

# Global Quality Growth Quality at the Core



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When an investor is selecting a core equity allocation, they seek strong risk-adjusted returns. We believe that quality companies may provide these investors with the performance characteristics they are looking for.

### **Quality Returns**

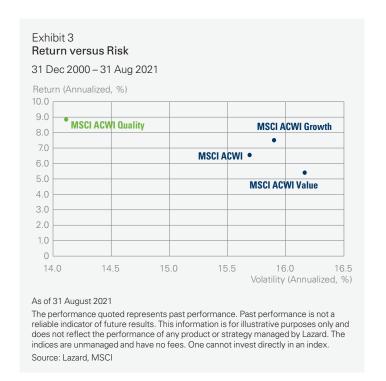
Since 2001, quality companies have delivered better absolute returns than the MSCI ACWI index, the MSCI ACWI Growth index, and MSCI ACWI Value index (Exhibits 1 and 2).

Quality has also delivered superior risk-adjusted returns—higher returns and lower volatility—suggesting that quality stocks are a strategic building block within an asset allocation (Exhibit 3).

## Exhibit 1 Absolute Returns: Quality Has Outperformed Global, Growth, and Value Stocks 31 Dec 2000 - 31 Aug 2021 Growth of a Dollar - MSCI ACWI Quality - MSCI ACWI Value MSCI ACWI Growth MSCI ACWI 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 As of 31 August 2021 The performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. This information is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect the performance of any product or strategy managed by Lazard. The indices are unmanaged and have no fees. One cannot invest directly in an index Source: Lazard, MSCI

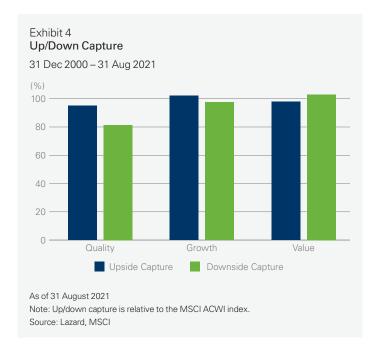
#### Exhibit 2 MSCI Style Criteria Growth **Value** Quality High return on equity, Long-term forward EPS Book value to price, growth rate, short-term 12-month forward stable year-over-year earnings growth, and forward EPS growth rate, earnings to price, and low financial leverage current internal growth dividend yield rate, long-term historical EPS growth trend, and long-term historical sales per share growth trend As of 10 September 2021

Source: Lazard MSCI



#### Pattern of Performance

Long-term performance is not the only metric that matters. An investment strategy's pattern of performance frames an investor's experience and is important in keeping investors invested over the long term. Inconsistent performance may lead investors to buy and sell at the exact wrong time, thereby giving up potential future returns.

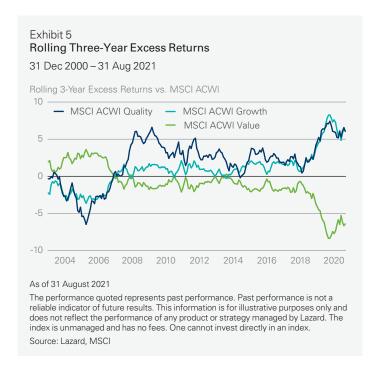


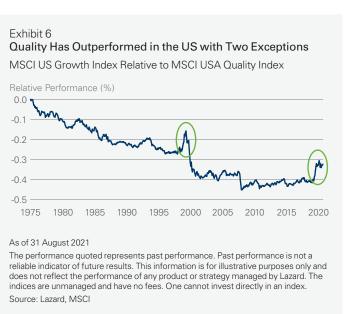
Up/down capture reflects the performance of a strategy when the market rises and when it falls. Historically, quality has outperformed in down markets, and we have found that this is the key factor in its long-term outperformance (Exhibit 4).

Investors tend to look at shorter time frames when making investment decisions, hoping to gain confidence in the likelihood of achieving longer-term outcomes. Quality companies have also consistently outperformed the broad benchmark over rolling three-year periods since the global financial crisis. (Exhibit 5).

Naturally, quality does not *always* outperform its style counterparts. Value outperformed quality in the period ahead of the global financial crisis, partly due to the "commodities supercycle." Since that period, however, value has lagged quality by a wide margin, as investors appear to be considering valuation not on a standalone basis but in the context of returns on capital.

In the United States, growth has significantly outperformed quality twice: in the dot-com bubble and





more recently during the COVID-19 pandemic (Exhibit 6). Quality has outperformed growth over the longer term, however, and history leads us to believe the most recent period of underperformance could be short-lived.

## Quality at the Core

We believe that investors can comfortably allocate to quality as a core equity strategy. Long-term performance and fundamental characteristics have historically made quality stocks an attractive foundation for an equity portfolio.

Global Quality Growth: Quality at the Core

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The MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) is a free-float-adjusted, market capitalization—weighted index designed to measure the performance of developed and emerging equity markets. The MSCI ACWI Quality Index is based on the MSCI ACWI Index, its parent index, which includes large and mid cap stocks across 23 Developed Market (DM) and 27 Emerging Markets countries. The index aims to capture the performance of quality growth stocks by identifying stocks with high quality scores based on three main fundamental variables: high return on equity (ROE), stable year-over-year earnings growth, and low financial leverage.

The MSCI ACWI Growth Index captures large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries and 27 Emerging Markets countries. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend, and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.

The MSCI ACWI Value Index captures large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across 23 Developed Markets countries and 27 Emerging Markets countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.

The indices are unmanaged and have no fees. One cannot invest directly in an index.

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