

# Monthly Market Review Group Saving Manulife



**JULI 2026**

## ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

## MACROECONOMY REVIEW

Inflasi umum bulan Juli tercatat sebesar 2,9% YoY, turun dibandingkan dengan bulan sebelumnya 3,3%. Penurunan ini terutama didorong oleh melandainya inflasi kelompok makanan, minuman, dan tembakau menjadi 3,0% YoY dari 4,7% pada Juni, seiring turunnya harga pangan seiring panen raya. Mengecualikan emas, inflasi inti sedikit naik ke 2,3% YoY dari 2,2% di bulan Juni, didorong oleh pelemahan Rupiah dan kenaikan harga produsen. Ke depannya, inflasi pangan diperkirakan kembali meningkat seiring potensi dampak El Nino yang lebih kuat.

Neraca perdagangan bulan Juni tercatat defisit -USD0,5 miliar, lebih kecil dibandingkan defisit USD1,6 miliar di bulan Mei. Mengecilnya defisit terutama ditopang oleh kenaikan tajam ekspor minyak sawit mentah yang mengindikasikan bahwa pelemahan pada Mei bersifat sementara. Ekspor bulanan Juni naik 9,7% MoM, berbalik dari kontraksi 8,3% pada di bulan sebelumnya. Secara tahunan, ekspor tumbuh 8,8% YoY, membaik dari angka bulan sebelumnya -5,7% YoY. Kenaikan tajam ini diktribusi terutama oleh ekspor minyak sawit mentah sebesar USD1,4 miliar, naik 64% MoM dibandingkan kontraksi -27% pada Mei, kemungkinan mencerminkan normalisasi setelah gangguan sementara akibat sentimen negatif terhadap kebijakan 'ekspor satu pintu'. Di sisi lain, impor meningkat 4,4% MoM - setelah di bulan Mei turun -1,6% - setara dengan pertumbuhan 34,2% YoY dari bulan sebelumnya 22,2% YoY. Kenaikan impor terutama berasal dari impor nonmigas yang naik 5,2% MoM dari -1,5%, terutama didorong oleh impor bahan baku.

Indonesia reported headline inflation of 2.9% YoY in July, lower than 3.3% in the previous month. Main driver was lower inflation of food, beverage, and tobacco at 3% YoY from 4.7% in June, reflecting lower prices resulted from strong harvest. Excluding gold, core inflation was slightly up to 2.3% YoY from 2.2% in June from a weaker Rupiah and higher producer prices. Going forward food inflation is expected to increase due to strong El Nino.

Trade balance again fell in the deficit territory at -USD0.5b in June, albeit lower than the -USD1.6b deficit in May. The smaller deficit was driven by a sharp rebound in CPO exports, showing that decline in May was temporary. Exports were up 9.7% MoM in June, reversing an -8.3% decline in the previous month. On an annual basis, exports increased 8.8% YoY from -5.7% YoY in May. The sharp increase was led by CPO exports of USD1.4b, up 64% MoM after a -27% contraction in May, likely reflecting normalization after temporary disruptions from poor sentiment driven by the centralized export policy. On the other side, imports increased 4.4% MoM in June from a -1.6% decline in May, implying 34.2% YoY growth from 22.2% YoY in the same period. It was led by non-oil and gas, which picked up at 5.2% MoM from -1.5%, mainly driven by raw materials imports.

In 2Q26 GDP growth came in at 5.3% YoY from 5.6% in 1Q26 and 5.4% in 4Q25. Household consumption growth slowed to 5.1% YoY from 5.5% in 1Q26, while government spending was up by 16.0% YoY, down from 21.8% in 4Q25, largely due to weaker material spending.

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Pertumbuhan PDB kuartal kedua 2026 tercatat 5,3% YoY, turun dari 5,6% kuartal sebelumnya dan juga kuartal keempat 2025 di 5.4%. Pertumbuhan konsumsi rumah tangga melambat ke 5,1% YoY dari sebelumnya 5,5%, sementara belanja pemerintah tumbuh 16,0% YoY, dibandingkan 21,8% pada di kuartal terakhir 2025, terutama akibat turunnya belanja bahan mentah. Investasi meningkat ke 6,9% YoY dari 6,0%, didukung oleh belanja modal. Impor naik 8,8% YoY dari 7,2%, kenaikan yang lebih rendah dari ekspektasi, sementara ekspor naik ke 4,1% dari 0,9%, sehingga kontribusi ekspor bersih di PDB sedikit membaik menjadi -0,8ppt dari kuartal sebelumnya -1,0 ppt.

Sektor manufaktur bulan Juli 2026 membaik seiring kenaikan PMI ke level 50,2 dari sebelumnya 46,9. Perbaikan ini didorong oleh peningkatan produk jadi dan stabilisasi pesanan baru, seiring membaiknya permintaan domestik, sementara itu untuk pertama kalinya dalam 5 bulan dunia bisnis juga mulai kembali menambah tenaga kerja baru. Namun pemulihan masih belum merata, pesanan ekspor masih tetap berkontraksi untuk bulan kelima berturut-turut, sementara aktivitas pembelian juga masih lemah dan biaya bahan baku tetap tinggi di tengah turunnya tekanan inflasi.

Investment growth increased to 6.9% YoY from 6.0%, supported by public capex. Import growth rose less than expected to 8.8% YoY from 7.2%, while export growth increased to 4.1% from 0.9%, slightly improving net export contribution to -0.8pp from -1pp in 1Q.

Indonesia's manufacturing sector improved in July 2026, with the PMI rebounding to 50.2 from 46.9 in June. The improvement was driven by a recovery in output and stabilizing new orders as domestic demand improved, while companies resumed hiring for the first time in five months. However, the recovery remains uneven, with export orders contracting for a fifth consecutive month, purchasing activity still declining, and raw material costs remaining elevated despite some moderation in inflationary pressures.

## SAHAM

Setelah berbulan-bulan terkoreksi, di bulan Juli pasar saham Indonesia berbalik naik 10,5% mengungguli pasar global (MSCI World 0,46%), Asia Pasifik (MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan -2,55%), dan kawasan berkembang (MSCI Emerging Market -3,31%). Pasar menyambut positif kebijakan pemerintah yang lebih akomodatif, termasuk penekanan pada fleksibilitas anggaran (seperti penurunan anggaran program MBD dan

## EQUITY

After months of corrections, in July Indonesia equity market rebounded sharply at 10.5%, outperforming global markets (MSCI World:0.46%), Asia Pacific markets (MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan: -2.55%) and emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Market:-3.31%). Friendlier government policies which emphasized a more flexible budget (i.e., lower budget for free meal and rural cooperatives) and favorable S&P rating

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Koperasi Desa. Keputusan S&P mempertahankan outlook peringkat kredit Indonesia juga menjadi katalis positif. Setelah berbulan-bulan arus dana keluar dari Indonesia, di bulan Juli investor asing mencatatkan pembelian bersih senilai USD88,5 Juta. Namun penguatan mulai mereda pada pekan terakhir Juli akibat ketidakpastian terkait pengunduran diri Gubernur Bank Indonesia (BI). Seluruh sektor mencatat kenaikan, dengan material dasar (+19,3%) dan Energi (+15,3%) menjadi yang terunggul, sementara transportasi (+2,4%) naik paling minim.

Dinamika harga energi dan keputusan The Fed menjadi beberapa faktor utama yang memengaruhi inflasi global, kebijakan moneter, dan pasar keuangan. Dari sisi domestik, pengelolaan fiskal yang kuat serta arah kebijakan yang jelas tetap penting untuk menjaga kepercayaan pasar. Posisi saham Indonesia dalam indeks MSCI masih menjadi sumber ketidakpastian karena proses peninjauan yang kembali diperpanjang sampai November. Penurunan status pasar saham Indonesia ke frontier market bukan merupakan skenario dasar kami, mengingat regulator telah melakukan sejumlah reformasi untuk merespons perhatian MSCI. Ketika volatilitas pasar yang tinggi mereda ke depan, kami memperkirakan fundamental Indonesia yang kuat, termasuk kekayaan komoditas dan ketergantungan yang relatif rendah terhadap ekspor akan kembali mendukung minat investor asing terhadap Indonesia dalam jangka menengah panjang.

decision which retains Indonesia sovereign rating outlook were welcome by the market. Foreign investors posted USD88.5m net inflow after months of consecutive outflows. The gain tapered in the last week of July due to uncertainties surrounding resignation of former Bank Indonesia Governor. All sectors reported gains with Basic Materials (+19.3%) and Energy (+15.3%) became the top gainers while Transportation (+2.4%) reported the least gain.

Energy price dynamics and The Fed rate decisions are some of the major factors impacting global inflation, monetary policies and financial markets. On domestic front, strong fiscal management and clear domestic policies are crucial to support confidence. Indonesia equity position in the MSCI continues to be an overhang as reviews are still ongoing until November. Downgrade of Indonesia equity to frontier market is not our basic scenario as the regulators have conducted a number of reforms to address the MSCI concerns. When high market volatilities subside in the future, we expect Indonesia's strong fundamentals (i.e., abundance commodities and low dependance on exports) could support appetite of foreign investors to Indonesia in the medium-long term.

## OBLIGASI

Pasar obligasi domestik menguat tipis pada bulan Juli, tercermin dari BINDO Index yang mencatat kenaikan bulanan sebesar +0.02%, membuat kinerja tahun berjalan menjadi -2.53%. Imbal

## BONDS

The domestic bond market marginally improved in July, as reflected by the BINDO Index, which recorded a monthly rise of +0.02%, bringing its YTD return to -2.53%. The 10-year bond yields



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hasil SBN 10 tahun naik 19bps dari 7.13% ke 7.32%, sejalan dengan pergerakan imbal hasil US Treasury tenor 10 tahun yang meningkat 26bps dari 4.47% ke 4.74%. Alhasil selisih imbal hasil SBN dan UST sama-sama tenor 10 tahun menyempit dari 266bps ke 258bps, namun masih tergolong lebar dibandingkan rata-rata selisih 1 tahun sebesar 229bps.

Beberapa hal yang memengaruhi kinerja pasar obligasi bulan Juli adalah tensi AS – Iran yang tak kunjung reda, kebijakan The Fed dan BI, afirmasi rating dari S&P, serta pengunduran diri Gubernur BI. Konflik AS-Iran yang belum terselesaikan, ditandai oleh gencatan senjata yang kemudian kembali diikuti eskalasi perang, mendorong kenaikan harga minyak kembali ke kisaran USD90 per barel, mendorong potensi kenaikan inflasi. Di bulan Juli lalu The Fed mempertahankan suku bunga di level 3.50% - 3.75%, level yang dipertahankan selama 5 bulan terakhir. Di lain pihak data ekonomi AS yang beragam disertai inflasi yang masih tinggi memperkuat komitmen Ketua The Fed Kevin Warsh yang menyatakan siap memperketat kebijakan apabila risiko inflasi tetap berlanjut.

Dari dalam negeri, BI mempertahankan suku bunga acuan di level 5.75% dan mengumumkan tambahan instrumen kebijakan lainnya, mencakup perluasan insentif Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) bagi perbankan yang mengurangi kepemilikan obligasi dan menyalurkannya menjadi kredit ke sektor-sektor prioritas, serta penguatan fasilitas swap lindung nilai valuta asing untuk menarik arus dana asing. Positifnya di bulan yang sama S&P Global Ratings mengafirmasi peringkat kredit Indonesia di level BBB dengan outlook stabil. Sementara itu di akhir bulan Gubernur BI Perry Warjiyo mengundurkan diri karena alasan pribadi. Berita pengunduran

rose by 19bps over the month, from 7.13% to 7.32%, broadly in line with the 10-year US Treasury yields movement, which jumped by 26bps from 4.47% to 4.74%. Consequently, the spread between the 10-year INDOGB and UST tightened from 266bps to 258bps, remained wide compared to 1-year average spread of 229bps.

Market performance was largely influenced by ongoing US-Iran tension, Fed's and BI's policy decision, S&P rating affirmation, and BI governor resignation. Unresolved US-Iran conflict, marked by ceasefire to re-escalation of war, triggered oil prices to end higher at USD 90/barrel, heightening inflation risks. The Fed held rates at 3.50%-3.75% at its July meeting, marking the fifth consecutive meeting without a rate change. However, mixed US economic data with elevated inflation reinforced Fed's Chair Kevin Warsh's commitment to tighten policy if inflation risk persists.

Domestically, Bank Indonesia kept rates steady at 5.75% in July meeting and announced additional non-rate tools, including expanded reserve requirement ratio (RRR) incentives for banks that trim bond holdings and lend to priority sectors and enhanced FX hedging swap facilities to attract foreign portfolio inflows. Encouragingly in the same month S&P Global Ratings affirmed Indonesia's sovereign credit rating at BBB with stable outlook. Meanwhile, Bank Indonesia's governor, Perry Warjiyo, resigned towards the end of the month due to personal reasons. The resignation news drove the market under pressure with the 10-year bond yield marginally rose from 7.35% to 7.37% and Rupiah weakened, breaking the IDR 18k handle.

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diri tersebut menekan pasar dengan imbal hasil SBN 10 tahun naik tipis dari 7.35% ke 7.37%, sementara Rupiah melemah hingga menembus level IDR 18 ribu per Dolar AS.

Dari pasar perdana khususnya lelang reguler SBN, minat pada lelang SUN membaik dibandingkan bulan sebelumnya, masing-masing sebesar IDR55.09 triliun dan IDR67.89 triliun mendekati rata-rata tahun 2026 sebesar IDR64 triliun. Selain itu, minat pada lelang SBSN juga meningkat menjadi IDR32.47 triliun dan IDR24.88 triliun, mendekati rata-rata 2026 sebesar IDR30 triliun. Dari pasar obligasi ritel, pemerintah menerbitkan ORI030T3 tenor 3 tahun dengan kupon 6.90% dan ORI030T6 tenor 6 tahun dengan kupon 7.00%, dengan total penerbitan sebesar IDR40 triliun, jauh di atas target awal sebesar IDR30 triliun.

Investor asing tetap menjadi pembeli bersih pada bulan Juli sebesar IDR6.79 triliun sehingga kepemilikan asing naik menjadi 12.91% dibandingkan dengan bulan Juni di level 12.75%. Sepanjang bulan Juli, pembeli bersih terbesar adalah BI yang menambah kepemilikannya sebesar IDR6.95 triliun, sehingga porsi kepemilikan meningkat menjadi 25.06%.

| Bond holders        | 31-Jul-26 |             | 30-Jun-26 |             | MoM Change (IDR tn) |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
|                     | Amount    | % Ownership | Amount    | % Ownership |                     |
| Bank Indonesia (BI) | 1,732.22  | 25.06       | 1,725.27  | 24.84       | 6.95                |
| Commercial banks    | 1,327.27  | 19.20       | 1,366.40  | 19.68       | (39.13)             |
| Insurance/Pension   | 1,430.64  | 20.70       | 1,426.73  | 20.55       | 3.91                |
| Mutual Fund         | 246.45    | 3.57        | 252.06    | 3.63        | (5.61)              |
| Foreign Holder      | 892.44    | 12.91       | 885.65    | 12.75       | 6.79                |
| Others              | 1,282.18  | 18.55       | 1,288.13  | 18.55       | (5.95)              |
| Total               | 6,911.20  | 100.00      | 6,944.24  | 100.00      | (33.04)             |

Sumber: Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan Risiko (DJPPR), Juli 2026

From the primary market, specifically the regular government bond auction, incoming bids for SUN auction improved compared to prior month, at IDR 55.09Tn and IDR 67.89Tn in July and closer to the 2026 average bids of IDR 64Tn. Moreover, incoming bids for SBSN auction also improved at IDR 32.47Tn and IDR 24.88Tn, closer to 2026 average bids of IDR 30tn. From the retail bond space, the government issued ORI030T3 (3-year) at 6.90% and ORI030T6 (6-year) at 7.00%, with a total issuance of IDR 40Tn, well above initial target of IDR 30Tn.

Foreign investors remained as net buyers in July at IDR 6.79Tn, thus the foreign ownership rose to 12.91% of total outstanding tradable government bonds, vs previous month of 12.75%. During the month, the biggest net buyer was Bank Indonesia, adding their holdings by IDR 6.95Tn, thus bringing their ownerships to 25.06%.

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Source : Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan Risiko (DJPPR), Juli 2026

The yield curve experienced a bearish flattening during the period, as the 5-year bond yields underperformed the rest of the curve. On the contrary, the yields on the 2-year part of the curve declined due to the central bank's plan to reduce SRBI issuances and yields.

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Kurva imbal hasil membentuk pola bearish flattening, seiring pelemahan obligasi tenor 5 tahun yang lebih dalam dibandingkan tenor lainnya. Sebaliknya, imbal hasil tenor 2 tahun turun merespons pernyataan BI yang berniat mengurangi penerbitan dan menurunkan imbal hasil SRBI.

| Tenor | 31-Jul-26 | 30-Jun-26 | Change (bps) |
|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 2yr   | 7.02      | 7.11      | -9           |
| 5yr   | 7.29      | 7.05      | 23           |
| 10yr  | 7.32      | 7.13      | 19           |
| 15yr  | 7.33      | 7.21      | 12           |
| 20yr  | 7.29      | 7.18      | 11           |
| 30yr  | 7.34      | 7.31      | 4            |

Sumber : Bloomberg, Juli 2026

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| 20yr  | 7.29      | 7.18      | 11           |
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Source : Bloomberg, Juli 2026