

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

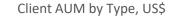
Commitment to Perform & Inform

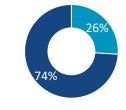
Office Locations



A History of Innovation







■ Retail

■ Institutional / Professional Investor

Client AUM by Domicile, US\$



■ North America

■ Europe, Latin America and Asia





*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



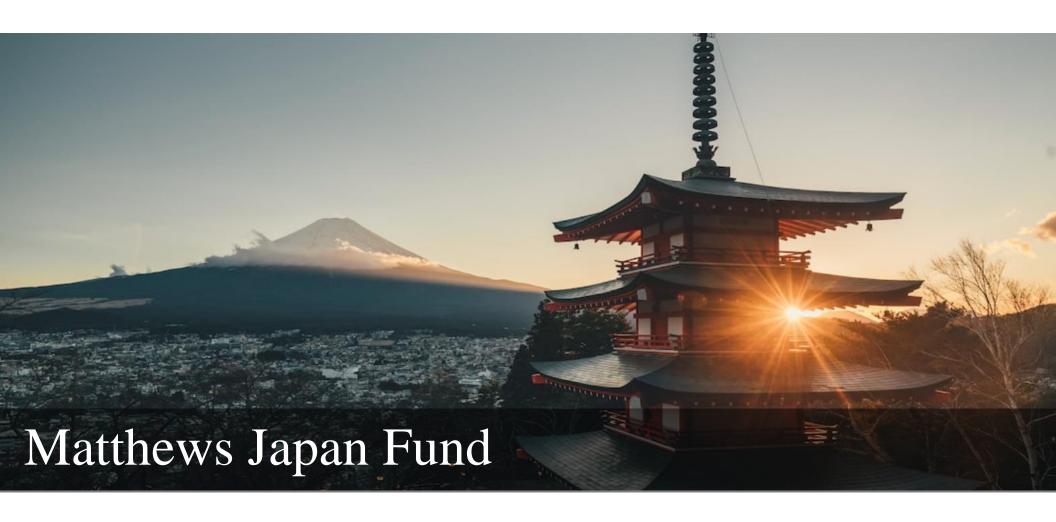
Global Perspective

San Francisco, London, Hong Kong, New Jersey



Holistic Risk Management MCAR







Why Matthews for Japan?



EXPERIENCE

25-year track record in a dedicated Japan Strategy



FOCUS

Since 1991 we have managed equities in Emerging Markets and Asia. Today, we deploy a 20+ person investment team focused on generating great investment outcomes for clients



EXPERTISE

Dedicated Japan team consists of two investment professionals with over 35 years of combined investment experience in this complex and fast-moving market



Matthews Japan Portfolio Overview

Team Resources

Portfolio Managers

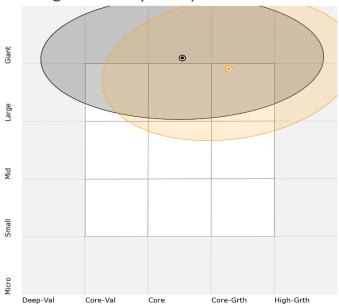


Shuntaro Takeuchi 24 years of exp.



Donghoon Han 15 years of exp.

Holdings-Based Style Map*



- Matthews Japan Fund (Investor)
- MSCI Japan Index

FUND FACTS

Investment Objective

Long-term capital appreciation

Cap Range

All Cap

Benchmark

MSCI Japan Index

AUM (as of March 31, 2025):

\$608.7 million

Inception Date

Investor Class: 12/31/98 Institutional Class: 10/29/10

Ticker

Investor Class: MJFOX Institutional Class: MIJFX

Gross Expense Ratio[†]

Investor Class: 1.15%
Institutional Class: 1.08%

[†]As of April 30, 2025

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

Note: Years of industry experience as of January 2025



Seasoned Japan Equities Team with a Long-Term Track Record

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

JAPAN TEAM

O Located in Asia O Knowledge Platform Lead

Portfolio Managers



Shuntaro Takeuchi Portfolio Manager 24 years of exp.



Donghoon Han Portfolio Manager 15 years of exp.

Innovation Knowledge Platform



Michael Oh, CFA Portfolio Manager 25 years of exp.

Portfolio Manager

21 years of exp.



Shuntaro Takeuchi Portfolio Manager 24 years of exp.



Donghoon Han Portfolio Manager 15 years of exp.



Sojung Park Portfolio Manager 16 years of exp.

China Knowledge Platform



Andrew Mattock, CFA Portfolio Manager 32 years of exp.





Winnie Chwang Portfolio Manager 21 years of exp.



Jeremy Sutch, CFA Portfolio Manager 31 years of exp.



Kary Cheng Research Analyst 6 years of exp.



Wenlin Zhao Research Analyst 6 years of exp.

India Knowledge Platform



Peeyush Mittal, CFA Portfolio Manager 16 years of exp.

Portfolio Manager

24 years of exp.



Swagato Ghosh Portfolio Manager 12 years of exp.

Financials Knowledge Platform



Shuntaro Takeuchi Portfolio Manager 24 years of exp.



Matthews Japan Fund | Investment Philosophy

We Believe Japanese equity returns are driven by three key factors:

Earnings Growth

- Companies with consistent, long-term earnings growth can generate superior investment returns
- Top-line earnings growth combined with margin improvement form the basis of durable, long-term profitability

Dividends & Buybacks

Quality earnings growth that is cash flow generative drives dividends and buybacks

Multiples

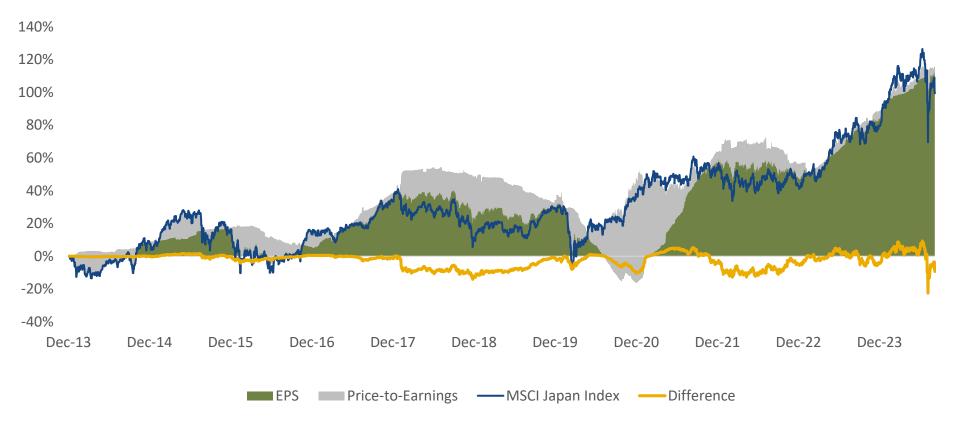
- Companies with positive earnings growth typically benefit from multiple expansion
- Strong, quality business models are resilient to multiple contractions



Approach | Japanese Equity Market is Driven By Earnings

Integrating long-term fundamental research with macro awareness can create alpha opportunities

2014 – SEPTEMBER 2024 RETURN BREAKDOWN – MSCI JAPAN INDEX



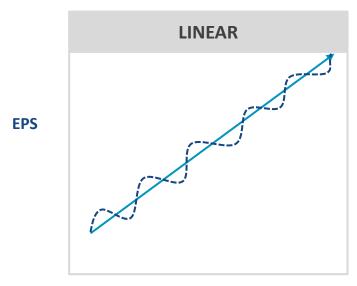
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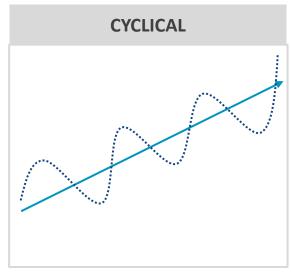
Source: Bloomberg; data as of September 2024

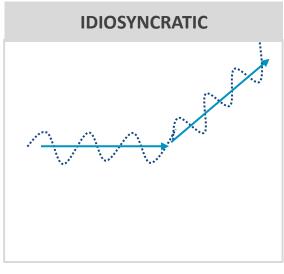


Constructing a Core Growth Portfolio

Portfolio exposures have flexibility to tilt and balance style exposure through cycle







Style	Quality Growth Franchises	Cyclical Growth Franchises	Special Situations / Value
Earnings	Visible and forecastable	Correlated to business / macro cycle	Catalyst dependent
Typical investment	3 - 5+ year	1 - 3+ year	1 - 3+ year
time horizon	3 - 3+ year	1 - 3+ year	I - S+ year

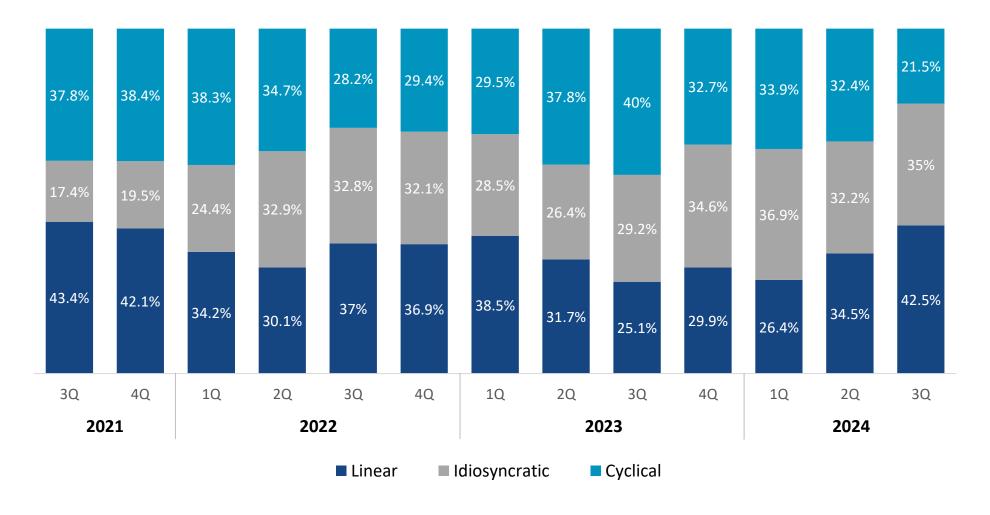
This information is presented solely for illustrative purposes and is not representative of the results of any particular security or product.

Source: Matthews



Matthews Japan Fund | Balance and Tilt Exposure Through the Cycle

Portfolio exposure over time to the three styles of companies



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Source: Matthews; data as of September 30, 2024



Investment Process

We see growth opportunities in:

- Declining population and aging society
- Slow to change legacy enterprise
- * Low interest rates and deflationary environment

We focus on:

- * Opportunity and impact of disruption
- * Sustainability of cash flow generation
- * Consistency of Management's commitments and actions

Generate Ideas

(Identify focus areas)

Team discussion on growth opportunities

Quantitative Screening

Mkt cap US\$100MN+ 8% ROE Topline and Profit Growth

IPO/PO

Review pipelines

Meet & Assess

(What we look for)

Opportunity and impact of disruption

Sustainable cash flow generation

Ability to control its own destiny

Disciplined Capital Allocation Strategy

Understanding the stage of growth

Management Quality

History and Track Record

Buy Discipline

(Buy, Pass, Watchlist)

Growth

KPI estimates vs market expectations

Valuation

Historical and regional/global comparison

Cross check

Competitors, Large Enterprise and Silicon Valley

Portfolio Construction & Monitoring

40 to 60 total names in the portfolio

Position size

Max. 200 basis points +/- active weight per individual stock Max. 500 basis points +/active weight per sector

Tracking error

4-6% through cycle

Risk Control

Monitor portfolio risk

Sell Discipline

(Trim and Exit)

Inflated expectations

in market estimates and valuations

Change in investment rationale and/or growth in KPI

Yellow/ Red flag

in corporate governance

Better Ideas



Portfolio Construction

Buy

How does a stock get into the portfolio?

- Bottom-up, fundamental analysis
- Macroeconomic awareness incorporated to fundamental research efforts
- Event-driven stock a stock that has fallen a long way and provides a potential value opportunity

Sell

Why do we sell a stock?

- Fundamental investment thesis played out; target price reached
- Macroeconomics / geopolitics impacts stock fundamentals
- Loss long-term competitive advantage
- Better relative opportunity

Adjustment

When do we change a stock's weighting?

- Intact investment thesis but change in degree of conviction
- Valuation adjustment
- Geopolitical/macroeconomic event

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Typical Parameter Targets	Rationale
Number of Positions	40-60 companies	Higher conviction portfolio
Cash	Typically, fully invested	Portfolio returns typically driven by companies
Market Capitalization	All cap: small >\$100mm USD	Opportunities across market cap spectrum
Beta	0.8-1.20 vs. index	Commensurate with risk being primarily stock specific
Turnover	Aggregate annual portfolio turnover of 40 - 60%. Name only turnover of c.30% per annum	
Sector	+/- 15% vs. index	Commensurate with risk being primarily stock specific
Tracking Error Targets	3-6%	Commensurate with our outperformance target
Risk Monitoring	Marginal Contribution to Active Risk "MCAR"	Enhance returns per unit active risk
Relative Risk Target	Tracking error range 4 - 6% c. 200 basis points +/- active weight per individual stock Max. 500 basis points +/- active weight per sector	

Targets presented herein are not actual results and have been provided for informational purposes only as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the targets can or will be achieved. Parameters set by Matthews are subject to change. Tracking Error is a measure of the risk in an investment portfolio that is due to active management decisions made by the portfolio manager. It indicates how closely a portfolio follows the index to which it is benchmarked.



Risk Management

Holistic Risk Management at all levels of Matthews

PORTFOLIO

Portfolio Management Team

- Monitor active risk associated with tracking error, portfolio beta, position sizing, diversification
- Analyze the marginal contribution of active risk (MCAR)* at the country, sector and stock levels
- Clearly observe factor and style risks
- Ensure portfolio level liquidity

CIO

Chief Investment Officer

- Oversight of all portfolio level risks
 - Active risks at country, sector and stock levels
 - Portfolio characteristics consistency with strategy mandate
 - Adherence to internal and external guidelines

INDEPENDENT

Global Head of Risk & Compliance & VP, Head of Investment Risk

- Independent risk team
 - Independent positioning and risk insights
 - Adherence to internal and external guidelines
 - Marginal Contribution to Active Risk (MCAR)*

Parameters set by Matthews Asia are subject to change. The portfolio risk management process represents an effort to monitor and manage risk but does not imply low risk. *Matthews portfolio managers refine and adjust exposures to enhance their portfolio's active returns per unit of active risk. We call this approach our Marginal Contribution to Active Risk (MCAR) framework.



Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews Japan Fund

As of March 31, 2025

SECTOR BREAKDOWN (%)

	Fund	Benchmark	Difference
Industrials	20.9	22.9	-2.0
Consumer Discretionary	19.2	18.3	0.9
Financials	17.3	17.3	0.0
Information Technology	14.2	13.0	1.2
Health Care	7.9	7.6	0.3
Consumer Staples	6.7	5.4	1.3
Materials	5.1	3.6	1.5
Communication Services	3.2	7.7	-4.5
Real Estate	3.0	2.4	0.6
Utilities	0.0	1.0	-1.0
Energy	0.0	0.9	-0.9
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities	2.4	0.0	2.4

Benchmark: MSCI Japan Index

The information contained in this presentation does not, in any way, constitute investment advice. Portfolio characteristics for the Fund may vary from time to time from what is shown. Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Sources: FactSet Research Systems, Inc., Matthews



Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews Japan Fund

As of March 31, 2025

MARKET CAP EXPOSURE (%)

	Fund	Benchmark	Difference
Mega Cap (over \$25B)	57.4	66.3	-8.9
Large Cap (\$10B-\$25B)	24.8	23.5	1.3
Mid Cap (\$3B-\$10B)	8.3	10.3	-2.0
Small Cap (under \$3B)	7.1	0.0	7.1
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities	2.4	0.0	2.4

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

	Fund
Weighted Average Market Cap	\$61.9 billion
P/E using FY1 Estimates*	15.7x
P/E using FY2 Estimates*	14.4x

Benchmark: MSCI Japan 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.

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



Top Ten Holdings | Matthews Japan Fund

As of March 31, 2025

Company	Sector	%
Sony Group Corp.	Consumer Discretionary	6.6
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	Financials	4.7
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.	Financials	4.4
Hitachi, Ltd.	Industrials	4.2
Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc.	Financials	3.6
NEC Corp.	Information Technology	3.5
Ajinomoto Co., Inc.	Consumer Staples	3.3
ITOCHU Corp.	Industrials	3.1
Toyota Motor Corp.	Consumer Discretionary	3.0
Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.	Real Estate	3.0
Total for Top 10		39.4%

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.

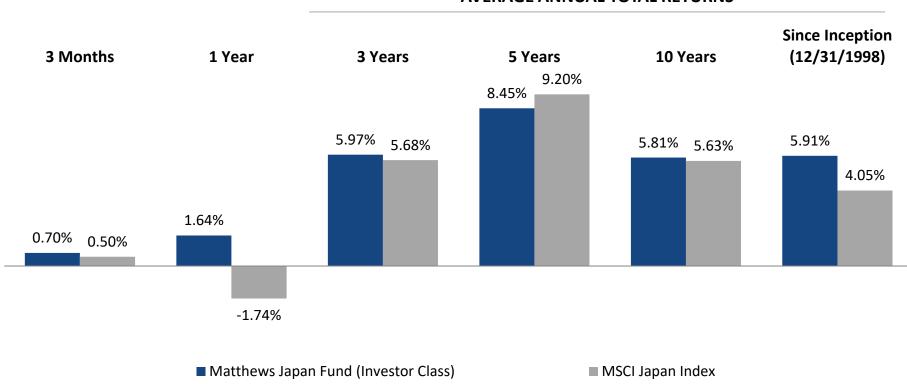
Sources: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing, Matthews



Investment Returns | Matthews Japan 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 12/31/1998 Sources: BNY Mellon Investment Servicing, Bloomberg, Matthews Asia



Competitive Returns | Matthews Japan Fund

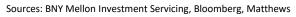
As of March 31, 2025

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Investor Class (MJFOX)	0.70%	1.64%	5.97%	8.45%	5.81%	5.91%	12/31/98
Institutional Class (MIJFX)	0.70%	1.71%	6.02%	8.51%	5.89%	7.99%	10/29/10
MSCI Japan Index	0.50%	-1.74%	5.68%	9.20%	5.63%	4.05% ¹	

¹ As of 12/31/1998

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.





First Quarter 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	0.70%
Published Benchmark Return	0.50%
Published Relative Return ²	0.20%
Attributable Portfolio Return	1.49%
Attributable Relative Return	0.98%

- 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 Japan 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	-0.62	1.60	0.98
Consumer Discretionary	19.97	18.45	-0.03	0.59	0.56
Information Technology	14.94	13.93	-0.09	0.49	0.40
Communication Services	4.31	7.61	-0.10	0.45	0.35
Health Care	6.61	7.55	0.08	0.20	0.27
Financials	16.00	16.39	-0.02	0.07	0.05
Real Estate	2.12	2.32	0.00	0.03	0.03
Materials	5.20	3.73	-0.06	0.09	0.03
Industrials	23.73	23.00	-0.05	0.04	-0.01
Energy	0.00	0.85	-0.04	0.00	-0.04
Utilities	0.00	1.01	-0.05	0.00	-0.05
Consumer Staples	5.67	5.16	0.01	-0.36	-0.35
Cash	1.56	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
Unassigned	-0.11	0.00	-0.30	0.00	-0.30



One Year March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	1.64%
Published Benchmark Return	-1.74%
Published Relative Return ²	3.38%
Attributable Portfolio Return	2.42%
Attributable Relative Return	4.17%

- 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 Japan Index

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	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect	Selection + Interaction Effect	Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-2.74	6.91	4.17
Consumer Discretionary	20.79	18.11	-0.34	3.01	2.67
Industrials	21.76	23.17	-0.26	1.93	1.67
Information Technology	16.91	14.64	-0.36	1.59	1.23
Health Care	6.72	7.94	0.16	0.52	0.68
Communication Services	3.28	7.16	-0.34	0.89	0.55
Utilities	0.00	1.11	0.13	0.00	0.13
Energy	0.00	0.89	-0.03	0.00	-0.03
Financials	14.66	15.01	0.04	-0.22	-0.18
Consumer Staples	5.19	5.35	-0.01	-0.27	-0.28
Real Estate	2.27	2.57	0.03	-0.31	-0.28
Materials	7.08	4.05	-0.51	-0.23	-0.73
Cash	1.43	0.00	-0.09	0.00	-0.09
Unassigned	-0.10	0.00	-1.17	0.00	-1.17



Three Years March 31, 2022 to March 31, 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	5.97%
Published Benchmark Return	5.68%
Published Relative Return ²	0.29%
Attributable Portfolio Return	6.75%
Attributable Relative Return	1.07%

- 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 Japan 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	Selection + Interaction Effect	Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-1.57	2.64	1.07
Consumer Discretionary	18.54	18.41	0.06	1.42	1.49
Information Technology	16.15	14.20	-0.03	0.69	0.66
Industrials	21.25	22.78	-0.20	0.84	0.64
Health Care	8.85	8.77	0.24	0.28	0.52
Real Estate	1.39	3.00	0.10	0.08	0.18
Consumer Staples	6.41	6.03	0.10	0.06	0.16
Utilities	0.00	1.07	-0.03	0.00	-0.03
Energy	0.00	0.86	-0.05	0.00	-0.05
Communication Services	6.16	7.66	-0.14	0.06	-0.08
Materials	6.88	4.48	-0.20	-0.06	-0.27
Financials	12.45	12.74	-0.06	-0.73	-0.79
Cash	2.01	0.00	-0.23	0.00	-0.23
Unassigned	-0.08	0.00	-1.13	0.00	-1.13



Five Years March 31, 2020 to March 31, 2025

Published Portfolio Return ¹	8.45%
Published Benchmark Return	9.20%
Published Relative Return ²	-0.75%
Attributable Portfolio Return	9.18%
Attributable Relative Return	-0.10%

- 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 Japan 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 Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-1.29	1.20	-0.10
Consumer Discretionary	16.72	18.27	-0.07	0.82	0.75
Information Technology	17.43	13.73	0.33	0.40	0.73
Consumer Staples	4.70	6.59	0.49	0.09	0.57
Health Care	11.52	9.45	-0.14	0.50	0.35
Real Estate	0.87	3.21	0.16	0.05	0.21
Utilities	0.00	1.13	0.14	0.00	0.14
Materials	7.05	4.68	-0.14	0.17	0.03
Energy	0.00	0.77	-0.06	0.00	-0.06
Industrials	20.50	22.50	-0.20	0.05	-0.14
Communication Services	7.22	8.22	-0.18	-0.17	-0.35
Financials	11.48	11.44	-0.03	-0.72	-0.76
Cash	2.60	0.00	-0.45	0.00	-0.45
Unassigned	-0.08	0.00	-1.13	0.00	-1.13



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 Japan Fund Investment Team

SHUNTARO TAKEUCHI

Shuntaro Takeuchi is a Portfolio Manager at Matthews. Prior to joining Matthews in 2016, he was an Executive Director for Japan Equity Sales at UBS Securities LLC in New York. Beginning in 2003, he worked on both Japanese Equity and International Equity Sales at UBS Japan Securities, based in Tokyo, and held the position of Special Situations Analyst from 2006 to 2008, and Head of International Equity Sales from 2009 to 2013. Before that, he worked at Merrill Lynch Japan from 2001 to 2003 in U.S. Equity Sales. Shuntaro received a B.A. in Commerce and Management from Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo. He is fluent in Japanese.

DONGHOON HAN

Donghoon Han is a Portfolio Manager at Matthews. Prior to joining Matthews in 2020, Donghoon was Vice President and portfolio manager at Goldman Sachs Asset Management in Tokyo, responsible for investments in technology, automotive and transportation sectors in Japan. From 2014 to 2016, he was a senior associate at Citadel Global Equities researching technology and industrial sectors in Japan. From 2010 to 2014, Donghoon worked at Dodge & Cox as an equity research associate covering global technology sector with a focus on semiconductors and electronic components. He received B.A. in International Liberal Arts from Waseda University in Tokyo. Donghoon is fluent in Japanese and Korean. He is a Chartered Member of the Securities Analysts Association of Japan.



Disclosure

You should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Matthews Asia Funds before making an investment decision. A prospectus or summary prospectus with this and other information about the Funds may be obtained by visiting matthewsasia.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Investments in Asian securities may involve risks such as social and political instability, market illiquidity, exchange-rate fluctuations, a high level of volatility and limited regulation. In addition, investments in a single-country fund, which is considered a non-diversified fund, may be subject to a higher degree of market risk than diversified funds because of concentration in a specific country. These and other risks associated with investing in the Fund can be found in the prospectus.

The views and information discussed in this report are as of the date of publication, are subject to change and may not reflect current views. The views expressed are opinions only and should not be relied upon as investment advice regarding a particular investment or markets in general. Such information does not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell specific investment vehicles.

Investment involves risk. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The value of an investment in the Fund can go down as well as up. The information contained herein has been derived from sources believed to be reliable and accurate at the time of compilation, but no representation or warranty (express or implied) is made as to the accuracy or completeness of any of this information. Matthews Asia and its affiliates do not accept any liability for losses either direct or consequential caused by the use of this information.

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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.

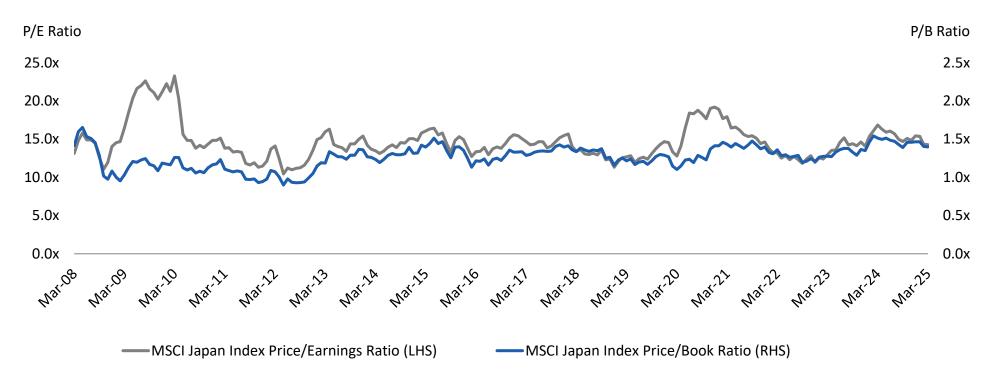
ROE (Return on Equity) is the amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested, and is calculated as net income divided by shareholder's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



Japanese Valuations

Valuations remain reasonable



	Forward P/E	Trailing P/B	Forward Dividend Yield
MSCI Japan	14.1x	14.0x	13.1%
MSCI Europe	1.4x	2.1x	2.0%
MSCI AC Asia Ex-Japan	3.6x	4.0x	3.0%

Note: data as of March 31, 2025

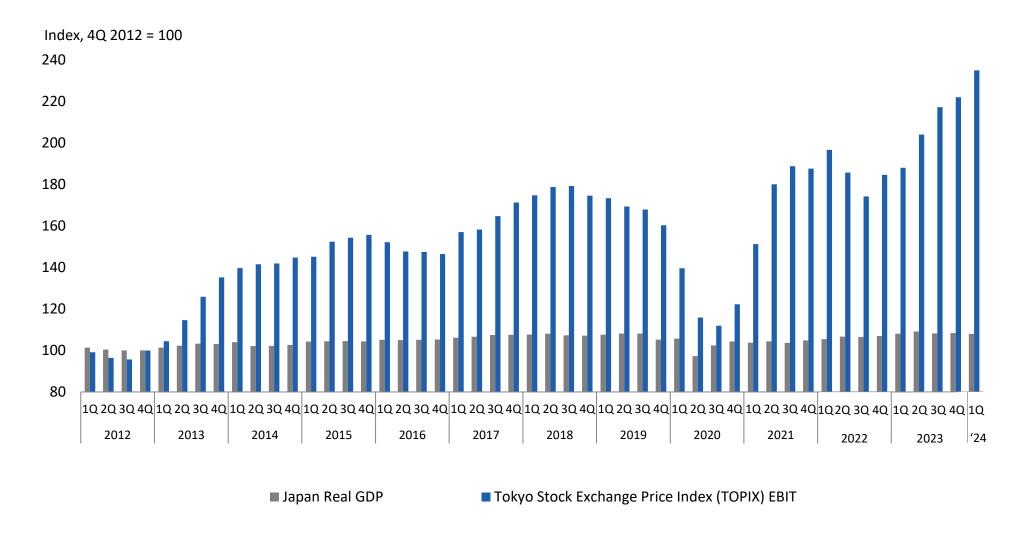
Dividend yield and forward P/E figures are estimated. The forward price per earnings ratio ("Forward P/E") is calculated by dividing the market price per share by the forecasted earnings per share for 2025. There is no guarantee any estimates or projections will be realized. Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Source: Factset Research Systems, Inc.



Corporate Profit Growth Outpacing Real GDP

Equities buy a share of corporate profits



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

Source: Bloomberg; data as of June 30, 2024



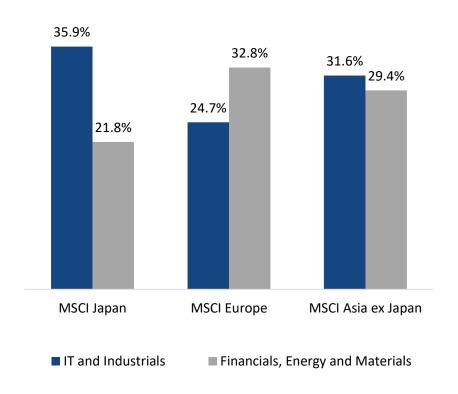
Investing in Japan Equities = Investing in Innovation and Productivity

Japan equities lower exposure to interest rate sensitive sectors

SECTOR WEIGHTS (%)

	MSCI Japan	MSCI Europe	MSCI Asia ex Japan
Communication Services	7.7	4.1	11.3
Consumer Discretionary	18.3	8.7	15.7
Consumer Staples	5.4	10.1	3.8
Energy	0.9	4.9	3.2
Financials	17.3	22.3	22.6
Health Care	7.6	14.6	3.5
Industrials	22.9	17.7	7.1
Information Technology	13.0	7.0	24.5
Materials	3.6	5.6	3.7
Real Estate	2.4	0.8	2.2
Utilities	1.0	4.1	2.5

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY VS. INTEREST RATE CYCLE



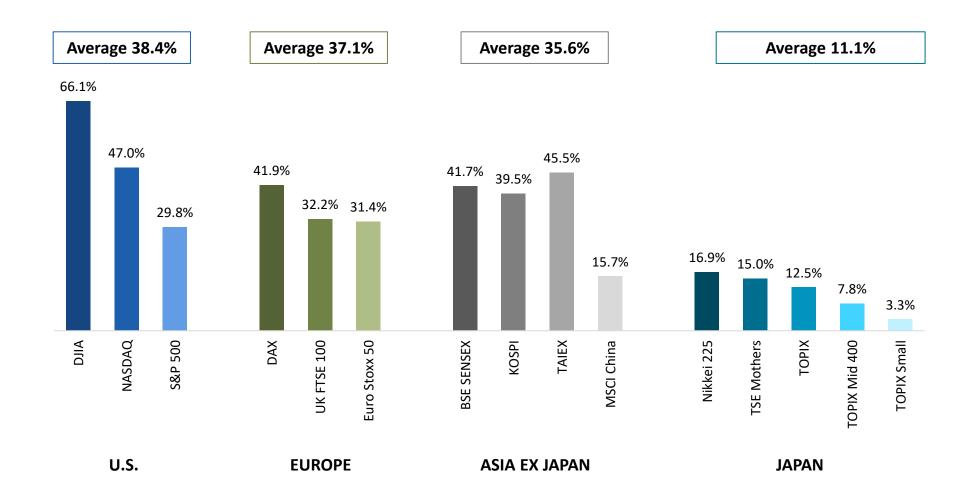


Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Source: FactSet Research Systems; data as of March 31, 2025

Low Index Concentration Provides Opportunity for Active Investments

Percent of top five market cap as a percentage of entire index





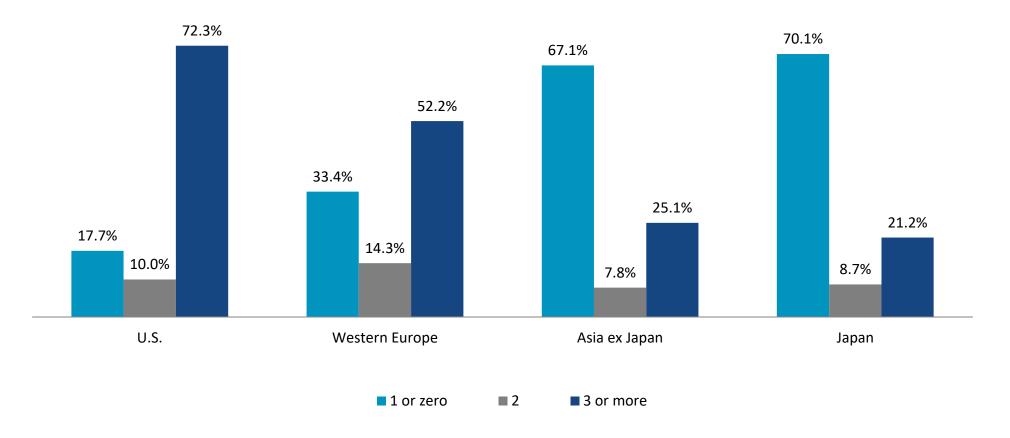
Note: Indexes are unmanaged, and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Source: Bloomberg; data as of June 30, 2024

We Believe Japan's Alpha Opportunity is in Small Caps

Small cap coverage in Japan remains thin, less than Asia ex Japan

SMALL CAP COVERAGE IN JAPAN



Note: Universe as defined by FactSet. Western Europe includes France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and UK. Asia ex Japan is Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

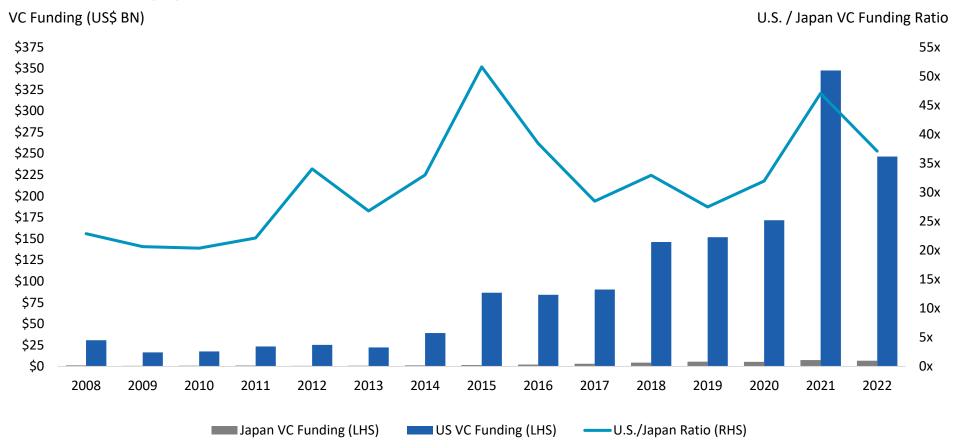
Source: FactSet Research Systems; data as of June 30, 2024



Japan IPO: Start Small, Grow Big

Despite recent growth in Japan VC funding, it is still only a fraction of U.S. VC funding

VENTURE CAPITAL (VC) FUNDING IN JAPAN VS. THE U.S.

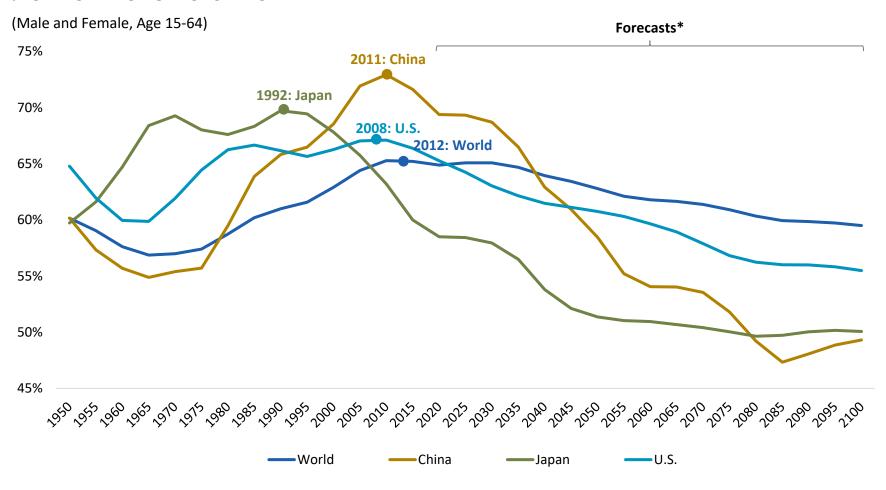




Labor Population Peaking Out

Percentage of total population by broad age group, both sexes (per 100 total population)

% OF WORKING AGE POPULATION



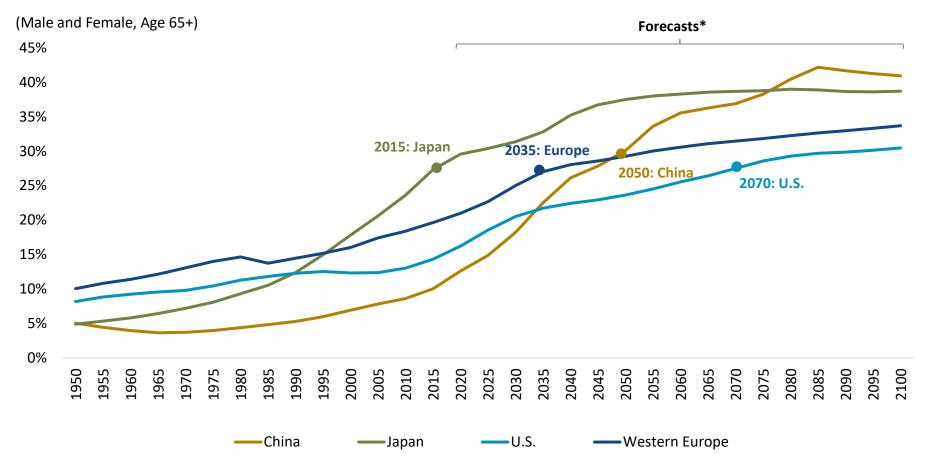
*Note: 2020 data and beyond are estimates. There is no guarantee projections or estimates will be realized. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2022



Aging Society Will No Longer Be Unique to Japan

U.S., Western Europe and China expected to experience what Japan faced in 1990-2020

ELDERLY POPULATION AS A % OF TOTAL POPULATION



*Note: 2020 data and beyond are estimates. There is no guarantee projections or estimates will be realized. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022



Japan Health Care Spending

50% of lifetime health care costs are spent after age 70 (total spending of 27 million Yen)

JAPAN HEALTH CARE SPENDING PER PERSON BY AGE GROUP

Yen, Thousands 3,500 3,000 2,500 2,000 1,500 1,000 500

