

MATTHEWS INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Form 497K

April 30, 2010

Matthews Asia Science and Technology Fund*

*To better reflect its investment strategy, the Fund's name changed from Matthews Asian Technology Fund to Matthews Asia Science and Technology Fund on April 30, 2010.

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

April 30, 2010

TICKER: MATFX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.matthewsasiasia.com/prospectus. You may also obtain this information at no additional cost by calling 800.789.ASIA (2742) or by sending an e-mail request to prospectus@matthewsasiasia.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2010, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

Long-term capital appreciation

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of this Fund.

SHAREHOLDER FEES

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Redemption Fee

(as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held fewer than 90 days)

2.00%

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees

0.69%

Distribution (12b-1) Fees

None

Other Expenses

0.70%

Administration and Shareholder Servicing Fees

0.19%

Total Annual Operating Expenses

1.39%

EXAMPLE OF FUND EXPENSES

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower,

based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One year: \$142 Three years: \$440 Five years: \$761 Ten years: \$1,669

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example of fund expenses, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 83% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

Under normal market conditions, the Matthews Asia Science and Technology Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its total net assets, which include borrowings for investment purposes, in the common and preferred stocks of companies located in Asia that derive more than 50% of their revenues from the sale of products or services in science- and technology-related industries and services. Asia includes China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. The location of a company can be determined by where it is organized, where its revenues and profits are derived, where its assets are located, or other factors.

Matthews considers science- and technology-related industries and services to include, but not be limited to, the following: telecommunications, telecommunications equipment, computers, semiconductors, semiconductor capital equipment, networking, Internet and online service companies, media, office automation, server hardware producers, software companies (e.g., design, consumer and industrial), biotechnology and medical device technology companies, pharmaceuticals and companies involved in the distribution and servicing of these products.

Principal Risks of Investment

Political, Social and Economic Risks: The value of the Fund's assets may be adversely affected by political, economic, social and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of countries within the Asian region (including countries in which the Fund invests, as well as the broader region); international relations with other nations; natural disasters; corruption and military activity. The Asian region, and particularly China, Japan and South Korea, may be adversely affected by political, military, economic and other factors related to North Korea. In addition, China's long-running conflict over Taiwan, border disputes with many of its neighbors and historically strained relations with Japan could adversely impact economies in the region. The economies of many Asian countries differ from the economies of more developed countries in many respects, such as rate of growth, inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, financial system stability, the national balance of payments position and sensitivity to changes in global trade. Certain Asian countries are highly dependent upon and may be affected by developments in the United States, Europe and other Asian economies.

Currency Risks: When the Fund conducts securities transactions in a foreign currency, there is the risk of the value of the foreign currency increasing or decreasing against the value of the U.S. dollar. The value of an investment denominated in a foreign currency will decline in dollar terms if that currency weakens against the dollar. While the Fund is permitted to hedge currency risks, Matthews does not anticipate doing so at this time. Additionally, Asian countries may utilize formal or informal currency-exchange controls or "capital controls." Capital controls may impose restrictions on the Fund's ability to repatriate investments or income. Such controls may also affect the value of the Fund's holdings.

Risks Associated with Emerging Markets: Many Asian countries are considered emerging markets. Emerging markets are often less stable politically and economically than developed markets such as the United States, and investing in emerging markets involves different and greater risks. There may be less publicly available information about companies in emerging markets. The stock exchanges and brokerage industries of emerging markets do not have the level of government oversight as do those in the United States. Securities markets of such countries are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than securities markets in the United States.

Trading Markets and Depositary Receipts: Asian securities may trade in the form of depositary receipts, including American, European and Global Depositary Receipts. Although depositary receipts have risks similar to the securities that they represent, they may also involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security. In addition, depositary receipts may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights, and may be less

liquid than the underlying securities listed on an exchange.

Volatility: The smaller size and lower levels of liquidity in emerging markets, as well as other factors, may result in changes in the prices of Asian securities that are more volatile than those of companies in more developed regions. This volatility can cause the price of the Fund's shares (NAV) to go up or down dramatically. Because of this volatility, it is recommended that you invest in the Fund only for the long term (at least five years).

Science and Technology: As a fund that invests in science and technology companies, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with these sectors. This makes the Fund more vulnerable to the price changes of securities issuers in science-and technology-related industries and to factors that affect these industries, relative to a broadly diversified fund.

Certain science- and technology-related companies may face special risks because their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Many science and technology companies have limited operating histories and experience in managing adverse market conditions and are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments and global demand cycles. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete, which could cause a dramatic decrease in the value of their stock. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may therefore be adversely affected by governmental policies.

Past Performance

The bar chart below shows the Fund's performance for the past 10 years and how it has varied from year to year, reflective of the Fund's volatility. Also shown are the best and worst quarters for this time period. The table below shows the Fund's performance over certain periods of time, along with performance of its benchmark index. The index performance does not take into consideration fees, expenses or taxes. The information presented below is past performance and is not a prediction of future results. Both the bar chart and performance table assume reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. For the Fund's most recent month-end performance, please visit matthewsasiasia.com or call 800.789.2742.

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR YEARS ENDED 12/31

Best Quarter

Q4 2001

34.50%

Worst Quarter

Q4 2000

-32.78%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	1 year	5 years	10 years	Since Inception (12/27/99 Fund) (12/31/99 Index)
Matthews Asia Science and Technology Fund				
Return before taxes	70.28%	8.03%	-1.78%	-1.64%
Return after taxes on distributions ¹	70.28%	8.03%	-1.99%	-1.85%
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares ¹	45.68%	6.97%	-1.64%	-1.53%
MSCI/Matthews Asian Technology Index	40.59%	4.69%	-6.32%	-6.31%

¹ After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Advisor

Matthews International Capital Management, LLC ("Matthews")

Portfolio Managers

Lead Manager: Michael Oh has been a Portfolio Manager of the Asia Science and Technology Fund since 2006.

Co-Manager: Lydia So has been a Portfolio Manager of the Asia Science and Technology Fund since 2008.

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Summary Prospectus continued

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase and sell shares directly through the Fund's transfer agent, by calling 800.789.ASIA (2742) or online at matthewsasias.com. Shares of the Funds may also be purchased and sold through various securities brokers and benefit plan administrators or their sub-agents ("Third-Party Intermediaries"). You may purchase and redeem shares by electronic bank transfer, check, or wire. You buy and redeem shares at the Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after the Fund receives your request in good order. NAVs are determined only on days when the NYSE is open for regular trading. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts for various types of accounts offered by the Fund are shown below.

Type of Account	Minimum Initial Investment	Subsequent Investments
Non-retirement	\$2,500	\$100
Retirement and Coverdell	\$500	\$50

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Ordinary income and capital gains for such accounts are taxed on a deferred basis.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Matthews may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. Shareholders who purchase or hold shares through an intermediary may inquire about such payments from that intermediary. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's web site for more information.

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