

Monthly Market Review Group Saving Manulife



NOVEMBER 2022

ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

MACROECONOMY REVIEW

Indikator makroekonomi Indonesia terus menunjukkan pemulihan. Indonesia mencatat surplus neraca perdagangan USD5.7 miliar di bulan Oktober, naik dari bulan sebelumnya surplus USD5.05 miliar. Surplus ditopang oleh ekspor tumbuh rendah diikuti oleh impor yang tumbuh lebih rendah lagi. Perlambatan ekspor dipicu oleh turunnya harga batu bara, minyak sawit, serta turunnya permintaan dari China, ASEAN, dan Amerika Serikat. Dari sisi impor, kami melihat perlambatan pertumbuhan impor barang modal dan barang mentah, sementara impor barang konsumen masih tumbuh kuat. Walaupun masih surplus, Rupiah terkoreksi 0.86% di bulan November, kalah unggul dibandingkan mata uang ASEAN yang menguat terhadap USD. Bank Indonesia melanjutkan kenaikan suku bunga acuan, sebesar 50bps ke level 5.25%. Kami memperkirakan BI akan kembali menaikkan suku bunga di Desember dan melanjutkan kebijakan untuk menopang nilai tukar Rupiah.

Inflasi bulan November naik 0.09% MoM, membawa inflasi tahunan turun menjadi 5.4% YoY dari bulan sebelumnya 5.7% YoY. Inflasi yang rendah terjadi akibat harga pangan yang stabil (karena perbaikan cuaca dan pengendalian biaya logistik yang efektif) dan mulai terhapusnya dampak putaran kedua dari kenaikan harga BBM yang sebelumnya membuat inflasi transportasi meningkat. Inflasi ini tercatat stabil di level 3.3% YoY.

Indonesia macro indicators continued showing recovery. Trade surplus came in at USD5.7b in October, up from USD5.0b in the previous month. The surplus was resulted from lower growth in exports, accompanied by even lower import growth. Slower export growth was triggered by lower prices of coal, palm oil and weaker demand from China, ASEAN and the US. On imports, we see lower growth in capital and raw material while consumer goods import still came in strong. Despite the trade surplus, Rupiah was corrected -0.86% in November, underperforming other currencies in ASEAN which appreciated against the USD dollar. Bank Indonesia continued to raise the 7-DRRR by 50 bps to 5.25% in November. We expect BI to continue raising rates in December and will proceed with regulations to support the rupiah exchange rate.

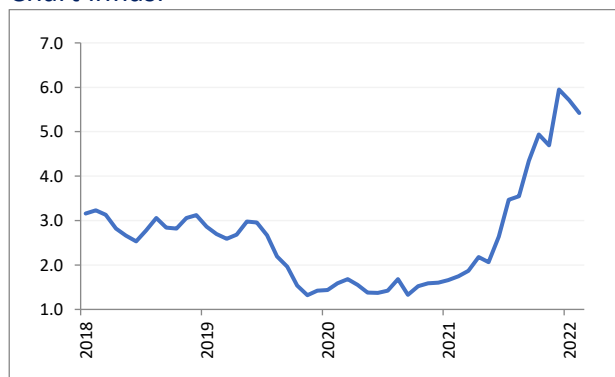
Inflation came in at 0.09% MoM in November 2022, bringing it to 5.4% YoY, down from 5.7% in the previous month. Lower inflation was mainly resulted from stable food prices (due to improved weather and effective management of logistic costs) and diminished second-round impact of the retail fuel increase to transportation inflation. Core inflation remains steady at 3.30% YoY.



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Chart inflasi



SAHAM

IHSG melemah -0.25%, kalah unggul dibandingkan pasar regional, dan kawasan negara berkembang dan global. MSCI World naik +6.8%, MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan naik +17.4%, dan MSCI Emerging Market +14.6%. Terjadi arus beli bersih senilai USD45 juta. Investor asing mulai mengalihkan minat pada kawasan lain setelah kinerja positif pasar saham Indonesia sepanjang tahun berjalan ini. Secara sektoral, properti (+3.6%) dan konsumen siklikal (+3.0%) menjadi yang terunggul, sementara teknologi (-8.6%) dan infrastruktur (-4.9%) menjadi yang terlemah.

Suku bunga The Fed diperkirakan masih terus meningkat sampai mencapai level tertingginya di paruh pertama 2023. Untuk Indonesia, Bank Indonesia diperkirakan juga masih menaikkan suku bunga untuk menopang daya tarik Rupiah dan aset finansial domestik. Suku bunga acuan diperkirakan akan mencapai puncaknya juga di paruh pertama 2023. Inflasi yang tinggi tahun ini masih terkendali. Pembukaan kembali ekonomi dan pertumbuhan laba perusahaan yang tinggi merupakan faktor pendukung bagi pasar saham. Setelah suku bunga mencapai puncak, pasar

EQUITY

Jakarta Composite Index was slightly down, by -0.25%, underperforming the regional, emerging market and the global market. MSCI World was up +6.8%, MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan was up +17.4% and MSCI Emerging Market by +14.6%. There was a low net foreign inflow of USD45m. Foreign investor flow started to shift to other regions after being a net positive YTD to Indonesia. Sector-wise, Property (+3.6%) and Consumer cyclical (+3.0%) became top gainers while Technology (-8.6%) and Infrastructure (-4.9%) continued becoming the top losers.

Fed funds rate is expected to continue going up until it reaches terminal rate in 1H23. On Indonesia, Bank Indonesia is expected to continue increasing rates to support the attractiveness of Rupiah and Indonesia financial assets. The benchmark rate is expected to reach its highest in 1H23. Higher inflation this year will still be manageable. The economy reopening and high corporate earnings growth will provide supports for the equity market. Post the terminal rates, we expect markets will be more stable and investor appetite to increase. We continue to believe that exposure to Indonesia economies

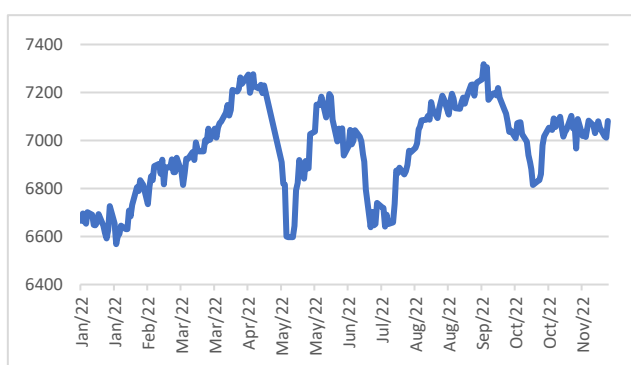
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diperkirakan akan lebih stabil dan selera risiko investor akan meningkat. Kami melihat bahwa eksposur di ekonomi Indonesia akan tetap positif dan optimis melihat potensi jangka panjang investasi di Indonesia.

will likely remain positive and we stay optimistic on the enduring appeal of long-term investment in Indonesia.

Chart IHSG



OBLIGASI

Di bulan November pasar obligasi menguat signifikan, terlihat dari proksi indeks BINDO yang meningkat +3.13% MoM, membuat kinerja tahun berjalan menjadi +2.20%. Di akhir bulan, imbal hasil obligasi pemerintah 10 tahun turun dari 7.51% ke 6.91% - sejalan dengan penurunan imbal hasil UST yang sempat menyentuh level 4.21% ke 3.61% - baik di pasar primer maupun sekunder. Inflasi Amerika Serikat yang lebih rendah dari perkiraan 7.7% YoY (konsensus 7.9%, bulan sebelumnya 8.2%) membuat ekspektasi berkurangnya agresivitas bank sentral, mengangkat sentimen global dan membawa kembali arus masuk dana asing. Mengacu pada pernyataan-pernyataan baru dari pejabat bank sentral, Chairman The Fed Jerome Powell melihat adanya kemungkinan penurunan

FIXED INCOME

The bond market rallied significantly and was shown through the bond market proxy, Bloomberg Indonesia Local Sovereign Index, which recorded positive readings at +3.13% MoM or equals to +2.20% YTD in November. The 10Y bond yield decreased from 7.51% to 6.91% at the end of the period, in line with the UST yield movement which tumbled to 3.61% from its monthly high at 4.21%. The bullish market was mainly driven by strong foreign inflows during the month, both in primary and secondary market. Softer-than-expected US CPI inflation data at 7.70% YoY (cons: 7.90%, prev: 8.20%) led to expectations of a less aggressive Fed in the market hence improving sentiments globally and triggering the foreign flows to return. Referring to the recent statements from other central bank

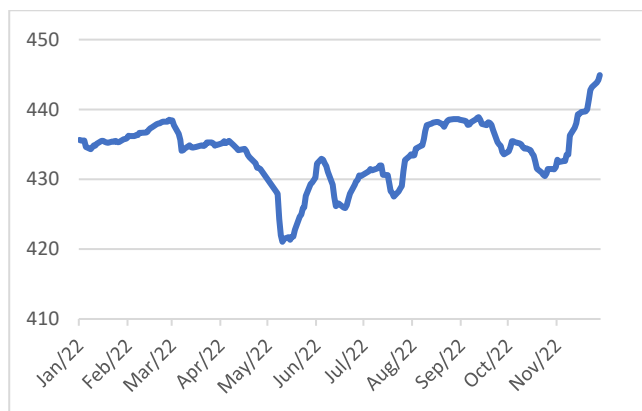
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besaran kenaikan suku bunga mulai bulan Desember ini.

Dari dalam negeri, sentimen tetap terkendali dengan pasokan obligasi yang turun dan membaiknya selera investasi terutama dari investor ritel domestik. Permintaan yang rendah di lelang obligasi regular terkompensasi oleh arus masuk asing, dukungan investor domestik, dan pasokan obligasi yang mengecil. Baik lelang sukuk dan konvensional berangsur mengalami peningkatan permintaan, dengan rekor permintaan sebesar IDR30.32 triliun dan IDR11.52 triliun.

Chart indeks BINDO



officials, Fed Chairman Jerome Powell said that he sees the central bank in a position to reduce size of rate hikes as soon as December.

Domestically, sentiments remained manageable with lower bond supply and better risk appetite especially from domestic retail investors. The initial weak demand on the regular bond auction was eventually offset by strong inflows, solid domestic investors support, and limited bond supply. Both conventional bond and sukuk auction received quite strong demand towards the end of the year, each recorded as highest incoming bids during the quarter at IDR30.32 Trillion and IDR11.52 Trillion, respectively.

Tenor	30-Nov-22	31-Oct-22	Change (bps)
2yr	6.23	6.76	-53
5yr	6.32	7.11	-79
10yr	6.91	7.51	-60
15yr	6.85	7.54	-69
20yr	7.08	7.59	-51
30yr	7.31	7.49	-18

