

Monthly Market Review DPLK Manulife



AGUSTUS 2024

ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

MACROECONOMY REVIEW

Indikator makroekonomi Indonesia tetap stabil di Agustus 2024. Tingkat deflasi mengalami moderasi menjadi -0.03% dari -0.2% di bulan sebelumnya. Inflasi tahunan tetap stabil di 2.1% YoY. Inflasi inti juga stabil di 2% YoY (naik +0.2% MoM). Inflasi pangan turun ke 3% YoY dari 3.4% di bulan Juli (turun -0.9% MoM dari -1.4% di Juli) karena turunnya harga bawang, cabe, telur, dan daging ayam. Ke depannya inflasi berpotensi meningkat karena produksi agrikultur yang menurun dan faktor potensi kebijakan pemerintah seperti kenaikan harga BBM bersubsidi, ekstensifikasi cukai (makanan ringan dengan natrium, smartphone, makanan cepat saji, MSG, batubara, tiket konser, deterjen, dll). Selain itu pemerintah juga dapat merubah harga eceran tertinggi untuk beras. Menteri Perdagangan mengindikasikan wacana untuk menaikkan tarif impor untuk beberapa kategori barang.

PMI manufaktur Indonesia kembali turun ke level 48.9 di Agustus dari 49.3 di Juli, dua bulan berturut-turut kontraksi aktivitas manufaktur. Angka PMI di Agustus merupakan penurunan terbesar sejak Agustus 2021, di mana pesanan baru dan tingkat produksi melemah terdalam dalam tiga tahun. Selain itu pesanan dari luar negeri melemah terdalam sejak Januari 2023 karena masalah logistik.

Data ekonomi AS terkini menunjukkan turunnya pertumbuhan dan inflasi yang sesuai dengan ekspektasi pasar. Data ini mengindikasikan potensi soft landing dapat terjadi, menghindari resesi. Komunikasi dari Ketua The Fed memberikan sinyal kuat pemangkasan suku

Indonesia macro indicators remain stable in August 2024. We see deflation moderated to -0.03% from -0.2% in the previous month. On an annual basis, headline inflation remained stable at 2.1% YoY. Core inflation was also stable at 2% YoY (up +0.2% MoM). Food inflation fell to 3% YoY from 3.4% YoY in July (declined -0.9% MoM from -1.4% in July), due to further decline in prices of garlic, red chili, eggs and chicken meat. In the months ahead, inflation may increase due to lower agricultural production and possible government policies. Examples may include higher price of subsidized fuel, extensification of excise imposed on more goods (i.e., packaged snacks containing natrium, smartphones, fast food, MSG, coal, concert tickets, detergents, etc.). In addition, the government may determine higher retail price caps for rice. Minister of Trade has also announced intention to increase import tariffs on certain goods.

Indonesia Manufacturing PMI continued to fall to 48.9 in August from 49.3 in July, the second straight month of contraction in factory activities. The August result was the steepest decline since August 2021, with new orders and output down the most in three years. In addition, foreign orders were down at the fastest rate since January 2023, due to shipping issues.

Latest data prints in the US showed slowdown in growth and inflation which are in line with market expectations. The data also prompted possibilities of a soft landing rather than a US recession. Communication from Chairman of The Fed indicated high likelihood for a rate cut in September. In addition, we see lower volatilities

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bunga di September. Selain itu volatilitas pasar Jepang mereda pasca kejutan dari kenaikan suku bunga. Perbaikan kondisi tersebut mendukung penguatan mata uang negara berkembang, termasuk Rupiah, dan pasar saham.

in the Japan market post the surprise of interest rate hikes. The above helped emerging market currencies, including Rupiah, to appreciate and equity markets to rally.

Inflasi.



SAHAM

IHSG menguat signifikan +5.7%, mengungguli indeks pasar saham global (MSCI World +2.5%), Asia Pacific ex Japan (MSCI APxJ +2.1%) dan negara berkembang (MSCI EM +1.4%). Rupiah mencatat penguatan tinggi (+5.0%) yang unggul dibanding mata uang lain di ASEAN. Investor asing mencatat pembelian bersih USD1.9 miliar, melanjutkan tren pembelian bersih dari bulan lalu yang masuk USD0.5 miliar. Sembilan dari 11 sektor di pasar saham mencatat penguatan, dengan sektor konsumen siklikal (+20.4%) mencatat penguatan tertinggi. Sektor property menguat 12.6% didukung ekspektasi pemangkasan suku bunga dan insentif pajak untuk beberapa jenis properti. Sementara sektor teknologi mencatat pelemahan terdalam (-0.7%).

Fundamental Indonesia yang kuat (tingkat utang yang sehat, pertumbuhan PDB stabil, dan inflasi rendah), potensi pemangkasan suku bunga, serta

EQUITY

The Jakarta Composite Index was up strongly at +5.7%, again outperforming the global market (MSCI World +2.5%), Asia Pacific ex Japan (MSCI APxJ +2.1%) and emerging market (MSCI EM +1.4%). Rupiah continued to appreciate strongly (+5.0%), outperforming most currencies in ASEAN. Foreign investors posted large positive inflows of USD1.9b after months of outflows and less than +USD0.5b inflow last month. Nine out of 11 sectors posted gains, with Consumer Cyclical (+20.4%) became the top gainer. Property sector posted a 12.6% gain, supported by anticipation of rate cuts and government tax incentives on certain selected properties. Technology sector (-0.7%) became a top loser.

Indonesia strong fundamentals (i.e., healthy debt ratios, stable GDP growth and manageable inflation), peaking interest rates and lower-than-expected China recovery could support appetite

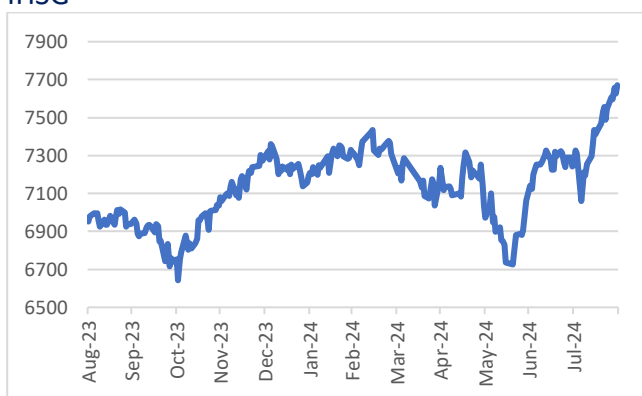
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pemulihan ekonomi China yang tentatif dapat mendukung minat investor asing ke pasar finansial Indonesia ke depannya. Valuasi pasar saham Indonesia berada pada level yang atraktif, lebih rendah dari rata-rata level 10 tahun. Kami memandang positif minat investor terhadap Indonesia dan optimis terhadap potensi investasi jangka panjang di Indonesia.

of foreign investors to Indonesia in the medium-long term. 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.

IHSG



OBLIGASI

Pasar obligasi Indonesia melanjutkan momentum positif, dengan indeks BINDO mencatat kinerja positif +1.84% MoM, atau +4.47% YTD per Agustus 2024. Imbal hasil obligasi 10-tahun turun dari 6.89% ke 6.62% (-27bps), sejalan dengan turunnya imbal hasil US Treasury 10-tahun dari 4.03% ke 3.90% (-13bps). Kinerja pasar didukung oleh membaiknya sentimen pasar global, merespon pernyataan dovish dari Ketua The Fed Powell di Simposium Jackson Hole yang mengafirmasi segera dimulainya siklus pemangkasan suku bunga karena data ekonomi AS yang telah melandai. Data tenaga kerja AS nonfarm payroll yang mengecewakan diperkirakan akan mendukung potensi pemangkasan suku bunga di September, dan meningkatkan kekhawatiran resesi.

FIXED INCOME

Indonesia bond market maintained its bullish momentum with BINDO Index remained at the light side of the force with recent positive figures of +1.84% MoM or +4.47% YTD as of August 2024. The 10Y INDOGB yields continued declining from 6.89% to 6.62% (-27bps), tracking the falling 10Y US Treasury yields from 4.03% to 3.90% (-13bps). The predominant drivers of the stronger market came from continuous improvement of the global sentiments, buoyed by recent Powell's dovish statement at The Jackson Hole Symposium, confirming an imminent beginning of the easing cycle given softer US economic data. A disappointing US nonfarm payroll data would likely support a September rate cut while also bringing hard-landing fears into focus. Amid fears of a recession in the US economy, the USD weakened and bond yields fell during the period.

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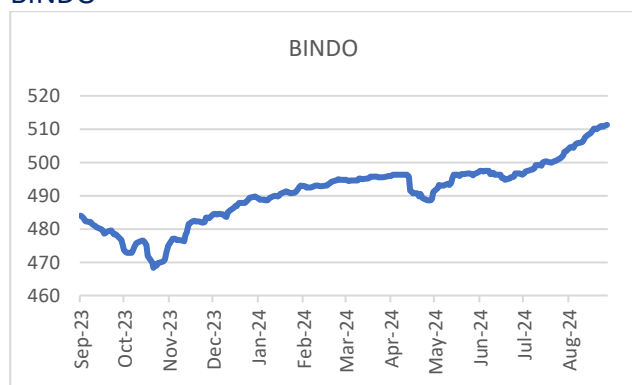
Di tengah kekhawatiran resesi AS, nilai tukar USD melemah dan imbal hasil obligasi turun. Pasar juga mewaspadai pemilu AS di November mendatang, terutama kebijakan perdagangan dari administrasi baru.

Di pasar domestik, Bank Indonesia mempertahankan suku bunga di 6.25% pada rapat Agustus, sementara imbal hasil SRBI menurun seiring dengan ekspektasi BI dapat memangkas suku bunga tahun ini. Inflasi tetap terjaga dan nilai tukar stabil, di mana Rupiah menguat 4.95% di Agustus, dari 16,260 ke level 15,455 di akhir bulan. Investor asing mencatat pembelian bersih IDR39.24 triliun di Agustus, sehingga kepemilikan asing naik menjadi 14.49% dari total obligasi pemerintah yang diperdagangkan, naik dari 14.0% di bulan sebelumnya.

Nevertheless, market remained wary of the outcome of the US presidential election in November and the outlook of trade policies implementation by the new administration.

On the local space, Bank Indonesia held rates steady at 6.25% in August while keeping SRBI yields trending down, in line with market expectation towards BI rate cut this year. Inflation remained benign and the currency stabilized, the IDR appreciated by 4.95% MTD, strengthened from 16,260 to 15,455 at the end of the month. Foreign investors recorded a significant net buy of IDR39.24 trillion in August, thus the foreign ownerships recorded an increase to 14.49% of total outstanding tradable government bonds from 14.00% in the previous month.

BINDO



Tenor	30-Aug-24	31-Jul-24	Change (bps)
2yr	6.41	6.50	-9
5yr	6.50	6.71	-21
10yr	6.62	6.89	-27
15yr	6.69	7.03	-33
20yr	6.79	7.06	-26
30yr	6.83	7.03	-20

