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## Overview

Indonesia is undergoing a period of significant transformation under President Prabowo Subianto's administration, marked by the formation of the country's largest cabinet since 1966. While the expansive cabinet reflects a broad political consensus that could ensure program sustainability, concerns over inefficiency and bureaucratic bloat persist. Key initiatives include ambitious targets like achieving 8% annual economic growth, implementing free nutritious meal programs, and realizing food self-sufficiency within four years. Prabowo has also committed to completing critical infrastructure in the new capital, Nusantara, and advancing Indonesia's membership in global organizations such as BRICS and the OECD. In addition, Indonesia is positioning itself as a leader in the electric vehicle industry with the construction of Southeast Asia's first EV battery plant. However, challenges remain, including managing deflation risks, handling international trade disputes, and balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability as the country transitions to a green economy. These initiatives are critical as Indonesia seeks to navigate a rapidly changing global economic landscape while also focusing on domestic reforms, digital transformation, and energy security.

## Key Comments

### Economy, Business and Finance

**Indonesia's Big Cabinet: A Double-Edged Sword?:** President Prabowo Subianto has formed Indonesia's largest cabinet since Sukarno's in 1966, raising questions about whether such an expansive team can effectively drive his ambitious targets—such as 8% annual economic growth and free nutritious meals for children—or if it risks becoming unwieldy. Prabowo's administration, characterized by its inclusivity with broad representation from political parties, including Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and Muhammadiyah, faces the challenge of balancing efficiency with political accommodation. On a more positive note, this could reflect a political consensus that offers program sustainability.

### Cabinet Composition: Power Consolidation or Policy Drive?:

While the cabinet's broad composition appears to shield Prabowo's government from significant opposition, the large size of his team could lead to inefficiencies. Political analysts suggest the risk of bureaucratic bloat, especially with 42 ministries. The president has already hinted at the possibility of a reshuffle in six months, suggesting performance evaluations for both ministers and State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) leaders, which could lead to significant changes in leadership by mid-2025.

### Free Nutritious Meal Program and Domestic Dairy Industry

**Boost:** The launch of President Prabowo's free nutritious meal program across all provinces is a key initiative aimed at improving child nutrition. This program is expected to strengthen the domestic dairy industry, as Prabowo has pushed for food self-sufficiency within four years. Despite concerns, the government clarified there is no plan to import 1.8 million tons of milk from Vietnam, reinforcing the focus on domestic production.

### Development of Indonesia's New Capital:

Prabowo Subianto has committed to completing key government and parliamentary buildings in Nusantara, the new capital, within four years. With USD 32 billion invested in the capital's development, the timely construction of essential infrastructure is critical for the government's long-term vision. The Nusantara project also symbolizes Indonesia's ambition to create a new political and economic hub, increasing global investors' interest.

### Indonesia's BRICS Aspirations and OECD Membership Push:

Indonesia's interest in joining BRICS has gained momentum under Prabowo's leadership, positioning the country to align with the emerging bloc that aims to provide alternatives to the US-led global order. It is also evident that Indonesia needs to pursue membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a move that could boost the country's global standing and provide access to institutional funding for infrastructure projects. Balancing the dynamics of BRICS and OECD memberships will require careful diplomatic navigation.

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**Deflation Concerns Amid Falling Essential Prices:** Indonesia has recorded deflation for five consecutive months, with prices of essential goods such as chilies continuing to fall. While lower prices benefit lower-income households, sustained deflation could indicate underlying weaknesses in domestic demand. Policymakers must remain vigilant to avoid deflationary pressures leading to reduced industrial output and broader economic stagnation.

**BI Highlights Global Spillovers at IMF-World Bank Meetings:** At the recent IMF and World Bank meetings, Bank Indonesia (BI) emphasized the importance of addressing the spillover effects of the global economy on developing countries, particularly Indonesia. With external factors such as a weak global economy and declining export demand weighing on the country's economic growth, BI urged international cooperation to mitigate these effects.

**Oil and Gas Investment on Positive Trajectory:** Investment in upstream oil and gas exploration in Indonesia continues to grow, with SKK Migas reporting positive trends over the past three years. New discoveries in oil and gas fields have bolstered confidence in the sector, which remains critical to Indonesia's energy security and economic development. Meanwhile, Petronas is close to finalizing a new offshore project in East Java, further strengthening Indonesia's role as a key player in regional energy markets.

**Indonesia's EV Hub Ambitions: Southeast Asia's First Battery Plant:** Indonesia's ambition to become Southeast Asia's leading electric vehicle (EV) hub took a significant step forward with the construction of its first EV battery plant, a USD 1.1 billion joint venture between Hyundai and LG. This development positions Indonesia as a potential leader in the region's green economy, attracting further investments and giving the country an edge in the global race to dominate the EV industry.

**Trade Dispute at WTO:** Indonesia's Nickel Export Policy: Indonesia's policies regarding nickel ore exports have led to a high-profile trade dispute at the World Trade Organization (WTO). As the world's largest producer of nickel, Indonesia's export restrictions have drawn criticism from global trading partners, potentially impacting future trade negotiations....

...However, the government remains steadfast in its efforts to use domestic resources for higher-value downstream industries like battery production for electric vehicles.

**IDX Composite Drops Below 7,700:** The Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) Composite closed the week below the 7,700 mark, down by 0.28%, with the technology sector leading declines. Investors remain cautious, as uncertainty surrounding global economic conditions and domestic policy signals has dampened market sentiment.

### Digital Economy and Telcos

**Push for Digital Transformation:** The Minister of Communication and Digital Affairs, Meutya Hafid, outlined two key priorities for Indonesia's digital transformation: creating a safer digital space and expanding internet access to underserved regions. This effort is critical for enabling Indonesia's digital economy to thrive, especially as the country seeks to bridge the digital divide in rural and remote areas.

**IPO Concerns Amid Rising Skepticism:** As more Indonesian companies eye public listings, venture capital insiders have raised concerns about firms pursuing initial public offerings (IPOs) without clear paths to profitability. With recent volatility in the tech sector, there is growing caution around companies prematurely going public, particularly in the technology and digital sectors.

### Environmental and Green Economy

**Think Tanks Recommend Energy Transition Strategies:** A consortium of six leading think tanks, grouped under the Energy Transition Policy Development (ETP) Forum, has provided nine essential recommendations for Indonesia's energy transition. These recommendations include policy reforms, increasing investment in renewable energy, and reducing dependency on fossil fuels. As Indonesia continues to navigate the complexities of transitioning to a greener economy, these policy shifts will be critical to long-term sustainability and energy security.

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**Indonesia Stops Waste Imports:** Indonesia has announced it will halt all waste imports starting this year as part of efforts to tackle its growing waste management challenges. The decision, spearheaded by Environment Minister Hanif Faisol, aims to reduce the environmental burden of managing imported waste and signals the country's commitment to addressing its sustainability issues.

**Forests and Global Biomass Energy Demand:** As the global demand for biomass energy grows, Indonesia's forests are increasingly at risk. The country has seen vast areas of pristine forest cleared to meet international demand for biomass materials. This has raised alarms about the environmental consequences of this trend, which threatens to undermine Indonesia's broader climate goals.

## Market Movement

Asian markets experienced mixed results, with significant gains in Japan and South Korea but declines in Indonesia. The Nikkei surged by 1.8% to 38,606, driven by optimism in Japan's economic outlook and positive earnings reports from leading companies. South Korea's Kospi index also closed higher by 1.1%, reaching 2,612, fueled by strong performance in technology and industrial sectors.

Meanwhile, Hong Kong's Hang Seng remained flat, closing at 20,599, reflecting investor caution amid ongoing geopolitical tensions and concerns over China's economic recovery. In China, the Shanghai Composite Index rose 0.7% to 3,322, supported by a rebound in key sectors such as materials and consumer staples.

Indonesia's Jakarta Composite Index (JCI), however, closed down 0.8% at 7,635, marking a day of significant selling pressure. The decline was led by a sell-off in large-cap stocks, including Bank Mandiri (BMRI), which dropped 3.2%, and Bayan Resources (BREN), which plummeted 6.5%. Foreign investors posted a net sell of IDR 355.7 billion in the regular market, while net buys were recorded in the negotiated market amounting to IDR 105.5 billion. Despite these losses, the industrial sector showed resilience, as evidenced by the IDXINDUS sector's performance, making it the top sector gainer of the day.

On the other hand, the IDXTECH sector underperformed, weighed down by losses in key stocks like GoTo (GOTO), which fell 2.9%. Top movers in the market included DSSA, which gained 3.3%, and BRMS, which surged 6.9% on the back of robust foreign net buying. Meanwhile, the lagging movers included heavyweights such as BMRI, BREN, and BBCA, all of which saw declines in their stock prices.

In the foreign net buy category, BRMS led the charge, climbing 6.9%, followed by ADMR, which rose 4.3%. These stocks saw significant foreign inflows, reflecting positive investor sentiment towards Indonesia's mining and industrial sectors. Conversely, BMRI topped the foreign net sell list, falling 3.2%, alongside other major players such as BBRI and PANI, which saw mild declines.

Commodity markets were also in focus, with gold prices dropping 0.6% to USD 2,731 per ounce, reflecting a stronger U.S. dollar. Brent oil prices saw a steep decline of 6.1%, closing at USD 71 per barrel, driven by concerns over global demand amid signs of slowing economic growth in key markets. Meanwhile, the Indonesian rupiah strengthened slightly against the U.S. dollar, with the USD/IDR exchange rate falling 0.5% to 15,725, reflecting stronger capital inflows into Indonesia's bond and equity markets.

In summary, while Asian markets showed mixed results, the Indonesian stock market struggled amid foreign outflows and pressure on key banking and technology stocks. However, certain sectors, such as industrials and mining, provided some relief to the overall market decline.

## Fixed Income

At the beginning of this week, Indonesian Rupiah-denominated bond prices experienced a correction, influenced by global uncertainties, weakening of the Rupiah, and a drop in bond trading volume. The Indonesia Composite Bond Index (ICBI) fell by -0.25%, bringing its year-to-date return to 4.76%. The benchmark 10-year Government Bond (FR0100) saw its yield rise to 6.80%, reflecting weakening performance. Concurrently, the Rupiah depreciated by 78 points, reaching IDR 15,724 per USD, while the U.S. Treasury 10-year bond yield increased by 0.068, reaching 4.268%.

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## Trading Activity

Bond trading activity witnessed a significant decline in volume, dropping by -17.43% to IDR 12.55 trillion, compared to IDR 19.28 trillion in the previous session. Despite this decline in transaction volume, the frequency of transactions surged by 50.29%, from 2,768 to 4,160 transactions.

These shifts in bond market performance, driven by both domestic and international factors, suggest that investors are becoming increasingly cautious amid global economic uncertainties, particularly with rising yields in major economies such as the United States. The depreciation of the Rupiah further complicates the outlook for bondholders, as foreign exchange risks add pressure on returns.

## US 10 Year Treasury

The 10-year US Treasury yield surged to around 4.27% on Monday, marking its highest level in three months due to growing anticipation that the Federal Reserve will proceed cautiously with future rate cuts, likely implementing smaller 25 basis point reductions in upcoming meetings. This outlook is driven by stronger-than-anticipated economic data from the US and hawkish remarks from Federal Reserve officials. Additionally, speculation that Donald Trump may win the November 5 election has also lifted yields, as his policies, such as higher tariffs and tax cuts, could fuel inflation. Concerns about a rising deficit, alongside expectations of increased government expenditure, further pushed yields upward. Investors are now focusing on key US economic reports this week, including JOLTs Job Openings, preliminary GDP figures, the PCE price index, and PMI data, for further direction.

## Outlook

The 10-year SUN benchmark yield increased last week and held in the demand area of 6.75-6.76. If the decline continues, the next level is 6.83, with a lower bound at 6.66.

The U.S. 3-day equity-bond yield correlation still indicates investors' preference for moving away from a depressed bond market for several reasons. The latest weekly jobless claims also fell sharply, adding further evidence of a resilient labor market.

This magnified the impact of growing inflation expectations on long-dated bond yields, which have recently risen due to the outlook of expansionary fiscal policy. Rising speculation that Donald Trump may win the upcoming presidential election has also led to concerns that steep tariffs and a series of tax cuts could push inflation higher, limiting the Fed's ability to cut rates.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian 3-day equity-bond yield correlation mimics the one in the U.S., indicating that global sentiments have weakened the interest parity condition between the two bond markets, raising the possibility of a capital reversal.

Looking ahead, bond market participants will continue to monitor external factors, including U.S. monetary policy and geopolitical developments, as these will likely exert further influence on Indonesian bond yields and trading volumes. Meanwhile, any signals of domestic fiscal or monetary policy adjustments could also be pivotal in shaping the performance of the bond market.

## Strategy

Based on the RRG chart, all tenors experienced a weakening momentum compared to the 10-year benchmark yield, except for the 4-5 and 11-16 year tenors, which saw a slight increase in momentum. The yield for short-term benchmarks (below 5 years) still lags behind the 10-year benchmark, except for the 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9-year tenors, though with weakening momentum, the gap to the 10-year benchmark is narrowing. Other tenors are still leading compared to the 10-year benchmark. Therefore we recommend the followings:

**INDOGB: FR71, FR78, FR52, FR68, FR96**

**INDOIS: PBS24, PBS25, PBS29**

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## Macro Forecasts

Macro	2023A	2024F	2025F
GDP (% YoY)	5.1	4.9	5.0
Inflation (% YoY)	2.6	2.5	3.0
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2
Fiscal Balance (% to GDP)	-1.7	-2.7	-2.9
BI 7DRRR (%)	6.0	6.0	5.5
10Y. Government Bond Yield (%)	6.6	6.8	7.0
Exchange Rate (USD/IDR)	15,399	15,700	15,900

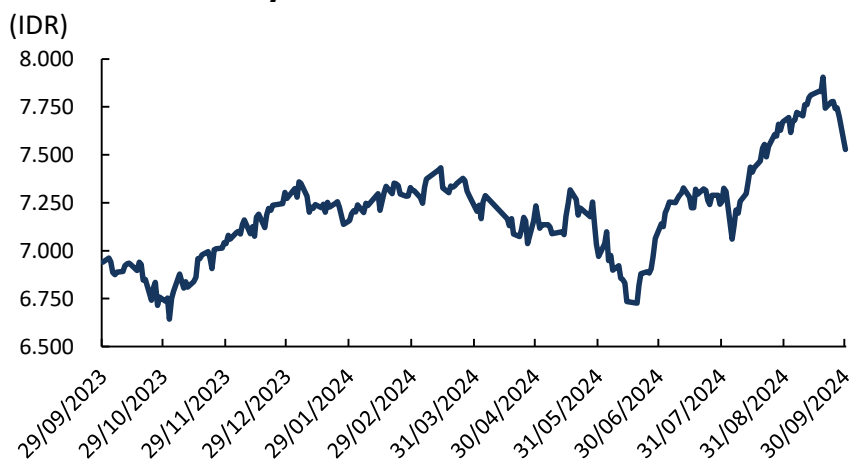
Source: SSI Research

## Currencies

Currency Pair	Index, Last	Currency Pair	Index, Last
AUD / USD	0.6	AUD / IDR	10,386
CNY / USD	7.1	CNY / IDR	2,206
EUR / USD	1.0	EUR / IDR	17,015
GBP / USD	1.2	GBP / IDR	20,406
HKD / USD	7.7	HKD / IDR	2,024
JPY / USD	153	JPY / IDR	103
MYR / USD	4.3	MYR / IDR	3,605
NZD / USD	0.5	NZD / IDR	9,396
SAR / USD	3.7	SAR / IDR	4,187
SGD / USD	1.3	SGD / IDR	11,892
		USD / IDR	15,724

Source: STAR, SSI Research

## JCI Chart Intraday



Source: Bloomberg, SSI Research

# DAILY ECONOMIC INSIGHTS



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## Net Foreign Flow: IDR 250.2 Bn **Outflow**

Stock	% TVAL	Last	% CHG	% MTD	% YTD	NVAL (IDR bn)
BMRI	4.2	6,825	-3.1	-1.4	12.8	-287
BBRI	3.1	4,760	-0.2	-3.8	-16.8	-216
PANI	0.4	14,800	-1.1	28.4	202.0	-48
BUKA	0.2	131	-2.9	8.2	-39.3	-28
SMGR	0.3	4,140	-5.6	9.2	-35.3	-25
BBCA	2.9	10,600	-1.3	2.6	12.7	-22
TPIA	0.2	9,000	-1.0	6.1	71.4	-18
TLKM	0.4	2,920	0.3	-2.3	-26.0	-16
UNVR	0.1	2,020	-3.8	-8.5	-42.7	-13
BDKR	0.1	935	-5.0	5.0	79.8	-10

Source: STAR, SSI Research

## Index Stock Mover Summary

Stock	% CHG	JCI (+)	M.CAP (IDR tn)	Stock	% CHG	JCI (+)	M.CAP (IDR tn)
DSSA	3.3	27.92	358	BREN	-6.5	-153.55	910
AMRT	2.5	9.02	148	BMRI	-3.1	-50.23	631
BRMS	6.8	8.22	53	BBCA	-1.3	-44.23	1,294
MLPT	9.8	6.22	29	TPIA	-1.0	-20.90	779
BYAN	0.4	6.04	573	BBNI	-2.6	-13.38	203
ADMR	4.2	5.92	60	CUAN	-5.2	-10.86	81
LIFE	10.2	3.67	16	ISAT	-4.7	-8.57	71
SRAJ	2.9	2.60	38	UNVR	-3.8	-7.37	77
ASII	0.4	2.44	213	BNLI	-6.6	-7.35	43
TLKM	0.3	2.39	289	PANI	-1.1	-7.13	250

Source: Bloomberg, STAR, SSI Research

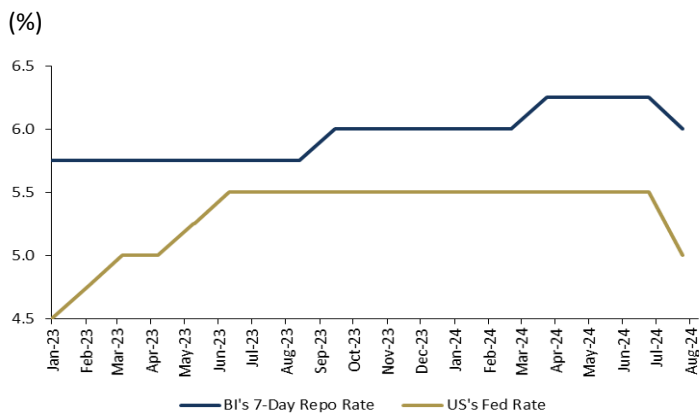
## Daily Sector Summary

SECTOR	TVAL	%TVAL	FNVAL	FBVAL	DBVAL	FVAL	DSVAL
IDXENERGY	1.3T	13.6	72.2B	275.1B	1.1T	202.8B	1.1T
IDX BASIC	1.4T	14.7	70.9B	372.8B	1.0T	301.8B	1.1T
IDXINDUST	363.0B	3.8	40.3B	129.3B	233.6B	89.0B	273.9B
IDXCYCLIC	409.5B	4.3	39.7B	124.5B	285.0B	84.7B	324.8B
IDXNONCYC	703.0B	7.4	22.4B	175.2B	527.7B	152.7B	550.2B
IDXHEALTH	200.3B	2.1	3.7B	74.6B	125.6B	70.8B	129.4B
IDXTRANS	64.6B	0.6	2.3B	6.4B	58.2B	4.0B	60.6B
COMPOSITE	9.5T	100.0		2.6T	6.9T	2.9T	6.6T
IDXINFRA	827.2B	8.7	11.0B	224.6B	602.5B	235.7B	591.5B
IDXTECHNO	494.7B	5.2	12.0B	147.6B	347.1B	159.6B	335.0B
IDXPROPERT	588.2B	6.1	16.1B	98.4B	489.8B	114.6B	473.6B
IDXFINANCE	3.0T	31.5	462.7B	1.0T	2.0T	1.5T	1.5T

Source: Bloomberg, STAR, SSI Research

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## Monetary Policy



Source: Bloomberg, SSI Research

## Indonesia 10Y Bond Yield vs. U.S. 10Y Treasury Yield



Source: Bloomberg, SSI Research

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## INDOGB Bonds Valuation

No.	Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Tenure (Year)	Coupon Rate	Actual Price	Yield to Maturity	Yield Curve	Valuation Price	Spread to YC (bps)	Recommendation	Duration
1	FR81	8/1/2019	6/15/2025	0.63	6.5%	100.17	6.2%	6.3%	100.12	(10.13)	Expensive	0.62
2	FR40	9/21/2006	9/15/2025	0.88	11.0%	103.88	6.4%	6.3%	103.97	3.30	Cheap	0.85
3	FR84	5/4/2020	2/15/2026	1.30	7.3%	101.14	6.3%	6.3%	101.12	(3.78)	Expensive	1.24
4	FR86	8/13/2020	4/15/2026	1.47	5.5%	98.74	6.4%	6.4%	98.82	6.46	Cheap	1.42
5	FR37	5/18/2006	9/15/2026	1.88	12.0%	109.64	6.5%	6.4%	109.84	7.22	Cheap	1.70
6	FR56	9/23/2010	9/15/2026	1.88	8.4%	103.40	6.4%	6.4%	103.49	3.70	Cheap	1.75
7	FR90	7/8/2021	4/15/2027	2.47	5.1%	97.16	6.4%	6.4%	97.11	(2.00)	Expensive	2.33
8	FR59	9/15/2011	5/15/2027	2.55	7.0%	101.31	6.4%	6.4%	101.36	1.52	Cheap	2.33
9	FR42	1/25/2007	7/15/2027	2.72	10.3%	109.42	6.4%	6.4%	109.40	(2.42)	Expensive	2.42
10	FR94	3/4/2022	1/15/2028	3.22	5.6%	97.01	6.6%	6.5%	97.56	19.44	Cheap	2.96
11	FR47	8/30/2007	2/15/2028	3.30	10.0%	110.69	6.3%	6.5%	110.40	(10.98)	Expensive	2.83
12	FR64	8/13/2012	5/15/2028	3.55	6.1%	98.74	6.5%	6.5%	98.93	6.07	Cheap	3.18
13	FR95	8/19/2022	8/15/2028	3.80	6.4%	99.45	6.5%	6.5%	99.65	5.76	Cheap	3.36
14	FR99	1/27/2023	1/15/2029	4.22	6.4%	99.68	6.5%	6.5%	99.64	(1.68)	Expensive	3.72
15	FR71	9/12/2013	3/15/2029	4.38	9.0%	109.16	6.6%	6.5%	109.37	4.64	Cheap	3.67
16	101	11/2/2023	4/15/2029	4.47	6.9%	101.01	6.6%	6.5%	101.39	9.80	Cheap	3.88
17	FR78	9/27/2018	5/15/2029	4.55	8.3%	106.54	6.6%	6.5%	106.74	4.42	Cheap	3.81
18	104	8/22/2024	7/15/2030	5.72	6.5%	99.10	6.6%	6.6%	99.68	12.06	Cheap	4.81
19	FR52	8/20/2009	8/15/2030	5.80	10.5%	117.95	6.7%	6.6%	118.70	13.35	Cheap	4.47
20	FR82	8/1/2019	9/15/2030	5.89	7.0%	101.67	6.6%	6.6%	102.04	7.30	Cheap	4.85
21	FR87	8/13/2020	2/15/2031	6.31	6.5%	99.13	6.7%	6.6%	99.52	7.63	Cheap	5.15
22	FR85	5/4/2020	4/15/2031	6.47	7.8%	105.72	6.6%	6.6%	105.98	4.61	Cheap	5.18
23	FR73	8/6/2015	5/15/2031	6.55	8.8%	110.40	6.6%	6.6%	111.27	15.35	Cheap	5.06
24	FR54	7/22/2010	7/15/2031	6.72	9.5%	114.26	6.8%	6.6%	115.47	20.35	Cheap	5.15
25	FR91	7/8/2021	4/15/2032	7.47	6.4%	98.09	6.7%	6.6%	98.46	6.46	Cheap	5.97
26	FR58	7/21/2011	6/15/2032	7.64	8.3%	109.08	6.7%	6.6%	109.49	6.10	Cheap	5.78
27	FR74	11/10/2016	8/15/2032	7.81	7.5%	104.15	6.8%	6.7%	105.10	15.04	Cheap	5.93
28	FR96	8/19/2022	2/15/2033	8.31	7.0%	101.65	6.7%	6.7%	102.08	6.43	Cheap	6.30
29	FR65	8/30/2012	5/15/2033	8.55	6.6%	99.07	6.8%	6.7%	99.65	9.11	Cheap	6.50
30	100	8/24/2023	2/15/2034	9.31	6.6%	98.77	6.8%	6.7%	99.46	9.93	Cheap	6.91
31	FR68	8/1/2013	3/15/2034	9.39	8.4%	110.18	6.9%	6.7%	111.48	17.45	Cheap	6.68
32	FR80	7/4/2019	6/15/2035	10.64	7.5%	104.43	6.9%	6.7%	105.66	15.79	Cheap	7.44
33	103	8/8/2024	7/15/2035	10.72	6.8%	98.98	6.9%	6.7%	100.02	13.67	Cheap	7.68
34	FR72	7/9/2015	5/15/2036	11.56	8.3%	110.18	7.0%	6.8%	111.72	18.14	Cheap	7.65
35	FR88	1/7/2021	6/15/2036	11.64	6.3%	96.91	6.6%	6.8%	95.83	(13.94)	Expensive	8.23
36	FR45	5/24/2007	5/15/2037	12.56	9.8%	123.56	6.9%	6.8%	124.68	11.38	Cheap	7.80
37	FR93	1/6/2022	7/15/2037	12.72	6.4%	95.68	6.9%	6.8%	96.41	8.83	Cheap	8.69
38	FR75	8/10/2017	5/15/2038	13.56	7.5%	104.57	7.0%	6.8%	105.95	15.22	Cheap	8.62
39	FR98	9/15/2022	6/15/2038	13.64	7.1%	101.26	7.0%	6.8%	102.66	15.67	Cheap	8.79
40	FR50	1/24/2008	7/15/2038	13.72	10.5%	133.34	6.7%	6.8%	132.42	(9.00)	Expensive	8.26
41	FR79	1/7/2019	4/15/2039	14.47	8.4%	112.30	7.0%	6.8%	113.96	16.77	Cheap	8.85
42	FR83	11/7/2019	4/15/2040	15.48	7.5%	104.73	7.0%	6.9%	106.05	13.42	Cheap	9.41
43	FR57	4/21/2011	5/15/2041	16.56	9.5%	123.73	7.0%	6.9%	125.67	16.90	Cheap	9.17
44	FR62	2/9/2012	4/15/2042	17.48	6.4%	92.68	7.1%	6.9%	94.79	22.02	Cheap	10.35
45	FR92	7/8/2021	6/15/2042	17.64	7.1%	101.22	7.0%	6.9%	102.33	10.68	Cheap	10.14
46	FR97	8/19/2022	6/15/2043	18.64	7.1%	101.33	7.0%	6.9%	102.25	8.66	Cheap	10.43
47	FR67	7/18/2013	2/15/2044	19.32	8.8%	118.03	7.0%	6.9%	119.38	11.03	Cheap	10.09
48	FR76	9/22/2017	5/15/2048	23.56	7.4%	104.53	7.0%	7.0%	104.86	2.73	Cheap	11.43
49	FR89	1/7/2021	8/15/2051	26.82	6.9%	98.71	7.0%	7.0%	98.93	1.72	Cheap	12.16
50	102	1/5/2024	7/15/2054	29.73	6.9%	98.73	7.0%	7.0%	98.89	1.22	Cheap	12.72
51	105	8/27/2024	7/15/2064	39.74	6.9%	100.38	6.8%	6.9%	99.50	(6.64)	Expensive	13.82

Source: Bloomberg, SSI Research



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## INDOIS Bonds Valuation

No.	Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Tenure (Year)	Coupon Rate	Actual Price	Yield to Maturity	Yield Curve	Valuation Price	Spread to YC (bps)	Recommendation	Duration
1	PBS036	8/25/2022	8/15/2025	0.80	5.4%	99.45	6.1%	6.3%	99.32	(17.27)	Expensive	0.78
2	PBS017	1/11/2018	10/15/2025	0.96	6.1%	100.00	6.1%	6.3%	99.87	(15.01)	Expensive	0.94
3	PBS032	7/29/2021	7/15/2026	1.71	4.9%	97.30	6.6%	6.3%	97.72	26.45	Cheap	1.65
4	PBS021	12/5/2018	11/15/2026	2.05	8.5%	104.20	6.3%	6.3%	104.13	(4.18)	Expensive	1.87
5	PBS003	2/2/2012	1/15/2027	2.22	6.0%	99.00	6.5%	6.3%	99.33	16.04	Cheap	2.09
6	PBS020	10/22/2018	10/15/2027	2.96	9.0%	106.99	6.4%	6.4%	107.03	0.78	Cheap	2.64
7	PBS018	6/4/2018	5/15/2028	3.55	7.6%	103.78	6.4%	6.4%	103.87	2.76	Cheap	3.10
8	PBS030	6/4/2021	7/15/2028	3.72	5.9%	98.15	6.4%	6.4%	98.31	4.51	Cheap	3.35
9	PBSG1	9/22/2022	9/15/2029	4.88	6.6%	100.45	6.5%	6.4%	100.75	7.02	Cheap	4.18
10	PBS023	5/15/2019	5/15/2030	5.55	8.1%	110.24	5.9%	6.5%	107.61	(54.03)	Expensive	4.51
11	PBS012	1/28/2016	11/15/2031	7.05	8.9%	113.13	6.5%	6.5%	113.10	(0.78)	Expensive	5.35
12	PBS024	5/28/2019	5/15/2032	7.55	8.4%	110.53	6.6%	6.5%	110.76	3.58	Cheap	5.69
13	PBS025	5/29/2019	5/15/2033	8.55	8.4%	110.88	6.7%	6.6%	111.59	10.14	Cheap	6.23
14	PBS029	1/14/2021	3/15/2034	9.38	6.4%	98.13	6.6%	6.6%	98.39	3.70	Cheap	7.05
15	PBS022	1/24/2019	4/15/2034	9.47	8.6%	113.64	6.7%	6.6%	114.01	4.78	Cheap	6.75
16	PBS037	6/23/2021	6/23/2036	11.66	6.5%	98.21	6.7%	6.7%	98.67	5.70	Cheap	8.17
17	PBS004	2/16/2012	2/15/2037	12.31	6.1%	94.09	6.8%	6.7%	95.07	12.17	Cheap	8.50
18	PBS034	1/13/2022	6/15/2039	14.64	6.5%	97.64	6.8%	6.8%	97.67	0.28	Cheap	9.41
19	PBS007	9/29/2014	9/15/2040	15.89	9.0%	122.23	6.7%	6.8%	121.39	(7.79)	Expensive	9.23
20	PBS039	1/11/2024	7/15/2041	16.72	6.6%	98.15	6.8%	6.8%	98.29	1.25	Cheap	10.14
21	PBS035	3/30/2022	3/15/2042	17.39	6.8%	99.23	6.8%	6.8%	99.38	1.37	Cheap	10.25
22	PBS005	5/2/2013	4/15/2043	18.47	6.8%	99.47	6.8%	6.8%	99.15	(3.17)	Expensive	10.64
23	PBS028	7/23/2020	10/15/2046	21.98	7.8%	110.68	6.8%	6.9%	109.69	(8.22)	Expensive	11.23
24	PBS033	1/13/2022	6/15/2047	22.64	6.8%	98.82	6.9%	6.9%	98.33	(4.43)	Expensive	11.60
25	PBS015	7/21/2017	7/15/2047	22.73	8.0%	112.75	6.9%	6.9%	112.56	(1.69)	Expensive	11.28
26	PBS038	12/7/2023	12/15/2049	25.15	6.9%	98.86	7.0%	6.9%	99.40	4.50	Cheap	11.96

Source: Bloomberg, SSI Research

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## Research Team

Prasetya Gunadi	Head of Equity Research, Strategy, Banking	prasetya.gunadi@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8320
Fithra Faisal Hastiadi, Ph.D	Senior Economist	fithra.hastiadi@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8100
Farras Farhan	Commodity, Plantation, Media, Technology	farras.farhan@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8346
Jonathan Guyadi	Consumer, Retail, Auto, Cigarettes	jonathan.guyadi@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8846
Daniel Aditya	Cement, Healthcare, Telco, Infra, Transportation	daniel.aditya@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8322
Adolf Richardo	Editor	adolfo.richardo@samuel.co.id	+6221 2864 8397
Ashalia Fitri Yuliana	Research Associate	ashalia.fitri@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8389
Brandon Boedhiman	Research Associate	brandon.boedhiman@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8392
Belva Monica	Research Associate, Poultry	belva.monica@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8339
Ahnaf Yassar Lilo	Research Associate, Toll Roads, Property	ahnaf.yassar@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8392
Hernanda Cahyo Suryadi	Research Associate, Mining Contracting	hernanda.cahyo@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8392
Steven Prasetya	Research Associate, Renewables	steven.prasetya@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8392

## Equity Institutional Team

Widya Meidrianto	Head of Institutional Equity Sales	widya.meidrianto@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8317
Muhamad Alfatih, CSA, CTA, CFTe	Institutional Equity Chartist	m.alfatih@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8129
Ronny Ardianto	Institutional Equity Sales	ronny.ardianto@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8399
Fachruly Fiater	Institutional Sales Trader	fachruly.fiater@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8325
Lucia Irawati	Institutional Sales Trader	lucia.irawati@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8173
Alexander Tayus	Institutional Equity Dealer	alexander.tayus@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8319
Leonardo Christian	Institutional Equity Dealer	leonardo.christian@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8147

## Equity Retail Team

Joseph Soegandhi	Director of Equity	joseph.soegandhi@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8872
Damargumilang	Head of Equity Retail	damargumilang@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8309
Anthony Yunus	Head of Equity Sales	anthony.yunus@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8314
Clarice Wijana	Head of Equity Sales Support	clarice.wijana@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8395
Denzel Obaja	Equity Retail Chartist	denzel.obaja@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8342
Gitta Wahyu Retnani	Equity Sales & Trainer	gitta.wahyu@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8365
Vincentius Darren	Equity Sales	darren@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8348
Sylviawati	Equity Sales Support	sylviawati@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8112
Handa Sandiawan	Equity Sales Support	handa.sandiawan@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8302
Michael Alexander	Equity Dealer	michael.alexander@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8369
Yonathan	Equity Dealer	yonathan@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8347
Reza Fahlevi	Equity Dealer	reza.fahlevi@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8359

## Fixed Income Sales Team

R. Virine Tresna Sundari	Head of Fixed Income	virine.sundari@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8170
Sany Rizal Keliobas	Fixed Income Sales	sany.rizal@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8337
Khairanni	Fixed Income Sales	khairanni@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8104
Muhammad Alfizar	Fixed Income Sales	Muhammad.alfizar@samuel.co.id	+6221 2854 8305

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