

Monthly Market Review DPLK Manulife



NOVEMBER 2023

ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

MACROECONOMY REVIEW

Indikator makro Indonesia tetap stabil. Inflasi umum naik menjadi 2.9% YoY dari bulan Oktober 2.6% YoY, terutama dipicu oleh inflasi pangan. Secara bulanan, inflasi umum naik 0.4% dari bulan Oktober yang naik 0.2%. Inflasi inti tetap stabil di 1.9% YoY, mengindikasikan lemahnya daya beli. Makanan, minuman, dan tembakau naik 6.7% YoY dari 5.4% YoY bulan sebelumnya. Secara bulanan, inflasi pangan melonjak 1.2% dari bulan sebelumnya yang hanya mengalami kenaikan 0.2%, dipicu oleh harga cabai, sepertinya karena masalah pasokan akibat El Niño. Sementara itu, kenaikan harga beras menjinak, hanya naik 0.5% MoM dari bulan Oktober yang naik 1.7%, tertolong oleh pasokan beras pemerintah. Inflasi transportasi sedikit naik ke 1.3% YoY, dari bulan sebelumnya 1.2%.

Di bulan Oktober defisit fiskal secara kumulatif tercatat sebesar IDR0.7 triliun (0.003% dari PDB) dari bulan sebelumnya yang surplus IDR67.6 triliun. Belanja pemerintah tercatat sebesar IDR273 triliun, lebih kecil dari bulan September di angka IDR293 triliun terutama disebabkan subsidi energi dan pembayaran kompensasi yang lebih rendah. Kami perkirakan secara keseluruhan akan terjadi defisit fiskal kecil di tahun ini. Bank Indonesia mempertahankan suku bunga acuan di level 6% dan kembali menegaskan komitmen untuk menjaga stabilitas Rupiah. BI melaporkan per 21 November dana masuk bersih ke portofolio sebesar USD2.6 miliar, pembalikan dari bulan sebelumnya per 17 Oktober terjadi arus keluar sebesar USD0.4 miliar (di kuartal ketiga, terjadi arus keluar bersih

Indonesia macro indicators remain stable. Headline inflation rose to a higher-than-expected 2.9% YoY from October's 2.6%, led by food inflation. On a monthly basis, headline inflation increased by 0.4% MoM, from October's 0.2%. Core inflation remained stable at 1.9% YoY, indicating weak purchasing power. Food, beverage, and tobacco rose to 6.7% YoY, up from 5.4% in the previous month. On a monthly basis, food inflation surged to 1.2% MoM from October's 0.2%, led by chili, likely due to supply issues impacted by El Niño. Meanwhile, increase in rice prices moderated at 0.5% MoM, down from October's 1.7% as higher government rice inventory helped. Transport inflation increased slightly to 1.3% YoY, up from 1.2% in October.

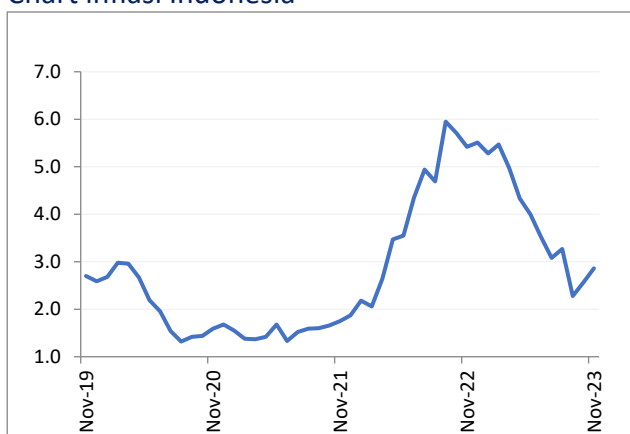
In October there was cumulative fiscal deficit of IDR0.7t (0.003% of GDP) from September's IDR67.6t surplus. Government's spending came in at IDR273t in October, less than IDR293t in September mainly resulted from lower energy subsidies and compensation payments. We expect a small fiscal deficit this year. Bank Indonesia (BI) keeps its policy rate at 6.00% and restated commitment to the Rupiah stability. BI reported net portfolio inflows of USD2.6b in 4Q as of 21 November, a reversal from USD0.4b net outflows recorded on 17 October (3Q: net outflows of USD2.1b). The Central Bank reiterated that its macroprudential policy will continue to focus on stimulating economic growth.

Monthly Market Review DPLK Manulife



sebesar USD2.1 miliar). Bank Indonesia juga kembali menegaskan kebijakan makroprudensial akan diteruskan untuk menstimulasi pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Chart inflasi Indonesia



SAHAM

Ekspektasi bahwa The Fed akan menghentikan pengetatan moneter membuat turunnya imbal hasil UST dan indeks Dolar, dan disambut kenaikan pasar. IHSG naik +4.9% MoM namun tetap kalah unggul dibandingkan pasar global (MSCI World naik 9.3%), emerging market (MSCI EM naik 7.9%) dan juga Asia Pasifik ex Jepang (MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan naik 7.9%). Sektor teknologi (+19.5%) dan infrastruktur (+19.5%) memimpin kenaikan, sementara sektor kesehatan (-5.4%) menjadi yang paling terpuruk. Investor asing menarik dana dari Indonesia senilai USD30.2 juta.

Fundamental Indonesia yang kuat (seperti posisi fiskal, nilai tukar dan inflasi yang terjaga, pertumbuhan PDB yang stabil, serta rasio utang yang sehat), dan suku bunga acuan The Fed yang sudah mendekati puncak, serta pemulihan China yang tidak sesuai harapan diperkirakan dapat

EQUITY

Expectations on The Fed pausing its monetary policy has resulted in lower US Treasury yield and lower DXY index, prompting market rallies. Jakarta Composite Index was up +4.9% MoM but still underperforming the global market (MSCI World was up 9.3%), emerging market (MSCI EM came in 7.9% higher) and Asia Pacific ex Japan (MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan was up 7.9%). Technology (+19.5%) and Infrastructure (+19.5%) became top gainers while Healthcare sector (-5.4%) became the top loser. There was -USD30.2m net foreign outflow.

Indonesia strong fundamentals (i.e., fiscal discipline, manageable inflation and well managed exchange rate, stable GDP growth and healthy debt ratios), peaking Fed Funds Rate and disappointing China recovery post economy reopening could support appetite of foreign

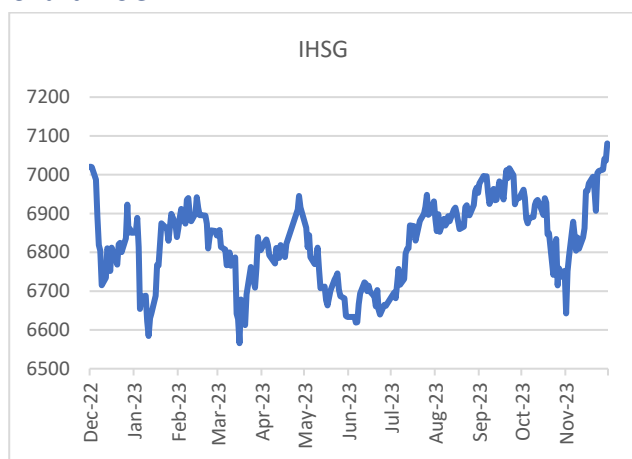
Monthly Market Review DPLK Manulife



menopang selera investor asing untuk memilih Indonesia. Pasar saham Indonesia diperdagangkan pada valuasi yang atraktif, lebih rendah dari rata-rata 10 tahun terakhir. Kami terus percaya bahwa perekonomian Indonesia akan tetap positif dan juga tetap optimis akan daya tarik investasi jangka panjang Indonesia.

investors to Indonesia. Indonesia equity is trading at attractive valuation, much lower than its average in the past ten years. 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.

Chart IHSG



OBLIGASI

Pasar obligasi domestik membaik signifikan di bulan November, dengan indeks BINDO mencatat kenaikan bulanan tertinggi tahun ini sebesar 2.77% MoM, membuat kinerja tahun berjalan naik menajai 7.30%. Imbal hasil obligasi 10 tahun turun dari 7.09% ke 6.61% (-49bps), level terendah dalam 3 bulan. Imbal hasil yang turun ini sejalan dengan penurunan imbal hasil UST 10 tahun dari 4.93% ke 4.33% (-60bps), juga terendah dalam 3 bulan. Pemicu utama kenaikan pasar datang dari pasar global, dimana data ekonomi Amerika Serikat yang tidak terlalu baik menopang kebijakan The Fed untuk tidak terlalu hawkish. Dalam rapatnya yang terakhir, The Fed kembali mempertahankan suku bunga acuan di level 5.25%-5.5% dan berulang kali menegaskan sikap kebijakannya yang bersabar, membuat

FIXED INCOME

The domestic bond market significantly improved this month with BINDO Index recorded its highest monthly gain this year at 2.77% MoM, which equals to +7.30% YTD. The 10Y bond yield slipped from 7.09% to 6.61% (-49bps), lowest in 3 months. The declining yield was in line with decreasing 10Y UST yield from 4.93% to 4.33% (-60bps), also lowest in 3 months. Major driver of market rally still came from the global space with less hawkish Fed's policy supported by weaker US economic data. The Fed held its rates steady at 5.25%-5.50% in the latest FOMC meeting and repeatedly delivering their message of being patient, hence rising expectations that the rates may have peaked in the US and The Fed potentially cutting rates next year. The Fed's decision was mainly buoyed by evidence from

Monthly Market Review DPLK Manulife



ekspektasi meningkat bahwa siklus kenaikan suku bunga sudah mencapai puncak, dengan potensi penurunan di tahun depan. Keputusan The Fed terakhir ini diperkirakan berasal dari sinyal beberapa data ekonomi yang menunjukkan perlambatan ekonomi mulai terjadi.

Sementara itu dari pasar domestik, Bank Indonesia mempertahankan suku bunga acuan di level 6.00%, kebijakan yang dianggap preemtif dan antisipasi ke depan untuk menjaga stabilitas nilai tukar dan untuk menahan potensi inflasi impor di masa mendatang. Permintaan di lelang pasar perdana meningkat, dengan permintaan sebesar IDR48.71 triliun, di atas rata-rata lelang SUN 2023 sebesar IDR44 triliun. Investor asing mencatat pembelian bersih IDR23.50 triliun di November.

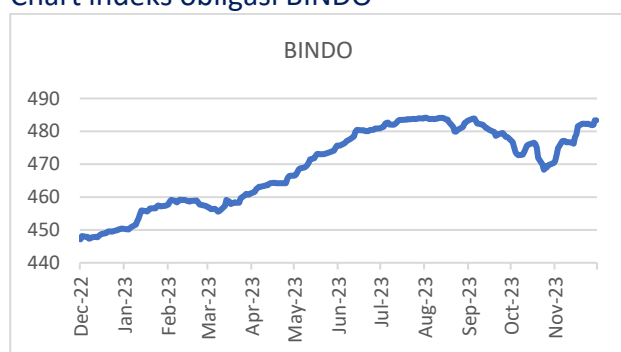
Kurva imbal hasil bergerak dalam pola bullish steepening, di mana tenor menengah memimpin kenaikan, imbal hasil tenor 10 tahun turun 48bps. Tenor pendek juga mengejar kenaikan, dengan imbal hasil tenor 2 dan 5 tahun turun masing-masing 29bps dan 37bps. Di tenor 15 tahun, imbal hasil turun 34 bps. Sejalan dengan yang lain, imbal hasil tenor panjang 20 dan 30 tahun turun masing-masing 26bps dan 21bps.

several US economic data which signaled that the US economy was slowing down.

Meanwhile from the local market, Bank Indonesia held rates steady at 6.00%, a measure seen as a pre-emptive and a forward-looking action taken by the central bank to maintain the currency steady and to contain a potential imported inflation ahead. Regular auction demand in the primary market improved as well, with SUN auction demand at IDR 48.71Tn, above 2023 average SUN auction demand of IDR 44T. Foreign investors booked a net buy of IDR23.50 trillion in November.

The yield curve shown a bullish steepening pattern in November, with the yields on the medium-term bonds leading the rally, the 10-year bond yields dropped by 48bps. The short-end part of the curve followed the bullish movement, with the 2-year and 5-year bond yields decreased by 29bps and 37bps, respectively. The yields on the other medium-term bonds also declined, the 15-year bond yields slipped by 34bps. In line with other parts of the curve, the yields on the longer-end ones, the 20-year and the 30-year declined by 26bps and 21bps.

Chart indeks obligasi BINDO



Monthly Market Review

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Tenor	30-Nov-23	31-Oct-23	Change (bps)
2yr	6.57	6.86	-29
5yr	6.63	7.00	-37
10yr	6.61	7.09	-48
15yr	6.79	7.13	-34
20yr	6.89	7.15	-26
30yr	6.93	7.13	-21

