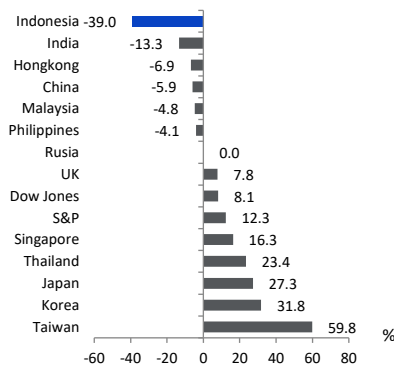
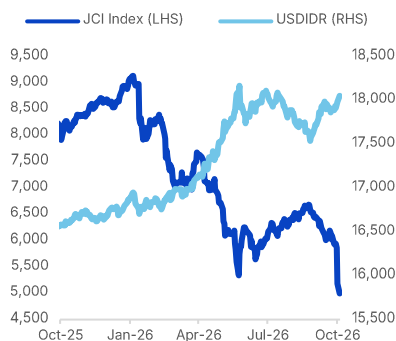


YTD Regional Market (%)



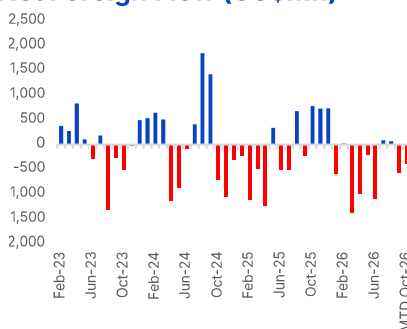
Source: Bloomberg

JCI vs USD



Source: Bloomberg

Net Foreign Flow (US\$m)



Source: Bloomberg

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Equity Strategy

MSCI Downgrade Risk: Foreign Flows Test the Valuation Floor

- A downgrade to Standalone could trigger further foreign outflows, with active funds selling posing greater uncertainty.
- We lower our end-2026 JCI target to 6,000 amid outflow risks but see recovery potential to 7,600 by end-2027.
- We favor combination of exposure in non-MSCI stocks and selected MSCI constituents with more resilient foreign participation.

Estimated passive flow of US\$2.5-6bn under Standalone scenario; active selling poses greater uncertainty

Despite substantial (~US\$6bn) foreign selling during Jan–Oct26, a scenario of downgrade of Indonesian equity market to Standalone status could trigger another wave of active fund outflows. Combining passive and active selling assumptions, we estimate potential foreign outflows of US\$4.3–13.1bn, with US\$7.5bn under our base case. In comparison, every 1ppt increase in domestic institutional equity allocations could generate approximately US\$1.1bn in additional buying. Thus, fully offsetting our base-case foreign outflows would require an increase of around 7ppt in equity allocations. While not inconceivable, we believe such reallocation would likely occur gradually. We believe the coming weeks will be critical in assessing whether depressed valuations and attractive dividend yields can provide a floor for the market.

Valuation is pricing in distress, but foreign outflow remains the key

We cut our end-2026 JCI target to 6,000 from 7,200, and see end-2027 potential at 7,600. JCI trades near –3SD with banking-sector PBV has fallen to 1.2–1.3x (also near –3SD), with implied CoE surging to 14–15% vs. its historical average of 9.5%. The four major banks have absorbed Rp67tr in foreign net selling YTD, accounting for 61% of total outflows. While valuations are compelling, a sustained recovery will likely require evidence that foreign liquidation is subsiding.

Stock picks

We recommend a combination of non-MSCI stocks and selected MSCI constituents with relatively lower foreign ownership or more resilient foreign participation.

- Within MSCI Constituents, we favor **ASII** for diversified earnings, resilient recent foreign flows and a 10.8% dividend yield; **BBNI** for its relatively lower foreign ownership among major banks and 0.6x PBV; **ADRO** for coking coal earnings support and undemanding valuation; **AADI** for thermal coal cash generation and dividend potential; **INDF** for defensive earnings at 4.6x PER; and **BRMS** for its gold production recovery and expansion outlook.
- Outside MSCI, our picks include **AMMN** (copper-gold production ramp-up), **DEWA** (earnings acceleration and valuation compression), **TINS** (tin production recovery), **ELSA** (upstream investment and attractive valuation), **ISAT** (telco and data center exposure), **MIDI** (improving retail growth), **MIKA** (defensive hospital earnings), **BTPS** (asset-quality stabilization and attractive PBV), and **GOTO** (valuation approaching our estimated net cash position).

Unexpected escalation in MSCI Assessment

MSCI's latest stance raises the risk of a downgrade

MSCI's 15 October 2026 announcement marks an escalation in its assessment of Indonesia's equity market, with a formal consultation proposing a reclassification from Emerging Market (EM) directly to Standalone Market status. This represents a more severe proposal than the potential downgrade to Frontier Market (FM) status flagged in Jun26.

Market integrity concerns extend beyond free-float transparency

Despite reforms announced by OJK, IDX and KSEI, including disclosure of shareholders holding more than 1%, more granular investor classifications, the High Shareholding Concentration (HSC) framework and a roadmap towards a 15% minimum free-float requirement, the latest statement implies improvements remain insufficient. MSCI continues to highlight suspected coordinated trading, opaque shareholding structures and insufficient evidence of meaningful enforcement. Its consultation specifically seeks evidence that reforms have been implemented consistently across the broader market.

Consultation leaves room for alternatives, but raises the burden of evidence

The consultation remains open until 30 Apr27, with a final decision expected by 30 Jun27. Importantly, MSCI is seeking feedback not only on the proposed downgrade to Standalone status, but also on whether FM classification would be more appropriate, as well as the timing and whether implementation should occur in a single step.

Indonesia's MSCI exposure has already declined substantially

Indonesia's weight in the MSCI EM Index has fallen from 1.16% at end-2025 to just 0.43% at end-Sep26, while its Standard Index constituents have declined from 18 to nine. Over the same period, the float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI Indonesia Index contracted by 55% to US\$53.36bn. The decline reflects changes in index composition and float-adjusted capitalization, rather than market price movements alone.

A downgrade to Standalone status would represent a more significant change, potentially removing Indonesian equities from relevant global and regional EM composite indexes without automatic inclusion in FM benchmarks. In contrast, an EM-to-FM downgrade could provide some offsetting demand from FM-tracking funds.

Regulatory response intensifies, with enforcement now the key test

We believe stronger regulatory enforcement and improved ownership transparency could help restore investor confidence, potentially moderating active foreign selling ahead of MSCI's final decision. Following MSCI's announcement, OJK imposed Rp2.1tr in administrative sanctions on parties involved in trading and share-allocation violations relating to DSSA, BREN and CUAN. We see these measures as an important step towards addressing MSCI's concerns over market conduct and enforcement, although their effectiveness will depend on consistent follow-through and evidence of broader improvements.

IDX also held discussions with MSCI on 19 October and following the meeting, it announced two additional initiatives: identifying affiliated shareholders in disclosures of ownership of at least 1%, and excluding stocks classified as High Shareholding Concentration (HSC) from the JCI (approximately 80 HSC stocks currently account for 18% of the index).

Historical Precedents in Other Markets

Historical precedents offer limited comparisons with Indonesia's much larger market

Historical MSCI downgrades provide some guidance on the timing of foreign selling, but their relevance to Indonesia is limited by differences in market size, index exposure and the reasons for reclassification. Argentina and Pakistan had only three remaining MSCI EM Standard constituents when their downgrades were confirmed in 2021, compared with Indonesia's nine Standard and 34 Small Cap constituents as of Sep26. Indonesia's 0.43% MSCI EM weight also remains substantially above Argentina's approximately 0.12% at the time of its removal. Nigeria, meanwhile, was downgraded from FM rather than EM. Indonesia could therefore face substantially larger absolute outflows than these precedents, although its deeper domestic investor base may also provide greater absorption capacity.

Indonesia's market accessibility concerns are not entirely unique

The severity of MSCI's proposed reclassification is also worth examining against other EM markets. In its Jun26 accessibility review, MSCI identified both Indonesia and Turkey as experiencing deteriorating information flow due to opaque shareholding structures and suspected coordinated trading. Yet, in separate announcements on 15 October, MSCI proposed a direct downgrade to Standalone for Indonesia while imposing an index freeze on Turkey, allowing more time to evaluate its reforms. While MSCI cited differences in reform progress, the contrasting treatment raises questions over the relative severity of market dysfunction and the evidence required to retain EM classification.

Previous downgrades were driven by substantially different circumstances

Argentina's downgrade primarily reflected capital controls and restrictions on foreign investors, while Nigeria's removal followed prolonged foreign exchange accessibility and repatriation problems. Russia provides an example of MSCI reclassifying a much larger market directly from EM to Standalone in Mar22, despite its weight of nearly 4% in the EM Index at the beginning of that year. However, Russia's reclassification followed sanctions and severe market inaccessibility, making its experience unsuitable for assessing normal market responses. Indonesia's case differs as the proposed downgrade primarily reflects concerns over market governance, ownership transparency and price formation, rather than restrictions on capital flows.

Anticipatory selling could be bigger than the final rebalance

Historical market performance during reclassification has been mixed. Argentina's broader USD equity market recovered during much of its consultation period despite the eventual downgrade, while Pakistan experienced weakness ahead of implementation. In Indonesia, the JCI declined 11.57% on 16 October following MSCI's announcement, suggesting an immediate repricing of downgrade risk. Further adjustments by active foreign investors could continue during the consultation period, while passive selling would likely be concentrated closer to implementation following a confirmed decision.

Indonesia's larger exposure raises potential selling pressure

Indonesia's remaining MSCI exposure could translate into substantially larger absolute outflows than those experienced by Argentina or Pakistan. While Indonesia has a larger and more liquid equity market than these precedents, its foreign ownership concentration, particularly in large-cap banks, could leave selected stocks vulnerable to significant selling pressure.

Exhibit 1. MSCI downgrade precedents and relevance to Indonesia

Market	Reclassification	Key distinction from Indonesia
Argentina (2021)	EM → Standalone	Three remaining EM constituents; capital controls
Pakistan (2021)	EM → FM	Three Standard constituents; potential offsetting FM demand
Nigeria (2023–24)	FM → Standalone	FX repatriation constraints; smaller index exposure
Russia (2022)	EM → Standalone	Much larger index exposure, but extraordinary sanctions and market inaccessibility
Turkey (2026)	EM maintained; index freeze	Similar market-integrity concerns, but different MSCI treatment

Source: MSCI, Reuters, BRIDS

Potential outflows estimation

Estimated passive outflows could reach US\$2.5–6.0bn under a Standalone downgrade

Our bottom-up analysis of identifiable MSCI-tracking ETFs and index funds suggests approximately US\$1.9bn of Indonesian equity exposure, including funds tracking MSCI EM Standard, EM IMI and broader global indexes. This excludes a potentially sizeable pool of institutional passive mandates and other index-tracking vehicles for which holdings data are not publicly available. Allowing for these unobserved funds, we estimate potential passive outflows of **US\$2.5–6.0bn**, with US\$4.0bn as our working base case. These estimates assume a downgrade to Standalone status and full removal from the relevant MSCI composite indexes.

But active foreign selling poses potentially greater uncertainty

Based on our foreign ownership analysis, which excludes corporate shareholdings, we estimate approximately US\$39.1bn of foreign portfolio holdings across nine MSCI Standard constituents and the 10 largest Small Cap constituents. After deducting estimated passive holdings of US\$3.7bn under our base scenario, the residual non-passive foreign holdings amount to approximately US\$35.4bn. This includes active EM funds, unconstrained institutional investors and other foreign portfolio holdings.

Given the limited visibility on individual fund mandates and positioning, we apply cumulative selling sensitivities of 5%, 10% and 20% to this residual pool, implying potential additional outflows of US\$1.8bn, US\$3.5bn and US\$7.1bn, respectively. Unlike passive funds, active investors are not necessarily required to divest following reclassification. However, Indonesia's relatively small weight in global EM portfolios may make it easier for some managers to reduce or exit their positions, particularly if concerns over market governance and domestic policy persist. Conversely, distressed valuations could attract selective buying by unconstrained investors.

Actual market impact depends on timing and concentration of selling

Combining passive and active selling assumptions, our scenarios indicate estimated potential foreign selling of approximately **US\$4.3–13.1bn**, with US\$7.5bn under our base assumptions. The estimates also have different coverage, with passive selling calculated across the broader MSCI universe while active selling currently covers only 19 stocks, suggesting that the total may be understated. The actual market impact would depend on the timing and concentration of selling, particularly in large-cap banks, which account for approximately 72% of Indonesia's MSCI Standard Index weight.

Domestic institutional capacity may provide a partial offset in ST

Indonesia has a sizeable domestic institutional asset base, with mandatory and voluntary pension programs and commercial insurers managing approximately Rp2,706tr as of Aug26. However, most assets are already invested, predominantly in fixed income and other instruments, while investment mandates, liability requirements and governance considerations may constrain discretionary equity purchases.

Using conservative assumptions for incremental equity allocation of 1ppt, we estimate potential additional institutional buying of approximately US\$1.1bn (these exclude domestic mutual funds, individual investors, separately funded investment programs and other potential buyers. In other words, to match our base case estimated funds outflow of US\$7.5bn, the allocation needs to increase by 7ppt. While this scenario is not inconceivable, in our view, this may take place gradually. Additional demand would need to come from domestic individuals, institutional reallocations beyond our assumptions and foreign investors willing to increase exposure at lower valuations.

Exhibit 2. Potential foreign selling scenarios

US\$bn	Low	Base	High
Identified passive exposure	1.92	1.92	1.92
Potential additional passive holdings	0.58	2.08	4.08
Total passive selling	2.5	4	6
Foreign holdings in MSCI stocks	36.82	35.43	33.59
Assumed active selling rate	5%	10%	20%
Potential active selling	1.84	3.54	6.72
Combined potential selling	4.34	7.54	12.72

Source: MSCI, fund-manager disclosures, company ownership data, BRIDS estimates.

Exhibit 3. Potential domestic institutional buying capacity

12-month assumptions	Cautious	Moderate	Stronger
Assumed equity allocation increase	+0.25ppt	+0.50ppt	+1.00ppt
Other pension and insurance institutions	+0.10ppt	+0.25ppt	+0.50ppt
Incremental buying (Rp tr)	4.1	9	18
USD equivalent (US\$bn)	0.25	0.55	1.09

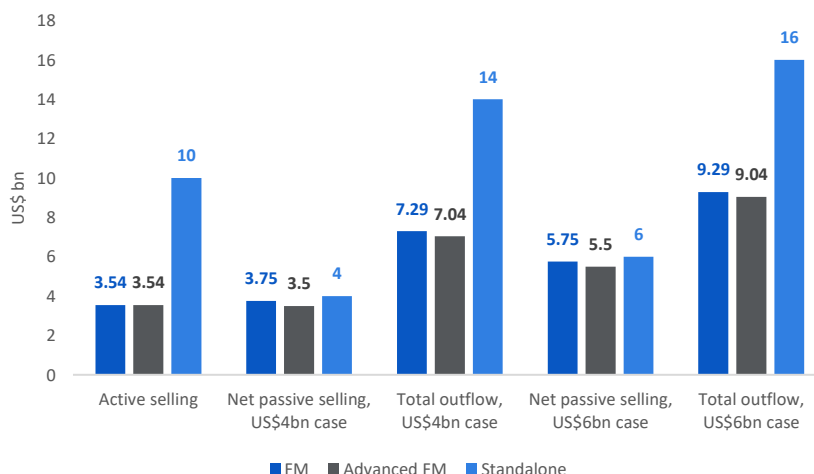
Source: OJK, institutional disclosures, BRIDS assumptions.

Extended flow stress test: Standalone poses greater risk of prolonged foreign selling

We extend our foreign-flow analysis to assess potential outflows under three reclassification scenarios: Frontier (FM), Advanced Frontier (Advanced FM) and Standalone. While all three scenarios would likely trigger substantial selling from existing EM investors, we believe Standalone poses significantly greater downside risk, as Indonesia would no longer qualify for broad EM or FM benchmark allocations. In contrast, FM and Advanced FM classifications could retain some active investors and attract replacement demand from Frontier-focused funds. Our analysis assumes passive selling of US\$4–6bn, with potential replacement buying of US\$0.25bn under FM and US\$0.50bn under Advanced FM.

Under our stress scenarios, cumulative foreign outflows through 4Q27 could reach US\$14–16bn under Standalone, compared with US\$7–9bn under FM or Advanced FM. The difference largely reflects our more aggressive active-selling assumption under Standalone, with potential realized selling of approximately US\$10bn, compared with US\$3.5bn under the two Frontier scenarios. We expect selling to be front-loaded in 4Q26, although market liquidity may constrain the pace of exits. Based on observed foreign selling of approximately US\$6bn in the regular market since Jan26, we assume US\$4bn of active outflows in 4Q26 under Standalone, followed by continued selling through 2027. Passive selling is assumed to occur in 3Q27 (possibly in Aug27), following MSCI's expected decision by end-Jun27.

Exhibit 4. Foreign flow stress test scenario



Source: BRIDS Estimates

The eventual scale of active selling would depend on enforcement progress, investor confidence and valuation. More credible enforcement could reduce further selling even before MSCI announces its final decision, while depressed valuations may increasingly attract investors with flexible mandates. We believe the market could recover ahead of the eventual reclassification or implementation date if confidence improves and selling pressure subsides.

Market Outlook: Near-Term Pressure, Medium-Term Recovery Potential

Distressed valuations provide support, but foreign flows remain key

Following the latest correction, JCI valuations have fallen to historical extremes, with 12-month forward PER of 7.54x and PBV of 1.06x, around -3SD below 10-year mean. Banking-sector valuations are similarly depressed, with PBV of approximately 1.2–1.3x and implied cost of equity of 14–15%, compared with the historical average of around 9.5%. While we believe valuations have become increasingly attractive, continued foreign selling and persistent concerns over market governance could limit their ability to provide an immediate floor. We expect near-term market performance to depend more on the extent of selling pressure and investors' willingness to absorb it than on valuations alone.

Substantial foreign selling has already occurred, led by large-cap banks

Our analysis of daily foreign flows indicates cumulative net selling of Rp109.4tr (US\$6.3bn) between January and 16 October 2026, of which Rp67.2tr, or 61%, was concentrated in BBKA, BBRI, BMRI and BBNI. On 16 October alone, foreign selling in these four banks reached Rp4.2tr, the second-largest daily outflow this year after Rp6.5tr on 28 January. Notably, total market foreign net selling on 16 October amounted to Rp3.3tr, compared with Rp8.2tr during the 29 May MSCI rebalancing, despite the sharper market reaction following the latest announcement.

Nevertheless, cumulative foreign selling since Jan26 also indicates that considerable repositioning has already taken place ahead of MSCI's latest consultation. We believe the extent of remaining active foreign selling, rather than the cumulative outflows alone, will be critical in determining the near-term market direction.

Expected market path: Near-term downside risk, followed by potential stabilization

We see the coming weeks as a potentially important period for market price discovery, as active foreign investors reassess their Indonesia exposure. Further downside remains possible if heavy foreign selling continues without sufficient domestic buying support. Conversely, evidence that substantial foreign outflows can be absorbed without further significant price declines could help restore confidence and support a near-term market bottom.

Lowering our end-2026 JCI target to 6,000; indicative end-2027 potential at 7,600

We lower our end-2026 JCI target to 6,000 from 7,200, based on 8.5x FY27F EPS, compared with the previous implied target multiple of 10.3x. The revised multiple remains between the historical -3SD and -2SD levels, reflecting heightened risk premium from MSCI reclassification. Our target assumes some stabilization in foreign selling following the initial adjustment, rather than a resolution of the MSCI consultation by year-end.

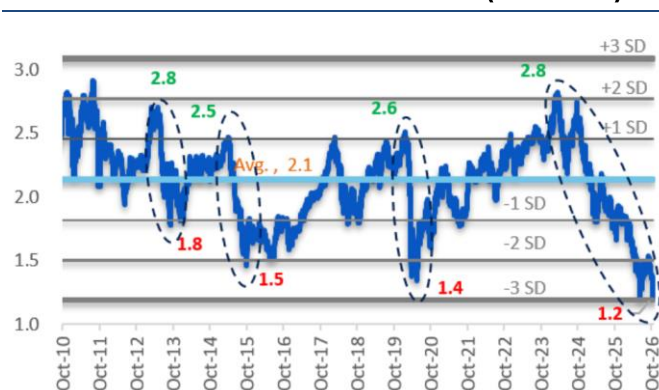
Looking further ahead, we see potential JCI recovery towards 7,600 by end-2027, based on 10.0x FY28F EPS, incorporating our forecast 7.5% yoy earnings growth. This assumes some degree in recovery on foreign flows to support re-rating. At 10.0x, the target multiple remains close to the historical -2SD level of 9.9x and well below the long-term average of 14.7x.

Exhibit 5. Revised JCI targets and valuation assumptions

	End-2026F	End-2027F
Forward earnings basis	FY27F	FY28F
JCI EPS	706	759
Target PER	8.5x	10.0x
JCI target	6,000	7,600
Upside from JCI 5,185	15.70%	46.60%
Historical valuation reference	Between -3SD and -2SD	Approximately -2SD

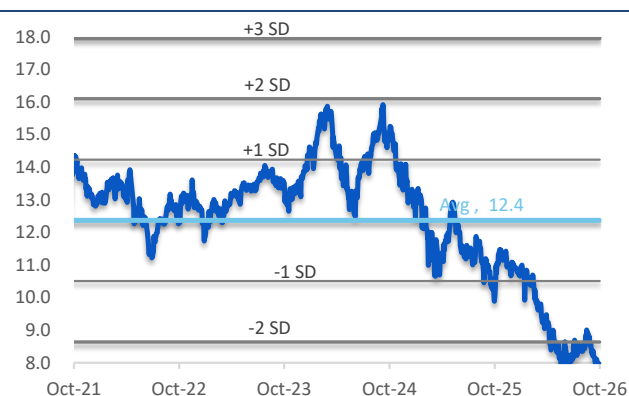
Source: Bloomberg, IDX, BRIDS.

Exhibit 6. Banks sector 12M forward PBV (from 2010)



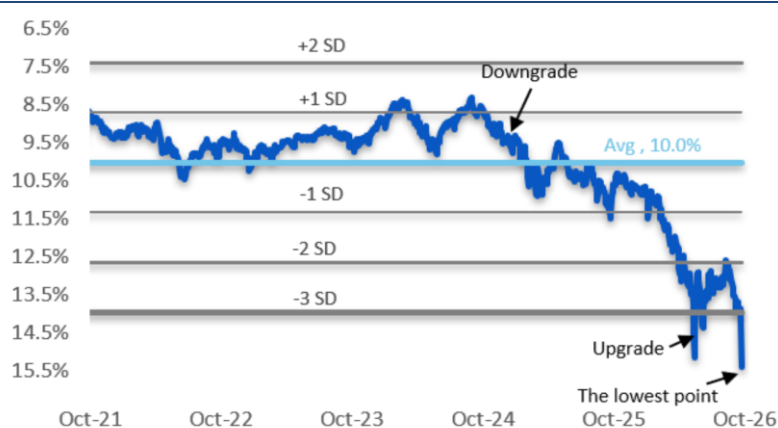
Source: Bloomberg, Company, BRIDS

Exhibit 7. Banks sector PE



Source: Bloomberg, Company, BRIDS

Exhibit 8. Banks sector 12M blended forward implied cost of equity (5 year)



Source: Bloomberg, Company, BRIDS

Exhibit 9. JCI forward PE

Source: Bloomberg, BRIDS

Exhibit 10. JCI forward PBV

Source: Bloomberg, BRIDS

Stock Positioning: Favor Lower Foreign-Selling Exposure

Given the prospect of continued foreign portfolio outflows, we advise investors to focus on stocks with relatively lower exposure to potential foreign selling, while maintaining attractive valuations and earnings prospects. As we recognize that some non-MSCI stocks may lack sufficient liquidity to accommodate larger positions, we therefore favor a combination of non-MSCI stocks with identifiable company-specific catalysts (Group 1) and selected MSCI constituents with relatively lower foreign ownership and selling pressure (Group 2).

We also see potential opportunities among selected MSCI constituents with relatively high foreign ownership but more resilient foreign investor participation. In this context, we think ASII and UNTR are worth considering, with foreign net selling remaining limited during the sharp market correction on 16 October. Their established businesses, cash generation and controlling shareholders could provide reasons for active foreign investors to maintain exposure. Nonetheless, both remain subject to potential passive selling.

We also see attractive dividend yields emerging following the sharp market correction, potentially providing additional support to medium-term investment returns. However, we would not regard high dividend yields alone as sufficient protection against further downside, particularly in stocks facing substantial foreign-selling pressure. We favor companies offering sustainable payouts, resilient earnings and relatively limited incremental foreign-selling risk.

Our stock picks are as follows:

Group 1: Stocks outside MSCI Constituents

- **AMMN (Buy, TP Rp6,000):** Earnings recovery is gaining momentum as copper and gold production normalizes following the smelter ramp-up. We expect stronger production and earnings growth in 2027, with valuation becoming more attractive at 6.6x FY27F PER.
- **BTPS (Buy, TP Rp1,400):** Improving financing growth and stabilizing asset quality should support a gradual earnings recovery. Valuation remains attractive at 0.61x FY27F PBV, with a prospective dividend yield of 11.8%.
- **DEWA (Buy, TP Rp530):** We expect stronger earnings in 2H26 and 2027, supported by higher mining volumes, fleet internalization and improving margins. Following the recent correction, valuation has compressed to 6.0x FY27F PER.
- **ELSA (Buy, TP Rp1,110):** Well positioned to benefit from Indonesia's continued upstream oil and gas investment, supported by its order book and improving utilization. Attractive valuation at 4.1x FY27F PER, with an estimated 8.6% dividend yield.
- **GOTO (Buy, TP Rp70):** The recent share-price correction has brought valuation closer to our estimated net cash position. Improving profitability, particularly in financial technology, provides further support to the investment case.
- **ISAT (Buy, TP Rp3,430):** Our preferred telecommunications exposure, supported by its core mobile business and opportunities in data centers and digital infrastructure. Valuation remains reasonable at 10.3x FY27F PER.
- **MIDI (Buy, TP Rp480):** Domestic retail exposure with stabilizing to improving growth prospects. Valuation remains attractive at 7.7x FY27F PER, with forecast earnings growth of approximately 15% yoy in 2027.
- **MIKA (Buy, TP Rp3,150):** Our preferred hospital operator, offering relatively defensive earnings supported by continued improvement in revenue intensity and stable margins. Recent valuation compression provides an attractive entry point at 11.3x FY27F PER.
- **TINS (Buy, TP Rp4,800):** Earnings recovery is supported by improving tin production, operating leverage and firm tin prices. Valuation remains attractive at 5.1x FY27F PER, although royalty developments remain an important consideration.

Group 2: Selected MSCI Constituents

- **AADI (Buy, TP Rp12,400):** Attractive valuation at 4.4x FY27F PER, supported by thermal coal earnings and substantial dividend potential. Its relatively low foreign ownership could also reduce exposure to further discretionary foreign selling.
- **ADRO (Buy, TP Rp3,300):** We see continued earnings support from the coking coal price environment and potential operational recovery at ADMR. Valuation remains undemanding at 5.0x FY27F PER, with relatively low foreign ownership and an attractive dividend yield.
- **ASII (Buy, TP Rp6,850):** Offers an attractive combination of diversified earnings, institutional liquidity and an estimated 10.8% dividend yield. Limited foreign selling during the recent market correction and valuation of 5.0x FY27F PER further support its investment case.
- **BBNI (Buy, TP Rp4,800):** The lowest foreign ownership among the four major banks, with substantially less foreign selling recorded YTD. Attractive valuation at 0.58x FY27F PBV and an estimated 12.6% dividend yield could support returns as funding conditions stabilize.
- **BRMS (Buy, TP Rp700):** We expect stronger gold production and earnings growth as mining operations normalize and processing capacity expands. The anticipated recovery in production volumes and grades should support earnings momentum into 2027.
- **INDF (Buy, TP Rp9,200):** Deep valuation discount at 4.6x FY27F PER, with improving core earnings prospects supported by pricing adjustments and relatively resilient consumer demand. Its diversified food businesses provide relatively defensive earnings exposure.

Exhibit 11. Top Picks

Group 1. Stocks that are not in MSCI Global Standard Index

Company	Rating	Target Price (Rp/share)	Market Cap (Rpbn)	P/E (x)		P/BV (x)		EV/EBITDA (x)		ROE (%)		Div. 27F	EPSg (%) CAGR (2026-28F)
				26F	27F	26F	27F	26F	27F	26F	27F		
AMMN	BUY	6,000	252,363	12.0	6.6	2.2	1.7	8.0	4.7	20.4	28.8	-	46.8
BTSP	BUY	1,400	6,856	5.1	4.7	0.6	0.6	n.a	n.a	13.2	13.4	11.8	8.0
DEWA	BUY	530	9,846	14.6	6.0	1.1	0.9	6.3	3.6	7.6	16.3	-	47.1
ELSA	BUY	1,110	4,160	4.4	4.1	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	17.0	16.6	8.6	6.8
GOTO	BUY	70	27,374	45.3	31.8	0.8	0.8	4.3	2.8	1.9	2.6	-	48.3
ISAT	BUY	3,430	52,730	9.2	10.3	1.4	1.3	4.3	3.9	15.3	13.0	8.0	2.3
MIDI	BUY	480	7,757	8.8	7.7	1.5	1.4	4.4	4.0	18.4	19.0	5.8	14.9
MIKA	BUY	3,150	19,123	12.8	11.3	2.3	2.1	7.3	6.2	19.3	19.5	3.2	15.5
TINS	BUY	4,800	25,173	5.6	5.1	2.0	1.6	3.4	2.7	43.2	34.9	1.6	7.8

Group 2. Stocks that are in MSCI Global Standard Index

Company	Rating	Target Price (Rp/share)	Market Cap (Rpbn)	P/E (x)		P/BV (x)		EV/EBITDA (x)		ROE (%)		Div. 27F	EPSg (%) CAGR (2026-28F)
				26F	27F	26F	27F	26F	27F	26F	27F		
AADI	BUY	12,400	79,232	4.0	4.4	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.1	33.7	26.9	13.9	(8.3)
ADRO	BUY	2,630	63,649	5.4	5.0	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.2	13.5	13.7	8.2	9.5
ASII	BUY	6,850	167,197	6.0	5.0	0.7	0.7	4.6	3.7	11.8	13.6	10.8	13.3
BBNI	BUY	4,800	110,400	5.1	4.4	0.6	0.6	n.a	n.a	12.2	13.5	12.6	9.2
BRMS	BUY	700	61,818	14.2	10.6	3.3	3.0	35.1	24.9	23.8	29.4	-	81.8
INDF	BUY	9,200	56,853	5.0	4.6	0.7	0.6	2.8	2.4	14.6	14.3	5.7	7.7

Source: BRIDS Estimates

Exhibit 12. Top 25 Dividend Yield

Ticker	Rating	Target Price (Rp/share)	Market Cap (Rpbn)	Dividend Yield 2027F	P/E (x)		P/BV (x)		EV/EBITDA (x)		ROE (%)	
					26F	27F	26F	27F	26F	27F	26F	27F
UNVR	BUY	2,200	50,549	14.6%	11.6	10.8	28.8	33.3	8.6	7.9	139.9	286.9
BMRI	BUY	6,200	313,600	14.5%	5.5	5.1	1.0	0.9	n.a	n.a	18.8	18.6
AADI	BUY	12,400	79,232	13.9%	4.0	4.4	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.1	33.7	26.9
BBRI*	Not Rated	n.a	384,960	13.1%	6.5	6.0	1.2	1.1	n.a	n.a	18.2	18.8
TLKM	BUY	3,500	175,340	12.6%	9.1	8.3	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.9	15.0	16.8
BBNI	BUY	4,800	110,400	12.6%	5.1	4.4	0.6	0.6	n.a	n.a	12.2	13.5
BTPS	BUY	1,400	6,856	11.8%	5.1	4.7	0.6	0.6	n.a	n.a	13.2	13.4
BNGA	BUY	2,100	36,341	11.0%	5.3	5.0	0.6	0.6	n.a	n.a	11.5	11.7
ASII	BUY	6,850	167,197	10.8%	6.0	5.0	0.7	0.7	4.6	3.7	11.8	13.6
ANTM	BUY	4,400	59,596	9.7%	6.2	6.1	1.5	1.5	4.1	4.0	25.1	24.2
JPFA	BUY	3,200	19,290	9.6%	4.3	4.2	0.9	0.8	3.2	2.9	22.5	20.1
CPIN	BUY	4,100	40,011	9.1%	5.8	5.4	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.8	19.3	18.4
PTBA	BUY	3,100	33,064	9.0%	8.2	6.9	1.4	1.3	9.6	7.6	17.0	19.1
ITMG	BUY	27,300	26,073	8.8%	7.4	12.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	10.9	6.4
ELSA	BUY	1,110	4,160	8.6%	4.4	4.1	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	17.0	16.6
ADRO	BUY	2,630	63,649	8.2%	5.4	5.0	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.2	13.5	13.7
ICBP	BUY	10,600	68,514	8.0%	7.5	6.4	1.2	1.1	4.6	4.1	17.0	18.4
ISAT	BUY	3,430	52,730	8.0%	9.2	10.3	1.4	1.3	4.3	3.9	15.3	13.0
BBCA	BUY	8,600	594,186	7.6%	9.8	9.1	2.0	1.9	n.a	n.a	20.9	21.1
BBTN	BUY	1,500	11,929	7.4%	3.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	n.a	n.a	9.4	9.0
UNTR	BUY	30,600	84,021	6.7%	8.4	5.5	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.1	10.0	14.5
ACES	BUY	470	5,513	6.4%	7.9	7.2	0.8	0.8	5.3	4.5	10.5	10.8
MAIN	BUY	900	1,164	6.2%	4.8	5.6	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.6	7.0	5.8
NCKL	BUY	1,300	44,169	6.1%	4.7	3.6	0.8	0.7	4.5	3.3	18.8	21.1
MIDI	BUY	480	7,757	5.8%	8.8	7.7	1.5	1.4	4.4	4.0	18.4	19.0

Source: BRIDS Estimates, *Bloomberg consensus

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INVESTMENT RATING

BUY	Expected total return of 10% or more within a 12-month period
HOLD	Expected total return between -10% and 10% within a 12-month period
SELL	Expected total return of -10% or worse within a 12-month period

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