

OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY**Objective**

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Strategy

Under normal market conditions, the Sub-Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily (i.e. at least 65% of its total net assets) directly or indirectly through collective investment schemes or other similar instruments, in publicly traded common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of companies located in or with substantial ties to India. On an ancillary basis, the Sub-Fund may invest in other permitted assets on a worldwide basis including equities, and other securities which are transferrable, collective investment schemes, and/or other similar instruments admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market[†], and other assets which are considered by the Sub-Fund to be of good potential growth in its value and which may, thus, increase the overall value of the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio.

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt instruments with loss-absorption features ("**LAP**"), e.g. contingent convertible bonds. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAP will be up to 20% of its net assets.

Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. market crash or major crisis), the Sub-Fund may invest temporarily up to 100% in liquid assets such as cash, bank deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper or treasury bills for cash flow management purposes.

The Management Company or the Investment Manager has latitude in determining whether a company is "located in or with substantial ties to" India, taking into account factors including (i) the region, country or jurisdiction in which it is organized; (ii) the primary market in which its equity securities are listed, quoted or traded; (iii) the region, country or jurisdiction from which it derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits; (iv) the region, country or jurisdiction in which at least 50% of its assets are located; (v) the primary region, country or jurisdiction from which its risks may be derived; and (vi) where the issuer is a governmental entity, the region, country or jurisdiction of which it is an agency, instrumentality or political subdivision.

The choice of stocks and equity-related instruments held by the Sub-Fund would not be restricted by industry/sector of the issuers. There is also no focus or limits on any particular market capitalisation of the companies that the Sub-Fund may invest in. The Sub-Fund may invest significantly in smaller companies with growth potential and good investment value.

The primary benchmark index for the Sub-Fund is the S&P Bombay Stock Exchange 100 Index and is indicated for performance comparison only. The Sub-Fund is actively managed and does not aim to replicate or track the primary benchmark. Consequently, the Investment Manager may freely select the securities in which it invests, and the Sub-Fund's portfolio composition and performance may deviate materially from the primary benchmark.

The Sub-Fund is permitted to use financial derivative instruments ("**FDIs**") for investment, hedging or efficient portfolio management purposes. In particular, although it does not currently intend to engage in hedging at the Sub-Fund level, the Board of Directors of the Fund in its entire discretion may, in the future, seek to reduce currency risk from the Sub-Fund's portfolio holdings denominated in local currency by hedging such risk to the Sub-Fund's base currency.

USE OF DERIVATIVES

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

[†] "Regulated Market" generally includes a regulated market in any Member States of the EU or any other state in Eastern and Western Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America and Oceania, which operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public.

WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS?

Investment involves risks. Please refer to the offering document for details including the risk factors.

- **General Investment Risk**

The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal.

- **India Investment Risk**

The Sub-Fund invests primarily in companies located in India. Investing in India exposes the Sub-Fund to its political, social, economic and regulatory risks. It may involve different and greater risks than investing in more developed markets because, among other things, India is often less stable politically and economically, and the India market is smaller and less developed and is of greater price volatility.

The Indian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over many aspects of the economy. Global factors and foreign actions may inhibit the flow of foreign capital on which India is dependent to sustain its growth. Large portions of many Indian companies remain in the hands of their founders (including members of their families). Corporate governance standards of family-controlled companies may be weaker and less transparent, which increases the potential for loss and unequal treatment of investors.

Investment in Indian securities is restricted for foreign investors and foreign entities. The Sub-Fund invests in securities listed on Indian stock exchanges via the Foreign Institutional Investor ("FII") licensed status of the Investment Manager granted to it by the Indian securities regulator. Investment in India may be subject to the withdrawal or non-renewal of such licensed status. Investments made via such licensed status are also subject to applicable local statutory or regulatory limits or changes imposed from time to time. If the Sub-Fund's investments reach FII statutory limits, it may be required to seek approval from the Reserve Bank of India for any subsequent purchase, and such approval may not be forthcoming. This may restrict the investment options of the Sub-Fund.

These risks may have a negative impact on the value of the Sub-Fund's investments in India, and hence, the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

- **Currency Risk**

Underlying investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund, mainly the Indian rupee. Currency controls in India may artificially affect the value of the Sub-Fund's holdings and may negatively impact the Sub-Fund's ability to calculate its NAV. Such controls may also restrict or prohibit the Sub-Fund's ability to repatriate both investment capital and income. This, in turn, may undermine the value of the Sub-Fund's holdings.

Also, a class of shares may be designated in a currency other than the base currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavorably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the base currency and by changes in exchange rate controls.

- **Equity Market Risk**

The Sub-Fund's investment in equity securities is subject to general market risks, whose value may fluctuate due to various factors, such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors.

- **Concentration Risk**

The Sub-Fund's investments are concentrated in companies located in India. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the Indian region.

- **Emerging Markets Risk**

The Sub-Fund invests primarily in companies located in India which is an emerging market. Investing in emerging markets may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/control, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risk and the likelihood of a high degree of volatility.

- **Risk Associated with High Volatility of the Equity Market in India**

High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the Indian equity markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund.

- **Risk Associated with Regulatory Requirements of the Equity Market in India**

Securities exchanges in India typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The government or the regulators may also implement policies that may affect the financial markets. All these may have a negative impact on the Sub-Fund.

- **Risk Associated with Smaller Companies**

Larger portions of smaller companies may be held by a small number of investors (including founders and management) in such companies than is typical of larger companies. As a result, the rights of minority owners may be restricted or not fully respected in corporate governance or corporate actions. Securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently, in lower volumes and with less liquidity and be subject to greater price movements than more widely held securities or the securities of larger, more established companies, or the market indices in general.

- **Risk Associated with Investment in LAP**

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in LAP, including contingent convertible bonds (“CoCos”).

LAP are subject to greater risks when compared to traditional debt instruments as such instruments are typically subject to the risk of being written down or converted to ordinary shares upon the occurrence of pre-defined trigger events (e.g. when the issuer is near or at the point of non-viability or when the issuer’s capital ratio falls to a specified level), which are likely to be outside of the issuer’s control. Such trigger events are complex and difficult to predict and may result in a significant or total reduction in the value of such instruments. In the event of the activation of a trigger, there may be potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class. LAP may also be exposed to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risk.

CoCos are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

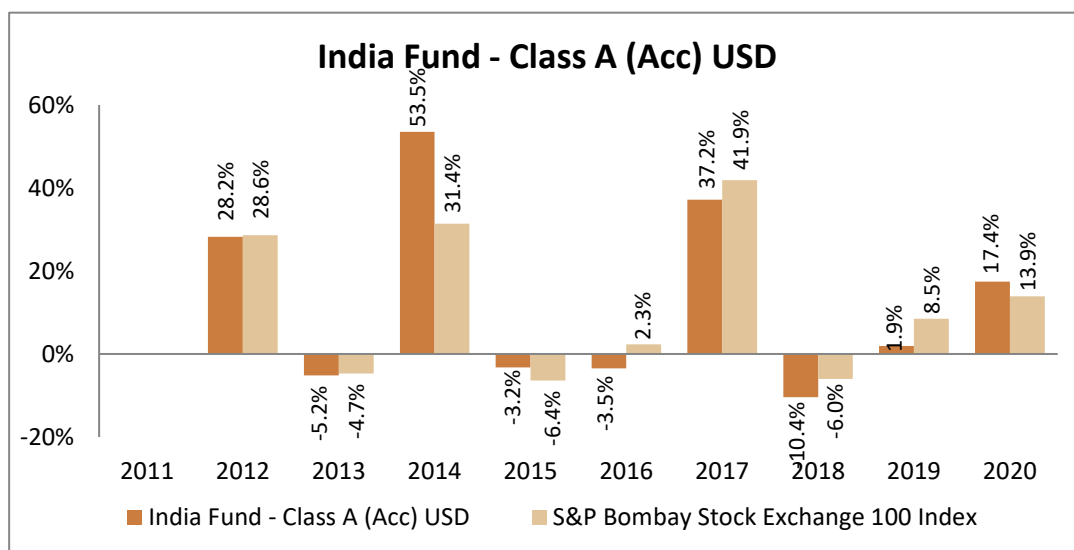
- **Risk Associated with Investment in FDIs**

Risks associated with FDIs include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of an FDI can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the FDIs by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to FDIs may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

- **Hedging Risk**

The Sub-Fund may use hedging techniques to attempt to offset certain market risks. For example, although the Sub-Fund does not currently intend to engage in hedging at the Sub-Fund level, the Sub-Fund may, in the future, enter into hedging transactions which seek to reduce the currency risk arising from the difference and/or fluctuations between the currencies of the underlying investments of the Sub-Fund and the base currency of the Sub-Fund. However, there is no guarantee that hedging techniques will fully and effectively achieve their desired result. The success of hedging much depends on the Investment Manager’s expertise and hedging may become inefficient or ineffective. This may have adverse impact on the Sub-Fund and its investors.

HOW HAS THE SUB-FUND PERFORMED?



- Past performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested.
- The performance shown is for the representative Class A (Acc) USD. Class A (Acc) USD is selected as the representative share class as it is open for investment by Hong Kong retail investors and broadly indicative of the Sub-Fund’s performance characteristics.
- The bar chart shows the representative share class’ yearly returns. The returns are provided for all the years for which performance data is available for the complete calendar year since the launch of the representative share class. Where no past performance is shown, there is insufficient data available in that year to provide a useful indication of past performance to investors.
- The computation basis of the performance is based on the calendar year end, NAV-to-NAV, with dividends reinvested.
- These performance figures show by how much the representative share class increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance figures have been calculated in USD, including ongoing charges and excluding any subscription fee and redemption fee you might have to pay.
- The primary benchmark index for the Sub-Fund is the S&P Bombay Stock Exchange 100 Index.
- Sub-Fund launch date: 30 June 2011.
- Class A (Acc) USD launch date: 30 June 2011.

IS THERE ANY GUARANTEE?

This Sub-Fund does not have any guarantees. You may not get back the full amount of money you invest.

WHAT ARE THE FEES AND CHARGES?

Charges which may be payable by you

You may have to pay the following fees when dealing in the shares of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Initial Sales Charge)	Up to 5% of the amount you buy
Switching fee (Conversion Charge)	Up to 1% of the NAV of the share to be converted
Redemption fee	N/A
Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund	
The following expenses will be paid out of the Sub-Fund. They affect you because they reduce the return you get on your investments.	
	Annual rate (as a % <i>per annum</i> of the Sub-Fund's value)
Management Company Fee	Up to 0.02%
Management Fee The Sub-Fund pays a management fee to the Investment Manager for the investment management services that the Investment Manager provides to the Sub-Fund.	1.25% for Class A Shares 0.75% for Class I Shares
Depositary Fee	Up to 2% (excluding transaction costs)
Performance Fee	N/A
Administration Fee The Sub-Fund pays an administration fee to the Investment Manager for the shareholder servicing and administration services that the Investment Manager provides to the Sub-Fund.	Up to 0.25%
Other fees You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the shares of the Sub-Fund.	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You generally buy and redeem shares at the Sub-Fund's next-determined NAV after the Hong Kong Representative receives your request in good order on or before 6:00PM (Hong Kong Time) on a Valuation Day which is also a Hong Kong Business Day, being the dealing cut-off time. Third party distributors may impose different dealing deadlines for receiving requests from investors. The NAV of this Sub-Fund is calculated, and the price of shares published in the South China Morning Post and the Hong Kong Economic Journal in Hong Kong, and on the Fund's website https://hk.matthewsasia.com/#, on each Valuation Day which is also a Hong Kong Business Day. You may obtain the past performance information of other share classes offered to Hong Kong investors from the Hong Kong Representative upon request (available in English only) or on the Fund's website https://hk.matthewsasia.com/#. 	
# The Fund's website has not been reviewed by the SFC.	
IMPORTANT	
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