IN THIS REPORT

Global commerce is facing new challenges as trade tensions and international politics reshape the landscape. Where a company earns its revenue is becoming a major factor that sets it apart from the competition. In this article, Focus Partners' Jason Blackwell explores these trends and the implications for investors.



# MONTHLY INVESTMENT COMMENTARY

# ► MAY 2025

or the last several years, owning U.S. large-cap stocks was the easiest strategy to drive outsized returns. U.S. multinational firms earned more than what would have been possible if they had been restricted to U.S. economic growth alone. Instead, they gained market share globally, pushing the percent of revenues sourced outside the U.S. for the S&P 500 Index constituents to nearly 40%.1

Alas, the world is changing. Trade tensions and shifting geopolitical dynamics are raising questions about the future. The result is that policymakers and investors are increasingly looking beyond where a company is domiciled. Where a company sources its revenue is becoming a key differentiator — particularly its sensitivity to trade with the U.S.

### **Rethinking International Diversification**

In a recent webinar, we talked about the importance of knowing not just what a company does but where it does it. For example, a company that is headquartered in the U.S. might still rely heavily on overseas customers and supply chains.

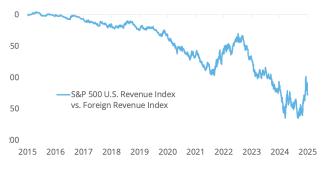
Historically, global reach was a strength. U.S. companies that sold abroad were able to expand their markets, which proved

rewarding to shareholders. More recently, managing a global footprint is inviting additional political risk.

This year, for example:2

- Companies in the S&P 500 that rely heavily on foreign revenue are down 6.9%.
- Companies with mostly domestic revenue, on the other hand, are down just 0.2%.
- International domiciled companies, however, are the real winners, rising 11.8% this year through April.

#### S&P 500: Relative Performance by Revenue Source



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Please see disclosures for methodology used.



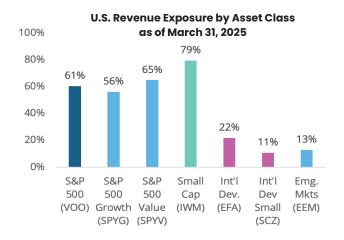
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For years, the saying went "when the U.S. sneezes, the rest of the world catches a cold." So far this year, U.S. equities appear under the weather while international stocks are thriving.

## Where a Company Makes Its Money Matters

The revenue exposure of different indices<sup>3</sup> can look different depending on the type of companies that make up the index:

- Large U.S. growth companies (like technology) often have more foreign revenue.
- · Value stocks (like banks and utilities) typically have less.
- Small-cap stocks tend to be more local, with only about 20% of their revenues coming from outside the U.S.



Meanwhile, international companies are less dependent on U.S. buyers, particularly emerging markets and small-cap foreign companies. On average, they generate only 11% to 13% of their revenue from the U.S.<sup>4</sup>

# **But What About the Trade Deficit?**

If U.S. companies earn more from abroad than foreign companies, why does the U.S. still run a trade deficit?

The answer lies in the difference between where things are sold versus where they are made. Many of the U.S. companies that generate revenue globally rely on imports to build their products. In other words, the goods they sell to foreign customers are often manufactured or serviced from overseas.

Take China, for example. While the U.S. trade deficit with China is nearly \$300 billion, analysts estimate that S&P 500 companies derive more than \$1.1 trillion from the country. This is made up from companies like McDonalds (6,820 restaurants in China), Walmart (364 stores in China), and Apple (sold 43 million iPhones in China in 2024).<sup>5</sup>

In trade terms, the U.S. might appear to be losing; however, from a profits perspective, U.S. companies have been winning, delivering strong earnings and revenue growth for shareholders.

#### What Should Investors Do?

If we're entering a period of more tariffs, geopolitically driven changes to supply chains, and "buy local" nationalist policies, investors may want to consider strategies that emphasize:

- International companies that produce and sell within their home markets
- · U.S. businesses with less dependence on global trade

We call this the "made at home" strategy. Importantly, this isn't just a U.S. trend. Around the world, consumers and policymakers are rethinking globalization. If the benefits that they've enjoyed begin to erode, they may also pivot toward supporting local businesses.

As always, we're here to help you think through your portfolio strategy in this evolving landscape, and to make sure your investments are aligned with the opportunities and challenges ahead

<sup>1</sup>Morningstar <sup>2</sup>Standard & Poors, MSCI <sup>3</sup>Morningstar <sup>4</sup>Morningstar

<sup>5</sup>Apollo (https://www.apolloacademy.com/sp-500-exposure-to-china/)

S&P 500: Relative Performance by Revenue Source: The launch date of the S&P 500 Foreign Revenue Exposure Index was August 31, 2017. The launch date of the S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Exposure Index was January 9, 2017. Index values provided for any date or time period prior to the index's Launch Date are considered hypothetical back-tested performance, not actual performance. The hypothetical performance is based on the index methodology in effect on the launch date. However, when creating back-tested history for periods of market anomalies or other periods that do not reflect the general current market environment, index methodology rules may be relaxed to capture a large enough universe of securities to simulate the target market the index is designed to measure or strategy the index is designed to capture. Back-tested performance reflects application of an index methodology and selection of index constituents with the benefit of hindsight and knowledge of factors that may have positively affected its performance, cannot account for all financial risk that may affect results and may be considered to reflect bias.

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