Investing in a World of Emerging Opportunities

Matthews I Q2 2024



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Matthews Capabilities

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

Firm Facts (As of June 30, 2024)

120+ employees

30+ investment professionals

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

4,500+ company meetings in 2023

Assets Under Management

Total	US\$8.0B
Regional	US\$4.8B
Single-Country	US\$3.2B

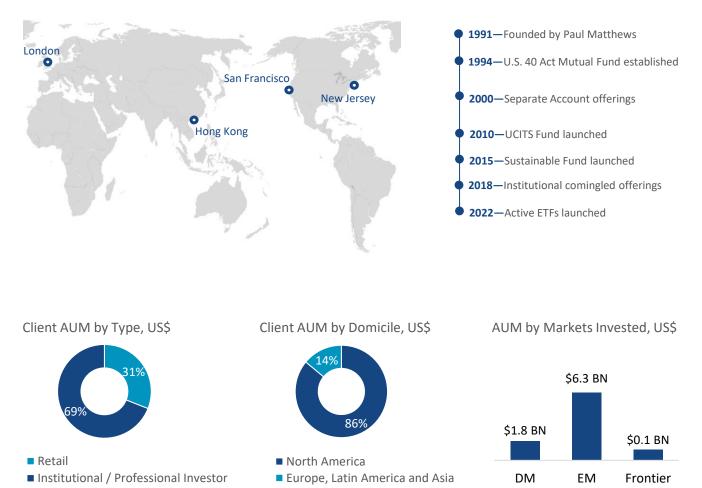
Investment Vehicles

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



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

A History of Innovation



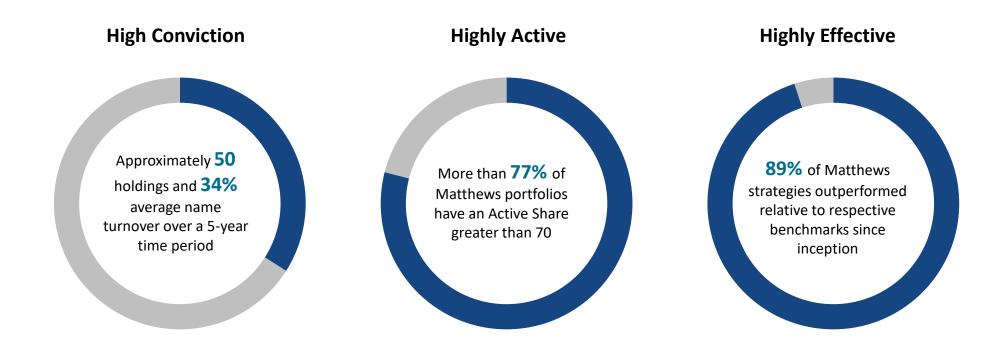
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Why Sophisticated Investors Actively Partner with Matthews

A Trusted and Experienced Guide	Pioneer investor in Emerging Markets and Asia, with a proven 33 years track record of generating excess returns in complex markets that demand deep expertise, operational skill and risk acumen
Proven Active Management	Driven by intellectual curiosity seeking unique insights to build highly differentiated portfolios that capture distinctive alpha 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



Proven Active Performance



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, 2024; 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

<u> </u>	GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS	All Cap — Emerging Markets Equity — Emerging Markets Sustainable Future [*] — Emerging Markets ex China	Small and Mid Cap — Emerging Markets Small Companies
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	PAN ASIA	All Cap — Asia Dividend — Asia Growth	
Asia	EMERGING ASIA	All Cap — Asia ex Japan Total Return Equity ^{**} — Asian Growth and Income — Asia Sustainable Future — Asia Innovators — Asia ex China — Pacific Tiger	Small and Mid Cap — Asia Small Companies

	SINGLE COUNTRY	All Cap	Small and Mid Cap
>		— China	 — China Small Companies
ntr		— China A-Share	 Japan Opportunities
Countr		 — China Dividend 	
ا و		— India	
Single		— Japan	
<u>S</u>		— Korea	



Matthews's products and services are publicly registered or available in certain jurisdictions only. *Formerly known as Asia ESG **Formerly known as Asia ex Japan Dividend

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 results in proven 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 control to manage stock, sector and country exposures in the portfolio and make active intentional risk decisions that contribute to generating compelling risk-adjusted returns

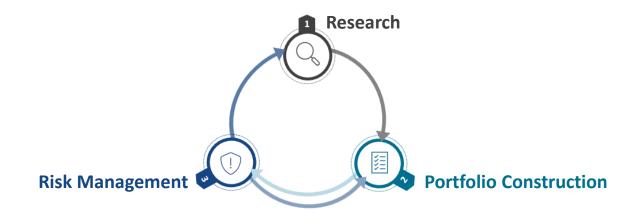
Parameters set by Matthews are subject to change. The statements above are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our portfolio management team and on the information currently available to our team at the time of such statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these statements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



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Investment Process

Repeatable, disciplined process identifies opportunities, constructs portfolios and manages risk



Research

- 1. Top-Down Analysis
 - Macro Assessment
 - Country Considerations
 - Currency
 - Themes
- 2. Fundamental Analysis
 - Quantitative Financial Analysis
 - Qualitative Business Assessment
 - On-the-ground Research
 - Management Assessment
 - Corporate Governance
- 3. Valuation Analysis
 - Determine Valuation
 - Set Price Targets

Portfolio Construction

- 1. Portfolio Design
- 2. Security Selection
- 3. Continuous Assessment
- 4. Security Selection
- 5. Adjust Portfolio Exposures

Risk Management

- 1. Structural
 - Objectives
 - Guidelines
- 2. Portfolio
 - Portfolio Management Team
 - Position Sizing/Volatility/Diversification

7

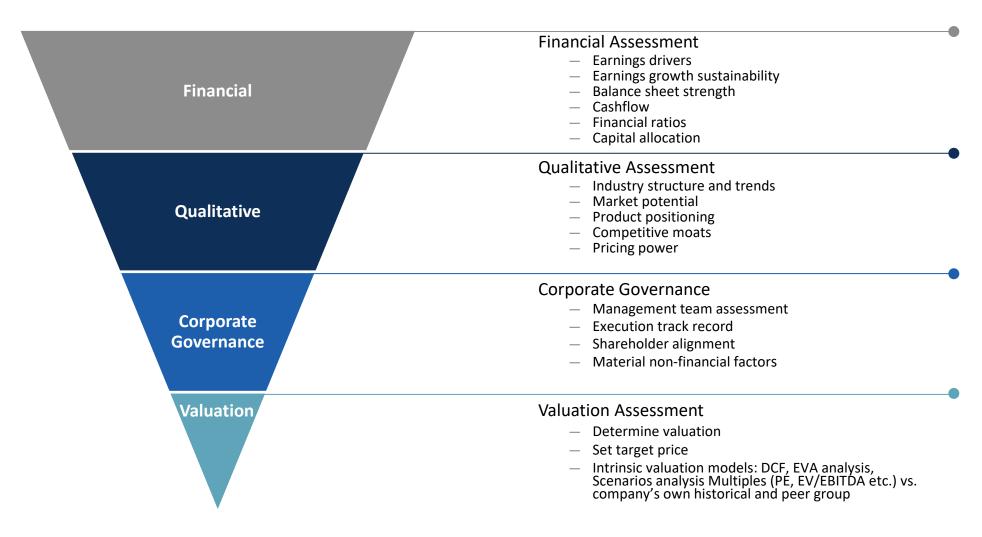
- 3. Investment Team
 - Investment Risk
 - Attribution Analysis
- 4. Independent
 - cio
 - Executive Risk Committee
 - Compliance



The portfolio risk management process represents an effort to monitor and manage risk but does not imply low risk.

Fundamental Analysis Drives Stock Selection

Comprehensive forward-looking quantitative & qualitative assessment





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Disciplined Buy/ Sell Decisions

DECISION FACTORS

Buy	How does a stock get into a portfolio?			
	 Bottom-up, fundamental analysis 			
	 Macroeconomic awareness incorporated to fundamental research effort 			
	 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 			
Adiustment	 Intact investment thesis but change in 			

- degree of conviction — Valuation adjustment
- Geopolitical/macroeconomic event

MAP RECOMMENDATION LISTS (EXAMPLES)

China	Market Value %	Target Price +/-	Buy/Hold Comments		
Security 1	6.1%	15.0%	BUY	Exciting growth outlook	
Security 2	5.1%	7.0%	HOLD	Core holding	
Security 3	2.8%	9.0%	HOLD	Core holding	
Security 4	2.4%	7.5%	HOLD	Thematic exposure	
Security 5	2.0%	13.0%	BUY	Preferred thematic exposure	
Security 6	2.0%	9.0%	HOLD	Core holding	
Security 7	1.5%	7.0%	HOLD	Low beta, value	
Security 8	1.1%	8.0%	HOLD	High beta sector exposure	
Security 9	1.1%	14.0%	BUY	Thematic exposure	
Security 10	1.1%	15.0%	BUY	Preferred thematic play	
Security 11	1.0%	15.0%	BUY	Preferred thematic play	

Buy List

China	Target Price +/-	Index %	Comments
Security 1	15.0%	2.0%	Thematic exposure
Security 2	13.0%	1.0%	Positive growth outlook
Security 3	14.0%	1.2%	High beta sector exposure

Watchlist

China	Target Price +/-	Buy/Sell	Comments
Security 1	5.0%	BUY	Better positioned, sector specific recovery
Security 2	7.0%	SELL	Earnings deterioration
Security 3	7.0%	SELL	Potential funding source

This information is solely to illustrate Matthews Asia's investment process. This information is for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of the results of any particular security or product. The information does not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell any securities mentioned. Parameters set by Matthews Asia are subject to change.



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Dedicated Investment Risk Management

Combination of dynamic risk management framework and active management

SECURITY LEVEL RISK MANAGEMENT

- Fundamental research with detailed financial models.
- Monitor essential attributes such as free cash flow, return-on-equity, leverage and liquidity.
- Ongoing engagement with companies and management teams.
- Analyze material sustainability/ESG metrics and compare with third-party data to provide supplemental documentation.
- No limit on idiosyncratic risk within allocated risk budget.

INDEPENDENT LEVEL RISK MANAGEMENT

- Independent risk analytics team with detailed monthly risk report looking at risk budgeting, style risk (factor tilts), active weight limits, liquidity, asset level risk, tail risk and ESG risk.
- Set thresholds for acceptable range of risk and requires action if severely out of range.
- Monthly discussions with other quality growth style PMs.
- Toolkit includes FactSet, Axioma Risk Model, Bloomberg Risk Model, and proprietary techniques.

PORTFOLIO LEVEL RISK MANAGEMENT

- Monitor active risk ; typically, 2-8% active primarily driven from stock selection and secondarily from country and sector allocation.
- Discuss macro risk to capture best risk/reward opportunities by market.
- Closely observe factor and style risks.
- Monitoring country, sector, and industry diversification; allowing up to
 +/- 10% deviation per country and sector vs index.
- Ensure portfolio level liquidity : 95%+ of portfolio to be liquidated in a day as of September 30, 2023 based on 30% market participation rate.

COMPLIANCE

- Monitors portfolio compliance with client investment guidelines.
- Track regulatory changes that might impact trading, purchase and sales of securities.
- Identify, monitor and mitigate risks including those associated with investments in emerging markets securities/regions as well as other operational, investment and strategic risks.

The portfolio risk management process represents an effort to monitor and manage risk but does not imply low risk.



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) ensures 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

PORTFOLIO es

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

CLIENT

 Strong focus on governance, conflict management and risk identification with compliance policies and procedures spanning multiple jurisdictions and product types

Deep, Proven Investment Infrastructure

- Straight-through processing from order entry through settlement and reconciliation
- Best-in-Class Technology infrastructure from trading to allocation to reconciliation and reporting

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



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Matthews: Emerging Markets, Asia and China Equity Specialist

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





12



Matthews Japan Fund



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.





Fund Profile | Matthews Japan Fund

FUND FACTS

Inception Date

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

Ticker

Investor Class: Institutional Class: MJFOX MIJFX

Cap Range All Cap

Number of Holdings 40 to 60

Turnover Range 25% to 65%

Benchmark MSCI Japan Index

Investment Objective

Long-term capital appreciation

Approach

Invest in companies located in Japan that are capable of sustainable growth based on the fundamental characteristics of those companies. Seek to identify Japanese companies with exposure to Asia's growth or finding "pockets of growth" in Japan.

Lead Managers



SHUNTARO TAKEUCHI



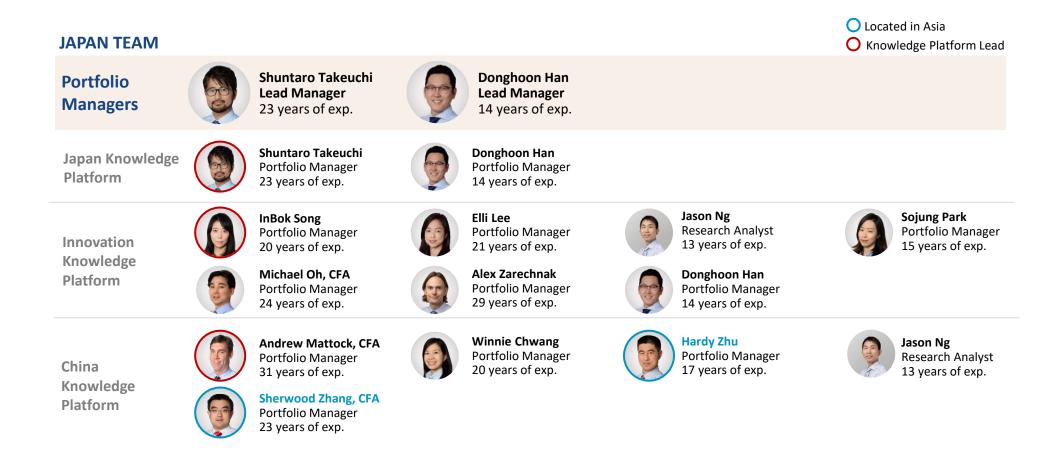
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Seasoned Japan Equities Team with a Long-Term Track Record

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





Note: Years of industry experience as of January 2024

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Matthews Japan Fund

Philosophy

- Japan offers attractive growth companies across the market-cap spectrum
 - Japanese companies are well-positioned to benefit from growth in incomes and rising productivity across Asia
 - Japan is still home to domestic demand growth if you look in the right places
- Bottom-up stock selection is key to distinguishing between superficial and substantive governance improvements across corporate Japan
- A focus on quality business models and quality management teams at reasonable valuations can lead to attractive risk-adjusted returns in Japanese equities through market cycles

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. Please see the Prospectus for the Funds for additional information and the risks of investing in the Funds.





Matthews Japan Fund—Key Attributes

Seeking Japanese companies positioned to benefit from Asia's growth

- 25-year Strategy track record
- Experienced management team backed by Matthews Asia's broader investment team
- Philosophically and organizationally aligned to implement an integrated view of Japan in the context of Asia's long-term structural growth
- All-cap portfolio of 40 to 60 securities with three main types of Japanese growth companies:
 - Global Leaders: Companies that lead the world in their respective technologies, products and services
 - Asia Growers: Companies finding opportunities in the growth of Asia
 - Domestic Niche Growth: Companies creating their own "pockets of growth" in Japan via innovative products and services
- Bottom-up stock selection focused on quality growth and quality governance

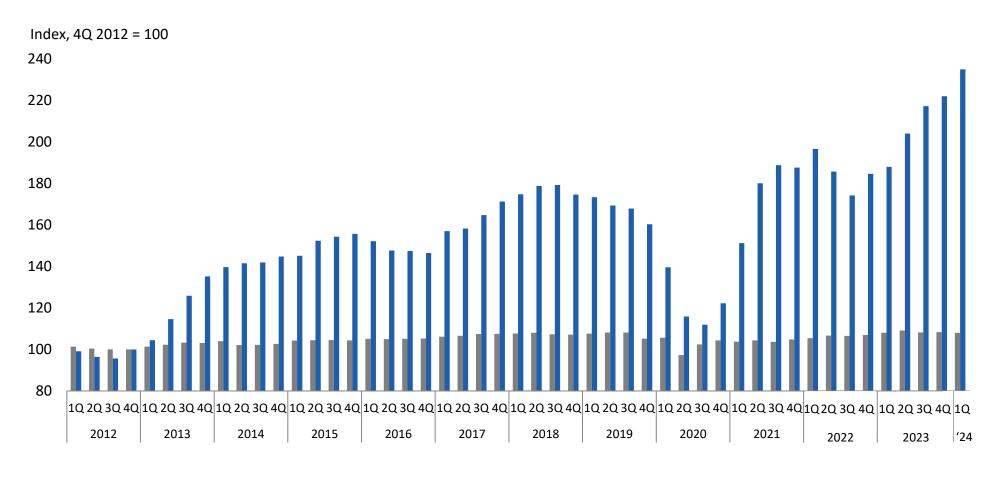
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Corporate Profit Growth Outpacing Real GDP

Equities buy a share of corporate profits



GDP Tokyo Stock Exchange Price Index (TOPIX) EBIT

Japan Real GDP

Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Source: Bloomberg; data as of June 30, 2024

18



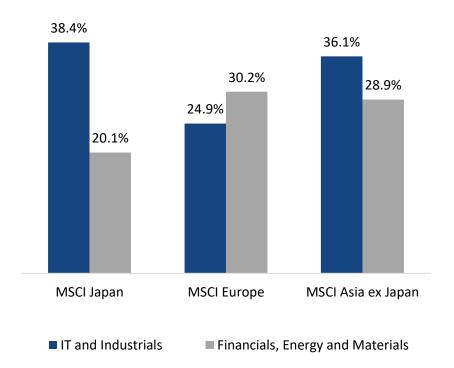
Investing in Japan Equities = Investing in Innovation and Productivity

Japan equities lower exposure to interest rate sensitive sectors

SECTOR WEIGHTS (%)

	MSCI Japan	MSCI Europe	MSCI Asia ex Japan
Communication Services	6.9	3.1	9.5
Consumer Discretionary	18.2	10.3	13.1
Consumer Staples	5.2	10.5	4.0
Energy	0.9	5.4	4.0
Financials	15.0	18.4	20.3
Health Care	7.7	16.4	3.2
Industrials	23.0	16.4	7.5
Information Technology	15.4	8.5	28.5
Materials	4.2	6.4	4.7
Real Estate	2.5	0.8	2.2
Utilities	1.2	3.8	2.9

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY VS. INTEREST RATE CYCLE



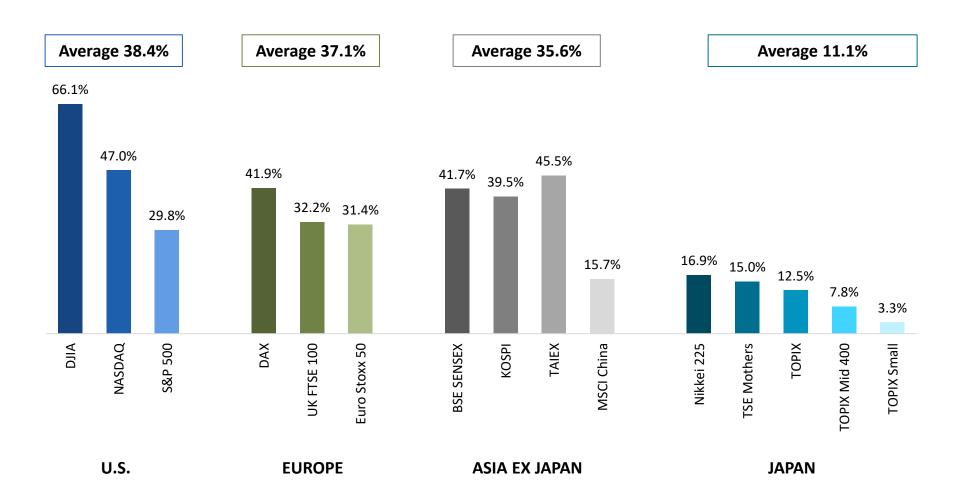
Indexes are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Source: FactSet Research Systems; data as of June 30, 2024



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Low Index Concentration Provides Opportunity for Active Investments

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



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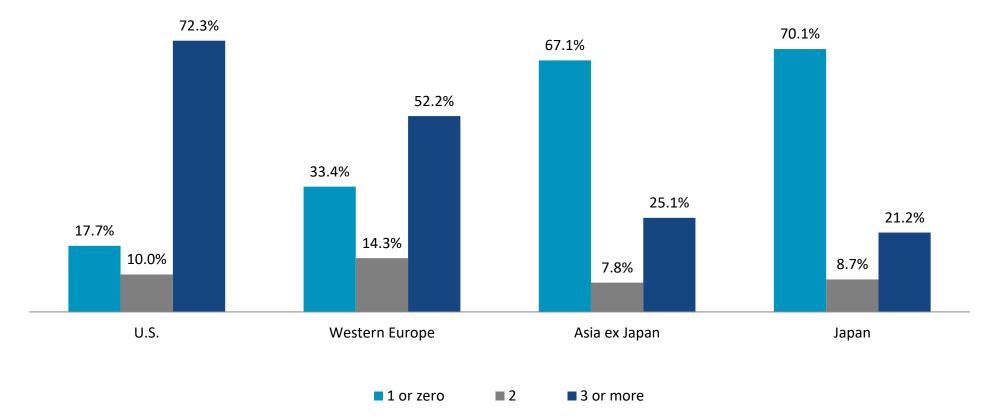




We Believe Japan's Alpha Opportunity is in Small Caps

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. VC Funding (US\$ BN) U.S. / Japan VC Funding Ratio \$375 55x \$350 50x \$325 45x \$300 \$275 40x \$250 35x \$225 30x \$200 \$175 25x \$150 20x \$125 \$100 15x \$75 10x \$50 5x \$25 \$0 0x 2022 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 Japan VC Funding (LHS) US VC Funding (LHS)

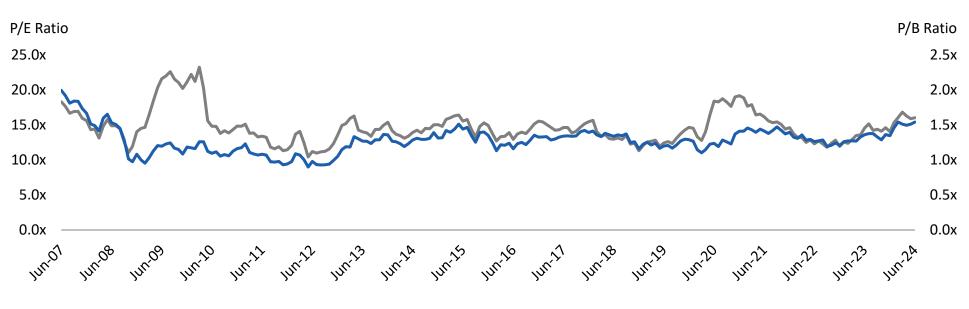
Sources: Japan data from Entrepedia; U.S. data from PwC/MoneyTree; data as of June 30, 2023

22



Japanese Valuations

Valuations remain reasonable



— MSCI Japan Index Price/Earnings Ratio (LHS)

—MSCI Japan Index Price/Book Ratio (RHS)

	Forward P/E	Trailing P/B	Forward Dividend Yield	Trailing ROE
MSCI Japan	15.5x	1.5x	2.9%	11.8%
MSCI Europe	13.8x	2.1x	5.4%	22.2%
MSCI AC Asia Ex-Japan	13.8x	2.0x	3.4%	14.9%

Note: data as of June 30, 2024

23

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 2024. 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.

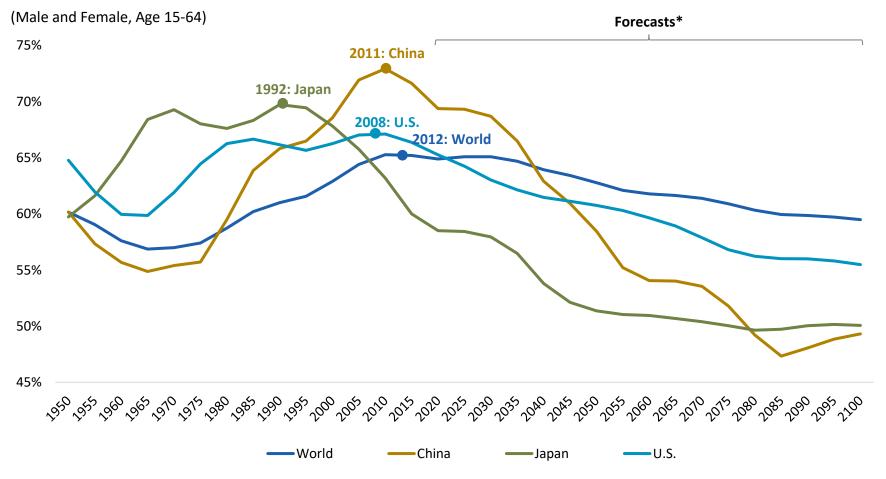
Source: Factset Research Systems, Inc.



Labor Population Peaking Out

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

% OF WORKING AGE POPULATION



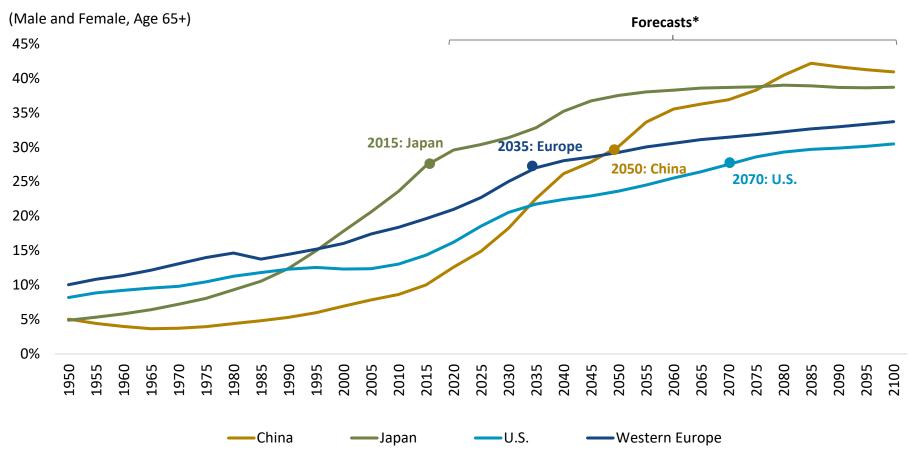
*Note: 2020 data and beyond are estimates. There is no guarantee projections or estimates will be realized. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2022

24



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



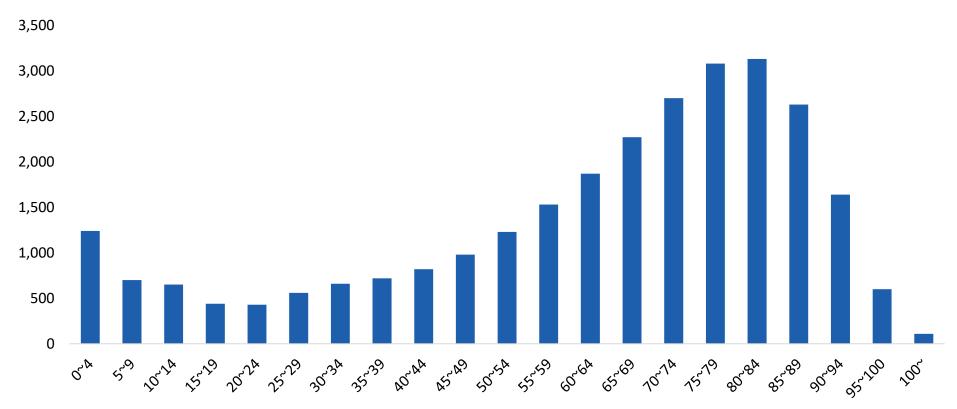
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Japan Health Care Spending

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



Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, 2019



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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)	Meet & Assess (What we look for)	Buy Discipline (Buy, Pass, Watchlist)	Portfolio Construction & Monitoring	Sell Discipline (Trim and Exit)
Team discussion on growth opportunities	Opportunity and impact of disruption	Growth KPI estimates vs market expectations	40 to 60 total names in the portfolio	Inflated expectations in market estimates and valuations
Quantitative Screening Mkt cap US\$100MN+ 8% ROE Topline and Profit Growth	Sustainable cash flow generation Ability to control its own destiny	Valuation Historical and regional/global comparison	Position size Ranges from 1% to 5% depending on conviction level and business quality	Change in investment rationale and/or growth in KPI
IPO/PO Review pipelines	Disciplined Capital Allocation Strategy Understanding the stage of growth	Cross check Competitors, Large Enterprise and Silicon Valley		Yellow/ Red flag in corporate governance
	Management Quality History and Track Record			Better Ideas

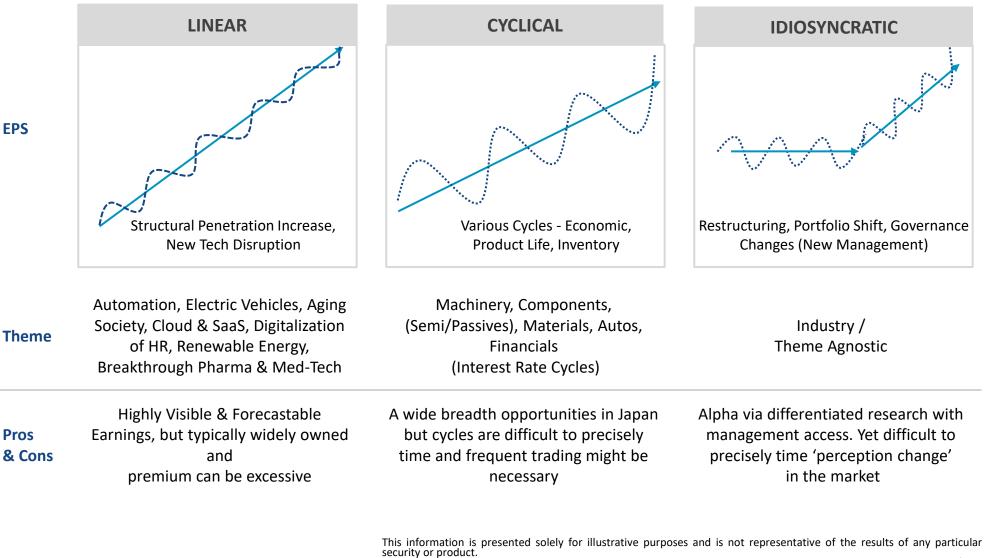
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Search for Various Growth Patterns in Japan

We look for higher relative growth vs. index—but our definition of growth is diverse



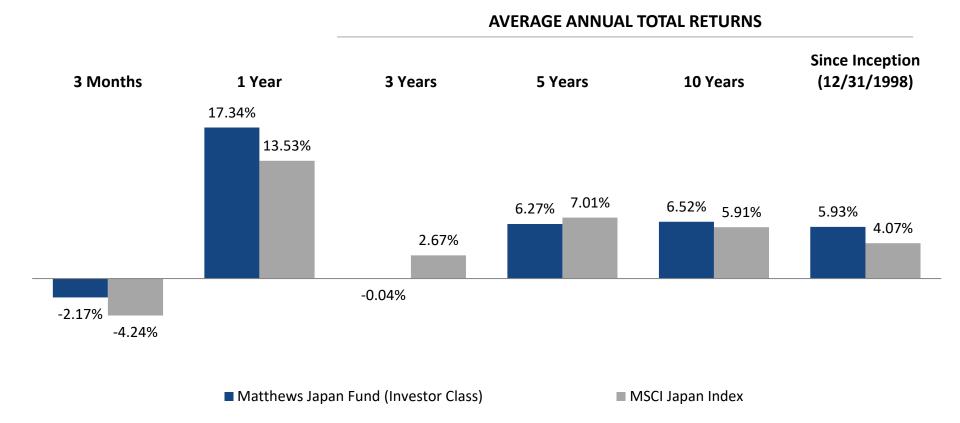
Source: Matthews

28



Investment Returns | Matthews Japan Fund

As of June 30, 2024



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 June 30, 2024

	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Investor Class (MJFOX)	12.80%	17.34%	-0.04%	6.27%	6.52%	5.93%	12/31/98
Institutional Class (MIJFX)	12.88%	17.47%	0.02%	6.33%	6.60%	8.15%	10/29/10
MSCI Japan Index	6.45%	13.53%	2.67%	7.01%	5.91%	4.07% ¹	
Lipper Japanese Funds Category Average	8.39%	14.31%	4.97%	7.93%	6.91%	4.39% ¹	

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

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.

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



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Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews Japan Fund

As of June 30, 2024

SECTOR BREAKDOWN (%)

_	Fund	Benchmark	Difference
Consumer Discretionary	20.5	18.2	2.3
Information Technology	20.3	15.4	4.9
Industrials	18.4	23.0	-4.6
Financials	14.8	15.0	-0.2
Materials	8.4	4.2	4.2
Health Care	6.8	7.7	-0.9
Consumer Staples	4.6	5.2	-0.6
Real Estate	2.6	2.5	0.1
Communication Services	2.3	6.9	-4.6
Utilities	0.0	1.2	-1.2
Energy	0.0	0.9	-0.9
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities	1.4	0.0	1.4

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



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Portfolio Characteristics | Matthews Japan Fund

As of June 30, 2024

MARKET CAP EXPOSURE (%)

	Fund	Benchmark	Difference
Mega Cap (over \$25B)	60.5	66.7	-6.2
Large Cap (\$10B-\$25B)	19.8	21.2	-1.4
Mid Cap (\$3B-\$10B)	9.5	12.0	-2.5
Small Cap (under \$3B)	8.8	0.0	8.8
Cash and Other Assets, Less Liabilities	1.4	0.0	1.4

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

	Fund
Assets	\$667.5 million
Weighted Average Market Cap	\$51.3 billion
P/E using FY1 Estimates*	17.2x
P/E using FY2 Estimates*	15.5x

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.

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



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Top Ten Holdings | Matthews Japan Fund

As of June 30, 2024

Company	Sector	%
Keyence Corp.	Information Technology	4.8
Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc.	Financials	4.6
Hitachi, Ltd.	Industrials	4.5
Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.	Materials	4.3
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	Financials	4.2
Tokyo Electron, Ltd.	Information Technology	4.2
ITOCHU Corp.	Industrials	4.2
ORIX Corp.	Financials	4.1
Recruit Holdings Co., Ltd.	Industrials	3.6
Renesas Electronics Corp.	Information Technology	3.2
Total for Top 10		41.7%

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 Asia





Second Quarter 2024

Published Portfolio Return ¹	-2.17%
Published Benchmark Return	-4.24%
Published Relative Return ²	2.07%
Attributable Portfolio Return	-2.25%
Attributable Relative Return	1.99%

- 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.

Please refer to the disclosures for index definition. Unassigned may include fees, expense accruals, offsets, warrants and rights.

	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect	Selection + Interaction Effect	Total Effect
Total	100.00	100.00	-1.07	3.06	1.99
Industrials	18.93	22.99	-0.14	1.03	0.89
Consumer Discretionary	21.42	18.86	-0.24	0.90	0.66
Information Technology	20.18	15.28	-0.09	0.52	0.43
Financials	13.71	13.86	0.01	0.21	0.21
Health Care	5.81	7.64	-0.02	0.19	0.17
Materials	8.06	4.27	-0.21	0.28	0.07
Utilities	0.00	1.20	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Communication Services	2.41	6.72	-0.07	0.05	-0.01
Energy	0.00	0.93	-0.04	0.00	-0.04
Consumer Staples	4.61	5.35	0.00	-0.05	-0.05
Real Estate	3.35	2.90	-0.02	-0.07	-0.09
Cash	1.62	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Unassigned	-0.10	0.00	-0.27	0.00	-0.27



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One Year June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Published Portfolio Return ¹	17.34%
Published Benchmark Return	13.53%
Published Relative Return ²	3.81%
Attributable Portfolio Return	17.96%
Attributable Relative Return	4.43%

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.

Please refer to the disclosures for index definition. Unassigned may include fees, expense accruals, offsets, warrants and rights.

	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect		Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-1.44	5.87	4.43
Industrials	19.87	22.67	-0.09	3.46	3.37
Consumer Discretionary	20.96	19.14	-0.21	2.25	2.04
Health Care	5.30	8.20	0.64	0.04	0.68
Materials	7.11	4.62	-0.21	0.70	0.49
Real Estate	2.15	3.03	-0.10	0.48	0.38
Consumer Staples	5.42	5.77	0.13	0.13	0.27
Information Technology	19.46	14.68	0.11	0.09	0.20
Utilities	0.00	1.15	-0.11	0.00	-0.11
Energy	0.00	0.85	-0.25	0.00	-0.25
Communication Services	4.47	7.07	0.06	-0.51	-0.45
Financials	12.89	12.82	0.23	-0.77	-0.54
Cash	2.48	0.00	-0.43	0.00	-0.43
Unassigned	-0.09	0.00	-1.22	0.00	-1.22



Three Years June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2024

Published Portfolio Return ¹	-0.04%
Published Benchmark Return	2.67%
Published Relative Return ²	-2.71%
Attributable Portfolio Return	0.58%
Attributable Relative Return	-2.09%

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.

Please refer to the disclosures for index definition. Unassigned may include fees, expense accruals, offsets, warrants and rights.

	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect		Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-1.40	-0.69	-2.09
Consumer Staples	6.01	6.41	0.18	0.35	0.53
Consumer Discretionary	17.00	18.81	0.02	0.48	0.50
Real Estate	0.91	3.25	0.14	0.15	0.29
Health Care	10.40	9.19	0.00	0.23	0.23
Materials	7.59	4.72	-0.09	0.21	0.12
Utilities	0.00	1.03	-0.06	0.00	-0.06
Energy	0.00	0.81	-0.11	0.00	-0.11
Information Technology	16.08	14.20	0.08	-0.42	-0.34
Industrials	21.43	22.42	-0.17	-0.19	-0.36
Communication Services	7.43	7.84	-0.14	-0.57	-0.71
Financials	10.98	11.31	-0.07	-0.92	-0.99
Cash	2.24	0.00	-0.16	0.00	-0.16
Unassigned	-0.07	0.00	-1.03	0.00	-1.03



Five Years June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2024

Published Portfolio Return ¹	6.27%
Published Benchmark Return	7.01%
Published Relative Return ²	-0.74%
Attributable Portfolio Return	6.84%
Attributable Relative Return	-0.25%

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.

Please refer to the disclosures for index definition. Unassigned may include fees, expense accruals, offsets, warrants and rights.

	Average Portfolio Wt	Average Benchmark Wt	Allocation Effect		Total Effect
Total Portfolio	100.00	100.00	-0.18	-0.07	-0.25
Information Technology	17.81	13.11	0.59	0.21	0.80
Consumer Staples	5.07	7.00	0.40	0.09	0.48
Consumer Discretionary	15.92	18.43	-0.04	0.32	0.28
Materials	6.36	4.87	-0.03	0.32	0.28
Real Estate	0.95	3.48	0.20	0.01	0.20
Health Care	12.66	9.70	0.06	0.05	0.12
Utilities	0.00	1.22	0.09	0.00	0.09
Energy	0.00	0.77	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Industrials	19.84	22.26	-0.12	-0.25	-0.38
Financials	10.59	10.75	-0.01	-0.47	-0.48
Communication Services	7.91	8.42	-0.17	-0.34	-0.51
Cash	2.97	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.04
Unassigned	-0.07	0.00	-1.09	0.00	-1.09



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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 and manages the firm's Japan Strategy and co-manages the Asia Growth Strategy. 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 and manages the firm's Japan Strategy. 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

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The Lipper China Region Funds Category includes Funds that concentrate their investments in equity securities whose primary trading markets or operations are concentrated in the China region or in a single country within this region.

The Lipper Emerging Markets Funds Category includes Funds that seek long-term capital appreciation by investing at least 65% of total assets in emerging market equity securities, where "emerging market" is defined by a country's GNP per capita or other economic measures.

The Lipper India Region Funds Category includes Funds that concentrate their investments in equity securities with primary trading markets or operations concentrated in the India region.

The Lipper Japanese Funds Category includes Funds that concentrate their investments in equity securities of Japanese companies.

The Lipper Pacific Region Funds Category includes Funds that concentrate their investments in equity securities with primary trading markets or operations concentrated in the Western Pacific Basin region or a single country within this region.

The Lipper Pacific ex Japan Funds Category includes Funds that concentrate their investments in equity securities with primary trading markets or operations concentrated in the Pacific region (including Asian countries) and that specifically do not invest in Japan.

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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 floatadjusted 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.



Experienced Investment Team—Deep Capabilities

CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER & PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Sean Taylor Chief Investment Officer, Portfolio Manager 31 years exp.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM

Inbok Song	Siddharth Bhargava	Winnie Chwang	Andrew Mattock, CFA
20 years exp.	19 years exp.	20 years exp.	31 years exp.
Jeremy Sutch, CFA	Robert Horrocks, PhD	Swagato Ghosh	Peeyush Mittal, CFA
30 years exp.	30 years exp.	11 years exp.	15 years exp.
Vivek Tanneeru	Kenneth Lowe, CFA	Donghoon Han	Shuntaro Takeuchi
19 years exp.	18 years exp.	14 years exp.	23 years exp.
Sean Taylor	Michael Oh, CFA	Elli Lee	Sherwood Zhang, CFA
31 years exp.	24 years exp.	21 years exp.	23 years exp.
Alex Zarechnak	Sojung Park	Hardy Zhu	Jason Ng
29 years exp.	15 years exp.	17 years exp.	13 years exp.

INDEPENDENT RISK TEAM

Robert Cosgrove VP, Head of Investment Risk 29 years exp. **David Kast** Global Head of Risk 31 years exp.

Rita Prikhodko Senior Risk Officer 13 years exp.

PORTFOLIO STRATEGISTS AND SPECIALISTS

Michael Barrer VP, Head of Capital Markets 15 years exp.

Andy Rothman China Macro Strategist 40 years exp. **David Dali** Head of Portfolio Strategy 34 years exp.

Ashley Kim Analyst, Portfolio Strategy 9 years exp

Julia Zhu Research Analyst, China 22 years exp.

SUSTAINABILITY SPECIALISTS

Kathlyn Collins, CAIA VP, Head of Responsible Investing and Stewardship 9 years exp.

Wenlin Zhao ESG Research Analyst 5 years exp.

TRADERS

Shane Neal Head Trader 22 years exp.

Jose Rivera Senior Trader 24 years exp. Joong Kang Senior Trader 33 years exp.

Kary Cheng

5 years exp.

ESG Research Analyst

Matthew Othick Senior Trader 22 years exp.

30+ investment professionals working in concert to improve investment outcomes

- 10 years average tenure at Matthews
- 21 years average industry experience
- 18 years average experience investing in Emerging Markets and Asian markets

Years of experience in Emerging Markets / Asia investing as of January 2024



