## AT A CROSSROADS

Avrist Asset Management Team



## Asset Managemen

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## Macroeconomic Outlook

- At $4.8 \%$ yoy (June) and $4.6 \%$ yoy (May), US Core CPI and Core PCE are still quite far from The Fed's target of $2 \%$, although the monthly trend is encouraging for Core CPI ( $0.18 \% \mathrm{mom}$ ).
- Wage-sensitive service categories were still posting relatively high inflation, such as car repair ( $1.3 \% \mathrm{mom}$ ) and physician ( $0.7 \%$ mom).
- Average hourly earnings accelerated to $0.4 \%$ mom from $0.3 \%$ in the prior month. The yoy rate was still $4.4 \%$.

US Core CPI and Core PCE YoY


US Average Hourly Earnings YoY


## The Labor Market Is Still Too Tight

- At $3.6 \%$ unemployment rate, we view that it is hard to argue that the US labor market is weakening and that wages will start to trend down.
- Monthly non-farm payroll also still show job gains of 200-300 thousand per month, above pre-pandemic average of 100-200 thousand.

US Unemployment Rate


US Nonfarm Payroll


## US Government Yield Curve Still Inverted

- Yield curve inversion between 2 and 10 year is at its highest in recent years, with the 2 year yield being 107 bps higher than the 10 year.
- This is viewed by many as indicator of recession to come, we tend to agree though we caution that strength in labor market may mean that 2 year yield may stay relatively high and require more job losses in the real economy.

US 2 year yield and 10 year yield


US 2-10s spread


## Things Get Complicated If Commodities Continue Its Rebound

- Bloomberg commodities index looks to have bottomed. If the rebound in the past month continues, headline inflation may start picking up again.
- Meanwhile markets have largely price-in rate cuts in 2024 across most major central banks.


## Bloomberg Commodities Index



Consensus Central Banks Rate

| US FFR |  |  | Consensus | BOE Rate Consensus |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | China Loan Prime Rate 1 Yr, 1

## IDR has been relatively strong and Indonesian CDS Is Down

- Rupiah has been outperforming this year on the back of better than expected inflation trend
- Indonesian macro risks perception is softening as seen in lower CDS


## USDIDR



Indonesia 5 Yr CDS


## Indonesian Current Account and Fiscal Deficit Is Benign

- Current Account may turn to deficit this year but it will likely be small
- Fiscal deficit target in 2023 has been revised down

Current Account Surplus (Deficit) \% to GDP,Actual and Consensus


Fiscal Balance \% of GDP, Actual and Consensus
 Inflation and Rates Down) and Realization That Further Monetary Tightening Is Needed

Investment Implications :

- Maintain asset-class diversification
- Hedge against upside risks in US inflation by owning some commodities exposure
- Hedge against downside risks in Indonesian consumption by owning big banks and resilient middle-up consumer names


## Bonds Market Outlook

## Domestic Bond Market Should Provide Better Return This Year

Since beginning of the year, domestic bond provided around $6.4 \%$ of gross return, the highest since 2023

Comparison of Historical Gross Return - Indonesia Composite Bond Return


## Better Performance Compared to Peers' Countries \& More Resilient to External

## Pressure

Compared to other peer's countries in the region, IndoGB has been performing well as the yield drop the most while still maintaining attractive valuation

Yield Spread to UST Yield


10-Year Yield Comparison Movement

| Country | Yield |  |  |  | MTD Change |  | YTD Change |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | 30-Dec-22 | 30-Jun-23 | $31-$ Jul-23 | bps | $\%$ | bps | $\%$ |  |
| Indonesia | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | -2.0 | $-0.3 \%$ | -70 | $-10 \%$ |  |
| Thailand | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | $1.2 \%$ | -4 | $-2 \%$ |  |
| Malaysia | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 | $0.3 \%$ | -32 | $-8 \%$ |  |
| Philippines | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.0 | $1.1 \%$ | -63 | $-9 \%$ |  |
| India | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.0 | $0.8 \%$ | -15 | $-2 \%$ |  |

## Government Bond Yield : Bullish Flattening

Indonesia government bond yield continue to decline on the back of solid macro fundamental and strong support from onshore \& offshore investors

IndoGB Benchmark Yield Movement : Jan-July 2023


## Short to Long End Tenor's Spread has been Tightening

Indonesia government bond yield continue to decline on the back of solid macro fundamental and strong support from onshore \& offshore investors

5-2yr Spread


10-2yr Spread


## Foreigners Are Back..!

Up to 31 July 2023, total foreign inflows reported IDR 93 tn, and we expect it will continue to be one of the key support to Indonesia bond market as current foreign holding remain below its historical average.

## Foreign Flow - IDR tn



## Onshore Support Remain Solid

Participation of local investor also remain high both from institution and individual, reflected that domestic liquidity remain ample

Net Inflows by Investor Type - IDR tn


## Robust Fiscal Performance Supports Lower Government Bond Supply

- Third quarter issuance from regular auction is set IDR 141 tn . We expect that the liquidity will remain ample as total government bond to be mature in the same period of this year at around IDR 167 tn .
- MoF revised its 2023 budget deficit quite significantly to $-2.28 \%$ of GDP from initial target $-2.84 \%$ of GDP or around IDR 112 tn of reduction in budget deficit. Total revenue target was raised by $7 \%$ to IDR 2,637 tn while total expenditure was set higher by $2 \%$ to IDR $3,123 \mathrm{tn}$. During the first half of this year, fiscal realization was still in surplus territory of IDR 153 tn .

Historical Government Bond Issuance - IDR tn


Monthly Fiscal Surplus (Deficit) - IDR tn


## Equity Market Outlook



## Potential For An Election-Driven Consumption Boost

- There is an expectation that election campaign spending will boost consumption in 2 H 23 .
- We tend to agree though we caution that such expectation may be partially priced-in.
- Election spending did not move the needle much in 2019

P/E Ratio of Consumer Staples Stocks.


Indonesia Consumption Part of GDP YoY


## Market Is Hopeful Of A BI Pivot

- Some market participants are expecting that BI will start to cut rates end of this year or early next year.
- Much will depend on US inflation trajectory, Fed's stance, commodities prices, and currencies movement.
- Property which is an interest-rate sensitive sector has outperformed in 2Q23

BI 7DRRR Actual and Consensus


P/E Ratio of Property Stocks


## Funds Flow Into Indonesia Still Slow

- Since January 2023, inflows have started to come back to Indonesian stocks though only at modest pace (ytd USD 1.4 bn as of 26Jul23)
- PE ratio of JCl (using current year earnings) is at 14.3 x , at close to minus one standard deviation below 5-yr average

Cumulative Inflows Into Indonesian Stocks Since 2018


P/E Ratio of Jakarta Composite Index (Current Year EPS)


## Earnings Are Steady and ROE is Healthy

- JCl's earnings are expected to grow 5\% in 2023 and 10\% in 2024.
- JCl's ROE are higher now than the average of 5 years before pandemic.

JCI EPS, Actual and Consensus


JCI ROE, Actual and Consensus


## Earnings Quality Are Worsening A Bit, Dividend Yield Is Higher

- JCl’s Net Income to Cash Flow From Operations (measure of earnings quality) are increasing (worsening).
- JCl's Dividend Yield is higher now than pre-pandemic average level.

JCI Net Income / Cash Flow


JCI Dividend Yield


## Sectoral Outlook

Oil and Gas Sector

Production cut sentiment (Overweight)

- O\&G production tend to decline due to production cut from some countries in OPEC and OPEC+ such as Russia and Saudi Arabia.
- In our view, China and India as one of the biggest oil consumer in the world will continue increase the demand in line with economy recovery in each country.

Oil price tend to increase in the last few weeks


Crude oil production (top) and import (bottom) by country

- OPEC $\quad$ Russia



## Automotive (Components) Sector

## Auto components in line with strengthening auto sales (Overweight)

- Auto-components companies has a good performance in 1 H 23 . The companies like AUTO and DRMA has a great topline and bottom-line both margin and growth.
- DRMA's growth supported by sales of 2 W and 4 W components by $67.9 \%$ and $78.1 \%$ (yoy), respectively. For AUTO growth, OEM business segment as a main driver in 1 H 23 .
- Both AUTO and DRMA, has capabilities in EV components so we view they will be able to take the EV opportunities or trend. Currently, DRMA produces some EV components for Hyundai and AUTO produces charging station network.

Financial metrics of auto-component companies in 1H23


## Auto-component companies experienced margin improvement in 1H23

| Margin 1H23 (\%) | DRMA | AUTO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Gross Profit | $17.7 \%$ | $15.8 \%$ |
| Operating Profit | $16.5 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ |
| EBT | $15.8 \%$ | $10.9 \%$ |
| Net profit | $12.6 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| Margin 1H22 (\%) |  |  |
| Revenue | DRMA | AUTO |
| Gross Profit | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Operating Profit | $13.6 \%$ | $13.1 \%$ |
| EBT | $12.7 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Net profit | $11.4 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ |
|  | $9.0 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ |

## Automotive (Components) Sector

## Auto components in line with strengthening auto sales (Overweight)

- 4W and 2W sales in Indonesia were 505.985 units (+6.5\% yoy) and 3.201 .930 units ( $+42.5 \%$ yoy) in 1 H 23 , respectively.
- We project that 2 H 23 sales will be higher than 1 H 23 sales for both 4 W and 2 W , due to sales seasonality for 4 W and 2W.
- It will positively impact auto-components demand due to higher demand on 4 W and 2 W .

4W and 2W sales in Indonesia 2012-2023F

- 4 w - 2 w


Sales seasonality for 4W (top) and 2W (bottom) in Indonesia



## Economic \& consumption recovery will continue (Overweight)

- Retail sector has a good prospect ahead as seen in strong growth in revenue supported by all segments business that retail companies own.
- It has impacted retail companies' bottom-line growth. In example, we have MAPA, MAPI, and MIDI which recorded 1 H 23 net profit growth of $+40.2 \%,+13.1 \%$, and $+34.0 \%$ (yoy), respectively.
- Furthermore, we see that economic recovery especially in Indonesia will maintain the good momentum of retail sector.

Most retail companies has posted strong growth in revenue


All business segments in retail companies continue to grow

| MAPA | $1 \mathrm{H}_{22}$ | $1 \mathrm{H}_{23}$ | Growth | \% sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retail sales | 3,722 | 5,190 | 39.4\% | 86.9\% |
| Non-retail sales | 570 | 780 | 36.9\% | 13.1\% |
| Total | 4,292 | 5,970 | 39.1\% | 100\% |
| MAPI | 1 H 22 | 1H23 | Growth | \% sales |
| Retail sales | 9,290 | 11,933 | 28.5\% | 76.5\% |
| Departmentstores | 1,210 | 1,380 | 14.0\% | 8.9\% |
| Café and restaurant | 1,557 | 1,999 | 28.4\% | 12.8\% |
| Others | 190 | 282 | 48.2\% | 1.8\% |
| Total | 12,248 | 15,595 | 27.3\% | 100\% |
| M\|D | $1 \mathrm{H}_{22}$ | 1H23 | Growth | \% sales |
| Food | 4,535 | 5,313 | 17.2\% | 61.4\% |
| Fresh food | 1,028 | 1,187 | 15.5\% | 13.7\% |
| Non-food | 2,096 | 2,148 | 2.5\% | 24.8\% |
| Total | 7,659 | 8,648 | 12.9\% | 100.0\% |

## Economic \& consumption recovery will continue (Overweight)

- We see that headline inflation continue to decrease in the Bl's target range $3 \% \pm 1 \%$ since May 2023 and BI7DRR has been paused since February 2023 as a good sign especially for Indonesian economy ahead.
- Indonesian inflation that continue to decrease makes retail sales expectation also move higher in line with the strengthening in consumer confidence, which might be a sign of increasing consumption ahead.
- Based on BI Consumer Survey for June 2023, consumption proportion increase from $74.2 \%$ of total spending in June 2022 to $75.7 \%$ of total spending in June 2023.

Inflation continue decline and BI7DRR peaked


Strong of consumer confidence and retail sales expectation


## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automotive | Overweight | - Good result in 2 Q 23 with attractive valuation <br> - 4 W and 2 W sales still higher over previous year |

- Strong GDP growth (still close to $5 \%$ ) will support loan growth, in our view
- Big banks' good CASA condition may be potential catalyst for NIM improvement


## Catalysts

- Domestic consumption rebound continuing in 2023
- EV incentives give support to overall 4W and 2 W sales
- Local component minimum changes from $40 \%$ to $60 \%$ in the next year
- Probability of higher than expected NIM for big four banks
- Loan growth still high single digit
- Strong liquidity condition


## Risks

- Crowded competition in the automotive industry
- Vehicle tax in every 4 W and 2 W purchase
- Rising cost of funds for some banks
- Data security issue like happened in BSI
- Rising asset quality risk from certain SOE


## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis | Catalysts | Risks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction | Underweight | - Lack of catalyst, as new capital city development will be gradual | - If new capital city development get sped up | - High debt ratios <br> - Negative sentiment due to WIKA and WSKT debt restructuring |
|  <br> Basic Industries | Underweight | - Limitation of growth due to cement sales' sluggish recovery <br> - Cement supply surplus over the demand makes cement price tend to decrease | - Coal DMO will impact to cement player efficiency <br> - When cement demand from property increase | - Cement supply surplus tend happen in the long term |

## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis | Catalysts | Risks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal | Overweight | - Coal price is still in high level <br> - China re-opening and India coal import still high | - Bottoming economic data in China <br> - Peaking production growth in China <br> - Bottoming European gas price | - Coal royalty in progressive fee <br> - China's economic data still showed under expectation |
| Consumer Staples | Overweight | - Higher margin due to higher ASP and lower soft commodities prices <br> - Strong (double digit) revenue growth, supported by elections campaign | - Election campaign-related spending starting in 2 H 23 <br> - Lower soft commodities prices | - Wheat prices have started to rebound |

## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis | Catalysts | Risks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Energy Utilities (PGAS) | Overweight | - Lower production will increase the oil price <br> - Upstream segment might give support | - Oil price rebound <br> - Oil production cut extend <br> - Higher than expected distribution volume due to strong economic growth | - Lower oil price <br> - Further pressure on distribution margin from government <br> - Gas supply risk |
| Heavy <br> Equipment <br> (UNTR) | Overweight | - Solid result in 2Q23, 13.3\% (yoy) revenue growth <br> - Mining service and coal sales continue to increase due to coal price still in high level | - Potential rebound in coal price <br> - Coal and gold price still in high level | - Lower coal price from warm winter in Europe again in 4Q23 <br> - Lower overburden volume |

## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis | Catalysts | Risks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Healthcare | Overweight | - The market may turn to more defensive sectors such as healthcare if DM recession happens <br> - Covid-19 is over and healthcare player succeed to adjust their revenue from non-Covid 19 | - Hospitals will be benefited by BPJS INA CBG tariff adjustment <br> - Recovery in non covid patient traffic continues <br> - Positive sentiment from Healthcare Reform Bill | - If BPJS Kesehatan falls back to deficit |
| Metal | Neutral | - China reopening has not brought the expected rebound so far, thus need to see better China economic data <br> - Concerns of DM recession pressure commodity prices | - Fed cut / pivot <br> - Strong China economic data <br> - Rebound in copper price | - Recession in US, Europe <br> - Weaker than expected China economic rebound <br> - Oversupply in class 2 nickel |

## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis | Catalysts | Risks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oil \& Gas | Neutral | - Oil production cut from some countries in OPEC and OPEC+ <br> - Oil price tend to increase in since early 30 | - Peaking Fed rate <br> - Rebound in China economic data <br> - India continue to increase the demand | - Recession in US, Europe <br> - Weaker than expected China economic rebound |
| Property | Overweight | - Good performance in 2 Q 23 supported by purchasing power improvement and BI rate peaked at 5.75\%. <br> - Attractive disc to NAV valuation | - Indonesia economic growth still robust <br> - Company expansion after Covid19 <br> - Decrease of mortgage rate | - Political year |

## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis | Catalysts | Risks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retail | Overweight | - The massive expansion of outlets from some players. <br> - Purchasing power improvement | - Sales growth recovery to prepandemic levels <br> - Inflation continue decrease and close to the inflation target | - Higher wages bringing higher opex <br> - Competition risks <br> - Slow recovery frow low-middle class consumers in Indonesia |
| Telco \& Tower | Overweight | - The big 3 mobile network operators have continued to increase prices in 2Q23 <br> - FMC as a good prospect for telco business | - Continued healthy pricing by operators <br> - Improvement of internet penetration and user | - Better than expected economic growth may make investors shift to more cyclical sectors <br> - If tower rent expenses increase |

## Summary

We are Positive on JCI Index

| Sector | Rating | Thesis | Catalysts | Risks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tech | Underweight | - Era of low interest rate and abundant capital for tech companies is over, in our view, and these are consolidation times <br> - Profitability is the main issue | - Fed cut / pivot <br> - Better than expected path to profitability | - Fed staying hawkish for longer <br> - Competition makes path to profitability more challenging |

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