

PermataBank Investment Edge

October 2023

Reflation, Recession & Election



DAFTAR ISI

TABLE OF CONTENT

1	PermataMobile X
2	Market Summary & Performance
4	Main Topics
8	Market Focus
9	Investment Outlook
10	Portfolio Allocation
11	FX Commentary
14	PermataBank's Network

Klik topik yang dilengkapi untuk menavigasi langsung ke halaman yang dituju.
Click on the desired topic to help you navigate directly to the page.

Manjain Diri Bisa Sambil Investasi Reksa Dana



Syarat & Ketentuan Berlaku



PermataMobile X



Promo: hingga 31 Des '23

PermataBank.com | PermataTel 1500-111
PermataBank berizin dan diawasi oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan merupakan peserta penjaminan LPS.

MARKET SUMMARY & PERFORMANCE

September 2023. A month in-review



Volatilitas yang cukup tinggi terjadi selama bulan September terhadap pasar saham dan obligasi AS sehingga memberikan sentimen *risk off* terhadap pasar keuangan global secara luas. Hal ini disebabkan oleh arah kebijakan bank sentral AS (*The Fed*) kedepan yang akan menahan suku bunga tinggi dalam waktu yang lebih lama atau *higher for longer*.

Mayoritas indeks saham di pasar global ditutup terkoreksi yang sejalan dengan kinerja historis (*seasonal*) di bulan September yang secara rata-rata cenderung melemah. Pelemahan pasar saham global ini tercermin dari kinerja *MSCI All Country World Index (MXWD)* yang anjlok sebesar -4.27% di bulan September kemarin.

Walaupun terdapat kejutan dari beberapa data ekonomi China yang dirilis membaik. Namun mayoritas saham di regional Asia masih mengalami pelemahan. Indeks Hang Seng Hong Kong ditutup melemah -3.11% sedangkan indeks Shanghai Composite China tercatat turun -0.30% di bulan September. Selain karena faktor eksternal, pelemahan juga datang dari semakin larutnya permasalahan di sektor properti Tiongkok yang mendorong investor melakukan aksi jual saham.

Sentimen negatif dari pasar global juga memberi tekanan untuk pasar modal dalam negeri, sepanjang bulan September Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) melemah sebesar 0.19%, indeks sektoral yang memberikan dampak penurunan terbesar datang dari sektor *property* yang melemah -4.40% MoM dan *consumer cyclicals* yang turun -3.98% MoM. Sedangkan sektor *basic material* menjadi yang terkuat dengan naik sebesar +8.44% MoM. Adapun investor asing di sepanjang bulan September lalu tercatat melakukan jual bersih sebesar Rp4.06 triliun, meskipun utamanya disebabkan oleh transaksi *crossing*.

Di bulan September lalu, imbal hasil (*yield*) obligasi pemerintah Indonesia berdenominasi Rupiah dengan tenor 10 tahun naik sebesar 53 bps ke level 6.91%. Sedangkan obligasi pemerintah berdenominasi USD naik sebesar 47 bps ke level 5.90%. Kenaikan *yield* yang cukup signifikan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh proyeksi kebijakan beberapa bank sentral utama dunia yang cenderung lebih agresif dibandingkan Bank Indonesia.

Perbedaan kebijakan tersebut, membuat selisih antara suku bunga Fed Fund Rate (FFR) dengan BI 7 Days Reverse Repo Rate (BI7DRRR) saat ini hanya sebesar 25bps, sehingga memicu terjadinya *capital outflow* dan membuat Rupiah melemah ke level terdalam sejak awal 2023 yakni Rp 15.445/US\$ di akhir September lalu atau naik 225 bps dari posisi akhir bulan sebelumnya.

September was marked with rather high volatility in the US stock and bond markets, which contributed to a risk-off sentiment across the board in the global financial markets. This is a result of the Fed's future policy direction, which will maintain high interest rates for longer term or commonly known as 'higher for longer.'

The majority of stock indices in the global market closed in correction, aligning with historical (*seasonal*) performance in September, which on average tends to weaken. The decline in the global stock market is reflected in the performance of the *MSCI All Country World Index (MXWD)*, which experienced a slump of -4.27% last September.

Despite positive surprises from few released economic data in China, the majority of shares in the Asian region are still experiencing a decline. Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index closed lower by -3.11%, while China's Shanghai Composite Index recorded a decline of -0.30% in September. Aside from external factors, the weakening was also caused by the deepening issues in China's property sector, prompting investors to engage in stock selling actions.

The domestic capital market is also pressured by negative sentiment on the global market. The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) weakened by 0.19% in September. The sectors that contributed the most to the decline were property sector, which dropped by -4.40% MoM, and consumer cyclicals, which fell by -3.98% MoM. Meanwhile, the basic materials sector was the strongest performer which rose by +8.44% MoM. Meanwhile foreign investors recorded a net sell of IDR 4.06 trillion in September, although primarily due to crossing transactions.

Last September, the yield on 10-year IDR-denominated Indonesian government bonds rose by 53 bps to 6.91%. Meanwhile, government bonds denominated in USD increased by 47 bps to 5.90%. The significant rise in yields was influenced by the policy projections of several major central banks worldwide, which tended to be more aggressive compared to Bank Indonesia's stance.

These policy divergence made the current spread between the Fed Fund Rate (FFR) and the BI-7-Days Reverse Repo Rate (BI7DRRR) to be only 25 bps, this triggered capital outflows and caused the Rupiah to weaken to its lowest level since early 2023, reaching Rp 15,445/US\$ at the end of September. This represents an increase of 225 basis points from the end of the previous month.

Indeks Saham Dunia. World Equity Indices

As of 29th September 2023



Dow Jones	S&P 500	Nasdaq
33,507.50	4,288.05	13,219.32
-3.50% 1m	-4.87% 1m	-5.81% 1m
1.09% ytd	11.68% ytd	26.30% ytd

Shanghai Comp	CSI 300	Hang Seng
3,110.47	3,689.52	17,809.66
-0.30% 1m	-2.01% 1m	-3.11% 1m
0.69% ytd	-4.70% ytd	-9.97% ytd

EUROSTOXX 50	DAX	CAC 40
4,174.66	15,386.58	7135.06
-2.85% 1m	-3.51% 1m	-2.48% 1m
10.04% ytd	10.51% ytd	10.22% ytd

Nikkei 225	SE Thailand
31,857.62	1,471.43
-2.34% 1m	-6.04% 1m
22.09% ytd	-11.82% ytd

Indeks Saham Domestik/Domestic Securities Index

IHSG	LQ 45	SRI-KEHATI
6,939.892	952.69	438.02
-0.19% 1m	-0.99% 1m	-1.33% 1m
1.30% ytd	1.66% ytd	5.14% ytd

Imbal Hasil Obligasi/Bond Yields

IDR 10 year	US Treasury 10 year
6.914	4.572
IDR 20 year	Indon USD 10 year
7.045	5.907

Outlook Pasar Keuangan Global dan Domestik

Pasar Saham Indonesia:
Overweight

- Pasar Saham Luar Negeri:
- Asia-Pacific Markets: Neutral*
- Developed Markets: Neutral*

Global and Domestic Financial Market Outlook

Pasar Obligasi Domestik:
Neutral

MAIN TOPICS

Reflation, Recession & Election



by: Antony Dirga – Direktur Utama Trimegah Asset Management

Pelelemahan Konsumsi Amerika Serikat

Saat ini perekonomian Amerika Serikat (AS) ditopang oleh kegiatan konsumsi yang cukup kuat, dimana kegiatan belanja masyarakat AS yang tercermin pada pertumbuhan nominal *Personal Consumption Expenditure* (PCE) masih bertumbuh sebesar 5.8% YoY pada bulan Agustus. Namun data-data yang ada mulai meingindikasikan bahwa kedepannya, kegiatan belanja diekspektasikan mengalami pelembahan, sehingga hal tersebut dapat memperlambat laju ekonomi AS dan meningkatkan resiko terjadinya resesi.

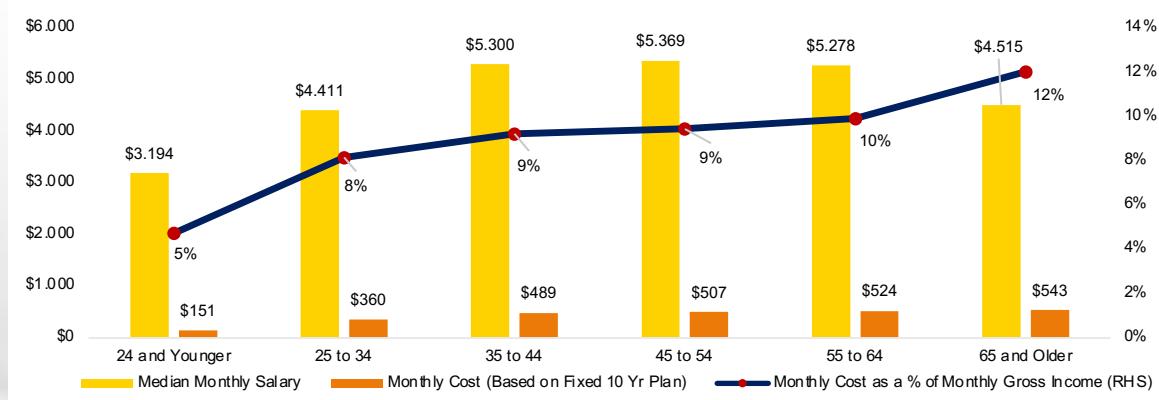
Beberapa data yang mulai menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan belanja masyarakat AS akan mengalami pelembahan, antara lain ialah tingkat tabungan pribadi (*saving rate*) masyarakat AS yang sudah mengalami penurunan dalam 3 bulan berturut-turut dan mencapai level 3.9% pada bulan Agustus, turun dari 4.1% di bulan Juli dan merupakan level terendah sejak Desember 2022. Selain itu, pembayaran cicilan *student loan* yang sempat terhenti pada saat pandemi akan dimulai kembali pada bulan Oktober yang tentunya akan mengurangi anggaran belanja masyarakat AS. Berdasarkan data yang kami dapatkan, rata-rata masyarakat AS harus membayar *student loan* di kisaran 5 - 12% dari median pendapatan mereka, dimana cicilan ini termasuk cicilan yang diutamakan. Walaupun pemerintah AS saat ini mengadakan program *SAVE*, dimana masyarakat dapat meminta keringanan pembayaran cicilan hingga hanya menjadi 5% dari *disposable income* (pendapatan bersih setelah pajak) mereka, namun kewajiban ini tetap saja akan menurunkan daya beli masyarakat AS kedepannya.

The Weakening of US Consumption

Presently, the United States (US) economy is supported by relatively robust consumption activities, where the spending of the US population, reflected in the nominal growth of Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE), is still growing by 5.8% YoY in August. However, the latest data has started to indicate a potential decline in future, which may slow down the pace of the US economy and increase the risk of a recession.

Several data are starting to show that consumer spending in the US will decline, one of the indicator is the personal saving rate of the US population, which has dropped for 3 consecutive months and hit 3.9% in August after dropping from 4.1% in July, and marking the lowest level since December 2022. Additionally, student loan repayments, which were temporarily paused during the pandemic, are set to resume in October, thereby reducing US consumer spending budgets. Based on the data we have gathered, on average, US citizens will have to pay student loans ranging from 5% to 12% of their median income. Even though the US government is currently implementing the *SAVE* program, where individuals may request a relief to reduce loan payments to only 5% of their disposable income (net income after tax), this obligation are still likely to reduce the purchasing power of the US population in the future.

Rata-rata % student loan vs Gaji Masyarakat AS
Average % of student loan vs. US Citizens Salary



Source: FT, Federal Student Aid, Barclays Research



Selain itu, *labor participation rate* di AS yang meningkat pesat disertai dengan *saving rate* yang menurun, merupakan suatu tanda bahwa masyarakat AS sudah mulai merasakan pelemahan pada daya beli mereka, sehingga mereka membutuhkan pekerjaan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup mereka. Namun di sisi lain, *unemployment rate* juga mulai menunjukkan adanya peningkatan, dimana pada bulan Agustus naik ke level 3.8% dari sebelumnya di 3.5%. Meredanya *labor market* di AS dapat mendangkan akan semakin melemahnya daya beli masyarakat kedepannya, dikarenakan uang yang makin menipis karena tidak adanya pemasukan.

Harga minyak dunia yang akhir-akhir ini cenderung naik dan bertahan di level yang cukup tinggi juga dapat memberikan efek negatif kepada daya beli masyarakat AS, dimana selain harga bensin akan naik, biaya produksi juga akan cenderung menjadi lebih mahal dan akan berdampak pada harga jual barang jadi.

Kembalinya inflasi Amerika dan “Higher for Longer”

Memasuki tahun pemilu di 2024, Presiden Joe Biden tentu tidak menginginkan baik ekonomi maupun daya beli masyarakat melemah. Maka dari itu, dengan makin besarnya resiko resesi di Amerika, sangat mungkin untuk Pemerintah Amerika akan memberikan *fiscal stimulus* atau dana bantuan langsung ke masyarakat, dimana hal ini dapat mendorong kembali konsumsi masyarakat. Namun di sisi lain, meningkatnya konsumsi dapat berdampak pada bertahannya inflasi AS di level yang cukup tinggi, sehingga menyebabkan ketidakpastian dalam sikap The Fed.

Sejak awal tahun 2023, harga *crude oil* berada di level yang cukup stabil pada USD 70-80 / barrel, hal ini disebabkan oleh intervensi Amerika dalam usaha mengontrol level inflasi, dengan menggunakan cadangan minyak mereka. Namun, dengan *Crude Oil Inventory* AS yang sudah menipis, Amerika semakin kesulitan untuk melakukan stabilisasi harga minyak dunia. Semenjak bulan September 2023 harga minyak kembali naik dan bertahan di level yang cukup tinggi pada ~USD 90 / barrel dimana hal dapat menyumbang inflasi ke AS kedepannya, sebagai negara net eksportir minyak.

Furthermore, the rapidly increasing labor participation rate in the US, coupled with a decreasing savings rate, is a sign that the US population is starting to feel a decline in their purchasing power, prompting them to seek employment to cover their living costs. However, on the other side, the unemployment rate is also starting to rise; in August, it rose from 3.5% to a level of 3.8%. The slowdown of the US labor market may be an indication that people's purchasing power may weaken in the future as the diminishing savings due to lack of income.

The recent upward trend and sustained high levels of world oil prices can also have a negative impact on the purchasing power of the US population. In addition to causing an increase in gasoline prices, the rising cost of production is likely to make goods more expensive, impacting the selling prices of finished products.

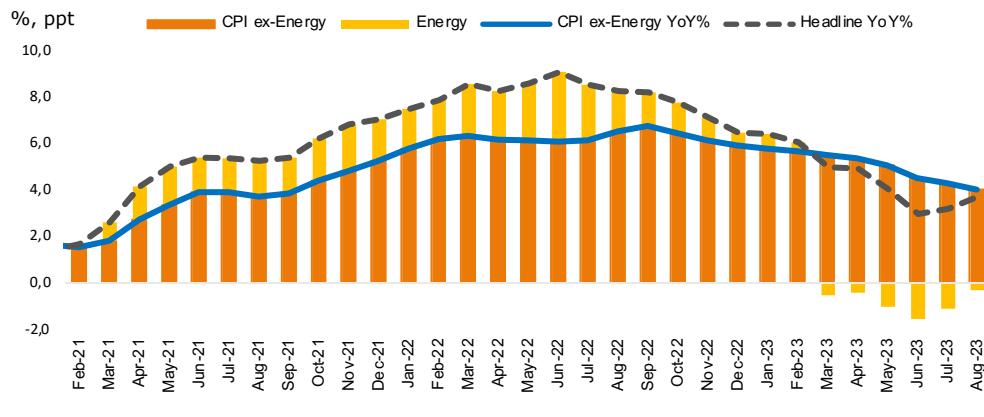
The return of American inflation and “Higher for Longer”

Entering the election year in 2024, President Joe Biden certainly would avoid the economy and peoples purchasing power to weaken. Therefore, with the increasing risk of a recession in America, it is very likely that the government will offer fiscal stimulus or direct aid funds to the public in order to boost public consumption once more. On the flip side, rising consumption may contribute to maintain US inflation at a relatively high level, which would cause uncertainty in The Fed's policy stance.

Since the beginning of 2023, the price of crude oil has been relatively stable in the range of USD 70-80 per barrel. This is due to U.S. intervention as an effort to control inflation levels by utilizing their oil reserves. However, with the diminishing Crude Oil Inventories in the U.S., America is facing challenges in stabilizing global oil prices. Since September 2023, oil prices have risen again and remained at a relatively high level, around USD 90 per barrel. This could contribute to future inflation in the U.S. particularly as the country is a net oil exporter.



Kontribusi Harga Energi Terhadap Inflasi AS Contribution of Energy Prices in US Inflation



Source: Jefferies – Greed & Fear

Dengan hal-hal tersebut yang dapat mendorong tren inflasi untuk naik, maka langkah "higher for longer" The Fed terlihat masuk akal. The Fed dilihat akan mempertahankan suku bunga di level yang cukup tinggi sebagai usaha untuk melawan inflasi.

Outlook Obligasi Indonesia

Secara domestik, kondisi makro Indonesia masih cukup kuat, ditengah pergerakan inflasi yang terus turun, surplus neraca dagang yang masih berlanjut, indeks PMI manufaktur yang konsisten >50 dan defisit APBN yang terkontrol sehingga resiko *supply risk* dari sisi *bond issuance* juga sangat kecil.

Namun katalis domestik terlihat belum bisa melawan sentimen negatif dari sisi global, terutama Amerika dan The Fed dengan langkah "higher for longer" nya.

Investor domestik khususnya perbankan sudah tidak lagi terlalu agresif berinvestasi pada instrumen obligasi ditengah potensi pertumbuhan kredit. Investor asing juga cenderung melakukan aksi jual, terlihat dari adanya arus dana asing yang keluar dari pasar obligasi sebesar IDR17 triliun per 14 September jika dibandingkan dengan posisi akhir Juli. Bank Indonesia (BI) juga diperkirakan tidak akan menurunkan tingkat suku bunga, mengingat BI harus menjaga stabilisasi Rupiah. Selain itu, kami juga melihat adanya pengetatan likuiditas domestik dikarenakan adanya penerbitan instrumen SRBI yang berimbang pada kenaikan yield durasi pendek (6,9,12 bulan), serta adanya penundaan belanja pemerintah dimana realisasi belanja hingga bulan Agustus 2023 berada dibawah tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

With these factors potentially driving the inflation trend upward, the "higher for longer" approach by The Fed appears reasonable. It is expected that the Fed will keep interest rates at a relatively high level as an effort to fight inflation.

The Outlook for Indonesia Bonds

The macroeconomic conditions in Indonesia remain relatively strong, with the inflation rate continuing to decline, the trade balance surplus, the PMI manufacturing index consistently above 50, and the APBN deficit under control. As a result, there is very little supply risk associated with bond issuance.

However, domestic catalysts seems unable to contain negative sentiment from the global side, especially from the US and The Fed with its "higher for longer" approach.

Domestic investors, banks in particular, are no longer aggressive in investing in bond instruments amid the credit growth potential. Foreign investors also tend to sell, as can be seen from the foreign fund outflow of IDR 17 trillion out of the bond market as of September 14th, compared to the end of July. Bank Indonesia (BI) is also expected not to lower interest rates, considering BI needs to maintain the stability of the Rupiah. Apart from that, we also saw tightening domestic liquidity as a result of the issuance of SRBI instruments, which had an impact on short-term yield increases (6, 9, and 12 months), as well as government expenditure delays, with actual spending until August 2023 being less than the past few years.



Maka dari itu, kami mengekspektasikan bahwa potensi *upside* pada obligasi negara cukup terbatas. Dengan *yield US 10-year* yang terus naik, hingga saat materi ini ditulis, sudah menyentuh level 4.6%, maka *yield Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia 10 tahun* juga bergerak sejalan naik hingga menyentuh level 7%. Tentu saja pada level *yield* yang cukup tinggi, tidak menutup kemungkinan akan menjadi *entry point* yang menarik bagi investor. Untuk menyikapi volatilitas obligasi pemerintah, kami melihat obligasi korporasi dapat menjadi alternatif investasi untuk investor yang memiliki profil resiko konservatif-moderat.

Outlook Pasar Saham Indonesia

Sepanjang tahun ini, pasar saham domestik cenderung bergerak *sideways* dikarenakan *cash level* yang cukup tinggi dan valuasi yang rendah. Valuasi yang rendah ini sendiri adalah efek dari keadaan global yang tidak menentu yang mengakibatkan investor cenderung memilih untuk berinvestasi pada aset yang dianggap lebih aman dibandingkan saham. Secara valuasi, pasar saham Indonesia (IHSG) saat ini sebenarnya berada di level yang cukup murah apabila dibandingkan dengan valuasi historis. Dengan keadaan fundamental Indonesia yang masih cukup kuat dan valuasi yang murah, kami mengekspektasikan bahwa kedepannya pasar saham dapat memberikan potensi *upside* yang menarik bagi para investor dengan profil resiko yang agresif.

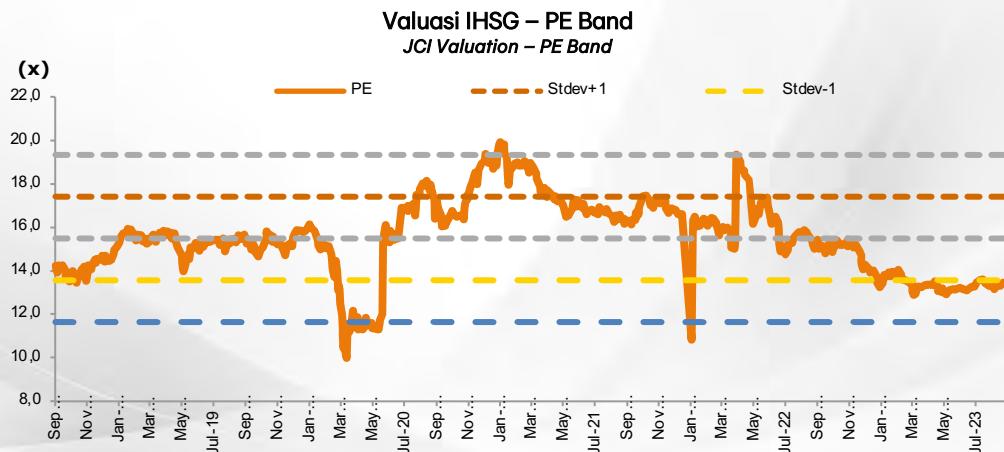
Terlebih lagi secara historis, kinerja IHSG biasanya dapat memberikan imbal hasil yang cukup baik menjelang pemilu. Secara fundamental, kegiatan pemilu dan masa kampanye pilpres maupun legislatif dapat mendorong roda perekonomian lebih baik, sehingga akan berdampak positif bagi pasar saham Indonesia. Target kami di akhir tahun 2023, IHSG berpotensi mengalami kenaikan hingga menyentuh level 7.300.

As a result, we expect that government bonds will have quite limited upside potential. With the continuous rise in the yield of the US 10-year, which has reached the level of 4.6% as of the time of writing. The 10-year Indonesian government bond's yield also increased correspondingly to hit 7%. Certainly, at such high yield levels, it does not rule out the possibility for it to become an attractive entry point for investors. To address the volatility of government bonds, we see corporate bonds as an alternative investment for investors with a conservative-to-moderate risk profile.

The Outlook for Indonesia Stock Market

Throughout this year, the domestic stock market has tended to move sideways due to a relatively high cash level and low valuations. This low valuation is the effect of the uncertain global situation, leading investors to prefer assets considered safer than stocks. In terms of valuation, Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) is currently trading at a relatively low level compared to historical valuations. With Indonesia's solid fundamental conditions and attractive valuations, we expect that in the future, the stock market may offer significant upside potential for investors with an aggressive risk profile.

Moreover, historically, the performance of the JCI has often provided relatively good returns leading up to elections. Fundamentally, the electoral activities and campaign periods for presidential and legislative elections can stimulate economic activities, potentially providing a positive impact on the Indonesian stock market. By the end of 2023, we target the IHSG has the potential to reach the level of 7,300.





- Bank Sentral AS tidak merubah besaran suku bunga acuan yaitu tetap pada level 5.25% - 5.50%. Namun The Fed memastikan bahwa di sisa tahun ini akan terdapat satu kali lagi kenaikan suku bunga dan merubah proyeksi (dotplot) atas pemotongan suku bunga di tahun depan dari sebelumnya sebesar 100 bps menjadi hanya 50 bps. Bank sentral AS akan kembali mengadakan FOMC meeting pada tanggal 1 November mendatang.
- Harga acuan minyak dunia masih cenderung tinggi di level USD 95/Barrel per 29 September 2023. Di satu sisi, konflik yang saat ini terjadi antara Israel dengan Hamas, juga berpotensi membuat harga minyak bertahan di level tinggi karena hambatan jalur distribusi. Harga minyak yang cenderung tinggi akan berdampak terhadap naiknya tingkat inflasi akibat kenaikan harga bahan bakar dan meningkatnya beban produksi dan operasional.
- Ekonomi China perlahan menunjukan perbaikan seperti, kondisi manufaktur kembali ekspansif, tingkat konsumsi mulai membaik serta kinerja ekspor/impor yang lebih baik dari periode sebelumnya. Namun demikian, investor masih akan mengharapkan serangkaian stimulus dari Otoritas China dalam rangka mendukung percepatan proses recovery.
- Hingga saat ini fundamental ekonomi Indonesia masih menunjukan ketangguhan, salah satunya tercermin dari pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tetap terjaga di atas level 5% dan tingkat inflasi yang stabil dalam target bank sentral.
- Selain dukungan fundamental yang solid, investor domestik juga akan fokus pada beberapa katalis penggerak seperti laporan keuangan perusahaan periode kuartal ketiga, serta peningkatan belanja masyarakat yang bersumber dari realisasi belanja pemerintah dan perhelatan pemilu.
- Agresifitas bank sentral AS berdampak terhadap terciptanya fenomena *strong dollar* yang membuat mata uang negara lainnya cenderung melemah, sehingga memicu *capital outflow* terutama dari pasar obligasi.
- Pergerakan imbal hasil obligasi kedepan akan sangat dipengaruhi oleh rilis beberapa data ekonomi terutama yang berdampak terhadap keputusan bank sentral seperti tingkat inflasi, konsumsi dan data tenaga kerja.
- The US central bank haven't changed the benchmark interest rate, maintaining it at the level of 5.25% - 5.50%. However, The Fed had ensured that there will be one more interest rate hike later this year and has adjusted the projection (dot plot) for interest rate cuts next year from the previous 100 basis points to only 50 basis points. On November 1st, the US central bank will held another FOMC meeting.
- The world oil benchmark price remains high at the level of USD 95/Barrel as of September 29, 2023. On one hand, the ongoing conflict between Israel and Hamas has the potential to sustain oil prices at high level due to hindering distribution routes. High oil prices are likely to impact the rise in inflation due to increased fuel prices and higher production and operational costs.
- China's economy is gradually recovering, with manufacturing conditions returning to an expansionary level, an improvement in consumption levels, and better export/import performance compared to the previous period. However, investors still expect a series of stimulus from the Chinese government to support the acceleration of the recovery process.
- Currently, Indonesia's economic fundamentals continue to demonstrate resilience, as reflected in sustained economic growth above the 5% level and inflation rates remaining stable within the central bank's target.
- In addition to solid fundamental support, domestic investors will also focus on several driving catalysts such as third-quarter corporate financial reports and an increase in consumer spending stemming from government spending realization and the upcoming elections.
- The aggressiveness of the US central bank has contributed to the strong dollar phenomenon, which causes other countries currencies to weaken and subsequently leads to capital outflows, particularly from the bond market.
- The movement of bond yields in the future will be heavily influenced by the release of several economic data, especially those impacting central bank decisions such as inflation rates, consumption, and labor market data.



Outlook Investasi

Investment Outlook



OVERWEIGHT

Pada kelas aset saham Indonesia (jangka menengah dan panjang)
On the Indonesian equities (medium and long term)

Secara historis IHSG cenderung mencatatkan kinerja positif di kuartal empat. Beberapa katalis yang berpotensi menjadi pendukung adalah kondisi makroekonomi yang solid, rilis laporan keuangan emiten periode Q3 yang diproyeksikan positif, valuasi IHSG yang saat ini menarik serta efek musiman menjelang pemilu yang dapat semakin mendorong roda perekonomian domestik.

Historically, the JCI has typically recorded a positive performance in the fourth quarter. Some potential catalysts that could provide support includes solid macroeconomic conditions, the release of positive financial reports from issuers for Q3, attractive valuations of the IHSG at present, and the seasonal effect leading up to the elections that may further stimulate the domestic economy.



NEUTRAL

Pada kelas aset saham luar negri
Our investment in off-shore equities

Permasalahan suku bunga vs inflasi masih akan menjadi topik utama di pasar *developed market*. Proyeksi kenaikan suku bunga bank sentral yang sudah lebih terbatas memberikan potensi pertumbuhan secara jangka panjang.

In developed markets, the issue of interest rates versus inflation will continue to be a main topic. Central banks more constrained projection of interest rate increases provides potential for long-term growth.

Pasar modal Asia mendapat dukungan dari perbaikan ekonomi China. Kondisi tersebut memberikan *potential upside* yang menarik bagi pasar di regional Asia di tengah market yang masih *undervalued*.

Asian capital markets received support from China's economic improvement. These conditions provide attractive potential upside for markets in the Asian region amidst markets that are remain undervalued.



NEUTRAL

Pada kelas aset obligasi Indonesia (jangka menengah dan panjang)
On the Indonesian bonds asset class (medium and long term)

Walaupun kondisi fundamental ekonomi masih solid, kenaikan imbal hasil US Treasury membuat selisih dengan yield obligasi pemerintah RI menipis, hal ini mendorong yield obligasi terapresiasi seiring dengan harga yang terdepresiasi. *Capital outflow* dari investor asing menambah tekanan bagi pasar obligasi domestik ditengah melandainya minat investor institusi domestik untuk menambah posisi di obligasi pemerintah RI.

Despite solid economic fundamentals, the rise in US Treasury yields has narrowed the spread with Indonesian government bond yields. This has led to the appreciation of bond yields alongside depreciating prices. Capital outflows from foreign investors add pressure to the domestic bond market, especially as domestic institutional investors are showing a declining interest in increasing positions in Indonesian government bonds.

INDONESIAN EQUITIES | Large Cap



INDONESIAN EQUITIES | Small & Mid Cap



USD BONDS



DEVELOPED MARKET EQUITIES | US, EUROPE, UK, JAPAN



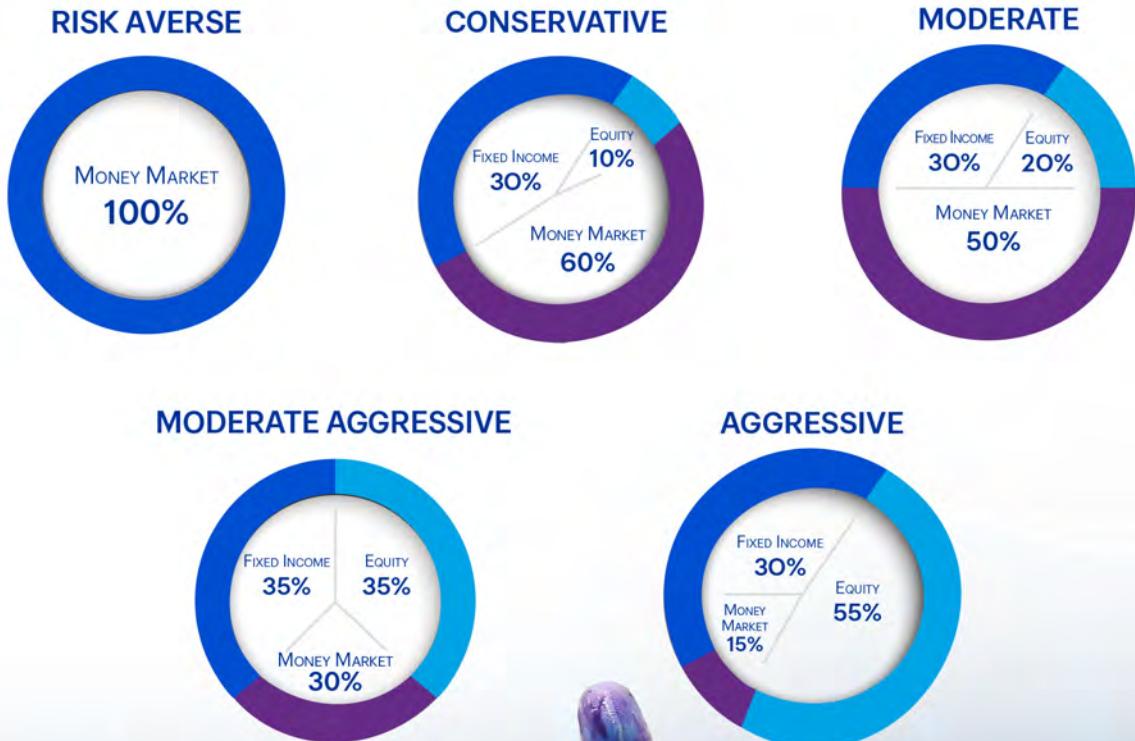
EMERGING MARKET EQUITIES | Asia Pacific



IDR BONDS



Alokasi Portfolio Portfolio Allocation

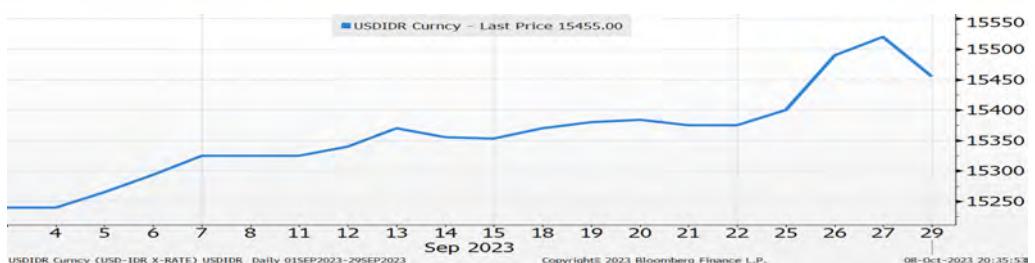


FX COMMENTARY

TINJAUAN PASAR VALAS



USDIDR



- IDR kembali tertekan terhadap USD di bulan September, dibuka pada 15,229 IDR melemah hingga ditutup di 15,455 pada akhir bulan. Dollar Index (DXY) melanjutkan tren penguatan hingga ke 106.17 di akhir bulan September.
- Dari AS, data inflasi untuk bulan Agustus tercatat naik ke 3.7% YoY (3.2% prior), adapun secara MoM juga tercatat mengalami kenaikan 0.6% (0.2% prior). The Fed mempertahankan suku bunga acuannya di rentang 5.25%-5.50% pada rapat FOMC bulan lalu. The Fed berpotensi akan menaikkan suku bunga sebesar 25bps di sisa tahun ini. Dari domestik, data Inflasi tahunan Indonesia untuk bulan September tercatat melandai di 2.28% (3.27% prior) dan secara bulanan di 0.19% (-0.02% prior).
- Untuk bulan Oktober, USDIDR diperkirakan bergerak dalam rentang; 15.339 – 15.833
- The Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) faced renewed pressure against the US Dollar (USD) in September, opening at 15,229 IDR and weakening to close at 15,455 by the end of the month. The Dollar Index (DXY) continued its strengthening trend, reaching 106.17 by the end of September.
- From the US, inflation data for August recorded an increase to 3.7% YoY (3.2% prior). Additionally, on a Month-over-Month basis, there was a noted increase of 0.6% (0.2% prior). The Federal Reserve (The Fed) maintained its benchmark interest rate in the range of 5.25%-5.50% at the last FOMC meeting. The Fed is potentially considering a 25 basis points interest rate hike later this year. From the domestic, Indonesia's annual inflation data for September showed a decline to 2.28% (3.27% prior) on a monthly basis, it registered an increase of 0.19% (-0.02% prior).
- In October, USDIDR is estimated to move within the range of 15.339 – 15.833.

EURUSD



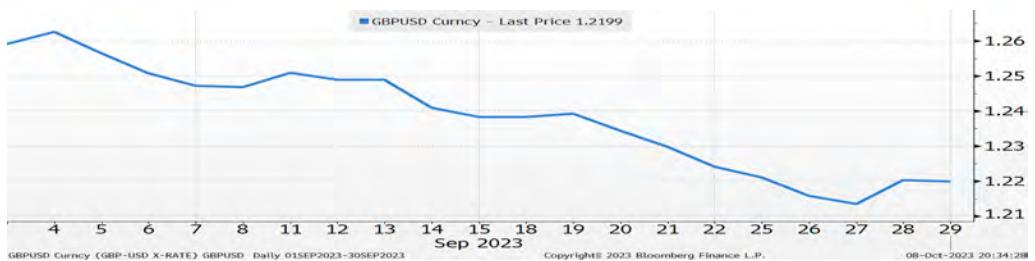
- EURUSD kembali tertekan di sepanjang perdagangan bulan September, dibuka di level 1.0844, EURUSD melemah terus hingga ditutup di level 1.0573 pada akhir bulan lalu.
- Data inflasi Zona Eropa untuk bulan Agustus sedikit melandai di 5.2% YoY dari bulan sebelumnya di 5.3%, dan dari bulan sebelumnya flat di 0.5% MoM. ECB menaikkan suku bunga acuan sebesar 25bps; *Main Refinancing Rate* menjadi 4.50% dan *Deposit Facility Rate* menjadi 4.00%. Nada dovish dari Presiden ECB disinyalir oleh pelaku pasar sebagai kenaikan suku bunga agresif yang terakhir dari bank sentral Eropa.
- Di bulan Oktober, diproyeksikan pergerakan EURUSD akan berada dalam rentang; 1.0413 – 1.0807
- EURUSD faced renewed pressure throughout the trading month of September. It opened at the level of 1.0844, continuously weakening and closed at the level of 1.0573 at the end of the last month.
- Inflation data for the Eurozone in August eased slightly to 5.2% YoY from the previous month's 5.3%, and remained flat at 0.5% MoM. The ECB raised its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points; the Main Refinancing Rate became 4.50%, and the Deposit Facility Rate became 4.00%. The less dovish tone from the ECB President is perceived by market participants as the central bank's last aggressive interest rate hike in the Eurozone.
- In October, the movement of EURUSD is projected to be within the range of 1.0413 – 1.0807.

FX COMMENTARY

TINJAUAN PASAR VALAS



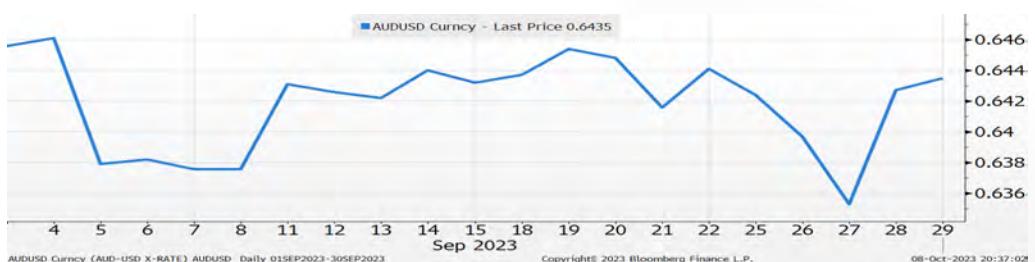
GBPUSD



- GBPUSD di bulan September kembali mengalami tekanan tajam, dibuka pada level 1.2673 dan ditutup pada level 1.2199 di akhir bulan kemarin.
- Data inflasi Inggris untuk periode Agustus YoY tercatat kembali melandai ke 6.7% YoY (6.8% prior), dan secara MoM tercatat di 0.3% (-0.4% prior). Diluar estimasi survei, BOE mempertahankan suku bunga acuan di 5.25% seiring dengan Inflasi yang mulai melandai. Potensi kenaikan suku bunga masih terbuka oleh BOE jika inflasi tidak turun sesuai proyeksi.
- Untuk bulan Oktober, pergerakan GBPUSD diproyeksikan akan bergerak dalam range; 1.1739 – 1.2571

- In September, GBPUSD experienced significant downward pressure, opening at the level of 1.2673 and closing at 1.2199 by the end of the month.
- In August, the YoY inflation data for the UK showed a slight decrease to 6.7% (6.8% prior), and on a MoM basis, it recorded an increase of 0.3% (-0.4% prior). Contrary to survey estimates, the Bank of England (BOE) maintained its benchmark interest rate at 5.25%, aligning with the easing inflation. The potential for an interest rate hike remains open according to the BOE, contingent on inflation not declining as projected.
- In October, the movement of GBPUSD is projected to be within the range of 1.1739 – 1.2571.

AUDUSD



- AUDUSD mengalami pergerakan volatilitas yang terbatas di bulan September, dibuka pada level 0.6484 dan ditutup pada 0.6435 di akhir bulan.
- Pada pertemuan RBA di 3 Oktober, RBA kembali mempertahankan suku bunga di 4.10%. Walaupun inflasi Australia untuk periode Agustus tercatat naik ke 5.2% (4.9% prior). Keputusan mempertahankan suku bunga ini adalah yang ke-4 kalinya dilakukan oleh RBA.
- Proyeksi untuk pergerakan AUDUSD selama bulan Oktober akan bergerak dalam rentang; 0.6238 – 0.6620

- AUDUSD experienced limited volatility in September, opening at the level of 0.6484 and closing at 0.6435 by the end of the month.
- At the RBA meeting on October 3rd, the RBA once again maintained the interest rate at 4.10%. Despite Australia's inflation rising to 5.2% in August (compared to 4.9% previously), this decision to keep the interest rate unchanged marks the fourth consecutive time for the RBA.
- The projection for AUDUSD movement during October will be within the range 0.6238 – 0.6620.

FX COMMENTARY

TINJAUAN PASAR VALAS



USDJPY



- USDJPY mengalami volatilitas yang cukup tinggi pada bulan September, dibuka pada 145.54 kemudian ditutup di 149.37 pada akhir bulan lalu.
- Japan CPI Nationwide YoY untuk bulan Agustus tercatat melandai sedikit ke 3.2% (3.3% prior). Retail Sales YoY untuk periode Agustus stabil di 7.0%, dan secara MoM tercatat di 0.1% (2.2% prior). Pada meeting BOJ di 22 September, BOJ kembali mempertahankan suku bunga di -0.100%, pertemuan BOJ dibulan ini akan diadakan pada 31 Oktober.
- Diperkirakan USDJPY akan bergerak di dalam rentang 145.98 – 153.10 di bulan Oktober

- USDJPY experienced significant volatility in September, opening at 145.54 and closing at 149.37 at the end of the month.
- Japan's Nationwide CPI YoY for August recorded a slight easing to 3.2% (3.3% prior). Retail Sales YoY for August remained stable at 7.0%, and MoM it recorded at 0.1% (2.2% prior). At the BOJ meeting on September 22nd, the BOJ once again maintained the interest rate at -0.100%. The next BOJ meeting for this month is scheduled for October 31st.
- It is estimated that USDJPY will move within the range of 145.98 – 153.10 in October.

OUTLOOK PASAR VALAS

FX OUTLOOK



CCY	EURUSD	GBPUSD	AUDUSD	USDJPY
Support 2	1.0254	1.1739	0.6238	142.58
Support 1	1.0413	1.1969	0.6337	145.98
Pivot	1.0648	1.2341	0.6429	147.84
Resistance 1	1.0807	1.2571	0.6528	151.24
Resistance 2	1.1042	1.2943	0.6620	153.10

PermataBank's Network



248 kantor cabang
di 55 kota di Indonesia

248 branch offices in
55 cities across Indonesia



Dapat diakses di lebih dari
845 ATM:
Can be accessed through more than
845 Atms:

VisaPlus / Visa Electron /
Mastercard / Cirrus Alto / ATM
Bersama / Prima / BCA



www.permatabank.com
care@permatabank.co.id



Unduh PermataMobile X di:
Download PermataMobile X at:



Internet Banking

Akses melalui :
www.permatanet.com

Access via:
www.permatanet.com



Social Media

- f PermataBank
- @ Permatabank
- ✓ PermataBank
- ✉ PermataBank



PermataTel 1500 - 111