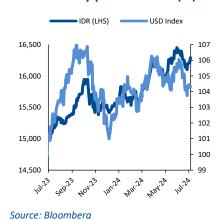


## YTD Currency performance (%)

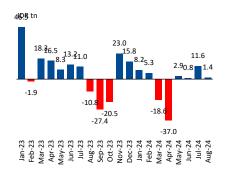


## **IDR vs DXY**



Source: Bloombera

## Capital Inflow/Outflow (IDR tn)



Source: Bloomberg

## **BRI Danareksa Sekuritas Analysts**

## **Helmy Kristanto**

(62-21) 5091 4100 ext. 3400 helmy.kristanto@brids.co.id

Kefas Sidauruk (62-21) 5091 4100 kefas.sidauruk@brids.co.id

# **Macro Strategy**

## **Anathema to Growth**

- The growing necessity for a rate cut due to evident economic weakness has led to the risk of the Fed falling behind the curve.
- Yen appreciation from the BoJ's rate hike, contrasting with rate cuts by major central banks, heightens the risk of a carry trade unwind.
- Domestic moderation is evident with the PMI dropping below 50 and deflation persisting for three consecutive months.

Rate Cut Coercion. The adjustment in expectations toward the necessity of rate cut due to a weak economic outlook has sparked a furor in market volatility. This economic weakness was underscored by high jobless claims and a disappointing jobs report, with the unemployment rate rising to 4.3% in July 2024, the highest in almost three years. Consequently, 2-year U.S. Treasury yields have fallen by more than 20 basis points, and the 10-year yield has dropped below 4%, extending yield normalization and as investors flight to safer assets. With such weak unemployment data, the Sahm rule threshold has been reached—an anathema for economic stability signaling a recession if the 3-month moving average of the unemployment rate rises 0.5 percentage points above its 12-month low. It's worth noting that in the last FOMC meeting, J Powell mentioned the prevailing lag effect during the rate cut cycle, which, in our view, increases the risk of being behind the curve. This shift in focus from inflation to maintaining employment levels creates the expectation of even larger cuts in the next FOMC meeting, prompting potential headwind in currency volatility.

The recent U.S. Treasury's quarterly refunding announcements indicated lower borrowing needs in 3Q24, reducing the supply of new bonds and decreasing term premia. These factors, combined with stronger rate cut expectations, have led to a more pronounced demand for long-term U.S. Treasuries, reinforcing the bull steepening trend.

Protraction of carry trade unwind risk. Larger Fed rate cut expectations and the Bank of England's rate decisions could potentially extend concerns about the Yen carry trade unwind. The Bank of Japan has crossed the Rubicon by opting for a second- rate hike and announcing the tapering of bond purchases, leading to a further strengthening of the Yen. As highlighted in our report last week, the Yen has long provided funding liquidity due to its lower rate factor and weaker value. Consequently, the recent Yen appreciation to a four-month high is prompting Yen borrowers to cover their short positions by selling their asset positions in other high yield countries. Bloomberg's Carry Trade Return Index has shown a decline of 8% from its peak in mid-July. Despite the recent hike, the BoJ maintains that the current policy rate remains accommodative, citing the negative real interest rate. Assuming Japan's inflation stays within the 2% target, the BoJ expects to raise rates further. Additionally, the BoJ is beginning to reduce its monthly bond purchases, which will also push yields higher. This increases the likelihood of a further narrowing rate and yield spread between the Fed Funds Rate and the Bank of Japan's policy rate, potentially leading to further liquidity tightening in the global market.

The Bank of England has reduced its interest rates in response to lower inflation, signaling a shift towards a more accommodative policy to support economic growth. These divergent monetary policies will continue to impact cross-currency risk to the IDR; however, we believe that the Bank Indonesia's ample ammunition will prevails in restoring stability through intervention, both in forex and government bond market.



Indicators of Domestic Moderations. Domestically, the balance has also shifted to a softer stance. The PMI has dipped below 50, signaling a contraction in manufacturing activity due to lower demand and slower input. Firms are reducing employees at the highest pace in almost three years. The BPS also reported a persistent monthly deflation trend and stagnating core inflation, indicating weakening price pressures. In light of these signals, there is potential for a tactical rate cut by the end of the year as policymakers might aim to stimulate growth and counteract deflationary pressures.

For 2Q24, we expect GDP to hover around 5.0%, slightly below the 1Q figure of 5.11%, which saw strong growth driven by election-related spending. 2Q24 growth is also partly fueled by substantial fiscal efforts, including the early disbursement of the 13th salary payment in June, which boosted consumer spending.

The latest survey from BRI Institute also corroborates this moderation trend. As highlighted in the recent BRI Institute Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMSE) Index, while the index showed improvement in 2Q24, it exhibited some moderation in 3Q24. The MSME Business Index rose to 109.9 in 2Q24, an increase of 6.9 points from the previous quarter. The expansion of MSME businesses in 2Q24 was supported by several factors:

- 1. The celebration of National Religious Holidays (HBKN), which historically drives a significant increase in demand and prices for goods and services. This demand was further supported by the HBKN bonus, boosting workers' purchasing power.
- 2. The easing of El-Nino's impact and the major harvest season for food crops with attractive selling prices significantly improved the agricultural sector's performance.
- 3. Improved prices for several plantation commodities and high demand and price increases for livestock during Idul Adha also significantly contributed to the overall performance of the agricultural sector.
- 4. More favorable weather conditions in Q2 positively impacted the performance of the mining and construction services sectors.

Despite the improvement in MSME business expansion in 2Q24, some MSME operators still report concerns about the public's purchasing power not fully recovering, rising input costs in the industrial and construction sectors, intense competition in the trade and services sectors, and the significant role of seasonal factors like HBKN and the major harvest season in driving Q2-2024 improvements. Consequently, the SMSE Business Index is expected to moderate to 126.4 in 3Q24.

The decline in the Expectation Index is driven by decreased optimism among MSME business owners regarding the sector's prospects (down by 5.9 points), the condition of their own businesses (down by 5.4 points), and the general economic condition (down by 3.7 points) for the next three months.

## **Capital Market – Expectation of Increased Volatility**

**Yield Drops on Larger Rate Cut Anticipation.** The 10-year US Treasury yield dropped 40 basis points to 3.88%, while the 2-year US Treasury yield fell 43 basis points to 3.88%. We note that the decline on the 10 years yield mainly underpinned by considerably lower 10 year Breakeven Inflation Rate, driven by weaker growth outlook post soft job data release. The two-year yield reaching its lowest level since May 2023, reflecting growing expectations

Monday, 05 August 2024

for Federal Reserve rate cuts, with expectation of 50 bps rate cut is rising. The 10-year INDOGB yield down by 14 basis points to 6.84%.

Weaker DXY, Stronger Yen. Credit Default Swaps Is Rising. Larger rate cut resulted in dollar index declined by 0.20% from the previous week, partly supporting the Rupiah appreciation of 0.55%, closing at IDR 16,200 per US dollar. As global volatility rise, Indonesia's 5-year CDS increased by 6 basis points to 81 bps during the same period.

**Fixed Income Flow – Foreign Inflow Supported Lower Yield.** Foreign ownership of domestic Government Securities (SBN) rose by IDR 4.49 tn (as of 30<sup>th</sup> July) with total outstanding at IDR 813tn. Month-to-date, foreign ownership saw an inflow of IDR4.90tn, relatively modest when compare to this year's peak monthly inflow of IDR17n recorded in May-24. The banking sector reported an inflow of IDR16.89tn over the same period, although on MTD basis, banking still registered outflow of IDR59.82tn. A contrast to trend in banking, Bank Indonesia (excluding Repo) recorded an outflow of IDR 10.27tn last week but still see MTD inflow of IDR35.29tn. We believe BI still holds ample ammunition for intervention in the event of large foreign outflow, in a bid to restore yield stability. Mutual funds saw a week-on-week inflow of IDR1.13tn, while Insurance and pension funds also saw inflow of IDR3.40tn.

**Equity Flow** – **Low but stable foreign inflows.** Foreign inflows in the 5th week of July 2024 amounted to IDR398bn, the 7<sup>th</sup> week straight of inflow trend, although in the past 3 weeks, inflow has been relatively mundane. On an MTD basis, foreign inflows amounted to IDR4.3tn although foreign still registered outflow in the regular market amounted to IDR13.3tn on YTD basis. BBCA, BMRI, AMMN, TLKM, ADRO, and ISAT consistently remained among the top inflows in July 2024.



## **Economic Research – Macro Strategy**

## **Exhibit 1. Key Economic Events**

Date	Country	Variable	Prev	Cons/BRIDS
Mon, 05-Aug-24	Indonesia	GDP Growth - 2Q24	5.11%	4.97%/5.00%
Wed, 07-Aug-24	Indonesia	FX Reserve - July 2024	USD140.2bn	
	Indonesia	Consumer Confidence - July 2024	123.30	
Thu, 08-Aug-24		Export Growth - July 2024	8.60%	7.80%
	China	Import Growth - July 2024	-2.30%	2.50%
	Indonesia	Retail Sales - July 2024	4.40%	
Fri, 09-Aug-24	China	Inflation - July 2024	0.20%	0.30%

Source: Trading Economics, The Fed, Bank Indonesia, BRIDS

## Exhibit 2. Week Ahead Key Focus on Indo GDP and China Inflation

#### China Inflation July-24

## · China Inflation - July 2024 (Friday)

China inflation remain subdued for the pas 12 months, reflecting weak domestic demand. In July, China's inflation is expected to reached 0.3% y-y, despite last year base of 0.3% deflation.

## Indonesia GDP 2Q24, Consumer July-24, FX Reserve July-24

#### Indonesia GDP – 2Q24 (Monday)

We expect indonesia GDP to grew by 5% in 2Q24, softer than 1Q's 5.11%. Household consumption will remain the main driver, driven by consumption during "Lebaran" and gov't decision to expedite the disbursement of the 13" salary for civil servants. Investment to accelerate based on the increasing FDI and gov't spending on capital goods. However, gov't consumption might decelerate due to softening expenditure after general election in 1Q.

## Indonesia FX Reserve – July 2024 (Thursday)

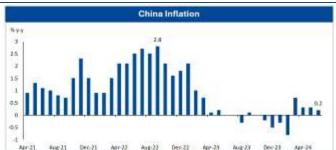
Expect a stable FX Reserve figure as IDR strengthen in July as there was less need of intervention by Bank Indonesia

## · Indonesia Consumer Confidence - July 2024 (Thursday)

Confidence in July 2024 might rose from June's 123.3. Low inflation should help maintain people's purchasing power. The continuation of some gov't social aid should also help allewate income pressure.

## · Indonesia Retail Sales - July 2024 (Friday)

Retail Sales is expected to accelerate in July from June's 4.4%. Sales in June is prone to downward revision, but the trend has been recovering from weak sales in 2H23 and early 2024.



			Indone	sia GI	P Gro	wth				
			3003					2034		
and the same of th	401	Q2	- 01	QE	- PY	QI	QH	OH:	OMF	EVE
GDP	5.03	5.17	4.94	5.04	5.05	5.11	5.00	5.11	4.97	5.05
Consumption	00mm					-0000				
Househol	4.54	5.23	5.06	447	4.82	4.91	5.20	5.35	4.85	5.08
Non-Profi	6,17	8.62	6.21	38.11	9.83	34.29	10.06	5.06	3.00	\$11.14
Géograma ya	3.99	10.62	-3.76	2.81	3.95	19.50	9.20	8.90	8.50	9.02
Gross Food Capital Formation	3,11	4.63	5.77	5.02	4.40	3.79	4.40	4,90	5.00	4.54
Export of Goods & Service	11.66	-2.75	-8.20	L64	133	0,30	1.60	400	2.00	0.50
Import of Goods & Service	2.77	-0.00	-0.10	·0.35	-1.09	1.27	0.20	3,00	0.00	-0.01

Source: BRIDS, Bloomberg, Trading Economics

## Exhibit 3. Last Week Key Event: US, Japan, and UK Interest Rate

## US FOMC Jul-Aug 2024, Bank of Japan Jul-24, Bank of England Aug-24m, US NFP Jul-24

## The Fed leave the rate unchanged at 5.25-5.50%

Overall ton remain neutral with emphasize on balancing risks between cutting too soon or too late. The Fed Chair Jerome Powell stated that inflation has eased substantially and the labor market have returned to the eye of the pandemic with no significant inflationary pressure. He also said that there's a possibility of September rate cut and current scenario could be everywhere from no rate cut to several rate cuts.

## Bank of Japan (BoJ) raised their policy rate to around 0.25%

Bank of Japan (Bol) raised their poucy rate to around u.zere from 0.1%, basing on the recent economic activity and prices that's been "developing generally inline with the Bank's outlook". Bol also noted that the import price growth hes turned positive and possed risk for further inflation. Accompanying the rate nike is the reduction of the monthly size of IGB purchase by Bol. Starts from Aug-24, the monthly purchase will decrease to JPYS.3tn and gradually reduced by JPY400bn per quarter until it reach JPY2.9tn/month in Apr-26.

## Bank of England cut their policy rates by 25bps to 5%

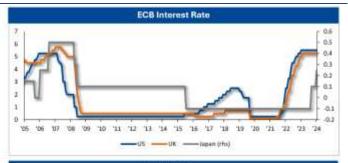
the first time in 4 years. The decision was somewhat tight, with only 5 of 9 Mone Policy Committee voted for out. UK inflation has reached the bank's target of However, BoE expect the overall inflation to end the year near 2.7% level.

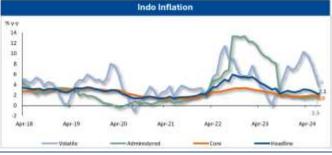
## · US added 114k in Jul-24

Unemptoyment rate also climbed to 4.3%, the highest in almost three years. The data fueled expectation for more rate cut in 2024. Yield curve steepening and normalizing as 2y UST yield dropped near the 10y level.

## Inflation fell to 2.13% y-y in July 2024,

A decline across volatile food categories helped drive down inflation and offset the seasonal inflationary pressure from school costs. Volatile inflation decreased to 3.6% yy from 5.9%, as shallot production continued to recover from earlier flooding. Core inflation slightly rose to 1.95% yy from 1.9% in Jun-24. The acceleration in core inflation had broader couses, including price increases for gold jewelry, sugar, coffee powder, rice dishes, and house rent. Previously, the rise in core inflation was usually attributed to gold jewelry sugar. Administered price inflation remained stable at 1.47% yy, with cigarettes being the only inflationary pressure.





Source: BRIDS, Bloomberg, Trading Economics



Exhibit 4. Target Rate Probability for Fed Meeting in 2024 - 50 bps rate cut expectation

	CME FEDWATCH TOOL - AGGREGATED MEETING PROBABILITIES										
MEETING DATE	400-425	425-450	475-500	500-525							
9/18/2024	0.00 %	0.00 %	69.50 %	30.50 %							
11/7/2024	56.00 %	44.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %							
12/18/2024	59.32 %	40.68 %	0.00 %	0.00 %							
1/29/2025	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %							
3/19/2025	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %							
4/30/2025	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %							
6/18/2025	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %							
7/30/2025	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %							

Source: CME Fedwatch

**Exhibit 5. Weaker DXY on stronger Rate Cut Propects** 



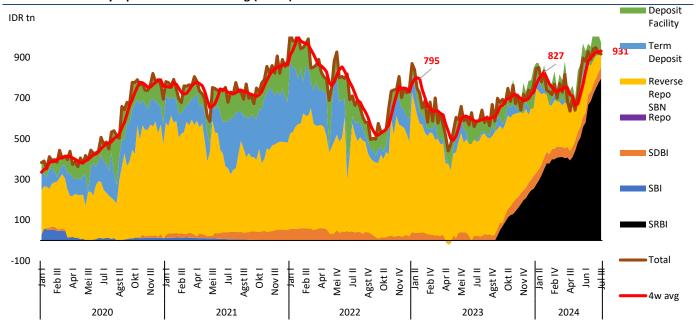
Source: Trading Economics

Exhibit 6. UST Yields VS FFR



Source: MacroMicro

**Exhibit 7. Monetary Operations Outstanding (IDRtn)** 

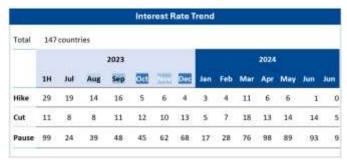


Source: Bank Indonesia, BRIDS



## **Exhibit 8. Global Inflation and Rate Policy Monitor**

		Policy Rate				Inflation		Real Interest Rate		
Country	Region	Policy Rate	Δ	reference	YTD 2023	2022	CPI	Δ	reference	Policy Rate - Inflation
		%	bps	reference	bps	bps	% yoy	p.p	reference	%
South Africa	Africa	8.25	0	Jan-24	125	325	5.3	0.2	Jan-24	3.0
Nigeria	Africa	18.75	0	Jan-24	225	500	29.9	1.0	Jan-24	-11.2
Egypt	Africa	21.25	200	Feb-24	300	800	29.8	-3.9	Jan-24	-8.6
Algeria	Africa	3.00	0	Jan-24	0	0	7.8	-1.1	Dec-23	-4.8
Angola	Africa	18.00	0	Jan-24	-150	-50	22.0	2.0	Jan-24	-4.0
Congo	Africa	25.00	0	Jan-24	1675	25	42.5	2.1	Oct-23	-17.5
Senegal	Africa	5.50	0	Jan-24	50	75	2.1	1.3	Jan-24	3.4
Tanzania	Africa	5.50	50	Jan-24	0	0	3.0	0.0	Jan-24	2.5
Zimbabwe	Africa	130.00	0	Dec-23	-7000	1400	34.8	8.3	Jan-24	95.2
Argentina	America	100.00	0	Dec-23	2500	3700	254.0	43.0	Jan-24	-154.0
Brazil	America	11.25	-50	Jan-24	-200	450	4.5	-0.1	Jan-24	6.7
Canada	America	5.00	0	Jan-24	75	400	2.9	-0.5	Jan-24	2.1
Chile	America	7.25 12.75	-100 -25	Jan-24	-300 100	725 900	3.8 8.4	-0.1 -0.9	Jan-24	3.5 4.4
Colombia	America		-25 0	Jan-24		500			Jan-24	6.4
Mexico Peru	America America	11.25 6.25	-25	Feb-24 Feb-24	75 -100	500	4.9 3.0	0.2 -0.2	Jan-24 Jan-24	3.2
United States	America	5.50	-23	Jan-24	100	425	3.1	-0.3	Jan-24	2.4
Costa Rica	America	5.75	-25	Jan-24	-300	875	-1.9	-0.1	Jan-24	7.6
Trinidad and Tobago	America	3.50	-23	Jan-24	-300	0	0.7	-0.1	Dec-23	2.8
Uruguay	America	9.00	0	Feb-24	-225	550	5.1	0.0	Jan-24	3.9
Venezuela	America	57.84	115	Jan-24	-118	339	107.0	-83.0	Jan-24	-49.2
Indonesia	ASEAN	6.00	0	Feb-24	50	200	2.6	0.0	Jan-24	3.4
Malaysia	ASEAN	3.00	0	Jan-24	25	100	1.5	0.0	Jan-24	1.5
Philippines	ASEAN	6.50	0	Feb-24	100	350	2.8	-1.1	Jan-24	3.7
Thailand	ASEAN	2.50	0	Feb-24	125	75	-1.1	-0.3	Jan-24	3.6
Vietnam	ASEAN	4.50	0	Jan-24	-150	200	3.4	-0.2	Jan-24	1.1
Laos	ASEAN	7.50	0	Jan-24	100	350	24.4	0.1	Jan-24	-16.9
Singapore	ASEAN	3.74	374	Feb-24	113.11	233	2.9	-0.8	Jan-24	0.8
Cambodia	ASEAN	0.89	0	Oct-23	4		2.7	-1.2	Nov-23	-1.8
Myanmar	ASEAN	7.00	0	Jan-24	0		28.6	1.1	Jun-23	-21.6
Brunei	ASEAN	5.50	0	Nov-23	0	0	0.7	0.5	Dec-23	4.8 4.3
China	Asia ex-ASEAN Asia ex-ASEAN	3.45 5.75	0	Feb-24	-20 100	425	-0.8 1.7	-0.5 -0.7	Jan-24	
Hong Kong	Asia ex-ASEAN	6.50	0	Feb-24	25	225	5.1	-0.7	Jan-24	4.1 1.4
India Japan	Asia ex-ASEAN	-0.10	0	Feb-24 Jan-24	0	-0.4	2.6	-0.2	Jan-24 Dec-23	-2.7
Saudi Arabia	Asia ex-ASEAN	6.00	0	Jan-24	100	400	1.6	0.1	Jan-24	4.4
South Korea	Asia ex-ASEAN	3.50	0	Feb-24	25	225	2.8	-0.4	Jan-24	0.7
Taiwan	Asia ex-ASEAN	1.88	0	Jan-24	13	62.5	1.8	-0.9	Jan-24	0.1
Turkey	Asia ex-ASEAN	45.00	0	Feb-24	3350	-500	64.9	0.1	Jan-24	-19.9
Sri Lanka	Asia ex-ASEAN	9.00	0	Jan-24	-550	900	6.4	2.4	Jan-24	2.6
Bahrain	Asia ex-ASEAN	6.25	0	Jan-24	100	425	-0.3	0.1	Dec-23	6.6
Bangladesh	Asia ex-ASEAN	6.50	0	Jan-24	250	0	9.9	0.4	Jan-24	-3.4
Iran	Asia ex-ASEAN	23.00	0	Jan-24	0	0	38.5	-1.7	Jan-24	-15.5
Iraq	Asia ex-ASEAN	7.50	0	Jan-24	350	0	4.0	0.0	Dec-23	3.5
Israel	Asia ex-ASEAN	4.50	-25	Jan-24	125	315	2.6	-0.4	Jan-24	1.9
Kuwait	Asia ex-ASEAN	4.25	0	Jan-24	75	200	3.3	-0.1	Jan-24	1.0
Morocco	Asia ex-ASEAN	3.00	0	Jan-24	50	100	2.3	-1.1	Jan-24	0.7
Pakistan	Asia ex-ASEAN	22.00	0	Feb-24	600	625	28.3	-1.3	Jan-24	-6.3
Papua New Guinea	Asia ex-ASEAN	2.00	-50	Feb-24	-75	25	2.2	0.8	Sep-23	-0.2
Qatar	Asia ex-ASEAN	6.25	0	Jan-24	75	300 290	3.0	1.3	Jan-24	3.3
United Arab Emirates	Asia ex-ASEAN	5.40	-50	Jan-24	100	290 325	3.3	0.0	Dec-23	2.1 4.0
Czech Republic Denmark	Europe	6.25 3.60	-50 0	Feb-24 Jan-24	-25 185	325 175	2.3 1.2	-4.6 0.5	Jan-24 Jan-24	
Denmark Euro Area	Europe Europe	4.50	0	Jan-24 Jan-24	200	1/5 250	2.8	-0.1	Jan-24 Jan-24	2.4 1.7
France	Europe	4.50	U	Jan-24	200	250	3.1	-0.1	Jan-24 Jan-24	1.7
Germany	Europe						2.9	-0.8	Jan-24	1.6
Norway	Europe	4.50	0	Jan-24	175	225	4.7	-0.1	Jan-24	-0.2
Poland	Europe	5.75	0	Feb-24	-100	500	3.9	-2.3	Jan-24	1.9
Russia	Europe	16.00	0	Jan-24	850	-100	7.4	0.0	Jan-24	8.6
Sweden	Europe	4.00	0	Feb-24	150	250	5.4	1.0	Jan-24	-1.4
Switzerland	Europe	1.75	0	Feb-24	75	175	1.3	-0.4	Jan-24	0.5
United Kingdom	Europe	5.25	0	Feb-24	175	325	4.0	0.0	Jan-24	1.3
Albania	Europe	3.25	0	Feb-24	50	225	3.4	-0.6	Jan-24	-0.2
Hungary	Europe	10.00	-75	Jan-24	-225	1020	3.8	-1.7	Jan-24	6.2
		45.00	0	Jan-24	-1000	2100	4.7	-0.4	Jan-24	10.3
Ukraine	Europe	15.00	- 0	2011 E-4						
	Oceania	4.35 5.50	0	Feb-24	125 125	300 350	4.1	-1.3 -0.9	Dec-23	0.3

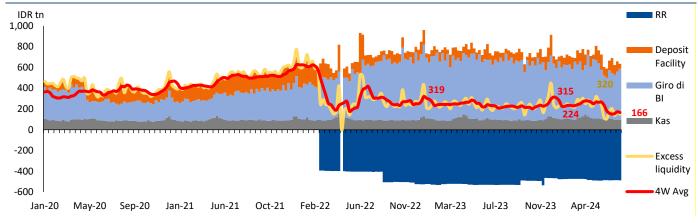




Source: BRIDS, Trading Economics



**Exhibit 9. Indonesia Banking Excess Liquidity** 



Source: Bank Indonesia, BRIDS Estimates

## **Exhibit 10. Yen Carry Trade Unwind Risk**



## Market Volatility

The unwinding of carry trades can cause heightened volatility in global financial markets. As investors liquidate risky assets to cover their positions, the prices of these assets can fall sharply, resulting in broader market turbulence.

The yen carry trade typically involves borrowing yen to invest in higher-yielding assets in other countries. When these trades are unwound, significant selling pressure on these foreign assets can occur, leading to declines in their prices.

VIX has risen from 12.5 to 18.5 since the start of Yen Strengthening in mid July



## Liquidity

The unwinding of carry trades can impact funding liquidity in financial markets, as investors repatriate their funds back to Japan, reducing liquidity in other markets and potentially leading to tighter global financial conditions.

This process can also affect investor sentiment, increasing risk aversion and prompting a flight to safety, which can further strengthen the yen and contribute to market instability.



## **Growth & Monetary Policy**

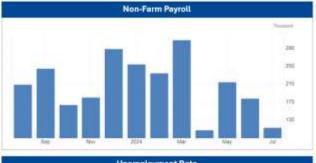
The appreciation of the yen can significantly impact Japan's economy, particularly its export sector, as a stronger yen makes Japanese goods more expensive for foreign buyers. This could influence the global inflation trajectory and the course of monetary policy decisions.

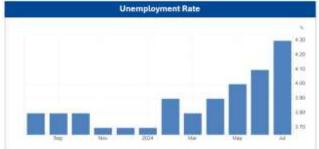
Additionally, the widespread use of yen carry trades means that unwinding can have ripple effects across many economies. A stronger yen might also reduce the competitiveness of Japanese exports, affecting global trade dynamics.

Source: BRI Danareksa Sekuritas

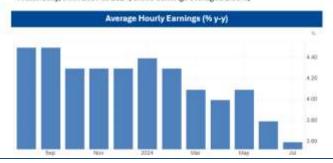


## Exhibit 11. Rising Unemployment on Weak NFP Data



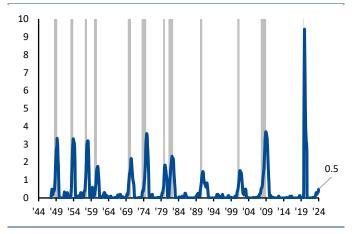


- In July 2024, the US economy added 114K jobs, falling short of June's revised 179K and below forecasts of 175K. This marks the lowest level in three months and below the 12-month average of 215K, indicating a cooling labor market.
- Job gains occurred in health care (55K), construction (25K), transportation and warehousing (14K), social assistance (9K), and government (17K), though the latter has slowed recently. Conversely, the information sector lost 20K jobs, and employment remained largely unchanged in several other industries including mining, manufacturing, retail, and financial activities.
- In July 2024, the US unemployment rate rose to 4.3% from 4.1%, the highest since October 2021 and above expectations. The labor force participation rate edged up to 62.7% from 62.6%.
- Average hourly earnings for US private nonfarm payrolls increased by 3.6% yearover-year, the lowest since May 2021 and below the 3.7% estimate, Historically, from 2007 to 2024, these sernings averaged 3.08%,



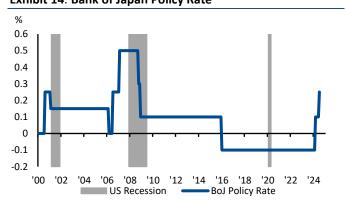
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; Trading Economic

## Exhibit 12. Sahm Rule



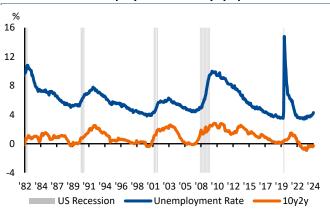
Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 14. Bank of Japan Policy Rate



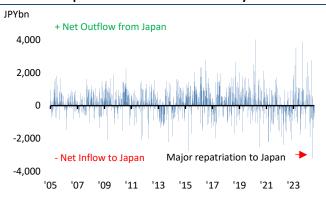
Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 13. US Unemployment and 10y2y Spread



Source: Bloomberg

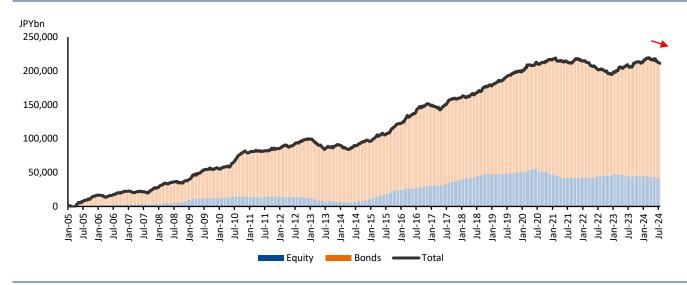
Exhibit 15. Japan Portfolio Net Flow - weekly



Source: Japan MoF, BRIDS



Exhibit 16. Japan Portfolio Net Flow - cumulative



Source: Japan MoF, BRIDS

**Exhibit 17. JCI MTD Foreign Flows** 

	Ticker	Sector	Total Flow	MTD Perf.		Ticker	Sector	Total Flow	MTD Perf.
	BBCA	Financial-Big 4 Banks	3,074.9	2.8%		BBRI	Financial-Big 4 Banks	(1,330.2)	2.4%
	BMRI	Financial-Big 4 Banks	1,547.7	10.6%		BBNI	Financial-Big 4 Banks	(892.9)	9.4%
~	AMMN	Basic Material	671.1	7.5%	R	BREN	Infrastructure	(624.9)	-14.6%
IDR	TLKM	Infrastructure	600.6	-8.9%	lion IDR	GOTO	Technology	(430.6)	6.0%
Billion	ADRO	Energy	452.8	19.0%	llio	INCO	Basic Material	(341.3)	-10.7%
Bill	TPIA	Basic Material	342.5	9.5%	Bi	TOWR	Infrastructure	(313.2)	13.6%
-i	ISAT	Infrastructure	294.6	-3.3%	- in	ASII	Industrials	(308.5)	5.2%
	PGAS	Energy	288.9	2.9%	24)	MAPI	Consumer Cyclicals	(194.5)	-1.0%
Aug'24)	UNTR	Industrials	249.3	16.7%	Aug'	AKRA	Energy	(141.2)	-5.9%
2 AL	SMGR	Basic Material	239.8	3.5%	2 A	MNCN	Consumer Cyclicals	(118.1)	-2.6%
	JPFA	Consumer non cyclical	227.7	12.3%	-  11	UNVR	Consumer non cyclical	(108.9)	-19.5%
	MIKA	Healthcare	185.8	-3.0%	1.	TSPC	Healthcare	(104.3)	23.4%
× (.	ITMA	Energy	170.9	-40.3%	ow (	FREN	Infrastructure	(102.9)	-23.7%
flo	ARTO	Financial	160.5	12.4%	Outflo	MEDC	Energy	(91.0)	-0.7%
20 Inflow (1 Jul	BRIS	Financial	141.0	-2.7%		ICBP	Consumer non cyclical	(77.7)	8.5%
p 2(	BULL	Energy	132.8	-24.8%	20	BELI	Technology	(71.6)	-3.4%
Top	ADMR	Energy	127.3	2.3%	Тор	BRPT	Basic Material	(70.9)	10.1%
	CMRY	Consumer non cyclical	121.2	5.5%	•	ARNA	Industrials	(64.6)	30.1%
	KLBF	Healthcare	119.7	7.5%		BUMI	Energy	(62.9)	-2.6%
	MYOR	Consumer non cyclical	87.5	5.1%		JSMR	Infrastructure	(58.9)	7.4%
	BIPI	Energy	87.0	-6.3%		BYAN	Energy	(55.8)	7.8%
	AMRT	Consumer non cyclical	86.1	-1.5%		NISP	Financial	(47.7)	5.5%
	PANI	Consumer non cyclical	78.5	10.8%		HMSP	Consumer non cyclical	(46.7)	-4.2%
	BBTN	Financial	73.1	4.3%		EMTK	Technology	(45.3)	3.6%
	SIDO	Healthcare	65.6	-5.2%		AUTO	Consumer Cyclicals	(44.4)	17.2%
	EURO	Consumer non cyclical	62.7	-18.7%		FILM	Consumer Cyclicals	(39.8)	-9.6%
	TKIM	Basic Material	61.0	-8.0%		BNGA	Financial	(36.9)	5.1%
	ACES	Consumer Cyclicals	56.8	-11.1%		INTP	Basic Material	(36.6)	-0.3%
	ITMG	Energy	55.7	12.9%		ABMM	Industrials	(33.6)	7.0%
	TINS	Basic Material	51.1	12.0%		MDKA	Basic Material	(32.2)	-1.3%



Exhibit 18. 5th Week of July 2024 Foreign Flows

Tie	cker	29-Jul-24	30-Jul-24	31-Jul-24	1-Aug-24	2-Aug-24	<b>Total Flow</b>	1 Wk. Perf.		Ticker	29-Jul-24	30-Jul-24	31-Jul-24	1-Aug-24	2-Aug-24	<b>Total Flow</b>	1 Wk. Perf.
В	MRI	(68.0)	(144.2)	(183.1)	744.0	409.3	758.0	3.8%		BBRI	(4.8)	(467.3)	(326.7)	(105.7)	(184.0)	(1,088.5)	-1.1%
	вса	87.7	(19.3)	259.3	106.0	60.8	494.6	-1.2%	bu	BBNI	17.7	(92.5)	(43.7)	(86.7)	50.2	(155.0)	2.0%
Z A	ASII	2.8	2.9	40.8	24.2	50.9	121.7	1.7%	띮	TLKM	34.9	(124.0)	(37.9)	29.9	(37.5)	(134.6)	-8.1%
· Δ1	DRO	2.0	45.3	12.0	21.4	35.6	116.4	4.4%	24) -	AKRA	(50.1)	(12.7)	(23.9)	(25.5)	(20.7)	(133.0)	-1.9%
(24)	RTO	(13.0)	44.8	42.5	11.1	16.9	102.2	5.4%	g'2,	TOWR	(4.6)	(8.2)	(1.1)	(51.0)	(34.2)	(99.1)	5.7%
Aug	NTR	(6.7)	(4.9)	66.4	36.6	5.6	97.0	2.7%	Au	MAPI	(13.1)	(8.2)	(27.6)	(34.9)	9.4	(74.4)	6.2%
<b>7</b> B	RIS	9.1	(10.1)	70.1	14.4	8.4	91.9	3.7%	- 2	BREN	(24.2)	(33.7)	23.2	(11.8)	(14.0)	(60.5)	-2.3%
₹ JF	PFA	18.6	30.9	21.5	8.3	10.6	89.9	-4.5%		TSPC	(1.2)	(3.0)	(14.6)	(35.7)	(1.0)	(55.6)	22.5%
	PIA	(14.4)	49.2	(60.6)	44.2	68.2	86.7	5.8%	(29	FILM	7.4	(14.7)	(18.3)	(15.4)	(14.5)	(55.3)	-5.6%
	MRT	1.3	15.0	60.2	4.2	(11.8)	68.8	-4.9%	ş	GOTO	(6.3)	(14.5)	(0.4)	(34.2)	8.1	(47.2)	0.0%
Week	CES	5.1	10.0	(1.8)	10.3	38.9	62.5	-7.3%	š	ITMG	(7.9)	(6.9)	(10.7)	(3.9)	(4.8)	(34.3)	2.2%
	MRY	15.3	20.8	9.0	9.8	6.3	61.2	5.5%	Snc	ISAT	3.2	5.7	(3.2)	(4.3)	(35.3)	(33.9)	-11.5%
Previous R	FIN	6.0	27.8	10.8	7.6	(0.8)	51.4	11.8%	Previo	INCO	(2.3)	(19.5)	(15.2)	12.5	(5.2)	(29.7)	0.8%
F K	LBF	(11.7)	(14.5)	4.5	49.1	22.7	50.2	4.1%		BBTN	(3.3)	(5.5)	(18.1)	1.9	(0.6)	(25.5)	0.8%
	1IKA	12.5	8.8	7.1	10.8	4.9	43.9	-2.7%	utflow	CTRA	(2.7)	(3.6)	(8.9)	(6.8)	(2.4)	(24.5)	4.5%
_	JRO	5.1	5.5	9.6	11.6	11.0	42.8	7.9%	4	MDKA	0.6	4.4	7.0	(4.6)	(30.1)	(22.8)	-1.7%
<b>70</b> PC	GAS	5.1	17.9	6.3	2.4	8.8	40.5	0.3%	0.0	MNCN	5.3	(5.6)	(3.9)	(16.8)	(1.4)	(22.3)	-8.4%
<b>a</b> E	BIPI	13.2	6.0	4.9	4.5	7.2	35.8	0.0%	p 2	PGEO	(3.3)	(2.3)	(0.8)	(7.2)	(6.5)	(20.1)	-0.8%
11	NDF	4.1	(2.9)	(7.1)	39.0	(0.5)	32.6	-0.4%	2	MBMA	(4.0)	(3.4)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(9.4)	(18.2)	-0.8%
	IDO	(1.0)	11.7	5.2	9.8	3.6	29.4	2.8%		MEDC	(11.4)	(3.6)	(1.6)	(5.1)	6.6	(15.1)	0.0%
-	MGR	4.9	(8.9)	5.1	25.2	0.3	26.5	-3.7%		NISP	(2.0)	(3.0)	(8.7)	(1.7)	0.4	(14.9)	2.3%
	YOR	(2.1)	6.1	2.7	11.8	6.6	25.2	-5.4%		BNGA	(1.1)	(4.6)	(5.8)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(13.3)	4.2%
	RTG	4.0	12.2	(6.8)	15.4	0.2	25.0	23.3%		UNVR	(9.8)	(5.1)	2.4	4.4	(4.9)	(13.0)	-2.4%
	ASA	5.8	4.6	0.4	8.5	3.3	22.4	2.4%		SILO	(0.5)	(5.6)	(3.5)	(0.8)	(2.5)	(12.9)	1.1%
	TBA	(1.2)	(5.3)	1.7	1.7	20.0	16.8	2.3%		BYAN	(3.0)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(1.7)	(2.8)	(12.5)	-1.7%
	SSA	(0.7)	9.9	3.1	1.4	1.8	15.5	-2.4%		EMTK	(1.3)	(4.4)	(3.2)	0.8	(3.7)	(11.9)	-5.6%
	/IDI	0.6	1.8	4.9	5.5	2.6	15.4	-2.8%		PANI	(1.7)	(2.5)	(0.5)	(3.6)	(3.0)	(11.2)	2.8%
	AJA	3.4	4.5	3.6	2.7	0.7	15.0	18.4%		ABMM	(2.3)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(3.2)	(1.3)	(10.4)	0.5%
	MTM	(0.6)	(9.5)	(2.4)	24.7	2.6	14.8	3.9%		HMSP	(3.6)	(3.0)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(9.7)	0.0%
10	CBP	(19.2)	(7.3)	(7.7)	9.1	38.7	13.6	3.0%		NCKL	(1.2)	(1.8)	1.5	(5.3)	(2.0)	(8.9)	2.8%



**Exhibit 19. 6-Week Foreign Flows and Share Price Performance** 

Tie	cker	Wk. 4 Jun-24	Wk. 1 Jul-24	Wk. 2 Jul-24	Wk. 3 Jul-24	Wk. 4 Jul-24	Wk. 5 Jul-24	Total	6 Wk. Perf.
Basic Mate		146.3	279.7	420.3	2.8	114.0	63.6	1,026.7	
ANTM		(32.4)	(44.9)	23.0	(17.9)	(5.2)	14.8	(62.7)	9.3%
INCO	world Co.	31.8	(82.7)	(152.1)	(47.6)	(29.2)	(29.7)	(309.5)	-10.7%
INTP	ra N.	(18.1)	(12.8)	19.7	(20.4)	(23.6)		(54.7)	-3.0%
MDKA	A. A. A. A.	(20.5)	5.8	24.7	(26.2)	(13.7)	(22.8)	(52.6)	1.7%
HRUM	Bull to	(7.6)	(2.7)	(12.6)	(5.2)	(8.7)	(1.4)	(38.1)	
SMGR		10.8	68.0	94.3	6.0	45.0	26.5	250.6	4.3%
3111011		10.0	00.0	31.3	0.0	13.0	20.3	230.0	1.370
Consumer	cvclicals	70.1	57.2	(95.6)	(80.0)	(112.1)	(66.4)	(226.8)	
ACES	.,	3.2	40.8	(14.7)	(21.7)	(10.0)		60.0	-10.1%
MAPI	0.00	29.6	(35.2)	(35.0)	(2.2)	(47.6)	(74.4)	(164.9)	2.1%
MNCN		(3.6)	(7.7)	(35.8)	(25.5)	(26.9)	(22.3)	(121.7)	-3.8%
LPPF	A 12	(2.4)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(4.9)	1.4%
SCMA		3.3	(3.2)	0.3	(0.9)	(7.0)	(3.7)	(11.3)	
WOOD	11-524	1.1	0.1	(2.6)	(0.9)	0.1	0.2	(1.9)	19.6%
			0.1	(2.3)	(3.3)	0.2	0.2	(2.5)	23.070
Consumer	non cyclical	(64.4)	(71.6)	214.4	133.6	(60.8)	339.1	490.2	
AMRT	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(39.4)	(43.4)	90.0	(5.7)	(23.5)		46.7	0.4%
GGRM		13.1	(4.6)	4.5	(2.8)	(2.7)	(1.7)	5.9	-15.3%
HMSP		4.7	(4.0)	(3.9)	(17.1)	(12.1)	(9.7)	(42.0)	-2.2%
ICBP	14 A	23.2	0.6	(48.3)		(47.5)		(54.5)	
INDF	1 10	(14.9)	(1.0)	7.7	4.4	(0.9)	32.6	27.9	2.1%
UNVR	No. of Lots	(50.6)	(52.4)	22.5	(0.8)	(65.1)	(13.0)	(159.4)	-18.7%
CPIN		10.8	0.0	18.7	13.4	9.7	5.2	57.9	9.8%
O		20.0	0.0	20.7	2011	5	5.12	37.13	3.07
Energy		158.5	393.1	54.0	397.7	167.3	25.3	1,195.9	
ADRO		20.5	68.6	42.3	172.5	53.1	116.4	473.3	21.6%
INDY	*	(1.4)	1.2	0.3	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.6)	(2.4)	11.0%
ITMG		(34.0)	91.2	2.3	(2.5)	(1.0)	(34.3)	21.8	11.2%
MEDC	1	(17.4)	26.9	(29.1)	(28.6)	(45.1)	(15.1)	(108.5)	
PGAS	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	51.5	82.3	73.9	56.5	35.6	40.5	340.3	5.3%
PTBA		(12.7)	8.4	9.3	(1.2)	8.6	16.8	29.4	12.4%
		,			,				
Financial		352.7	83.8	74.0	(43.5)	(3.8)	198.2	661.4	
ARTO		48.6	26.9	10.3	5.9	15.1	102.2	209.0	29.0%
BBTN		18.9	22.0	36.2	35.6	4.7	(25.5)	92.0	5.6%
BBYB	196	(0.2)	0.1	5.2	(5.6)	1.7	0.8	2.0	9.6%
BTPS		(4.0)	3.2	7.0	(3.9)	(16.9)	(4.8)	(19.5)	
BRIS		258.9	58.2	(25.1)	(18.4)	34.5	91.9	399.9	5.4%
SRTG		9.7	15.2	4.4	(3.0)	(7.1)	25.0	44.2	34.1%
-					()				
Financial-B	ig 4 Banks	504.5	1,810.2	677.2	(171.3)	74.4	9.1	2,904.0	
BBCA	13.25	1,366.4	631.8	884.5	88.1	976.0	494.6	4,441.3	6.3%
BMRI		(294.0)		224.7	219.5	(249.6)	758.0	1,253.7	11.0%
BBNI	HULL	(69.3)	(43.7)	(300.2)	(234.7)	(159.3)	(155.0)	(962.2)	
BBRI	-	(498.7)	627.0	(131.7)	(244.2)	(492.7)	(1,088.5)	(1,828.8)	
								,	



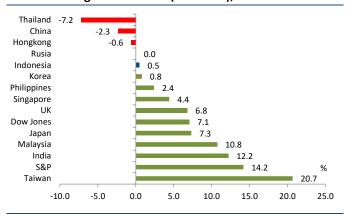
Exhibit 20. 6-Week Foreign Flows and Share Price Performance (cont'd)

Tick	ker	Wk. 4 Jun-24	Wk. 1 Jul-24	Wk. 2 Jul-24	Wk. 3 Jul-24	Wk. 4 Jul-24	Wk. 5 Jul-24	Total	6 Wk. Perf.
Healthcare		18.2	26.4	28.9	106.6	29.2	43.4	252.8	
HEAL	Carl I	7.7	10.0	9.0	6.8	(0.7)	(1.0)	31.7	-3.7%
KAEF	0	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	4.4%
KLBF 🚺	W RA	(34.5)	(16.6)	(14.2)	106.2	(6.0)	50.2	85.1	4.5%
SIDO	ALTER .	43.9	8.4	10.9	3.0	13.9	29.4	109.6	-0.7%
SILO		6.3	4.1	(0.4)	2.4	(13.8)	(12.9)	(14.2)	5.0%
PRDA	75	(2.9)	(0.3)	(5.8)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(6.4)	(17.7)	17.5%
MIKA		1.4	27.3	40.6	2.4	71.5	43.9	187.2	-1.3%
Industrials		(74.5)	(122.0)	(369.6)	(8.5)	120.9	231.1	(222.7)	
ASII	5016	(87.5)	(138.4)	(388.5)	(58.8)	155.5	121.7	(396.0)	4.5%
UNTR	<b>B</b>	24.8	60.0	41.6	58.7	(8.0)	97.0	274.0	18.6%
Infrastructure		143.6	(115.1)		(38.4)		(350.8)	47.4	
ADHI		2.1	(0.2)	(5.6)	(2.6)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(7.4)	23.5%
EXCL	Hav	(36.2)	2.5	10.4	5.7	17.3	(6.7)	(7.0)	-0.5%
ISAT		4.9	40.5	71.6	92.3	124.2	(33.9)	299.6	-0.7%
JSMR	X 10	(45.1)	(40.4)	5.1	9.5	(24.8)	(8.4)	(104.0)	7.2%
MTEL	III AM	(17.3)	(6.5)	1.0	3.3	(1.0)	2.4	(18.3)	7.0%
TLKM 🧌	JUL	300.7	(3.1)	388.6	320.8	28.8	(134.6)	901.3	-3.4%
TOWR	-	(63.5)	(31.4)	(81.0)	(48.9)	(52.7)	(99.1)	(376.7)	19.3%
TBIG		(11.8)	(2.0)	(3.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(20.1)	13.4%
Properties and	d real estate	(46.7)	(17.7)		(18.9)	(10.4)	(32.7)	(43.1)	
ASRI		(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.9)	7.9%
BEST	%	(4.7)	(9.5)	0.5	(0.4)	(0.9)	0.1	(14.9)	9.4%
CTRA		(4.0)	2.8	18.7	(1.4)	8.6	(24.5)	0.2	12.4%
DMAS		(0.0)	4.2	3.0	(0.9)	(2.5)	(3.9)	(0.2)	0.6%
PWON	100	(28.3)	(11.1)	0.6	(0.3)	(2.5)	7.4	(34.3)	15.1%
SMRA		(13.7)	6.8	34.7	12.8	(15.1)	(7.6)	17.8	14.9%
Technology		(15.8)	14.7	(152.2)	(171.5)	(198.9)	(54.0)	(577.8)	
BUKA		(15.8)	14.7	8.6	(171.5)	(30.3)	5.4	38.9	-8.5%
EMTK	0	4.0	(0.3)	(14.6)	(11.5)	(7.9)	(11.9)	(41.4)	5.8%
GOTO		(83.9)	16.9	(14.0)	(89.8)	(161.4)	(47.2)	(514.5)	6.0%
MTDL	320	(0.8)	4.3	16.3	1.4	(1.3)	0.1	20.0	10.7%
IVII DL		(0.8)	4.3	10.5	1.4	(1.5)	0.1	20.0	10.7%
Transportation	n & logistics	6.2	13.2	(3.1)	(7.5)	(5.1)	(7.7)	(3.9)	
ASSA		5.4	12.1	5.3	0.7	(2.2)	(2.6)	18.7	11.0%
BIRD	- NWA	1.7	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)	1.6	3.2	5.0	11.4%
SMDR	II	(1.0)	1.3	(1.8)	(2.3)	3.0	(8.4)	(9.1)	7.3%
		(=.0)		(=.0)	(=.0)	2.0	(=/	()	

Legends

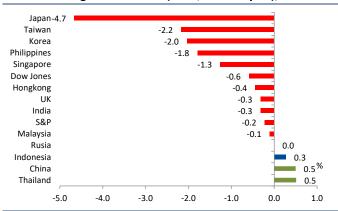
Outflow > IDR 10bn
Outflow between 0 - IDR 10bn
Inflow between 0 - IDR 10bn
Inflow > IDR 10bn

Exhibit 21. Regional Markets (YTD 2024), %



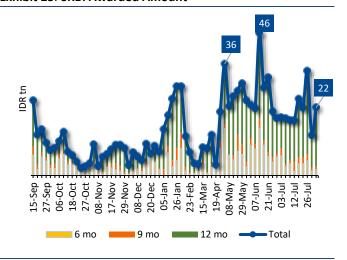
Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 23. Regional Markets (wow; as of July 26), %



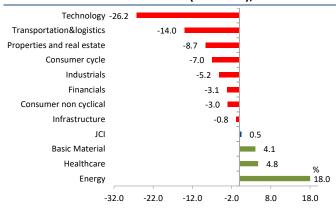
Source: Bloomberg

**Exhibit 25. SRBI Awarded Amount** 



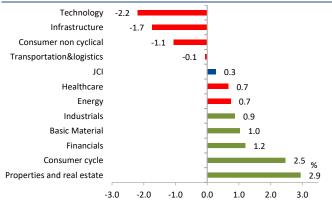
Source: Bank Indonesia

Exhibit 22. Sectoral Performance (YTD 2024), %



Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 24. Sectoral Performance (wow; as of July 26), %



Source: Bloomberg

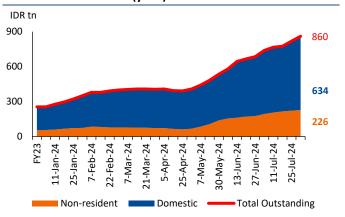
Exhibit 26. SRBI Yield vs. INDOGB Yield



Source: Bank Indonesia

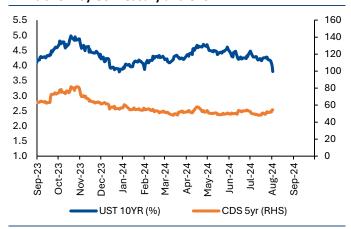


Exhibit 27. SRBI Inflow (y-t-d)



Source: Bank Indonesia

Exhibit 29. 10y US Treasury and CDS



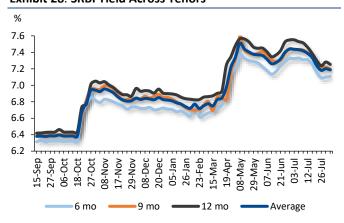
Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 31. 10y INDOGB and 5y CDS



Source: Bloomberg

**Exhibit 28. SRBI Yield Across Tenors** 



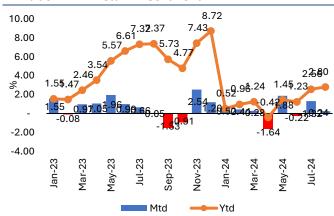
Source: Bank Indonesia

**Exhibit 30. US Treasury Across Tenors** 

Date	1 ye yield	2 yr yleld	3 yr yleid	5 yr yield	7 yr yield	10 yr yleld	CDS Syr (RHS)
2022	4.73	4.41	4.22	3.99	3.96	3.88	82
2023	4.79	4.23	4.01	3.84	3.88	3.88	56
2-Aug-24	4.33	3.88	3.70	3.62	3.68	3.80	55
YTD Avg	4.99	4.62	4.42	4.26	4.28	4.29	52
YTD Changes	-0.46	-0.35	-0.31	-0.22	-0.20	-0.08	-1
MTD Changes	-0.40	-0.41	-0.40	-0.35	-0.32	-0.29	3
Weekly Changes	-0.46	-0.48	-0.50	-0.44	-0.42	-0.40	4

Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 32. IBPA Return - Govt Bond



Source: Bloomberg



Exhibit 33. INDOGB - YTD Performance and Investor Type

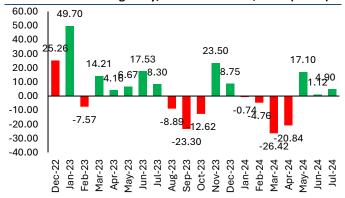
Date	1 yr yield	3 yr yield	5 yr yleld	7 yr yield	10 yr yleld	CDS 5yr (RHS)
2022	5.64	6.30	6.20	6.72	6.94	104
2023	6.54	6.37	6.44	6.71	6.48	70
2-Aug-24	6.59	6.53	6.70	6.85	6.84	81
YTD Avg	6.59	6.59	6.74	6.81	6.83	74
YTD Changes	0.06	0.16	0.26	0.14	0.36	11
MTD Changes	-0.01	-0.07	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	7
Weekly Changes	-0.05	-0.16	-0.10	-0.08	-0.14	6

As of Jul 30th, 2024 - (IDR tn)

Investor Type	WoW	MtD	YTD
Banks	(33.6)	(92.4)	(325.4)
Bank Indonesia (exclude repo)	41.3	76.6	337.8
Non-Banks:	13.4	22.2	156.8
MutualFund	1.3	1.6	3.5
Insurance & Pension Fund	3.6	4.5	66.7
Foreign Investor	4.5	4.9	(29.6)
Individual	2.1	7.4	70.5
Others	1.8	3.7	45.7
Total	21.1	6.3	169.1
Domestic Investor	(24.7)	(75.2)	(139.0)
Foreign Investor	4.5	4.9	(29.6)
Bank Indonesia (include repo)	0.8	1.9	47.2

Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 34. Net Foreign Buy/Sell as of Jul 30th, 2024 (IDRtn)



Source: DJPPR

Exhibit 36. YTD Net Buy/Sell (IDR tn)

Investors Type	Dec	Ann	Febru	HH	Apr	Hity	Jun	MI	TT.	YID	Weekly
William Co.	2022)	2024	2024	2024	2894	2024	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024
Banking	(36.3)	49.3	(84.6)	(64.4)	(6.8)	(88.4)	(38.0)	(92.4)	(74.8)	(325.4)	(33.6)
Bank tribonesia	49.7	(9.0)	132.0	18.3	5.5	53.6	61.1	76.6	184.30	337.8	41.0
Foreign Investor	8.8	(0.7)	(4.8)	(26.4)	(20.8)	17.1	1.1	4.9	86.9	(29.6)	4.5
Insurance & Pension Fund	6.3	12.2	6.2	1.0	15.0	12.9	14,3	4.6	169.3	66.7	3.6
Mutual Fund	0.8	0.6	2.4	(2.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	2.6	1.6	32.7	3.5	1.3
Individual	6.6	5.6	17.2	94 m	29.2	7.9	8.1	7.4	81.4	70.5	2.1
Others	4.9	7.6	11.3	2.4	4.9	4.9	10.9	3.7	86.0	45.7	1.0

Source: DJPPR

Exhibit 35. Foreign Outstanding as of Jul 30th, 2024(IDRtn)



Source: DJPPR

Exhibit 37. Ownership Outstanding (IDR tn)

	CAC									
	2000	2024	2004	2824	2074	2004	2004	2004	2023	-
Banking	1,513.6	1,562.9	1,478.3	1,413.9	1,407.1	1,318.6	1,280.6	1,188.2	(74.8)	(325
Bank Indonesia	1,077.5	1,006.2	1,200.1	1,218.4	1.224.0	1,277.6	1,338.8	1,415.2	MARIN.	33
Foreign Investor	842.6	841.9	837.1	810.7	789.9	807.0	808.1	813.0	86.9	(29
Insurance & Pension Fund	1,041.4	1,053.8	1,090.8	1,001.3	1,076.3	1,089.2	1,103.8	1,108.1	169.3	6
Mutual Fund	177.4	178.0	180.3	178.4	178.3	176.7	179.2	180.9	32.7	;
Individual .	435,1	440.7	457.0	459.8	463.0	490.0	496.1	906.6	91,4	7)
Others	551.9	559.5	570.9	573.3	578.2	583.1	594.0	597.7	86.0	45

Source: DJPPR



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