

Monthly Market Review

DPLK Manulife



JANUARI 2022

ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

MACROECONOMY REVIEW

Di Januari kondisi indikator makro Indonesia masih meneruskan tren pemulihan. Inflasi meningkat 0.56% MoM, membawa inflasi tahunan ke level 2.18% YoY dari sebelumnya 1.87%, meneruskan tren kenaikan selama 7 bulan terakhir. Komponen pangan berkontribusi 0.30 ppt, dipicu terutama oleh kenaikan harga minyak goreng. Perubahan dan peralatan berkontribusi 0.15 ppt. Inflasi inti meningkat ke level 1.84% di Januari dari sebelumnya 1.56%, mengindikasikan kenaikan permintaan.

Pertumbuhan PDB naik dari 3.5% YoY di kuartal ketiga 2021 menjadi 5.0% di kuartal keempat, seiring penurunan kasus Covid-19 dan pelonggaran PPKM yang mendorong kenaikan aktivitas. Komponen konsumsi menjadi pendorong utama. Pertumbuhan PDB kuartal keempat ini melebihi ekspektasi konsensus. Keseluruhan pertumbuhan PDB 2021 tercatat sebesar 3.7%, sesuai dengan estimasi. Kami memperkirakan pertumbuhan masih membaik di tahun ini dipicu terutama oleh konsumsi dan investasi, sementara pertumbuhan perdagangan akan lebih lambat dibandingkan tahun lalu seiring normalisasi harga komoditas. Belajar dari pengalaman negara-negara yang mengalami kenaikan kasus Omicron, kami memperkirakan dampak ekonominya akan lebih terbatas dibandingkan periode varian Delta, karena pembatasan mobilitas saat ini lebih lunak. Kami memperkirakan situasi pandemi akan membaik di paruh kedua 2022.

Di kuartal keempat 2021 komponen investasi naik 12% YoY dari 4% YoY di kuartal ketiga, membawa realisasi investasi sebesar IDR901 triliun, 100% dari target. Baik FDI maupun DDI

In January Indonesia macro indicators continued showing recovery. CPI increased 0.56% MoM, bringing the annual inflation to 2.18% YoY from 1.87% in the previous month, showing an upward trend for seven consecutive months. Food prices contributed 0.30 ppt to the CPI, mainly due to strong cooking oil prices. Housing and equipment contributed 0.15 ppt. Core inflation improved to 1.84% in January from 1.56% in the previous month, suggesting stronger demand.

GDP growth picked up from 3.5% YoY in 3Q21 to 5.0% in 4Q21, as a decline in Covid-19 cases and an easing of restrictions led to a rebound in activities. Household consumption was the main driver. The 4Q21 GDP growth was higher than consensus expectation. GDP growth for FY21 came in at 3.7%, in line with our estimate. We expect growth to improve further this year, driven primarily by consumption and investment, while trade growth will be slower than last year's as commodity prices normalize. Learning from experience of countries with earlier Omicron outbreak, we will likely see milder economic impacts compared to those of Delta variants as mobility restrictions are also more lenient. We expect pandemic situations to improve in 2022.

Total investment increased by 12% YoY in 4Q21 from 4% YoY in 3Q21, bringing total realized investment of IDR901t, 100% of target. Both FDI and DDI came in strong. FDI increased 8% in 2021 from 2% in 2020, with FDI in the manufacturing sector has exceeded its pre-pandemic level, especially for sectors such as leather footwear, base metal, and automotive. It was driven by EU countries, the US, and ASEAN ex-Singapore. DDI was up 15% YoY in 4Q21 from 10% YoY in 3Q21,

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tercatat kuat. FDI meningkat 8% di 2021 dari 2% di 2020, dengan FDI sektor manufaktur meningkat ke level yang lebih tinggi dari level pra pandemi, terutama untuk sektor-sektor seperti sepatu kulit, logam dasar, dan otomotif. Kenaikan ini didorong oleh negara-negara Uni Eropa, Amerika Serikat, dan ASEAN, tidak termasuk Singapura. DDI meningkat 15% YoY di kuartal keempat dari kenaikan 10% YoY di kuartal ketiga, didorong oleh sektor pertambangan dan kehutanan, karet dan plastik, pangan, logam dasar, dan farmasi. Berdasarkan kawasan, kenaikan FDI banyak terjadi di luar Jawa, sementara DDI terfokus di Jawa.

Bank Indonesia mengumumkan kenaikan GWM secara gradual mulai Maret sampai September tahun ini. Untuk perbankan komersial, GWM naik 150 bps di bulan Maret, 100 bps di Juni, dan 50 bps di September, dengan total kenaikan 300 bps dari 3.0% ke 6.5%. Kenaikan GWM diperkirakan akan menyerap likuiditas sebesar IDR150-300 triliun. Kami percaya likuiditas tetap melimpah seiring Bank Indonesia yang telah menggelontorkan likuiditas lebih dari IDR800 triliun sejak 2020, dan juga masih adanya topangan likuiditas sebesar IDR214 triliun lewat skema burden sharing.

driven by mining and forestry, rubber and plastic, food, base metals, and pharmaceuticals sectors. Based on regions, increased in FDI was prominent outside Java, while DDI more focused in Java.

Bank Indonesia announced it would raise the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) gradually starting March to September this year. For commercial banks, RRR will increase 150bps in March, 100bps in June and 50 bps in September, with a total increase of 300bps to 6.5% from 3.0% currently. The RRR increase is expected to absorb liquidity in the range of IDR150-300t. We believe liquidity will remain ample as Bank Indonesia has injected liquidity of more than IDR800t since 2020, and it will continue supporting liquidity through the IDR214t burden sharing scheme.

SAHAM

Di Januari 2022 IHSG mencatat kenaikan bulanan 0.75%, mengungguli MSCI Asia Pacific ex Jepang (-4.01% MoM) dan MSCI Emerging Market (-1.93%) setelah di bulan sebelumnya kalah kinerja dibandingkan dengan kawasan. Investor asing terus masuk dan mencatatkan pembelian bersih sebesar USD425.4 juta. Sektor energi (+13.6% MoM) terus menjadi sektor terunggul, diikuti

EQUITY

The Jakarta Composite Index recorded a 0.75% MoM gain in January, outperformed the MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan (-4.01% MoM) and MSCI Emerging Market (-1.93%) after underperforming the regional indices in the previous month. Foreign investors continued to enter the market and recorded a net inflow of USD425.4m. Energy (+13.6%) continued to be

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oleh sektor transportasi dan logistik (+6.6%) sementara sektor teknologi (-12.3%) menjadi yang terburuk, diikuti sektor properti (-7.8%). Rupiah terdepresiasi -0.74% MoM, kalah kinerja dibandingkan kawasan.

Mitigasi pandemi yang efektif, pertumbuhan pendapatan perusahaan yang tinggi, dan IPO pemain besar dalam sektor new economy akan memberikan dukungan bagi pasar, sementara mitigasi pandemi yang tidak efektif tetap menjadi risiko utama bagi pasar saham. Ke depannya keberhasilan pelaksanaan reformasi juga merupakan faktor penting untuk meningkatkan kepercayaan investor, pasar keuangan, dan ekonomi. Kami percaya bahwa eksposur perekonomian Indonesia akan tetap positif dan kami tetap optimis pada daya tarik investasi jangka panjang di Indonesia.

the top gainer, followed by Transportation & Logistics (+6.6%), while Technology (-12.3%) became the top loser, followed by Property (-7.8%). Rupiah depreciated -0.74% MoM, underperforming currencies in the neighboring countries.

Effective pandemic mitigation, high corporate earnings growth and IPO of big players in the new economy will provide supports for the equity market, while ineffective pandemic mitigation remains the main risk to the market. Successful execution of reforms is also a crucial factor to improve investor confidence, financial markets and the economy going forward. We continue to believe that exposure to Indonesia economies will likely remain positive and we stay optimistic on the enduring appeal of long-term investment in Indonesia.

OBLIGASI

Pasar obligasi Indonesia memulai 2022 dengan kinerja positif +0.14% MoM di Januari. Imbal hasil obligasi pemerintah 10-tahun naik dari 6.35% menjadi 6.42%. Di domestik, sentimen pasar obligasi tetap positif didukung stabilitas nilai tukar dan neraca perdagangan yang mencatat surplus USD1.02 miliar di Desember 2021. Indonesia berhasil mencatat surplus perdagangan 20 bulan berturut-turut sejak Mei 2020. Selain itu pertumbuhan kredit perbankan naik 4.8% YoY di November (vs. 3.2% YoY di Oktober 2021), pertumbuhan tertinggi sejak April 2020 yang didukung segmen UMKM dan ritel. Namun tingkat pertumbuhan kredit masih relatif lebih rendah dibanding level pra-pandemi. Oleh karena itu tingkat likuiditas di perbankan masih relatif besar. Keputusan Bank Indonesia

FIXED INCOME

Bloomberg Indonesia Local Sovereign Index start the year slightly positive of +0.14% MoM. The 10Y INDOGB yield rose from 6.35% to 6.42%. Domestically, the sentiment remains positive for bond market such as stable exchange rate and the ability of Indonesia to maintain trade surplus of USD 1.02 billion in Dec-2021. Indonesia has achieved a trade surplus for 20 consecutive months, starting from May 2020. In addition, banking industry's loan growth in November 2021 accelerated to 4.8% YoY (vs. 3.2% YoY in October 2021), the fastest pace since April 2020 which dominated by MSME and retail loans. However, such loan growth still considered relatively slow compared with pre-pandemic level. Thus, it will maintain the flush liquidity in the banking system. The decision by Bank

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(BI) untuk menaikkan giro wajib minimum (GWM) diperkirakan tidak berimbas negatif bagi pasar obligasi karena dampak dari kebijakan tersebut akan menyerap likuiditas sekitar IDR220 triliun (1.2% dari PDB) yang diimbangi oleh SKB III (skema burden sharing) di 2022 senilai IDR214 triliun. Rapat Dewan Gubernur BI 19-20 Januari 2022 memutuskan menahan tingkat suku bunga acuan (7-Day Reverse Repo Rate) pada level terendah 3.50%. Suku bunga deposit facility tetap pada 2.75% dan bunga lending facility tetap pada 4.25%.

Serupa dengan bulan sebelumnya, sentimen global cenderung negatif terutama dari AS. Di rapat FOMC pertama tahun ini The Fed mempertahankan suku bunga acuan pada 0.0-0.25%, tidak berubah sejak Maret 2020, namun memberi indikasi kalau kondisi sudah memadai untuk melakukan kenaikan suku bunga karena inflasi di atas 2% dan sektor tenaga kerja yang kuat. Berlawanan dengan kebijakan AS, China mendesak bank sentral barat untuk tidak menaikkan suku bunga terlalu cepat menghadapi inflasi, di tengah kebijakan China yang berlawanan dengan tren global untuk mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi yang terdampak oleh pandemi. China memangkas loan prime rate 1-tahun sebesar 10bps menjadi 3.70 persen, pemangkasan dalam 2 bulan berturut-turut, setelah bulan sebelumnya bank sentral China juga memangkas 10bps, pertama kali sejak April 2020. Selain itu bank sentral China juga memangkas suku bunga loan prime rate 5-tahun sebesar 5bps menjadi 4.60 persen, pemangkasan pertama sejak April 2020, dan juga suku bunga 7-day reverse repurchase rate.

Di Januari, asuransi dan dana pensiun adalah pembeli obligasi pemerintah Indonesia terbesar senilai IDR 23.79 triliun sehingga total

Indonesia (BI) to hike the rupiah reserve requirement ratios (RRR) is expected not to affect negatively on the bond market as its impact on absorbing the banking system liquidity by approximately IDR 220 tn (1.2% of GDP) will be offset by SKB III (Burden Sharing Scheme) plan in 2022 amounted IDR 214 tn. Bank Indonesia (BI) has decided to hold the policy rate or BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (BI-7DRRR) at a record low of 3.50% in the Board of Governor's Meeting on 19–20 Jan-2022. Deposit and lending facility rates were also maintained at 2.75% and 4.25%, respectively.

Inline with the previous month, globally the sentiment still tends towards negative especially from the US. Based on the first FOMC meeting this year, the Fed kept its target for the federal funds at 0.0-0.25%, unchanged since Mar-2020, but mention that the Committee expects it will soon be appropriate to raise the target range for the federal funds rate with inflation well above 2% and a strong labor market. Contrary to the US policy, China is urging central banks in the West not to hike interest rates too fast to fight inflation as China goes in the other direction to battle a sharp economic slowdown especially caused by the coronavirus pandemic. China slashed its one-year loan prime rate by 10 bps to 3.70 percent, the second straight month of rate cut. The move followed an early decision by the central bank to slice 10 bps off its one-year policy loans, the first cut since April 2020, and to trim its seven-day reverse repurchase rate. The five-year loan prime rate was also lowered by 5 bps to 4.60 percent, the first reduction since April 2020.

During the month, insurances and pension funds are the largest buyer of Indonesian government bonds of IDR 23.79 tn, so their holdings rose to 14.52% from 14.0%. Individual and Others

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kepemilikan naik menjadi 14.52% dari sebelumnya 14.0% dari total obligasi diperdagangkan. Investor individu dan lainnya juga mencatat pembelian bersih, masing-masing IDR4.3 triliun (kepemilikan naik dari 4.73% menjadi 4.83%) dan IDR5.26 triliun (kepemilikan naik dari 7.70% menjadi 7.82%). Sementara itu investor asing mencatat jual bersih IDR4.06 triliun, sehingga kepemilikan turun dari 19.05% menjadi 18.97%. Posisi Bank Indonesia turun IDR3.34 triliun sehingga kepemilikan turun dari 26.09% menjadi 26.03%. Perbankan juga mencatat jual bersih IDR19.47 triliun, sehingga kepemilikan turun dari 25.04% menjadi 24.64%. Terakhir, posisi reksadana juga turun IDR8.2 triliun, di mana kepemilikan turun dari 3.38% menjadi 3.2%.

Kurva imbal hasil membentuk pola bearish flattening di Januari, di mana kinerja tenor pendek-menengah tertinggal dibanding tenor 20-tahun ke atas. Tenor 2-tahun, 5-tahun, 10-tahun dan 15-tahun masing-masing naik 20bps, 14bps, 7bps, dan 19bps. Sementara tenor 20-tahun mencatat kinerja terbaik di antara tenor lain, turun 13bps. Di tenor yang lebih panjang, tenor 30-tahun naik 11bps.

Tenor	31-Jan-22	30-Dec-21	Change (bps)
2yr	4.28	4.08	20
5yr	5.21	5.07	14
10yr	6.42	6.35	7
15yr	6.41	6.22	19
20yr	6.93	7.06	-13
30yr	6.88	6.79	11

investors are also booked net buy of IDR 4.3 tn and IDR 5.26 tn respectively. Therefore, the ownership of those investors increased from 4.73% and 7.70% in the previous month to 4.83% and 7.82% respectively. Meanwhile, offshore investors recorded net sell of IDR 4.06 tn, so the percentage of ownership decline from 19.05% to 18.97% of total outstanding tradeable government bonds. In addition, Bank Indonesia holdings dropped by IDR 3.34 tn, hence ownership declined to 26.03% from 26.09%. Commercial banks also booked net sell of IDR 19.47 tn, thus the ownership declined from 25.04% to 24.64%. Lastly, mutual fund ownership also fall by IDR 8.2 tn, in which the holdings percentage dropped to 3.2% from 3.38%.

The yield curve showed a bearish flattening pattern in January as the short until medium dated bond series underperformed relative against 20yr tenor bucket and above. The 2-year, 5-year, 10-year and 15-year rose by 20bps, 14bps, 7bps and 19bps respectively. While the 20-year performing the best along the yield curve by drop in yield of 13 bps. On the ultra-long part of the curve, the 30-year tenure yield rose by 11bps.

