

International Large-Cap Value

The Forgotten Asset Class

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Key Takeaways

- Investor allocation to the international value asset class is at historically low levels, driven largely by an underallocation to non-US equities and intensified by ongoing concentration risk in US benchmarks.
- Though US equities, most notably technology and growth stocks, have been in favor for well over a decade, a shift in market leadership appears to be taking hold, with international equities, notably international large-cap value stocks, outperforming their US counterparts in 2025 and early in 2026. Similarly, while market leadership from a style perspective tends to rotate over time, there may in fact currently be a shift underway in international markets, as international value has strongly outperformed international growth since the onset of interest rate hikes in early 2022 (Exhibit 1).
- Today's macro landscape (higher inflation, higher interest rates, peak US dollar) and the relative valuation spread between US and international value stocks, coupled with the concentration risk in US indices, is reminiscent of the last period of sustained outperformance by the international value asset class.
- Investors looking to capture the benefits of diversification may consider an allocation to international large-cap value given its sector composition and the low correlation of the asset class with US equity markets.

For well over a decade, a backdrop of declining interest rates and inflation expectations led investors to favor long-duration growth equities above all, dismissing the long-term benefits of diversification. With its technology-heavy orientation, the US market, using the S&P 500 Index as a proxy, generated an annualized return of 14.1% over the past 15 years (through December 2025). The S&P 500 technology sector, which makes up 34% of the S&P 500 Index today, generated an annualized 20.1%. On the other hand, the MSCI EAFE Value Index, with its meaningful weights to out-of-favor areas of the market such as banks, metals and mining companies, and major oil companies, returned a paltry 6.4%. Unsurprisingly, over this period we witnessed a surge in allocations to the growth-centric US market, leaving international asset classes in the dust, particularly the international large-cap value asset class (Exhibit 2).

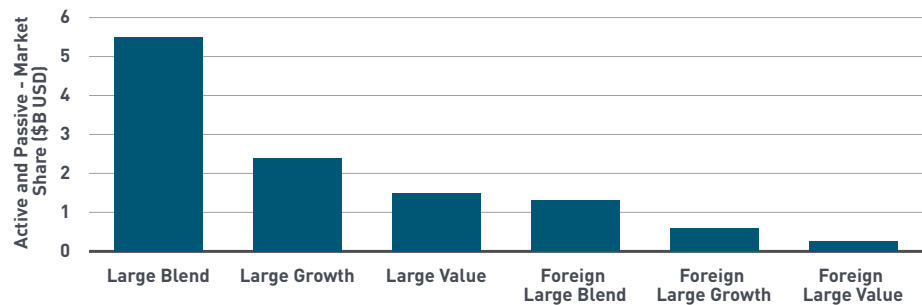


Exhibit 1: MSCI EAFE Value has strongly outperformed MSCI EAFE Growth since the start of 2022



Source: FactSet SPAR. Daily data as of 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2025. Series shows the cumulative excess returns for MSCI EAFE Value Index minus MSCI EAFE Growth Index. Total returns are net and in US dollars. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Exhibit 2: Investors extremely overallocated to US Equity Markets relative to International



Source: Morningstar, Inc. Data as of 31 December 2025.

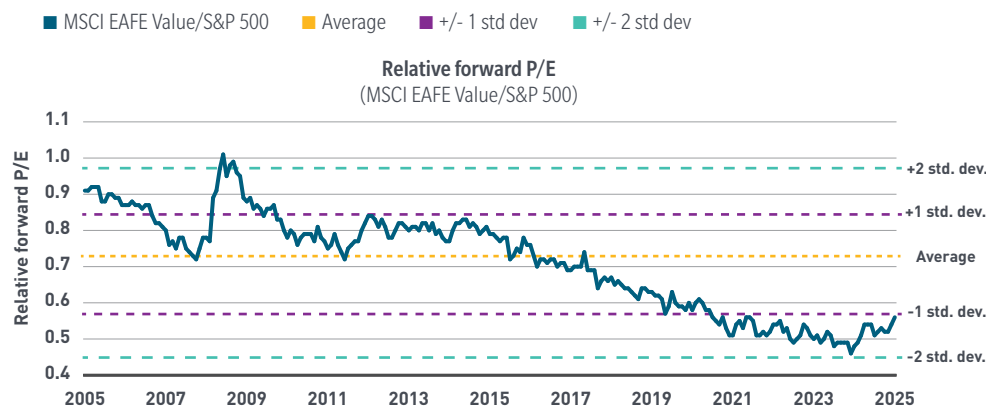
Given the euphoria surrounding US equities, and technology stocks in particular, investors appear to have lost sight of the fact that there have been several extended periods of time during which international value stocks were in favor. At the outset of one of these time periods, the US dollar had appreciated by 40%, the S&P 500 had outperformed the EAFE Value Index by 7.2% (annualized over the 10 years prior), and the US equity market had become heavily concentrated in high-flying technology stocks. This was also a period when the 10-year treasury rate stood at 5.25% and world inflation at 3.4%, which is more closely aligned with today’s reality versus the world of zero inflation and zero interest rates for the decade following the global financial crisis. From a valuation standpoint, US equities were trading at a 24x NTM (next 12 month) valuation following a period of massive multiple expansion in a highly concentrated, tech-heavy US market. Sounds familiar, right? No, we’re not referring to today, but rather to January of 2001. We all know what happened next, as this was the backdrop in the lead up to the US’ dot-com bubble.



As of December 31, 2025, the US dollar has appreciated by 26% and the S&P 500 has outperformed EAFE Value by 9.7% (annualized, as noted previously, over the past 15 years). The 10-year treasury sits at 4.1%, the most recent reading on global inflation stands at 3.0% and the US market is trading at 22x NTM earnings.* Further, it has been over 20 years since the end of the last “AI winter,” and investors have now hung their hats on Large Language Models, a form of AI that has evolved into something nearly invaluable. That said, it is important to note that the mega-cap technology companies of today benefiting from investor exuberance around generative AI are in most cases high-quality businesses and not comparable to the Pets.com or the eToys of the dot-com era. However, if earnings or profit margins, subject to unprecedented capex spending, for these concentrated areas of the market don’t live up to the lofty expectations embedded in their stock prices, and if multiples de-rate, the relative value opportunity for international stocks, and international value stocks in particular, could be tremendous.

With that as the backdrop, what happened after the dot-com bubble is where we want to focus, as it will be the environment over the next 10 years, not the last 10, that will drive investor returns. Over the 2000s business cycle, from January of 2000 through December 2007, the MSCI EAFE Value Index generated an annualized return of 8.2%. This was nearly five times the return of the S&P 500, which generated a return of 1.7%, with its technology sector generating a return of -7.7% over that same period. While the 41% drop of the S&P 500’s price-to-earnings ratio over this period was a large driver of poor US market returns, the international value market’s 8% annualized return was driven entirely by earnings and dividends. In this context, it’s important to set the stage by comparing the market structure of the S&P 500 and the MSCI EAFE Value Index, as the two could not be more different. Perhaps the most notable difference — besides valuations still trading at over one standard deviation “cheap” relative to the S&P 500 — is that the EAFE Value Index, through exposure to cyclical and shorter-duration sectors, such as financials, materials, industrials, and energy, presents a much more diversified universe when compared to the tech-laden S&P 500 (Exhibits 3a and 3b). This is important because, while technology remains a vibrant investment opportunity, we believe a much broader subset of sectors and industries appear well positioned to benefit from future earnings trends.

Exhibit 3a: Relative valuation of International Value has become increasingly compelling since 2016

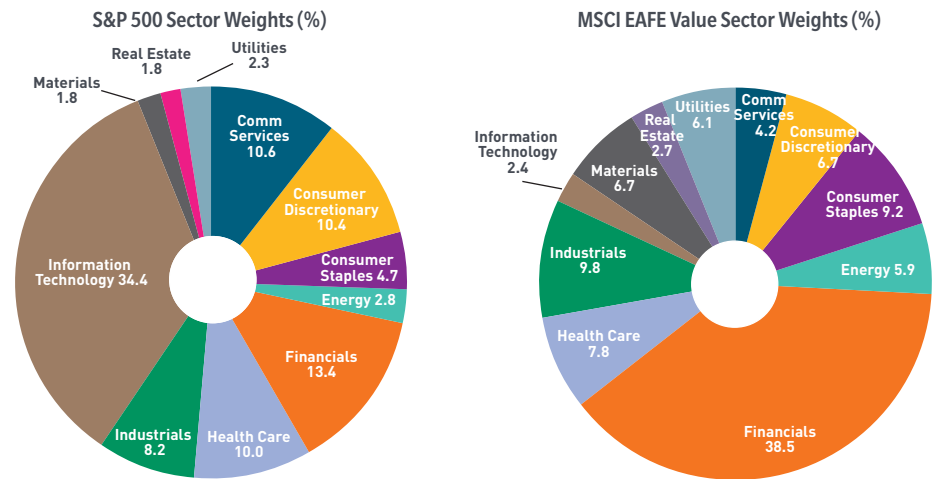


Source: FactSet Market Aggregates. Monthly data as of 31 December 2005 to 31 December 2025. Forward price-to-earnings (P/E) are next-twelve-months using mean broken estimates provided by FactSet.

* Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. This indicator denotes the percentage change over each previous year of the constant price (base year 2015) series in United States dollars. International Financial Statistics database, International Monetary Fund (IMF) 12/31/25.



Exhibit 3b: While the S&P 500 is dominated by IT, the EAFE Value is diversified across cyclical and shorter-duration sectors



Source: Factset. Data as of 31 December 2025.

Earnings trends should benefit many

The parallels between today’s market environment and that of the early 2000s — inflation, interest rates, relative valuation, concentration risk, peak US dollar — are undeniable. Perhaps more importantly, however, while technology and artificial intelligence will be an important part of our daily lives, we believe future investment trends will likely benefit a wider cohort of sectors and industries outside of the technology-centric US companies of the past decade, and the long-standing benefits of diversification will play an increasingly important part of client portfolios going forward.

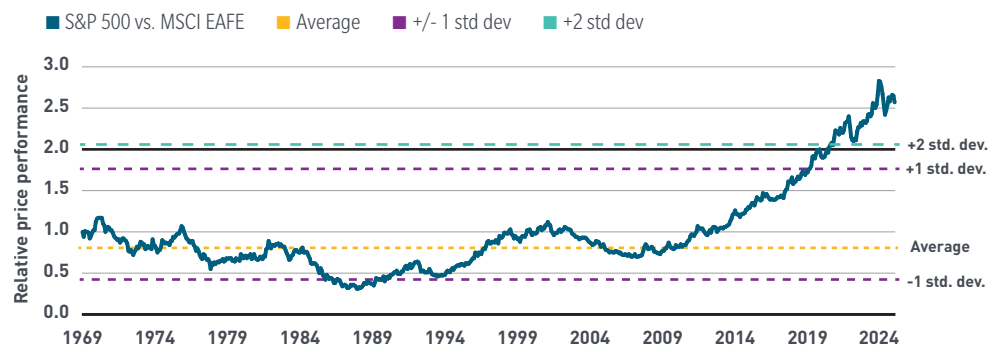
These trends are likely to include increased capex (versus just technology-focused opex), infrastructure upgrades, energy and the energy transition, defense and national security, and the reshoring and localization of supply chains, just to name a few. And although many US companies stand to benefit from these trends, so too do many international companies. While the US dominates the technology landscape globally, it would be naïve to assume that all the best companies in the world across a wide subset of sectors and industries reside in a single region or country. Further, should elevated inflation hang around longer than expected, banks could continue to be beneficiaries of higher rates as long as the economy doesn’t dip into a protracted recession. This is particularly true for international banks, which have dealt with stringent regulations and depressed net interest income since the sovereign banking crisis and are now dramatically de-risked and de-levered, consolidated, and still trading at what we believe in many cases to be attractive valuations.



Diversification

While the connections we’ve made above between the lead-up to the 2000s cycle and today are important, we shouldn’t lose sight of the big picture: the long-term benefits of diversification. Until last year, the recent stretch of rolling five-year US outperformance versus the EAFE Value (as of December 31, 2024) was the longest in the past 40 years. In fact, despite the strong performance of international stocks in 2025, the recent level of US relative outperformance versus the broader international market has never been witnessed in history in terms of magnitude, which to us appears extremely stretched (to say the least) at today’s levels (Exhibit 4). At some point, as it always has in the past, its likely this relative performance leadership may reverse course, and investors may stand to benefit from the virtues of diversification.

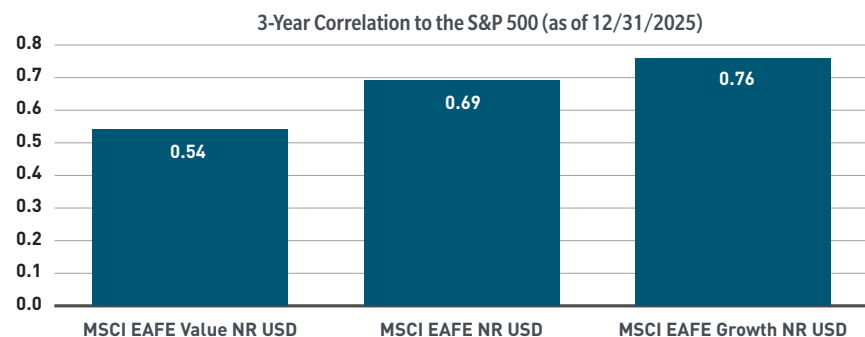
Exhibit 4: US equity leadership has become extremely stretched by historical standards



Source: Factset. Monthly data as of 31 December 1969 to 31 December 2025 for S&P 500 Price Index (US equity) and MSCI EAFE Price Index (Non-US equity). Both indices are measured in US dollar terms. The S&P 500 Index is outperforming over the long-term when the data series is above 1.0.

In addition to its strong performance last year, for long-term investors, an allocation to the international value asset class can be a great diversifier to US exposure in an equity portfolio. The historical benefits of diversification are well known in the investing community. Not only does the international value asset class offer more diversification today, even when compared to both the international core and international growth asset classes, but that level of diversification, when looked at correlatively, is at the widest level we’ve witnessed historically, and in fact has increased in recent years (Exhibits 5a and 5b).

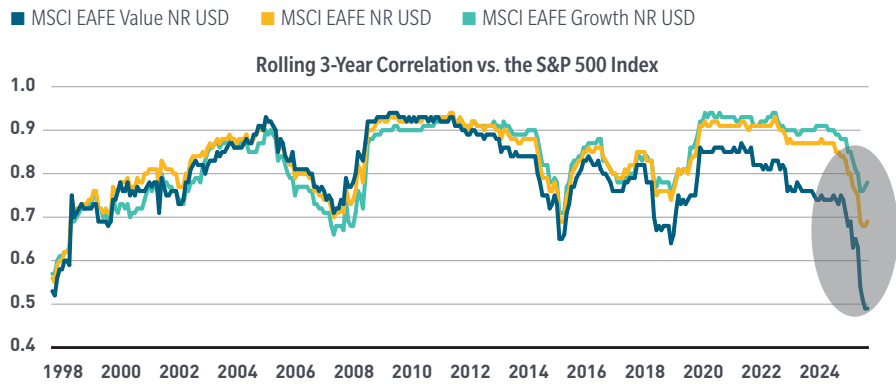
Exhibit 5a: International Value offers meaningfully more diversification to US equities relative to both International Core and International Growth



Source: Morningstar Direct, as of 31 December 2025.



Exhibit 5b: The diversification benefits of International Large-Cap Value are at historic highs relative to the past 25 years



Source: FactSet. Three-year correlation based on monthly data as of December 1997 to December 2025.

Conclusion

While no two periods are identical, there are several similarities between today and the eight-year period that began in the early 2000s when international value stocks strongly outperformed their US counterparts. Whether looking at inflation or interest rates, the value of the US dollar, valuation differential, or simply the heightened concentration risk in US indices, the similarities are striking. Perhaps more importantly, coming out of a world of zero inflation and zero interest rates, where diversification proved a headwind for performance, the outsized diversification benefits of an allocation to the international value asset class could, in our opinion, prove valuable to investors in the years to come. ▲



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