Monthly Economic Briefing

Economic, Banking, and Industry Research - BCA Group



FX Reserves:

Is the worst over?

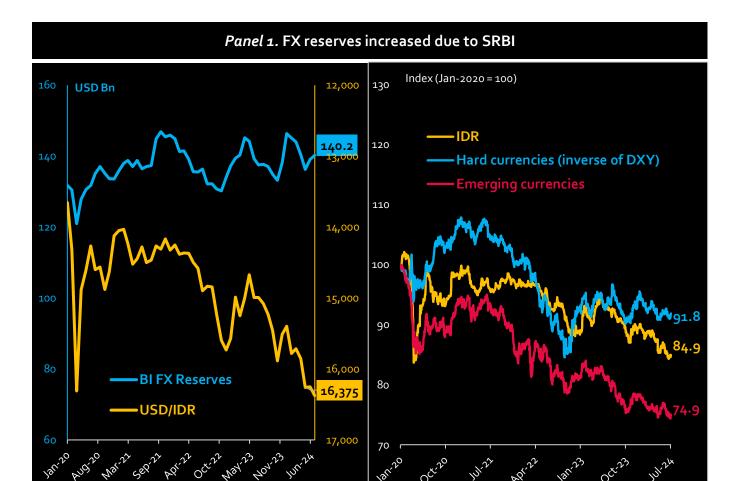
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05 Jul 2024

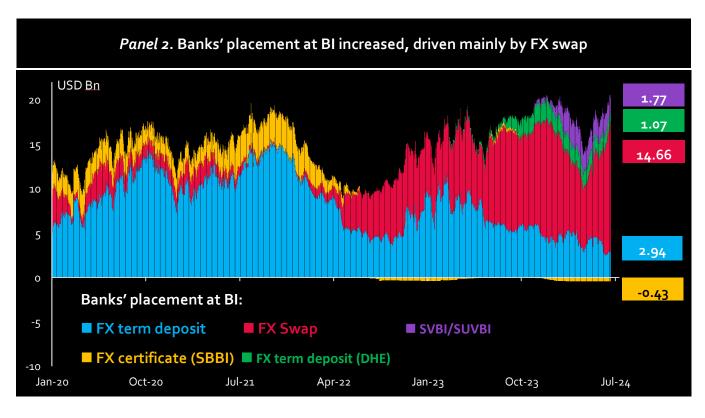
Executive Summary

- Bank Indonesia's FX reserves increased by USD 1.2 Bn to USD 140.2 Bn in June 2024 due largely to foreign inflows from SRBI.
- FX reserves may be stable going forward due to more bond issuance in the second half and the global situation after a series of weak US economic data.
- There are risks due to substantial amount of maturing SRBI in the second half, and BI's more limited maneuvering room with respect to SBN.
- Bank Indonesia's FX reserves stood at USD 140.2 Bn in June 2024, a USD 1.2 Bn increase.
 This is the second month of increasing FX reserves, defying the jittering IDR.
- As in May, the increase this month was thanks to SRBI, in which foreign investors have already added USD 1.70 Bn of SRBI to their portfolio during the first half of June. This offset outflows from stocks (USD 91.7 Mn), even though bonds recovered with a small inflow (USD 117.4 Mn).
- But despite the mixed picture in June, it might be fair to ask if the worst is over for Rupiah. After all, seasonal events such as dividend repatriation and Hajj pilgrimage that drives current account deficits mostly occurred in Q2.
- The global situation is another factor that may help the Rupiah. In recent weeks, US data has
 mostly fallen below expectations, and the market subsequently also upgraded its outlook for
 Fed rate cuts this year from 25 bps to 50 bps. The Dollar has remained strong regardless,
 mainly due to rate cuts in many other countries (China, EU, Swiss), but this strength may
 prove to be temporary.
- The trend for FX reserves may also be positive, or at least stable, going forward. The main cause is the forthcoming bond issuance by the government. Net global bond issuance until the end of June 2024 is USD -0.10 Bn, much lower than USD 0.81 Bn net issuance during 2023. In addition, net IDR bonds issuance in 2023 is IDR 355.7 Tn, while net IDR bonds issuance until now is IDR 195.4 Tn.
- Inevitably, the government will have to issue more bonds in H2-24, including USD 2.35 Bn worth of global bonds (including green bonds) which it had just issued on July 2nd. This deluge of issuance should drive inflows but may also lead to higher yields, although the effect may be mitigated if UST yields continue to trend lower.

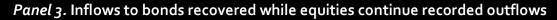
- Trade, meanwhile, is probably a non-factor to FX reserves. Metal prices, which have boosted the surplus in recent months, are still flat or in decline, meaning we cannot rely on it to have a positive effect on FX reserves.
- But if in Q2, BI's reserves were kept afloat by SRBI issuance, would it continue in Q3? <u>In our previous FX reserves report</u>, we already mentioned the cost of SRBI. Another issue that might come up is the estimated IDR 325.5 Tn of SRBI set to mature in the second half. Given foreign ownership of 27.0% in mid-June, this translates to about USD 3-5 Bn of effective outflows, which will have to be replenished through reissuance.
- Adding more net SRBI issuance, however, is a more difficult proposition altogether. As we discussed recently, BI has been buying SBN to offset the amount offloaded by banks and foreign investors to take on SRBI. This purchase, however, is not done directly but simply by reducing the utilization of reverse repo, such that BI's gross ownership of SBN does not change much.
- However, the SBN used in reverse repo is now nearly exhausted, meaning that banks will
 have to start selling SBN directly to purchase more SRBI. BI, then, has two choices: to
 increase its (gross) ownership of SBN, which may strain its credibility, or allow the market to
 dictate SBN yields.
- BI's more limited maneuvering room, then, keeps the possibility of further BI rate hike by 25 bps alive, if global pressures flares anew. Nonetheless, we are now more sanguine on FX reserves outlook due to the bond issuance and global developments.

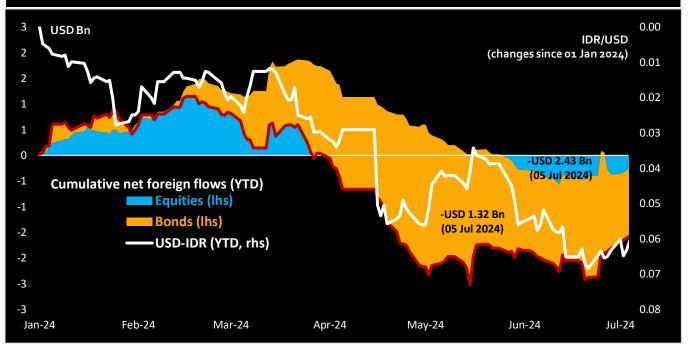


Source: Bloomberg

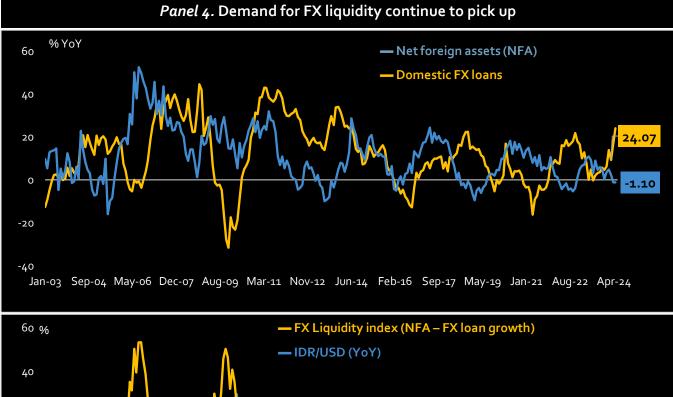


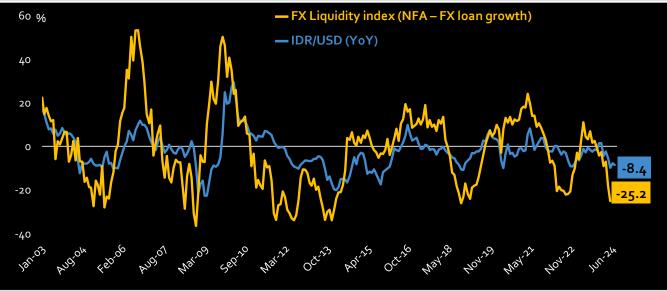
Source: BI



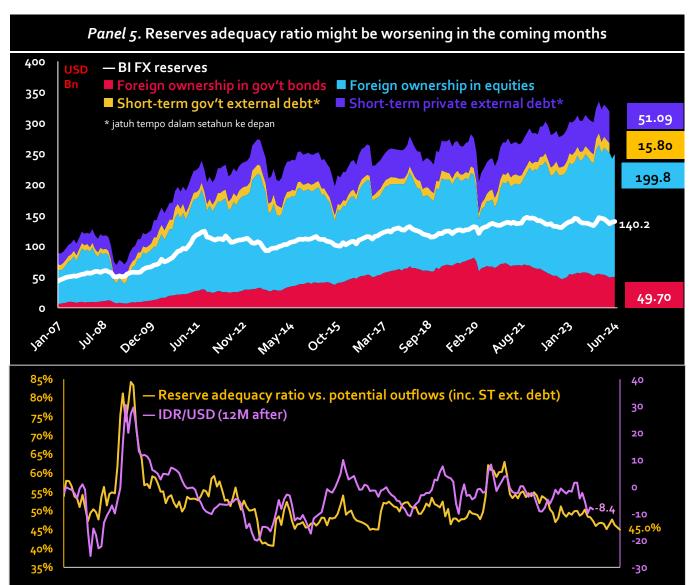


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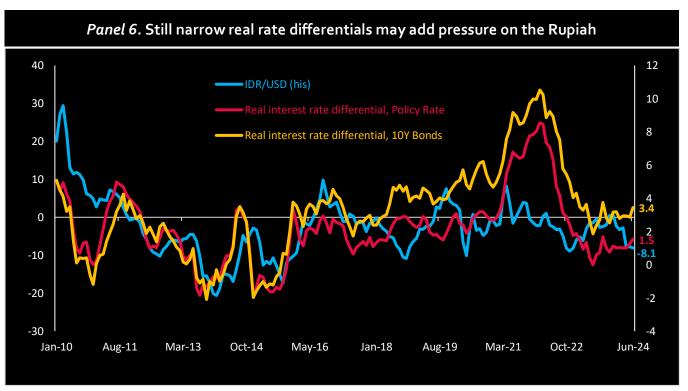




Source: BI, Bloomberg



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Source: Bloomberg

Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

| Key Policy Rates | Rate (%) | Last Change | Real Rate (%) | Trade & Commodities | 4-Jul | -1 mth | Chg (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| US | 5.50 | Jul-23 | 2.20 | Baltic Dry Index | 2,021.0 | 1,808.0 | 11.8 |
| UK | 5.25 | Aug-23 | 3.25 | S&P GSCI Index | 588.7 | 563.8 | 4.4 |
| EU | 4.25 | Jul-23 | 1.75 | Oil (Brent, \$/brl) | 87.4 | 78.4 | 11.6 |
| Japan | -0.10 | Jan-16 | -2.90 | Coal (\$/MT) | 137.9 | 146.5 | -5.9 |
| China (lending) | 2.50 | Aug-23 | 4.05 | Gas (\$/MMBtu) | 2.02 | 2.55 | -20.8 |
| Korea | 3.50 | Jan-23 | 1.10 | Gold (\$/oz.) | 2,356.7 | 2,350.8 | 0.3 |
| India | 6.50 | Feb-23 | 1.75 | Copper (\$/MT) | 9,734.1 | 10,017.0 | -2.8 |
| Indonesia | 6.25 | Apr-24 | 3.74 | Nickel (\$/MT) | 16,964.5 | 19,177.8 | -11.5 |
| Manay Mkt Dates | Chg CPO (\$/MT) | | CPO (\$/MT) | 878.0 | 862.6 | 1.8 | |
| Money Mkt Rates | 4-Jul | -1 mth | (bps) | Rubber (\$/kg) | 1.67 | 1.76 | -5.1 |
| SPN (1M) | 5.88 | 5.80 | 7.6 | External Costor | May | Apr | Chg (%) |
| SUN (10Y) | 7.07 | 6.87 | 19.3 | External Sector | | | |
| INDONIA (O/N, Rp) | 6.16 | 6.11 | 4.4 | Export (\$ bn) | 22.33 | 19.62 | 13.82 |
| JIBOR 1M (Rp) | 6.90 | 6.90 | 0.0 | Import (\$ bn) | 19.40 | 16.90 | 14.82 |
| Bank Rates (Rp) | Apr | Mar | Chg (bps) | Trade bal. (\$ bn) Central bank reserves | 2.93 | 2.72 | 7.61 |
| Lending (WC) | 8.85 | 8.83 | 2.01 | (\$ bn)* | 139.0 | 136.2 | 2.02 |
| Deposit 1M | 4.65 | 4.62 | 3.47 | | | | |
| Savings | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.22 | Prompt Indicators | May | Apr | Mar |
| Currency/USD | 4-Jul | -1 mth | Chg (%) | Consumer confidence index (CCI) | 125.2 | 127.7 | 123.8 |
| UK Pound | 0.784 | 0.781 | -0.37 | Car sales (%YoY) | -13.3 -4.5 | -17.5 18.3 | -26.2 -7.8 |
| Euro | 0.925 | 0.917 | -0.84 | , | | | |
| Japanese Yen | 161.3 | 156.1 | -3.22 | Motorcycle sales | | | |
| Chinese RMB | 7.268 | 7.242 | -0.36 | (%YoY) | | | |
| Indonesia Rupiah | 16,330 | 16,230 | -0.61 | | Jun | May | Chg (bps) |
| Capital Mkt | 4-Jul | -1 mth | Chg (%) | Manufacturing PMI | | | |
| JCI | 7,220.9 | 7,036.2 | 2.62 | USA | 51.6 | 51.3 | 30 |
| DJIA | 39,308.0 | 38,571.0 | 1.91 | Eurozone | 45.8 | 47.3 | -150 |
| FTSE | 8,241.3 | 8,262.8 | -0.26 | Japan | 50.0 | 50.4 | -40 |
| Nikkei 225 | 40,913.7 | 38,923.0 | 5.11 | China | 51.8 | 51.7 | 10 |
| Hang Seng | 18,028.3 | 18,403.0 | -2.04 Korea | | 52.0 | 51.6 | 40 |
| Foreign portfolio ownership (Rp Tn) | Jun | May | Chg (Rp Tn) | Indonesia | 50.7 | 52.1 | -140 |
| Stock | 3,273.1 | 3,115.0 | 158.05 | | | | |
| Govt. Bond | 805.6 | 807.0 | -1.38 | | | | |
| Corp. Bond | 8.2 | 8.2 | -0.06 | | | | |

Source: Bloomberg, BI, BPS

Notes:

^{***}For PMI, >50 indicates economic expansion, <50 otherwise



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^{*}Data from earlier period

^{**}For changes in currency: **Black** indicates appreciation against USD, **Red** otherwise

Indonesia - Economic Indicators Projection

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024E |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Gross Domestic Product (% YoY) | 5.0 | -2.1 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| GDP per Capita (US\$) | 4175 | 3912 | 4350 | 4784 | 4920 | 5149 |
| Consumer Price Index Inflation (% YoY) | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| BI 7 day Repo Rate (%) | 5.00 | 3.75 | 3.50 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| USD/IDR Exchange Rate (end of year)** | 13,866 | 14,050 | 14,262 | 15,568 | 15,397 | 16,304 |
| Trade Balance (US\$ billion) | -3.2 | 21.7 | 35.3 | 54.5 | 37.0 | 32.6 |
| Current Account Balance (% GDP) | -2.7 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | -0.1 | -0.5 |

^{**} Estimation of Rupiah's fundamental exchange rate

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