

## ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

Di bulan Desember 2021 indikator makro Indonesia menunjukkan pemulihan masih berlanjut. Kasus harian Covid-19 dan keterisian kamar rumah sakit tetap rendah seiring berlanjutnya PPKM (walaupun ada pelanggaran di beberapa daerah) dan vaksinasi yang terus berjalan.

Defisit fiskal 2021 tercatat sebesar -4.65% dari PDB. Pendapatan naik sebesar 22% sementara belanja hanya naik sebesar 7.4%. Defisit ini lebih rendah dari proyeksi pemerintah -5.7% dari PDB dan -6.4% PDB di 2020. Pendapatan tercatat 15% melebihi target, ditopang oleh tingginya harga komoditas. Di lain pihak, belanja pemerintah tercatat hanya 1% di atas target. Inflasi Desember tercatat 0.57%, membuat inflasi umum tahunan 2021 tercatat sebesar 1.87%. Transportasi dan pangan menjadi kontributor utama. Sementara itu inflasi ini meningkat 1.56%, mencerminkan kenaikan permintaan.

Sampai November 2021, Indonesia melanjutkan pertumbuhan ekspor yang kuat sebesar 49.7% YoY ke level USD22.8 miliar. Surplus perdagangan November tercatat USD3.5 miliar, ke sembilan belas kalinya berturut-turut. Pemicu utama adalah ekspor migas yang naik 74.8% YoY. Impor naik 52.6% ke level tertinggi sebesar USD19.3 miliar di November, seiring pembukaan ekonomi yang meningkatkan permintaan konsumen dan produksi industri. Impor bahan mentah dan barang konsumsi naik 50% YoY, sementara barang modal naik 23.1% YoY.

## MACROECONOMY REVIEW

In December Indonesia macro indicators continued showing recovery. New daily Covid-19 cases and hospital bed occupancy rates stayed low as mobility restrictions (with more leniencies in areas with improved Covid-19 situations) and vaccination progress continue.

FY21 fiscal deficit came in -4.65% of GDP as revenue increased by 22% while expenditure was up by 7.4%. The deficit is lower than government forecast of -5.7% of GDP and -6.14% of GDP in 2020. Revenue was 15% above target, mainly due to high commodity prices. On the other side, expenditure came in 1% above target. CPI came in at 0.57% in December, making annual headline inflation of 1.87% in FY21. Foods and transportation were the main contributors. Meanwhile, core inflation increased to 1.56%, indicating improved demand.

Indonesia continued recording strong exports growth of 49.7% YoY to USD22.8b in November 2021. It showed a trade surplus of USD3.5b in November, making it 19 consecutive months of surplus. Main drivers were O&G exports which soared 74.8% YoY. Imports surged 52.6% to an all-time high of USD19.3b in November as the reopening of the economy boost consumer demand and industries ramp up production. Raw materials and consumer goods imports soared over 50% YoY while capital goods imports rose 23.1% YoY.

## ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

Bank Indonesia mempertahankan suku bunga acuan di level 3.5%, tetapi mengindikasikan perubahan di 2022 ke arah kebijakan moneter pro stabilitas, sementara kebijakan lain (makroprudensial, sistem pembayaran, pendalaman pasar, dan kebijakan ekonomi keuangan inklusif) akan tetap akomodatif untuk menopang pemulihan ekonomi. Perubahan ini didorong oleh ekspektasi kenaikan inflasi dan kemungkinan defisit neraca berjalan di 2022. Ditambah lagi, hal ini juga untuk menopang tekanan nilai tukar yang terjadi akibat kebijakan The Fed yang lebih agresif.

## MACROECONOMY REVIEW

Bank Indonesia maintained its 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (7DRRR) at 3.50%, but indicated that it will gradually shift to pro-stability monetary policies in 2022 while other policies (i.e., macroprudential, payment system, financial deepening, and inclusive economic/financial policies) will remain accommodative to support the economic recovery. The shift is driven by expected higher inflation and high likelihood for Indonesia to record current account deficit once again this year. In addition, it is prompted to support the exchange rate facing pressure from more hawkish Fed policies.

## SAHAM

Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan mencatat kenaikan bulanan 0.73% di Desember 2021, kalah unggul dibandingkan dengan MSCI Asia Pacific ex Jepang (1.74% MoM) dan MSCI Emerging Market (1.72%) setelah di bulan sebelumnya menjadi yang paling unggul di kawasan. Investor asing mencatatkan arus masuk sebesar USD100.5 juta. Rupiah terapresiasi 0.48% MoM ditutup di level 14,263 per USD. Sektor energi (+4.6% MoM) dan konsumen siklikal (+8.1%) menjadi yang terunggul, sementara sektor properti (-5.4%) turun terdalam.

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.

## EQUITY

The Jakarta Composite Index recorded a 0.73% MoM gain in December, underperformed the MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan (1.74% MoM) and MSCI Emerging Market (1.72%) after strongly outperforming the regional indices in the previous month. Foreign investors recorded a net inflow of USD100.5m. Rupiah appreciated 0.48% MoM and closed at IDR14,263/USD. Energy (+4.6%) and Consumer Cyclical (+8.1%) became the top gainers, while Property (-5.3%) became the top loser.

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

Indeks BINDO di bulan Desember 2021 tercatat datar +0.01% MoM, sehingga kinerja tahunan tercatat menjadi 5.43% YoY. Imbal hasil obligasi 10 tahun naik dari 6.09% ke 6.35%. Kenaikan imbal hasil terutama dipicu oleh faktor global setelah secara mengejutkan The Fed mengumumkan akan mempercepat tapering ditengah naiknya inflasi dan perbaikan yang konsisten pada pasar tenaga kerja. Berdasarkan pertemuan bulan Desember, The Fed akan mengurangi pembelian obligasi senilai USD30 miliar per bulan dan memproyeksikan tiga kali kenaikan suku bunga (sebelumnya pengurangan pembelian USD15 miliar dan dua kali kenaikan suku bunga). Kenaikan imbal hasil juga terjadi dipicu merebaknya varian Omicron yang dapat mengganggu pemulihan ekonomi global.

Dari dalam negeri, beberapa katalis positif berhasil memperkecil koreksi pasar. Pertama, pembatalan lelang obligasi untuk sisa 2021 dan lelang awal pendanaan 2022. Kemudian adanya pengumuman kementerian keuangan bahwa pendapatan pajak melebihi target, untuk pertama kalinya dalam 12 tahun, lebih tinggi 0.2% dari target APBN 2021 sebesar 1.22 kuadriliun. Pencapaian ini membantu mengatasi tekanan pendanaan lewat lelang obligasi. Sebagai tambahan, surplus perdagangan yang terus berlanjut juga ikut membantu mengurangi tekanan di pasar obligasi. Seperti yang diperkirakan, Bank Indonesia mempertahankan suku bunga acuan. BI menekankan bahwa kenaikan suku bunga belum tentu mengikuti kenaikan suku bunga The Fed, karena BI akan melakukan operasi pasar pengurangan likuiditas secara bertahap. BI juga akan tetap mempertahankan suku bunga sampai ada tanda-tanda inflasi melejit.

## FIXED INCOME

Bloomberg Indonesia Local Sovereign Index closing the year in December relatively flat of +0.01% MoM or equals to 5.43% YoY. The 10Y INDOGB yield rose from 6.09% to 6.35%. The spike in yield mostly driven by global factors as Fed surprisingly announced to speed up the taper at the back of surging inflation and consistent improvement in the labor market. Based on the December FOMC meeting, The Fed will reduce bond purchase by USD 30 billion a month and expect three rate hike (previously from USD 15 billion of tapering and two rate hikes). The yield climbed also triggered by growing concern over Omicron variant which could jeopardize the global economic recovery.

Domestically, some positive catalysts helped to ease the market correction. First, the cancellation of remaining bond auction scheduled in 2021 and no prefunding 2022 bond auction. Then, the announcement by Finance Ministry that tax revenue exceed target for the first time in 12 years, 0.2 percent higher than the full-year target set at the State Budget (APBN) 2021 of Rp 1.22 quadrillion. Such achievement will help lessen the pressure on financing from bond auction. In addition, Indonesia continuous trade surplus also helps to ease pressure. BI also maintained its benchmark rates steady at 3.50% as expected. BI reiterates the stance that BI Rate will not mimicking the rise in FFR (Fed Funds Rate) in 2022 because BI will conduct monetary operation by decreasing the liquidity in stages. BI will keep interest rate until there are preliminary signs of inflation.

**OBLIGASI**

Investor asing membukukan penjualan bersih senilai IDR27.11 triliun, kepemilikan turun menjadi 19.05% dari bulan sebelumnya 20.55%. Di lain pihak, kepemilikan Bank Indonesia melejit menjadi IDR215 triliun, dengan persentase kepemilikannya naik ke 26.09% dari sebelumnya 22.51%. Perbankan komersial mengurangi kepemilikan IDR0.03 triliun dengan kepemilikan turun ke level 25.04% dari sebelumnya 26.22%. Walaupun asuransi dan Dana Pensiun mencatat pembelian sebesar IDR9.81 triliun, persentase kepemilikannya turun ke level 14.00% dari sebelumnya 14.44%. Kepemilikan reksa dana dan kategori investor lain-lain juga berpola serupa dengan asuransi dan dana pensiun, mencatatkan kenaikan masing-masing IDR5.14 triliun dan IDR12.67 triliun, namun persentase kepemilikannya turun menjadi 3.38% dan 7.70%. Investor individu mencatat penjualan bersih sebesar IDR5.39 triliun, dengan kepemilikan turun dari 5.08% ke 4.73%.

**FIXED INCOME**

Foreign investors booked a net sell of IDR27.11 trillion in December, hence the foreign ownerships posted a decrease to 19.05% of total outstanding tradable government bonds from 20.55% in the previous month. On the other hand, Bank Indonesia holdings soared by IDR 215 trillion, their ownerships percentage increased to 26.09% from 22.51% previously. Commercial banks ownership slightly lower by IDR 0.03 trillion, where their ownership percentage drop to 25.04% from 26.22%. Despite insurance and pension funds were net buyers during the month by IDR 9.81 trillion, their holdings still dropped to 14.00% from 14.44%. Mutual funds and Others also moved in the same pattern like insurance and pension funds by recorded a rise in holding position by IDR 5.14 trillion and IDR 12.67 trillion respectively, while their holdings dropped to 3.38% and 7.70% respectively. Individual recorded net sell of IDR 5.39 trillion and holding position dropped to 4.73% from 5.08%.



## OBLIGASI

Kurva imbal hasil bulan Desember membentuk pola bearish flattening, dengan dengan imbal hasil tenor pendek dan menengah kalah unggul dibanding tenor 10 tahun. Imbal hasil tenor 2 tahun naik 35bps, 5 tahun naik 22bps, dan 10 tahun naik 27bps. Sementara tenor 15 tahun menjadi seri berkinerja terbaik, turun 2bps. Untuk seri panjang, imbal hasil tenor 20 tahun naik 12bps, dan 30 tahun hampir tidak berubah.

| Tenor | 30-Dec-21 | 30-Nov-21 | Change (bps) |
|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 2yr   | 4.08      | 3.73      | 35           |
| 5yr   | 5.07      | 4.85      | 22           |
| 10yr  | 6.35      | 6.09      | 27           |
| 15yr  | 6.22      | 6.24      | -2           |
| 20yr  | 7.06      | 6.82      | 12           |
| 30yr  | 6.79      | 6.79      | 0            |

## FIXED INCOME

The yield curve showed a bearish flattening pattern in December as the short until medium dated bond series underperformed relative against above 10yrs tenor bucket of the curve. The 2-year, 5-year and 10-year rose by 35 bps, 22 bps and 27 bps respectively. While the 15-year performing the best along the yield curve by drop in yield of 2 bps. On the long-end part of the curve, the 20-year tenure yield rose by 12bps, while the 30-year bond yields almost unchanged.

