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Data	Unit	05-Jun-25	WoW % Chg	MoM % Chg	QoQ % Chg	YoY % Chg
EUR / IDR	IDR	18,626.70	↑ 1.25%	↑ 0.17%	↑ 5.86%	↑ 5.29%
USD / IDR	IDR	16,275.00	↓ -0.09%	↓ -0.97%	↓ -0.21%	↓ -0.03%
JPY / IDR	IDR	113.38	↑ 0.81%	↓ -0.87%	↑ 3.51%	↑ 8.74%
Malaysia Palm Oil Futures - Delivery Aug25	MYR / Ton	3,904.00	↑ 0.13%	↑ 2.01%	↓ -11.63%	↓ -1.44%
Brent Oil WTI Futures - Delivery Aug25	USD / Barrel	64.75	↑ 0.67%	↑ 8.11%	↓ -6.02%	↓ -17.03%
Gold Futures - Delivery Jun25	USD / Troy Oz	3,360.40	↑ 1.99%	↑ 1.15%	↑ 14.85%	↑ 42.17%
Newcastle Coal Futures - Delivery May25	USD / Ton	105.00	↑ 4.06%	↑ 6.60%	↑ 0.86%	↓ -22.79%
Nickel Futures	USD / Ton	15,476.38	↑ 2.78%	↓ -0.34%	↓ -2.35%	↓ -16.36%
Jakarta Composite Index	IDR	7,113.42	↓ -0.87%	↑ 4.12%	↑ 8.91%	↑ 2.39%

Source : Investing.com, PKRI

Yield Curve	10Y Yield			10Y-2Y Spread			5Y CDS		
	05-Jun-25	1 Mo Ago	6 Mos Ago	05-Jun-25	1 Mo Ago	6 Mos Ago	05-Jun-25	1 Mo Ago	6 Mos Ago
IDR	6.74%	↓ 6.98%	↓ 6.88%	48.10 bps	↓ 49.45 bps	↑ 21.80 bps	78.7	↓ 96.0	↑ 72.2
USD	4.40%	↑ 4.35%	↑ 4.18%	46.40 bps	↓ 51.30 bps	↑ 3.50 bps	43.2	↓ 51.3	↑ 29.7

Source : Worldgovernmentbonds.com, Investing.com, PKRI

Macroeconomy Sector

- According to OECD's Economic Outlook report as of Jun25, Indonesia's 2025 GDP growth forecast was downgraded to 4.7% yoy from previously 4.9% yoy, due to fiscal uncertainty, softening consumer sentiment, and high borrowing costs. Inflation is expected to gradually rise toward Bank Indonesia's target midpoint as temporary subsidies ease. Persistent capital outflows and policy uncertainty may further weaken IDR and add pressure on the current account and domestic prices.
- As of Apr25, Indonesia recorded around 16,800 layoffs across industries, where 10,700 cases occurred in Java region, which was mainly driven by a flood of illegal imports. The revision of Permendag No. 8/2024, aimed at tightening import controls and protecting domestic industries, is still waiting for legalization after despite finalization on May25, raising concerns among workers and businesses. Without strict enforcement and a balanced import policy, the country could become a dumping ground for foreign goods according to Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF).
- The Gol has canceled its plan to implement a 50% electricity tariff discount due to delays in the budgeting process. Instead, the wage subsidy program (BSU) allocation has been increased to IDR300,000 per month from IDR150,000 for 17.3 mn workers and 565,000 contract teachers in Jun-Jul25. Additionally, as part of an economic stimulus package, Gol has allocated IDR940 bn to support the transportation sector through a 30% discount on train tickets, a discount on air tickets with VAT borne by the government of 6%, and a 50% discount on ferry tickets.

Financial Sector

- According to Indonesia Financial Services Authority's (OJK) SE No.7/SEJOK.05/2025 that has become effective on Jan25, all health insurance products must implement a minimum 10% co-payment scheme to share medical costs between insurers and policyholders. The policy mandates insurers to apply co-payment for inpatient and outpatient services, with maximum reimbursement limits of IDR300,000 per outpatient claim and IDR3 mn for inpatient. As of Apr25, the total health insurance premium stood at IDR8.2 tn (+17.5% yoy), while claims reached IDR5.5 tn (+20.6% yoy). This resulted in the increase of claim ratio to 67.5% (Apr24: 65.2%). The regulation aims to improve efficiency, mitigate inflation risk, and shift the insurance model toward value-based care.
- OJK through SEOJK No.7/SEOJK.05/2025, which will be effective on 01Jan26, mandates that insurance companies, including Sharia units, to adjust their health insurance product features by implementing a co-payment mechanism of at least 10% of total claims, capped at IDR300,000 for outpatient care and IDR3 mn for inpatient care. The regulation also requires the application of a coordination of benefits scheme with the national health insurance program (JKN) managed by BPJS Kesehatan. Additionally, insurers must have qualified medical professionals, a Medical Advisory Board, and a digital information system capable of integrating with healthcare facilities.
- According to OJK, the total outstanding financing in the multifinance industry increased to IDR480.15 tn as at end-Apr25 (+3.67% yoy), which was driven primarily by the increase in working capital financing to IDR105.8 tn (+10.84% yoy), while consumer financing (dominated by auto loans)

remained subdued. The total financing disbursed by multifinance companies increased to IDR503.4 tn as at end-Apr25 (+7.17% yoy), with the leasing segment growing to IDR168.5 tn (+10.34% yoy), which was supported by increased activity in capital goods financing. Despite rising non-performing financing (NPF) gross to 2.45% as at end-Apr25 (Apr24: 2.08%), the industry players remain optimistic about manageable asset quality, which will be supported by easing loan disbursement rules under POJK No. 46/2024 and a higher appetite for productive financing.

- The Financial Services Authority (OJK) reported that outstanding Islamic multifinance receivables increased to IDR28.76 tn as at end-Apr25 (+8.04% yoy), with a market share of 5.7% of total national multifinance receivables. This performance reflects a positive growth trend, supported by the expanding potential for financing in productive sharia-compliant sectors that remain largely untapped.
- Several banks have begun to take strategic steps to strengthen their capital structure, including conducting rights issues and complying with the minimum free float requirement of 7.5% according to the regulations of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). As of Apr25, PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk (BMAS) and PT Bank JTrust Indonesia Tbk (BCIC) have yet to meet this threshold, with public shareholding levels at only 1.56% and 6.17%, respectively, which indicates the potential for corporate action in the near future to maintain compliance and liquidity of shares in the market.
- Global economic uncertainty has driven an increase in credit risk profiles and liquidity competition in banking sector, which was reflected in the rise of the gross non-performing loan (NPL) ratio to 2.24% and the loan-at-risk (LAR) ratio to 9.92% as of Apr25 – deemed manageable by OJK. Bank lending grew by 8.88% to IDR7,960 tn, while third-party fund (DPK) growth slowed to 4.55% yoy, driving the loan-to-deposit ratio (LDR) up to 87.99% as of Apr25 (Apr24: 84.49%), indicating liquidity pressures amid high interest rates.
- As of Apr25, outstanding financing from fintech peer-to-peer (P2P) lending increased to IDR80.94 tn (+29.01% yoy), reflecting a solid growth trend and in line with the direction of the 2023–2028 Roadmap for the Development and Strengthening of Technology-Based Joint Funding Services (LPBBTI). However, OJK noted that 15 out of 96 registered platforms have yet to meet the minimum equity requirement of IDR7.5 bn, highlighting the need for stronger capitalization among certain industry players.
- As of Apr25, Indonesia's guarantee industry experienced a temporary asset contraction to IDR47.34 tn (0.58% yoy) and decline in guarantee fees to IDR2.57 tn (10.23% yoy), according to OJK's report. Regulatory reforms via POJK No.10/2025 and No.11/2025 aim to bolster the sector, targeting a 90% micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM) guarantee portfolio by 2028. Despite post-Covid economic challenges and global uncertainties, the vast UMKM market and enhanced governance offer a promising outlook for UMKM sector.
- As of May25, a survey by Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) reported a declining Consumer Confidence Index (IWM) to 92.9 (-1.7 points mom), with 30.3% of respondents saving less following tight financial condition. The Consumer Expectations Index (IEK) also dropped to 79.0 (-4.4 points mom), which reflects growing pessimism amid economic challenges. Moreover, the Current Economic Conditions Index (IKE) fell to 99.7 (-3.4 points mom), driven by a 2.5-point decrease in the household savings component. Monthly savings also contracted, with deposits above IDR5 tn decreasing by 8.8 points and those between IDR3 tn and IDR5 tn dropping by 2.8 points, which signals tighter liquidity encountered by Indonesian households.
- Foreign investors reduced their positions in government bonds in early Jun25 after posting net purchases throughout May worth IDR26.61 tn, the largest purchase in a month since Aug24. Referring to data from the Ministry of Finance, foreign ownership of government securities (SBN) decreased by around IDR2.72 tn in early Jun25 after foreign investors made sales for two consecutive days.
- The Sales of Retail Sukuk Series 22 (SR022) as of 05Jun25, have shown weak demand, with only 35.2% of the 5-year tenor and 41.7% of the 3-year tenor from the target, as the offering period expires on June 18, 2025. Retail investors currently prefer the stock market, which offers higher return potential, driven by the JCI rebound to 6,000-7,000. In terms of yield, SR022 is less competitive compared to fixed-rate Government Bonds (SUN) and project-based State Sharia Securities (SBSN), which offer higher returns.
- Bank Indonesia (BI) is set to expand the implementation of the QRIS digital payment system to China, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and India as part of its broader strategy to internationalize the national payment ecosystem. Pilot testing with Japan began on 15May25, and has shown positive results, while technical discussions with India are ongoing between ASPI (Indonesian Payment System Association) and NPCI (National Payments Corporation of India). This expansion is supported by

continued strong growth in QRIS transaction volume, which rose by 154.86% yoy as of Apr25, driven by a growing user base of over 56 mn and more than 38 mn merchants.

Energy Sector

- Based on RUPTL 2025–2034 reported by PLN as of Jun25, Gol plans to expand the national electricity transmission network by 48,000 km to support the integration of 6.4 GW of renewable energy (EBT) into the power mix. The super grid strategy aims to solve supply-demand mismatches by transmitting power from EBT-rich regions like Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara to high-demand centers.
- The total investment needed for the development of 48,000 km transmission and substations would be IDR191.1 tn (2025–2029) and IDR201.1 tn (2030–2034). This initiative is expected to de-risk EBT projects by enhancing connectivity and improving investor returns, particularly for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) facing project bankability challenges.
- Indonesia's biomass co-firing program reduces coal plant emissions by just 1.5-2.4%, with minimal air quality impact, while risking release of unregulated toxic pollutants like mercury and heavy metals. A Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) report criticizes the strategy's overstated climate benefits and calls for full lifecycle emissions accounting, as Indonesia plans to add 3.2GW of new coal capacity in 2025. The findings highlight the need for stricter pollution controls and transparent monitoring to align co-firing with genuine energy transition goals.
- According to Surface Nano Engineering (SNE) Research as of 1Q25, global EV battery usage reached 222 GWh (+38.8% yoy), with Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. Limited (CATL) leading at 84.9 GWh, while Indonesia's EV sales rose to 24,043 units (+46.0% yoy). Gol will commence construction of an integrated EV battery ecosystem in Halmahera by mid-Jun25, with total investment of USD6-7 bn led by CATL and Indonesia Battery Corporation (IBC). This project is part of a broader downstream program worth USD45 bn.
- According to Information Handling Services (IHS) Markit's report, Indonesia's Manufacturing PMI remained in contraction at 47.4 as of May25 (Apr25: 46.7), which reflects subdued business activity due to weakening new orders, rising production costs, and inventory adjustments. In response, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) urged Gol to simplify regulations, accelerate business incentives, and reform labor and logistics policies to restore competitiveness. Persistent input cost inflation and declining domestic and export demand continue to weigh on industrial performance.

Transportation Sector

- The Government of Indonesia (Gol) has launched an economic stimulus program by allocating IDR300 bn to provide a 30% discount for non-subsidized economy class train tickets that has been effective since 5Jun25 and will be valid until 31Jul25. PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero), as the executor, provides 3.4 mn available seats across more than 100 interregional routes, including popular services such as KA Ijen Ekspres, Ranggajati, Sancaka Utara, Cirebon Fakultatif, Gunungjati, and Bangunkarta. This initiative aims to boost public mobility and strengthen consumer purchasing power amid economic recovery.
- PT ASDP Indonesia Ferry (Persero) has started to implement port fare discounts of up to 100% on several commercial routes starting 05Jun25, including Merak–Bakauheni, Ketapang–Gilimanuk, Lembar–Padangbai, and other strategic routes. This initiative is part of the government's economic stimulus policy in the transportation sector, aimed at enhancing public mobility, facilitating the movement of goods and services, and accelerating economic recovery across regions.

Telecommunication Sector

- PT Telekomunikasi Selular's (Telkomsel) ARPU fell to IDR42.4k in 1Q25 (-6.5% yoy), which was driven by declining number of subscribers to 158.81 mn (-0.5% yoy) and weakening revenue to IDR27.22 tn (-4.6% yoy), amid economic challenges. PT Xlsmart Telecom Sejahtera Tbk (EXCL) and PT Indosat Tbk (ISAT) closed the ARPU gap, reaching IDR40k and IDR39.2k respectively, with ISAT's ARPU up 4.6% yoy, which was fueled by subscriber growth and consolidation. This intensifies competition, challenging Telkomsel's new leadership to address the ARPU and revenue decline.

Mining Sector

- The Indonesian Engineers Association (PII), estimates that Indonesia's measured nickel reserves are only 9 to 13 years left, poses a risk of increased dependence on imported nickel ore for the downstream industry. The high demand for saprolite nickel with grades above 1.5% required by

Rotary Kiln Electric Furnace (RKEF) smelters is not matched by exploration in new greenfield areas, leading to continued depletion of domestic reserves. The rapid growth of smelter investments accelerates domestic resource consumption, forcing Indonesia to rely on imports to meet raw material needs for stainless steel production.

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