

ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

Memasuki bulan April, makro ekonomi Indonesia terus menunjukkan pemulihan. Pertumbuhan PDB kuartal pertama hanya berkontraksi -0.7% YoY dibandingkan -2.2% YoY kuartal sebelumnya, ditopang oleh ekspor bersih yang tinggi dan juga perbaikan di sektor konsumsi dan investasi. Investasi riil atau Gross Fixed Capital Formation hanya berkontraksi -0.2%, jauh lebih kecil dibandingkan -6.2% di kuartal sebelumnya. Di lain pihak, konsumsi menunjukkan kontraksi yang menyempit -2.2% YoY dari -3.6% YoY di kuartal terakhir 2020. Angka pengangguran turun menjadi 6.3% dari 7.1% di kuartal sebelumnya, walaupun kembali ke masa sebelum pandemi di level 5.4%.

Di bulan April kemarin angka inflasi umum meningkat +0.13% MoM, atau +1.42% YoY. Harga pangan berkontribusi +0.05ppt terutama dipicu oleh kenaikan harga ayam, minyak goreng, dan rokok. Kenaikan harga pangan ini tidak terlalu tinggi, walaupun sedang berada di periode puncak masa panen bulan April. Di lain pihak inflasi inti turun menjadi 1.18% YoY dari 1.21% YoY bulan Maret, terutama dipicu penurunan harga mobil akibat kebijakan pajak dengan kriteria tertentu, sementara dampak kenaikan harga emas tahun lalu sudah berkurang. Aktivitas produksi tetap kuat dengan PMI manufaktur terus meningkat dari +53.2 di bulan Maret menjadi +54.6.

Stabilitas eksternal membaik. Indonesia mencatat surplus perdagangan USD1.56 miliar di Maret didukung ekspor yang tumbuh +30.5% YoY, sementara impor tumbuh +25.7%. Cadangan devisa meningkat ke level USD138.8 miliar di April dari sebelumnya USD137.1 miliar di Maret. Rupiah mencatat apresiasi 80ppts ke level IDR14,445 per USD.

MACROECONOMY REVIEW

In April Indonesia macro economy continued showing recovery. GDP for 1Q21 showed a narrower contraction of -0.7% YoY from -2.2% in the previous quarter, supported by strong net exports as well as improvements in investment and consumption. Real investment, or gross fixed capital formation, was only contracted by -0.2%, much lower compared to -6.2% in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, consumption registered a smaller contraction of -2.2% YoY from -3.6% in 4Q20. Unemployment rate was down to 6.3% from 7.1% in the previous quarter, although yet to come back to pre-Covid level of 5.4%.

In April, headline inflation came in at +0.13% MoM, +1.42% YoY. Food prices contributed +0.05ppt mainly due to higher prices of chicken, cooking oil and cigarettes. Prices of foods did not go up strongly as we were in the peak of crop harvest in April. Meanwhile, core inflation was down to 1.18% YoY, from 1.21% in March, mainly due to high gold prices last year and lower car prices in April resulted from exemption of luxury tax for cars with specific criteria. Production activities remain strong with PMI Manufacturing continued to increase, to +54.6 from +53.2 in March.

External stability continues to improve. Indonesia reported a trade surplus of USD1.56b in March as exports were up +30.5% YoY while imports increased +25.7%. Foreign reserve continued to increase, to USD138.8b in April from USD137.1b in March. IDR appreciated 80ppts to IDR14,445 per USD.



SAHAM

IHSG menguat 0.17% ke level 5996 namun tetap kalah unggul dibandingkan kenaikan MSCI World (+4.52%) dan MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan (+2.77%) seiring investor asing yang tetap membukukan arus keluar senilai USD244 juta. Sektor agrikultur (+13.7%) dan pertambangan (+9.9%) menjadi yang terunggul karena diuntungkan oleh kenaikan permintaan seiring pemulihan global. Sektor konsumen (-4.2%) berkinerja paling buruk. Di bulan April imbal hasil US Treasury turun ke level 1.63% dari +1.74% bulan Maret. Konsensus pasar mengekspektasikan kenaikan gradual, berdampak positif bagi pasar. Dari sisi kebijakan moneter, The Fed terus mengkomunikasikan kebijakan yang akomodatif, dimana inflasi belum menjadi kekhawatiran karena pengangguran yang tinggi akan membatasi kenaikan inflasi. ECB juga mempertahankan kebijakan akomodatifnya, bahkan menaikkan program pembelian aset. Bank Indonesia terus memberi dukungan ekonomi melalui kebijakan makroprudential seperti kemudahan pembayaran uang muka properti dan otomotif.

EQUITY

The Jakarta Composite Index was up 0.17% to 5996 but still underperformed the MSCI World (+4.52%) and MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan (+2.77%) as foreign investor still posted a net outflow of USD244m. Agriculture (+13.7%) and Mining (+9.9%) became top gainers as the sectors benefitted from increasing demand resulted from better global recovery. On the other hand, Consumer (-4.2%) became the top loser. The US Treasury yield has declined to 1.63% in April from +1.74% in March. Consensus forecast of gradual increase of the yield is positive for the market. On monetary policies, The Fed continued to communicate that policies will remain accommodative, inflation is not a concern as high unemployment will limit inflation. ECB also maintains accommodative policies and even increased its asset purchase program. Bank Indonesia keeps supporting the economy through macroprudential policies such as leniencies in down payment for property and cars.

SAHAM

Dari sisi mitigasi pandemi, terlihat ada penurunan kasus, sementara vaksin impor mulai tiba. Mitigasi pandemi yang efektif, pertumbuhan laba korporasi yang tinggi dan penawaran perdana emiten besar di sektor new economy akan menjadi penopang pasar, dan sebaliknya mitigasi pandemi yang tidak efektif tetap menjadi risiko terbesar di pasar saham. Kondisi makro ekonomi saat ini jauh lebih baik dibandingkan tahun 2013 ketika periode taper tantrum terjadi. Defisit neraca berjalan mengecil, inflasi lebih rendah, neraca perdagangan dan peringkat investasi jauh lebih baik. Perekonomian lebih tahan menghadapi kejutan eksternal - termasuk taper tantrum - jika terjadi. Mitigasi pandemi yang efektif dan pelaksanaan reformasi kebijakan merupakan faktor krusial untuk memulihkan keyakinan investor dan ekonomi ke depannya. Kami percaya bahwa eksposur pada ekonomi Indonesia akan tetap positif dan optimis pada daya tarik investasi jangka panjang di Indonesia.

EQUITY

On the pandemic mitigation, we have seen daily cases retreated lately, while vaccine imports are arriving. 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. Indonesia macro is in much better conditions compared to its stage in 2013 when taper tantrum took place. Current account deficit is narrowing, inflation is low, trade balance is improved and sovereign rating is better. The economy is more resilient to face external shocks, including taper tantrum, if any. Effective pandemic mitigation and execution of reforms are crucial factors 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 pulih ditopang dukungan arus masuk investor asing di bulan April, sehingga indeks BINDO mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif untuk pertama kalinya sejak bulan Januari, menguat +1.76% atau -0.64 YTD. Imbal hasil US Treasury 10 tahun turun dari 1.70% menjadi 1.54% akibat pernyataan The Fed yang dovish, serta suksesnya lelang US Treasury. The Fed tetap mempertahankan sikap akomodatif, tidak akan melakukan sesuatu yang menghambat momentum pemulihan yang sedang terjadi, dan menekankan bahwa tapering akan dilakukan berdasarkan data ekonomi. Selain itu, lelang US Treasury yang sukses disambut pasar membuat imbal hasil turun. Walaupun pertumbuhan lapangan kerja, manufaktur, dan jasa terlihat cukup baik, ada ketidakpastian mengenai keberlanjutannya, apakah akan sampai membuat The Fed mengubah kebijakan. Seiring dengan stabilnya imbal hasil US Treasury, arus masuk investor asing terjadi secara moderat, membuat imbal hasil obligasi pemerintah 10 tahun turun dari 6.67% ke 6.41%.

Namun perbaikan ini dapat menjadi kurang stabil jika data makro Amerika Serikat terus menunjukkan perbaikan kuat, karena hal ini dapat kembali berakibat naiknya imbal hasil UST. Vaksinasi domestik yang menunjukkan penurunan, kenaikan kasus di beberapa kawasan Asia Tenggara, dan juga beberapa kasus dampak samping vaksin tertentu (misalnya J&J) ditengarai dapat menjadi rintangan pengendalian pandemi, dan akibatnya terhambatnya pemulihan ekonomi. Koordinasi solid antara kebijakan fiskal dan moneter dibutuhkan untuk menghadapi risiko ini.

FIXED INCOME

The bond market improved with modest support from foreign inflows in April hence leading our proxy, Bloomberg Indonesia Local Sovereign Index, to record a positive monthly figure for the first time since January 2021 at +1.76% MoM or -0.64% YTD. The 10Y US Treasury yields went significantly lower and stabilized from 1.70% to 1.54% as a result from dovish Fed and successful UST auction. The Fed maintained its dovish stance, unlikely to do anything to disrupt the economic momentum and reiterated data-driven approach to tapering. In addition to that, the UST bond auction was deemed successful as it was met by strong demand, which in turn capped the yields low. Despite strong jobs growth figures as well as solid manufacturing and service sector readings in the US, skepticism towards whether those data were strong enough to trigger any sudden change on The Fed's policy direction managed to keep the UST yields steady. As the UST yields stabilized, moderate sum of inflows came in hence boosted the bond market where the 10Y bond yield went down substantially from 6.67% to 6.41%.

The recent bullish market movement however might not be sustainable if the US data continue to book strong numbers as it could once again increase the UST yields. COVID-19 vaccine distributions that continued to be slower than expected domestically, new positive cases which recorded a new high in Asia, as well as several side effects from certain vaccines (J&J for instance) globally were considered to be meaningful obstacles that could drive several countries to extend another movement curb hence could further delay the economic recovery. Solid coordination between fiscal and monetary policy makers were needed in order to tackle these downside risks.

OBLIGASI

Di bulan April investor asing membukukan pembelian bersih senilai IDR13.20 triliun, namun total kepemilikan turun menjadi 22.74% dari 22.80% sebulan sebelumnya. Perbankan komersial menjadi pembeli terbesar, menambah IDR28.90 triliun dengan kepemilikan meningkat ke level 25.58%. Bank Indonesia juga menambah kepemilikan sebesar IDR24.01 triliun, dengan persentase kepemilikan naik menjadi 23.18% dari sebelumnya menjadi 23.09%. Asuransi dan Dana Pensiun tetap mencatat pembelian bersih, persentase kepemilikan naik menjadi 14.14% dari 14.08%. Kepemilikan reksa dana turun IDR1.41 triliun, dengan persentase kepemilikan menjadi 3.81% dari sebelumnya 3.92%.

Kurva imbal hasil membentuk pola bullish flattening. Imbal hasil tenor 2 tahun turun 13bps dan 5 tahun turun 26bps. Sejalan dengan tenor pendek, tenor menengah pun turun, dengan imbal hasil tenor 10 tahun turun tajam 32bps diikuti dengan penurunan imbal hasil tenor 15 tahun sebesar 21bps. Di tenor panjang, imbal hasil tenor 20 tahun turun 27bps, sementara yang 30 tahun hanya turun 4bps.

TENOR	26 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2021	CHANGES (bps)
2yr	4.68	4.81	-13
5yr	5.62	5.87	-26
10yr	6.44	6.76	-32
15yr	6.40	6.61	-21
20yr	7.19	7.46	-27
30yr	6.98	7.02	-4



FIXED INCOME

Foreign investors booked a net buy of IDR13.20 trillion in April, yet the foreign ownerships posted a decline to 22.74% of total outstanding tradable government bonds from 22.89% in the previous month. Commercial banks as the biggest buyer this month added IDR28.90 trillion to their accounts, hence their ownership percentage rose to 25.58%. Bank Indonesia also added their position, their holdings rose by IDR24.01 trillion and their ownerships percentage increased to 23.18% from 23.09%. Both insurance and pension funds remained as net buyers, their holdings rose to 14.14% from 14.08%. Mutual funds however, reduced their position by IDR1.41 trillion, their holdings decreased to 3.81% from 3.92%.

The yield curve showed a bullish flattening pattern in April. The 2-year bond yield decreased by 13bps and the 5-year bond yields also declined by 26bps. In line with the short-term yields, the medium-term bond yields slipped, with the 10-year bond yields experienced the biggest drop by 32bps followed by the 15-year bond yields which slipped by 21bps. On the long-end part of the curve, the 20-year tenure recorded a decline in yields by 27bps, while the 30-year bond yields only moved lower by 4bps.

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