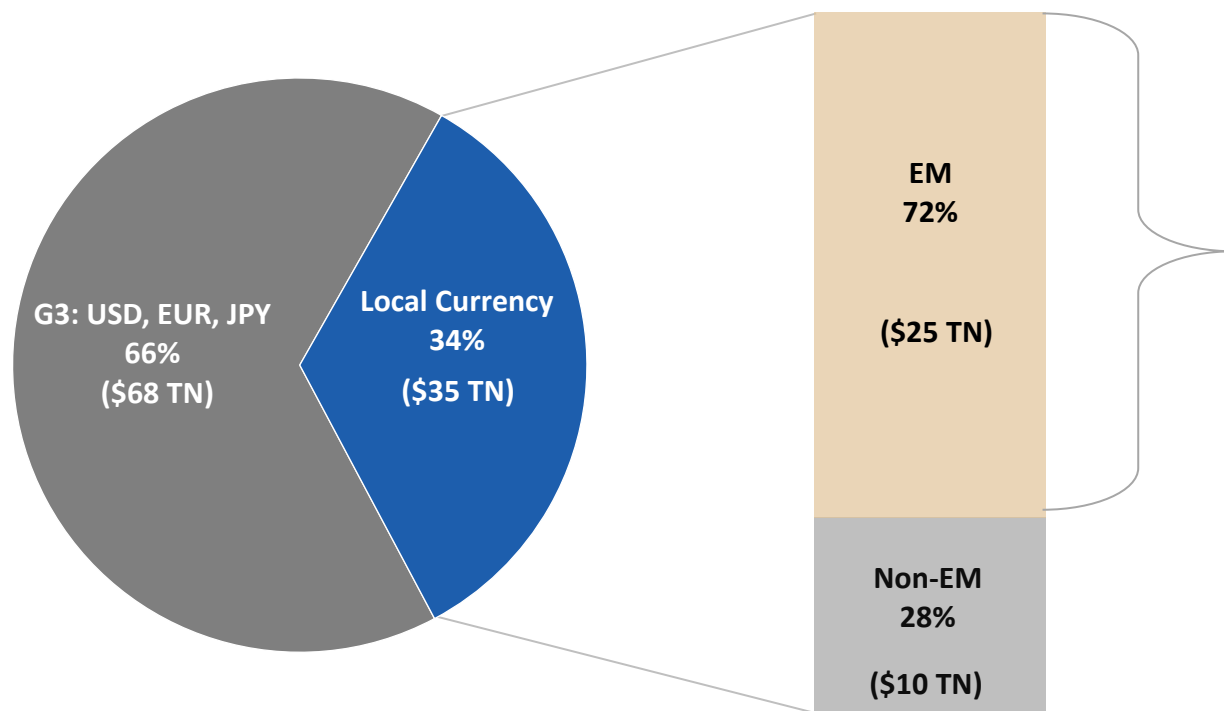


Source: Bloomberg, Data as of December 31, 2019

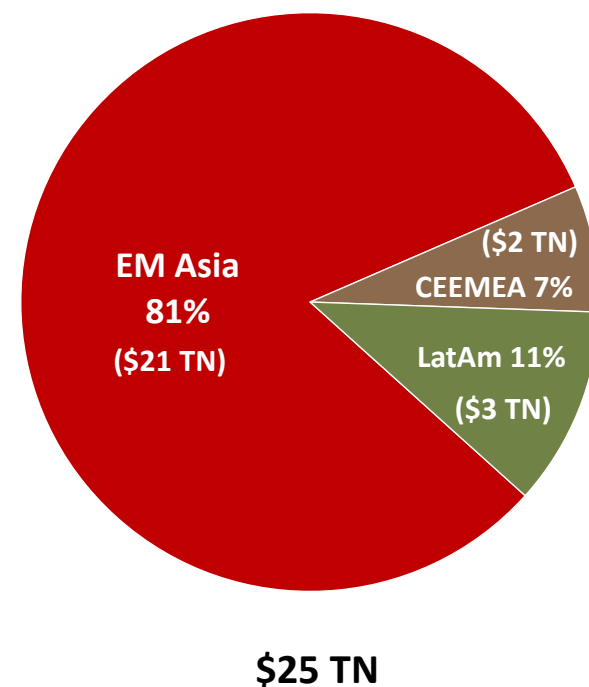
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# Asia is the Largest Portion of Local Currency Bonds

**OF THE \$103 TN GLOBAL BONDS, 1/3 ARE DENOMINATED IN NON-G3, OR LOCAL CURRENCY**



**...AND MOST EMERGING MARKETS BONDS ARE IN ASIA**

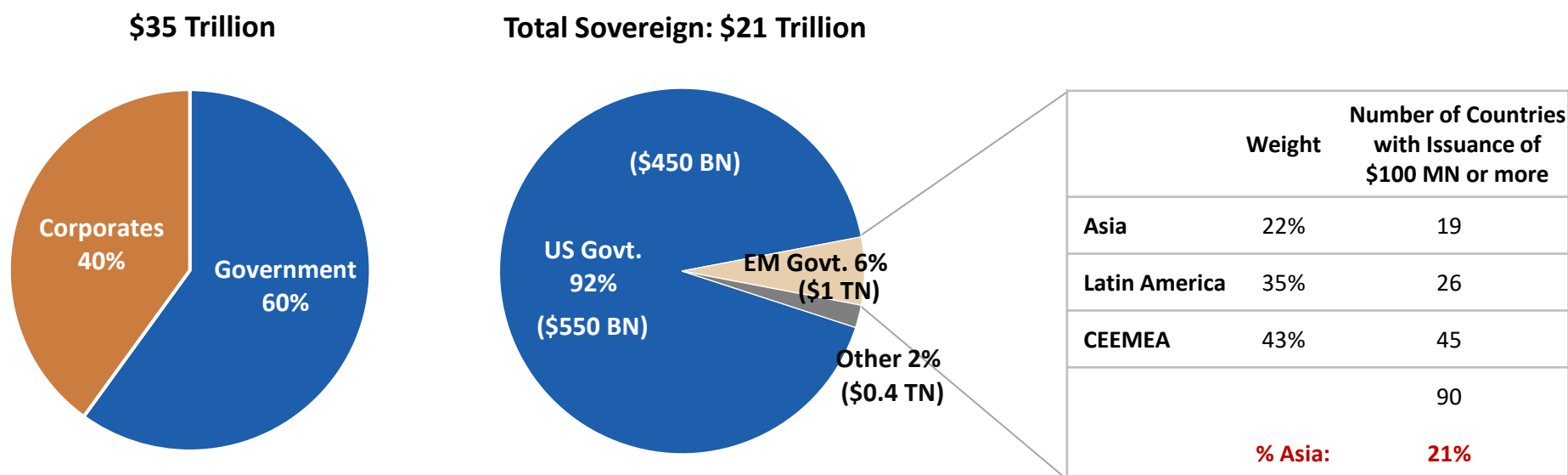


Note: CEEMEA is Central, Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa. Non-EM Local Currency is primarily the Australian Dollar, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Danish Krone, New Zealand Dollar, Norwegian Krone, Swedish Krona and Swiss Franc. G3 currencies are the USD, EUR and JPY .

Source: Bloomberg, Data as of December 31, 2019



# Of the US\$35 TN in USD-Denominated Bonds in the World, 60% are Sovereigns

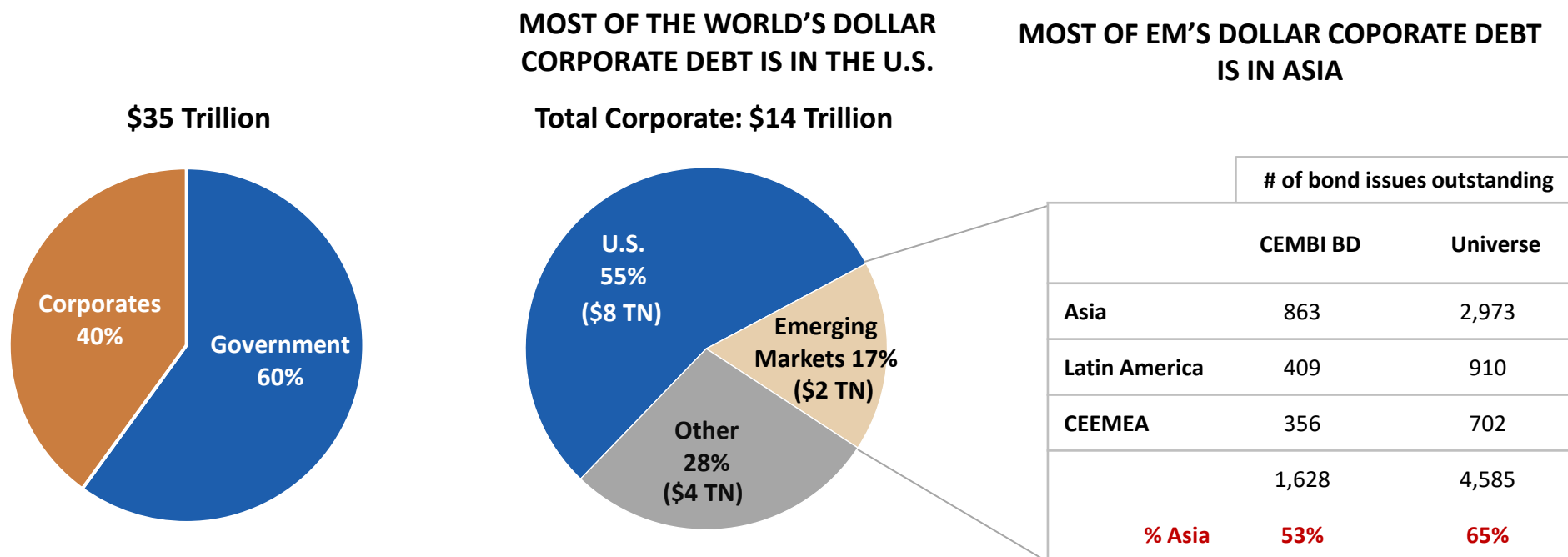


## ASIAN SOVEREIGNS ARE PRIMARILY INVESTMENT GRADE

	Asia	CEEMEA	Latin America
Investment Grade	66%	38%	28%
High Yield	34%	62%	72%

Note: CEEMEA is Central, Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa; Ratings split is using Bloomberg Corporate Ratings.  
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of December 31, 2019

# Of the US\$35 TN in USD-Denominated Bonds in the World, 40% are Corporate



## CORPORATE CREDIT QUALITY IS SIMILAR ACROSS REGIONS

	Asia	CEEMEA	Latin America
Investment Grade	40%	43%	37%
High Yield	60%	57%	63%

Note: CEMBI BD is the number of bond issues in the JP Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Index. Universe is the number of bond issues per Bloomberg; corporate bonds outstanding with Country of Risk in each respective region and amount outstanding \$100MN or more. CEEMEA is Central, Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa; Ratings split is using Bloomberg Corporate Ratings.

Source: Bloomberg, Data as of December 31, 2019

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# USD Asian Debt—Who, What and Where?

## WHO?

- ✧ Corporations (63%)
- ✧ Sovereigns and quasi sovereigns (37%)

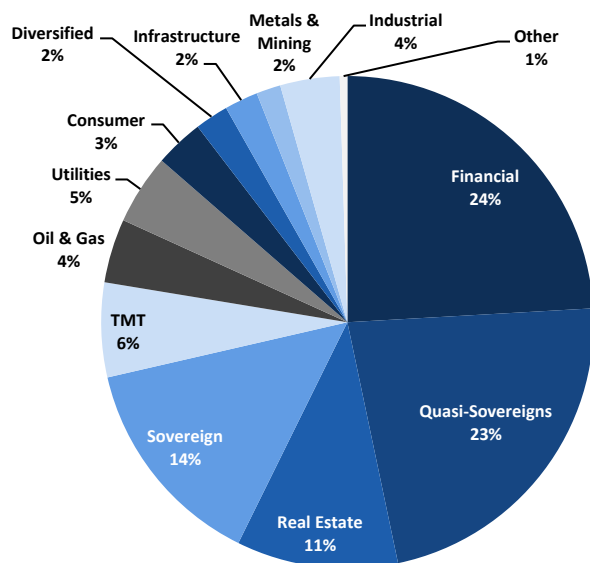
## WHAT?

- ✧ A rated (32%)
- ✧ AA rated (7%)
- ✧ BBB rated (40%)
- ✧ Non investment grade/high yield (21%)

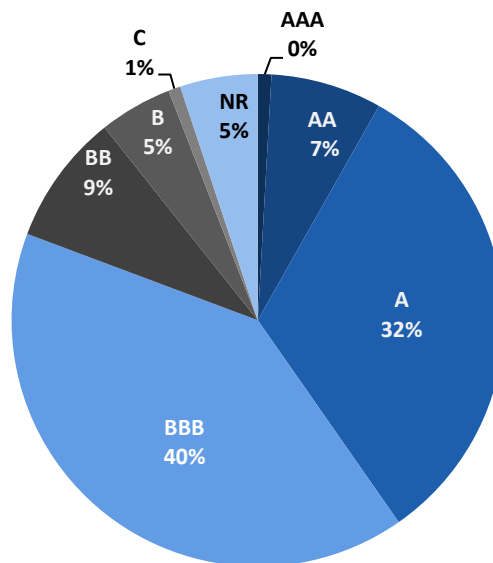
## WHERE?

- ✧ 17 Countries, including:  
China, Indonesia, S. Korea, Hong Kong, India, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Macau and Others

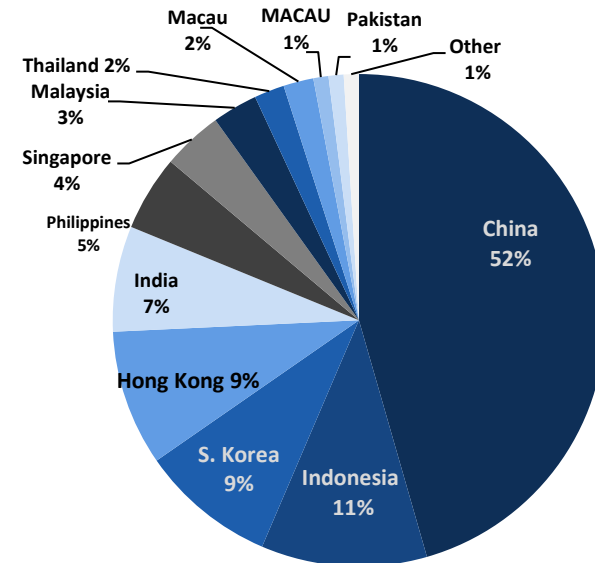
## SECTOR



## RATING



## COUNTRY



Note: All splits are per definitions for JP Morgan Asia Credit Index.  
Source: JP Morgan Asia Credit Index, as of December 31, 2021

# We Believe Asia FI is an Exciting Asset Class for Investors

For Aggregate / Credit / EM investors

	Duration (years)	Yield to Worst (%)	5-yr Return (per annum), %	5-yr Volatility (per annum), %	5-yr Sharpe Ratio (per annum)
Asia JACI	4.4	7.1	-0.3	5.0	-0.1
European Aggregate	6.5	3.1	-2.1	5.2	-0.4
European Credit	4.6	4.2	-1.9	5.8	-0.3
EM Aggregate	6.7	9.6	-2.7	10.6	-0.3
U.S. Aggregate	6.2	4.8	-0.3	4.8	-0.1
U.S. Credit	7.1	5.7	-0.1	7.5	0.0
Global Aggregate	6.7	3.7	-2.2	6.0	-0.4
Global Credit	6.2	5.4	-1.8	7.2	-0.3

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Volatility is the standard deviation of returns.

Note: All indices (with the exception of J.P. Morgan Asia Credit-JACI) are Bloomberg Barclays Global Indices.  
Sources: Bloomberg, JPMorgan, as of September 30, 2022

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# We Believe Asia FI is an Exciting Asset Class for Investors

For High Yield investors

	Duration (years)	Yield to Worst (%)	5-yr Return (per annum), %	5-yr Volatility (per annum), %	5-yr Sharpe Ratio (per annum)
Asia JACI High Yield	2.9	16.7	-4.9	9.8	-0.5
US High Yield	4.1	9.7	1.5	9.0	0.2
EM High Yield	4.4	13.9	-0.3	10.2	0.0
Global High Yield	4.2	10.3	-1.1	10.1	-0.1
Latam High Yield			1.4	10.8	0.1
Euro High Yield	3.2	8.7	-4.1	12.4	-0.3

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Volatility is the standard deviation of returns.

Note: All indices (except J.P. Morgan Asia Credit-JACI) are Bloomberg Barclays Global Indices.

Source: Bloomberg, JPMorgan, as of September 30, 2022

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# Annual Returns

Annualized 12-Month Returns *(for the period ended September 30)*

	(%)					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
U.S. Equities (S&P 500 Index)	-25.3	26.1	20.1	28.4	-3.4	20.0
Europe Equities (MSCI Europe)	-25.6	20.3	0.1	20.7	-14.5	8.7
MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index	-31.4	-4.2	25.0	18.0	-14.1	35.6
U.S. High Yield	-15.3	5.2	8.0	13.6	-2.0	7.3
Global High Yield	-20.6	1.1	8.3	12.0	-4.1	10.0
CEEMEA Credit	-30.6	2.0	8.0	13.7	-1.6	6.5
LATAM High Yield	-13.7	1.1	8.6	14.4	-0.5	12.7
Asia High Yield	-26.3	-11.4	6.0	12.1	-3.2	6.7
LATAM Credit	-16.3	0.3	10.3	14.5	-1.2	12.2
Euro High Yield	-29.6	-3.7	12.8	9.2	-8.5	20.0
Asia Credit	-14.7	-2.4	6.4	10.8	-0.7	5.6
Emerging Market Bond (EMBI Global)	-26.5	-1.7	6.6	14.2	-4.2	9.8
U.S. Credit	-20.2	-1.0	10.0	13.7	-2.5	6.3
U.S. Bond	-15.5	-1.5	7.3	8.4	0.1	3.5
Euro Bond	-17.2	-2.8	4.1	5.9	0.4	0.7
ALBI	-14.7	-3.1	9.3	8.7	-0.3	10.6
Global Bond	-21.7	-4.7	8.9	6.7	-1.1	7.2

An investment in Matthews Asia Funds is subject to risks. Please refer to the cover slide for a more detailed outline of the associated risks. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Asia Credit (J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index – JACI), Asia High Yield (High yield portion of JACI), U.S. High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield Index), Euro High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index), LATAM High Yield (J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Index – Latin America High Yield), Global High Yield (Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield Index), CEEMEA Credit (J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Index – CEEMEA), Asia Local Bond – ALBI (Markit iBoxx Asian Local Bond Index), LATAM Credit (J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Index – Latin America), U.S. Bond (Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index), Euro Bond (Bloomberg Barclays European Aggregate Bond Index), Global Bond (Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index), U.S. Credit (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Bond Index).

Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan; data as of September 30, 2022

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# Asia HY Default Rates Have Been Lower than U.S. and Non-Asia EM

	High Yield Default Rate (%)				
Year	U.S.	Europe	EM	EM LatAm	EM Asia
2010	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.0
2011	2.3	3.6	0.7	1.8	1.2
2012	2.2	1.2	2.4	1.1	3.4
2013	1.4	1.3	3.7	4.2	2.7
2014	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.3
2015	2.9	0.3	3.3	3.8	1.1
2016	6.9	1.0	4.4	6.1	2.9
2017	3.7	0.9	1.8	3.4	1.6
2018	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.5
2019	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9
2020	6.8	3.2	4.7	2.9	1.6
2021	1.5	0.5	2.6	4.0	3.1
<b>Last 10 years</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Last 5 years</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>

An investment in Matthews Asia Funds is subject to risks. Please refer to the cover slide for a more detailed outline of the associated risks.

Default rate based on BofAML indexes and calculated on an issuer level on an LTM basis. Issuers are defined by the first 6 digits of cusips outstanding. Universe consists of issuers in the corresponding index 12 months prior to the date of default.

Source: BofAML; data as of December 31, 2021

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# Matthews Asia Fixed Income Investment Team

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## SATYA PATEL

Satya Patel is a Portfolio Manager at Matthews Asia and manages the firm's the Asia Total Return Bond and Asia Credit Opportunities Strategies and co-manages the Asian Growth and Income Strategy. Prior to joining Matthews Asia in 2011, Satya was an Investment Analyst with Concerto Asset Management. He earned his MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business in 2010. In 2009, Satya worked as an Investment Associate in Private Placements for Metlife Investments and from 2006 to 2008, he was an Associate in Credit Hedge Fund Sales for Deutsche Bank in London. He holds a Master's in Accounting and Finance from the London School of Economics and a B.A. in Business Administration and Public Health from the University of Georgia. Satya is proficient in Gujarati.

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## WEI ZHANG

Wei Zhang is a Portfolio Manager at Matthews Asia and co-manages the firm's Asia Total Return Bond and Asia Credit Opportunities Strategies. Prior to joining the firm in 2015, he earned an MBA from Columbia University. From 2008 to 2012, Wei worked as an analyst at Bluecrest Capital Management, evaluating fundamental investments in equity and credit, with a focus on industrials, basic materials and energy sector opportunities. From 2007 to 2008, he was also an analyst with GF Capital Management, where he performed in-depth fundamental research, built and maintained financial models and participated in acquisition contact negotiations. He started his career as an analyst at Sowood Capital Management in 2006. Wei received a B.S. in Finance and International Business from the Leonard N. Stern School of Business at New York University. He is fluent in Mandarin.

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## ANDY ROTHMAN

Andy Rothman is an Investment Strategist at Matthews Asia. He is principally responsible for developing research focused on China's ongoing economic and political developments while also complementing the broader investment team with in-depth analysis on Asia. In addition, Andy plays a key role in communicating to clients and the media the firm's perspectives and latest insights into China and the greater Asia region. Prior to joining Matthews Asia in 2014, Andy spent 14 years as CLSA's China macroeconomic strategist where he conducted analysis into China and delivered his insights to their clients. Previously, Andy spent 17 years in the U.S. Foreign Service, with a diplomatic career focused on China, including as head of the macroeconomics and domestic policy office of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. In total, Andy has lived and worked in China for more than 20 years. He earned an M.A. in public administration from the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs and a B.A. from Colgate University. He is a proficient Mandarin speaker.

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## JULIA ZHU

Julia Zhu is a Research Analyst at Matthews Asia. Prior to joining the firm in 2014 as a Consultant focused on Chinese macroeconomics and politics, she spent 12 years in Beijing as a Research Analyst for CLSA. Julia began her career at Qingdao Municipal Audit Office as an Assistant Auditor. She earned an M.B.A from Fordham University and a Bachelor of Economics from Tianjin Nankai University. Julia is fluent in Mandarin and conversational in Shanghaiese.

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## *Contact Us:*

*To learn more about Matthews Asia or how our strategies can complement globally diversified portfolios, please contact the Matthews Asia Client Services Team*

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# Disclosure

*You should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Matthews Asia Funds before making an investment decision. This presentation must be preceded or accompanied by a Matthews Asia Funds prospectus. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.*

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## Disclosure *continued*...

Markit iBoxx Asian Local Bond Index tracks the total return performance of a bond portfolio consisting of local-currency denominated, high quality and liquid bonds in Asia ex-Japan. The Markit iBoxx Asian Local Bond Index includes bonds from the following countries: Korea, Hong Kong, India, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and China.

The MSCI All Country Asia Pacific Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization–weighted index of the stock markets of Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch High Yield Master II Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that includes sub-investment grade sovereign and corporate issuers included in the J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index.

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Index tracks the performance of below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

The MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index is a free float–adjusted market capitalization–weighted index of the stock markets of China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

The MSCI China Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index of Chinese equities that includes H shares listed on the Hong Kong exchange, B shares listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen exchanges, Hong Kong-listed securities known as Red chips (issued by entities owned by national or local governments in China) and P Chips (issued by companies controlled by individuals in China and deriving substantial revenues in China), and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs).

The MSCI Europe Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 15 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe. With 446 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization across the European Developed Markets equity universe.

The S&P 500 Index is a broad market-weighted index dominated by blue-chip stocks in the U.S.

The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 833 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is commonly used as a benchmark by both passive and active investors to measure portfolio performance relative to the U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade fixed-rate taxable bond market.

The Barclays Global Aggregate Index (GAI) provides a broad-based measure of the global investment grade fixed-rate debt markets. The GAI contains three major components: The U.S. Aggregate Index, the Pan-European Aggregate Index, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Index. In addition to securities from these three benchmarks (94% of the overall Global Aggregate market value as of December 31, 2010), the Global Aggregate Index includes Global Treasury, Eurodollar, Euro-Yen, Canadian and Investment Grade 144A index-eligible securities not already in the three regional aggregate indices.

The Barclays Municipal Bond Index is a market-value-weighted index for the long-term tax-exempt bond market. To be included in the index, bonds must have a minimum credit rating of Baa. They must have an outstanding par value of at least \$7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least \$75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate, have a dated-date after December 31, 1990, and must be at least one year from their maturity date.

The Barclays Pan-European High Yield Index tracks fixed-rate, investment-grade securities issued in the following European currencies: Euro, British pounds, Norwegian krone, Danish krone, Swedish krona, Czech koruna, Hungarian forint, Polish zloty, and Slovakian koruna.

The Barclays European Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, euro-denominated, fixed-rate bond market, including treasuries, government-related, corporate and securitized issues. Inclusion is based on currency denomination of a bond and not country of risk of the issuer.

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch Emerging Markets Corporate Plus Index is a broad, capitalization-weighted composite index designed to track the performance of U.S. dollar- and euro-denominated debt of corporate issuers who primarily do business in emerging market countries.

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Index is a capitalization-weighted index that tracks the performance of USD, CAD, GBP and EUR denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the major domestic or eurobond markets.

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## Disclosure *continued*...

The BofA Merrill Lynch BB & Lower Latin America Non-Sovereign USD External Debt Index is a subset of The BofA Merrill Lynch BB & Lower Non-Sovereign External Debt Index including all securities denominated in US dollars with a country of risk associated with the geographical region of Latin America.

The BofA Merrill Lynch Asian Dollar High Yield Index tracks the performance of sub-investment grade U.S. dollar denominated sovereign, quasi-government, corporate, securitized and collateralized debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic and eurobond markets by Asian issuers.

The J.P. Morgan Corporate Broad EMBI CEEMA Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that contains corporate issuers from Central, Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa included in the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index.

The J.P. Morgan Corporate Broad EMBI Latin America Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that includes corporate issues from Latin America included in the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index.

The J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global ("EMBI Global") tracks total returns for traded external debt instruments in the emerging markets and includes US dollar-denominated Brady bonds, loans, and Eurobonds with an outstanding face value of at least \$500 million. The EMBI Global defines emerging markets countries with a combination of World Bank-defined per capita income brackets and each country's debt-restructuring history.

BAML High Yield Master II (name changed to The BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Index) tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market.

BAML US Corporate Master Index (name changed to The BofA Merrill Lynch US Corporate Index) tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market.

BAML Mortgage Master (name changed to The BofA Merrill Lynch US Mortgage Backed Securities Index) tracks the performance of US dollar denominated fixed rate and hybrid residential mortgage pass-through securities publicly issued by US agencies in the US domestic market.

The J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Latin American High Yield Index is the Latin America High Yield portion of the JPM CEMBI Broad Index. The CEMBI is a global, liquid corporate emerging markets benchmark that tracks U.S.-denominated corporate bonds issued by emerging markets entities. The CEMBI Broad Index is more comprehensive and includes smaller issues to cover a wider array of corporate bonds.

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch Corporate Master Index is an unmanaged index comprised of approximately 4,256 corporate debt obligations rated BBB or better. These quality parameters are based on composites of ratings assigned by Standard and Poor's Ratings Group and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. Only bonds with minimum maturity of one year are included.

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Index tracks the performance of below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

The Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index is a rules-based market-value weighted index engineered to measure the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable, corporate bond market. It includes USD-denominated securities publicly issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporate issuers.

Indexes are unmanaged and It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

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# Glossary

CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) is the year-over-year growth rate of an investment over a specified period of time.

DCF (Discounted Cash Flow) is a valuation method used to estimate the attractiveness of an investment opportunity. DCF analysis uses future free cash flow projections and discounts them to arrive at a present value estimate, which is used to evaluate the potential for investment.

EBIT Margin (Earnings Before Interest and Taxation Margin) is a profitability measure equal to EBIT divided by net revenue. This value is useful when comparing multiple companies, especially within a given industry, and also helps evaluate how a company has grown over time.

EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest and Taxation, Depreciation and Amortization) is a measure of a company's earnings before considering the financing of that company (the share of equity capital and debt employed), and disregarding potential depreciation and amortization policies, which can be very different. EBITDA allows like-for-like comparisons between different companies' performance.

EPS (Earnings per Share) is the amount of annual profit (after tax and all other expenses) attributable to each share in a company. EPS is calculated by dividing profit by the average number of shares on issue.

EVA (Economic Value Added) is a measure of a company's financial performance based on the residual wealth calculated by deducting cost of capital from its operating profit (adjusted for taxes on a cash basis).

EV/EBITDA (Enterprise Multiple) is a ratio used to determine the value of a company. The enterprise multiple looks at a firm as a potential acquirer would, because it takes debt into account - an item which other multiples like the P/E ratio do not include.

EV (Enterprise Value) is a measure of a company's value, often used as an alternative to straightforward market capitalization. Enterprise value is calculated as market cap plus debt, minority interest and preferred shares, minus total cash and cash equivalents.

FCF (Free Cash Flow) is a measure of financial performance calculated as operating cash flow minus capital expenditures. Free cash flow (FCF) represents the cash that a company is able to generate after laying out the money required to maintain or expand its asset base.

Forward P/E (Forward Price to Earnings) is a measure of the price-to-earnings ratio (P/E) using forecasted earnings for the P/E calculation. While the earnings used are just an estimate and are not as reliable as current earnings data, there still may be benefit in estimated P/E analysis. The forecasted earnings used in the formula can either be for the next 12 months or for the next full-year fiscal period.

Gross Margin is a company's total sales revenue minus its cost of goods sold, divided by the total sales revenue, expressed as a percentage. The gross margin represents the percent of total sales revenue that the company retains after incurring the direct costs associated with producing the goods and services sold by a company.

Net Margin is the ratio of net profits to revenues for a company or business segment—typically expressed as a percentage—that shows how much of each dollar earned by the company is translated into profits. It is calculated by dividing net profit by revenue.

Operating Margin is a ratio used to measure a company's pricing strategy and operating efficiency. Operating margin is a measurement of what proportion of a company's revenue is left over after paying for variable costs of production.

P/E Ratio (Price-to-Earnings Ratio) is a valuation ratio of a company's current share price compared to its per-share earnings, calculated as marketing value per share divided by earnings per share (EPS).

P/B Ratio (Price-to-Book Ratio) is used to compare a stock's market value to its book value. It is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest quarter's book value per share. A lower P/B ratio could mean that the stock is undervalued.

PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) is an economic theory that estimates the amount of adjustment needed on the exchange rate between countries in order for the exchange to be equivalent to each currency's purchasing power.

ROE (Return on Equity) is the amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested, and is calculated as net income divided by shareholder's equity.

ROIC (Return on Invested Capital) is a calculation used to assess a company's efficiency at allocating the capital under its control to profitable investments. The return on invested capital measure gives a sense of how well a company is using its money to generate returns.