

ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

Pada bulan Oktober indikator makro Indonesia terus menunjukkan pemulihan. Pembatasan mobilitas yang masih berlanjut (kelonggaran aturan di daerah dengan situasi Covid-19 yang lebih baik) menghasilkan penurunan tajam kasus harian baru dan tingkat hunian tempat tidur rumah sakit. Sementara itu, kemajuan vaksinasi terus meningkat. Sejalan dengan membaiknya mobilitas dan aktivitas ekonomi, PMI Manufacturing naik menjadi 57.2, rekor tertinggi, dari 52.2 di bulan sebelumnya. Sementara itu, Indeks Harga Konsumen naik 0.12% MoM, 1.66% YoY, didorong oleh inflasi transportasi dan makanan. Inflasi inti juga naik, menjadi 1.33% YoY dari 1.30% di bulan sebelumnya. Pada 3Q21, Indeks Harga Produsen naik lebih lanjut, didorong oleh harga komoditas yang tinggi dan meningkatnya biaya logistik. Kami memperkirakan inflasi akan meningkat tahun depan karena produsen akan meneruskan kenaikan biaya. Namun, mengingat titik awal yang rendah, inflasi akan tetap terkendali. Indonesia mencatatkan surplus perdagangan yang kuat sebesar USD 4.4 miliar pada bulan September, menjadikannya surplus tujuh belas bulan berturut-turut sejak Mei 2020. Ekspor naik 47.6% YoY (vs 64.1% YoY pada Agustus), sebagian besar didorong oleh batubara, yang tercatat tumbuh 203% YoY (vs 165% pada bulan Agustus). Impor meningkat 40.3% YoY (vs 55.3% di bulan sebelumnya).

MACROECONOMY REVIEW

In October Indonesia macro indicators continued showing recovery. Continued mobility restrictions (with more leniencies in areas with improved Covid-19 situations) resulted in sharp declines of new daily cases and hospital bed occupancy rates. Meanwhile, vaccination progress continues to accelerate. Inline with the improving mobility and economic activities, PMI Manufacturing went up to 57.2, the highest ever, from 52.2 in the previous month. Meanwhile, Consumer Price Index was up 0.12% MoM, 1.66% YoY, driven by transportation and food inflation. Core inflation was also up, to 1.33% YoY from 1.30% in the previous month. In 3Q21, Producer Price Index went up further, driven by high commodity prices and increasing logistic costs. We expect inflation to rise next year as producers pass on cost increases. However, given the low starting point, inflation will remain manageable. Indonesia recorded a strong trade surplus of USD 4.4b in September, making it seventeen consecutive months of surplus since May 2020. Export was up 47.6% YoY (vs. 64.1% YoY in August), mostly driven by coal, which registered 203% YoY growth (vs. 165% in August). Import increased 40.3% YoY (vs. 55.3% in the previous month).

ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

Pertumbuhan PDB mencapai 3.5% YoY di 3Q21, didorong oleh konsumsi rumah tangga yang lebih lambat di tengah pembatasan mobilitas akibat gelombang kedua Covid-19. Konsumsi rumah tangga turun 1.0% YoY. PDB didukung oleh pertumbuhan ekspor bersih yang kuat (26.2% YoY). Dari sisi sektor, pertambangan, pertanian dan kesehatan tumbuh kuat. Kami melihat bahwa PDB akan pulih di 4Q21, karena konsumsi rumah tangga dan investasi akan menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang kuat. Kepercayaan konsumen dan indeks mobilitas telah menunjukkan peningkatan yang baik sejak September karena mitigasi pandemi yang lebih efektif telah mendorong pembukaan kembali ekonomi secara bertahap.

Kondisi fiskal pemerintah terus membaik. Pendapatan fiskal meningkat 17% YoY di 9M21, karena kombinasi dari ekonomi domestik yang lebih sehat (PPN meningkat 20% YoY) dan pendapatan eksternal yang kuat (bea ekspor naik 911% YoY, pajak pendapatan minyak & gas meningkat 46% YoY). Penerimaan bukan pajak juga kuat, melampaui target FY21. Di sisi lain, belanja fiskal turun -2% YoY terutama karena penurunan transfer ke daerah. Defisit fiskal mencapai 2.74% dari PDB sementara pembiayaan telah melampaui target. Pada akhir tahun ini kami memperkirakan defisit anggaran akan lebih rendah dari perkiraan 5.7% dari PDB.

MACROECONOMY REVIEW

GDP growth came in at 3.5% YoY in 3Q21, driven by slower household consumption amidst mobility restrictions resulted from Covid-19 second wave flare up. Household consumption was down 1.0% YoY. The GDP was supported by a strong growth of net export (26.2% YoY). Sector-wise, mining, agriculture and healthcare-related sectors grew strongly. We see that GDP will recover in 4Q21, as household consumption and investment will show a robust growth. Consumer confidence and mobility index have shown much improvement since September as more effective pandemic mitigation has prompted gradual economy reopening.

Government fiscal condition continues to improve. Fiscal revenue increased 17% YoY in 9M21, due to combination of healthier domestic economy (VAT increased 20% YoY) and strong external revenues (export duty was up 911% YoY, oil & gas income tax increased 46% YoY). Non-tax revenue came in strong as well, it has surpassed the FY21 target. On the other hand, fiscal spending was down -2% YoY mainly due to decline in transfers to regions. Fiscal deficit came in at 2.74% of GDP while financing has surpassed target. We expect budget deficit to come lower than the expected 5.7% of GDP at end of this year.

SAHAM

Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan mencatat kenaikan 4.84% MoM di bulan Oktober, mengungguli MSCI Asia Pacific ex Jepang (+1.70% MoM) dan MSCI Emerging Market (+0.93%) karena kuatnya arus bersih dari investor asing sebesar USD926m, dari USD305m di bulan sebelumnya. Mitigasi pandemi yang efektif dan vaksinasi yang dipercepat meningkatkan daya tarik pasar. Rupiah terapresiasi 1.01% MoM. Financials menjadi sektor dengan kinerja tertinggi (+8.7% MoM), diikuti oleh Basic Materials (+6.20%), sementara Technology menjadi sektor dengan kinerja terendah (-0.4%). Tapering Fed, yang dimulai bulan ini, sudah diperhitungkan oleh pasar. Komunikasi The Fed yang jelas, langkah tapering yang dilakukan secara bertahap dan kondisi ekonomi Indonesia yang jauh lebih baik akan memberikan efek tapering yang berbeda dibandingkan dengan tahun 2013.

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 4.84% MoM gain in October, outperforming MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan (+1.70% MoM) and MSCI Emerging Market (+0.93%) as net flow from foreign investors came strongly at USD926m, from USD305m in the previous month. Effective pandemic mitigation and accelerated vaccination increases the market attractiveness. Rupiah appreciated 1.01% MoM. Financials became the top gainer (+8.7% MoM), followed by Basic Materials (+6.20%), while Technology became the top loser (-0.4%). Fed tapering, to start this month, is already being priced in. The Fed's clear communication, gradual taper pace and Indonesia's much better economic conditions will differentiate the tapering effects on the market compared to the 2013's.

Effective pandemic mitigation, high corporate earnings growth and IPO of big players in the new economy will provide supports for the market, while ineffective pandemic mitigation remains the main risk to the equity 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

Di bulan Oktober indeks BINDO kembali mencatatkan kinerja positif +0.75% MoM atau setara +4.71% YTD, dengan imbal hasil obligasi 10 tahun turun dari level 6.26% di bulan September ke level 6.06%. Penurunan imbal hasil ini berlawanan arah dengan kenaikan imbal hasil UST di tengah keyakinan pasar bahwa The Fed tetap akan melakukan tapering walalupun data ketenagakerjaan Amerika Serikat mengesekwakan. Notulen rapat FOMC mengimplikasikan anggota dewan setuju dengan proses tapering yang akan berakhir tengah tahun depan cukup tepat dilakukan, dan mendiskusikan pengurangan pembelian aset sebesar USD10 miliar per bulan dan mortgage backed securities sebesar USD5 miliar per bulan, walaupun ada juga anggota dewan yang berharap pengurangan lebih agresif. Sentimen global tetap sangat dinamis di tengah isu tapering dan inflasi Amerika Serikat yang tinggi, tercatat 5.4% YoY. Dengan volatilitas global yang terjadi, di bulan Oktober kemarin investor asing juga sangat berhati-hati.

Sebaliknya, sentimen pasar domestik terlihat lebih positif dengan berlanjutnya kondisi pasokan obligasi yang terjaga, perbaikan kasus harian COVID-19, dan juga likuiditas perbankan yang tetap berlimpah. Pemerintah memperkecil proyeksi defisit anggaran tahun ini di tengah ekspektasi kenaikan pendapatan akibat membaiknya ekonomi, reformasi pajak, dan kenaikan harga komoditas. Pemerintah juga mengumumkan revisi penerbitan obligasi yang lebih rendah dari IDR958 triliun yang diumumkan di bulan Juli lalu, menjadi hanya IDR879 triliun. Kasus harian COVID-19 turun ke bawah 1000 kasus untuk pertama kalinya sejak 1 tahun terakhir. Pemerintah melonggarkan aktivitas, dan menerima kembali wisatawan

FIXED INCOME

Bloomberg Indonesia Local Sovereign Index Bloomberg Indonesia Local Sovereign Index posted another positive figure of +0.75% MoM or equals to +4.71% YTD in October with the 10Y INDOGB slipped from 6.26% to 6.06%. The decline in INDOGB yields were the opposite of the UST rising yields movement, on the back of the market's conviction towards The Fed taper despite the latest disappointing US labor market data. The FOMC minutes implied that the participants expected a gradual tapering process that concluded around the middle of next year would likely be appropriate and discussed trimming the purchases by USD 10bn and MBS by USD 5bn a month, albeit several participants preferred a faster pace. The global sentiments remained choppy amid The Fed's intention to taper and with higher-than-expected US inflation print of 5.4% yoy. With the volatility lingered globally, foreign investors remained on the sideways in October

Domestic market however, set up a more positive tone with continuous manageable bond supply story, improvement in covid-19 daily added cases, as well as abundant banking liquidity. The government narrowed the budget deficit projection this year with higher revenue expectations due to economic rebound, tax reforms, and rising commodity prices. The government also announced a downward revision of the net bond issuances to IDR879.5 trillion from IDR 958 trillion back in July. Daily covid-19 cases plummeted below 1000 for the first time in more than a year. The government further eased PPKM restriction, with partially opening Bali to several international travelers, allowing higher capacity in public places. Interbank liquidity remained high and steady as well, resulting good trading volume in the market with the short-dated bonds led the rally.

OBLIGASI

asing ke Bali, serta meningkatkan batas kepadatan di ruang publik. Likuiditas antar bank tetap tinggi dan stabil, membuat volume perdagangan di pasar meningkat dipimpin obligasi jangka pendek. Seiring berita bahwa lelang obligasi pemerintah bulan Oktober akan menjadi yang terakhir di tahun ini, pasar mengalami mini rally yang membuat imbal hasil 10 tahun turun ke level 6.0%.

Investor asing membukukan penjualan bersih senilai IDR12.51triliun, kepemilikan turun menjadi 21.24% dari bulan sebelumnya 21.56%. Perbankan komersial mengurangi kepemilikan IDR9.58 triliun dengan kepemilikan turun ke level 25.79%. Di lain pihak, Bank Indonesia menambah sedikit kepemilikan sebesar IDR1.79 triliun, dengan persentase kepemilikannya stabil di 22.50%. Asuransi dan Dana Pensiun mencatat pembelian bersih terbesar dengan persentase kepemilikan naik dari 13.34% ke 14.61%. Kepemilikan reksa dana naik IDR1.76 triliun, dengan persentase kepemilikan naik menjadi 3.31% dari sebelumnya 3.28%. Kepemilikan individu dan investor lainnya mencatat penjualan bersih terbesar di periode ini, dengan kepemilikan turun signifikan dari 13.25% ke 12.54%.

FIXED INCOME

As rumor on the street suggested that October's government bond auction might be the last auction that the government would hold, the market encountered a mini rally which managed to bring the 10Y bond yield down to 6.0%.

Foreign investors booked a net sell of IDR12.51 trillion in October, hence the foreign ownerships posted a decrease to 21.24% of total outstanding tradable government bonds from 21.56% in the previous month. Commercial banks reduced IDR9.58 trillion from their accounts, where their ownership percentage declined to 25.79%. Bank Indonesia on the other hand increased their holdings slightly by IDR1.79 trillion, their ownerships percentage remained steady at 22.50%. Both insurance and pension funds were the biggest buyers this month, their holdings rose to 14.61% from 13.34%. Mutual funds recorded a rise in their position by IDR1.76 trillion, thus their holdings increased to 3.31% from 3.28%. Individual and other investors were net sellers this period, where they significantly decreased their position to 12.54% from 13.25%.

OBLIGASI

Kurva imbal hasil bulan Oktober membentuk pola bullish steepening, dengan imbal hasil tenor 10 tahun memimpin penurunan sebesar 21bps. Imbal hasil tenor pendek juga turun, tenor 2 tahun turun 8bps dan tenor 5 tahun turun 20bps. Sementara itu tenor menengah 15 tahun turun 11bps. Di tenor panjang, imbal hasil 20 tahun turun 7bps dan 30 tahun turun 2bps.

Tenor	29-Oct-21	30-Sep-21	Change (bps)
2yr	3.97	4.05	-8
5yr	4.91	5.11	-20
10yr	6.03	6.24	-21
15yr	6.27	6.38	-11
20yr	6.85	6.92	-7
30yr	6.81	6.83	-2

FIXED INCOME

The yield curve showed a bullish steepening pattern in October, with the 10-year bond yields led the drop in yields by slipping 21bps. The short-dated bond yields also decreased with the 2-year and the 5-year bond yields declined by 8bps and 20bps, respectively. Meanwhile the other medium-term bond series, the 15-year, dropped by 11bps. On the long-end part of the curve, the 20-year tenure recorded a drop in yields by 7bps, and the 30-year bond yields moved lower marginally by 2bps.

