

## Monthly Market Review

Agustus 2022

Hanya untuk investor profesional PT Manulife Aset Manajemen Indonesia.  
Bukan untuk umum.

### ULASAN MAKROEKONOMI

Kondisi makro Indonesia terus menunjukkan perbaikan. Surplus neraca berjalan melebar ke 0.7% PDB di paruh pertama 2022 dari 0.3% PDB di 2021. Kondisi ini di terjadi karena kuatnya ekspor yang menopang surplus perdagangan sebesar USD15.6 miliar di kuartal kedua 2022. Terjadi deflasi -0.21% di bulan Agustus (4.69% YoY), terutama dipicu oleh penurunan harga pangan (-0.48ppt). Inflasi ini masih naik ke +3.04%, kembali ke level pra pandemi. Seiring peningkatan inflasi inti, di bulan Agustus Bank Indonesia menaikkan suku bunga acuan 25bps.

Di awal September, pemerintah menaikkan harga BBM Bersubsidi, Peralite dan solar. Peralite (RON90) naik 31% ke IDR10000, sementara solar naik 32% ke IDR6800. Untuk BBM non subsidi, Pertamina (RON92) naik 16% tapi Pertamina Dex turun 8%. Perubahan di atas untuk mengendalikan tekanan pembiayaan fiskal seiring harga minyak mentah yang naik melebihi anggaran, diperkirakan anggaran subsidi tahun ini akan naik tajam dari IDR502.4 triliun ke IDR698 triliun, peningkatan 1.7% PDB. Kenaikan harga BBM ini akan menyeret inflasi umum dan inti yang lebih tinggi, dan kami perkirakan Bank Indonesia masih akan menaikkan suku bunga untuk meredamnya.

Berkaca dari tahun 2013 dan 2014 ketika pemerintah secara signifikan juga menaikkan harga BBM Bersubsidi, dampak pada inflasi (baik umum maupun inti) hanya bersifat sementara, lebih kurang 4 bulan, diikuti oleh normalisasi inflasi. Konsumsi masyarakat akan terperangurh, di masa lalu kita melihat konsumsi akan melemah lebih kurang 2 - 3 kuartal sebelum kembali normal. Di lain pihak, dampak pada pertumbuhan PDB tahun 2022 ini akan lebih terbatas seiring kenaikan yang baru terjadi di akhir kuartal.

### PASAR SAHAM

IHSG menguat tajam 3.27% mengungguli MSCI World (-4.33%), Asia Pasifik Ex. Jepang (-0.46%), dan MSCI Emerging Market (+0.03%). Setelah berbulan-bulan mencatatkan arus dana keluar, investor asing kembali mencatatkan arus dana masuk sebesar USD508.3 juta. Secara sektoral, infrastruktur (+5.5%) dan energi (+2.25%) menjadi yang terunggul sementara konsumen siklikal (-1.75%) menjadi yang terburuk. Rupiah sedikit melemah (-0.06% MoM) tetapi masih lebih baik dibandingkan kawasan tetangga (SGD -1.20%, THB -0.69%, dan MYR -0.55%).

### MACROECONOMY REVIEW

Indonesia macro indicators continued showing recovery. The current account surplus widened to +0.7% of GDP in 1H22 from +0.3% of GDP in 2021. The above is resulted from strong exports which supported a USD15.6b trade surplus in 2Q22. The CPI showed a -0.21% MoM deflation in August (+4.69% YoY), mainly due to lower food prices (-0.48ppt). Core inflation continues to rise to +3.04%, back to the pre-pandemic level. As core inflation increased, Bank Indonesia started to raise the benchmark rate by 25bps in August.

In early September, the government raised prices of subsidised fuel, Peralite and Solar diesel. Peralite (RON90) saw a 31% increase to IDR10,000, while Solar diesel was raised 32% to IDR6,800. Prices of non-subsidised fuel, Pertamina (RON92) was raised by 16% but Pertamina Dex price was lowered by 8%. The above is conducted to manage pressure on fiscal finances as crude oil prices rose above the assumptions in the state budget, estimated to lead to a sharp increase in subsidy allocation this year from IDR502.4t to IDR698t, an increase by about 1.7% of GDP. The fuel price increase will drive a higher CPI and core inflation, and we expect Bank Indonesia to increase policy rate further to curb inflation.

As we learned in the past, in 2013 and 2014 when the government increased subsidized fuel prices significantly, impact on inflation (both headline and core) will be temporary, approximately 4 months, followed by normalized inflation afterwards. Private consumption will be affected, in the past we learned that consumption will be weaker in approximately 2-3 quarters before starting to normalize. However, impact on the GDP growth this year will be limited as the fuel price increase take place only in the last quarter of the year.

### EQUITY MARKET

The Jakarta Composite Index performed strongly, up by +3.27%, outperformed the MSCI World (-4.33%), MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan (-0.46%) and MSCI Emerging Market (+0.03%). After months of outflows, foreign investors recorded an inflow of +USD508.3m. Sector-wise, Infrastructure (+5.50%) and Energy (+2.25%) became top gainers while Consumer Cyclical (-1.75%) became the top loser. Rupiah weakened slightly (-0.06% MoM), but continues to outperform the regional peers (SGD with -1.20%, THB -0.69% and MYR -0.55%).

## PASAR SAHAM

Inflasi global yang tinggi dan respons kebijakan yang diambil, volatilitas berlarut akibat perang dan respons kebijakan, serta mitigasi pandemi yang tidak efektif tetap menjadi risiko utama bagi pasar. Di Indonesia, peningkatan inflasi tahun ini masih cukup terkendali, jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan inflasi di atas 8% pada periode pengetatan moneter tahun 2013. Pembukaan kembali ekonomi dan pertumbuhan laba korporasi yang tinggi dapat menopang pasar saham. Kami percaya bahwa eksposur perekonomian Indonesia akan tetap positif dan kami tetap optimis pada daya tarik investasi jangka panjang di Indonesia.

## EQUITY MARKET

High global inflation and related policy responses, prolonged war-related volatilities, as well as ineffective pandemic mitigation remain the main risks to the market. On Indonesia, higher inflation this year will still be manageable and much lower compared to the >8% inflation rate during the 2013 monetary tightening cycle. The economy reopening and high corporate earnings growth will provide supports for the equity market. 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.

## PASAR OBLIGASI

Di bulan Agustus, pasar obligasi domestik meneruskan kinerja positifnya, dengan indeks BINDO menguat 1.36% MoM, menghapus kinerja tahun berjalan yang negatif menjadi +0.75%. Imbal hasil obligasi tenor 10 tahun bergerak stabil antara 7.00% - 7.15%, searah dengan stabilnya *UST* yang bergerak di bawah 3.20%. Pendorong utama stabilnya pasar di bulan Agustus datang baik dari sentimen global maupun domestik. Dari global, inflasi Amerika Serikat bulan Juli tercatat lebih rendah dari ekspektasi di 8.5% *YoY* (sebelumnya 9.1% *YoY*), menguatkan anggapan pasar bahwa inflasi Amerika Serikat telah mencapai puncak. Data ini menenangkan pasar, dan akhirnya tercermin dalam imbal hasil *UST*.

Sementara itu dari sisi domestik, kenaikan suku bunga acuan BI, kebijakan *operation twist*, rencana pemerintah untuk menurunkan defisit fiskal ke <3% di 2023, dan penerbitan obligasi seri baru menjadi penggerak pasar. Semuanya sempat mengangkat sentimen pasar dan mendorong imbal hasil obligasi 10 tahun turun ke bawah 7.00%. Penerbitan seri baru FRO095 (5 tahun), FRO096 (10 tahun), and FRO097 (20 tahun) juga sukses menarik minat pasar, dengan permintaan dalam lelang mencapai IDR72.16 triliun melewati rata-rata permintaan dalam lelang sebelumnya sebesar IDR48.83 triliun. Walaupun demikian pasar tetap gelisah dan menunggu sinyal The Fed dari simposium Jackson Hole di akhir Agustus. Dalam pernyataannya, Powell menegaskan bank sentral akan terus berperang melawan inflasi, dan suku bunga diperkirakan akan tetap tinggi dalam beberapa waktu ke depan. Ada indikasi bahwa inflasi sudah mencapai puncak, tapi belum ada indikasi akan menurun. Melihat pernyataan *hawkish* dari simposium ini, sampai akhir bulan imbal hasil tenor 10 tahun sedikit naik ditutup di 7.13%.

Investor asing membukukan beli bersih senilai IDR8.27 triliun, namun persentase kepemilikannya turun ke 15.24% dari bulan sebelumnya 15.36%. Perbankan komersial menambah IDR19.44 triliun dengan persentase turun ke level 24.87%. Bank Indonesia juga menambah kepemilikan sebesar IDR30.10 triliun, sehingga kepemilikan naik dari 25.77% menjadi 25.88%. Baik asuransi maupun dana pensiun juga mencatat pembelian,

## BOND MARKET

The Indonesia bond market continued recording positive monthly reading with its proxy, the Bloomberg Indonesia Local Sovereign Index, posted +1.36% MoM, offsetting its negative figure to +0.75% on YTD basis in August. The 10Y bond yield was traded generally steady at 7.00%-7.15%, in line with stable 10Y UST which was traded well below 3.20% in August. The main driver of steadier market in August came from both better global and local sentiments. From the global space, the US CPI print was lower than expected, recorded at 8.5% YoY in July (prev: 9.1% YoY), and was considered by the market as a confirmation that US inflation has peaked. The reading calmed the cautious market and ultimately reflected on steady 10Y UST yield.

Meanwhile Bank Indonesia's interest rate hike, BI's operation twist, the government's plan on narrowing fiscal deficit plan back to 3% threshold in 2023, and the issuance of the new benchmark bonds were the major drivers from the domestic side. The announcements managed to bolster the market sentiment and pushed the 10Y bond yield to break below 7.00% for some time. Furthermore, new benchmark series FRO095 (5Y), FRO096 (10Y), and FRO097 (20Y) successfully attracted market interests, with SUN auction demand came in at IDR 72.16Tn, exceeding average SUN auction demand at IDR 48.83Tn. Nevertheless, the market remained wary and looked forward to any sign of The Fed's policy stance from the Jackson Hole symposium towards the end of August. On his speech, Powell stated that the central bank would continue to combat inflation and higher interest rate would likely to stay for some time. There are indications that inflation may have peaked, but there are no indications of decline. Given the hawkish speech in Jackson Hole symposium, the 10Y bond yield rose slightly, closed at 7.13% at the end of the month.

Foreign investors booked a net buy of IDR8.27 trillion in August, however the foreign ownerships posted a decrease to 15.24% of total outstanding tradable government bonds from 15.36% in the previous month. Commercial banks added IDR19.44 trillion to their accounts, yet their ownership percentage declined to 24.87%. Bank Indonesia increased their holdings by IDR30.10 trillion, thus their ownerships percentage increased to 25.88% from 25.77% previously. Despite both insurance and pension funds continued to be net buyers this month,

**PASAR OBLIGASI** **BOND MARKET**

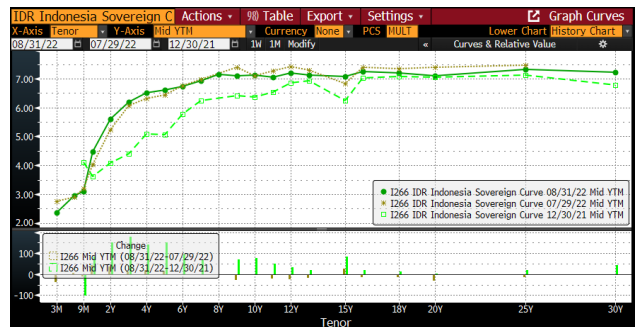
namun kepemilikan turun menjadi 16.29% dari 16.32%. Reksa dana mencatat peningkatan sebesar IDR2.88 triliun, dengan persentase kepemilikannya stabil 3.14%. Investor individu dan lain lain mencatat pembelian bersih, dengan posisi kepemilikan naik dari 14.45% ke 14.59%.

Kurva imbal hasil mendatar, dengan tenor pendek kalah unggul dibanding seluruh tenor lainnya. Imbal hasil tenor 2 dan 5 tahun naik masing-masing 37bps dan 17bps, yang diikuti kenaikan 25bps di tenor 15 tahun. Imbal hasil tenor menengah 10 tahun hanya naik 1bps. Sementara tenor panjang menurun, di mana imbal hasil tenor 20 dan 30 tahun masing-masing turun 31bps dan 7bps.

TENOR	31 Aug 2022	29 Jul 2022	CHANGES (bps)
2yr	5.59	5.23	37
5yr	6.60	6.43	17
10yr	7.11	7.11	1
15yr	7.08	6.83	25
20yr	7.09	7.40	-31
30yr	7.23	7.30	-7

their holdings declined to 16.29% from 16.32%. Mutual funds recorded a rise in their position by IDR2.88 trillion, yet their holdings remained steady at 3.14%. Individual and other investors remained as net buyers, where they increased their position to 14.59% from 14.45%.

The yield curve showed a flattening pattern, with the short-end bond series underperformed the rest of the curve. The 2-year and the 5-year bond yields rose by 37bps and 17bps respectively, which was followed by the 15-year bond yields with an increase by 25bps. The medium-term bond yields, the 10-year bond yield, also increased slightly by 1bps. Meanwhile the long-end part of the curve decreased, with the 20-year and the 30-year bond yields declined by 31bps and 7bps, respectively.



**Manulife Investment Management**

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