



Matson[®]

Investor Presentation

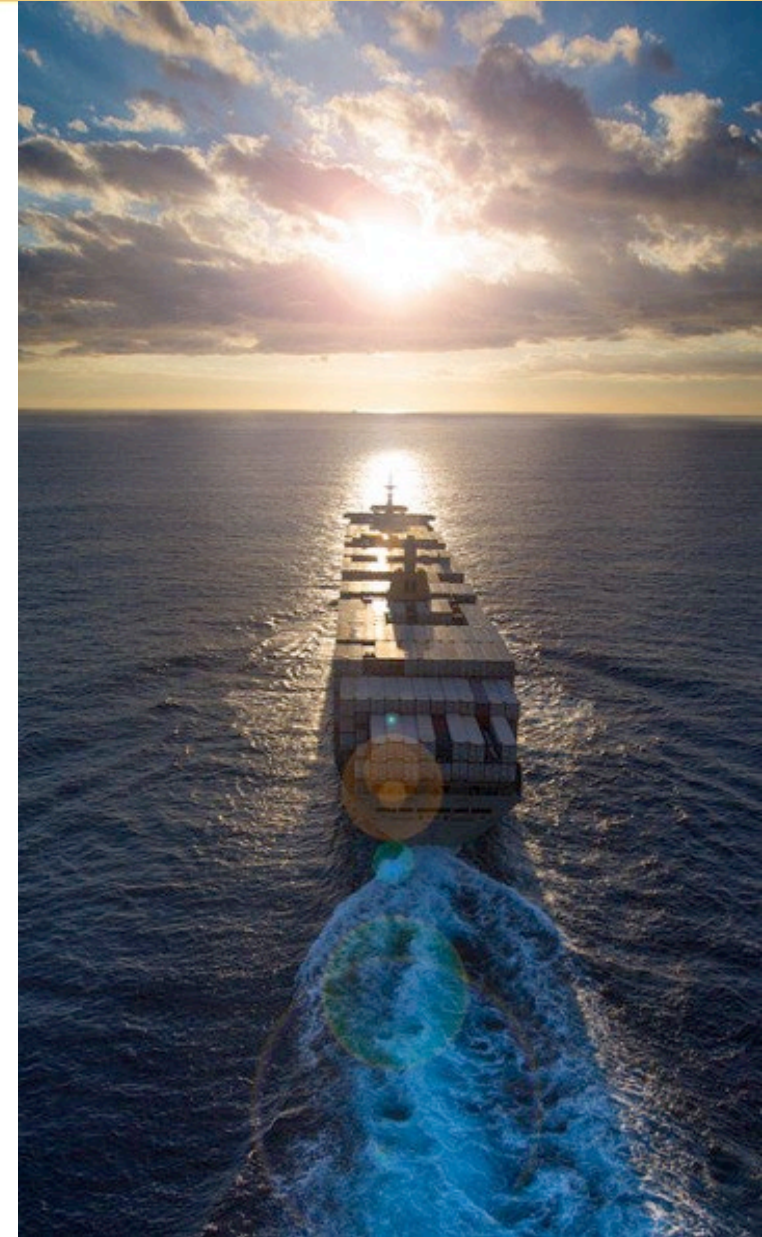
November 2024

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements made during this presentation that set forth expectations, predictions, projections or are about future events are based on facts and situations that are known to us as of November 20, 2024.

We believe that our expectations and assumptions are reasonable. Actual results may differ materially, due to risks and uncertainties, such as those described on pages 13-25 of our Form 10-K filed on February 23, 2024 and other subsequent filings by Matson with the SEC. Statements made during this presentation are not guarantees of future performance.

We do not undertake any obligation to update our forward-looking statements.



Matson: At-a-Glance

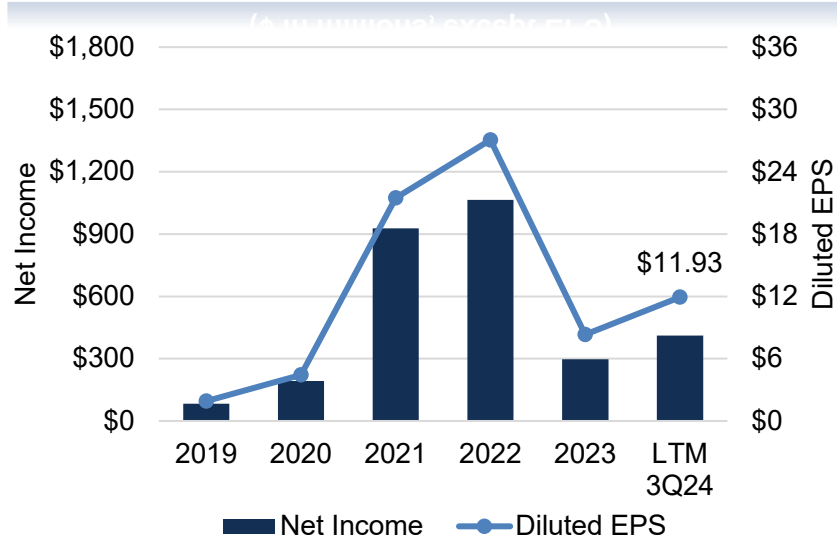
OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

- A leading U.S. carrier in the Pacific
- Lifeline to economies of Hawaii, Alaska, Guam and other Pacific islands
- Niche, premium, expedited services from China to Southern California
- 35% ownership in SSAT that operates 8 West Coast terminals

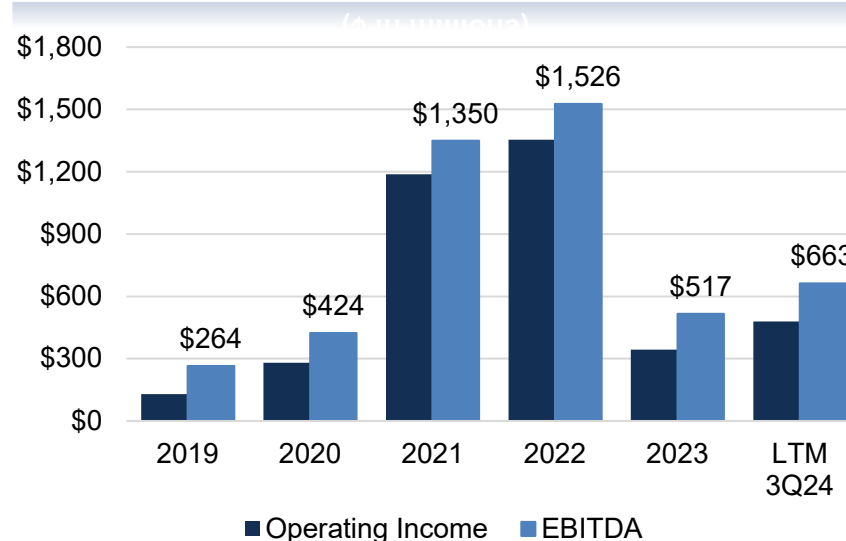
LOGISTICS

- Top ranked integrated, asset-light logistics services
- Freight forwarding, transportation brokerage, warehousing, and supply chain management services
- Leverages Matson and Span Alaska brands
- Scalable model with high ROIC

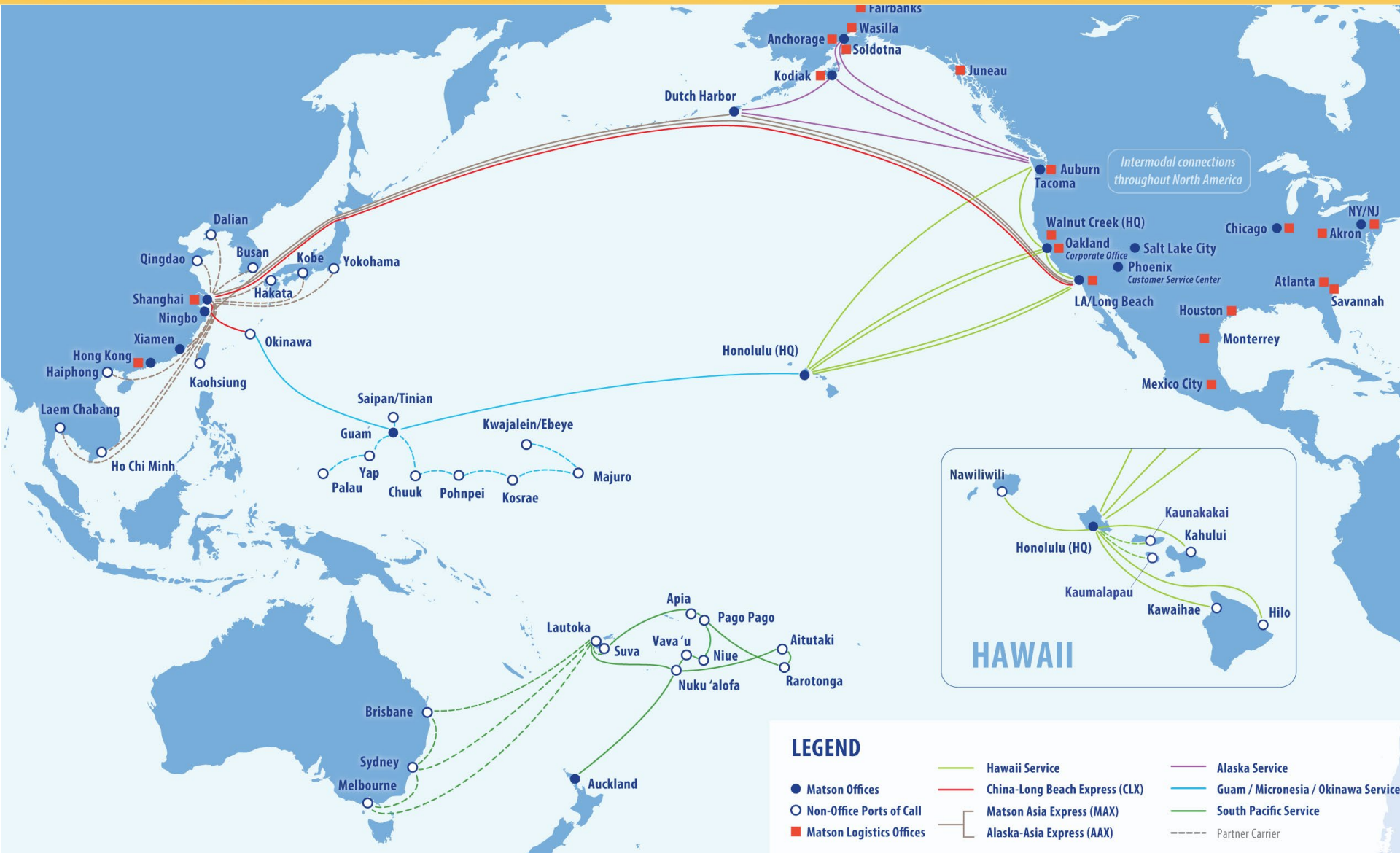
Net Income and Diluted EPS (\$ in millions, except EPS)



Consolidated Operating Income and EBITDA (\$ in millions)



Matson Today: Connecting the Pacific



Investment Highlights

<p>Unique Network Connecting the Pacific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing critical supply lifelines to economies throughout the Pacific • Strong market positions in attractive niche markets with multi-decade customer relationships • Dual head-haul economics on China-to-Long Beach Express (CLX) service • Logistics' business lines complement ocean services and drive high ROIC opportunities
<p>World-Class Operator and Premium Service Provider</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fastest transit and cargo availability creates competitive advantage and premium rates for China service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CLX and MAX are the fastest and second fastest ocean services in the Transpacific tradelane • Fastest transit time to Guam from U.S. West Coast with superior on-time performance • Well-maintained fleet with industry-leading on-time performance • Dedicated terminals with best-in-class truck turns and unmatched cargo availability • Hawaii Neighbor Island barge fleet and Micronesia feeder vessels create hub-and-spoke efficiency
<p>Increasingly Diversified Cash Flows</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasingly diversified cash flows from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distinct ocean tradelane service routes – A niche provider of logistics services complementing the tradelane services – An equity investment in SSAT, a leading U.S. West Coast terminal operator
<p>Organic Growth Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant organic growth through addition of MAX vessels and expansion of our China service • Announced ~\$1 billion new vessel program on November 2, 2022 – new Aloha Class vessels in CLX to provide meaningful lift to net income, operating income and EBITDA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – As of 9/30/24, our cash and cash equivalents and Capital Construction Fund (CCF) combined exceed our remaining milestone payments⁽¹⁾ • Pursue opportunities that leverage the combined services of Ocean Transportation and Logistics
<p>Commitment to Returning Cash to Shareholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repurchased ~25% of our stock from August 3, 2021 through September 30, 2024 for a total cost of ~\$925 million • Compelling dividend yield with dividend growth history
<p>Strong Balance Sheet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial strength to invest to grow the core businesses, pursue strategic opportunities and return capital to shareholders • Investment grade-credit metrics with total debt⁽²⁾ / LTM EBITDA leverage ratio of 0.6x • Balance sheet strength leads to low-cost of capital

See Appendix for a reconciliation of GAAP to non-GAAP financial metrics.

(1) As of 9/30/24, remaining milestone payments are approximately \$865 million, CCF balance is \$635.4 million, and cash and cash equivalents is \$270.3 million.

(2) Total debt is presented before any reduction for deferred loan fees as required by GAAP.

Hawaii Service

Overview of Service

- 5 U.S. West Coast departures and 3 arrivals in Honolulu per week
- Dedicated neighbor island barge service

9-ship deployment



Market Overview

- Competitors:
 - Pasha
 - Barges
 - Air freight

Matson's Focus

- Maintain best-in-class on-time arrival and cargo availability
- Dedicated terminals and fully-integrated cargo delivery to major neighbor islands

China Service

Overview of Service

Service	Frequency	US West Coast Ports
CLX (started Feb 2006)	Weekly from Ningbo/Shanghai	Long Beach
MAX (started May 2020)	Weekly from Ningbo/Shanghai	Long Beach

- CLX and MAX are premium services providing an alternative to deferred air freight and other ocean carriers
- Dedicated terminal space in Long Beach with off-dock container yard
- Feeder services from other Asian port origins
- Door-to-door services in coordination with Matson Logistics

Matson's Focus

- Continue to differentiate services with reliability
- Attract new customers away from air freight

Market Overview

- Competitors:
 - Other transpacific carriers
 - Air freight carriers



Port of Long Beach

CLX is the #1 Transpacific Service and MAX is #2

- Expedited, 10-day transit from Shanghai
- Exclusive terminal (for CLX) – unrivaled speed
- Next day cargo availability at off-dock facility

China Service – Elements of Demand

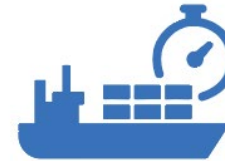


Economically Advantageous Compared to Air Freight:

- Significant cost savings for 5 to 7 days of additional transit time

“High Touch” Customer Service:

- High level of service at origin and destination



Fast, Reliable Ocean Transit:

- CLX is the fastest
- MAX is the second fastest

Unmatched Destination Services:

- Dedicated terminal operations under SSAT JV
- 24-hour cargo availability at Shippers Transport with customs bonded and non-bonded locations
- No customer appointments necessary for pickup
- Ownership and control of our chassis



Demand for Matson's China Service

The consistency of our service is a significant differentiator in the marketplace.

Alaska Service

Overview of Service

- Twice weekly service to Anchorage and Kodiak
- Weekly service into Dutch Harbor
- Matson is the only U.S. containership operator serving Kodiak and Dutch Harbor



Market Overview

- Competitors: TOTE, barges, air freight and OTR trucking
- Air freight rates are very high relative to the cost of goods being shipped
- NB volume growth tied to Alaska's economy
- SB and Alaska-to-Asia Express (AAX) volume tied to seasonality of seafood harvests

Matson's Focus

- Maintain excellence in on-time cargo availability
- Expand premium SB service differentiation
- Market AAX service

Guam Service

Overview of Service

- Weekly service to Guam as part of CLX service
- 3-to-5 day ocean transit advantage from U.S. West Coast

Matson's Focus

- Maintain superior service and on-time performance

Market Overview

- Competitors:
 - APL (U.S. flagged service)
 - Trans-ships in Yokohama, Japan and Busan, South Korea to Guam via a 2-ship feeder service
 - International carriers with Asia direct services
 - Air freight



SSAT Joint Venture

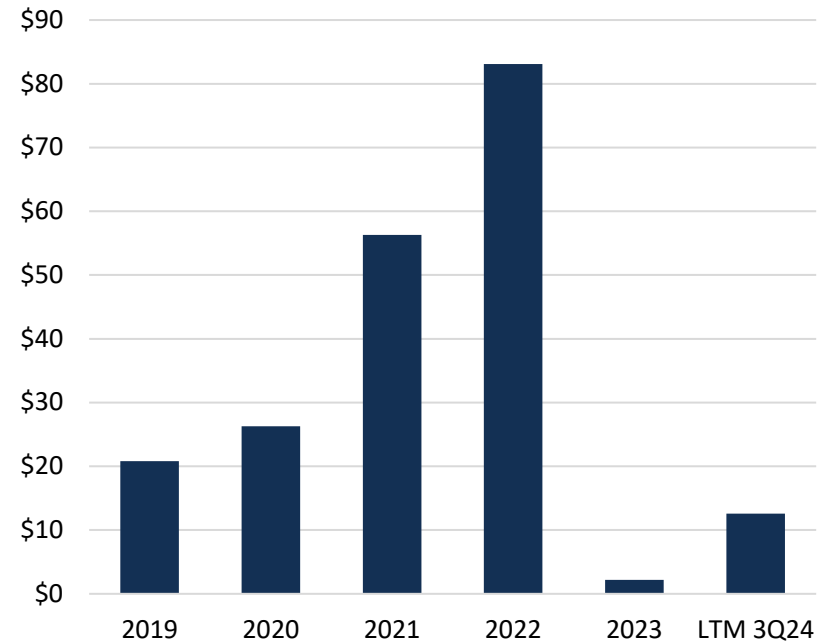
Overview

- Matson owns a 35% interest in SSA Terminals, LLC (SSAT), the leading U.S. West Coast terminal operator
 - SSAT currently provides terminal and stevedoring services to carriers at 8 terminal facilities

Port	Terminal	Acreage
Long Beach	Pier A	196
	C60	68
Tacoma	West Sitcum	123
Oakland	OICT	270
	B63	80
Seattle	T-5	65*
	T-18	196
	T-30	70

* Further redevelopment of site could bring terminal to potentially ~143 acres.

SSAT JV Equity Income (\$ in millions)



SSAT is the best operator on the U.S. West Coast.

Overview of Services

Freight Forwarding

- LCL consolidation and freight forwarding primarily to the Alaska market through Span Alaska

Transportation Brokerage

- Domestic and international rail intermodal
- Long-haul and regional highway trucking
- Less-than-truckload and expedited freight

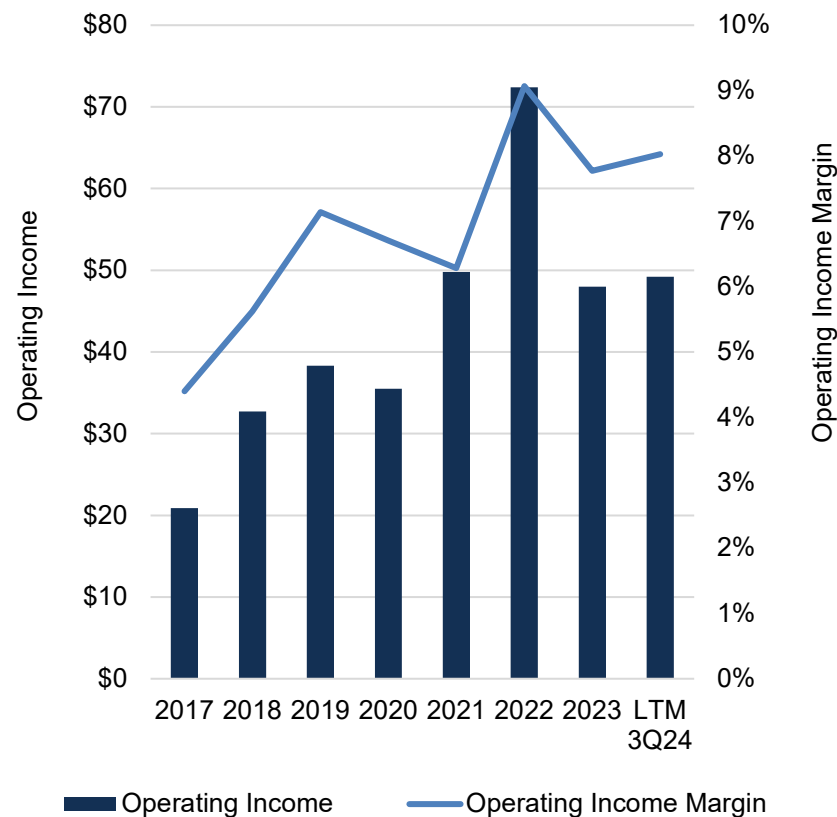
Warehousing and Distribution

- Over 1.5 million sq. ft. across 4 buildings in attractive port-based locations
- Mix of contract and public warehouses

Supply Chain Mgmt. and Other

- PO management, freight forwarding and NVOCC services
- Organically grown from Matson's CLX service

Operating Income and Margin (\$ in millions)





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Appendix

Appendix – Non-GAAP Measures

Matson reports financial results in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). The Company also considers other non-GAAP measures to evaluate performance, make day-to-day operating decisions, help investors understand our ability to incur and service debt and to make capital expenditures, and to understand period-over-period operating results separate and apart from items that may, or could, have a disproportional positive or negative impact on results in any particular period. These non-GAAP measures include, but are not limited to, Earnings Before Interest Expense, Interest Income, Income Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”), and Return on Invested Capital (“ROIC”).

(\$ in millions, except ROIC)	LTM 3Q24	For the years ended December 31,											
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total debt ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 410.6	\$ 440.6	\$ 517.5	\$ 629.0	\$ 760.1	\$ 958.4	\$ 856.4	\$ 857.1	\$ 738.9	\$ 429.9	\$ 373.6	\$ 286.1	\$ 319.1
Net income	\$ 410.8	\$ 297.1	\$ 1,063.9	\$ 927.4	\$ 193.1	\$ 82.7 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 109.0 ⁽²⁾	\$ 231.0 ⁽³⁾	\$ 81.4	\$ 103.0	\$ 70.8	\$ 53.7	\$ 45.9
Add: loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1
Add: income tax expense	114.7	75.9	288.4	243.9	65.9	25.1	38.7	(105.8)	49.1	74.8	51.9	32.2	33.0
Add: interest expense	8.5	12.2	18.0	22.6	27.4	22.5	18.7	24.2	24.1	18.5	17.3	14.4	11.7
Subtract: interest income	(47.8)	(36.0)	(8.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: depreciation and amortization	176.9	167.5	164.1	156.4	137.3	134.0	130.9	146.6	135.4	105.8	90.1	91.0	95.4
EBITDA	663.1	516.7	1,526.2	1,350.3	423.7	264.3	297.3	296.0	290.0	302.1	230.1	191.3	192.1
Net income	\$ 410.8	\$ 297.1	\$ 1,063.9	\$ 927.4	\$ 193.1	\$ 82.7 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 109.0 ⁽²⁾	\$ 231.0 ⁽³⁾	\$ 81.4	\$ 103.0	\$ 70.8	\$ 53.7	\$ 45.9
Add: loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1
Subtract: interest income (tax-effected) ⁽⁴⁾	(37.4)	(28.7)	(6.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: interest expense (tax-effected) ⁽⁴⁾	6.6	9.7	14.2	17.9	20.4	16.7	14.2	14.9	15.1	10.7	10.0	9.0	7.2
Total return (A)	380.0	278.1	1,071.6	945.3	213.5	99.4	123.2	245.9	96.5	113.7	80.8	62.7	59.2
Average total debt ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 430.5	\$ 479.1	\$ 573.3	\$ 694.6	\$ 859.3	\$ 907.4	\$ 856.8	\$ 798.0	\$ 584.4	\$ 401.8	\$ 329.9	\$ 302.6	\$ 319.1 ⁽⁵⁾
Average shareholders' equity	2,473.5	2,348.8	1,982.2	1,314.3	883.5	780.5	716.3	586.1	472.8	407.1	351.0	309.1	279.9 ⁽⁵⁾
Total invested capital (B)	2,904.0	2,827.9	2,555.5	2,008.9	1,742.8	1,687.9	1,573.1	1,384.1	1,057.2	808.9	680.9	611.7	599.0 ⁽⁵⁾
ROIC = (A)/(B)	13.1%	9.8%	41.9%	47.1%	12.3%	5.9%	7.8%	17.8%	9.1%	14.1%	11.9%	10.3%	9.9%

(1) Includes a non-cash tax benefit of \$2.9 million related to discrete adjustments as a result of applying the provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act").

(2) Includes a non-cash tax expense of \$2.9 million related to discrete adjustments as a result of applying the provisions of the Tax Act.

(3) Includes the benefit of a one-time, non-cash adjustment of \$154.0 million related to the enactment of the Tax Act.

(4) The effective tax rates each year in the period 2012-2023 and LTM 3Q24 were 38.8%, 37.5%, 42.3%, 42.1%, 37.6%, (84.5%), 26.2%, 23.3%, 25.4%, 20.8%, 21.3%, 20.3%, and 21.8%, respectively. The effective tax rates for 2017, 2018 and 2019 excluding adjustments related to the Tax Act, would have been 38.5%, 24.2% and 26.0%, respectively.

(5) The 2012 calculation is based on total invested capital as of December 31, 2012 due to the timing of the separation from Alexander & Baldwin.

(6) Total debt is presented before any reduction for deferred loan fees as required by U.S. GAAP.