

Matthews Capabilities

Independent, private, employee ownership drives long-term investment excellence

Firm Facts (As of March 31, 2025)

80+ employees*

23 investment professionals*

- 10 years average firm tenure
- 19 years average EM & Asia investing

4,300+ company meetings in 2024

Assets Under Management

Total U\$\$6.3B Regional U\$\$3.4B Single-Country U\$\$2.9B

Investment Vehicles

US Mutual Funds Exchange Traded Funds UCITS Funds Separate Accounts Institutional Comingled

Core Investment Principles

Active Management
Emerging Markets Specialist
Deep Experience
High Active Share
Fundamental Research
Risk Management

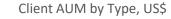
Commitment to Perform & Inform

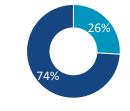
Office Locations



A History of Innovation



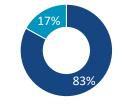




Retail

■ Institutional / Professional Investor

Client AUM by Domicile, US\$



■ North America

■ Europe, Latin America and Asia

AUM by Markets Invested, US\$



*As of April 10, 2025

Note: AUM by type, domicile and markets invested data as of December 31, 2024



Why Sophisticated Investors Actively Partner with Matthews

A Trusted and Experienced Guide	Pioneer investor in Emerging Markets and Asia, with a 33-year track record of generating excess returns in complex markets that demand deep expertise, operational skill and risk acumen
Active Management	Driven by intellectual curiosity seeking unique insights to build highly differentiated portfolios that capture distinctive alpha designed for client outcomes
Holistic Risk Management	Dynamic approach to risk across a range of economic and geopolitical cycles which leverages proprietary insights to identify strong governance and business sustainability in higher risk markets
Operational Expertise	Comprehensive operational and trading expertise developed over 30+years in opaque and complex public markets
Aligned With You	Commitment to achieving investment excellence from investment performance and deep insights to provide investment context



Active Performance



Approximately 60
holdings and 34%
average name
turnover over a 5-year
time period

Highly Active

More than **71%** of Matthews portfolios have an Active Share greater than 60

Highly Effective

88% of Matthews strategies outperformed relative to respective benchmarks since inception

The performance, active share, and holdings data presented are of a representative portfolio across all composites managed by Matthews. Average name turnover figures represent data for U.S. registered pooled vehicles only. The performance results are net of advisory and other fees. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results, which may vary.** Indices are unmanaged and shown for comparative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Matthews' products and services are publicly registered or available in certain jurisdictions only. A list of composite descriptions, a list of limited distributed pooled fund descriptions, and a list of broad description pooled funds are available upon request. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request. Performance, Holdings and Active Share data as of March 31, 2025; Name turnover as of December 31, 2023.

Active Share is calculated by taking the absolute value of the difference between portfolio holdings and benchmark weights, summing all of these differences, and dividing by two. The calculation will result in an active share number between 0%, which indicates the portfolio perfectly replicates the benchmark, and 100%, which indicates there is no overlap whatsoever between the portfolio and the index.



Strategies for Investing in Emerging Markets and Asia

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

Emerging Markets	GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS	All Cap — Emerging Markets Equity — Emerging Markets Sustainable Future* — Emerging Markets ex China	Small and Mid Cap — Emerging Markets Small Companies
	PAN ASIA	All Cap — Asia Dividend — Asia Growth	
Asia	EMERGING ASIA	All Cap — Asia ex Japan Total Return Equity** — Asia Innovators — Asia ex China — Pacific Tiger	Small and Mid Cap — Asia Discovery [†]
Single Country	SINGLE COUNTRY	All Cap — China — China Dividend — India — Japan — Korea	Small and Mid Cap — China Small Companies



Investment Philosophy

Asian equity markets offer investors attractive long-term growth opportunities but are inherently volatile and idiosyncratic requiring:

- Extensive on-the-ground research that has resulted in company discovery and core / opportunistic investment opportunities
- An investment framework that combines country analysis with bottom-up research to generate differentiated and diversified alpha
- A disciplined and repeatable approach to portfolio construction that can adapt underlying exposure to evolving market conditions
- A deep understanding performance drivers in emerging markets: 1) earnings; 2) dividends; 3) valuations; 4) currency
- Strong risk management to manage stock, sector and country exposures in the portfolio and make active intentional risk decisions that contribute to generating compelling risk-adjusted returns



Deep Expertise across Trading, Operations and Compliance

33 years of market understanding, relationships and execution

Enterprise Risk Management

- Oversight by Matthews Enterprise Risk and Compliance Committee, comprised of members of the executive team
- Maintain a culture of risk awareness and identify/ mitigate risks that impact our business and our clients
 - Reputational
 - Investment
 - Strategic
 - Operational
 - Regulatory
 - Service Provider and Business Partner
 - Business Contingency

Portfolio Guidelines and Restrictions

- Compliance Technology Platform (CTP) helps ensure portfolio monitoring and guideline adherence
- CTP includes automated compliance system for pre-trade and batch checks, investment guideline coding, controls for IPO trade approvals, coordination of corrective actions and periodic independent reviews

Straight-through processing from order entry through settlement and reconciliation

 Best-in-Class Technology infrastructure from trading to allocation to reconciliation and reporting

Deep Investment Infrastructure



Global Compliance Monitoring

- "Tone from the Top" starts at the executive level and flows down and across all employees to help create a positive culture of compliance at the firm
- Strong focus on governance, conflict management and risk identification with compliance policies and procedures spanning multiple jurisdictions and product types

Trade Execution and Oversight Across Global Markets

- Trade Management Oversight Committee supervises all aspects of our trading activities
- Includes broker selection, best execution, soft dollars, trade aggregation and allocation, and trade error reviews



Matthews: Emerging Markets, Asia and China Equity Specialist

Global client base spanning institutional, professional, family offices, private banks and high net-worth investors



Trusted,
Experienced
Partner



Active Performance 30+ Years

invested in Emerging Markets & Asia



Outcomes & Tailored Solutions

Customization, Sustainability



Global Perspective

San Francisco, London, Hong Kong, New Jersey



Holistic Risk Management MCAR







Matthews China Dividend Portfolio Overview

Team Resources

Portfolio Managers



Sherwood Zhang, CFA 24 years of exp.



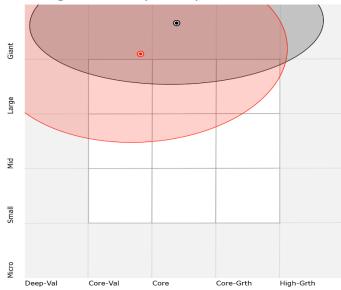
Winnie Chwang 21 years of exp.



Andrew Mattock, CFA 32 years of exp.

Located in Asia

Holdings-Based Style Map*



- Matthews China Dividend Fund (Investor)
- MSCI China Index

FUND FACTS

Investment Objective

Total return with an emphasis on providing current income

Cap Range

All Cap

Benchmark

MSCI China Index

AUM (as of March 31, 2025):

\$93.9 million

Inception Date

Investor Class: 11/30/09
Institutional Class: 10/29/10

Ticker

Investor Class: MCDFX Institutional Class: MICDX

Gross Expense Ratio[†]

Investor Class: 1.32% Institutional Class: 1.19%

[†]As of April 30, 2025

Note: Years of industry experience as of January 2025

 * Style map from Morningstar Direct and for illustrative purposes only.

There is no guarantee that the Matthews China Dividend Fund or the companies in its portfolio will pay or continue to pay dividends. 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.

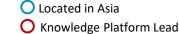
This presentation must be preceded or accompanied by a Matthews Asia Funds prospectus.



Seasoned Dividend Team with a Long-Term Track Record

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

CHINA DIVIDEND TEAM



Portfolio Managers



Sherwood Zhang, CFA Portfolio Manager 24 years of exp.



Winnie Chwang Portfolio Manager 21 years of exp.



Andrew Mattock, CFAPortfolio Manager
32 years of exp.

China Knowledge Platform



Andrew Mattock, CFA
Portfolio Manager
32 years of exp.



Winnie Chwang Portfolio Manager 21 years of exp.



Kary Cheng Research Analyst 6 years of exp.





Sherwood Zhang, CFA Portfolio Manager 24 years of exp.



Jeremy Sutch, CFA Portfolio Manager 31 years of exp.





Shuntaro Takeuchi Portfolio Manager 24 years of exp.



Sojung Park
Portfolio Manager
16 years of exp.

Innovation Knowledge Platform



InBok Song Portfolio Manager 21 years of exp.



Donghoon HanPortfolio Manager
15 years of exp.



We Believe China Offers a Compelling Combination of Income and Growth

Potential benefits of dividend-focused investing

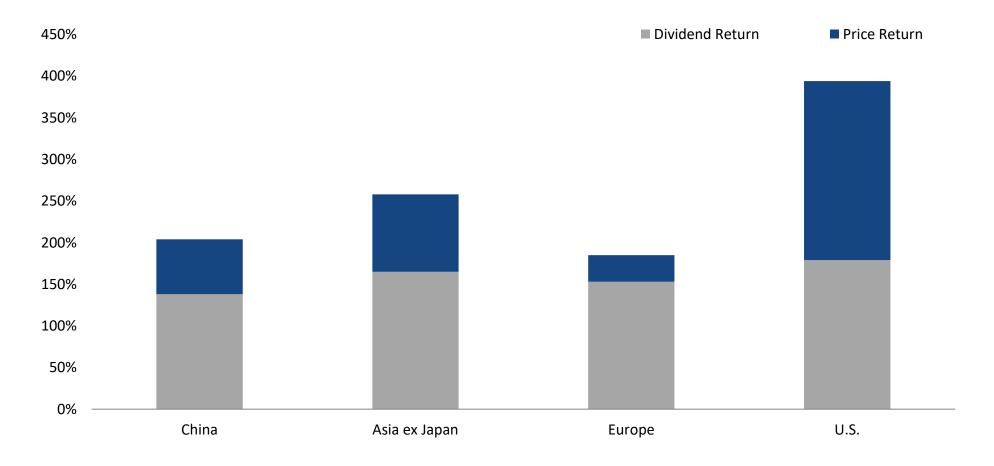
- * China's rebalancing and reform is healthy for the long term but creates volatility in the near term
- * Dividend-oriented strategies may provide a more stable means of accessing China's growth than typical growth equity strategies
- Dividend-paying companies tend to exhibit lower volatility
- * Dividends can help cut out short-term noise and focus on long-term sustainable growth
- Investors often neglect the role of dividends in a traditional growth market—creating potential opportunities for dividend-oriented investors
- * Dividends serve as a means of realizing tangible value from a long-term investment
- * Focus on dividends can help to identify financially healthy companies and signal positive corporate governance
 - Aligns minority with majority shareholders
 - Important tool to overcome asymmetry in information
 - Often signal of better financial reporting

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. There is no guarantee a company will pay dividends. Dividends are subject to change or elimination.



China—Dividend Contribution to Total Performance

Breakdown of total returns (MSCI Indices, 2000–2023)



US\$ returns.

Time period: December 31, 1999-December 31, 2023.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. There is no guarantee that companies will maintain or grow their dividend pay-out ratio, or pay dividends. Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Source: FactSet Research Systems



A Diverse Cross-Section of Companies Pay Dividends

Breakdown of aggregate dividend payments of Chinese companies (including A-shares) in 2023



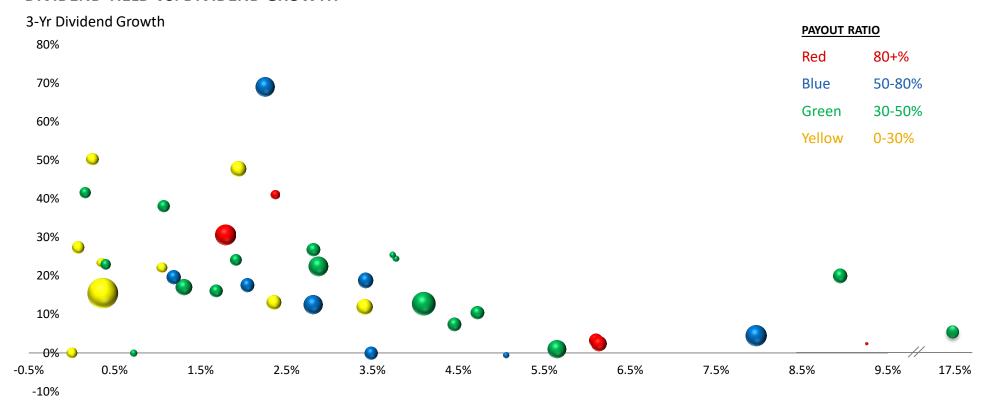
Past performance is no guarantee of future results. There is no guarantee that companies will maintain or grow their dividend pay-out ratio, or pay dividends.

Sources: Matthews, FactSet Research Systems; data as of 12/31/2023



Matthews China Dividend Fund Seeks to Balance Dividend Yield and Growth

DIVIDEND YIELD VS. DIVIDEND GROWTH



Dividend Yield

Dividend yield and dividend growth data depicted are for securities held in the Matthews China Dividend Fund for which all data metrics are available. This should not be relied upon as a complete listing of all securities held in the portfolio. Each point represents a plotting of the portfolio company's trailing dividend yield as of December 31, 2023 and its estimated 3-year annual dividend growth rate. Color depiction represents a portfolio company's dividend payout ratio based on company dividend policy, if available. Otherwise 5-year average payout ratio is utilized (or longest available for companies with less than 5-year history) adjusted to exclude extraordinary or temporary distributions. Estimated 3-year dividend growth was calculated as of December 31, 2023 using data from FactSet Research Systems, Inc., and Bloomberg and is forward looking. There is no guarantee that future dividend growth will be achieved. There is no guarantee that the composition of the portfolio will remain unchanged or that the companies in the portfolio will achieve their forecasted dividend growth rate, maintain or grow their dividend pay-out ratio, or pay dividends. *Past yields are no guarantee of future yields.*

Sources: FactSet Research Systems, Inc., Bloomberg, Matthews



Matthews China Dividend Fund Investment Process



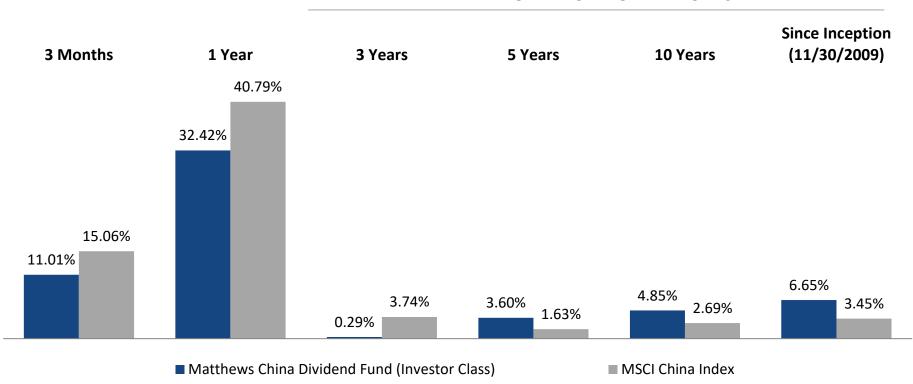
 Actionable Research Universe 	 Over 375 companies (including A-shares) Market cap minimum US\$300 million Trailing dividend yield higher than 2%
2. Idea Generation	 Quantitative screens focused on sustained and growing dividends Industry research Research trips to China and company visits Broad investment team collaboration
3. Business and Management Assessment	 Pricing power; barriers to entry—dividend sustainability Consistent cash flow generation and dividend distribution Conservative balance sheet management Proven track record of execution and capital allocation Controlling shareholders' interest aligned with minority shareholders
4. Valuation Assessment	 P/E, P/B, and EV/EBITDA relative to history and peers Dividend yield plus dividend growth rate
5. Portfolio Construction and Monitoring	 Position sizing guided by total return potential, conviction and liquidity Typical position size: 1.5% – 3% Average # positions: 30-60 Watch list maintenance: 100 names
6. Buy/Sell Discipline	 Total return assessment—yield plus growth Change in ability / willingness to sustain and grow dividends Corporate governance breaches



Investment Returns | Matthews China Dividend Fund

As of March 31, 2025

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



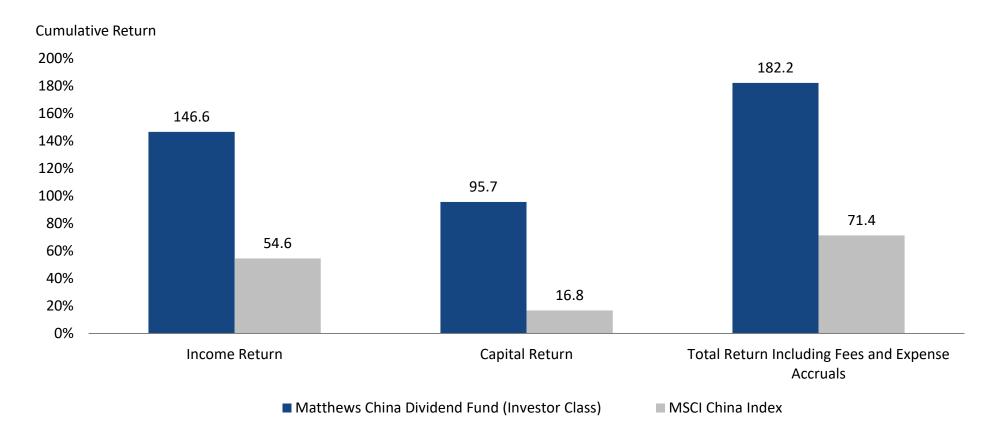
Assumes reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions before taxes. All performance quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate with market conditions so that when redeemed, shares may be worth more or less than their 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 matthewsasia.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 11/30/2009 Sources: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing, Bloomberg, Matthews Asia



Matthews China Dividend Fund vs. MSCI China Index Return Breakout

November 30, 2009 through March 31, 2025



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Returns are calculated with a holdings-based methodology using software supplied by FactSet Research Systems, Inc. Income Return and Capital Return are for positions only and exclude fees and expense accruals. Returns will not equate to the standard, published performance for the Fund. The characteristics shown may not be representative of the Fund's current or future investments. Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Please refer to the disclosures for index definition.

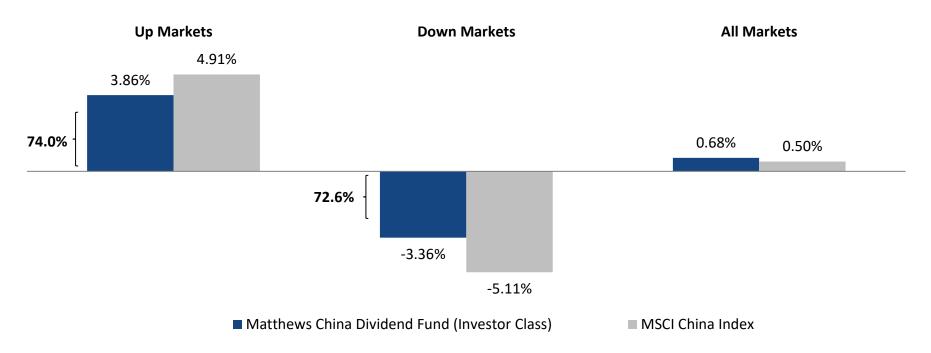
Source: FactSet Research Systems, Inc.



Historical Results | Matthews China Dividend Fund

Attempts to offer more stable means to China's growth

UPSIDE/DOWNSIDE CAPTURE NOVEMBER 30, 2009 TO MARCH 31, 2025



The up and down capture is a measure of how well a manager was able to replicate or improve on phases of positive average monthly benchmark returns, and how adversely the manager was affected by phases of negative average monthly benchmark returns. Inception to date, the Fund had a 74.0% upside capture and a 72.6% downside capture.

Returns reflect performance in the Investor Share Class. 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 matthewsasia.com. Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Please refer to the disclosure for index definitions.

Sources: Morningstar, Zephyr StyleADVISOR



Competitive Returns | Matthews China Dividend Fund

As of March 31, 2025

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Investor Class (MCDFX)	11.01%	32.42%	0.29%	3.60%	4.85%	6.65%	11/30/09
Institutional Class (MICDX)	11.07%	32.51%	0.44%	3.75%	5.01%	5.91%	10/29/10
MSCI China Index	15.06%	40.79%	3.74%	1.63%	2.69%	3.45% ¹	

¹ As of 11/30/2009

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 matthewsasia.com. Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Please refer to disclosures for index definition.





Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews China Dividend Fund

As of March 31, 2025

SECTOR BREAKDOWN (%)

	Fund	Benchmark	Difference
Consumer Discretionary	27.0	32.3	-5.3
Financials	14.4	17.2	-2.8
Consumer Staples	12.7	3.7	9.0
Communication Services	12.3	21.8	-9.5
Industrials	10.4	4.1	6.3
Information Technology	5.5	8.1	-2.6
Energy	5.0	2.6	2.4
Health Care	3.5	3.6	-0.1
Materials	2.4	2.8	-0.4
Real Estate	0.9	1.8	-0.9
Utilities	0.0	2.0	-2.0
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities	5.9	0.0	5.9

Benchmark: MSCI China Index

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Sources: FactSet Research Systems, Inc., Matthews



Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews China Dividend Fund

As of March 31, 2025

MARKET CAP EXPOSURE (%)

	Fund	Benchmark	Difference
Mega Cap (over \$25B)	52.4	74.8	-22.4
Large Cap (\$10B-\$25B)	9.0	13.2	-4.2
Mid Cap (\$3B-\$10B)	24.5	11.9	12.6
Small Cap (under \$3B)	8.2	0.0	8.2
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities	5.9	0.0	5.9

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

	Fund
Weighted Average Market Cap	\$146.3 billion
P/E using FY1 Estimates*	10.7x
P/E using FY2 Estimates*	9.8x
30-Day SEC Yield**	1.69% Investor Class 1.82% Inst'l Class
Dividend Yield***	3.41%

Benchmark: MSCI China Index

*The P/E Ratio is the share price of a stock as of the report date, divided by the forecasted earnings per share for a 12-month period (FY1) and 24 month period (FY2). For the Fund, this is the weighted harmonic average estimated P/E ratio of all the underlying stocks in the Fund, excluding negative earners. There is no guarantee that the composition of the Fund will remain unchanged, or that forecasted earnings of a stock will be realized. Information provided is for illustrative purposes only.

**The 30-Day SEC Yield represents net investment income earned by the Fund over the 30-day period ended March 31, 2025, expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the Fund's share price at the end of the 30-day period. The 30-Day SEC 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

***The Dividend Yield (trailing) for the portfolio is the weighted average sum of the dividends paid by each equity security held by the Fund over the last 12 months divided by the current price as of report date. The annualized dividend yield for the Fund is for the equity-only portion of the portfolio. Please note that this is based on gross equity portfolio holdings and does not reflect the actual yield an investor in the Fund would receive. Past yields are no guarantee of future yields.

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Sources: FactSet Research Systems, Inc., Bloomberg, Matthews



Top Ten Holdings | Matthews China Dividend Fund

As of March 31, 2025

Company	Sector	%
Tencent Holdings, Ltd.	Communication Services	10.9
Alibaba Group Holding, Ltd.	Consumer Discretionary	9.6
Ping An Insurance Group Co. of China, Ltd.	Financials	4.5
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd.	Financials	3.5
China Construction Bank Corp.	Financials	3.3
Anhui Expressway Co., Ltd.	Industrials	3.1
China Suntien Green Energy Corp., Ltd.	Energy	2.9
Giant Biogene Holding Co., Ltd.	Consumer Staples	2.7
BYD Co., Ltd.	Consumer Discretionary	2.6
Yum China Holdings, Inc.	Consumer Discretionary	2.5
Total for Top 10		45.6%

Top ten holdings may combine more than one security from the same issuer and related depositary receipts. 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.

Sources: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing, Matthews



First Quarter 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	11.01%
Published Benchmark Return	15.06%
Published Relative Return ²	-4.05%
Attributable Portfolio Return	11.23%
Attributable Relative Return	-3.84%

- 1 Published portfolio return represents that of the Investor Share Class.
- The published relative return is calculated as the difference of the published benchmark return from the published portfolio return.

Benchmark: MSCI China Index

The attribution report shows the extent to which the portfolio manager's strategies affect a fund's performance relative to the performance of the fund's benchmark index. Allocation Effect shows the effect on fund performance of either over- or underweighting a market (a sector, country or region, depending on the type of fund) relative to its benchmark. Selection + Interaction Effect shows how the decision to hold individual securities within the particular sector, country or region performed relative to the benchmark.

Attributed performance is calculated using FactSet Research Systems, Inc. The methodology of calculation is different from the published NAV and will not match performance based on the published NAV. Performance shown is historical and no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher. Returns current to the most recent month-end are available at matthewsasia.com. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so that when redeemed, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Benchmark performance is unaudited.

	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect	Selection + Interaction Effect	Total Effect
Total	100.00	100.00	-2.39	-1.44	-3.84
Utilities	0.00	2.14	0.47	0.00	0.47
Financials	14.57	17.65	0.28	-0.03	0.25
Consumer Staples	11.42	3.78	-0.60	0.82	0.23
Communication Services	11.63	21.50	-0.23	0.37	0.14
Information Technology	5.22	8.16	-0.09	0.23	0.14
Energy	5.05	2.80	-0.49	0.52	0.03
Real Estate	0.89	1.79	-0.01	0.01	0.00
Materials	2.25	2.78	0.02	-0.02	0.00
Health Care	3.53	3.42	0.00	-0.23	-0.23
Industrials	12.81	4.43	-1.62	0.01	-1.61
Consumer Discretionary	29.86	31.55	0.13	-3.04	-2.91
Cash	2.89	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Unassigned	-0.11	0.00	-0.27	-0.08	-0.35



One Year March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	32.42%
Published Benchmark Return	40.79%
Published Relative Return ²	-8.37%
Attributable Portfolio Return	33.85%
Attributable Relative Return	-6.94%

- 1 Published portfolio return represents that of the Investor Share Class.
- 2 The published relative return is calculated as the difference of the published benchmark return from the published portfolio return.

Benchmark: MSCI China Index

The attribution report shows the extent to which the portfolio manager's strategies affect a fund's performance relative to the performance of the fund's benchmark index. Allocation Effect shows the effect on fund performance of either over- or underweighting a market (a sector, country or region, depending on the type of fund) relative to its benchmark. Selection + Interaction Effect shows how the decision to hold individual securities within the particular sector, country or region performed relative to the benchmark.

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	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect		Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-5.96	-0.98	-6.94
Utilities	0.01	2.50	0.76	0.04	0.81
Communication Services	11.99	21.76	-0.26	0.93	0.67
Real Estate	2.85	1.98	0.04	0.58	0.63
Energy	5.11	3.42	-0.83	1.45	0.62
Materials	2.49	3.17	0.28	0.12	0.41
Industrials	11.96	4.85	-2.17	2.03	-0.14
Consumer Staples	8.97	4.20	-1.66	1.13	-0.53
Health Care	2.83	3.73	0.22	-0.88	-0.66
Information Technology	3.48	6.62	-0.93	-0.74	-1.68
Consumer Discretionary	31.61	30.34	0.66	-2.81	-2.15
Financials	15.26	17.44	-0.23	-2.56	-2.79
Cash	3.62	0.00	-0.37	0.00	-0.37
Unassigned	-0.17	0.00	-1.47	-0.28	-1.75



Three Years March 31, 2022 to March 31, 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	0.29%
Published Benchmark Return	3.74%
Published Relative Return ²	-3.45%
Attributable Portfolio Return	1.41%
Attributable Relative Return	-2.40%

- 1 Published portfolio return represents that of the Investor Share Class.
- 2 The published relative return is calculated as the difference of the published benchmark return from the published portfolio return.

Benchmark: MSCI China Index

The attribution report shows the extent to which the portfolio manager's strategies affect a fund's performance relative to the performance of the fund's benchmark index. Allocation Effect shows the effect on fund performance of either over- or underweighting a market (a sector, country or region, depending on the type of fund) relative to its benchmark. Selection + Interaction Effect shows how the decision to hold individual securities within the particular sector, country or region performed relative to the benchmark.

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	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect		Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-2.03	-0.37	-2.40
Industrials	9.02	5.33	-0.44	1.57	1.13
Consumer Discretionary	28.60	29.62	0.00	0.62	0.62
Communication Services	14.13	20.02	-0.14	0.54	0.39
Consumer Staples	8.91	5.40	-0.48	0.69	0.21
Utilities	0.12	2.55	0.20	-0.34	-0.14
Information Technology	4.78	6.20	-0.20	-0.03	-0.23
Health Care	5.51	5.12	0.05	-0.37	-0.32
Materials	4.53	3.37	-0.04	-0.32	-0.37
Energy	3.40	3.08	-0.24	-0.23	-0.47
Real Estate	4.23	2.81	-0.50	-0.17	-0.67
Financials	13.69	16.43	-0.11	-1.80	-1.91
Cash	3.25	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62
Unassigned	-0.18	0.07	-0.73	-0.53	-1.26



Five Years March 31, 2020 to March 31, 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	3.60%
Published Benchmark Return	1.63%
Published Relative Return ²	1.97%
Attributable Portfolio Return	4.43%
Attributable Relative Return	2.66%

- 1 Published portfolio return represents that of the Investor Share Class.
- 2 The published relative return is calculated as the difference of the published benchmark return from the published portfolio return.

Benchmark: MSCI China Index

The attribution report shows the extent to which the portfolio manager's strategies affect a fund's performance relative to the performance of the fund's benchmark index. Allocation Effect shows the effect on fund performance of either over- or underweighting a market (a sector, country or region, depending on the type of fund) relative to its benchmark. Selection + Interaction Effect shows how the decision to hold individual securities within the particular sector, country or region performed relative to the benchmark.

Attributed performance is calculated using FactSet Research Systems, Inc. The methodology of calculation is different from the published NAV and will not match performance based on the published NAV. Performance shown is historical and no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher. Returns current to the most recent month-end are available at matthewsasia.com. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so that when redeemed, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Benchmark performance is unaudited.

	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect		Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-0.23	2.89	2.66
Information Technology	6.57	6.07	0.06	2.29	2.35
Industrials	10.04	5.08	0.23	1.44	1.67
Consumer Discretionary	25.41	30.80	0.07	1.48	1.55
Energy	3.46	2.52	0.03	0.23	0.26
Utilities	0.60	2.38	0.18	-0.14	0.04
Health Care	5.68	5.46	-0.04	-0.09	-0.13
Communication Services	14.48	20.06	-0.07	-0.11	-0.18
Consumer Staples	9.06	5.31	-0.22	0.02	-0.21
Materials	4.63	3.06	0.08	-0.43	-0.35
Real Estate	4.98	3.44	-0.53	0.03	-0.50
Financials	11.83	15.69	0.05	-1.00	-0.95
Cash	3.41	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45
Unassigned	-0.15	0.11	-0.52	-0.82	-1.34



Attribution Disclosure

Performance attribution reports are calculated with a holdings-based methodology using software supplied by FactSet Research Systems, Inc. The performance shown will not equate to the standard, published performance for the Fund. The quarterly or annual periods shown in the attribution reports should be considered short-term, while it is appropriate to have a long-term horizon when investing in a mutual fund. Fund performance should be evaluated over such a long-term horizon. Relative performance in a particular sector or country over a short period, and relative performance due to asset allocation or stock selection over a short period is no indication or guarantee of performance over longer time horizons. The sector or country allocation shown may not be representative of the Fund's current or future investments. None of the data displayed should be considered as a recommendation.



Matthews China Dividend Fund Investment Team

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Winnie Chwang is a Portfolio Manager at Matthews. She joined the firm in 2004 and has built her investment career at the firm. Winnie earned an MBA from the Haas School of Business and received her B.A. in Economics with a minor in Business Administration from the University of California, Berkeley. She is fluent in Mandarin and conversational in Cantonese.

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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. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

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. 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 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.

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Index Definitions

The Bloomberg European 500 Index is a free float capitalization-weighted index of the 500 most highly capitalized European companies.

The iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (EEM) is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the USA. The ETF tracks the performance of the MSCI TR Emerging Markets Index. The ETF holds emerging market stocks that can predominantly be classified as large and mid-cap.

The iShares MSCI Europe Small-Cap ETF seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of small-capitalization developed market equities in Europe.

The iShares MSCI Frontier 100 ETF seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of frontier market equities.

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 All Country Asia ex Japan Small Cap Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization—weighted index of small cap index of the stock markets of China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

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 MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 2,489 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity set.

The MSCI Australia Index is a free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of equity market performance in Australia.

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 China All Shares Index captures large and mid-cap representation across China A-shares, B-shares, H-shares, Red- chips, P-chips and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs).

The MSCI China Small Cap Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted small cap index of the Chinese equity securities markets, including 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 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 (EM) Asia Index captures large and mid cap representation across 9 Emerging Markets countries. With 567 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index of the stock markets of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Equity Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 829 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Latin America Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 5 Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Latin America. With 110 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI Emerging Markets EMEA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 10 Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA). With 163 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI Europe Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in Europe. The MSCI Europe Index consists of the following 15 developed market country indexes: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.



Index Definitions

The MSCI Europe Small Cap Index captures small cap representation across the 15 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe. With 985 constituents, the index covers approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the European equity universe.

The MSCI Frontier Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 29 Frontier Markets (FM) countries. The index includes 110 constituents, covering about 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI India Index is a free float—adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid -cap segments of the Indian market.

The MSCI India Small Cap Index is designed to measure the performance of the small cap segment of the Indian market. With 253 constituents, the index represents approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the India equity universe.

The MSCI Japan Index is a free float—adjusted market capitalization—weighted index of Japanese equities listed in Japan. The MSCI Japan Value Index captures large and mid cap Japanese securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. With 173 constituents, the index targets 50% coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI Japan Index.

The MSCI Japan Growth Index is a free-float weighted equity index.

The MSCI Japan Small Cap Index is designed to measure the performance of the small cap segment of the Japanese market. With 926 constituents, the index represents approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the Japan equity universe.

The MSCI Japan Value Index captures large and mid cap Japanese securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. With 176 constituents, the index targets 50% coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI Japan Index.

The Korea Composite Stock Price Index (KOSPI) is a capitalization-weighted index of all common stocks listed on the Korea Stock Exchange.

The MSCI United Kingdom Index is a free float—adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-cap segments of the UK market.

The MSCI USA Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure large and mid cap US equity market performance.

The MSCI USA Small Cap Index is designed to measure the performance of the small cap segment of the US equity market. With 1,782 constituents, the index represents approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the US.

The Russell 2000 index is an index measuring the performance approximately 2,000 small-cap companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which is made up of 3,000 of the biggest U.S. stocks. The Russell 2000 serves as a benchmark for small-cap stocks in the United States. The weighted average market capitalization for companies in the Russell 2000 is about US\$1.3 billion and the index itself is frequently used as a benchmark for small-cap mutual funds.

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

The S&P Bombay Stock Exchange 100 (S&P BSE 100) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index of 100 stocks listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

The SSE Composite Index also known as SSE Index is a stock market index of all stocks that are traded at the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The STOXX Europe 600 Index is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. With a fixed number of 600 components, the STOXX Europe 600 Index represents large, mid and small capitalization companies across 18 countries of the European region: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index (TOPIX) is a capitalization-weighted index of all companies listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The TOPIX Small Index is a capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the stocks listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, excluding the TOPIX 500 stocks and non-eligible stocks.

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



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.

