

**STOCK VALUATION OF CONSUMER
NON-CYCLICAL COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA
STOCK EXCHANGE**

MINOR THESIS

As one of the requirements for obtaining a degree

Bachelor of Accounting



By:

HANNY ANGELINA

2001036060

S1 ACCOUNTING

**FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS
MULAWARMAN UNIVERSITY
SAMARINDA
2026**

APPROVAL PAGE

Research Title : Stock Valuation of Consumer Non-Cyclical Companies
Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange
Student Name : Hanny Angelina
Student ID : 2001036060
Faculty : Economics and Business
Degree Programme : Bachelor of Accounting

As One of The Requirements to Obtain a Bachelor of Accounting Degree

Approved By

Samarinda, 25 February 2026
Minor Thesis Advisor,



Ferry Diyanti, S.E., M.S.A., Ak., CA., CSRS., CSRA
NIP. 19830228 200604 2 002

Approved By,

The Dean of The Faculty of Economics and Business
Universitas Mulawarman



Dr. Zainal Abidin, SE., MM
NIP. 19650707 199303 1 005

Passed Exam Date: 25 February 2026

THIS THESIS HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND DECLARED PASSED

Research Title : Stock Valuation of Consumer Non-Cyclical Companies
Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange
Student Name : Hanny Angelina
Student ID : 2001036060
Day : Wednesday
Examination Date : 25 February 2026

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

1. Ferry Diyanti, S.E.,M.S.A.,Ak.,CA.,CSRS.,CSRA
NIP. 19830228 200604 2 002

1. 

2. Prof. Dr. H. Irwansyah, S.E.,M.M.,CSRS.,CSRA.,CMA
NIP. 19751110 200112 1 004

2. 

3. Dr. Hj Yana Ulfah, S.E.,M.Si.,Ak.,CA.,CSRS.,CIQaR.,CSRA
NIP. 19641230 198910 2 001

3. 

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby declare that this thesis does not contain any scientific work that has been submitted by another person to obtain an academic degree at a university, nor does it contain any work or opinions that have been written or published by another person, except those that are explicitly cited in this thesis and mentioned in the sources and bibliography.

Suppose it turns out that there are elements of plagiarism in this thesis manuscript. In that case, I'm ready for my thesis and academic degree in my name to be cancelled and processed in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Samarinda, September 26, 2025



Hanny Angelina

**PAGE OF CONSENT FOR MINOR THESIS PUBLICATION FOR
ACADEMIC PURPOSES**

As a member of the academic community of the faculty of Economic and Business at Mulawarman University, the undersigned:

Student Name : Hanny Angelina
Student ID Number : 2001036060
Degree Programme : Bachelor of Accounting
Faculty : Economics and Business

For the sake of scientific development, I hereby grant permission to The Mulawarman University Library Unit (UPT) the Non-Exclusive Royalty-Free Right to my Minor Thesis titled “Stock Valuation of Consumer Non-Cyclical Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange” along with any related materials (if required). Through this, the Non-Exclusive Royalty-Free Right, The Mulawarman University Library Unit is granted the right to store, convert formats or media, manage in database form, preserve, and publish my minor thesis, provided that my name remains acknowledged as the author and copyright holder.

This statement is made in good faith.

Place: Samarinda

Date: February 27, 2026

Signature of Declarant

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a yellow and red 20,000 Rupiah stamp. The stamp features the text 'REPUBLIK INDONESIA', '20.000', 'METEPAI', and 'EDADGANX101448115'. The signature is written in a cursive style.

Hanny angelina

CURRICULUM VITAE



Hanny Angelina was born in Banjarmasin on October 24, 2002. The author is the only child of Mr. Hendarto and Mrs. Maria Susanti Toha. Began with her early education at Budi Bakti Kindergarten from 2006 until 2008. Then, she pursued primary education at SD Katolik 3 W.R. Soepratman Samarinda and graduated in 2014.

Subsequently, she continued her studies at Kristen Sunodia School in Samarinda, from junior high school to senior high school. The author graduated from Junior High School in 2017 and graduated from Senior High School in 2020.

After graduating from Senior High School, the author participated in SBMPTN 2020 and enrolled in the Undergraduate Accounting Study Program at the Faculty of Economics and Business. The author also took part in the first English Class (KBI) of the Undergraduate Accounting Study Program. In 2023, participated in the Regular Community Service Program (KKN) 49 in Lawe-Lawe, Lawe-Lawe District, North Penajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan Province.

Samarinda, February 27, 2026



Hanny Angelina

ABSTRAK

Hanny Angelina. 2001036060. 2025. *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan kondisi harga saham emiten sektor Consumer Non-Cyclical pada tahun 2021-2023. Melalui teknik purposive sampling didapatkan sampel penelitian sebanyak 37 perusahaan. Untuk menghitung nilai intrinsik digunakan model pendekatan PBV (Price to Book Value), PER (Price to Earnings Ratio), dan DDM (Dividend Discount Model). Nilai intrinsik yang diperoleh kemudian dibandingkan dengan harga pasar saham guna menentukan kondisi harga saham tersebut apakah saham tersebut overvalued, undervalued, atau fairvalued. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga melakukan uji RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) untuk melihat model pendekatan mana yang paling akurat diantara tiga model pendekatan tersebut. Dari hasil uji RMSE didapatkan hasil model pendekatan DDM merupakan pendekatan yang paling akurat dibandingkan dengan PBV dan PER. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan data sekunder yang diambil dari laporan keuangan tahunan yang dikeluarkan oleh perusahaan, dan seluruh data diolah dengan menggunakan Microsoft excel.*

Keywords: overvalued, undervalued, fairvalued, PBV, PER, DDM, intrinsic value, RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)

ABSTRACT

Hanny Angelina. 2001036060. 2025. This study aims to determine the condition of stock prices of issuers in the Non-Cyclical Consumer sector from 2021 to 2023. Through purposive sampling technique, a research sample of 37 companies was obtained. To calculate intrinsic value, the PBV (Price to Book Value), PER (Price to Earnings Ratio), and DDM (Dividend Discount Model) approach models are used. The intrinsic value obtained is then compared with the stock market price to determine the condition of the stock price whether the stock is overvalued, undervalued, or fair valued. In addition, this study also conducted an RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) test to see which approach model is the most accurate among the three approach models. The smallest RMSE value indicates that the approach model is the most accurate. From the RMSE test results, it is found that the DDM approach model is the most accurate approach compared to PBV and PER. This is because the RMSE value of DDM is the lowest compared to the other two model approaches. This research uses quantitative methods with secondary data taken from the annual financial statements issued by the Company, and all data is processed using Microsoft Excel.

Keywords: overvalued, undervalued, fairvalued, PBV, PER, DDM, intrinsic value of shares, RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to God Almighty, who has given all his gifts and abundant graces, so that the author can complete his studies at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University.

The thesis, titled "Stock Valuation of Consumer Non-Cyclical Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange," was completed to fulfill the requirements for Completing Studies and to obtain a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting from the Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University.

On this occasion, the author would like to express his deepest gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Abdunnur, M.Si., IPU., ASEAN Eng. As the Rector of Mulawarman University.
2. Dr. Zainal Abidin, S.E., M.M. as the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University
3. Dr. Wulan Iyhyig Ratna Sari, S.E., M.Si., CSP as Head of the Department of Accounting and Dr. Fibriyani Nur Khairin, S.E., Ak., M.S.A., CA., CSP., CIQaR as the Coordinator of the Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University
4. Raden Priyo Utomo, S.E., M.Si., Ak., CA. and Alan Smith Purba, S.E., M.Ak. As a Guardian Lecturer
5. Ferry Diyanti, S.E., M.S.A., Ak., CA., CSRS., CSRA as a Supervisor, who has guided and helped the writer well, patiently, and directed. So that the author can complete this thesis very well.

6. Annisa Abubakar Lahjie, S.E., M.Si., Ph.D. as a lecturer in the Investment Management and Capital Market course, has helped the author in understanding the research material better.
7. All lecturers of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University, who have provided their knowledge to the author during the lecture period. Thank you for the knowledge that has been given to the author as a provision for a better future.
8. All Academic and Administrative Staff of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University, who are always quick to provide assistance and smooth the author's process in terms of administration and others.
9. To my parents. Mr. Hendarto and Mrs. Maria Susanti Toha, who always gave me support and encouragement in acquiring knowledge so that the writer could complete his studies well.
10. To my friends and cousins who are always there when I am in trouble. Nova, who was always kind to me during lectures and always ready to help me when I was confused alone, Fanny, who always helped me in providing important information related to lectures, Jessica my best friend since childhood, who gave suggestions and always listened to my complaints, Karyn my cousin, who always gave me advice and input for my good. As well as friends in my environment, who gave me a lot of information that really helped me in completing tasks.
11. All friends of the Accounting Department of the Class of 2020, which is a place to exchange knowledge and fellowship during the study period, as well as all

parties that I cannot mention one by one for their contribution in the lecture process of preparing this thesis.

The author is aware of the shortcomings in this Thesis, so the author openly accepts input, criticism, and suggestions to improve this Thesis.

Samarinda, September 26, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hanny', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Hanny Angelina

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	I
APPROVAL PAGE	ii
EXAMINER INFORMATION	iii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY	iv
PUBLICATION CONSENT PAGE	v
CURRICULUM VITAE	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF APPENDICES	xvi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Formulation.....	5
1.3 Research Objectives	6
1.4 Research Benefits	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Stock Analysis	7
2.2 Stock Valuation Concept	8
2.3 Stock Value	10
2.4 Stock Price Valuation Approach	11
2.4.1 Price to Book Value (PBV).....	11
2.4.2 Price to Earnings Ratio (PER)	12
2.4.3 Dividend Discount Model (DDM).....	14
2.5 Accuracy Test of the Stock Valuation Model with RMSE	14
2.6 Previous Research.....	15
2.7 Conceptual Framework	22

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS	23
3.1 Operational Definition.....	23
3.2 Population and sample	25
3.3 Type and source of data.....	26
3.4 Data Collection Methods.....	26
3.5 Data analysis	27
CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	32
4.1 Overview of Research Objects	32
4.2 Results of Analysis and Discussion	32
4.2.1 Intrinsic Value of Stocks.....	33
4.2.2 Identify Stock Price Conditions	37
4.2.3 Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) Test.....	43
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION.....	45
5.1 Conclusion	45
5.2 Suggestion	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	48
APPENDICES.....	51

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Previous Research.....	16
Table 3.1 Purposive Sampling.....	26
Table 4.1 Intrinsic Value of Stocks Based on PBV Approach Model.....	33
Table 4.2 Intrinsic Value of Stocks Based on the PER Approach Model	35
Table 4.3 Intrinsic Value of Stocks Based on DDM Approach Model	36
Table 4.4 Comparison of the Intrinsic Value of PBV with Market Value	37
Table 4.5 Comparison of the Intrinsic Value of PER to Market Value	39
Table 4.6 Comparison of the Intrinsic Value of DDM with the Market Value.....	40
Table 4.7 Root Value Mean Square Error (RMSE) on sample companies	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework	23
---------------------------------------	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Company Issuer Code	52
Appendix 2 Calculation of Intrinsic Value Using PBV for 2021-2023	53
Appendix 3 Calculation of Intrinsic Value Using PER for 2021-2023.....	59
Appendix 4 Calculation of Intrinsic Value Using DDM for 2021-2023.....	60
Appendix 5 RMSE Calculation in 2021	61
Appendix 6 RMSE Calculation in 2022	62
Appendix 7 RMSE Calculation in 2023	63

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The era of global digitalization is growing fast. Job fields and sources of income are increasingly diverse and can be obtained from various sources. One of the passive income sources, apart from the results of trading and service businesses, is investment in the capital market. Financial products issued by the capital market are investment instruments issued and traded through the capital market to raise funds from investors. The funds are used by the issuing party (company or government) to finance business activities, development, or other projects (Capital Markets, 2024). Financial products marketed in the capital market can be stocks, bonds, mutual funds, warrants, and right issue (Putri & Manisha, 2021). Stocks are one of the most attractive investment instruments due to their ability to generate income passively for their owners.

In sorting a stock, it requires investors' ability to make decisions whether to buy, sell, or hold the shares. Investors must analyze the company's condition in various ways. The analysis is conducted to enable investors to make informed assessments, draw conclusions, and take actions that inform their final decision, ultimately leading to maximum profits. The final result of valuation is a value that is always compared to the price that occurs in the market (Pengestika & Christianti, 2021).

Stock valuation is the process of calculating and determining the intrinsic value or fair price of a company's shares. A valuation model is a mechanism for

converting a series of economic variables or company variables that are forecasted (or observed) into an estimate of the stock price. These economic variables include company profit, dividends distributed, profit variability, and others. Stock valuation is essential for investors to understand because it enables them to sort, choose, and make informed decisions when buying shares or considering an investment in equities or other assets. (Husnan, 2019)

Intrinsic value is the actual value of the stock of the company. To determine the intrinsic value of stocks (commonly referred to as the fair price of shares), written financial data (generally from the past), such as audited annual financial statements, is needed to carry out data analysis. In this case, the data is public or has been widely published by a company that has been listed on the IDX (S. Seber & Hadilia, 2022).

There are two types of stock analysis techniques, technical analysis and fundamental analysis. In this study, fundamental analysis is used to obtain an estimate of the fair price of the shares. Fundamental analysis is an assessment of the fair price of shares using information from the company's internal information, contained in the company's individual financial statements (Pangestika & Christianti, 2021).

In the analysis of the intrinsic value of stocks, there are two types of methods, namely the absolute method and the relative method. The absolute method is a method of valuing shares based on the company's internal conditions (usually related to the assets the company owns). The relative method is a stock valuation method that compares one company with another company within the same industry

(also known as Peer Analysis) (Kurniawan, 2023). The calculation of stock valuation using this method is relatively more straightforward and faster than the absolute method (Damodaran, 2018).

This study uses both methods. In the absolute method, the approach model used is the Dividend Discount Model (DDM). According to Williams (1939) This approach model estimates the intrinsic value of a stock based on projected future dividends discounted to present value. In the relative method, there are two models of approach used, namely Price Earnings Ratio (PER) and Price to Book Value (PBV).

According to Kholifah (2020) PER is a ratio used to measure a company's effectiveness in utilizing its assets to generate profits. Meanwhile, PBV is a ratio that compares the market value of a stock with its book value (Hartono, 2017). This model of stock valuation approach was chosen because it is relatively easy and widely used by investors.

The stock valuation process aims to estimate the intrinsic value of a share. The intrinsic value of a stock reflects the actual value of a company based on its financial performance (Hartono, 2017). The intrinsic value is then compared to the market price of the stock to determine the condition of the identified stock, whether it is undervalued, overvalued, or at fair value. A stock market price that is lower than its intrinsic value indicates that the stock price is undervalued. If the stock market price is higher than its intrinsic value, then the stock is in a state of overvaluation. Meanwhile, if the market price of the stock is equal to the stock's intrinsic value, then the stock is at Fair Value (Husnan, 2019).

After obtaining intrinsic value through the three valuation models (PER, PBV, and DDM), the models were tested using the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). RMSE is a statistical metric used to measure the degree of deviation between the intrinsic value of a stock predicted by the approach model and the actual market price (Alamu & Siam, 2024). This test aims to determine the most accurate model in estimating the intrinsic value of shares.

Observation of stock price movements from year to year can allow researchers to get an overview of stock market conditions as well as reflect the economic situation in the observation period. Changes in stock price conditions from time to time indirectly show the dynamics that occur in the stock market, which can be influenced by various factors, such as fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate, strengthening of the rupiah currency, increase in raw material prices, global geopolitical situation, pandemic, and other economic factors.

This research focuses on companies listed in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector. The primary consumer goods sector is a sector that has experienced growth in line with the increase in population and income growth. In this case, along with the rise in people's income levels, the need for basic consumption will increase significantly (Khayati *et al.*, 2022). Companies in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector are an industry characterized by a relatively high level of demand in the community, and they are generally resistant to economic crises.

Products and goods produced by companies in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector are essential for daily life, providing the basic necessities that many people need for consumption. However, in reality, the growth of the industry Consumer

Non-Cyclical in Indonesia is experiencing challenges in maximizing company value. There are other factors beyond the company's management's control, such as import tariffs, BI interest rate products, and others, that can affect the value of the stock. Based on the above conditions of companies in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector, it is required to implement a management strategy that ultimately increases the value of shares in the capital market. The sales and profits generated by the company are expected to enhance its value in the eyes of investors, thereby encouraging them to increase their investment in this sector (Khayati et al., 2022).

The title of this research is "Stock Valuation in Non-Cyclical Consumer Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange", with a research period starting from 2021 until 2023.

1.2 Problem Formulation

From the above background, the following problem formulation can be compiled:

1. How much is the intrinsic value of shares of non-cyclical consumer sector companies based on the PBV, PER, and DDM approach models.
2. What is the condition of stock prices (undervalued, overvalued, fairvalued) based on the comparison of the intrinsic value of stocks and stock market prices in non-cyclical consumer sector companies.
3. How is the accuracy of the three models of the intrinsic value approach of stocks (PBV, PER, and DDM) using the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) test.

1.3 Research Objectives

From the formulation of the problem above, it can be concluded that the objectives to be achieved from this research are as follows:

1. Determining the intrinsic value of shares of companies in the non-cyclical consumer sector based on the PBV, PER, and DDM approach models.
2. To determine the condition of stock prices (undervalued, overvalued, fairvalued) in non-cyclical consumer sector companies based on the comparison between intrinsic value and stock market price.
3. Determine the accuracy level of three stock intrinsic value approach models (PBV, PER, and DDM) by using the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) test.

1.4 Research Benefits

This research is expected to bring benefits to readers, and companies related to the topic can utilize this research as a resource for their own evaluation. In addition, the following are the benefits that can be taken from this research, namely:

1. This research is expected to expand knowledge and insight related to stock valuation to be more distinct, both in theoretical explanation and the calculation process. This research is expected to play a complementary role, supplementing the results of existing research, and serve as a valuable reference for future researchers.
2. Helping prospective investors to make decisions in buying or holding their shares, as well as a reference for investors who want to try to apply these stock valuation methods.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Stock Analysis

Husnan (2019) explained that in valuation, there are two basic approaches used to analyze stocks. The two basic approaches are fundamental analysis and technical analysis.

1. Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis is an analytical technique used to calculate a stock's intrinsic value by examining the company's financial data, which reflects the company's financial condition. Fundamental analysis forecasts the future price of a stock by:

1. Estimate the value of fundamental factors (sales, sales growth, costs, dividend policy, and so on) that are expected to affect the stock price in the future.
2. Apply the relationship of these variables so that the stock price estimate is obtained.

Fundamental analysis is often also referred to as fair share forecasting, which is often used for various securities analysis training. The most important step to take in this analysis is to identify the fundamental factors that affect the stock price. The factors analyzed are factors related to the company's condition, which include the organization, management conditions, the company's financial condition (the company's financial condition will be reflected in the company's performance), and so on.

2. Technical Analysis

The technical analysis approach can be done to individual stocks as well as to overall market conditions. This analysis aims to estimate the stock price (market condition) by observing changes in the stock price (market condition) in the past. Information on prices and trading volumes is the main tool for analysis. An increase or decrease in the stock price is usually related to a corresponding change in sales volume. Technical analysis uses charts or various technical indicators.

In contrast to fundamental analysis, technical analysis does not pay attention to the fundamental factors that affect stock prices. Market conditions (fundamental factors such as economic growth, corporate sales growth, interest and profit growth, government policies, and others) are not considered by technical analysis.

2.2 Stock Valuation Concept

The valuation model is a mechanism to change a series of economic variables or company variables that are forecasted (observed) into an estimate of the stock price. These economic variables include dividends distributed, profit variability, and others (Husnan, 2019). The principle of good investing is that investors do not pay more than their qualifying price to buy an asset (paying more than its intrinsic value). There must be value that matches the view of the viewing party, and any price is justifiable if other investors are willing to pay that price. The

price paid to own an asset must reflect the cash flow it is expected to generate (Damodaran, 2025).

A valuation model is a mechanism that converts a series of estimates (or observations) of a company's financial performance and economic variables into an estimate (prediction) of the market value of the company's stock. The input for a valuation model falls within the limits of economic variables, such as future earnings, dividends, income variability, and so on. Output in this case is the expected or expected market value Return, which is expected through planting shares, can also be from selling, buying, and holding shares (Elton *et al.*, 2014).

In the capital market, there are two categories of stock valuation methods there are, the relative method and the absolute method. Absolute valuation assesses the fair value of a stock using fundamental data, while relative valuation uses Price multiples as an analysis tool, where the market price is the main component in Price multiples (Christina, 2015). The approaches included in the absolute method are Dividend Discount Model (DDM), Discounted Cash Flow (DCF), and Free Cash Flow to Equity (FCFE). While the relative method consists of Price Earnings Ratio (PER), Price to Book Value (PBV), and Price to Sales (P/S) (Pangestika & Christianti, 2021).

The intrinsic value of a stock can be calculated using model approaches, such as Dividend Discount Model (DDM), Price Earnings Ratio (PER), and Price to Book Value (PBV). In determining the intrinsic value of a stock through the various approaches mentioned, this research focuses on assessing the condition of stocks.

According to Husnan (2019), the determination of the condition of a stock can be explained as follows:

1. Intrinsic value of shares $<$ Market price of outstanding shares \rightarrow Overvalued
2. Intrinsic value of shares $>$ Market price of outstanding shares \rightarrow Undervalued
3. Intrinsic value of shares $=$ Market price of outstanding shares \rightarrow Fair valued

2.3 Stock Value

The value of shares, also known as the price of shares, represents the worth of a stock, which is determined by a company's performance and the public's assessment of the company. Investors purchase these shares to show the identity of the investor (individual) or entity in the company, which is a reflection of the decision of funding, investment, and asset management (Hartono, 2017). Some explanations related to the value of stocks are as follows:

1. Intrinsic Value of Stocks

Intrinsic value (or fundamental value/fair price) is the actual value of a stock traded on the stock exchange. Intrinsic value is commonly referred to as fundamental value. The intrinsic value of a stock refers to its actual value, determined by risk and return data.

2. Book Value of Shares

Book value per share shows the net asset value per share, which is the value of equity divided by the number of shares (Malinda, 2019). Book value per share shows the net assets owned by shareholders for each share. Since net assets are equal to the total equity of shareholders, the book value per share is the total equity divided by the number of outstanding shares (Hartono, 2017).

3. Stock Market Value

Market value refers to the stock price that occurs in the stock market at a specific point in time, determined by market participants. This market value is determined by the supply and demand of the stock in question on the stock market (Hartono, 2017). Potential investors use the company's stock market price to assess whether the company's share price is cheap or expensive.

By comparing the market price and intrinsic value of a stock, it can be known whether the stock is undervalued, at fair value, or overvalued. A stock is said to be undervalued if the intrinsic value of the stock is higher than the market price; it is said to be at fair value if the intrinsic value of the stock is equal to the stock market price, and it is said to be overvalued if the intrinsic value of the stock is lower than the market price.

2.4 Stock Price Valuation Approach

The stock valuation approach model used for the intrinsic value assessment of stock prices consists of PER, PBV, and DDM.

2.4.1 Price to Book Value (PBV)

Price to Book Value (PBV) is a ratio that describes the state or condition of the performance of a company's stock market price to its book value (Fadjar *et al.*, 2021). The PBV formula is as follows:

$$PBV = \frac{\text{Price per Share}}{\text{Book Value per Share}}$$

PBV is the ratio of the market value of equity divided by the book value of equity. Book value, also commonly known as book value (BV). The book value per share represents the net assets owned by shareholders for every share they own. Since net assets are equal to the total equity of shareholders, the book value of shares is calculated by dividing the total equity by the number of outstanding shares.

$$\text{Book Value (BV)} = \frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{number of shares outstanding}}$$

The PBV method emphasizes the book value and the price of its shares, as well as the accounting perspective, which aims to determine how much the market values the book value of a company. By looking at the level of the company's share price, if the company's analysis has negative earnings, the use of the PBV method can help mitigate the weaknesses that exist in other methods. Investors can use this method in conducting an analysis on large companies (Segoro & Sriludia, 2021). By Natalia (2019) The formula for finding the intrinsic value of shares through PBV is as follows:

$$\text{Intrinsic value of shares} = \text{Book Value per Share (BVS)} \times \text{PBV average ratio}$$

2.4.2 Price to Earnings Ratio (PER)

The PER approach model (Price Earnings Ratio), also known as the earnings multiplier approach model, is a method for valuing a stock based on the profits generated by the company. PER shows the ratio of the stock price to the Earnings. This ratio shows how much investors value the price of a stock against its multiple of earnings (Damodaran, 2025). PER is used to see a company's ability to generate profits at current prices.

PER, according to Filbert & Prasetya (2017), is a measure of a stock's performance that is based on a comparison between its stock price and earnings per share (EPS). PER can be used to compare the cheapest and most expensive stock prices within a single industry. The company with the highest PER value is the company with the most expensive share price. Meanwhile, the company with the lowest PER value is typically the one with the cheapest share price. The thing that investors should avoid is a negative P/E ratio, because this means that the earnings per share (EPS) are negative. This situation reflects that the company's profits are in a loss-making condition.

$$PER = \frac{\text{Market Price Per Share}}{\text{Earnings Per Share}}$$

The PER formula above is based on Damodaran (2018) It can be further developed by deriving it using the constant growth DDM formula. By using the constant growth DDM model, $P_0^* = \frac{D_1}{k-g}$. The PER formula can be derived by dividing the two sides of the equation by the Earnings value, so that the following is obtained:

$$\frac{P_0}{E_0} = PE = \frac{\text{Payout ratio} \times (1 + g)}{k - g}$$

From this formula, several factors are obtained that determine the amount of PER:

1. PER is negatively correlated with the desired rate of return (k).
2. PER is positively related to the dividend growth rate (g).

By Tandelilin (2017) The formula for finding intrinsic value through PER is as follows:

$$\text{Intrinsic Value} = \text{Estimated EPS} \times \text{PER}$$

2.4.3 Dividend Discount Model (DDM)

DDM, also known as the current value approach, can also be referred to as the profit capitalization method (or the capitalization of income method), because it involves capitalizing future values that will be discounted to their present values. The type of DDM used in this study is constant growth DDM. In the case of a constant growth dividend (with a growth of g), if the initial period dividend is D_0 , then the dividend of the first period is $D_0(1+g)$ and $D_0(1+g)^2$, and so on. The DDM method is considered more suitable for companies with consistent growth, at the maturity stage, and always distribute their dividends consistently (Hasanah & Rusliati, 2017). The formula for finding the intrinsic value of a stock using DDM (constant growth), according to Hartono (2017) It is as follows:

$$P_0^* = \frac{D_1}{k-g}$$

2.5 Accuracy Test of the Stock Valuation Model with RMSE

When the output is in the form of numbers, the most common method used to characterize a model's ability to predict is to use the root mean square error (RMSE). This metric is a function of the residual model, which represents the difference between the observed value and the value predicted by the model. The mean square error (MSE) is calculated by taking the square root of the MSE, so that the unit is the same as the original data. The value is usually defined as how far the average residual value is from zero, or the average distance between the observed value and the model's prediction (Kuhn & Johnson, 2019).

RMSE is the subtraction between the value of the capital market or the stock market price and the actual value of an issuer or the intrinsic value. The smaller the

value produced by the RMSE, the more accurate the valuation approach model is in projecting the intrinsic value of a stock (Rosandy & Ain, 2023). If a stock valuation model has a low RMSE value or one that approaches zero, the model can be considered capable of analyzing stock prices accurately (Natalia et al., 2019).

The accuracy of the stock valuation model will be evaluated using the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) test. RMSE is usually used to evaluate a model. In this study, the calculations were carried out to compare DDM, PER, and PBV stock valuation models to identify the most accurate model among them. The formula for performing the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) test according to (Hasanah & Rusliati, 2017) It is as follows:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - O_i)^2}{n}}$$

Where:

Y_i : Closing Price of the stock price

O_i : Intrinsic value of shares

n : Amount of data

2.6 Previous Research

When valuing a stock, prospective investors need to be aware of the stock's book value, market value, and intrinsic value. The book value reflects the stock's worth based on the company's financial records, while the market value represents the price formed in the stock market. Meanwhile, the intrinsic value describes the stock's true worth. Understanding these three value concepts is essential, as it helps in identifying which stocks are experiencing growth and which are relatively undervalued. The previous research has crucial points for the author to discuss. The

material will serve as the foundation of this research, both for comparison and as a reference. Several previous studies on stock price valuation have conducted their research on different stock sectors as well as in other research periods. This research is also intended to update and build upon the findings of the previous study.

Table 2.1 Previous Research

No.	Researchers and years	Valuation approach method	Research Results	Differences with ongoing research
1.	Artika Ayu Aprilia, Siti Ragil Handayani, Raden Rustam Hidayat (2016)	PER	All mining sector stocks sampled in this study are undervalued, where the intrinsic value exceeds the market price. The right investment decision in this situation is to buy the shares.	Aprilia <i>et al.</i> , (2016) Using the object of research: mining sector stocks listed on the IDX for the period 2012-2014. Meanwhile, the research object chosen by the researcher in this journal is the non-cyclical consumer sector listed on the IDX for the 2021-2023 research period. The approach models used, other than PER, are PBV and DDM.
2.	Nandaini Vita Maulida (2016)	Stock valuation is carried out using absolute methods, specifically the Dividend Discount Model (DDM), the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF), and the Free Cash Flow (FCF) model.	Based on the calculation results of the DDM, DCF, and FCF approach models, different fair price values were obtained. This is because each model uses different formulas and assumptions base. Among the three approach models, the fair price that is closest to the market price is Discounted Cash Flows (DCF).	Maulida (2016) Using absolute methods as its stock valuation approach (such as DDM, DCF, and so on). The object of research in this journal is companies that are members of the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). Meanwhile, the researcher in this journal uses a combination of relative and absolute methods, specifically DDM, PER, and PBV. Furthermore, this study employs a different research object, specifically non-cyclical consumer sector companies listed on the IDX over the 2021–2023 period.

Continued to the next page

Table 2.1 Continuation

No.	Researchers and years	Valuation approach method	Research Results	Difference
3.	Resti Siti Hasanah, Ellen Ruslianti (2017)	using the dividend discount model (DDM) stock valuation method for constant growth and price to book value (PBV)	The intrinsic value obtained from the DDM method is more accurate than the intrinsic value obtained from the PBV method, as shown by the results of the accuracy measurement with the root mean square (RMSE).	<p>The research object used by the Hasanah & Rusliati (2017) Are companies that were listed in LQ45 from 2010 to 2014.</p> <p>Meanwhile, this research has a different research object, namely, companies in the non-cyclical consumer sector, with a research period of 2021-2023. The model of approach used, other than DDM and PBV, is PER.</p>
4.	Vandara Vavras Setia (2017)	DDM growth is not constant	The results of this study show that all companies in 2015 are included in the overvalued category, including ADRO, AKRA, ASII, BBKA, BBNI, BBRI, BMRI, CPIN, GGRM, UNTR, and UNVR. Meanwhile, in 2013 and 2014, only one company was included in the undervalued category, namely ASII.	<p>The object of the research is different; the research was conducted by the Faithful (2017) done on LQ-45 share group in 2013-2015</p> <p>Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher has a research object in the non-cyclical consumer sector, with a research period of 2021-2023.</p> <p>In addition to using the DDM (constant growth) approach model, the researcher also used the PER and PBV approach models, as well as an accuracy test of the intrinsic value stock valuation models.</p>

Continued to the next page

Table 2.1 Continuation

No.	Researchers and years	Valuation approach method	Research Results	Difference
5.	Dr. Hartono (2018)	Relative valuation method with indicators such as Earnings Multiples (PER), Book Value Multiples (PBV), Revenue Multiples, and Cash Flow Multiples.	By using the relative valuation method, the results showed that PT. Waskita Beton Precast, Tbk is considered a more suitable investment option for investors.	<p>Dr. Hartono (2018) Using the companies PT Waskita Beton Precast and PT. Wijaya Karya Beton as a case study of his research, with the cement sub-sector (companies that have a business in the concrete or precast sector).</p> <p>Meanwhile, in this study, in addition to PBV and PER, the researcher also used constant growth DDM as a stock valuation tool. The research object is the non-cyclical consumer sector listed on the IDX, with a research period spanning from 2021 to 2023.</p>
6.	Dymas Adji Zaksana Budiono (2022)	Comparison between the two valuation methods, namely: relative valuation (PER, PBV, EV/EBITDA) and discounted cash flow (DCF)	The results of this study show that both methods (relative valuation method and discounted cash flow) can be used, but discounted cash flow is more realistic based on a safer margin of safety in risk comparison, resulting in Conclusion: undervalued, so that the buy decision is very much recommended for the investors, and for the company, this can be a reference to improve the company's performance.	<p>The difference lies in the research object and the stock valuation tool.</p> <p>Budiono, D. A. Z and Yuana, P. (2022) Using research objects of healthcare sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017 – 2021.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the researcher, in this journal, uses the non-cyclical consumer sector listed on the IDX, with a research period of 2021-2023, as the object of his research.</p> <p>In addition, the stock valuation approach method used by researchers other than PER and PBV is DDM.</p>

Continued to the next page

Table 2.1 Continuation

No.	Researchers and years	Valuation approach method	Research Results	Difference
7.	Elin Nurlia, Heraeni Tanuadmodjo, Imas Purnamasari (2022)	Zero growth DDM, constant growth DDM, and PER	The determination of whether stocks are undervalued or overvalued using the PER approach yields results consistent with the DDM method. DVLA and SIDO stocks are identified as undervalued, leading to an investment decision to buy. In contrast, KBLF, MERK, and PEHA are identified as overvalued, prompting an investment decision to sell.	The research object used by Nurlia et al (2022) Is a pharmaceutical sub-industry stock listed on the IDX from 2015 to 2020 Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher has selected the consumer non-cyclical sector as the research object, with a 2021-2023 research period and PBV as the stock valuation approach. And there is a measurement of the accuracy of the stock valuation method.
8.	Budi Dharma, Cici Winda Atila, Amanda Damayanti Nasution (2023)	PBV	Out of the nine sample companies, six were assessed as having overvalued stock prices, making selling the appropriate course of action. Meanwhile, three companies were found to be undervalued, indicating that their shares were relatively cheap.	Budi Dharma et al. (2022) Does not use DDM and PER as approaches to conduct stock valuations. And the object used is a pharmaceutical company listed on the Indonesian stock exchange. Meanwhile, in this study, in addition to PBV, the researcher also used PER and DDM as stock valuation tools. Additionally, the research object is the non-cyclical consumer sector, with a research period spanning from 2021 to 2023.

Continued to the next page

Table 2.1 Continuation

No.	Researchers and years	Valuation approach method	Research Results	Difference
9.	Hadi Satria Ganefi, Agus Prasetyono, Mei Rani Amalia (2023)	Constant growth Dividend Discount Model (DDM), and Price Earnings Ratio (PER)	Of the 12 existing companies, it is known that 10 companies are overvalued and two companies are undervalued. In an overvalued condition, an investor can sell a stock, while in an undervalued condition, an investor can make a decision to buy a stock.	Ganefi et al., (2023) Using banking subsector companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange in the 2021-2022 period as the object of its research. Meanwhile, the researcher in this journal uses the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector listed on the IDX, with a research period of 2021-2023, as the object of his research. Also, the stock valuation approach method uses PBV, apart from PER and DDM.
10.	Ega, Rusmawati, Aryanti, Husnaini, Rafiq Assaf (2023)	DDM constant growth	The average intrinsic value of shares exceeds the market value of shares in the company Meta Platforms, Inc., 2021, namely the average intrinsic value of shares worth 384.83, while the market price value is worth 329.22. Based on the results of the comparison of intrinsic value and stock market value above, it is concluded that the company Meta Platforms, Inc. in 2021 is in an Undervalued situation, which means that the stock price is cheap, so prospective investors are advised to buy it. Meanwhile, for people who already own their shares (investors), they should hold them in the hope of a high share price in the future.	The difference lies in the research object and the stock valuation tool. The research object used by the Ega et al., (2023) The shares of the company Meta for the year 2021. Meanwhile, the researcher in this journal uses the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector listed on the IDX, with a research period of 2021-2023, as the object of his research. And the stock valuation approach methods used other than DDM are PER and PBV.

Continued to the next page

Table 2.1 Continuation

No.	Researcher/ Title/ Source	Valuation approach method	Research Results	Difference
11.	Novita Sari, Andy Lasmana, Mas Nur Mukmin (2024)	PER and PBV	<p>Using the PBV approach from a total sample of 16 existing companies, six companies had undervalued stock prices in 2019, 7 undervalued companies in 2020, and 5 undervalued companies in 2021-2022, so the majority of companies tended to be overvalued. Meanwhile, based on the PER approach from a total sample of 16 companies, there are 11 companies whose stock prices are undervalued in 2019, 7 undervalued companies in 2020, 5 undervalued companies in 2021, and 8 undervalued companies in 2022.</p> <p>In the comparison of fair share price valuations between the PBV and PER methods, there were nine companies experiencing the same conditions in 2019 and 2022, and there were eight companies experiencing the same conditions in 2020 and 2021.</p>	<p>The difference lies in the research object and the stock valuation tool.</p> <p>Sari et al., (2024) has a research object of the company registered in the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) for the 2019-2022 period.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the researcher, in this journal, uses the non-cyclical consumer sector listed on the IDX, with a research period of 2021-2023, as the object of his research. As well as the stock valuation approach method used apart from PER and PBV, the researcher also uses DDM as a stock valuation tool.</p>

Source: Processed Data, 2024

2.7 Conceptual Framework

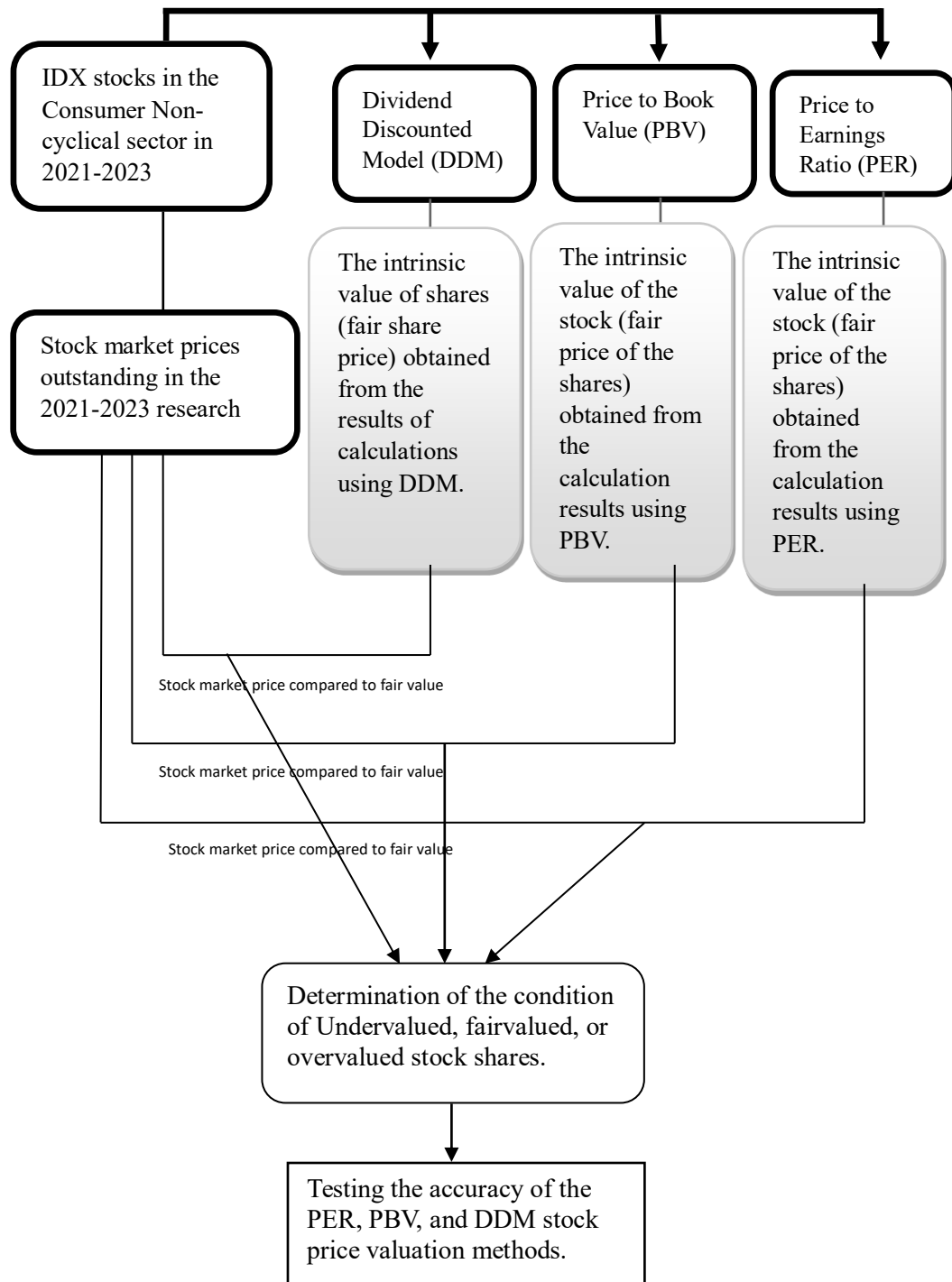


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework
Source: Data Processed, 2024

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Operational Definition

Operational definitions must be established to prevent errors in interpreting the relevant points in this study. The definitions are:

1. Stock Valuation

Valuation is the process of determining the fair value of a share to find the actual value of the stock (the supposed value owned by a share/intrinsic value). Stock valuation aims to determine whether the stock price is fairvalued, undervalued, or overvalued. This can be done by comparing the intrinsic value of the stock with the market price (closing price). The closing price of the shares can be found on the company's annual financial statements. In this study, the model approach used to calculate the intrinsic value of stocks includes the PBV, PER, and DDM methods.

2. Intrinsic Value of Stocks

The intrinsic value of a stock refers to the actual value of a share, also known as the fair price of a stock. The actual value of a stock is the price that a stock should have, outside of the price set by the company or the market price that is currently circulating on the stock exchange. This share price can be assessed based on the company's performance and financial statements, as issued by the company. These intrinsic values can be calculated using the PBV, PER, and DDM approach models.

3. PBV (Price to Book Value)

PBV (Price to Book Value) is a ratio that describes the condition of the performance of the market price of a company's stock to its book value. Book Value per Share shows the net assets owned by shareholders for owning one share. To find the intrinsic value of a stock, it is necessary to have a BV value and the average ratio of the PBV industry. The value of an undervalued stock can be identified if the intrinsic value of the stock is higher than the market price of the stock. The value of an overvalued stock can be identified if the intrinsic value of the stock is lower than the market price of the stock. The value of a fairvalued stock can be identified if the intrinsic value of the stock is equal to the market price of the stock.

4. PER (Price to Earnings Ratio)

PER (Price to Earnings Ratio) is a measure of stock performance that is based on the ratio between stock price and earnings per share (EPS). To find the intrinsic value of a stock using PER, the PER ratio is multiplied by the estimated EPS. Then the intrinsic value is compared to the market price. Undervalued stocks can be identified if the stock's intrinsic value is higher than its market price, while overvalued stocks can be identified if the stock's intrinsic value is lower than its market price, and fairvalued stocks can be identified if the stock's intrinsic value is equal to its market price.

5. DDM (Dividend Discount Model) Constant Growth

The DDM approach model involves capitalizing future values that will be discounted to present values. In this model, the fair price of a stock is the present

value of its estimated dividend. DDM is based on the premise that the future cash flow that investors receive from stocks is in the form of cash dividends. The Dividend Discount Model approach assumes that the dividends to be paid grow constantly for an indefinite period of time. Undervalued stock can be identified if the intrinsic value of a stock is higher than its market price, overvalued stock can be identified if the intrinsic value of a stock is lower than its market price, and fairvalued stocks can be identified if the intrinsic value of a stock is equal to its market price.

3.2 Population and sample

The population in this study is Consumer Non-Cyclical sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the research years 2021 to 2023. Out of a total population of 129 companies, 37 companies are used as a sample. The sampling method in this study uses the purposive sampling method, with the criteria set as follows:

1. Companies that are not delisted in the Consumer Non-cyclical sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the research period.
2. Companies that have a positive EPS value.
3. The company that distributes its dividends regularly every year (during the research period).

Based on these criteria, the number of samples can be determined as follows:

Table 3.1 Purposive Sampling

No.	Information	Sum
1.	Non-cyclical Consumer sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2021-2023 research period	88
2.	Non-cyclical Consumer sector companies delisted on the IDX during the 2021-2023 period	(2)
3.	Companies that do not have positive EPS	(24)
4.	Companies that do not distribute their dividends regularly every year (during the research period)	(25)
	Number of companies	37
	37 Company X 3 Years	111

Source: Processed Data, 2024

3.3 Type and source of data.

This type of research is quantitative, with the data source used being secondary data. The secondary data used in this study comes from the Annual Financial Report of the relevant companies, which is used as a sample. The focus of this study are companies in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector with a research period of 2021-2023 that has been listed and published on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The annual financial statements of these companies can be accessed and obtained through the official website of the company concerned, the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (idx.co.id), and (finance.yahoo.com).

3.4 Data Collection Methods

The data collection method used in this study is the documentation method. The documentation method is a data collection method that uses various kinds of documents or evidence of the past, including records, transcripts, newspapers, financial statements (Annual Financial Report), articles, and others. The

documentation method collects information by studying the data that has been documented.

3.5 Data analysis

The data analysis carried out in this study is as follows:

1. Calculate the intrinsic value of the stock first using the PBV, PER, and DDM stock valuation approach model. The calculation of each approach model is as follows:

a. Price to Book Value (PBV)

The formula for calculating intrinsic values using the PBV approach model is as follows:

$$\text{Book Value per Share (BVS)} = \frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{number of shares outstanding}}$$

$$\text{PBV} = \frac{\text{P (Price per Share)}}{\text{BVS (Book Value per Share)}}$$

Intrinsic value of shares = Book Value per Share (BVS) × PBV average ratio

b. Price Earnings Ratio (PER)

The formula for finding the intrinsic value of a stock using the PER approach model is as follows:

Intrinsic value of shares = PER × E1

$$\text{PER} = \frac{\text{DPR} \times (1+g)}{k-g}$$

$$E1 = E0 (1+g)$$

$$E0 = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Number of Shares Outstanding}}$$

$$g = \text{ROE} \times b$$

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Shareholder Equity}}$$

$$b = 1 - \text{DPR}$$

$$\text{DPR} = \frac{D_0}{E_0}$$

$$k = \frac{D_1}{P} + g$$

Where:

PER : Price Earnings Ratio

D0 : Dividend Per Share (DPS) (Dividend per share)

E0 : Earnings Per Share (EPS) (Net income per share)

E1 : EPS Estimate

g : Dividend growth rate

k : The level of return that investors expect (the level of profit that the financier hints at)

P : Stock Market Closing Price

b : retention rate (the proportion of net profit that is not distributed as dividends, but is used to finance the company's investments)

DPR : Dividend Payout Ratio (a ratio that shows the net profit given to shareholders in the form of dividends)

ROE : Return On Equity (the company's ability to generate net profit after tax with its own capital)

c. Dividend Discounted Model (DDM) Constant Growth

The assumptions used in DDM constant growth are as follows:

1. Not all profits are divided (Some profits are shared, some profits are withheld). The number of retained profits is denoted by b , with a constant assumption (b equals the retention rate).
2. The level of profit produced, from the result of retained earnings and reinvested profits is also called Return on Equity (ROE) of R .
3. As a result of these assumptions, earnings per share (E) and dividends (D) increase by bR (bR is the notation of the increase), in other words " g " (growth) = bR or ($b \times ROE$).

According to Husnan (2019) To calculate the intrinsic value with the DDM (constant growth) approach model, the formula is as follows:

$$P_0^* = \frac{D_1}{k-g}$$

$$D_t = D_0 (1+g)$$

$$g = ROE \times b$$

$$b = 1 - DPR$$

$$DPR = \frac{DPS}{EPS}$$

$$DPS = \frac{\text{Total dividends distributed}}{\text{Total shares outstanding}}$$

$$k = \frac{D_1}{P} + g$$

Where:

P_0 : Intrinsic value of stocks

D_1 : Estimated Dividend

- k : The level of return that investors expect (the level of profit that the financier hints at)
- Dt : Estimated expected dividend year t
- D0 : Dividends in the last year distributed
- g : Dividend growth rate
- p : Closing price stock
- ROE : Return On Equity (the company's ability to generate net profit after tax with its own capital).
- b : retention rate (The retention ratio measures the percentage of a company's profits that are reinvested into the company in a certain way, rather than being paid to investors in the form of dividends.
- DPR : Dividend Payout Ratio (a ratio that shows the net profit given to shareholders in the form of dividends)
- DPS : Dividend Per Share (Dividend per share)
- EPS : Earnings Per Share (Net income per share)
2. Determine the condition of undervalued, overvalued, or fair value stock prices based on the PBV, PER, and DDM approach models. The analysis of stock price conditions is carried out by comparing the intrinsic value of the stock with the market price of the stock. The purpose of comparing the intrinsic value of a stock with its market price is to determine the condition of the stock price, whether it is undervalued, overvalued, or at fair value.
 3. Measure the accuracy of PBV, PER, and DDM approach models using the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) test. This test was conducted to determine which

stock valuation approach model is the most accurate among the three intrinsic value approach models: PER, PBV, and DDM.

RMSE is the difference between the value of the capital market or the stock market price and the actual value of an issuer or intrinsic value. The smaller the value produced by the RMSE, the more accurate the valuation approach model on the stock price when projecting the intrinsic value of a stock. If the stock price valuation model has a low or zero RMSE value, then the stock price valuation model can be called a model that can accurately analyze a stock. Formula for performing the test Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) according to (Hasanah & Rusliati, 2017) are as follows:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - O_i)^2}{n}}$$

Where:

Y_i : Closing Price of the stock price

O_i : Intrinsic value of shares

n : Amount of data

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview of Research Objects

The object of this research focuses on companies listed in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector on the IDX from 2021 to 2023. The Consumer Non-Cyclical sector refers to a group of companies that produce essential goods required by consumers for their daily needs. The products produced include food, health products, hygiene products, medicines, and others. This study uses data obtained from the financial statements of each company which is the research sample, namely as many as 37 companies. This study aims to measure the intrinsic value of stocks in companies in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector by using the PBV, PER, and DDM approach models. Then, determine the condition of the stock price (undervalued, overvalued, fair value), and conduct an accuracy test on the three approach models to determine the most accurate valuation model.

4.2 Results of Analysis and Discussion

This data analysis aims to assess stock prices by classifying stock price conditions. The condition of the stock price is determined by comparing the intrinsic value of the stock with the market price (closing price). Stock price conditions are classified into three categories: undervalued, overvalued, and fairvalued. The calculation of intrinsic values is carried out with three approach models, namely: PBV, PER, and DDM.

4.2.1 Intrinsic Value of Stocks

4.2.1.1 Intrinsic value of stocks based on the Price to Book Value (PBV) approach model

The intrinsic value of shares can be calculated by multiplying the Book Value (BV) of each company by the average PBV of its industry. Based on the results of the calculation using the PBV approach model in Appendix 2, the average PBV for the industry in 2021 is 2.82. In 2022, the industry average PBV was 3.01. And in 2023, the average industrial PBV is 3.48.

Table 4.1 Intrinsic Value of Stocks Based on the PBV Approach Model

Ticker Code	2021		2022		2023	
	BV	Intrinsic Value	BV	Intrinsic Value	BV	Intrinsic Value
AALI	10.999,79	Rp 31.019,42	11.556,79	Rp 34.785,94	11.724,50	Rp 40.763,50
AMRT	216,49	Rp 610,51	276,24	Rp 831,48	378,22	Rp 1.314,97
BISI	909,35	Rp 2.564,36	1.016,75	Rp 3.060,42	1.148,90	Rp 3.994,47
BUDI	308,45	Rp 869,82	321,19	Rp 966,78	353,71	Rp 1.229,76
CAMP	173,80	Rp 490,12	159,98	Rp 481,53	161,88	Rp 562,81
CEKA	2.331,71	Rp 6.575,42	2.605,11	Rp 7.841,39	2.760,14	Rp 9.596,41
CLEO	83,46	Rp 235,37	98,76	Rp 297,28	126,22	Rp 438,82
CPIN	1.533,72	Rp 4.325,10	2.430,02	Rp 7.314,37	1.648,30	Rp 5.730,76
DLTA	1.261,68	Rp 3.557,93	1.249,94	Rp 3.762,32	1.167,06	Rp 4.057,60
DSNG	662,79	Rp 1.869,07	769,84	Rp 2.317,21	838,64	Rp 2.915,76
EPMT	2.527,81	Rp 7.128,42	2.659,22	Rp 8.004,24	2.694,28	Rp 9.367,41
GGRM	30.813,70	Rp 86.894,64	30.069,29	Rp 90.508,57	31.632,05	Rp 109.977,65
GOOD	82,14	Rp 231,62	90,83	Rp 273,40	105,95	Rp 368,35
HMSP	250,96	Rp 707,71	242,18	Rp 728,97	256,79	Rp 892,82
ICBP	4.692,53	Rp 13.232,94	4.928,27	Rp 14.834,09	5.325,37	Rp 18.515,15
INDF	9.866,50	Rp 27.823,54	10.662,70	Rp 32.094,72	11.441,91	Rp 39.781,01
JPFA	1.117,35	Rp 3.150,93	1.164,43	Rp 3.504,93	1.208,13	Rp 4.200,40
KMDS	226,98	Rp 640,09	231,34	Rp 696,34	259,52	Rp 902,28
LSIP	1.490,94	Rp 4.204,46	1.602,80	Rp 4.824,44	1.663,15	Rp 5.782,40
MIDI	560,76	Rp 1.581,35	689,27	Rp 2.074,71	117,02	Rp 406,84
MLBI	521,67	Rp 1.471,11	509,39	Rp 1.533,25	660,40	Rp 2.296,05
MYOR	508,08	Rp 1.432,79	574,04	Rp 1.727,85	683,50	Rp 2.376,37
ROTI	460,59	Rp 1.298,86	433,39	Rp 1.304,50	386,88	Rp 1.345,10
SDPC	186,01	Rp 524,55	203,23	Rp 611,71	217,99	Rp 757,89
SIMP	1.251,00	Rp 3.527,83	1.338,32	Rp 4.028,34	1.373,32	Rp 4.774,75
SKBM	573,66	Rp 1.617,71	620,75	Rp 1.868,46	616,89	Rp 2.144,78

Linked to next page

Table 4.1 Continuation

Ticker Code	2021		2022		2023	
	BV	Intrinsic Value	BV	Intrinsic Value	BV	Intrinsic Value
SKLT	784,43	Rp 2.212,09	855,25	Rp 2.574,29	118,27	Rp 411,20
SMAR	5.019,80	Rp 14.155,83	6.701,43	Rp 20.171,30	6.640,17	Rp 23.086,42
SSMS	641,21	Rp 1.808,21	676,53	Rp 2.036,36	208,92	Rp 726,37
TBLA	1.215,32	Rp 3.427,20	1.278,94	Rp 3.849,62	1.361,39	Rp 4.733,24
TGKA	1.916,83	Rp 5.405,45	2.226,79	Rp 6.702,63	2.395,61	Rp 8.329,01
ULTJ	444,72	Rp 1.254,12	503,97	Rp 1.516,96	578,78	Rp 2.012,30
UNVR	113,27	Rp 319,42	104,78	Rp 315,38	88,63	Rp 308,15
VICI	111,83	Rp 315,36	119,41	Rp 359,43	136,96	Rp 476,18
WIIM	627,84	Rp 1.770,51	714,77	Rp 2.151,46	879,73	Rp 3.058,63
PNGO	812,92	Rp 2.292,44	906,94	Rp 2.729,90	1.019,96	Rp 3.546,17
UCID	1.180,42	Rp 3.328,79	1.242,31	Rp 3.739,35	1.338,52	Rp 4.653,73

Source: Processed Data, 2025

From the table above, it can be observed that in 2021 the intrinsic value of stocks ranged from Rp 231.62 to Rp 86,894.64. The company with the lowest intrinsic value was GOOD, while the company with the highest intrinsic value was GGRM. In 2022, the intrinsic value of stocks ranged from Rp 273.40 to Rp 90,508.57, with GOOD recording the lowest intrinsic value and GGRM the highest. In 2023, the intrinsic value of stocks ranged from Rp 308.15 to Rp 109,977.65, with TGKA having the lowest intrinsic value and GGRM the highest.

4.2.1.2 Intrinsic value of stocks based on the Price Earnings Ratio (PER) approach model

In this study, the PER model is applied under the assumption that the company's dividends grow at a constant rate. This PER approach is a derivative of the constant growth DDM model, as explained in Damodaran's book. Based on the calculations using this PER approach, the intrinsic values obtained are as follows:

Table 4.2 Intrinsic Value of Stocks Based on the PER Approach Model

Kode Emiten	2021			2022			2023		
	PER ($\frac{DPR*(1+g)}{K-G}$) (Damodaran)	estimated EPS (E1)	Intrinsic Value	PER ($\frac{DPR*(1+g)}{K-G}$) (Damodaran)	estimated EPS (E1)	Intrinsic Value	PER ($\frac{DPR*(1+g)}{K-G}$) (Damodaran)	estimated EPS (E1)	Intrinsic Value
AALI	9,96	1099,37	Rp 10.944,53	9,31	933,58	Rp 8.691,37	12,97	555,73	Rp 7.208,48
AMRT	30,45	55,32	Rp 1.684,41	45,64	81,43	Rp 3.716,43	41,35	94,82	Rp 3.920,37
BISI	8,61	139,36	Rp 1.199,25	10,14	192,61	Rp 1.952,37	8,97	221,10	Rp 1.984,33
BUDI	10,10	19,34	Rp 195,35	11,87	20,53	Rp 243,66	12,71	22,95	Rp 291,61
CAMP	18,03	17,97	Rp 324,06	13,52	18,75	Rp 253,38	18,76	21,87	Rp 410,24
CEKA	6,54	342,85	Rp 2.241,40	5,89	409,59	Rp 2.413,29	7,56	272,78	Rp 2.062,37
CLEO	20,86	9,99	Rp 208,36	40,06	18,48	Rp 740,08	33,76	29,72	Rp 1.003,19
CPIN	28,83	236,68	Rp 6.824,53	32,48	184,22	Rp 5.984,42	36,53	144,52	Rp 5.278,76
DLTA	15,73	232,21	Rp 3.651,68	13,17	285,24	Rp 3.756,98	13,25	232,76	Rp 3.084,68
DSNG	7,92	74,52	Rp 590,08	5,91	127,74	Rp 755,18	7,42	83,89	Rp 622,22
EPMT	9,01	326,97	Rp 2.946,33	31,93	47,36	Rp 1.512,08	10,38	258,62	Rp 2.685,12
GGRM	10,61	2942,59	Rp 31.224,87	12,12	1406,32	Rp 17.049,32	7,71	2904,09	Rp 22.388,84
GOOD	50,35	12,90	Rp 649,71	48,54	12,53	Rp 608,08	29,85	17,28	Rp 515,93
HMSP	15,07	58,11	Rp 875,88	14,95	51,91	Rp 776,30	13,54	74,15	Rp 1.004,20
ICBP	17,27	596,14	Rp 10.295,84	26,59	410,72	Rp 10.922,23	19,31	655,02	Rp 12.645,56
INDF	7,91	946,74	Rp 7.490,00	9,85	767,79	Rp 7.563,13	7,53	1004,77	Rp 7.561,25
JPFA	11,13	195,83	Rp 2.178,67	11,21	128,83	Rp 1.444,03	15,12	82,03	Rp 1.240,74
KMDS	6,33	91,05	Rp 576,48	11,24	70,37	Rp 791,00	7,34	70,91	Rp 520,51
LSIP	9,00	159,66	Rp 1.436,67	7,17	163,14	Rp 1.169,22	8,23	115,96	Rp 953,99
MIDI	28,59	117,95	Rp 3.372,60	27,68	168,35	Rp 4.660,23	28,37	18,46	Rp 523,79
MLBI	17,16	219,68	Rp 3.769,67	19,89	428,27	Rp 8.517,88	18,82	621,73	Rp 11.700,59
MYOR	38,57	53,11	Rp 2.048,21	32,08	97,13	Rp 3.116,12	20,20	165,93	Rp 3.352,64
ROTI	29,33	45,85	Rp 1.344,79	18,67	79,51	Rp 1.484,32	17,81	52,90	Rp 942,28
SDPC	18,79	7,79	Rp 146,45	18,84	20,92	Rp 394,14	6,75	28,83	Rp 194,65
SIMP	7,59	68,14	Rp 516,85	5,70	81,58	Rp 464,75	8,07	49,42	Rp 398,59
SKBM	21,63	17,59	Rp 380,32	8,15	53,58	Rp 436,83	356,76	0,84	Rp 299,79
SKLT	22,42	139,98	Rp 3.138,75	17,44	130,74	Rp 2.280,55	4,10	82,07	Rp 336,58
SMAR	5,00	1109,40	Rp 5.542,08	3,20	2374,04	Rp 7.607,51	12,41	317,59	Rp 3.940,07
SSMS	7,29	191,26	Rp 1.394,45	8,05	203,83	Rp 1.641,29	17,47	48,35	Rp 844,52
TBLA	5,82	166,01	Rp 965,42	4,80	159,11	Rp 764,16	7,03	111,21	Rp 781,72
TGKA	14,51	568,55	Rp 8.247,42	15,02	573,35	Rp 8.611,83	13,70	526,67	Rp 7.213,95
ULTJ	14,17	134,33	Rp 1.903,52	18,79	107,81	Rp 2.025,65	16,15	126,62	Rp 2.045,04
UNVR	23,62	131,01	Rp 3.093,94	29,53	124,89	Rp 3.687,63	25,49	114,64	Rp 2.922,22
VICI	22,61	30,67	Rp 693,36	37,24	15,48	Rp 576,60	27,58	30,02	Rp 827,81
WIIM	5,60	92,67	Rp 519,27	6,00	135,59	Rp 813,33	8,83	283,11	Rp 2.501,08
PNGO	7,58	280,86	Rp 2.129,58	7,02	246,96	Rp 1.732,52	6,36	272,66	Rp 1.733,97
UCID	13,55	125,78	Rp 1.704,80	15,02	79,23	Rp 1.189,99	10,16	112,02	Rp 1.138,23

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Based on Table 4.2 above, in 2021 the intrinsic value of shares ranged from IDR 146.45 to IDR 31,224.87. The company with the lowest intrinsic value was SDPC at IDR 146.45, while the company with the highest intrinsic value was GGRM at IDR 31,224.87. In 2022, the intrinsic value ranged from IDR 243.66 to IDR 17,049.32. Among the 37 companies, BUDI recorded the lowest intrinsic value at IDR 243.66, while GGRM had the highest at IDR 17,049.32. In 2023, the intrinsic value ranged from IDR 194.65 to IDR 22,388.84, with SDPC recording

the lowest intrinsic value at IDR 194.65 and GGRM recording the highest intrinsic value at IDR 22,388.84.

4.2.1.3 The intrinsic value of the stock is based on the Dividend Discounted Model (DDM) approach model

Based on the results of the calculation using the constant growth DDM approach model, the intrinsic values are obtained as follows:

Table 4.3 Intrinsic Value of Stocks Based on DDM's Approach Model

Ticker Code	2021			2022			2023		
	D1	k-g	Intrinsic Value (DDM Constant Growth)	D1	k-g	Intrinsic Value (DDM Constant Growth)	D1	k-g	Intrinsic Value (DDM Constant Growth)
AALI	273,70	0,03	Rp 10.196,72	462,067	0,06	Rp 8.351,54	406,20	0,06	Rp 7.116,15
AMRT	10,95	0,01	Rp 1.430,58	22,24	0,01	Rp 3.138,24	27,83	0,01	Rp 3.389,20
BISI	41,72	0,04	Rp 1.092,36	75,12	0,04	Rp 1.767,42	75,73	0,04	Rp 1.781,83
BUDI	6,27	0,03	Rp 187,00	8,31	0,04	Rp 234,67	14,34	0,05	Rp 284,72
CAMP	7,40	0,02	Rp 306,56	31,85	0,11	Rp 278,45	20,20	0,05	Rp 406,10
CEKA	109,19	0,05	Rp 2.052,76	110,40	0,05	Rp 2.185,93	105,73	0,05	Rp 1.950,66
CLEO	28,49	0,09	Rp 312,94	1,15	0,00	Rp 640,89	1,95	0,00	Rp 843,96
CPIN	119,95	0,02	Rp 6.372,28	111,15	0,02	Rp 5.814,81	102,49	0,02	Rp 5.150,32
DLTA	247,03	0,07	Rp 3.695,57	297,13	0,08	Rp 3.793,31	303,81	0,09	Rp 3.299,84
DSNG	13,40	0,02	Rp 543,18	22,44	0,03	Rp 673,13	31,76	0,05	Rp 587,65
EPMT	208,92	0,07	Rp 2.820,47	152,01	0,07	Rp 2.039,17	208,73	0,08	Rp 2.637,13
GGRM	2626,41	0,08	Rp 30.910,85	2.189,78	0,13	Rp 17.518,21	1.259,45	0,06	Rp 21.331,97
GOOD	3,98	0,01	Rp 584,04	6,39	0,01	Rp 565,02	6,57	0,01	Rp 471,01
HMSP	69,36	0,08	Rp 919,36	60,85	0,08	Rp 807,52	57,94	0,06	Rp 948,03
ICBP	233,89	0,02	Rp 9.464,34	224,70	0,02	Rp 10.450,95	205,58	0,02	Rp 11.564,03
INDF	302,52	0,04	Rp 6.882,89	294,81	0,04	Rp 7.131,76	278,26	0,04	Rp 6.983,56
JPFA	44,75	0,02	Rp 1.935,80	62,78	0,05	Rp 1.367,49	50,81	0,04	Rp 1.209,99
KMDS	15,85	0,03	Rp 500,19	23,46	0,03	Rp 674,41	39,89	0,08	Rp 469,78
LSIP	22,01	0,02	Rp 1.304,78	54,71	0,05	Rp 1.089,39	54,85	0,06	Rp 921,44
MIDI	25,76	0,01	Rp 2.730,10	35,89	0,01	Rp 3.720,33	3,96	0,01	Rp 474,58
MLBI	330,22	0,06	Rp 5.422,50	440,42	0,05	Rp 8.731,27	436,20	0,05	Rp 9.522,58
MYOR	52,10	0,03	Rp 2.044,10	23,45	0,01	Rp 2.791,11	40,61	0,01	Rp 2.889,30
ROTI	47,79	0,04	Rp 1.352,37	59,33	0,04	Rp 1.399,75	88,91	0,09	Rp 1.040,97
SDPC	0,52	0,00	Rp 141,13	1,09	0,00	Rp 361,74	2,22	0,01	Rp 175,37
SIMP	3,13	0,01	Rp 485,47	13,50	0,03	Rp 438,64	15,14	0,04	Rp 387,13
SKBM	1,23	0,00	Rp 370,02	3,76	0,01	Rp 406,35	9,74	0,03	Rp 306,81
SKLT	15,37	0,01	Rp 2.756,04	46,72	0,02	Rp 2.108,81	2,65	0,01	Rp 308,08
SMAR	388,97	0,08	Rp 4.915,63	384,31	0,06	Rp 6.136,54	367,22	0,09	Rp 3.969,92
SSMS	36,65	0,03	Rp 1.160,02	163,56	0,11	Rp 1.553,28	67,10	0,07	Rp 939,43
TBLA	27,21	0,03	Rp 876,08	93,22	0,13	Rp 728,76	20,98	0,03	Rp 737,09
TGKA	390,76	0,05	Rp 7.598,15	324,89	0,04	Rp 7.819,46	375,44	0,06	Rp 6.821,29
ULTJ	91,47	0,05	Rp 1.728,73	24,99	0,01	Rp 1.728,54	33,43	0,02	Rp 1.808,88
UNVR	144,03	0,04	Rp 3.565,96	135,52	0,03	Rp 4.163,16	121,92	0,04	Rp 3.211,77
VICI	9,86	0,02	Rp 597,56	7,44	0,01	Rp 542,28	10,16	0,01	Rp 733,54
WIIM	22,58	0,05	Rp 471,43	24,54	0,03	Rp 715,82	85,39	0,04	Rp 2.106,99
PNGO	119,37	0,07	Rp 1.819,75	133,49	0,09	Rp 1.557,41	144,68	0,09	Rp 1.558,06
UCID	16,26	0,01	Rp 1.572,25	23,83	0,02	Rp 1.141,51	16,10	0,02	Rp 1.066,88

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Based on Table 4.3, in 2021 the intrinsic value of stocks was within the range of IDR 141.13 to IDR 30,910.85. SDPC recorded the lowest intrinsic value at IDR 141.13, while GGRM recorded the highest at IDR 30,910.85. In 2022, the intrinsic value of stocks ranged from IDR 234.67 to IDR 17,518.21. In this period, BUDI had the lowest intrinsic value at IDR 234.67, whereas GGRM had the highest intrinsic value at IDR 17,518.21. In 2023, the intrinsic value of stocks ranged from IDR 175.37 to IDR 21,331.97, with SDPC having the lowest and GGRM the highest.

4.2.2 Identify Stock Price Conditions

After the intrinsic value of the stock is known, it can be determined whether the stock price is undervalued, overvalued, or fairvalued. By comparing the intrinsic value and market price of stocks, the conditions of stock prices are as follows:

1. Intrinsic value of < stock market price is → overvalued
2. Intrinsic value of > stock market price is → undervalued
3. Intrinsic value of shares = Fair valued stock market price → fairvalued

4.2.2.1 Stocks Condition Identification Based on the PBV Approach Model

Based on the calculation of intrinsic stock values using the Price-to-Book Value (PBV) model, the intrinsic value of each stock is compared with its market price. This comparison enables investors to identify the condition of the stock price, whether it is undervalued, overvalued, or fairly valued.

Table 4.4 Comparison of the Intrinsic Value of PBV with Market Value

Ticker Code	Stock Price Condition 2021			Stock Price Condition 2022			Stock Price Condition 2023		
	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2021)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2022)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2023)	Description (under/over/fair)
AALI	Rp 31.019,42	Rp 9.500	undervalued	Rp 34.785,94	Rp 8.025	undervalued	Rp 40.763,50	Rp 7.025	undervalued
AMRT	Rp 610,51	Rp 1.215	Overvalued	Rp 831,48	Rp 2.650	Overvalued	Rp 1.314,97	Rp 2.930	Overvalued
BISI	Rp 2.564,36	Rp 995	undervalued	Rp 3.060,42	Rp 1.600	undervalued	Rp 3.994,47	Rp 1.600	undervalued
BUDI	Rp 869,82	Rp 179	undervalued	Rp 966,78	Rp 226	undervalued	Rp 1.229,76	Rp 278	undervalued

Linked to the next page

Table 4.4 Continuation

Ticker Code	Stock Price Condition 2021			Stock Price Condition 2022			Stock Price Condition 2023		
	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2021)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2022)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2023)	Description (under/over/fair)
CAMP	Rp 490,12	Rp 290	undervalued	Rp 481,53	Rp 306	undervalued	Rp 562,81	Rp 402	undervalued
CEKA	Rp 6.575,42	Rp 1.880	undervalued	Rp 7.841,39	Rp 1.980	undervalued	Rp 9.596,41	Rp 1.845	undervalued
CLEO	Rp 235,37	Rp 470	Overvalued	Rp 297,28	Rp 555	Overvalued	Rp 438,82	Rp 710	Overvalued
CPIN	Rp 4.325,10	Rp 5.950	Overvalued	Rp 7.314,37	Rp 5.650	undervalued	Rp 5.730,76	Rp 5.025	undervalued
DLTA	Rp 3.557,93	Rp 3.740	Overvalued	Rp 3.762,32	Rp 3.830	Overvalued	Rp 4.057,60	Rp 3.530	undervalued
DSNG	Rp 1.869,07	Rp 500	undervalued	Rp 2.317,21	Rp 600	undervalued	Rp 2.915,76	Rp 555	undervalued
EPMT	Rp 7.128,42	Rp 2.700	undervalued	Rp 8.004,24	Rp 2.750	undervalued	Rp 9.367,41	Rp 2.590	undervalued
GGRM	Rp 86.894,64	Rp 30.600	undervalued	Rp 90.508,57	Rp 18.000	undervalued	Rp 109.977,65	Rp 20.325	undervalued
GOOD	Rp 231,62	Rp 525	Overvalued	Rp 273,40	Rp 525	Overvalued	Rp 368,35	Rp 430	Overvalued
HMSP	Rp 707,71	Rp 965	Overvalued	Rp 728,97	Rp 840	Overvalued	Rp 892,82	Rp 895	Overvalued
ICBP	Rp 13.232,94	Rp 8.700	undervalued	Rp 14.834,09	Rp 10.000	undervalued	Rp 18.515,15	Rp 10.575	undervalued
INDF	Rp 27.823,54	Rp 6.325	undervalued	Rp 32.094,72	Rp 6.725	undervalued	Rp 39.781,01	Rp 6.450	undervalued
JPFA	Rp 3.150,93	Rp 1.720	undervalued	Rp 3.504,93	Rp 1.295	undervalued	Rp 4.200,40	Rp 1.180	undervalued
KMDS	Rp 640,09	Rp 434	undervalued	Rp 696,34	Rp 575	undervalued	Rp 902,28	Rp 424	undervalued
LSIP	Rp 4.204,46	Rp 1.185	undervalued	Rp 4.824,44	Rp 1.015	undervalued	Rp 5.782,40	Rp 890	undervalued
MIDI	Rp 1.581,35	Rp 2.210	Overvalued	Rp 2.074,71	Rp 2.970	Overvalued	Rp 406,84	Rp 430	Overvalued
MLBI	Rp 1.471,11	Rp 7.800	Overvalued	Rp 1.533,25	Rp 8.950	Overvalued	Rp 2.296,05	Rp 7.750	Overvalued
MYOR	Rp 1.432,79	Rp 2.040	Overvalued	Rp 1.727,85	Rp 2.500	Overvalued	Rp 2.376,37	Rp 2.490	Overvalued
ROTI	Rp 1.298,86	Rp 1.360	Overvalued	Rp 1.304,50	Rp 1.320	Overvalued	Rp 1.345,10	Rp 1.150	undervalued
SDPC	Rp 524,55	Rp 136	undervalued	Rp 611,71	Rp 332	undervalued	Rp 757,89	Rp 158	undervalued
SIMP	Rp 3.527,83	Rp 456	undervalued	Rp 4.028,34	Rp 414	undervalued	Rp 4.774,75	Rp 376	undervalued
SKBM	Rp 1.617,71	Rp 360	undervalued	Rp 1.868,46	Rp 378	undervalued	Rp 2.144,78	Rp 314	undervalued
SKLT	Rp 2.212,09	Rp 2.420	Overvalued	Rp 2.574,29	Rp 1.950	undervalued	Rp 411,20	Rp 282	undervalued
SMAR	Rp 14.155,83	Rp 4.360	undervalued	Rp 20.171,30	Rp 4.950	undervalued	Rp 23.086,42	Rp 4.000	undervalued
SSMS	Rp 1.808,21	Rp 965	undervalued	Rp 2.036,36	Rp 1.470	undervalued	Rp 726,37	Rp 1.045	Overvalued
TBLA	Rp 3.427,20	Rp 795	undervalued	Rp 3.849,62	Rp 695	undervalued	Rp 4.733,24	Rp 695	undervalued
TGKA	Rp 5.405,45	Rp 7.000	Overvalued	Rp 6.702,63	Rp 7.100	Overvalued	Rp 8.329,01	Rp 6.450	undervalued
ULTJ	Rp 1.254,12	Rp 1.570	Overvalued	Rp 1.516,96	Rp 1.475	undervalued	Rp 2.012,30	Rp 1.600	undervalued
UNVR	Rp 319,42	Rp 4.110	Overvalued	Rp 315,38	Rp 4.700	Overvalued	Rp 308,15	Rp 3.530	Overvalued
VICI	Rp 315,36	Rp 515	Overvalued	Rp 359,43	Rp 510	Overvalued	Rp 476,18	Rp 650	Overvalued
WIIM	Rp 1.770,51	Rp 428	undervalued	Rp 2.151,46	Rp 630	undervalued	Rp 3.058,63	Rp 1.775	undervalued
PNGO	Rp 2.292,44	Rp 1.555	undervalued	Rp 2.729,90	Rp 1.400	undervalued	Rp 3.546,17	Rp 1.400	undervalued
UCID	Rp 3.328,79	Rp 1.450	undervalued	Rp 3.739,35	Rp 1.095	undervalued	Rp 4.653,73	Rp 1.095	undervalued

Source: Processed data, 2025

Stock prices are categorized into three conditions, namely undervalued, overvalued, and fairvalued. In Table 4.4 for 2021, out of a total of 37 companies, 15 are in an overvalued condition (market price > intrinsic value), indicating that the stock prices are relatively expensive. Meanwhile, the other 22 companies are undervalued (market price < intrinsic value). In 2022, 12 companies are overvalued, and the remaining 25 companies are undervalued. Meanwhile, in 2023, 10 were overvalued, and the remaining 27 companies are undervalued.

4.2.2.1 Stock Price Conditions Based on the PER Approach Model

The results of the calculation of the intrinsic value of stocks using the PER approach model (Price Earnings Ratio) are compared with the market value, so that

shareholders and potential investors can find out whether the stock price is undervalued, expensive (overvalued), or at a fair price (fairvalued).

Table 4.5 Comparison of the Intrinsic Value of PER with the Market Value

Ticker Code	Stock Price Condition 2021			Stock Price Condition 2022			Stock Price Condition 2023		
	Intrinsic Value (PER)	PRICE (2021)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value (PER)	PRICE (2022)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value (PER)	PRICE (2023)	Description (under/over/fair)
AALI	Rp 10.944,53	Rp 9.500	undervalued	Rp 8.691,37	Rp 8.025	undervalued	Rp 7.208,48	Rp 7.025	undervalued
AMRT	Rp 1.684,41	Rp 1.215	undervalued	Rp 3.716,43	Rp 2.650	undervalued	Rp 3.920,37	Rp 2.930	undervalued
BISI	Rp 1.199,25	Rp 995	undervalued	Rp 1.952,37	Rp 1.600	undervalued	Rp 1.984,33	Rp 1.600	undervalued
BUDI	Rp 195,35	Rp 179	undervalued	Rp 243,66	Rp 226	undervalued	Rp 291,61	Rp 278	undervalued
CAMP	Rp 324,06	Rp 290	undervalued	Rp 253,38	Rp 306	Overvalued	Rp 410,24	Rp 402	undervalued
CEKA	Rp 2.241,40	Rp 1.880	undervalued	Rp 2.413,29	Rp 1.980	undervalued	Rp 2.062,37	Rp 1.845	undervalued
CLEO	Rp 208,36	Rp 470	Overvalued	Rp 740,08	Rp 555	undervalued	Rp 1.003,19	Rp 710	undervalued
CPIN	Rp 6.824,53	Rp 5.950	undervalued	Rp 5.984,42	Rp 5.650	undervalued	Rp 5.278,76	Rp 5.025	undervalued
DLTA	Rp 3.651,68	Rp 3.740	Overvalued	Rp 3.756,98	Rp 3.830	Overvalued	Rp 3.084,68	Rp 3.530	Overvalued
DSNG	Rp 590,08	Rp 500	undervalued	Rp 755,18	Rp 600	undervalued	Rp 622,22	Rp 555	undervalued
EPMT	Rp 2.946,33	Rp 2.700	undervalued	Rp 1.512,08	Rp 2.750	Overvalued	Rp 2.685,12	Rp 2.590	undervalued
GGRM	Rp 31.224,87	Rp 30.600	undervalued	Rp 17.049,32	Rp 18.000	Overvalued	Rp 22.388,84	Rp 20.325	undervalued
GOOD	Rp 649,71	Rp 525	undervalued	Rp 608,08	Rp 525	undervalued	Rp 515,93	Rp 430	undervalued
HMSF	Rp 875,88	Rp 965	Overvalued	Rp 776,30	Rp 840	Overvalued	Rp 1.004,20	Rp 895	undervalued
ICBP	Rp 10.295,84	Rp 8.700	undervalued	Rp 10.922,23	Rp 10.000	undervalued	Rp 12.645,56	Rp 10.575	undervalued
INDF	Rp 7.490,00	Rp 6.325	undervalued	Rp 7.563,13	Rp 6.725	undervalued	Rp 7.561,25	Rp 6.450	undervalued
JPFA	Rp 2.178,67	Rp 1.720	undervalued	Rp 1.444,03	Rp 1.295	undervalued	Rp 1.240,74	Rp 1.180	undervalued
KMDS	Rp 576,48	Rp 434	undervalued	Rp 791,00	Rp 575	undervalued	Rp 520,51	Rp 424	undervalued
LSIP	Rp 1.436,67	Rp 1.185	undervalued	Rp 1.169,22	Rp 1.015	undervalued	Rp 953,99	Rp 890	undervalued
MIDI	Rp 3.372,60	Rp 2.210	undervalued	Rp 4.660,23	Rp 2.970	undervalued	Rp 523,79	Rp 430	undervalued
MLBI	Rp 3.769,67	Rp 7.800	Overvalued	Rp 8.517,88	Rp 8.950	Overvalued	Rp 11.700,59	Rp 7.750	undervalued
MYOR	Rp 2.048,21	Rp 2.040	undervalued	Rp 3.116,12	Rp 2.500	undervalued	Rp 3.352,64	Rp 2.490	undervalued
ROII	Rp 1.344,79	Rp 1.360	Overvalued	Rp 1.484,32	Rp 1.320	undervalued	Rp 942,28	Rp 1.150	Overvalued
SDPC	Rp 146,45	Rp 136	undervalued	Rp 394,14	Rp 332	undervalued	Rp 194,65	Rp 158	undervalued
SIMP	Rp 516,85	Rp 456	undervalued	Rp 464,75	Rp 414	undervalued	Rp 398,59	Rp 376	undervalued
SKBM	Rp 380,32	Rp 360	undervalued	Rp 436,83	Rp 378	undervalued	Rp 299,79	Rp 314	Overvalued
SKLT	Rp 3.138,75	Rp 2.420	undervalued	Rp 2.280,55	Rp 1.950	undervalued	Rp 336,58	Rp 282	undervalued
SMAR	Rp 5.542,08	Rp 4.360	undervalued	Rp 7.607,51	Rp 4.950	undervalued	Rp 3.940,07	Rp 4.000	Overvalued
SSMS	Rp 1.394,45	Rp 965	undervalued	Rp 1.641,29	Rp 1.470	undervalued	Rp 844,52	Rp 1.045	Overvalued
TBLA	Rp 965,42	Rp 795	undervalued	Rp 764,16	Rp 695	undervalued	Rp 781,72	Rp 695	undervalued
TGKA	Rp 8.247,42	Rp 7.000	undervalued	Rp 8.611,83	Rp 7.100	undervalued	Rp 7.213,95	Rp 6.450	undervalued
ULTJ	Rp 1.903,52	Rp 1.570	undervalued	Rp 2.025,65	Rp 1.475	undervalued	Rp 2.045,04	Rp 1.600	undervalued
UNVR	Rp 3.093,94	Rp 4.110	Overvalued	Rp 3.687,63	Rp 4.700	Overvalued	Rp 2.922,22	Rp 3.530	Overvalued
VICI	Rp 693,36	Rp 515	undervalued	Rp 576,60	Rp 510	undervalued	Rp 827,81	Rp 650	undervalued
WIIM	Rp 519,27	Rp 428	undervalued	Rp 813,33	Rp 630	undervalued	Rp 2.501,08	Rp 1.775	undervalued
PNGO	Rp 2.129,58	Rp 1.555	undervalued	Rp 1.732,52	Rp 1.400	undervalued	Rp 1.733,97	Rp 1.400	undervalued
UCID	Rp 1.704,80	Rp 1.450	undervalued	Rp 1.189,99	Rp 1.095	undervalued	Rp 1.138,23	Rp 1.000	undervalued

Source: Processed data, 2025

Stock prices are categorized into three conditions, namely undervalued, overvalued, and fairly valued. Based on Table 4.5, several stocks are observed to be in undervalued and overvalued conditions. In the research year 2021, out of a total sample of 37 companies, 6 were in an overvalued condition, indicating that their stock prices were expensive (market price > intrinsic value). The remaining 31

companies were undervalued, suggesting that their stock prices were relatively cheap (market price < intrinsic value). In 2022, out of the same 37 companies, 7 were overvalued, while 30 were undervalued. In 2023, 6 companies were overvalued, whereas the remaining 31 were undervalued.

4.2.2.2 Stock Price Conditions Based on the DDM Approach Model

Through the results of calculating the intrinsic value of shares of companies in the Consumer Non-cyclical sector using the DDM constant growth approach model, the intrinsic value of shares is compared to their market value so that shareholders and potential investors can find out the condition of stock prices, whether undervalued, overvalued, or fairvalued.

Table 4.6 Comparison of the Intrinsic Value of DDM with the Market Value

Ticker Code	Stock Price Condition 2021			Stock Price Condition 2022			Stock Price Condition 2023		
	Intrinsic Value DDM	PRICE (2021)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value DDM	PRICE (2022)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value DDM	PRICE (2023)	Description (under/over/fair)
AALI	Rp10.196,72	Rp 9.500	undervalued	Rp 8.351,54	Rp 8.025	undervalued	Rp 7.116,15	Rp 7.025	undervalued
AMRT	Rp 1.430,58	Rp 1.215	undervalued	Rp 3.138,24	Rp 2.650	undervalued	Rp 3.389,20	Rp 2.930	undervalued
BISI	Rp 1.092,36	Rp 995	undervalued	Rp 1.767,42	Rp 1.600	undervalued	Rp 1.781,83	Rp 1.600	undervalued
BUDI	Rp 187,00	Rp 179	undervalued	Rp 234,67	Rp 226	undervalued	Rp 284,72	Rp 278	undervalued
CAMP	Rp 306,56	Rp 290	undervalued	Rp 278,45	Rp 306	Overvalued	Rp 406,10	Rp 402	undervalued
CEKA	Rp 2.052,76	Rp 1.880	undervalued	Rp 2.185,93	Rp 1.980	undervalued	Rp 1.950,66	Rp 1.845	undervalued
CLEO	Rp 312,94	Rp 470	Overvalued	Rp 640,89	Rp 555	undervalued	Rp 843,96	Rp 710	undervalued
CPIN	Rp 6.372,28	Rp 5.950	undervalued	Rp 5.814,81	Rp 5.650	undervalued	Rp 5.150,32	Rp 5.025	undervalued
DLTA	Rp 3.695,57	Rp 3.740	Overvalued	Rp 3.793,31	Rp 3.830	Overvalued	Rp 3.299,84	Rp 3.530	Overvalued
DSNG	Rp 543,18	Rp 500	undervalued	Rp 673,13	Rp 600	undervalued	Rp 587,65	Rp 555	undervalued
EPMT	Rp 2.820,47	Rp 2.700	undervalued	Rp 2.039,17	Rp 2.750	Overvalued	Rp 2.637,13	Rp 2.590	undervalued
GGRM	Rp30.910,85	Rp 30.600	undervalued	Rp17.518,21	Rp 18.000	Overvalued	Rp21.331,97	Rp 20.325	undervalued
GOOD	Rp 584,04	Rp 525	undervalued	Rp 565,02	Rp 525	undervalued	Rp 471,01	Rp 430	undervalued
HMSP	Rp 919,36	Rp 965	Overvalued	Rp 807,52	Rp 840	Overvalued	Rp 948,03	Rp 895	undervalued
ICBP	Rp 9.464,34	Rp 8.700	undervalued	Rp10.450,95	Rp 10.000	undervalued	Rp11.564,03	Rp 10.575	undervalued
INDF	Rp 6.882,89	Rp 6.325	undervalued	Rp 7.131,76	Rp 6.725	undervalued	Rp 6.983,56	Rp 6.450	undervalued
JPFA	Rp 1.935,80	Rp 1.720	undervalued	Rp 1.367,49	Rp 1.295	undervalued	Rp 1.209,99	Rp 1.180	undervalued
KMDS	Rp 500,19	Rp 434	undervalued	Rp 674,41	Rp 575	undervalued	Rp 469,78	Rp 424	undervalued
LSIP	Rp 1.304,78	Rp 1.185	undervalued	Rp 1.089,39	Rp 1.015	undervalued	Rp 921,44	Rp 890	undervalued
MIDI	Rp 2.730,10	Rp 2.210	undervalued	Rp 3.720,33	Rp 2.970	undervalued	Rp 474,58	Rp 430	undervalued
MLBI	Rp 5.422,50	Rp 7.800	Overvalued	Rp 8.731,27	Rp 8.950	Overvalued	Rp 9.522,58	Rp 7.750	undervalued
MYOR	Rp 2.044,10	Rp 2.040	undervalued	Rp 2.791,11	Rp 2.500	undervalued	Rp 2.889,30	Rp 2.490	undervalued
ROTI	Rp 1.352,37	Rp 1.360	Overvalued	Rp 1.399,75	Rp 1.320	undervalued	Rp 1.040,97	Rp 1.150	Overvalued
SDPC	Rp 141,13	Rp 136	undervalued	Rp 361,74	Rp 332	undervalued	Rp 175,37	Rp 158	undervalued
SIMP	Rp 485,47	Rp 456	undervalued	Rp 438,64	Rp 414	undervalued	Rp 387,13	Rp 376	undervalued
SKBM	Rp 370,02	Rp 360	undervalued	Rp 406,35	Rp 378	undervalued	Rp 306,81	Rp 314	Overvalued

Linked to the next page

Table 4.6 Continuation

Ticker Code	Stock Price Condition 2021			Stock Price Condition 2022			Stock Price Condition 2023		
	Intrinsic Value DDM	PRICE (2021)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value DDM	PRICE (2022)	Description (under/over/fair)	Intrinsic Value DDM	PRICE (2023)	Description (under/over/fair)
SKLT	Rp 2.756,04	Rp 2.420	undervalued	Rp 2.108,81	Rp 1.950	undervalued	Rp 308,08	Rp 282	undervalued
SMAR	Rp 4.915,63	Rp 4.360	undervalued	Rp 6.136,54	Rp 4.950	undervalued	Rp 3.969,92	Rp 4.000	Overvalued
SSMS	Rp 1.160,02	Rp 965	undervalued	Rp 1.553,28	Rp 1.470	undervalued	Rp 939,43	Rp 1.045	Overvalued
TBLA	Rp 876,08	Rp 795	undervalued	Rp 728,76	Rp 695	undervalued	Rp 737,09	Rp 695	undervalued
TGKA	Rp 7.598,15	Rp 7.000	undervalued	Rp 7.819,46	Rp 7.100	undervalued	Rp 6.821,29	Rp 6.450	undervalued
ULTJ	Rp 1.728,73	Rp 1.570	undervalued	Rp 1.728,54	Rp 1.475	undervalued	Rp 1.808,88	Rp 1.600	undervalued
UNVR	Rp 3.565,96	Rp 4.110	Overvalued	Rp 4.163,16	Rp 4.700	Overvalued	Rp 3.211,77	Rp 3.530	Overvalued
VICI	Rp 597,56	Rp 515	undervalued	Rp 542,28	Rp 510	undervalued	Rp 733,54	Rp 650	undervalued
WIIM	Rp 471,43	Rp 428	undervalued	Rp 715,82	Rp 630	undervalued	Rp 2.106,99	Rp 1.775	undervalued
PNGO	Rp 1.819,75	Rp 1.555	undervalued	Rp 1.557,41	Rp 1.400	undervalued	Rp 1.558,06	Rp 1.400	undervalued
UCID	Rp 1.572,25	Rp 1.450	undervalued	Rp 1.141,51	Rp 1.095	undervalued	Rp 1.066,88	Rp 1.000	undervalued

Source: Processed data, 2025

There are three conditions of stock prices, namely: undervalued, overvalued, and fair value. Based on Table 4.6, in 2021, there were 31 undervalued companies. The condition of the undervalued stock price indicates that the stock price is cheap (the market price < the intrinsic value of the stock). And there are six companies that are overvalued. Overvalued conditions indicate that the stock price is expensive (the market price > the intrinsic value of the stock). In 2022, out of 37 existing companies, seven are in an overvalued condition, while 30 others are undervalued. In 2023, there are six companies that are undervalued, while 31 other companies are in overvalued conditions.

When a stock is undervalued, it signals investors to buy. If investors already own the stock, they may increase their holdings by purchasing additional shares, or hold the shares until the price reaches the desired level of profit. Conversely, an overvalued condition indicates an appropriate time to sell. Meanwhile, when a stock is fairly valued, investors typically choose to hold and wait, or anticipate potential price movements either upward or downward.

Based on the researcher's observations of the condition of shares in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector during the 2021-2023 research period, the stock

price condition may be influenced by external factors. According to Nurhaliza (2021), the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector stock index declined by 11.29% year-to-date (YTD) in 2021. The downward trend in stock performance is due to the declining purchasing power of the public due to the pandemic, the PPKM (Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions) policy that limits mobility, and the company's profit margin which has decreased due to the increase in raw material costs (costs and revenues are not comparable). Falling profit margins can affect downward stock price movements. At the same time, 2021 is the year of post-COVID-19 economic recovery.

In 2022, quoted from (NISP, 2022), the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector experienced a year-to-date (YTD) increase of 12.17%. However, during the same period, Indonesia faced an inflation rate of 5.51%, which reduced people's purchasing power and made it difficult for companies to immediately pass on rising production costs to the selling price, as this could potentially lower demand. Consequently, profit margins of companies in the sector declined. Thus, even though the stock index of the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector increased, inflation triggered price fluctuations, causing the stock price to rise and fall throughout the year.

Furthermore, in 2023, the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector strengthened by 3.61%. Overall, the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector is one of the sectors that recorded the best performance throughout 2023 (Ariesta, 2023). At the same time, in 2023, Indonesia's inflation rate was controlled at 2.61%, lower than the previous year (Purwowitz, 2024). Suppose it is concluded that the value of the stock price

has decreased due to the shrinking of the company's profit margin caused by previous years such as inflation, the shrinking rupiah exchange rate (which has resulted in the company's foreign debt increasing due to the weakening value of the rupiah currency), the Russia-Ukraine war which has caused the inhibition of wheat exports, an increase in the company's cost burden, and others. But in 2023, as investor sentiment improves (the emergence of positive sentiment due to controlled inflation), the price of raw materials becomes more stable, and so on, so the stock price shows a positive movement.

4.2.3 Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) Test

The Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) test is performed to see which approach model is most accurate in calculating the intrinsic value of stocks from one of the approach models.

Table 4.7 Value Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) on sample companies

Approach model	Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)		
	2021	2022	2023
PBV	10.848,38	18.438,46	3.065,32
PER	913,33	746,20	895,79
DDM	493,72	354,05	415,85

Source: Researcher's processed data (2025)

The Price to Book Value (PBV) approach model shows a higher level of deviation compared to the Dividend Discount Model (DDM) and the Price Earnings Ratio (PER) approach models. This happens because PBV does not take cash flow into account in its calculations, so the results are often far different from the market price or closing price of the stock. In contrast, DDM takes into account the cash flow that

investors receive in the form of dividends, so the results tend to be closer to market value.

Among the three valuation model approaches, the Dividend Discount Model (DDM) demonstrates the highest level of accuracy in estimating stock values, which suggests that it is more reliable than the Price to Book Value (PBV) and Price Earnings Ratio (PER) models. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the RMSE value of DDM is the smallest among the three, and a lower Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) generally indicates a higher level of accuracy in estimating a stock's intrinsic value. These findings are consistent with the results of the previous studies, such as those conducted by Rosandy et al. (2023). There are several reasons why the condition of the stock price may fall into the categories of Overvalue, Undervalue, and Fair value. Such price changes are generally influenced by both external factors and internal factors. External factors are influenced by global economic conditions such as monetary crises, global interest rates, inflation, geopolitical tensions, wars, and others. In addition to external factors, internal factors can also affect stock prices, such as financial performance, financial ratios, profit performance, and supply and demand factors that affect the volatility of stock price movements.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

From the results of this study, stock price conditions were obtained based on the PBV, PER, and DDM approach models. Based on the three approach models, the following results were obtained:

1. Stock values fluctuate from year to year, and the range of intrinsic value for each period, based on the respective valuation models, is presented as follows:
 - a. Based on the PBV approach, the intrinsic value of shares in 2021 ranged from IDR 231.62 to IDR 86,894.64. In 2022, the intrinsic value of the shares ranged between IDR 273.40 and IDR 90,508.57, while in 2023, it ranged from IDR 308.15 to IDR 109,977.65.
 - b. Based on the PER approach, the intrinsic value of shares in 2021 was IDR 146.45–31,225.87. In 2022, the intrinsic value is in the price range of IDR 243.66–17,049.32, whereas in 2023, the intrinsic value has a price range of IDR 194.65–22,388.84.
 - c. Based on the DDM approach, the intrinsic value of shares in 2021 was in the range of IDR 141.13–30,911.85. In 2022, the intrinsic value of shares ranged from IDR 234.67 to IDR 17,518.21, while in 2023, it ranged from IDR 175.37 to IDR 21,331.97.
2. Based on the three model approaches, the following results were obtained:
 - a. Based on the PBV model approach, these results were obtained:

In 2021, out of a total of 37 companies, there are two companies that are overvalued and 35 other companies that are undervalued. In 2022, 12 are overvalued, and 25 other issuers are undervalued. And in 2023, out of a total of 37 companies, 10 of them are overvalued, and the remaining 27 companies are undervalued.

- b. In the calculation results using the PER approach model, the following findings were obtained: in 2021, out of a total of 37 companies that were analyzed, 6 of them were found to be overvalued, while the remaining 31 issuers were undervalued. In 2022, out of 37 companies, seven are overvalued and 30 are undervalued. And in 2023, there are six overvalued issuers and 31 undervalued issuers.
 - c. Based on the results of the calculation of the constant growth DDM approach model, the following results were obtained: in 2021 there were a total of 31 undervalued companies and six overvalued companies, in 2022 there were 30 companies that experienced undervalued conditions and seven companies that were overvalued, and in 2023 there were six companies that experienced undervalued conditions and 31 companies are in overvalued condition.
3. To assess the accuracy of the stock valuation approach model, the smaller the RMSE value, the more accurate the approach model used for stock price valuation when estimating the intrinsic value of stocks. From the results of the RMSE calculation, it is evident that the most accurate approach model for calculating the intrinsic value of shares is the DDM approach model, as the RMSE DDM value has the smallest value compared to the RMSE PBV and PER.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the results and conclusions of this study, the researcher provides several suggestions in the hope that this research may provide valuable insights for the relevant parties and serve as a reference for further research.

1. For prospective investors and investors, it is hoped that they do not rely only on one valuation method in valuing a stock. The combination of PBV, PER, and DDM can provide a more comprehensive picture of the company's fundamental condition and investment viability.
2. For issuers registered in the Consumer Non-Cyclical sector, it is hoped that the company will remain consistent in distributing its dividends and remain transparent to make it easier for investors to analyze and make investment decisions.
3. Because this study has limitations in the time period, number of issuers, and approach model used, researchers are further advised to use longer data and expand the scope of the sector to obtain more representative and generalizable results. In addition, researchers can then try different approach models besides PBV, PER, and DDM to see the differences that exist with the previous approach models that have been discussed in this study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alamu, O. S., & Siam, M. K. (2024). Stock Price Prediction and Traditional Models: An Approach to Achieve Short-, Medium- and Long-Term Goals. 363–383. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jilsa.2024.164018>
- Aprilia, A. A., Handayani, S. R., & Hidayat, R. R. (2016). Analisis Keputusan Investasi Berdasarkan Penilaian Harga Saham (Studi Menggunakan Analisis Fundamental dengan Pendekatan Price Earning Ratio (PER) Pada Saham Sektor Pertambangan yang Listing di BEI Periode 2012-2014). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)*, 32(1), 58–65.
- Ariesta, A. (2023). Lima Indeks Sektor Saham dengan Kinerja Terbaik di 2023. *IDX Channel*. <https://www.idxchannel.com/market-news/lima-indeks-sektoral-saham-dengan-kinerja-terbaik-di-2023/all>
- Budi Dharma, Cici Winda Atila, & Amanda Damayanti Nasution. (2022). Mengapa PBV (Price Book Value) Penting Dalam Penilaian Saham (Perusahaan Farmasi Yang Terdaftar di BEI periode 2021). *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Ekonomi Kreatif*, 1(1), 80–89. <https://doi.org/10.59024/jumek.v1i1.32>
- Budiono, D. A. Z., & Yuana, P. (2022). Perbandingan Analisis Penilaian Harga Wajar Saham Dengan Metode Penilaian Relatif Dan Arus Kas Terdiskonto Dalam Pengambilan Keputusan Investasi. *Jurnal Management Risiko Dan Keuangan*, 1(4), 294–302. <http://dx.doi.org/10.21776/jmrk.2022.01.4.07>.
- Christina, M. (2015). Menemukan Saham Juara Dengan Relative Valuation. *Philip Securities Indonesia*. [https://www.poems.co.id/htm/Freeducation/LPNewsletter/v50/news05_vol50_RelativeValuation.html#:~:text=Valuasi dibagi 2 \(dua\) kategori,absolute valuation dan relative valuation](https://www.poems.co.id/htm/Freeducation/LPNewsletter/v50/news05_vol50_RelativeValuation.html#:~:text=Valuasi%20dibagi%202%20(dua)%20kategori,absolute%20valuation%20dan%20relative%20valuation).
- Damodaran, A. (2018). *The Dark Side of Valuation* (G. Wiegand (Ed.); third edition). Pearson Education, Inc.
- Damodaran, A. (2025). *Investment Valuation: Tools and Techniques for Determining the Value of Any Asset* (4th ed.). Wiley. <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/Investment+Valuation%3A+Tools+and+Techniques+for+Determining+the+Value+of+Any+Asset%2C+4th+Edition-p-97811394254604>
- Dr.Hartono. (2018). Metode Relative Valuation Untuk Penentuan Saham Terbaik Study Kasus: Saham Waskita Beton Precast, Tbk dan Wijaya Karya Beton. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 20(1), 1–14.
- Ega, Rusmawati, Aryanti, Husnaini, & Rafiq Assaf. (2023). Stock Valuation Analysis using the Dividend Discounted Model Method in Meta Platforms, Inc. Companies. *Formosa Journal of Applied Sciences*, 2(8), 1849–1860. <https://doi.org/10.55927/fjas.v2i8.5334>
- Elton, E., Brown, S., Gruber, M., & Goetzmann, W. (2014). *Modern Portfolio Theory And Investment Analysis*. In John Wiley & Sons: Vol. 9th Edition.
- Fadjar, A., Nugraha, A. P., & Sarifudin, D. (2021). Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education Vol . 12 No.11 (2021), 1442-1453 Research Article The Effect Of Dividend Policy (DPR) And Debt To Equity Ratio On Company Value

- (PBV) In The Consumer Non-Cyclicals Sector Companies That Register. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education*, 12(11), 1442–1453.
- Ganefi, H. S., Prasetyono, A., & Amalia, M. R. (2023). Penilaian saham secara fundamental menggunakan metode dividend discount model dan price earning ratio untuk keputusan investasi. *Jurnal Riset Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 16(1), 68. <https://doi.org/10.26623/jreb.v16i1.6367>
- Hartono, J. (2017). *Teori Portofolio dan Analisis Investasi* (11 th). Bpfe Yogyakarta.
- Hasanah, R. S., & Rusliati, E. (2017). Harga Saham Dengan Metode Dividend Discount Model dan Price to Book Value. *Jurnal Riset Bisnis Dan Manajemen (JRBM)*, 10(2), 1–10.
- Husnan, S. (2019). *Dasar-Dasar Teori Portofolio dan Analisis Sekuritas* (5th ed.). UPP STIM YPKN.
- Khayati, A., Sari, R. D. P., & Giovanni, A. (2022). Nilai Tambah Modal Manusia dan Keberlangsungan Bisnis Perusahaan Sektor Consumer Non-Cyclicals. *Borobudur Management Review*, 2(2), 169–189. <https://doi.org/10.31603/bmar.v2i2.7377>
- Kuhn, M., & Johnson, K. (2019). *Applied Predictive Modeling*. Springer. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-4614-6849-3>
- Kurniawan, R. (2023). 6 Cara menghitung Valuasi Saham, Efektif dan Akurat! <https://blog.rivankurniawan.com/2023/08/02/2-cara-menghitung-valuasi-saham/>
- Malinda, Maya Ph.D, C. (2019). *Pengantar Pasar Modal*. Andi Yogyakarta.
- Maulida, N. V. (2016). Analisis valuasi saham menggunakan metode absolut (Studi pada saham Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) di BEI tahun 2010-2014). 1–90. <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/id/eprint/2862>
- Natalia, D., Wahyu, C., & Yulita, I. K. (2019). STOCK VALUATION ANALYSIS USING THE DIVIDEND DISCOUNT MODEL, PRICE EARNINGS RATIO, AND PRICE TO BOOK VALUE FOR INVESTMENT DECISIONS. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen*, 7 No. 3(4), 439–450.
- Nida An-Nur Kholifah. (2020). Price Earning Ratio (Per) terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan. *Wadiah*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.30762/wadiah.v4i2.3173>
- NISP, W. M. O. (2022). Top 3 Sektor IHSG. OCBC. <https://www.ocbc.id/id/article/2022/12/14/top-3-sektor-ihsg?>
- Nurlia, E., Tanuatmodjo, H., & Purnamasari, I. (2022). Analisis Valuasi Saham Dengan Menggunakan Metode Dividend Discounted Model (DDM) dan Price Earning Ratio (PER) (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Farmasi Tercatat di BEI Tahun 2015-2020 Perekonomian global saat ini telah berkembang sangat pesat dari tahun . 1(1), 1–12.
- Pangestika, T. N., & Christianti, A. (2021). VALUASI SAHAM DAN PENGAMBILAN KEPUTUSAN INVESTASI: PERBANDINGAN METODE ABSOLUTE DAN METODE RELATIVE. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, 8(2), 291–299.
- Pasar Modal, Tempat Bertransaksi Produk Investasi. (2024). Indonesia Stock Exchange. <https://idx.co.id/id/berita/artikel>

- Pengestika, T. N., & Christianti, A. (2021). Valuasi Saham dan Pengambilan Keputusan Investasi: Perbandingan Metode Absolute dan Metode Relative. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, 8(2), 291–299. <https://doi.org/10.26905/jbm.v8i2.6127>
- Purwowidhu. (2024). *Ekonomi Indonesia 2023: Racikan Tepat Kebijakan*. Media Keuangan Kemenkeu. <https://mediakeuangan.kemenkeu.go.id/article/show/ekonomi-indonesia-2023-racikan-tepat-kebijakan>
- Putri, V., & Manisha, K. (2021). Analisis Minat Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri Dan Penanaman Modal Asing Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 2(6), 757–767. <https://doi.org/10.31933/jimt.v2i6.640>
- Rosandy, R., & Ain, Q. (2023). Analisis Model Valuasi Saham dengan Pendekatan DDM, PER, dan PBV. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 11(1), 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jrak.v11i1.45758>
- Rosandy, R., Ain, Q., Fadila, A., Program, S., Manajemen, F., Ekonomi, D., Bisnis, U., Pembangunan, N., Veteran Jakarta, D., & Jakarta, I. (2023). Analisis Model Valuasi Saham dengan Pendekatan DDM, PER, dan PBV. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 11(1), 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jrak.v11i1.45758>
- S. Seber, I., & Hadilia, N. (2022). Analisis Harga Saham Perusahaan Pertambangan Batubara dengan Menggunakan Metode Analisis Fundamental (Studi Pada Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2015-2017). *Jurnal Sains, Sosial Dan Humaniora (Jssh)*, 2(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.52046/jssh.v2i2.1128>
- Sari, N., Lasmana, A., & Mukmin, M. N. (2024). Analisis Valuasi Harga Wajar Saham Menggunakan Metode Price To Book Value Dan Price Earning Ratio Pada Jakarta Islamic Index. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 10(8), 741–762. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11114504>
- Segoro, W., & Sriludia. (2021). Analisis valuasi harga saham Dengan Price To Book Value (PBV) dan Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) pada saham indeks LQ45 yang terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2015 – 2019. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen Bisnis*, 1(3), 1–16. [https://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=2953092&val=26248&title=Analisis Valuasi Harga Saham Dengan Price to Book Value PBV Dan Discounted Cash Flow DCF Pada Saham Indeks LQ45 yang Terdaftar Di BEI Tahun 2015 Dan Tahun 2019](https://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=2953092&val=26248&title=Analisis%20Valuasi%20Harga%20Saham%20Dengan%20Price%20to%20Book%20Value%20PBV%20Dan%20Discounted%20Cash%20Flow%20DCF%20Pada%20Saham%20Indeks%20LQ45%20yang%20Terdaftar%20Di%20BEI%20Tahun%202015%20Dan%20Tahun%202019)
- Setia, V. V. (2017). Analisis Penilaian Harga Saham Menggunakan Metode Dividend Discount Model (Ddm) Sebagai Dasar Pengambilan Keputusan Investasi. *Jurnal Aplikasi Administrasi* Vol.20, 20(1), 26–38.
- Tandelilin, E. (2017). *Pasar Modal: Manajemen Portofolio & Investasi* (1st ed.). Kanisius.
- Williams, J. B. (1939). *The Theory of Investment Value*, by John Burr Williams. In *Political Science Quarterly* (Vol. 54, Issue 4). North Holland Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2143447>

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 the Company's Issuer Code

No.	Ticker Code	Company
1.	ALII	Astra Agro Lestari Tbk.
2.	AMRT	Source: Alfaria Trijaya Tbk.
3.	BISI	BISI International Tbk.
4.	BUDI	Budi Starch & Sweetener Tbk.
5.	CAMP	Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk.
6.	CEKA	Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk.
7.	CLEO	Sariguna Primatirta Tbk.
8.	CPIN	Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk
9.	DLTA	Delta Djakarta Tbk.
10.	DSNG	Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk.
11.	EPMT	Enseval Putera Megatrading Tbk.
12.	GGRM	Gudang Garam Tbk.
13.	GOOD	Garudafood Putra Putri Jaya Tbk.
14.	HMSP	H.M. Sampoerna Tbk.
15.	ICBP	Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk.
16.	INDF	Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk.
17.	JPFA	Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk.
18.	KMDS	Kurniamitra Duta Sentosa Tbk.
19.	LSIP	PP London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk.
20.	MIDI	Midi Utama Indonesia Tbk.
21.	MLBI	Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk.
22.	MYOR	Mayor Indah Tbk.
23.	ROTI	Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk.
24.	SDPC	Millennium Pharmacon International Tbk.
25.	SIMP	Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk.
26.	SKBM	Sekar Bumi Tbk.
27.	SKLT	Sekar Laut Tbk.
28.	SMAR	Smart Tbk.
29.	SSMS	Sawit Sumbermas Sarana Tbk.
30.	TBLA	Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk.
31.	TGKA	Tigaraksa Satria Tbk.
32.	ULTJ	Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk.
33.	UNVR	Unilever Indonesia Tbk.
34.	VICI	Victoria Care Indonesia Tbk.
35.	WIIM	Wismilak Inti Makmur Tbk.
36.	PNGO	Pinago Utama Tbk.
37.	UCID	Uni-Charm Indonesia Tbk.

Appendix 2 Calculation of Intrinsic Value Using PBV for 2021-2023

Kode Emiten	2021					Intrinsic Value (4) x (PBV industry average)
	EQUITY (1)	SHARES OUTSTANDING (2)	PRICE (2021) (3)	BV (1):(2) (4)	PBV (3):(4) (5)	
AALI	21.171.173.000.000	1.924.688.333	Rp 9.500	10.999,79	0,86	Rp 31.019,42
AMRT	8.989.798.000.000	41.524.501.700	Rp 1.215	216,49	5,61	Rp 610,51
BISI	2.728.045.000.000	3.000.000.000	Rp 995	909,35	1,09	Rp 2.564,36
BUDI	1.387.697.000.000	4.498.997.362	Rp 179	308,45	0,58	Rp 869,82
CAMP	1.022.814.971.131	5.885.000.000	Rp 290	173,80	1,67	Rp 490,12
CEKA	1.387.366.962.835	595.000.000	Rp 1.880	2.331,71	0,81	Rp 6.575,42
CLEO	1.001.579.893.307	12.000.000.000	Rp 470	83,46	5,63	Rp 235,37
CPIN	25.149.999.000.000	16.398.000.000	Rp 5.950	1.533,72	3,88	Rp 4.325,10
DLTA	1.010.174.017.000	800.659.050	Rp 3.740	1.261,68	2,96	Rp 3.557,93
DSNG	7.025.463.000.000	10.599.842.400	Rp 500	662,79	0,75	Rp 1.869,07
EPMT	6.846.921.143.922	2.708.640.000	Rp 2.700	2.527,81	1,07	Rp 7.128,42
GGRM	59.288.274.000.000	1.924.088.000	Rp 30.600	30.813,70	0,99	Rp 86.894,64
GOOD	3.030.658.030.412	36.897.901.455	Rp 525	82,14	6,39	Rp 231,62
HMSP	29.191.406.000.000	116.318.076.900	Rp 965	250,96	3,85	Rp 707,71
ICBP	54.723.863.000.000	11.661.908.000	Rp 8.700	4.692,53	1,85	Rp 13.232,94
INDF	86.632.111.000.000	8.780.426.500	Rp 6.325	9.866,50	0,64	Rp 27.823,54
JPFA	13.102.710.000.000	11.726.575.201	Rp 1.720	1.117,35	1,54	Rp 3.150,93
KMDS	181.585.343.241	800.000.000	Rp 434	226,98	1,91	Rp 640,09
LSIP	10.172.506.000.000	6.822.863.965	Rp 1.185	1.490,94	0,79	Rp 4.204,46
MIDI	1.616.317.000.000	2.882.353.000	Rp 2.210	560,76	3,94	Rp 1.581,35
MLBI	1.099.157.000.000	2.107.000.000	Rp 7.800	521,67	14,95	Rp 1.471,11
MYOR	11.360.031.396.135	22.358.699.725	Rp 2.040	508,08	4,02	Rp 1.432,79
ROTI	2.849.419.530.726	6.186.488.888	Rp 1.360	460,59	2,95	Rp 1.298,86
SDPC	236.979.349.790	1.274.000.000	Rp 136	186,01	0,73	Rp 524,55
SIMP	19.786.236.000.000	15.816.310.000	Rp 456	1.251,00	0,36	Rp 3.527,83
SKBM	992.485.493.010	1.730.103.217	Rp 360	573,66	0,63	Rp 1.617,71
SKLT	541.837.229.228	690.740.500	Rp 2.420	784,43	3,09	Rp 2.212,09
SMAR	14.417.829.000.000	2.872.193.366	Rp 4.360	5.019,80	0,87	Rp 14.155,83
SSMS	6.107.507.765.000	9.525.000.000	Rp 965	641,21	1,50	Rp 1.808,21
TBLA	6.492.354.000.000	5.342.098.939	Rp 795	1.215,32	0,65	Rp 3.427,20
TGKA	1.760.590.755.177	918.492.750	Rp 7.000	1.916,83	3,65	Rp 5.405,45
ULTJ	5.138.126.000.000	11.553.528.000	Rp 1.570	444,72	3,53	Rp 1.254,12
UNVR	4.321.269.000.000	38.150.000.000	Rp 4.110	113,27	36,28	Rp 319,42
VICI	750.156.832.464	6.708.000.000	Rp 515	111,83	4,61	Rp 315,36
WIIM	1.318.385.158.595	2.099.873.760	Rp 428	627,84	0,68	Rp 1.770,51
PNGO	635.095.987.703	781.250.000	Rp 1.555	812,92	1,91	Rp 2.292,44
UCID	4.906.505.000.000	4.156.572.300	Rp 1.450	1.180,42	1,23	Rp 3.328,79
ADES	969.817.000.000	589.896.800	Rp 3.290	1.644,05	2,00	Rp 4.636,21
AISA	818.890.000.000	9.311.800.000	Rp 192	87,94	2,18	Rp 247,99
ALTO	363.835.661.084	2.191.870.558	Rp 280	165,99	1,69	Rp 468,10
ANJT	6.182.419.025.285	3.354.175.000	Rp 990	1.843,20	0,54	Rp 5.197,83
BTEK	1.561.589.927.097	46.277.496.376	Rp 50	33,74	1,48	Rp 95,16
BWPT	2.057.824.000.000	31.525.291.000	Rp 74	65,28	1,13	Rp 184,08
CPRO	2.861.207.000.000	59.572.382.787	Rp 95	48,03	1,98	Rp 135,44
DSFI	211.406.626.312	1.857.135.500	Rp 95	113,83	0,83	Rp 321,01
FISH	2.187.129.332.641	480.000.000	Rp 7.650	4.556,52	1,68	Rp 12.849,38
GZCO	1.075.688.000.000	6.000.000.000	Rp 69	179,28	0,38	Rp 505,57
HERO	873.820.000.000	4.183.634.000	Rp 1.840	208,87	8,81	Rp 589,00

Kode Emiten	2021					
	EQUITY (1)	SHARES OUTSTANDING (2)	PRICE (2021) (3)	BV (1):(2) (4)	PBV (3):(4) (5)	Intrinsic Value (4) x (PBV industry average)
JAWA	223.405.125.774	3.774.685.500	Rp 270	59,19	4,56	Rp 166,90
LAPD	-248.637.117.645	3.966.350.139	Rp 50	-62,69	-0,80	-Rp 176,78
MAGP	86.603.609.242	9.000.000.004	Rp 50	9,62	5,20	Rp 27,14
MAIN	2.048.040.000.000	2.238.750.000	Rp 670	914,81	0,73	Rp 2.579,78
MBTO	444.330.311.609	1.070.000.000	Rp 146	415,26	0,35	Rp 1.171,04
MLPL	4.528.441.000.000	14.639.632.470	Rp 370	309,33	1,20	Rp 872,30
MPPA	584.405.000.000	8.477.734.948	Rp 434	68,93	6,30	Rp 194,39
MRAT	343.195.928.497	428.000.000	Rp 276	801,86	0,34	Rp 2.261,24
PSDN	55.731.632.633	1.440.000.000	Rp 153	38,70	3,95	Rp 109,14
RANC	507.064.006.771	1.564.487.500	Rp 1.800	324,11	5,55	Rp 913,99
SGRO	4.596.699.000.000	1.890.000.000	Rp 1.995	2.432,12	0,82	Rp 6.858,57
SIPD	913.516.000.000	1.339.102.579	Rp 2.000	682,19	2,93	Rp 1.923,76
STTP	3.300.848.622.529	1.310.000.000	Rp 7.550	2.519,73	3,00	Rp 7.105,64
TCID	1.819.515.798.642	201.066.667	Rp 5.350	9.049,32	0,59	Rp 25.519,07
UNSP	-6.892.884.000.000	2.500.162.344	Rp 109	-2.756,97	-0,04	-Rp 7.774,67
WAPO	75.063.781.594	1.240.923.111	Rp 185	60,49	3,06	Rp 170,58
WICO	93.580.634.534	1.268.950.977	Rp 414	73,75	5,61	Rp 207,96
DAYA	71.943.712.000	2.420.547.025	Rp 304	29,72	10,23	Rp 83,82
DPUM	620.454.942.168	4.175.000.000	Rp 50	148,61	0,34	Rp 419,09
KINO	2.688.443.262.783	1.428.571.500	Rp 2.030	1.881,91	1,08	Rp 5.306,99
HOKI	674.176.387.075	9.677.752.680	Rp 181	69,66	2,60	Rp 196,45
PCAR	65.022.002.999	1.166.666.700	Rp 282	55,73	5,06	Rp 157,17
MGRO	709.800.280.420	3.554.445.700	Rp 850	199,69	4,26	Rp 563,14
ANDI	249.265.757.028	9.350.000.000	Rp 50	26,66	1,88	Rp 75,18
FOOD	43.740.688.728	650.000.000	Rp 133	67,29	1,98	Rp 189,77
BEEF	-174.360.232.700	1.884.312.595	Rp 76	-92,53	-0,82	-Rp 260,94
COCO	218.832.136.935	889.863.981	Rp 288	245,92	1,17	Rp 693,48
ITIC	324.679.509.187	940.720.000	Rp 274	345,14	0,79	Rp 973,29
KEJU	585.825.528.987	1.500.000.000	Rp 1.185	390,55	3,03	Rp 1.101,35
PSGO	1.424.812.031.387	18.850.000.000	Rp 216	75,59	2,86	Rp 213,15
AGAR	108.540.393.159	1.000.000.000	Rp 368	108,54	3,39	Rp 306,08
CSRA	781.292.859.465	2.050.000.000	Rp 500	381,12	1,31	Rp 1.074,75
DMND	5.019.381.000.000	9.468.359.000	Rp 875	530,12	1,65	Rp 1.494,94
IKAN	70.724.745.093	833.333.000	Rp 95	84,87	1,12	Rp 239,33
PGUN	1.541.454.252.144	4.998.360.000	Rp 388	308,39	1,26	Rp 869,67
ENZO	157.772.237.363	2.162.545.165	Rp 50	72,96	0,69	Rp 205,74
PMMP	667.975.650.276	2.353.000.000	Rp 484	283,88	1,70	Rp 800,55
		PBV average ratio industry	2,82			

Kode Emiten	2022					
	EQUITY (1)	SHARES OUTSTANDING (2)	PRICE (2022) (3)	BV (1):(2) (4)	PBV (3):(4) (5)	Intrinsic Value (4) x (PBV industry average)
AALI	22.243.221.000.000	1.924.688.333	Rp 8.025	11.556,79	0,69	Rp 34.785,94
AMRT	11.470.692.000.000	41.524.501.700	Rp 2.650	276,24	9,59	Rp 831,48
BISI	3.050.250.000.000	3.000.000.000	Rp 1.600	1.016,75	1,57	Rp 3.060,42
BUDI	1.445.037.000.000	4.498.997.362	Rp 226	321,19	0,70	Rp 966,78
CAMP	941.454.031.015	5.885.000.000	Rp 306	159,98	1,91	Rp 481,53
CEKA	1.550.042.869.748	595.000.000	Rp 1.980	2.605,11	0,76	Rp 7.841,39
CLEO	1.185.150.863.287	12.000.000.000	Rp 555	98,76	5,62	Rp 297,28
CPIN	39.847.545.000.000	16.398.000.000	Rp 5.650	2.430,02	2,33	Rp 7.314,37
DLTA	1.000.775.865.000	800.659.050	Rp 3.830	1.249,94	3,06	Rp 3.762,32
DSNG	8.160.140.000.000	10.599.842.400	Rp 600	769,84	0,78	Rp 2.317,21
EPMT	7.202.862.872.000	2.708.640.000	Rp 2.750	2.659,22	1,03	Rp 8.004,24
GGRM	57.855.966.000.000	1.924.088.000	Rp 18.000	30.069,29	0,60	Rp 90.508,57
GOOD	3.351.444.502.184	36.897.901.455	Rp 525	90,83	5,78	Rp 273,40
HMSP	28.170.168.000.000	116.318.076.900	Rp 840	242,18	3,47	Rp 728,97
ICBP	57.473.007.000.000	11.661.908.000	Rp 10.000	4.928,27	2,03	Rp 14.834,09
INDF	93.623.038.000.000	8.780.426.500	Rp 6.725	10.662,70	0,63	Rp 32.094,72
JPFA	13.654.777.000.000	11.726.575.201	Rp 1.295	1.164,43	1,11	Rp 3.504,93
KMDS	185.074.524.724	800.000.000	Rp 575	231,34	2,49	Rp 696,34
LSIP	10.935.707.000.000	6.822.863.965	Rp 1.015	1.602,80	0,63	Rp 4.824,44
MIDI	1.986.727.000.000	2.882.353.000	Rp 2.970	689,27	4,31	Rp 2.074,71
MLBI	1.073.275.000.000	2.107.000.000	Rp 8.950	509,39	17,57	Rp 1.533,25
MYOR	12.834.694.090.515	22.358.699.725	Rp 2.500	574,04	4,36	Rp 1.727,85
ROTI	2.681.158.538.764	6.186.488.888	Rp 1.320	433,39	3,05	Rp 1.304,50
SDPC	258.910.138.345	1.274.000.000	Rp 332	203,23	1,63	Rp 611,71
SIMP	21.167.282.000.000	15.816.310.000	Rp 414	1.338,32	0,31	Rp 4.028,34
SKBM	1.073.965.710.489	1.730.103.217	Rp 378	620,75	0,61	Rp 1.868,46
SKLT	590.753.527.421	690.740.500	Rp 1.950	855,25	2,28	Rp 2.574,29
SMAR	19.247.803.000.000	2.872.193.366	Rp 4.950	6.701,43	0,74	Rp 20.171,30
SSMS	6.443.968.832.000	9.525.000.000	Rp 1.470	676,53	2,17	Rp 2.036,36
TBLA	6.832.234.000.000	5.342.098.939	Rp 695	1.278,94	0,54	Rp 3.849,62
TGKA	2.045.289.129.558	918.492.750	Rp 7.100	2.226,79	3,19	Rp 6.702,63
ULTJ	5.822.679.000.000	11.553.528.000	Rp 1.475	503,97	2,93	Rp 1.516,96
UNVR	3.997.256.000.000	38.150.000.000	Rp 4.700	104,78	44,86	Rp 315,38
VICI	801.013.449.120	6.708.000.000	Rp 510	119,41	4,27	Rp 359,43
WIIM	1.500.927.506.265	2.099.873.760	Rp 630	714,77	0,88	Rp 2.151,46
PNGO	708.549.398.656	781.250.000	Rp 1.400	906,94	1,54	Rp 2.729,90
UCID	5.163.753.000.000	4.156.572.300	Rp 1.095	1.242,31	0,88	Rp 3.739,35
ADES	1.334.836.000.000	589.896.800	Rp 7.175	2.262,83	3,17	Rp 6.811,12
AISA	777.861.000.000	9.311.800.000	Rp 143	83,53	1,71	Rp 251,44
ALTO	348.916.160.333	2.191.870.558	Rp 50	159,19	0,31	Rp 479,15
ANJT	6.671.693.129.890	3.354.175.000	Rp 665	1.989,07	0,33	Rp 5.987,10
BTEK	1.202.912.285.419	46.277.496.376	Rp 50	25,99	1,92	Rp 78,24
BWPT	2.049.643.000.000	31.525.291.000	Rp 65	65,02	1,00	Rp 195,70
CPRO	3.181.832.000.000	59.572.382.787	Rp 53	53,41	0,99	Rp 160,77
DSFI	236.283.606.703	1.857.135.500	Rp 91	127,23	0,72	Rp 382,96
FISH	2.633.273.991.485	480.000.000	Rp 6.750	5.485,99	1,23	Rp 16.512,82
GZCO	1.152.542.000.000	6.000.000.000	Rp 81	192,09	0,42	Rp 578,19
HERO	938.138.000.000	4.183.634.000	Rp 1.500	224,24	6,69	Rp 674,96

Kode Emiten	2022					
	EQUITY (1)	SHARES OUTSTANDING (2)	PRICE (2022) (3)	BV (1):(2) (4)	PBV (3):(4) (5)	Intrinsic Value (4) x (PBV industry average)
JAWA	118.404.868.769	3.774.685.500	Rp 105	31,37	3,35	Rp 94,42
LAPD	-15.425.411.963	3.966.350.139	Rp 50	- 3,89	-12,86	-Rp 11,71
MAIN	2.075.138.470.000	2.238.750.000	Rp 490	926,92	0,53	Rp 2.790,02
MBTO	404.797.197.979	1.070.000.000	Rp 127	378,32	0,34	Rp 1.138,73
MLPL	4.486.685.000.000	15.682.323.987	Rp 112	286,10	0,39	Rp 861,16
MPPA	166.017.000.000	8.477.734.948	Rp 128	19,58	6,54	Rp 58,94
MRAT	411.385.562.228	428.000.000	Rp 765	961,18	0,80	Rp 2.893,16
PSDN	39.120.716.694	1.440.000.000	Rp 83	27,17	3,06	Rp 81,77
RANC	426.237.663.973	1.564.487.500	Rp 815	272,45	2,99	Rp 820,06
SGRO	5.230.111.000.000	1.818.622.000	Rp 2.100	2.875,86	0,73	Rp 8.656,35
SIPD	702.317.000.000	1.339.102.579	Rp 1.425	524,47	2,72	Rp 1.578,65
STTP	3.928.398.773.915	1.310.000.000	Rp 7.650	2.998,78	2,55	Rp 9.026,32
TCID	1.854.787.914.762	201.066.667	Rp 6.300	9.224,74	0,68	Rp 27.766,47
UNSP	-5.956.620.000.000	2.500.162.344	Rp 128	- 2.382,49	-0,05	-Rp 7.171,30
WAPO	71.015.677.839	1.240.923.111	Rp 250	57,23	4,37	Rp 172,26
WICO	17.076.944.353	1.391.304.367	Rp 394	12,27	32,10	Rp 36,94
DAYA	34.038.783.000	2.420.547.025	Rp 212	14,06	15,08	Rp 42,33
DPUM	576.241.661.680	4.175.000.000	Rp 50	138,02	0,36	Rp 415,45
KINO	1.533.820.300.426	1.428.571.500	Rp 1.535	1.073,67	1,43	Rp 3.231,76
HOKI	668.859.547.083	9.677.752.680	Rp 103	69,11	1,49	Rp 208,03
PCAR	61.178.353.928	1.166.666.700	Rp 87	52,44	1,66	Rp 157,84
MGRO	645.372.796.017	3.554.445.700	Rp 845	181,57	4,65	Rp 546,52
ANDI	238.693.908.651	9.350.000.000	Rp 50	25,53	1,96	Rp 76,84
FOOD	41.655.447.592	650.000.000	Rp 111	64,09	1,73	Rp 192,90
BEEF	-266.288.337.366	1.884.312.595	Rp 66	- 141,32	-0,47	-Rp 425,37
COCO	204.293.087.838	889.863.981	Rp 268	229,58	1,17	Rp 691,03
ITIC	364.321.203.318	940.720.000	Rp 262	387,28	0,68	Rp 1.165,71
KEJU	703.505.819.337	1.500.000.000	Rp 1.430	469,00	3,05	Rp 1.411,70
PSGO	1.686.092.119.450	18.850.000.000	Rp 146	89,45	1,63	Rp 269,24
AGAR	106.800.156.233	1.000.000.000	Rp 278	106,80	2,60	Rp 321,47
CSRA	963.111.881.039	2.050.000.000	Rp 570	469,81	1,21	Rp 1.414,13
DMND	5.411.262.000.000	9.468.359.000	Rp 815	571,51	1,43	Rp 1.720,25
IKAN	72.756.417.261	833.333.000	Rp 59	87,31	0,68	Rp 262,80
PGUN	1.429.166.103.716	5.737.848.882	Rp 805	249,08	3,23	Rp 749,72
ENZO	160.506.528.052	2.162.546.669	Rp 66	74,22	0,89	Rp 223,41
PMMP	1.278.653.749.020	2.353.000.000	Rp 410	543,41	0,75	Rp 1.635,68
			PBV average ratio industry (2022)	3,01		

Kode Emiten	2023					
	EQUITY (1)	SHARES OUTSTANDING (2)	PRICE (2023) (3)	BV (1):(2) (4)	PBV (3):(4) (5)	Intrinsic Value (4) x (PBV industry average)
AALI	22.566.006.000.000	1.924.688.333	Rp 7.025	11.724,50	0,60	Rp 40.763,50
AMRT	15.705.200.000.000	41.524.501.700	Rp 2.930	378,22	7,75	Rp 1.314,97
BISI	3.446.696.000.000	3.000.000.000	Rp 1.600	1.148,90	1,39	Rp 3.994,47
BUDI	1.591.327.000.000	4.498.997.362	Rp 278	353,71	0,79	Rp 1.229,76
CAMP	952.639.271.054	5.885.000.000	Rp 402	161,88	2,48	Rp 562,81
CEKA	1.642.285.662.293	595.000.000	Rp 1.845	2.760,14	0,67	Rp 9.596,41
CLEO	1.514.585.030.778	12.000.000.000	Rp 710	126,22	5,63	Rp 438,82
CPIN	27.028.758.000.000	16.398.000.000	Rp 5.025	1.648,30	3,05	Rp 5.730,76
DLTA	934.414.260.000	800.659.050	Rp 3.530	1.167,06	3,02	Rp 4.057,60
DSNG	8.889.428.000.000	10.599.842.400	Rp 555	838,64	0,66	Rp 2.915,76
EPMT	7.297.830.360.245	2.708.640.000	Rp 2.590	2.694,28	0,96	Rp 9.367,41
GGRM	60.862.843.000.000	1.924.088.000	Rp 20.325	31.632,05	0,64	Rp 109.977,65
GOOD	3.909.211.386.219	36.897.901.455	Rp 430	105,95	4,06	Rp 368,35
HMSP	29.869.853.000.000	116.318.076.900	Rp 895	256,79	3,49	Rp 892,82
ICBP	62.104.033.000.000	11.661.908.000	Rp 10.575	5.325,37	1,99	Rp 18.515,15
INDF	100.464.891.000.000	8.780.426.500	Rp 6.450	11.441,91	0,56	Rp 39.781,01
JPFA	14.167.212.000.000	11.726.575.201	Rp 1.180	1.208,13	0,98	Rp 4.200,40
KMDS	207.612.551.051	800.000.000	Rp 424	259,52	1,63	Rp 902,28
LSIP	11.347.441.000.000	6.822.863.965	Rp 890	1.663,15	0,54	Rp 5.782,40
MIDI	3.912.434.000.000	33.435.294.800	Rp 430	117,02	3,67	Rp 406,84
MLBI	1.391.455.000.000	2.107.000.000	Rp 7.750	660,40	11,74	Rp 2.296,05
MYOR	15.282.089.186.736	22.358.699.725	Rp 2.490	683,50	3,64	Rp 2.376,37
ROTI	2.393.431.575.281	6.186.488.888	Rp 1.150	386,88	2,97	Rp 1.345,10
SDPC	277.713.387.566	1.274.000.000	Rp 158	217,99	0,72	Rp 757,89
SIMP	21.720.925.000.000	15.816.310.000	Rp 376	1.373,32	0,27	Rp 4.774,75
SKBM	1.067.279.217.885	1.730.103.217	Rp 314	616,89	0,51	Rp 2.144,78
SKLT	816.943.780.892	6.907.405.000	Rp 282	118,27	2,38	Rp 411,20
SMAR	19.071.863.000.000	2.872.193.366	Rp 4.000	6.640,17	0,60	Rp 23.086,42
SSMS	1.989.962.060.000	9.525.000.000	Rp 1.045	208,92	5,00	Rp 726,37
TBLA	8.202.858.000.000	6.025.373.372	Rp 695	1.361,39	0,51	Rp 4.733,24
TGKA	2.200.352.000.000	918.492.750	Rp 6.450	2.395,61	2,69	Rp 8.329,01
ULTJ	6.686.968.000.000	11.553.528.000	Rp 1.600	578,78	2,76	Rp 2.012,30
UNVR	3.381.238.000.000	38.150.000.000	Rp 3.530	88,63	39,83	Rp 308,15
VICI	918.737.261.352	6.708.000.000	Rp 650	136,96	4,75	Rp 476,18
WIIM	1.847.322.308.256	2.099.873.760	Rp 1.775	879,73	2,02	Rp 3.058,63
PNGO	796.841.740.042	781.250.000	Rp 1.400	1.019,96	1,37	Rp 3.546,17
UCID	5.563.650.000.000	4.156.572.300	Rp 1.000	1.338,52	0,75	Rp 4.653,73
ADES	1.729.808.000.000	589.896.800	Rp 9.675	2.932,39	3,30	Rp 10.204,72
AISA	968.198.000.000	9.311.800.000	Rp 144	103,98	1,38	Rp 361,83
ALTO	323.765.890.496	2.191.870.558	Rp 50	147,71	0,34	Rp 514,04
ANJT	6.556.820.729.128	3.354.175.000	Rp 745	1.954,82	0,38	Rp 6.802,79
BTEK	1.106.844.618.075	46.277.496.376	Rp 50	23,92	2,09	Rp 83,23
BWPT	2.191.550.000.000	31.525.291.000	Rp 54	69,52	0,78	Rp 241,92
CPRO	3.419.703.000.000	59.572.382.787	Rp 51	57,40	0,89	Rp 199,77
DSFI	250.501.129.131	1.857.135.500	Rp 68	134,89	0,50	Rp 469,40
FISH	2.754.289.758.344	480.000.000	Rp 5.525	5.738,10	0,96	Rp 19.968,60
GZCO	1.168.272.000.000	6.000.000.000	Rp 120	194,71	0,62	Rp 677,60
HERO	1.420.122.000.000	4.183.634.000	Rp 885	339,45	2,61	Rp 1.181,28

Kode Emiten	2023					
	EQUITY (1)	SHARES OUTSTANDING (2)	PRICE (2023) (3)	BV (1):(2) (4)	PBV (3):(4) (5)	Intrinsic Value (4) x (PBV industry average)
JAWA	981.581.839.113	16.232.951.842	Rp 180	60,47	2,98	Rp 210,43
LAPD	43.671.948.594	3.966.350.139	Rp 6	11,01	0,54	Rp 38,32
MAIN	2.140.281.849.000	2.238.750.000	Rp 515	956,02	0,54	Rp 3.326,94
MBTO	369.146.072.052	1.070.000.000	Rp 100	345,00	0,29	Rp 1.200,59
MLPL	4.699.051.000.000	15.682.323.987	Rp 73	299,64	0,24	Rp 1.042,75
MPPA	259.155.000.000	12.966.640.084	Rp 65	19,99	3,25	Rp 69,55
MRAT	401.891.124.930	428.000.000	Rp 370	939,00	0,39	Rp 3.267,71
PSDN	66.082.211.930	1.440.000.000	Rp 90	45,89	1,96	Rp 159,70
RANC	299.190.875.000	1.564.487.500	Rp 670	191,24	3,50	Rp 665,51
SGRO	5.512.407.000.000	1.818.622.000	Rp 2.010	3.031,09	0,66	Rp 10.548,19
SIPD	1.193.049.000.000	1.839.102.056	Rp 1.350	648,71	2,08	Rp 2.257,52
STTP	4.847.511.375.575	1.310.000.000	Rp 9.375	3.700,39	2,53	Rp 12.877,36
TCID	1.885.787.335.302	402.133.334	Rp 2.730	4.689,46	0,58	Rp 16.319,31
UNSP	-5.932.870.000.000	2.500.162.344	Rp 113	- 2.372,99	-0,05	-Rp 8.258,02
WAPO	71.252.011.564	1.240.923.111	Rp 91	57,42	1,58	Rp 199,82
WICO	5.701.584.118	2.393.710.348	Rp 121	2,38	50,80	Rp 8,29
DAYA	17.608.015.000	2.420.547.025	Rp 288	7,27	39,59	Rp 25,31
DPUM	430.504.496.106	4.175.000.000	Rp 37	103,11	0,36	Rp 358,84
KINO	1.618.730.458.142	1.428.571.500	Rp 1.265	1.133,11	1,12	Rp 3.943,23
HOKI	661.573.606.369	9.677.752.680	Rp 173	68,36	2,53	Rp 237,89
PCAR	66.832.180.628	1.166.666.700	Rp 50	57,28	0,87	Rp 199,35
MGRO	521.064.635.086	3.554.445.700	Rp 705	146,60	4,81	Rp 510,15
ANDI	182.739.343.465	9.350.000.000	Rp 50	19,54	2,56	Rp 68,01
FOOD	21.426.725.878	650.000.000	Rp 103	32,96	3,12	Rp 114,72
BEEF	140.538.682.970	7.031.371.419	Rp 248	19,99	12,41	Rp 69,56
COCO	150.603.066.920	889.863.981	Rp 175	169,24	1,03	Rp 588,96
ITIC	397.931.210.948	940.720.000	Rp 300	423,01	0,71	Rp 1.472,06
KEJU	670.772.958.412	1.500.000.000	Rp 1.155	447,18	2,58	Rp 1.556,19
PSGO	2.237.120.695.275	18.850.000.000	Rp 133	118,68	1,12	Rp 413,01
AGAR	106.965.772.756	1.000.000.000	Rp 106	106,97	0,99	Rp 372,24
CSRA	1.115.171.555.082	2.050.000.000	Rp 472	543,99	0,87	Rp 1.893,07
DMND	5.831.732.000.000	9.468.359.000	Rp 815	615,92	1,32	Rp 2.143,39
IKAN	73.686.172.369	833.333.000	Rp 50	88,42	0,57	Rp 307,71
PGUN	1.626.074.845.771	5.737.848.882	Rp 416	283,39	1,47	Rp 986,21
ENZO	155.873.787.142	2.162.547.122	Rp 50	72,08	0,69	Rp 250,83
PMMP	1.253.711.287.280	2.353.000.000	Rp 262	532,81	0,49	Rp 1.854,19
			PBV average ratio industry (2023)	3,48		

Appendix 3 Intrinsic Value of Stocks Based on the PER Approach Model

Ticker Code	2021								2022								2023							
	DPR	(1+g)	K	Dividend Growth (g)	EPS	estimated EPS	PER (DPR*(1+g) (K-G) (Damodaran)	Intrinsic Value	DPR	(1+g)	K	Dividend Growth (g)	EPS	estimated EPS	PER (DPR*(1+g) (K-G) (Damodaran)	Intrinsic Value	DPR	(1+g)	K	Dividend Growth (g)	EPS	estimated EPS	PER (DPR*(1+g) (K-G) (Damodaran)	Intrinsic Value
AALI	0,25	1,07	0,10	0,07	1024,25	1099,37	9,96	Rp 10.945	0,49	1,04	0,10	0,04	897,08	1099,37	9,31	Rp 8.691	0,73	1,01	0,07	0,01	548,61	555,73	12,97	Rp 7.208
AMRT	0,20	1,18	0,19	0,18	46,98	55,32	30,45	Rp 1.684	0,27	1,18	0,19	0,18	68,76	55,32	45,64	Rp 3.716	0,29	1,16	0,16	0,16	81,97	94,82	41,35	Rp 3.920
BISI	0,30	1,10	0,14	0,10	126,94	139,36	8,61	Rp 1.199	0,39	1,10	0,15	0,10	174,36	139,36	10,14	Rp 1.952	0,34	1,11	0,16	0,11	198,54	221,10	8,97	Rp 1.984
BUDI	0,32	1,04	0,08	0,04	18,51	19,34	10,10	Rp 195	0,40	1,04	0,07	0,04	19,77	19,34	11,87	Rp 244	0,62	1,02	0,07	0,02	22,41	22,95	12,71	Rp 292
CAMP	0,41	1,06	0,08	0,06	17	17,97	18,03	Rp 324	1,70	0,91	0,02	-0,09	20,60	17,97	13,52	Rp 253	0,92	1,01	0,06	0,01	21,65	21,87	18,76	Rp 410
CEKA	0,32	1,09	0,15	0,09	314	342,85	6,54	Rp 2.241	0,27	1,10	0,15	0,10	371,00	342,85	5,89	Rp 2.413	0,39	1,06	0,11	0,06	258	272,78	7,56	Rp 2.062
CLEO	2,85	0,67	-0,24	-0,33	15	9,99	20,86	Rp 208	0,06	1,15	0,16	0,15	16,00	9,99	40,06	Rp 740	0,07	1,19	0,19	0,19	25	29,72	33,76	Rp 1.003
CPIN	0,51	1,07	0,09	0,07	221	236,68	28,83	Rp 6.825	0,60	1,03	0,05	0,03	179,00	236,68	32,48	Rp 5.984	0,71	1,02	0,04	0,02	141	144,52	36,53	Rp 5.279
DLTA	1,06	0,99	0,05	-0,01	235	232,21	15,73	Rp 3.652	1,04	0,99	0,07	-0,01	288,00	232,21	13,17	Rp 3.757	1,31	0,93	0,03	-0,07	249	232,76	13,25	Rp 3.085
DSNG	0,18	1,09	0,11	0,09	68,6	74,52	7,92	Rp 590	0,18	1,12	0,16	0,12	113,86	74,52	5,91	Rp 755	0,38	1,06	0,11	0,06	79,23	83,89	7,42	Rp 622
EPMT	0,64	1,04	0,12	0,04	313	326,97	9,01	Rp 2.946	3,21	0,74	-0,18	-0,26	63,87	326,97	31,93	Rp 1.512	0,81	1,02	0,10	0,02	254	258,62	10,38	Rp 2.685
GGRM	0,89	1,01	0,10	0,01	2913	2942,59	10,61	Rp 31.225	1,56	0,97	0,10	-0,03	1445,00	2942,59	12,12	Rp 17.049	0,43	1,05	0,11	0,05	2767	2904,09	7,71	Rp 22.389
GOOD	0,31	1,11	0,12	0,11	11,60	12,90	50,35	Rp 650	0,51	1,08	0,09	0,08	11,64	12,90	48,54	Rp 608	0,38	1,10	0,11	0,10	15,78	17,28	29,85	Rp 516
HMSP	1,19	0,95	0,03	-0,05	61	58,11	15,07	Rp 876	1,17	0,96	0,04	-0,04	54,00	58,11	14,95	Rp 776	0,78	1,06	0,12	0,06	70	74,15	13,54	Rp 1.004
ICBP	0,39	1,09	0,11	0,09	548	596,14	17,27	Rp 10.296	0,55	1,05	0,07	0,05	393,00	596,14	26,59	Rp 10.922	0,31	1,09	0,11	0,09	599	655,02	19,31	Rp 12.646
INDF	0,32	1,09	0,13	0,09	870	946,74	7,91	Rp 7.490	0,38	1,06	0,10	0,06	724,00	946,74	9,85	Rp 7.563	0,28	1,08	0,12	0,08	928	1004,77	7,53	Rp 7.561
JPFA	0,23	1,13	0,15	0,13	174	195,83	11,13	Rp 2.179	0,49	1,06	0,10	0,06	122,00	195,83	11,21	Rp 1.444	0,62	1,03	0,07	0,03	80	82,03	15,12	Rp 1.241
KMDS	0,17	1,15	0,18	0,15	79	91,05	6,33	Rp 576	0,33	1,17	0,21	0,17	60,00	91,05	11,24	Rp 791	0,56	1,11	0,19	0,11	64	70,91	7,34	Rp 521
LSIP	0,14	1,10	0,12	0,10	145	159,66	9,00	Rp 1.437	0,34	1,07	0,12	0,07	152,00	159,66	7,17	Rp 1.169	0,47	1,04	0,09	0,04	112	115,96	8,23	Rp 954
MIDI	0,22	1,24	0,24	0,24	95,48	117,95	28,59	Rp 3.373	0,21	1,25	0,26	0,25	134,40	117,95	27,68	Rp 4.660	0,21	1,10	0,11	0,10	16,73	18,46	28,37	Rp 524
MLBI	1,50	0,70	-0,24	-0,30	316	219,68	17,16	Rp 3.770	1,03	0,98	0,03	-0,02	439,00	219,68	19,89	Rp 8.518	0,70	1,23	0,27	0,23	506	621,73	18,82	Rp 11.701
MYOR	0,98	1,00	0,03	0,00	53	53,11	38,57	Rp 2.048	0,24	1,12	0,12	0,12	87,00	53,11	32,08	Rp 3.116	0,24	1,16	0,17	0,16	143	165,93	20,20	Rp 3.353
ROTI	1,04	0,99	0,03	-0,01	46,11	45,85	29,33	Rp 1.345	0,75	1,06	0,10	0,06	74,98	45,85	18,67	Rp 1.484	1,68	0,91	-0,01	-0,09	58,44	52,90	17,81	Rp 942
SDPC	0,07	1,04	0,04	0,04	7,51	7,79	18,79	Rp 146	0,05	1,09	0,09	0,09	19,20	7,79	18,84	Rp 394	0,08	1,11	0,12	0,11	25,97	28,83	6,75	Rp 195
SIMP	0,05	1,06	0,07	0,06	64	68,14	7,59	Rp 517	0,17	1,06	0,09	0,06	77,00	68,14	5,70	Rp 465	0,31	1,03	0,07	0,03	48	49,42	8,07	Rp 399
SKBM	0,07	1,03	0,03	0,03	17,11	17,59	21,63	Rp 380	0,07	1,08	0,08	0,08	49,84	17,59	8,15	Rp 437	11,59	0,98	0,01	-0,02	0,86	0,84	356,76	Rp 300
SKLT	0,11	1,14	0,14	0,14	122,91	139,98	22,42	Rp 3.139	0,36	1,08	0,10	0,08	120,89	139,98	17,44	Rp 2.281	0,03	1,09	0,10	0,09	75,12	82,07	4,10	Rp 337
SMAR	0,35	1,13	0,21	0,13	984	1109,40	5,00	Rp 5.542	0,16	1,24	0,30	0,24	1915,00	1109,40	3,20	Rp 7.608	1,16	0,99	0,08	-0,01	320	317,59	12,41	Rp 3.940
SSMS	0,19	1,20	0,23	0,20	159,11	191,26	7,29	Rp 1.394	0,80	1,06	0,16	0,06	192,90	191,26	8,05	Rp 1.641	1,39	0,90	-0,03	-0,10	53,78	48,35	17,47	Rp 845
TBLA	0,16	1,10	0,13	0,10	150,65	166,01	5,82	Rp 965	0,59	1,05	0,18	0,05	151,74	166,01	4,80	Rp 764	0,19	1,06	0,09	0,06	104,86	111,21	7,03	Rp 782
TGKA	0,69	1,09	0,14	0,09	523,79	568,55	14,51	Rp 8.247	0,57	1,10	0,14	0,10	520,60	568,55	15,02	Rp 8.612	0,71	1,06	0,11	0,06	498	526,67	13,70	Rp 7.214
ULTJ	0,68	1,10	0,15	0,10	122	134,33	14,17	Rp 1.904	0,23	1,17	0,19	0,17	92,00	134,33	18,79	Rp 2.026	0,26	1,13	0,15	0,13	112	126,62	16,15	Rp 2.045
UNVR	1,10	0,87	-0,09	-0,13	151	131,01	23,62	Rp 3.094	1,09	0,89	-0,08	-0,11	141,00	131,01	29,53	Rp 3.688	1,06	0,91	-0,05	-0,09	126	114,64	25,49	Rp 2.922
VICI	0,32	1,16	0,18	0,16	26,43	30,67	22,61	Rp 693	0,48	1,06	0,08	0,06	14,56	30,67	37,24	Rp 577	0,34	1,13	0,14	0,13	26,60	30,02	27,58	Rp 828
WIIM	0,24	1,10	0,15	0,10	84,13	92,67	5,60	Rp 519	0,18	1,14	0,17	0,14	119,33	92,67	6,00	Rp 813	0,30	1,19	0,23	0,19	238,50	283,11	8,83	Rp 2.501
PNGO	0,43	1,17	0,24	0,17	240	280,86	7,58	Rp 2.130	0,54	1,11	0,20	0,11	222,00	280,86	7,02	Rp 1.733	0,53	1,11	0,21	0,11	245	272,66	6,36	Rp 1.734
UCID	0,13	1,08	0,09	0,08	116	125,78	13,55	Rp 1.705	0,30	1,04	0,06	0,04	76,00	125,78	15,02	Rp 1.190	0,14	1,07	0,08	0,07	105	112,02	10,16	Rp 1.138

Appendix 4 Calculation of Intrinsic Value Using DDM for 2021-2023

Ticker Code	2021							2022							2023						
	PRICE (2021)	K	Dividen d Growth (g)	D0	(1+g)	D1	Intrinsic Value (DDM Constant Growth)	PRICE (2022)	K	Dividend Growth (g)	D0	(1+g)	D1	Intrinsic Value (DDM Constant Growth)	PRICE (2023)	K	Dividend Growth (g)	D0	1+g	D1	Intrinsic Value (DDM Constant Growth)
AALI	Rp 9.500	0,10	0,07	255,00	1,07	273,70	Rp 10.196,72	Rp 8.025	0,10	0,04	444,00	1,04	462,07	Rp 8.351,54	Rp 7.025	0,07	0,01	401,00	1,01	406,20	Rp 7.116
AMRT	Rp 1.215	0,19	0,18	9,30	1,18	10,95	Rp 1.430,58	Rp 2.650	0,19	0,18	18,78	1,18	22,24	Rp 3.138,24	Rp 2.930	0,16	0,16	24,06	1,16	27,83	Rp 3.389
BISI	Rp 995	0,14	0,10	38,00	1,10	41,72	Rp 1.092,36	Rp 1.600	0,15	0,10	68,00	1,10	75,12	Rp 1.767,42	Rp 1.600	0,16	0,11	68,00	1,11	75,73	Rp 1.782
BUDI	Rp 179	0,08	0,04	6,00	1,04	6,27	Rp 187,00	Rp 226	0,07	0,04	8,00	1,04	8,31	Rp 234,67	Rp 278	0,07	0,02	14,00	1,02	14,34	Rp 285
CAMP	Rp 290	0,08	0,06	7,00	1,06	7,40	Rp 306,56	Rp 306	0,02	-0,09	35,00	0,91	31,85	Rp 278,45	Rp 402	0,06	0,01	20,00	1,01	20,20	Rp 406
CEKA	Rp 1.880	0,15	0,09	100,00	1,09	109,19	Rp 2.052,76	Rp 1.980	0,15	0,10	100,00	1,10	110,40	Rp 2.185,93	Rp 1.845	0,11	0,06	100,00	1,06	105,73	Rp 1.951
CLEO	Rp 470	-0,24	-0,33	42,78	0,67	28,49	Rp 312,94	Rp 555	0,16	0,15	1,00	1,15	1,15	Rp 1.640,89	Rp 710	0,19	0,19	1,64	1,19	1,95	Rp 844
CPIN	Rp 5.950	0,09	0,07	112,00	1,07	119,95	Rp 6.372,28	Rp 5.650	0,05	0,03	108,00	1,03	111,15	Rp 5.814,81	Rp 5.025	0,04	0,02	100,00	1,02	102,49	Rp 5.150
DLTA	Rp 3.740	0,05	-0,01	250,00	0,99	247,03	Rp 3.695,57	Rp 3.830	0,07	-0,01	300,00	0,99	297,13	Rp 3.793,31	Rp 3.530	0,03	-0,07	325,00	0,93	303,81	Rp 3.300
DSNG	Rp 500	0,11	0,09	12,33	1,09	13,40	Rp 543,18	Rp 600	0,16	0,12	20,00	1,12	22,44	Rp 673,13	Rp 555	0,11	0,06	30,00	1,06	31,76	Rp 588
EPMT	Rp 2.700	0,12	0,04	200,00	1,04	208,92	Rp 2.820,47	Rp 2.750	-0,18	-0,26	205,00	0,74	152,01	Rp 2.039,17	Rp 2.590	0,10	0,02	205,00	1,02	208,73	Rp 2.637
GGRM	Rp 30.600	0,10	0,01	2600,00	1,01	2626,41	Rp 30.910,85	Rp 18.000	0,10	-0,03	2.250,00	0,97	2.189,78	Rp 17.518,21	Rp 20.325	0,11	0,05	1.200,00	1,05	1.259,45	Rp 21.332
GOOD	Rp 525	0,12	0,11	3,58	1,11	3,98	Rp 584,04	Rp 525	0,09	0,08	5,94	1,08	6,39	Rp 565,02	Rp 430	0,11	0,10	6,00	1,10	6,57	Rp 471
HMSP	Rp 965	0,03	-0,05	72,80	0,95	69,36	Rp 919,36	Rp 840	0,04	-0,04	63,30	0,96	60,85	Rp 807,52	Rp 895	0,12	0,06	54,70	1,06	57,94	Rp 948
ICBP	Rp 8.700	0,11	0,09	215,00	1,09	233,89	Rp 9.464,34	Rp 10.000	0,07	0,05	215,00	1,05	224,70	Rp 10.450,95	Rp 10.575	0,11	0,09	188,00	1,09	205,58	Rp 11.564
INDF	Rp 6.325	0,13	0,09	278,00	1,09	302,52	Rp 6.882,89	Rp 6.725	0,10	0,06	278,00	1,06	294,81	Rp 7.131,76	Rp 6.450	0,12	0,08	257,00	1,08	278,26	Rp 6.984
JPEA	Rp 1.720	0,15	0,13	39,77	1,13	44,75	Rp 1.935,80	Rp 1.295	0,10	0,06	59,46	1,06	62,78	Rp 1.367,49	Rp 1.180	0,07	0,03	49,55	1,03	50,81	Rp 1.210
KMDS	Rp 434	0,18	0,15	13,75	1,15	15,85	Rp 500,19	Rp 575	0,21	0,17	20,00	1,17	23,46	Rp 674,41	Rp 424	0,19	0,11	36,00	1,11	39,89	Rp 470
LSIP	Rp 1.185	0,12	0,10	19,99	1,10	22,01	Rp 1.304,78	Rp 1.015	0,12	0,07	50,98	1,07	54,71	Rp 1.089,39	Rp 890	0,09	0,04	52,98	1,04	54,85	Rp 921
MIDI	Rp 2.210	0,24	0,24	20,85	1,24	25,76	Rp 2.730,10	Rp 2.970	0,26	0,25	28,65	1,25	35,89	Rp 3.720,33	Rp 430	0,11	0,10	3,59	1,10	3,96	Rp 475
MLBI	Rp 7.800	-0,24	-0,30	475,00	0,70	330,22	Rp 5.422,50	Rp 8.950	0,03	-0,02	451,45	0,98	440,42	Rp 8.731,27	Rp 7.750	0,27	0,23	355,00	1,23	436,20	Rp 9.523
MYOR	Rp 2.040	0,03	0,00	52,00	1,00	52,10	Rp 2.044,10	Rp 2.500	0,12	0,12	21,00	1,12	23,45	Rp 2.791,11	Rp 2.490	0,17	0,16	35,00	1,16	40,61	Rp 2.889
ROTI	Rp 1.360	0,03	-0,01	48,05	0,99	47,79	Rp 1.352,37	Rp 1.320	0,10	0,06	55,95	1,06	59,33	Rp 1.399,75	Rp 1.150	-0,01	-0,09	98,23	0,91	88,91	Rp 1.041
SDPC	Rp 136	0,04	0,04	0,50	1,04	0,52	Rp 141,13	Rp 332	0,09	0,09	1,00	1,09	1,09	Rp 361,74	Rp 158	0,12	0,11	2,00	1,11	2,22	Rp 175
SIMP	Rp 456	0,07	0,06	2,94	1,06	3,13	Rp 485,47	Rp 414	0,09	0,06	12,74	1,06	13,50	Rp 438,64	Rp 376	0,07	0,03	14,70	1,03	15,14	Rp 387
SKBM	Rp 360	0,03	0,03	1,20	1,03	1,23	Rp 370,02	Rp 378	0,08	0,08	3,50	1,08	3,76	Rp 406,35	Rp 314	0,01	-0,02	9,97	0,98	9,74	Rp 307
SKLT	Rp 2.420	0,14	0,14	13,50	1,14	15,37	Rp 2.756,04	Rp 1.950	0,10	0,08	43,20	1,08	46,72	Rp 2.108,81	Rp 282	0,10	0,09	2,43	1,09	2,65	Rp 308
SMAR	Rp 4.360	0,21	0,13	345,00	1,13	388,97	Rp 4.915,63	Rp 4.950	0,30	0,24	310,00	1,24	384,31	Rp 6.136,54	Rp 4.000	0,08	-0,01	370,00	0,99	367,22	Rp 3.970
SSMS	Rp 965	0,23	0,20	30,49	1,20	36,65	Rp 1.160,02	Rp 1.470	0,16	0,06	154,79	1,06	163,56	Rp 1.553,28	Rp 1.045	-0,03	-0,10	74,64	0,90	67,10	Rp 939
TBLA	Rp 795	0,13	0,10	24,69	1,10	27,21	Rp 876,08	Rp 695	0,18	0,05	88,90	1,05	93,22	Rp 728,76	Rp 695	0,09	0,06	19,78	1,06	20,98	Rp 737
TGKA	Rp 7.000	0,14	0,09	360,00	1,09	390,76	Rp 7.598,15	Rp 7.100	0,14	0,10	295,00	1,10	324,89	Rp 7.819,46	Rp 6.450	0,11	0,06	355,00	1,06	375,44	Rp 6.821
ULTJ	Rp 1.570	0,15	0,10	83,07	1,10	91,47	Rp 1.728,73	Rp 1.475	0,19	0,17	21,33	1,17	24,99	Rp 1.728,54	Rp 1.600	0,15	0,13	29,57	1,13	33,43	Rp 1.809
UNVR	Rp 4.110	-0,09	-0,13	166,00	0,87	144,03	Rp 3.565,96	Rp 4.700	-0,08	-0,11	153,00	0,89	135,52	Rp 4.163,16	Rp 3.530	-0,05	-0,09	134,00	0,91	121,92	Rp 3.212
VICI	Rp 515	0,18	0,16	8,50	1,16	9,86	Rp 597,56	Rp 510	0,08	0,06	7,00	1,06	7,44	Rp 542,28	Rp 650	0,14	0,13	9,00	1,13	10,16	Rp 734
WIMM	Rp 428	0,15	0,10	20,50	1,10	22,58	Rp 471,43	Rp 630	0,17	0,14	21,60	1,14	24,54	Rp 715,82	Rp 1.775	0,23	0,19	71,93	1,19	85,39	Rp 2.107
PNGO	Rp 1.555	0,24	0,17	102,00	1,17	119,37	Rp 1.819,75	Rp 1.400	0,20	0,11	120,00	1,11	133,49	Rp 1.557,41	Rp 1.400	0,21	0,11	130,00	1,11	144,68	Rp 1.558
UCID	Rp 1.450	0,09	0,08	15,00	1,08	16,26	Rp 1.572,25	Rp 1.095	0,06	0,04	22,86	1,04	23,83	Rp 1.141,51	Rp 1.095	0,08	0,07	15,09	1,07	16,10	Rp 1.067

Appendix 5 RMSE Calculation in 2021

RMSE Data for Each Valuation Approach Model (PBV, PER, DDM) in 2021													
Ticker Code	RMSE PBV 2021				RMSE PER 2021				RMSE DDM 2021				
	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2021)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot) ²	Intrinsic Value (PER)	PRICE (2021)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot) ²	Intrinsic Value (DDM)	PRICE (2021)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot) ²	
AALI	Rp 31.019,42	Rp 9.500	-21.519,42	463.085.260,25	Rp 10.945	Rp 9.500	-1.444,53	2.086.672,60	Rp 10.196,72	Rp 9.500	-696,72	485.415,68	
AMRT	Rp 610,51	Rp 1.215	604,49	365.405,05	Rp 1.684	Rp 1.215	-469,41	220.342,03	Rp 1.430,58	Rp 1.215	-215,58	46.473,86	
BISI	Rp 2.564,36	Rp 995	-1.569,36	2.462.898,03	Rp 1.199	Rp 995	-204,25	41.717,78	Rp 1.092,36	Rp 995	-97,36	9.479,21	
BUDI	Rp 869,82	Rp 179	-690,82	477.228,48	Rp 195	Rp 179	-16,35	267,31	Rp 187,00	Rp 179	-8,00	63,94	
CAMP	Rp 490,12	Rp 290	-200,12	40.046,79	Rp 324	Rp 290	-34,06	1.160,18	Rp 306,56	Rp 290	-16,56	274,17	
CEKA	Rp 6.575,42	Rp 1.880	-4.695,42	22.046.967,95	Rp 2.241	Rp 1.880	-361,40	130.609,62	Rp 2.052,76	Rp 1.880	-172,76	29.846,65	
CLEO	Rp 235,37	Rp 470	234,63	55.050,64	Rp 208	Rp 470	261,64	68.455,32	Rp 312,94	Rp 470	157,06	24.668,89	
CPIN	Rp 4.325,10	Rp 5.950	1.624,90	2.640.298,55	Rp 6.825	Rp 5.950	-874,53	764.811,46	Rp 6.372,28	Rp 5.950	-422,28	178.322,44	
DLTA	Rp 3.557,93	Rp 3.740	182,07	33.148,63	Rp 3.652	Rp 3.740	88,32	7.801,30	Rp 3.695,57	Rp 3.740	44,43	1.973,70	
DSNG	Rp 1.869,07	Rp 500	-1.369,07	1.874.341,87	Rp 590	Rp 500	-90,08	8.114,72	Rp 543,18	Rp 500	-43,18	1.864,22	
EPMT	Rp 7.128,42	Rp 2.700	-4.428,42	19.610.884,33	Rp 2.946	Rp 2.700	-246,33	60.676,23	Rp 2.820,47	Rp 2.700	-120,47	14.514,20	
GGRM	Rp 86.894,64	Rp 30.600	-56.294,64	3.169.086.410,32	Rp 31.225	Rp 30.600	-624,87	390.457,97	Rp 30.910,85	Rp 30.600	-310,85	96.630,37	
GOOD	Rp 231,62	Rp 525	293,38	86.069,22	Rp 650	Rp 525	-124,71	15.552,70	Rp 584,04	Rp 525	-59,04	3.485,24	
HMSP	Rp 707,71	Rp 965	257,29	66.196,82	Rp 876	Rp 965	89,12	7.942,65	Rp 919,36	Rp 965	45,64	2.083,01	
ICBP	Rp 13.232,94	Rp 8.700	-4.532,94	20.547.517,69	Rp 10.296	Rp 8.700	-1.595,84	2.546.711,11	Rp 9.464,34	Rp 8.700	-764,34	584.223,08	
INDF	Rp 27.823,54	Rp 6.325	-21.498,54	462.187.247,01	Rp 7.490	Rp 6.325	-1.165,00	1.357.219,65	Rp 6.882,89	Rp 6.325	-557,89	311.246,18	
JPFA	Rp 3.150,93	Rp 1.720	-1.430,93	2.047.566,67	Rp 2.179	Rp 1.720	-458,67	210.377,40	Rp 1.935,80	Rp 1.720	-215,80	46.568,45	
KMDS	Rp 640,09	Rp 434	-206,09	42.472,40	Rp 576	Rp 434	-142,48	20.299,71	Rp 500,19	Rp 434	-66,19	4.381,25	
LSIP	Rp 4.204,46	Rp 1.185	-3.019,46	9.117.146,03	Rp 1.437	Rp 1.185	-251,67	63.339,89	Rp 1.304,78	Rp 1.185	-119,78	14.347,99	
MIDI	Rp 1.581,35	Rp 2.210	628,65	395.198,63	Rp 3.373	Rp 2.210	-1.162,60	1.351.634,89	Rp 2.730,10	Rp 2.210	-520,10	270.503,31	
MLBI	Rp 1.471,11	Rp 7.800	6.328,89	40.054.884,86	Rp 3.770	Rp 7.800	4.030,33	16.243.525,62	Rp 5.422,50	Rp 7.800	2.377,50	5.652.526,89	
MYOR	Rp 1.432,79	Rp 2.040	607,21	368.705,77	Rp 2.048	Rp 2.040	-8,21	67,49	Rp 2.044,10	Rp 2.040	-4,10	16,84	
ROTI	Rp 1.298,86	Rp 1.360	61,14	3.738,49	Rp 1.345	Rp 1.360	15,21	231,44	Rp 1.352,37	Rp 1.360	7,63	58,19	
SDPC	Rp 524,55	Rp 136	-388,55	150.974,19	Rp 146	Rp 136	-10,45	109,15	Rp 141,13	Rp 136	-5,13	26,29	
SIMP	Rp 3.527,83	Rp 456	-3.071,83	9.436.113,37	Rp 517	Rp 456	-60,85	3.702,58	Rp 485,47	Rp 456	-29,47	868,60	
SKBM	Rp 1.617,71	Rp 360	-1.257,71	1.581.839,99	Rp 380	Rp 360	-20,32	412,85	Rp 370,02	Rp 360	-10,02	100,40	
SKLT	Rp 2.212,09	Rp 2.420	207,91	43.226,07	Rp 3.139	Rp 2.420	-718,75	516.606,30	Rp 2.756,04	Rp 2.420	-336,04	112.926,11	
SMAR	Rp 14.155,83	Rp 4.360	-9.795,83	95.958.263,31	Rp 5.542	Rp 4.360	-1.182,08	1.397.311,22	Rp 4.915,63	Rp 4.360	-555,63	308.730,01	
SSMS	Rp 1.808,21	Rp 965	-843,21	710.998,08	Rp 1.394	Rp 965	-429,45	184.423,51	Rp 1.160,02	Rp 965	-195,02	38.031,72	
TBLA	Rp 3.427,20	Rp 795	-2.632,20	6.928.473,68	Rp 965	Rp 795	-170,42	29.043,00	Rp 876,08	Rp 795	-81,08	6.573,30	
TGKA	Rp 5.405,45	Rp 7.000	1.594,55	2.542.592,15	Rp 8.247	Rp 7.000	-1.247,42	1.556.063,45	Rp 7.598,15	Rp 7.000	-598,15	357.789,38	
ULTJ	Rp 1.254,12	Rp 1.570	315,88	99.779,91	Rp 1.904	Rp 1.570	-333,52	111.234,45	Rp 1.728,73	Rp 1.570	-158,73	25.196,71	
UNVR	Rp 319,42	Rp 4.110	3.790,58	14.368.475,76	Rp 3.094	Rp 4.110	1.016,06	1.032.375,10	Rp 3.565,96	Rp 4.110	544,04	295.975,19	
VICI	Rp 315,36	Rp 515	199,64	39.855,69	Rp 693	Rp 515	-178,36	31.813,47	Rp 597,56	Rp 515	-82,56	6.816,73	
WIIM	Rp 1.770,51	Rp 428	-1.342,51	1.802.331,38	Rp 519	Rp 428	-91,27	8.329,41	Rp 471,43	Rp 428	-43,43	1.886,11	
PNGO	Rp 2.292,44	Rp 1.555	-737,44	543.821,41	Rp 2.130	Rp 1.555	-574,58	330.147,14	Rp 1.819,75	Rp 1.555	-264,75	70.094,53	
UCID	Rp 3.328,79	Rp 1.450	-1.878,79	3.529.840,83	Rp 1.705	Rp 1.450	-254,80	64.925,47	Rp 1.572,25	Rp 1.450	-122,25	14.944,82	
			Σ	4.354.431.270,32			Σ	30.864.486,17			Σ	9.018.927,65	
			n	37			n	37			n	37	
			$\Sigma(Yt-Ot)^2 / n$	117.687.331,63			$\Sigma(Yt-Ot)^2 / n$	834175,302			$\Sigma(Yt-Ot)^2 / n$	243754,8013	
			RMSE (PBV) (Rounded Number)	10,848			RMSE (PER) (Rounded Number)	913,33			RMSE (DDM) (Rounded Number)	493,72	
			RMSE (PBV)	10,848,38			RMSE (PER)	913,331978			RMSE (DDM)	493,7153039	

Appendix 6 RMSE Calculation in 2022

RMSE Data for Each Valuation Approach Model (PBV, PER, DDM) in 2022													
Ticker Code	RMSE PBV 2022				RMSE PER 2022				RMSE DDM 2022				
	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2022)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot)²	Intrinsic Value (PER)	PRICE (2022)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot)²	Intrinsic Value (DDM)	PRICE (2022)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot)²	
AALI	Rp 34.785,94	Rp 8.025	-35.988,95	1.295.204.302,14	Rp 8.691	Rp 8.025	-666,37	444.054,66	8.351,54	Rp 8.025	-326,54	106.630,64	
AMRT	Rp 831,48	Rp 2.650	1.597,95	2.553.429,80	Rp 3.716	Rp 2.650	-1.066,43	1.137.280,21	3.138,24	Rp 2.650	-488,24	238.378,02	
BISI	Rp 3.060,42	Rp 1.600	-2.272,28	5.163.275,87	Rp 1.952	Rp 1.600	-352,37	124.163,22	1.767,42	Rp 1.600	-167,42	28.030,91	
BUDI	Rp 966,78	Rp 226	-997,25	994.513,50	Rp 244	Rp 226	-17,66	311,98	234,67	Rp 226	-8,67	75,09	
CAMP	Rp 481,53	Rp 306	-303,26	91.969,21	Rp 253	Rp 306	52,62	2.768,87	278,45	Rp 306	27,55	759,02	
CEKA	Rp 7.841,39	Rp 1.980	-7.941,56	63.068.314,76	Rp 2.413	Rp 1.980	-433,29	187.737,34	2.185,93	Rp 1.980	-205,93	42.408,83	
CLEO	Rp 297,28	Rp 555	178,86	31.992,16	Rp 740	Rp 555	-185,08	34.253,50	640,89	Rp 555	-85,89	7.377,46	
CPIN	Rp 7.314,37	Rp 5.650	-3.604,73	12.994.076,39	Rp 5.984	Rp 5.650	-334,42	111.836,09	5.814,81	Rp 5.650	-164,81	27.160,98	
DLTA	Rp 3.762,32	Rp 3.830	-930,39	865.619,93	Rp 3.757	Rp 3.830	73,02	5.332,07	3.793,31	Rp 3.830	36,69	1.345,88	
DSNG	Rp 2.317,21	Rp 600	-2.331,91	5.437.823,75	Rp 755	Rp 600	-155,18	24.081,81	673,13	Rp 600	-73,13	5.348,64	
EPMT	Rp 8.004,24	Rp 2.750	-7.377,61	54.429.109,59	Rp 1.512	Rp 2.750	1.237,92	1.532.456,96	2.039,17	Rp 2.750	710,83	505.281,57	
GGRM	Rp 90.508,57	Rp 18.000	-96.518,66	9.315.852.392,90	Rp 17.049	Rp 18.000	950,68	903.797,03	17.518,21	Rp 18.000	481,79	232.120,64	
GOOD	Rp 273,40	Rp 525	179,07	32.067,44	Rp 608	Rp 525	-83,08	6.902,44	565,02	Rp 525	-40,02	1.601,24	
HMSP	Rp 728,97	Rp 840	-82,35	6.781,36	Rp 776	Rp 840	63,70	4.057,06	807,52	Rp 840	32,48	1.054,65	
ICBP	Rp 14.834,09	Rp 10.000	-8.769,27	76.900.081,05	Rp 10.922	Rp 10.000	-922,23	850.509,53	10.450,95	Rp 10.000	-450,95	203.353,81	
INDF	Rp 32.094,72	Rp 6.725	-33.883,80	1.148.111.991,51	Rp 7.563	Rp 6.725	-838,13	702.464,66	7.131,76	Rp 6.725	-406,76	165.457,10	
JPFA	Rp 3.504,93	Rp 1.295	-3.139,72	9.857.858,80	Rp 1.444	Rp 1.295	-149,03	22.211,01	1.367,49	Rp 1.295	-72,49	5.254,51	
KMDS	Rp 696,34	Rp 575	-306,07	93.677,97	Rp 791	Rp 575	-216,00	46.654,46	674,41	Rp 575	-99,41	9.881,48	
LSIP	Rp 4.824,44	Rp 1.015	-5.089,26	25.900.593,45	Rp 1.169	Rp 1.015	-154,22	23.784,27	1.089,39	Rp 1.015	-74,39	5.533,14	
MIDI	Rp 2.074,71	Rp 2.970	344,91	118.963,40	Rp 4.660	Rp 2.970	-1.690,23	2.856.869,30	3.720,33	Rp 2.970	-750,33	562.999,27	
MLBI	Rp 1.533,25	Rp 8.950	7.010,01	49.140.237,76	Rp 8.518	Rp 8.950	432,12	186.725,95	8.731,27	Rp 8.950	218,73	47.843,61	
MYOR	Rp 1.727,85	Rp 2.500	313,79	98.463,68	Rp 3.116	Rp 2.500	-616,12	379.606,01	2.791,11	Rp 2.500	-291,11	84.746,01	
ROTI	Rp 1.304,50	Rp 1.320	-330,56	109.269,90	Rp 1.484	Rp 1.320	-164,32	27.002,49	1.399,75	Rp 1.320	-79,75	6.360,52	
SDPC	Rp 611,71	Rp 332	-441,99	195.350,96	Rp 394	Rp 332	-62,14	3.860,89	361,74	Rp 332	-29,74	884,25	
SIMP	Rp 4.028,34	Rp 414	-4.682,98	21.930.307,19	Rp 465	Rp 414	-50,75	2.575,21	438,64	Rp 414	-24,64	607,13	
SKBM	Rp 1.868,46	Rp 378	-1.986,13	3.944.714,54	Rp 437	Rp 378	-58,83	3.460,90	406,35	Rp 378	-28,35	803,81	
SKLT	Rp 2.574,29	Rp 1.950	-1.307,20	1.708.772,41	Rp 2.281	Rp 1.950	-330,55	109.262,74	2.108,81	Rp 1.950	-158,81	25.219,95	
SMAR	Rp 20.171,30	Rp 4.950	-20.572,34	423.221.300,91	Rp 7.608	Rp 4.950	-2.657,51	7.062.367,50	6.136,54	Rp 4.950	-1.186,54	1.407.888,55	
SSMS	Rp 2.036,36	Rp 1.470	-1.106,57	1.224.491,30	Rp 1.641	Rp 1.470	-171,29	29.338,61	1.553,28	Rp 1.470	-83,28	6.936,12	
TBLA	Rp 3.849,62	Rp 695	-4.175,84	17.437.639,12	Rp 764	Rp 695	-69,16	4.783,68	728,76	Rp 695	-33,76	1.139,88	
TGKA	Rp 6.702,63	Rp 7.100	-1.380,71	1.906.350,26	Rp 8.612	Rp 7.100	-1.511,83	2.285.632,49	7.819,46	Rp 7.100	-719,46	517.626,76	
ULTJ	Rp 1.516,96	Rp 1.475	-444,38	197.474,82	Rp 2.026	Rp 1.475	-550,65	303.216,14	1.728,54	Rp 1.475	-253,54	64.280,21	
UNVR	Rp 315,38	Rp 4.700	4.300,96	18.498.224,98	Rp 3.688	Rp 4.700	1.012,37	1.024.891,40	4.163,16	Rp 4.700	536,84	288.201,88	
VICI	Rp 359,43	Rp 510	55,22	3.049,43	Rp 577	Rp 510	-66,60	4.435,57	542,28	Rp 510	-32,28	1.041,91	
WIIM	Rp 2.151,46	Rp 630	-2.092,20	4.377.289,11	Rp 813	Rp 630	-183,33	33.608,78	715,82	Rp 630	-85,82	7.364,80	
PNGO	Rp 2.729,90	Rp 1.400	-2.054,09	4.219.269,60	Rp 1.733	Rp 1.400	-332,52	110.568,97	1.557,41	Rp 1.400	-157,41	24.778,00	
UCID	Rp 3.739,35	Rp 1.095	-3.636,33	13.222.890,60	Rp 1.190	Rp 1.095	-94,99	9.022,33	1.141,51	Rp 1.095	-46,51	2.162,75	
			Σ	12.579.143.931,54			Σ	20.601.886,14			Σ	Rp 4.637.939,01	
			n	37			n	37			n	37	
			Σ(Yt-Ot)² / n	339.976.863,01			Σ(Yt-Ot)² / n	556807,7336			Σ(Yt-Ot)² / n	Rp 125.349,70	
			RMSE (PBV) (Rounded Number)	18,438			RMSE (PER) (Rounded Number)	746,20			RMSE (DDM) (Rounded Number)	354,05	
			RMSE (PBV)	18,43846			RMSE (PER)	746,1955063			RMSE (DDM)	354,0475997	

Appendix 7 RMSE Calculation in 2023

RMSE Data for Each Valuation Approach Model (PBV, PER, DDM) IN 2023													
Ticker Code	RMSE PBV 2023				RMSE PER 2023				RMSE DDM 2023				
	Intrinsic Value (PBV)	PRICE (2023)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot) ²	Intrinsic Value (PER)	PRICE (2023)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot) ²	Intrinsic Value (DDM)	PRICE (2023)	(Yt-Ot)	(Yt-Ot) ²	
AALI	Rp 40.763,50	Rp 7.025	-33.738,50	1.138.286.121,32	Rp 7.208	Rp 7.025	-183,48	33.663,60	Rp 7.116	Rp 7.025	-Rp 91,15	Rp 8.307,76	
AMRT	Rp 1.314,97	Rp 2.930	1.615,03	2.608.318,61	Rp 3.920	Rp 2.930	-990,37	980.837,74	Rp 3.389	Rp 2.930	-Rp 459,20	Rp 210.866,65	
BISI	Rp 3.994,47	Rp 1.600	-2.394,47	5.733.473,40	Rp 1.984	Rp 1.600	-384,33	147.707,55	Rp 1.782	Rp 1.600	-Rp 181,83	Rp 33.062,73	
BUDI	Rp 1.229,76	Rp 278	-951,76	905.849,63	Rp 292	Rp 278	-13,61	185,17	Rp 285	Rp 278	-Rp 6,72	Rp 45,19	
CAMP	Rp 562,81	Rp 402	-160,81	25.858,75	Rp 410	Rp 402	-8,24	67,86	Rp 406	Rp 402	-Rp 4,10	Rp 16,79	
CEKA	Rp 9.596,41	Rp 1.845	-7.751,41	60.084.384,47	Rp 2.062	Rp 1.845	-217,37	47.248,87	Rp 1.951	Rp 1.845	-Rp 105,66	Rp 11.163,74	
CLEO	Rp 438,82	Rp 710	271,18	73.536,87	Rp 1.003	Rp 710	-293,19	85.958,93	Rp 844	Rp 710	-Rp 133,96	Rp 17.944,44	
CPIN	Rp 5.730,76	Rp 5.025	-705,76	498.099,53	Rp 5.279	Rp 5.025	-253,76	64.392,15	Rp 5.150	Rp 5.025	-Rp 125,32	Rp 15.703,96	
DLTA	Rp 4.057,60	Rp 3.530	-527,60	278.359,28	Rp 3.085	Rp 3.530	445,32	198.309,19	Rp 3.300	Rp 3.530	Rp 230,16	Rp 52.975,08	
DSNG	Rp 2.915,76	Rp 555	-2.360,76	5.573.180,61	Rp 622	Rp 555	-67,22	4.518,97	Rp 588	Rp 555	-Rp 32,65	Rp 1.066,10	
EPMT	Rp 9.367,41	Rp 2.590	-6.777,41	45.933.311,52	Rp 2.685	Rp 2.590	-95,12	9.047,18	Rp 2.637	Rp 2.590	-Rp 47,13	Rp 2.221,19	
GGRM	Rp 109.977,65	Rp 20.325	-89.652,65	8.037.598.006,40	Rp 22.389	Rp 20.325	-2.063,84	4.259.423,27	Rp 21.332	Rp 20.325	-Rp 1.006,97	Rp 1.013.996,53	
GOOD	Rp 368,35	Rp 430	61,65	3.800,31	Rp 516	Rp 430	-85,93	7.383,13	Rp 471	Rp 430	-Rp 41,01	Rp 1.681,59	
HMSF	Rp 892,82	Rp 895	2,18	4,76	Rp 1.004	Rp 895	-109,20	11.923,72	Rp 948	Rp 895	-Rp 53,03	Rp 2.811,87	
ICBP	Rp 18.515,15	Rp 10.575	-7.940,15	63.046.047,91	Rp 12.646	Rp 10.575	-2.070,56	4.287.202,56	Rp 11.564	Rp 10.575	-Rp 989,03	Rp 978.177,42	
INDF	Rp 39.781,01	Rp 6.450	-33.331,01	1.110.956.469,09	Rp 7.561	Rp 6.450	-1.111,25	1.234.879,74	Rp 6.984	Rp 6.450	-Rp 533,56	Rp 284.683,33	
JPFA	Rp 4.200,40	Rp 1.180	-3.020,40	9.122.798,00	Rp 1.241	Rp 1.180	-60,74	3.689,91	Rp 1.210	Rp 1.180	-Rp 29,99	Rp 899,47	
KMDS	Rp 902,28	Rp 424	-478,28	228.750,62	Rp 521	Rp 424	-96,51	9.313,84	Rp 470	Rp 424	-Rp 45,78	Rp 2.096,03	
LSIP	Rp 5.782,40	Rp 890	-4.892,40	23.935.607,63	Rp 954	Rp 890	-63,99	4.094,94	Rp 921	Rp 890	-Rp 31,44	Rp 988,51	
MIDI	Rp 406,84	Rp 430	23,16	536,59	Rp 524	Rp 430	-93,79	8.796,02	Rp 475	Rp 430	-Rp 44,58	Rp 1.987,59	
MLBI	Rp 2.296,05	Rp 7.750	5.453,95	29.745.545,92	Rp 11.701	Rp 7.750	-3.950,59	15.607.160,98	Rp 9.523	Rp 7.750	-Rp 1.772,58	Rp 3.142.047,73	
MYOR	Rp 2.376,37	Rp 2.490	113,63	12.912,69	Rp 3.353	Rp 2.490	-862,64	744.144,13	Rp 2.889	Rp 2.490	-Rp 399,30	Rp 159.442,40	
ROTI	Rp 1.345,10	Rp 1.150	-195,10	38.063,22	Rp 942	Rp 1.150	207,72	43.148,20	Rp 1.041	Rp 1.150	Rp 109,03	Rp 11.887,35	
SDPC	Rp 757,89	Rp 158	-599,89	359.864,56	Rp 195	Rp 158	-36,65	1.343,44	Rp 175	Rp 158	-Rp 17,37	Rp 301,77	
SIMP	Rp 4.774,75	Rp 376	-4.398,75	19.348.967,64	Rp 399	Rp 376	-22,59	510,23	Rp 387	Rp 376	-Rp 11,13	Rp 123,86	
SKBM	Rp 2.144,78	Rp 314	-1.830,78	3.351.763,13	Rp 300	Rp 314	14,21	201,90	Rp 307	Rp 314	Rp 7,19	Rp 51,65	
SKLT	Rp 411,20	Rp 282	-129,20	16.692,95	Rp 337	Rp 282	-54,58	2.978,96	Rp 308	Rp 282	-Rp 26,08	Rp 680,36	
SMAR	Rp 23.086,42	Rp 4.000	-19.086,42	364.291.409,17	Rp 3.940	Rp 4.000	59,93	3.591,87	Rp 3.970	Rp 4.000	Rp 30,08	Rp 904,76	
SSMS	Rp 726,37	Rp 1.045	318,63	101.526,09	Rp 845	Rp 1.045	200,48	40.193,25	Rp 939	Rp 1.045	Rp 105,57	Rp 11.145,92	
TBLA	Rp 4.733,24	Rp 695	-4.038,24	16.307.368,47	Rp 782	Rp 695	-86,72	7.520,23	Rp 737	Rp 695	-Rp 42,09	Rp 1.771,18	
TGKA	Rp 8.329,01	Rp 6.450	-1.879,01	3.530.691,95	Rp 7.214	Rp 6.450	-763,95	583.615,51	Rp 6.821	Rp 6.450	-Rp 371,29	Rp 137.854,25	
ULTJ	Rp 2.012,30	Rp 1.600	-412,30	169.987,61	Rp 2.045	Rp 1.600	-445,04	198.059,60	Rp 1.809	Rp 1.600	-Rp 208,88	Rp 43.632,63	
UNVR	Rp 308,15	Rp 3.530	3.221,85	10.380.334,95	Rp 2.922	Rp 3.530	607,78	369.392,00	Rp 3.212	Rp 3.530	Rp 318,23	Rp 101.272,00	
VICI	Rp 476,18	Rp 650	173,82	30.211,77	Rp 828	Rp 650	-177,81	31.616,92	Rp 734	Rp 650	-Rp 83,54	Rp 6.978,54	
WIIM	Rp 3.058,63	Rp 1.775	-1.283,63	1.647.700,25	Rp 2.501	Rp 1.775	-726,08	527.191,57	Rp 2.107	Rp 1.775	-Rp 331,99	Rp 110.218,84	
PNGO	Rp 3.546,17	Rp 1.400	-2.146,17	4.606.032,79	Rp 1.734	Rp 1.400	-333,97	111.536,33	Rp 1.558	Rp 1.400	-Rp 158,06	Rp 24.983,76	
UCID	Rp 4.653,73	Rp 1.095	-3.558,73	12.664.591,15	Rp 1.138	Rp 1.000	-138,23	19.106,15	Rp 1.067	Rp 1.000	-Rp 66,88	Rp 4.472,44	
			Σ	10.971.496.179,60			Σ	29.689.955,62			Σ	Rp 6.398.465,41	
			n	37			n	37			n	37	
			Σ(Yt-Ot) ² / n	296.526.923,77			Σ(Yt-Ot) ² / n	802.431,23			Σ(Yt-Ot) ² / n	Rp 172.931,50	
			RMSE (PBV) (Rounded Number)	17.220			RMSE (PER) (Rounded Number)	895,79			RMSE (DDM) (Rounded Number)	415,85	
			RMSE (PBV)	17.219,96			RMSE (PER)	895,7852605			RMSE (DDM)	415,8503307	

