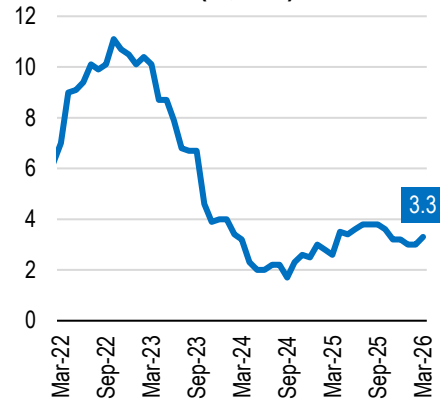




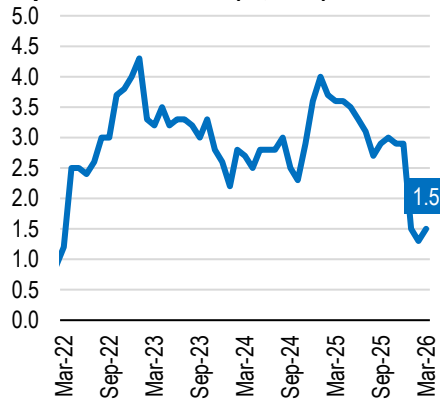
## Data Highlights of the Week

### UK Inflation Rate (% YoY)



Source: Bloomberg

### Japan Inflation Rate (% YoY)



Source: Bloomberg

## The Fragility of the Truce and the Shadow of World Stagflation

### Global Economic

- From April 20-26, 2026, the Iran-US conflict was in a "fragile diplomatic stalemate" following the expiration of a two-week ceasefire deadline brokered by Pakistan.** Although President Trump announced a unilateral extension of the airstrike suspension to allow for Tehran's new proposal, tensions in the Strait of Hormuz remained critical due to the "double blockade" policy in which the US intercepted Iranian-linked vessels while Iran restricted commercial traffic. Global economic analysts, including those from Morgan Stanley and the IEA, warned that this situation had triggered the largest oil supply disruption in history, causing energy price volatility, depressing GDP growth, and raising concerns about the risk of prolonged global stagflation.
- US retail sales in Mar'26 were reported to have risen sharply by 1.7% YoY (Feb'26: 0.7%), exceeding market expectations (1.4%).** This marked the sharpest growth since Mar'25, driven primarily by a record 15.5% surge in gas station receipts due to higher fuel prices. Despite this, consumer spending remained solid across almost all categories, driven by larger-than-usual tax refunds. Core retail sales rose 0.7%, beating estimates (0.2%).
- The UK's annual inflation rate in Mar'26 rose to 3.3% YoY, the highest level in three months, driven by surging transport and energy costs due to the Middle East conflict.** A 4.9% increase in motor fuel prices and a surge in domestic heating oil prices were key contributors, also accelerating prices for food, beverages, and services. This was in line with pressures at the producer level, where factory output prices jumped 2.6% YoY—the sharpest monthly increase since Oct'22—driven primarily by a 14.6% rise in refined petroleum products, although there was some offsetting pressure from falling clothing prices and slower inflation in chemicals and base metals.
- The UK labor market showed signs of cooling,** with average weekly wage growth slowing to 3.8% YoY, the weakest pace since late 2020, leaving real wages at just 0.4% inflation-adjusted. While the unemployment rate surprisingly fell to 4.9%, this was driven more by rising economic inactivity (reaching 21%), as many individuals, including students, opted to leave the workforce rather than find new jobs. A decline of 11,000 registered employees in Mar'26, particularly in the retail sector, reflected ongoing pressure on businesses due to geopolitical uncertainty in the Middle East, although the healthcare and public administration sectors still showed relatively strong employment growth and wage increases.
- Japan reported inflation rising to 1.5% YoY in Mar'26 after hitting a nearly four-year low (Feb'26: 1.3%).** Transport costs recorded their fastest rise in four months amid the impact of Middle East tensions. Inflation also increased for household goods, communications, recreation, and miscellaneous goods. Food inflation slowed to a 17-month low (3.6% vs. 4.0%), driven by the slowest increase in rice prices in two years. Meanwhile, electricity (-8.0% vs. -8.0%) and gas (-5.2% vs. -5.1%) prices fell further, reflecting the effects of subsidies. Core inflation increased to 1.8% YoY (Feb'26: 1.6%), but remained below the central bank's target of 2% for the second consecutive month.
- The new Bank of Korea governor signaled a cautious policy stance amid an outlook clouded by geopolitical tensions.** In his inaugural address, Shin Hyun-song said policymakers should remain "cautious and flexible" as the Middle East conflict creates supply shocks that complicate the trajectory of inflation and growth. He warned that rising oil prices related to the Iran war are simultaneously pushing inflation higher and weighing on economic activity, a combination that increases risks to financial stability and market volatility. Shin stressed the need to balance price stability with protecting the financial system amid this uncertainty.
- The People's Bank of China (PBoC) maintained the 1-year Loan Prime Rate (LPR) at 3.0% and the 5-year LPR at 3.5%, an all-time low for the 11th consecutive month.** This move reflects caution regarding the impact of the Middle East conflict, despite easing domestic deflationary pressures and resilient growth at the start of the year. This aligns

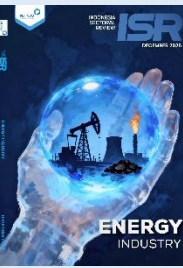
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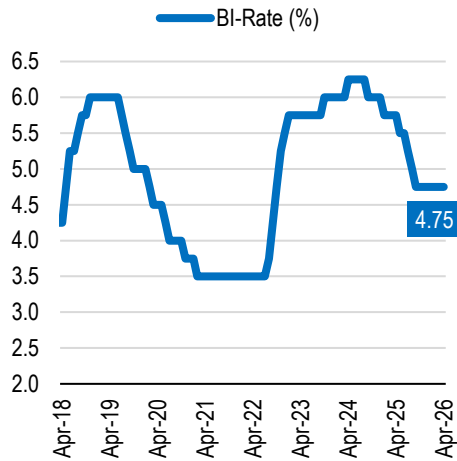
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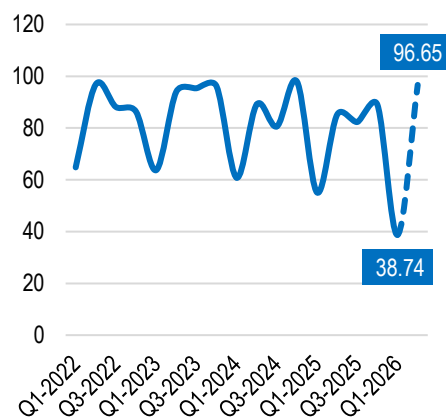
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### Indonesian Benchmark Interest Rate (BI Rate)



Source: Bank Indonesia

### Banking Survey (% of Weighted Net Balance)



Source: Bank Indonesia

### Next Week's Economic Calendar

Time	Development Releases
Apr 27-30	National People's Congress Standing Committee (NPCSC) of China
Apr 28	Japan Unemployment Rate Mar'26 Bank of Japan's Interest Rate
Apr 29	Australian Inflation Mar'26 Bank of Canada's Interest Rate
Apr 30	Fed Fund Rate China NBS Composite PMI Apr'26 Eurozone GDP Advance Estimate Q1-2026 Eurozone Preliminary Inflation Estimate Apr'26 Eurozone Unemployment Rate Mar'26 Bank of England's Interest Rate European Central Bank's Interest Rate US PCE Inflation Mar'26 US GDP Advance Estimate Q1-2026

with the central bank's pledge to maintain an accommodative, somewhat loose policy to support the economy while preserving the stability of the yuan.

- **China's securities regulator announced that qualified foreign investors will be allowed to participate in government bond futures trading, with trading activities limited to hedging purposes.** This move is part of efforts to broaden the investment scope for qualified foreign investors and to enrich the tools for managing interest rate risk available to foreign institutional investors. This policy is also expected to increase the attractiveness of yuan-denominated bond assets, improve the stability of foreign institutional investment behavior, and encourage the development of high-quality spot and futures bond markets. The regulator added that it will launch more measures to advance the reform and development of futures markets and further promote high-standard institutional openness in China's capital markets.
- **The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) raised its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to 4.5%**, marking the first tightening in more than two years. This policy comes as the inflation outlook worsens, driven by rising global oil and fertilizer prices amid the ongoing Middle East conflict, which has begun to impact domestic fuel and food costs. Policymakers said the rate hike was a preemptive measure to stabilize expectations and contain second-round effects, while supporting the economic recovery in the medium term. Looking ahead, the central bank reiterated that it will remain data-driven and ready to take further action to return inflation to its 3% target.
- **Two recent rating actions in Southeast Asia point to contrasting trajectories for the Philippines and Thailand.** Fitch Ratings revised the Philippines' credit outlook to 'negative' from 'stable' while maintaining its BBB rating, citing heightened growth risks from disrupted public investment and vulnerability to spikes in global energy prices. In contrast, Moody's upgraded Thailand's outlook to 'stable' from 'negative' and confirmed its rating at Baa1, driven by the easing impact of US trade tariffs and post-election political stability, although real GDP growth in 2026 is predicted to remain moderate at 1.5% due to structural weaknesses.

### Domestic Economy

- **Bank Indonesia (BI) maintained the BI Rate at 4.75% for the seventh consecutive month to support the rupiah and economic growth.** The rupiah weakened as rising tensions in the Middle East triggered capital outflows from emerging markets. Meanwhile, BI estimates inflation will remain within the 2026–2027 target range of 2.5% ± 1%. Despite global challenges, BI maintained its projection for Indonesia's economic growth in 2026 at 4.9%–5.7%.
- **Economic liquidity (M2) accelerated in Mar'26, reaching 9.7% YoY (Feb'26: 8.7%) and reaching IDR10,355.1 trillion.** This acceleration was driven by an increase in net receivables to the Central Government, which grew 39.2% YoY (Feb'26: 25.6%), amid credit disbursements that remained at 8.9% YoY (Feb'26: 8.9%). The surge in net receivables to the central government coincided with increased government debt issuance.
- **The Bank Indonesia Banking Survey indicates that new credit disbursement slowed in Q1-2026, with a Weighted Net Balance (WNB) of 38.74% (Q4-2025: 88.92%).** This credit growth was primarily driven by consumer credit, amidst a slowdown in working capital and investment credit. In Q2-2026, new credit disbursement is projected to increase, with a WNB of 96.65%. Bank credit disbursement standards in Q1-2026 were indicated to be more cautious than in Q4-2025, as reflected in a positive Lending Standards Index (ILS) of 0.15 (Q4-2025: -2.59), in line with aspects of credit terms and administrative requirements. In Q2-2026, credit disbursement standards are projected to be looser, with an ILS of -2.88.

### Week Ahead Highlights

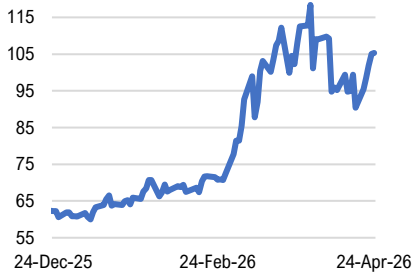
As the US-Iran war enters its eighth week, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East remain in the spotlight after hopes for peace talks faded on Sunday when Iran's foreign minister left Pakistan without meeting with US officials, following President Trump's order to halt negotiations. Monetary policy developments will also be in focus, with the Fed expected to leave interest rates unchanged in what will likely be Powell's final meeting as Chairman. Benchmark interest rate decisions will also be made by the Bank of Canada (BoC), the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank of England (BoE), the Bank of Japan (BoJ), and the

Bank of Thailand (BoT), all of which are expected to remain unchanged. On the data front, the release of preliminary estimates of Q1-2026 GDP from the US and the Eurozone will be eagerly awaited, while inflation reports will be released for the Eurozone and Australia. On the employment front, Japan will release its unemployment rate data.

### Surging energy prices lifted Brent crude oil, coal, and Crude Palm Oil, while gold weakened due to a stronger US dollar and rising bond yields.

#### Spotlight on Commodity Price Trends (as of April 24, 2026)

Brent Crude Oil (USD/Barrel)



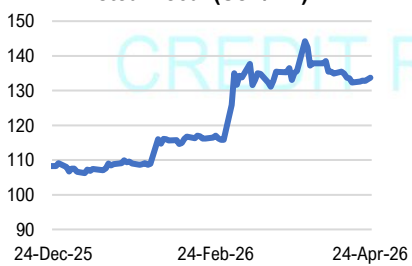
Closing (USD/BrI)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
105.33	16.54	0.80	58.27	73.10

Gold (USD/troy oz)



Closing (USD/t Oz)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
4,709.50	-2.50	5.23	40.61	9.03

Steam Coal (USD/MT)



Closing (USD/Ton)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
133.70	1.06	-2.05	42.54	24.37

- **Brent crude oil prices surged sharply by 16.54% over the past week** and closed at USD105.33 per barrel, reflecting the renewed rise in geopolitical risk premiums in the global energy market. The increase was driven by concerns over disruptions to global oil supply due to continued traffic constraints in the Strait of Hormuz, a strategic route that previously carried around one-fifth of global oil production. In the last 24 hours, only five vessels were reported to have passed through, indicating that energy distribution has yet to normalize. Market sentiment was also influenced by uncertainty surrounding peace talks between the United States and Iran, after previous negotiations failed and military escalation risks remained high. Although hopes for further talks persist, market participants remain defensive as prolonged conflict could tighten global supply and push oil prices higher.
- **Gold prices declined by around 2.50% over the past week**, marking the first weekly loss in five weeks, although they rebounded toward the weekend and closed at around USD4,709.50 per ounce. Pressure on gold mainly came from the stronger US dollar and the rise in United States 10-year government bond yields, which climbed around 1.5%, increasing the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding assets such as gold. In addition, the surge in oil prices during the week raised inflation concerns and expectations of higher interest rates, further weighing on gold's appeal. Market sentiment was also shaped by uncertainty surrounding the conflict between the United States and Iran, fluctuating between hopes for peace talks and risks of renewed escalation. Nevertheless, elevated geopolitical volatility continued to provide limited support for safe-haven demand.
- **Coal prices rose by around 1.06% over the past week** and closed at USD133.70 per ton. The gain was mainly driven by the surge in global energy prices, as Brent crude oil once again surpassed USD105 per barrel, increasing coal's attractiveness as a substitute energy commodity. From a fundamental perspective, positive sentiment also stemmed from reduced supply in China due to railway logistics disruptions to key ports such as Caofeidian and Huanghua, raising concerns over regional thermal coal supply. In addition, a heatwave in India boosted electricity demand and tightened domestic coal consumption. El Niño weather risks and the potential gas crisis in Europe also supported expectations for future global coal demand.
- **Crude Palm Oil (CPO) prices rose by around 3.30% over the past week**, marking the first weekly gain in three weeks and reflecting improved sentiment in the vegetable oil market. The increase was mainly driven by stronger global crude oil prices amid concerns over escalating Middle East tensions, which enhanced CPO's appeal as a biodiesel feedstock. In addition, the depreciation of the Malaysian ringgit against the US dollar supported prices by making CPO more competitive for overseas buyers. The prospect of El Niño-related weather disruptions to production also added to positive sentiment about future supply expectations. However, gains were limited by weakness in competing vegetable oils, particularly soybean oil in global markets, as CPO competes directly in the international vegetable oil market.

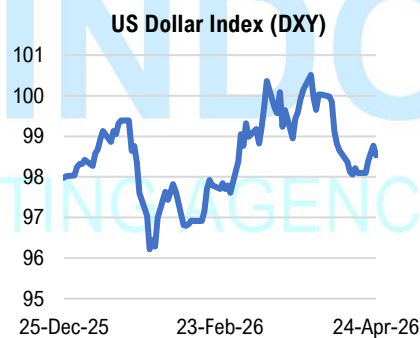
Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
Natural Gas (USD/MMBtu)	2.52	-5.65	-14.27	-13.89	-31.55	Crude Palm Oil (MYR/Ton)	4,597.00	3.30	1.32	13.90	13.51
Nickel (USD/MT)	18,877.08	4.94	11.83	14.72	12.73	Rubber (USD/Kg)	211.80	5.27	9.40	25.18	17.73
Copper (USD/MT)	13,309.50	-0.28	9.99	41.70	7.14	Wheat (cents/bu)	608.25	2.88	3.09	14.93	19.97
Aluminum (USD/MT)	3,591.00	0.74	10.14	46.63	19.88	Corn (cents/bu)	455.00	1.39	-1.62	-4.66	3.35
Iron Ore (USD/MT)	111.17	1.89	2.91	11.30	4.06	Sugar (c/lb)	13.93	4.66	-12.28	-22.27	-7.20

Global equity markets were mixed with support from the technology sector, while JCI came under sharp pressure from foreign outflows and negative domestic sentiment. The U.S. dollar strengthened amid geopolitical uncertainty and expectations of high interest rates, while the rupiah came under pressure from sell-offs in government debt securities and domestic risks.

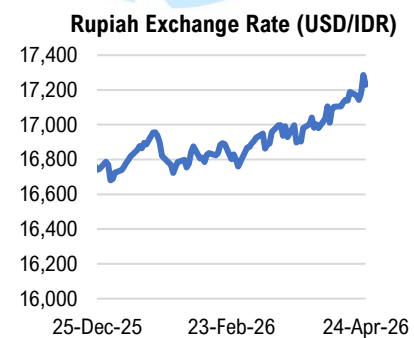
- **Wall Street equities moved mixed over the past week, with the S&P 500 rising 0.55%, the Nasdaq Composite gaining 1.50%, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average declined 0.44%.** Market performance was mainly supported by a rally in technology and semiconductor stocks amid continued optimism surrounding the artificial intelligence (AI) theme, reflected in Intel's 23.65% surge as well as gains in AMD, Arm, and Nvidia. Positive sentiment also came from hopes for the resumption of peace talks between the United States and Iran, helping ease global geopolitical concerns. In addition, expectations of Federal Reserve interest rate cuts and a strong earnings season further supported the market. However, the Dow Jones decline showed that investors remained selective amid uncertainty over the direction of monetary policy and the situation in the Middle East.
- **The JCI recorded a sharp decline of 6.61% over the past week** and closed at its lowest level since early April, making it the worst-performing stock market in Asia. The main pressure came from massive foreign selling, with year-to-date net sell accumulation reaching around IDR40.86 trillion, particularly in large-cap banking stocks that carry dominant weightings in the index. Negative sentiment was also triggered by several global rating agencies' outlook adjustments in Indonesia and underweight calls from international financial institutions. On the macro side, the depreciation of the Rupiah to around IDR17,300 per US dollar increased the risk of double losses for foreign investors. In addition, the surge in global oil prices due to the Iran conflict and uncertainty surrounding the Strait of Hormuz raised inflation concerns and weighed on prospects for monetary easing, further worsening domestic market sentiment.
- **The U.S. Dollar Index strengthened on a weekly basis amid uncertainty over US-Iran peace negotiations.** The DXY closed at 98.53 on April 24, 2026, up 0.44% compared with April 17, 2026. The U.S. dollar was supported in part by optimism over the possibility of a near-term agreement to end the conflict. However, market movement remained limited as market participants monitored the risk of a prolonged war and energy supply disruptions. Interest rate expectations also supported the U.S. dollar, with Fed funds futures pricing in only a 23% probability of a Federal Reserve rate cut this year.
- **The rupiah weakened against the U.S. dollar amid pressure in the government debt securities market and domestic risk perceptions.** The USD/IDR exchange rate closed at IDR17,229 per U.S. dollar on April 24, 2026, up 0.23% compared with April 17, 2026. Pressure on the rupiah persisted despite a stable U.S. Dollar Index and lower oil prices, as volatility in the rupiah has remained elevated since the Middle East war broke out on February 28, 2026. The depreciation also aligned with sell-offs in government debt securities, particularly in short- and medium-tenor instruments, as well as the increasingly limited room for Bank Indonesia to ease interest rates due to rupiah depreciation since the beginning of the year.



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
7,129.49	-6.61	0.32	7.80	-17.55



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
98.53	0.44	-0.91	-0.85	0.21



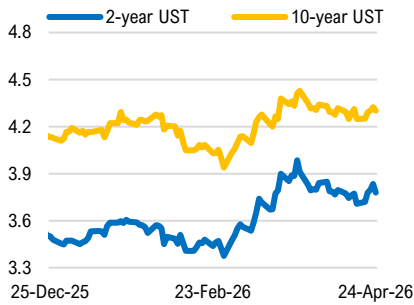
Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
17,229	0.23	1.96	2.11	3.29

### Financial Market Development

Other Stock Indices	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Exchange Rates	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
S&P500 (AS)	7,165.08	0.55	9.28	30.64	4.67	Euro (EUR/USD)	1.17	-0.37	0.98	2.91	-0.20
Dow Jones (AS)	49,230.71	-0.44	6.74	22.79	2.43	Canadian Dollar (USD/CAD)	1.37	-0.17	-0.69	-1.34	-0.41
Nasdaq (AS)	24,836.60	1.50	14.13	44.68	6.86	Poundsterling (GBP/USD)	1.35	0.12	0.90	1.42	0.42
Euro Stoxx 50 (Zona Euro)	5,883.48	-2.88	5.41	15.02	1.59	Japanese Yen (USD/JPY)	159.38	0.47	0.43	11.74	1.70
FTSE100 (Inggris)	10,379.08	-2.70	4.15	23.45	4.51	Chinese Yuan (USD/CNY)	6.83	0.21	-0.88	-6.27	-2.24
Nikkei225 (Jepang)	59,716.18	2.12	14.28	70.43	18.63	Singapore Dollar (USD/SGD)	1.28	0.46	-0.23	-2.75	-0.79
Shanghai (Tiongkok)	4,079.90	0.70	5.12	23.74	2.80	Malaysian Ringgit (USD/MYR)	3.97	0.32	0.24	-9.32	-2.34
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	25,978.07	-0.70	3.65	18.57	1.36	Thailand Baht (USD/THB)	32.20	0.83	-1.23	-3.68	2.23

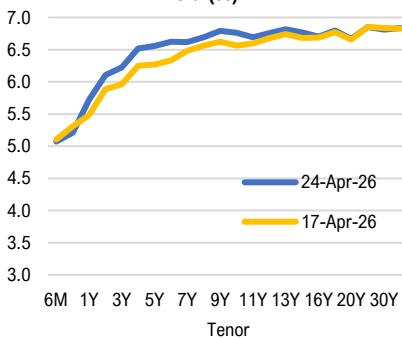
## Key Data Developments in Global and National Bond Markets

### 2-Year and 10-Year US Treasury Yields (%)



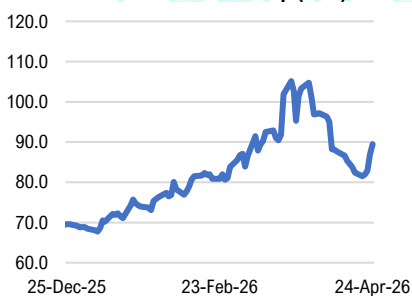
Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y: 3.778	7	-11	-2	31
5Y: 3.915	7	-8	-2	19
10Y: 4.301	5	-6	-1	13

### Weekly Development of Government Bond Yield (%)



Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y: 6.192	21	-6	-37	120
5Y: 6.597	29	4	-9	104
10Y: 6.781	20	-8	-17	71

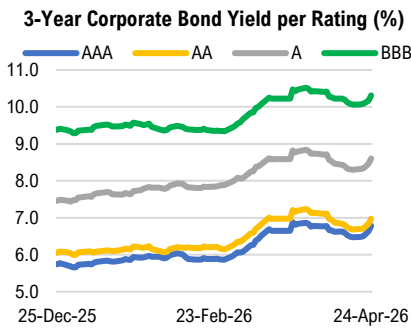
### 5 Year Credit Default Swap (CDS)



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
89.45	8.53	-12.85	-10.78	29.90

**This week's bond market was marked by rising yields, pressure from foreign outflows, Samurai Bond issuance, retail sukuk sales, higher SRBI yields, and Bank Indonesia's purchases of government debt securities.**

- The increase in U.S. Treasury yields reflected rising inflation concerns due to U.S.-Iran tensions in the Strait of Hormuz.** The 2-year yield closed at 3.778% on April 24, 2026, up 7 bps compared with April 17, 2026. The 5-year yield rose 7 bps to 3.915%, while the 10-year yield increased 5 bps to 4.301%. Pressure emerged after Iran seized two container ships in the Strait of Hormuz and U.S. forces seized a tanker carrying Iranian oil. Brent prices rose 3.1% to USD105.07 per barrel, while WTI increased 3.11% to USD95.85 per barrel, reinforcing inflation concerns.
- Asian bonds recorded their largest foreign outflows in four years.** Investors withdrew a net USD7.57 billion from bonds in South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, India, and Indonesia in March 2026, marking the largest monthly outflow since March 2022. Pressure was driven by inflation concerns stemming from the Middle East conflict, energy supply disruptions, and a roughly 5.4% increase in Brent prices to USD95.29 per barrel. The largest outflow occurred in South Korea at USD7.25 billion, followed by Indonesia at USD1.8 billion and Thailand at USD708 million. However, Malaysia and India still recorded inflows of USD1.52 billion and USD671 million, respectively.
- Yields on Indonesian government debt securities rose across major tenors.** The 2-year yield closed at 6.192% on April 24, 2026, up 21 bps compared with April 17, 2026. The 5-year yield rose 29 bps to 6.597%, while the 10-year yield increased 20 bps to 6.781%. The rise in yields was in line with an 8.53% increase in Indonesia's 5-year CDS to 89.45 and a decline in foreign ownership to IDR857.08 trillion from IDR858.62 trillion at the end of the previous week.
- The sale of Retail Sukuk SR024 recorded strong demand from domestic investors.** The Ministry of Finance recorded SR024 sales of IDR17.48 trillion, consisting of IDR12.14 trillion in SR024T3 with a fixed return of 5.55% per year and IDR5.34 trillion in SR024T5 with a fixed return of 5.90% per year. The number of investors reached 62,231, dominated by millennials at 50.75% and Generation X at 42.62%. By profession, private employees dominated at 34.95%, followed by entrepreneurs at 29.79%. Female investors accounted for 57.16% of total investors, while male investors accounted for 50.64% by volume. Reinvestment from the maturing SR018T3 reached IDR6.33 trillion, or 39.88% of the total maturing nominal amount of IDR16.95 trillion, reflecting investor loyalty and confidence in the government's retail sukuk.
- The Indonesian government continued to attract global investor interest through its latest Samurai Bond issuance.** Indonesia raised JPY172.1 billion, equivalent to USD1.1 billion or IDR19.03 trillion, using an exchange rate of IDR17,300/USD, in a multi-tranche format with tenors ranging from 3 years to 10 years, while the planned 20-year tenor was canceled. The largest portion came from the 3-year tenor at JPY126.3 billion, with a spread of 80 bps above mid-swaps, higher than 75 bps in the previous issuance for a similar tenor. The coupon for the 3-year tranche maturing in June 2029 was set at 2.35%, up from 1.56% in last year's issuance, in line with a more expensive risk premium. Demand was concentrated in shorter tenors amid rising geopolitical risk, but investor absorption remained strong, supported by investment-grade ratings of Baa2 from Moody's and BBB from S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings.
- Yields on Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (SRBI) increased to maintain the instrument's appeal to foreign capital flows.** SRBI yields rose toward 6% on April 24, 2026, reaching their highest level since June 2025, with the 12-month tenor in the latest auction yielding 5.91%. The increase occurred after Bank Indonesia (BI) adjusted SRBI interest rates amid persistently high rupiah volatility and a 2.81% depreciation of the rupiah throughout 2026. Higher yields encouraged investor interest in longer tenors, reflected in IDR42.43 trillion of bids for the 12-month tenor and IDR40.2 trillion of awarded funds.
- Foreign ownership of Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (SRBI) increased as foreign capital inflows into Bank Indonesia's monetary operation instruments continued.** The SRBI position stood at IDR885.41 trillion on April 21, 2026, with nonresident ownership of IDR165.98 trillion, or 18.75% of total outstanding. SRBI inflows year-to-date reached IDR54.3 trillion. As of April 20, 2026, net foreign capital inflows totaled USD1.9 billion, mainly supported by inflows into SRBI and government debt securities.



Source: Bloomberg

- Bank Indonesia (BI) strengthened rupiah stabilization by purchasing government debt securities.** BI purchased IDR111.54 trillion of government debt securities throughout 2026 through April 21, 2026, including IDR56.53 trillion through the secondary market. The purchases were carried out as part of monetary and fiscal policy coordination to maintain adequate liquidity in the money market and banking system. The measure took place as the rupiah stood at IDR17,140 per U.S. dollar on April 21, 2026, down 0.87% from the end of March 2026.
- PEFINDO downgraded ADCP and Bond II due to liquidity pressure and coupon payment deferrals.** The ratings on ADCP and Bond II were lowered to *idB* from *idBBB-*, with the outlook remaining Negative. The downgrade followed bondholders' meeting approval to defer coupon payments on Bond II due in May 2026, August 2026, November 2026, February 2027, and May 2027. The deferred coupons are planned to be paid at the bond principal maturity in May 2027. PEFINDO views ADCP as having limited liquidity and funding flexibility to meet its financial obligations in full and on time. PEFINDO also affirmed the *idAAA<sub>(cg)</sub>* rating on Bond III because it is fully guaranteed by CGIF, which is rated *idAAA/Stable*.
- PEFINDO assigned a rating of *idA-* with a stable outlook to PT Wulandari Bangun Laksana Tbk (BSBK).** The rating reflects strong recurring revenue, favorable profit margins, and good asset quality. However, the rating remains constrained by moderate cash flow coverage, sensitivity to macroeconomic conditions, and project concentration risk. BSBK recorded total sales of IDR374.2 billion in 2025, with EBITDA of IDR159 billion and net profit of IDR69.7 billion. The debt-to-EBITDA ratio declined to 3.6x from 3.7x in 2024, indicating a moderate improvement in the company's financial profile.
- PT Bussan Auto Finance (BAF) repaid its final obligation on Shelf-Registered Bond II Phase III Series B Year 2023.** The final principal and interest payment was made on April 17, 2026, totaling IDR841 billion, including the 12th interest payment of IDR14.93 billion. Bond BAFI 02BCN3 was issued on April 18, 2023, with a 3-year tenor and a coupon of 7.10% per year. Following the repayment, BAF's bond was no longer listed or traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as of April 20, 2026.
- PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk (WIKA) obtained approval from bondholders and sukuk holders to adjust the restructuring terms of its debt securities.** The Bondholders' General Meetings (RUPO) and Sukuk Holders' General Meetings (RUPSU) were held on April 20–22, 2026, covering Shelf-Registered Bond I Phase I through Shelf-Registered Bond III Phase I as well as Shelf-Registered Sukuk I Phase II. The approvals covered changes to coupon payment schedules, extensions of bond and sukuk principal maturities, adjustments to penalty provisions, and discussions on unmet financial ratios. WIKA described the approval as part of its transformation and recovery strategy to strengthen its financial position, maintain business continuity, and improve transparency for shareholders.

### The Most Traded Bonds During the Week

#### Government Bonds

Series	Coupon (%)	Matured (mm/dd/yy)	Size (IDR Mio)	Price	Yield (%)	Volume (Mio Unit)
FR0109	5.88	03/15/31	3,000.00	98.75	6.17	19,187,948
PBS030	5.88	07/15/28	10,000.00	99.60	6.07	9,086,425
FR0108	6.50	04/15/36	3,500.00	98.54	6.70	4,894,392
FR0103	6.75	07/15/35	10,000.00	99.76	6.78	4,259,991
PBSG002	5.63	10/15/33	200.00	96.20	6.27	4,107,404

#### Corporate Bonds

Instruments	Rating	Coupon (%)	Matured (mm/dd/yy)	Size (IDR Mio)	Price	Yield (%)	Volume (Mio Unit)
Shelf Registered Bond VII Astra Sedaya Finance Phase III Year 2026 Series A	<i>idAAA</i>	5.10	04/20/27	15,000	99.89	5.21	1,022,000
Bond II Integrasi Jaringan Ekosistem Year 2025 Series B	<i>idA/irA+</i>	11.50	07/08/28	36,170	103.63	9.65	838,340
Shelf Registered Bond II Provident Investasi Bersama Phase III Year 2024 Series B	<i>idA</i>	9.75	09/18/27	50,000	102.22	8.04	811,360

Bond III BUMA Year 2025 Series B	idA+/ A+(idn)	8.00	10/10/28	70,000	98.02	8.91	789,000
Sukuk Ijarah II Integrasi Jaringan Ekosistem Year 2026 Series A	idA(sy)/ irA+(sy)	7.75	04/19/27	1,000	100.90	6.80	742,900

### Corporate Bonds Issuance

Throughout the fourth week of April 2026, 1 companies issued corporate debt securities valued at IDR1,735 billion.

No.	Companies	Instruments	Issuance Date	Value [IDR Billion]	Interest Rate [%]	Tenor [Year]	Rating
1	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Social Orange Bond I Phase III Year 2026 Series A	Apr-22-2026	709.51	5.15	1	idAAA
2	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Social Orange Bond I Phase III Year 2026 Series B	Apr-22-2026	25.01	5.70	2	idAAA
3	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Social Orange Bond I Phase III Year 2026 Series C	Apr-22-2026	279.07	6.00	3	idAAA
4	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah Social Orange I Phase IV Year 2026 Series A	Apr-22-2026	540.61	5.15	1	idAAA(sy)
5	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah Social Orange I Phase IV Year 2026 Series B	Apr-22-2026	25.70	5.70	2	idAAA(sy)
6	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah Social Orange I Phase IV Year 2026 Series C	Apr-22-2026	155.12	6.00	3	idAAA(sy)
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,735.00</b>			


Source: KSEI, IDX, database PEFINDO.

### Corporate Bonds Maturity for May 2026 Reaches IDR5.06 Trillion.

No.	Company	Instruments	Maturity Date	Amount [IDR Billion]	Coupon [%]	Tenor [Years]	Rating
1	PT Mora Telematika Indonesia Tbk	Shelf Registration Sukuk Ijarah I Phase IV Year 2021 Series B	4-May-26	30.90	11.00	5	idA+(sy)
2	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	Shelf Registration Bond I Phase II Year 2025 Series A	10-May-26	856.16	7.00	1	idA+
3	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah I Phase II Year 2025 Series A	10-May-26	345.86	7.00	1	idA+(sy)
4	PT Widodo Makmur Perkasa Tbk	MTN Year 2023 Phase I	10-May-26	44.96	5.00	3	-
5	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	MTN I Year 2023 Phase II Series A	16-May-26	5.03	7.00	3	irAA-
6	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	MTN I Year 2023 Phase II Series B	16-May-26	5.87	7.00	3	irAA-
7	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	MTN I Year 2023 Phase II Series C	16-May-26	16.76	7.00	3	irAA-
8	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)	Shelf Registration Bond III Phase III Year 2023 Series B	17-May-26	1,914.12	6.70	3	idAAA
9	PT Mandiri Tunas Finance	Shelf Registration Bond V Phase II Year 2021 Series B	20-May-26	485.70	7.65	5	idAAA
10	PT Medco Power Indonesia	Sukuk Wakalah II Year 2019 Series C	23-May-26	10.30	11.10	7	idA(sy)
11	PT Perkebunan Nusantara I	MTN Year 2018	25-May-26	500.00	10.75	8	idBBB
12	PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond I Phase II Year 2019 Series B	28-May-26	714.00	9.10	7	idAAA
13	PT Waskita Karya Realty	MTN III Phase I Year 2022	30-May-26	135.00	12.10	4	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,064.64</b>			

### Weekly Sector Highlights

During 20–24 April 2026, domestic sectoral sentiment was majorly influenced by sectoral performance developments and the impact of escalating geopolitical conflicts.

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
<b>Automotive</b>		<b>Automotive Sales Outlook for 2026 Faces the Risk of a Slowdown.</b> Although car sales in the first quarter of 2026 still recorded marginal growth, the outlook for the automotive industry this year is overshadowed by macroeconomic and geopolitical pressures. Relatively high policy interest rates are likely to suppress demand, given that most vehicle transactions continue to rely on credit

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
		<p>financing. The weakening of the rupiah has also increased production costs, amid the industry's high dependence on imports of high-technology components, which ultimately pushes up selling prices. Externally, geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East have triggered higher energy prices and logistics costs, adding to cost pressures while also increasing the risk of supply chain disruptions. These conditions could hinder the achievement of Gaikindo's sales target of around 850,000 units in 2026, particularly if economic growth slows and macroeconomic stability is not maintained.</p>
Banking	●●	<p><b>Credit Growth Strengthens, but Banks Remain Cautious.</b> Bank Indonesia recorded banking credit growth of 9.49% YoY in March 2026, strengthening compared with the previous month and remaining in line with BI's target range of 8–12% for the year. Investment loans were the main driver, posting significant growth of 20.85% YoY, while consumer loans and working capital loans grew by 5.88% and 4.38% YoY, respectively. On the demand side, room for credit expansion remains wide open, as reflected in undisbursed loans amounting to IDR2,527 trillion, or around 22.6% of total credit ceilings. On the supply side, banking liquidity remains solid, with an AL/DPK ratio of 27.85% and third-party funds growing by 13.55% YoY. Nevertheless, banks continue to apply prudential principles, particularly in the consumer and MSME segments, to maintain credit quality.</p>
Construction	●●●	<p><b>Geopolitical Pressures Weigh on the Profitability of the Construction Sector.</b> The surge in global energy prices, exacerbated by the weakening of the rupiah, is increasingly squeezing business margins in the national construction sector. Rising material prices—particularly for asphalt, steel, and imported materials—are eroding project margins that previously ranged from 10%–15%, and may even turn negative, especially for road infrastructure, high-rise buildings, and design-build projects. These conditions are prompting contractors to be more selective in taking on new projects and to avoid long-term lump sum contracts that lack price adjustment clauses. From a strategic perspective, industry players are beginning to demand larger advance payments, undertake earlier material procurement, and optimize the implementation of building information modeling (BIM) to reduce cost inefficiencies. Cost pressures are also starting to be reflected in the slowdown of construction sector performance in the first quarter of 2026, accompanied by a phenomenon of delayed investment from the private market.</p>
Insurance and Guarantee	●●	<p><b>Growth Target for the Guaranteeing Industry Faces Significant Challenges.</b> The Financial Services Authority (OJK) projects that assets of the guaranteeing industry will grow by 14%–16% in 2026 to reach approximately IDR55 trillion, although this target is considered quite challenging. The Indonesian Guarantee Companies Association (Asippindo) records that asset growth in the industry remains limited, at only 2.43% in 2025 and slowing to 1.99% as of February 2026. To achieve the target, the industry needs to strengthen expansion into productive sectors, particularly MSME lending, through closer synergies with creditors and the optimization of both program-based and commercial guarantee schemes. Diversification of guarantee products, including supply chain guarantees and guarantees for government priority sectors, is also considered important, alongside the strengthening of capital, risk management, and the digitalization of business processes. However, global and domestic economic uncertainties that could drive inflation, interest rate increases, and credit risk underscore the importance of counter-cyclical regulatory support.</p>
Mining	●	<p><b>The Mining Sector Must Remain Adaptive Amid Global Volatility.</b> Heightened global geopolitical tensions in early 2026 have driven increases in the prices of strategic commodities such as coal and nickel, although the scale has not been as sharp as the surge seen in 2022. These price increases create short-term opportunities for the mining sector, while simultaneously reinforcing demands for more flexible mining management policies without undermining long-term sustainability and emissions targets. The mining industry also faces various structural challenges, ranging from production adjustments under the 2026 RKAB, export proceeds (<i>Devisa Hasil Ekspor</i>) policies, to the potential rise in operating costs due to higher energy prices. Stakeholders emphasize the importance of balancing the optimization of state revenue, supply stability, employment absorption, and environmental protection. Furthermore, disciplined production planning is considered crucial to ensure that price fluctuations do not encourage excessive exploitation that could undermine the long-term viability of mining projects. Going forward, strengthening downstream processing, implementing measured production controls, and improving ESG standards are key to maintaining the resilience of the mining sector amid global dynamics.</p>
Multifinance	○	<p><b>Rising Yields Make Multifinance Companies More Selective in Issuing Bonds.</b> Rising yields in the bond market and fading expectations of interest rate cuts are likely to keep multifinance bond issuance relatively costly throughout 2026. This situation is prompting leasing companies to be more selective in issuing bonds, amid higher pricing benchmarks from government bonds and increased coupon demands from investors, particularly for medium-and long-tenor maturities. Amid still-limited financing growth, funding needs persist, although the scope for expansion is not yet</p>

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
		<p>considered fully robust. Although the value of multifinance bond issuance increased significantly in the first quarter of 2026, such issuance was dominated by refinancing needs for maturing bonds. Issuers tend to opt for staggered issuance, shorter tenors, or to wait for more favorable market conditions. Accordingly, the bond market remains a strategic source of funding, albeit with a more adaptive and cautious approach toward yield movements and funding costs.</p>
Oil and Gas	●●●	<p><b>War Triggers the Largest Energy Supply Disruption in History.</b> The conflict, accompanied by the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, has been recorded as the largest crude oil supply disruption in history, resulting in a loss of more than 12–13 million barrels per day, equivalent to approximately 11% of global demand. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has assessed this crisis as the most severe threat to energy security, occurring amid an incomplete global recovery from the energy crisis following Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. The impacts extend beyond crude oil, encompassing disruptions to LNG supply, refined fuels, and fertilizers, thereby triggering energy shortages across Asia, Africa, and Europe. The closure of the Strait of Hormuz has also crippled a major global energy distribution route, limiting the ability of key producing countries to offset the supply deficit. Although the IEA has released around 400 million barrels from strategic reserves, the measure is considered only temporary. These supply pressures are driving global oil prices higher again and risk delaying fuel price declines, while simultaneously increasing inflationary pressures and the risk of a slowdown in global economic growth.</p>
Plantation and Agriculture	●●	<p><b>B50 Policy Strengthens the Outlook for CPO Demand.</b> Crude palm oil (CPO) prices have shown a strengthening trend throughout the year, driven by expectations of increased demand amid increasingly tight global supply risks. The implementation of the B50 biodiesel mandate in Indonesia starting in July 2026 is a key factor fueling concerns over a supply deficit, as greater volumes of CPO are absorbed for domestic energy needs. Similar measures in Malaysia, which has increased its biodiesel blending mandate, have also tightened the global supply–demand balance. On the production side, CPO output growth in Indonesia and Malaysia tends to be moderate, or even close to stagnation, due to land clearing moratoriums, weather factors, and potential increases in fertilizer costs. These conditions reinforce CPO’s role as an energy substitute amid high global crude oil prices. Although short-term volatility may still occur due to technical corrections and fluctuations in exports, the CPO price outlook through the end of the year is assessed to remain generally bullish, with price levels relatively well maintained.</p>
Power and Energy	●●	<p><b>Government Accelerates the Realization of 100 GW of Solar Power Plants.</b> The government is accelerating the development of solar power plants (PLTS) with an ambitious target of reaching 100 GW of capacity within two years as part of the energy transition agenda and the strengthening of energy self-sufficiency. The implementation of battery-based PLTS (BESS), such as grant-funded projects on Gili Labak Island and Pagerungan Kecil, demonstrates the role of solar energy in providing reliable 24-hour electricity while reducing dependence on diesel-powered generation. Amid elevated global oil prices and geopolitical risks, the acceleration of renewable energy development has become increasingly urgent. Despite Indonesia’s vast solar energy potential, key challenges remain in project readiness, financing schemes, and the acceleration of technical execution beyond the PLTS targets set out in the RUPTL.</p>
Property	●●	<p><b>High Interest Rates Continue to Weigh on the Property Sector Outlook.</b> Bank Indonesia’s decision to maintain the policy interest rate at 4.75% in April 2026 is expected to continue constraining the recovery of the property sector throughout the year. Stable interest rates help prevent mortgage financing from deteriorating, yet are considered not low enough to spur a surge in property demand, particularly amid still-weak purchasing power. The performance of property issuers is projected to remain stable to moderately growing, with key support coming from recurring income from rental assets rather than solely from unit sales. The government-borne VAT incentive extended through 2027 and the 3 million housing program serve as positive catalysts, although their impact is more pronounced in the middle-to-upper segments, which are relatively more resilient. On the risk side, global geopolitical pressures, potential increases in energy prices, and rupiah depreciation may restrain consumption and raise construction costs. Under such conditions, issuers with large land banks and high recurring income are considered more defensive in the face of uncertainty.</p>
Transportation and Vehicle Rental	●	<p><b>Garuda’s Losses Narrow, Recovery Remains Gradual.</b> PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. still recorded a net loss of US\$46.48 million in the first quarter of 2026, although the figure declined significantly by around 39% year-on-year amid revenue growth and improved operational efficiency. Consolidated revenue increased by 5.36% year-on-year, supported by recovering passenger demand, improved yields, and a more favorable revenue trend. However, the company’s performance remains constrained by limited production capacity due to a high number of aircraft not yet operationally ready, as well as pressures from exchange rate fluctuations and global supply chain</p>

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
		<p>challenges. On the positive side, operating expenses were successfully reduced, and operating profit across segments rose sharply, reflecting improvements in internal efficiency. Garuda has designated 2026 as a phase of accelerated performance recovery (turnaround), with a focus on strengthening its financial structure, pursuing sustainable business transformation, and restoring fleet readiness. The company targets up to 118 aircraft to be in operational-ready condition by the end of 2026 as a foundation for its medium-term recovery.</p>

Source: CNBC Indonesia, CNN Indonesia, Harian Ekonomi Neraca, Harian Kontan, IDN Financials Investor Daily, and Kompas (2026).



**PEFINDO**  
CREDIT RATING AGENCY

## Weekly Economic Update

Presented by the Economic Research Division of PEFINDO

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Commodity and Stock Market Development	: Yollanda Nalita
Exchange Rates and Bond Market Development	: Ahmad Nasrudin
Issuance and Maturity Corporate Debt Securities	: Wasis Kurnianto
Sectoral Highlights	: Anindita Budi Rahmayani

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