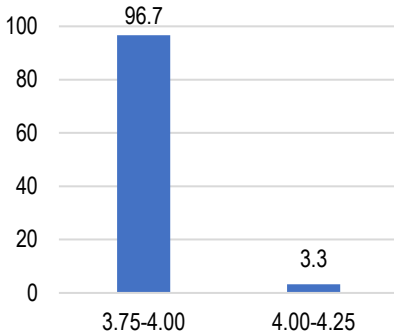




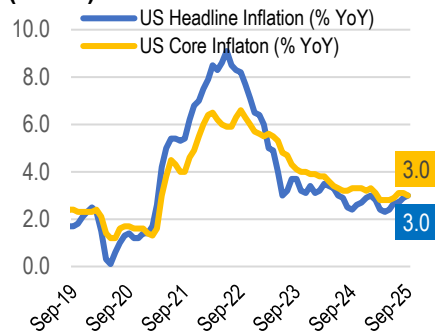
## Data Highlights of the Week

### Market Consensus Projection of Fed Fund Rate Cut in October 2025 (%)



Source: CME FedWatch, as of 27-10-2025

### US Inflation Rate as of September 2025 (% YoY)



Sumber: Bloomberg

## Treading a Shady Path: Further US Monetary Easing Supported by Incomplete Data as the Shutdown Continues

### Global Economic

- Global economic uncertainty from a geopolitical perspective appears set to persist.** Geopolitical tensions in Europe have the potential to escalate following the United States' support for a new IMF loan program for Ukraine and the European Union's initiative to offer loans backed by frozen Russian central bank assets. However, the US has so far "not yet taken a clear position" on how it will handle frozen Russian assets held within its borders, estimated at around USD5 billion, compared to the approximately EUR210 billion immobilized in Europe. US support is crucial because the IMF typically avoids lending to countries at war unless repayment is guaranteed.
- On the international trade front, there are hopes for a deal with China ahead of the Trump-Xi Jinping meeting.** Market expectations are growing amid signs of cautious reconciliation amidst still-high tensions. The summit in Kuala Lumpur (October 25-26) was deemed constructive and resulted in an initial framework for a trade agreement, which will be submitted for review by the respective presidents. The agreement is expected to cover negotiations on tariffs and sensitive issues such as restrictions on exports of critical minerals. Trump himself expressed optimism about reaching a trade deal with China this weekend at a meeting in South Korea. **Elsewhere, the US announced it would end all trade negotiations with Canada and add 10% tariffs on top of what they currently pay** following the release of a controversial advertisement by the Ontario provincial government containing a quote from former President Ronald Reagan criticizing tariffs. Trump stated that the quote had been edited and distorted from his original radio address and used without permission.
- The US government shutdown continues and has entered its fourth week.** The deadlock remains unresolved as negotiations between Democrats and Republicans continue to drag on, with no progress made toward passing a temporary funding bill or a long-term budget. This government shutdown has the potential to approach or break the previous record-breaking shutdown of 35 days. However, speculation is growing that the shutdown may be expected to end by the end of October, following statements by White House economic adviser Kevin Hassett. He also added that the government will use stronger measures to press for a deal with Democrats.
- The US inflation rate rose again to 3% (YoY) in Sep'25, higher than 2.9% in Aug'25 but below expectations (3.1%), accompanied by a slowdown in core inflation to 3.0% (3.1% in Aug'25).** The increase in inflation was primarily driven by energy prices, which rose 2.8% YoY (0.2% in Aug'25), the highest increase since May'24. Meanwhile, food prices slowed (3.1% YoY vs. 3.2%), while housing prices remained stable at 3.6% YoY. This indicates that price pressures remain relatively resistant to falling in line with Trump's tariff policies. However, with the recent weakening labor market, this below-expected inflation rate remains a strong possibility for further cuts in the Fed Funds Rate.
- Several advanced economies, such as Canada and Japan, also reported increases in inflation in September 2025, while the UK's inflation rate remained unchanged.** Canada reported its inflation rose to 2.4% YoY in Sep'25 (Aug'25: 1.9%), falling short of the Bank of Canada's 2.0% target for the first time in six months. Japan also reported inflation rising to 2.9% YoY in Sep'25, off a 10-month low in Aug'25 (2.7%). The rise was primarily driven by the first increase in electricity prices in three months and a rebound in gas prices following the end of government price support. Meanwhile, in the UK, inflation remained stable at 3.8% YoY, unchanged from the previous two months but below expectations (4%), with core inflation also falling to 3.5% (Aug'25: 3.6%).
- In terms of monetary policy developments, four major developing countries held their monetary policy meetings, with South Korea and China maintaining their benchmark interest rates, while Turkey and Russia cut theirs.** The Bank of Korea maintained its benchmark interest rate at 2.5% for the third consecutive year but stated that further easing was possible. This policy was taken amid concerns over the broader economic outlook, including a weakening property market, weak export demand, and the

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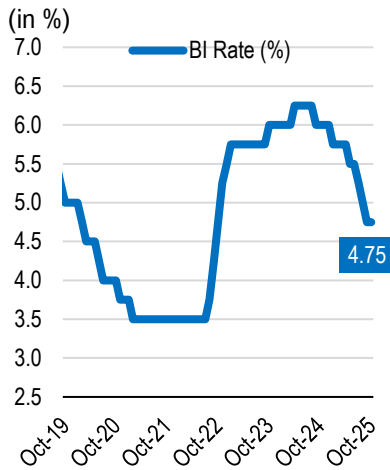
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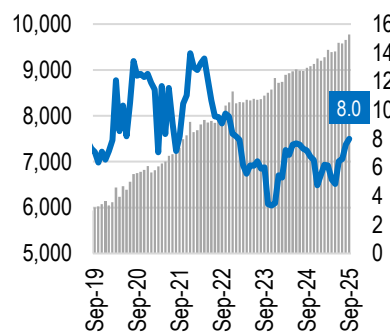
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### BI Rate as of October 2025



Source: Bank Indonesia

### Amount and Growth of Broad Money Supply (M2) (IDR Trillion)



Source: Bank Indonesia

### Upcoming Economic Calendar

Date	Data Release
Oct 28	South Korea GDP Q3-2025
Oct 29	Canada Interest Rate Oct'25
Oct 30	US Interest Rate Oct'25
	Japan Interest Rate Oct'25
	Eurozone Unemployment Rate Sep'25
	Eurozone Interest Rate Oct'25
Oct 31	US GDP Q3-2025 AS
	Japan Unemployment rate Sep'25
	Initial Estimate Oct'25 Inflation Rate Eurozone
	US PCE Inflation Sep'25

### Spotlight on Commodity Price Trends (as of October 24, 2025)

implementation of tighter fiscal policy. Meanwhile, in China, the 1-year and 5-year Loan Prime Rate (LPR) were also maintained at their lowest levels in the last five months, at 3.0% and 3.5%, amidst an economy that continues to need a boost. Meanwhile, the Central Bank of Turkey and the Bank of Russia each lowered their interest rates by 100 bps and 50 bps, to 39.5% and 16.5%, respectively, to stabilize price level risks in their respective countries.

- **China reported key economic data, with economic growth slowing to 4.8% YoY in Q3-2025** (5.2% in Q2-2025), while the unemployment rate in Sep'25 fell to 5.2% from 5.3% in Aug'25. This growth realization was the slowest since Q3-2024, driven by a loss of momentum after a solid start to the year, escalating trade tensions with the US, prolonged property market pressures, and weak consumer demand. With external risks remaining high and the recovery foundations still fragile, relevant authorities believe the 5% economic growth target is achievable, with a solid foundation in place, with growth in the first three quarters reaching 5.2%.

### Domestic Economy

- **Bank Indonesia held its benchmark interest rate at 4.75% after three consecutive cuts, contrary to market expectations.** However, the BI Rate remains at its lowest level since October 2022, following a total reduction of 150 bps since September last year. BI's current policy shifts to incentives as the impact of the interest rate cut policy is considered limited in driving down lending rates and limiting the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission. The Macroeprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy will be effective from December 1, 2025. Banks can reduce the Minimum Reserve Requirement (GWM) to 0.5% of third-party funds (DPK) if they can reduce lending rates quickly. The GWM reduction scheme is as follows: if the reduction in lending rates is lower than 30% of the BI Rate reduction, they will not receive the incentive. If the decrease is between 30% and 60% of the BI Rate, the statutory reserve requirement (GWM) will decrease by 0.4% of deposits. Meanwhile, if the decrease in lending rates is greater than 60% of the BI Rate, the statutory reserve requirement (GWM) can decrease by 0.5% of deposits. BI also changed the calculation basis for the incentive scheme, from previously being based on realized credit disbursement to future credit commitments, while maintaining the 5% GWM reduction incentive. This reflects BI's efforts to balance the objectives of supporting growth while maintaining rupiah exchange rate stability.
- **Bank Indonesia's decision not to change the BI Rate is supported by the economic liquidity (M2) report for September 2025, which, although accelerating, showed slight changes.** It was reported that the broad money supply (M2) accelerated by 8.0% YoY, only a relatively slight increase from the Aug'25 realization of 7.6% YoY. This slight acceleration in liquidity was partly due to credit growth, which also only grew by 7.2% YoY (Aug'25: 7.0%). By focusing on incentive policies to encourage credit distribution, it is hoped that this will encourage a higher amount of money in circulation and have an impact on faster economic growth.

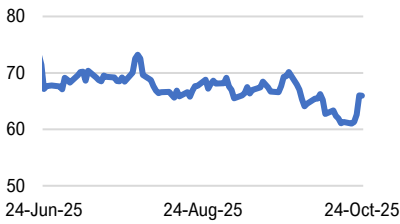
### Week Ahead Highlights

Throughout the last week of October, the world will be faced with important monetary policy decisions from major economies. The Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, the Bank of Japan, and the Bank of Canada will all issue decisions regarding the continuation of their monetary policies. Developments related to the US government shutdown and the meeting between Trump and Xi Jinping will also be of interest to the market. Furthermore, GDP releases from several Eurozone member countries, including Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, as well as inflation reports from the region, are also worth keeping an eye on.

### Mixed Commodity Performance Amid Global Demand Uncertainty and Energy Price Volatility.

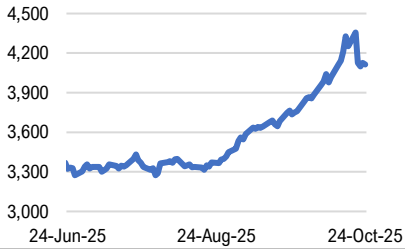
- **Global crude oil prices recorded a sharp rally over the past week**, with Brent rising 7.59% WoW to USD65.94 per barrel and WTI climbing to USD61.50 per barrel. The gains were driven by expectations of tighter supply following new U.S. sanctions on Russia's top oil producers, Rosneft and Lukoil, which together account for more than 5% of global output. The sanctions led Chinese companies to temporarily halt purchases and prompted Indian refiners to cut imports, heightening supply disruption risks. However, the rally eased toward

**Brent Crude Oil (USD/Barrel)**



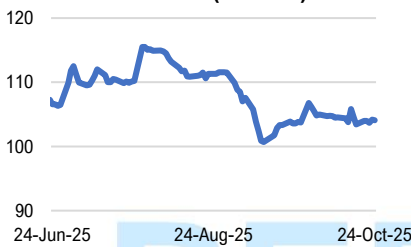
Closing (USD/Barl)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
65.94	7.59	-4.86	-11.35	-11.66

**Gold (USD/troy oz)**



Closing (USD/t Oz)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
4,113.05	-3.26	10.09	50.32	56.72

**Steam Coal (USD/MT)**



Closing (USD/Ton)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
104.10	0.63	0.48	-28.45	-16.89

week's end amid doubts over Washington's enforcement consistency. Meanwhile, OPEC signaled readiness to boost production to stabilize markets, while investors awaited the high-level meeting between U.S. President Donald Trump and China's Xi Jinping, which could shape global energy balance prospects.

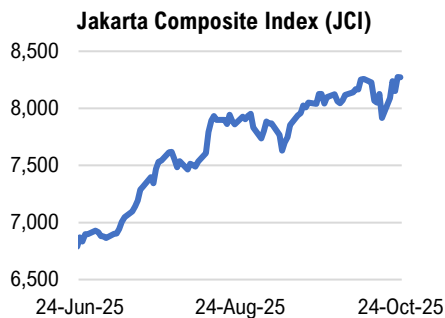
- **Gold prices fell 3.26% WoW to USD4,113.05 per ounce on Friday (10/24)**, marking the first weekly decline after nine consecutive gains. The drop came as investors took profit following a record high of USD4,356.30 earlier in the week. Softer-than-expected U.S. inflation data (3.0% YoY) strengthened expectations of a Fed rate cut next week, but easing U.S.–China trade tensions and a stronger dollar reduced demand for safe-haven assets. This shift reflected a move from geopolitical fears to monetary policy optimism, with potential price consolidation if gold breaks below the psychological USD4,000 support level.
- **Coal prices rose 0.63% WoW despite a slight 0.1% decline on Friday (10/24)** to USD104.1 per ton at ICE Newcastle. The modest weekly gain came amid negative sentiment from fading artificial intelligence (AI) euphoria, as Wall Street studies suggested more efficient AI computation could slow electricity demand, pressuring primary energy commodities. The UBS global power producers index dropped 12% over the past five sessions, reflecting reduced optimism in the energy sector. Technically, coal remains in bearish territory with an RSI of 46, but short-term rebound potential exists with resistance at USD105–108 per ton and support around USD101.
- **Malaysian crude palm oil (CPO) prices fell 2.02% WoW to MYR4,422 per ton**, marking a fourth consecutive weekly decline. Prices were pressured by uncertain global demand and unpredictable weather, heightening production concerns for Q1 2026. Weaker rival vegetable oils, such as soyoil in Dalian, added downward pressure. Although rising crude oil prices (+7.0%) and nearly 10% higher Indonesian biodiesel consumption offered some support, a stronger ringgit made CPO costlier for foreign buyers, capping upside potential. Technically, CPO is expected to consolidate near MYR4,400 before possibly testing resistance around MYR4,470.

Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
Natural Gas (USD/MMBtu)	3.30	9.84	15.61	31.01	-9.06	Crude Palm Oil (MYR/Ton)	4,422.00	-2.02	0.98	-3.93	-0.58
Nickel (USD/MT)	15,221.79	1.50	-0.84	-10.22	-4.29	Rubber (USD/Kg)	174.20	2.41	0.46	-11.17	-11.75
Copper (USD/MT)	10,962.50	3.38	6.06	15.31	25.03	Wheat (cents/bu)	512.50	1.74	-1.35	-11.87	-7.07
Aluminium (USD/MT)	2,859.00	2.93	7.83	7.89	12.05	Corn (cents/bu)	423.25	0.18	-0.24	0.42	-7.69
Iron Ore (USD/MT)	104.71	-1.13	-0.96	3.78	-0.11	Sugar (c/lb)	14.97	-3.42	-4.28	-32.57	-22.27

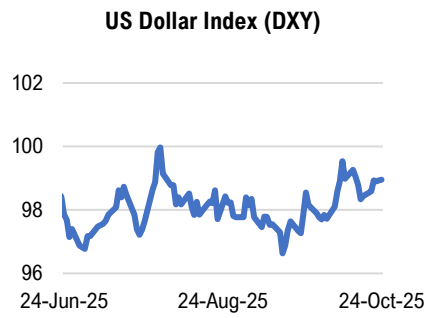
**Global and Domestic Stock Markets Strengthen Economic Optimism and Foreign Inflows. US Dollar Strengthens Sharply, Rupiah Under Slight Pressure, But Resilient.**

- **All three major U.S. indexes posted strong weekly gains**, with the S&P 500 up 1.92% WoW, the Nasdaq Composite up 2.31% WoW, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average up 2.20% WoW, all reaching new record highs. The rally was fueled by lower-than-expected inflation data, which bolstered expectations for a 25 bps Fed rate cut at the upcoming policy meeting. Robust Q3 earnings also supported sentiment, as 87% of 143 S&P 500 companies beat profit estimates and 83% exceeded revenue forecasts. Investor optimism strengthened ahead of upcoming reports from major tech firms, expected to sustain the year-end rally amid growing confidence in the U.S. economic outlook.
- **The Jakarta Composite Index (IHSG) surged 4.50% WoW** to close at 8,271.72, supported by strong foreign inflows totaling IDR6.12 trillion during the week, including a net buy of IDR1.15 trillion on the final session. The rally reflected renewed investor confidence in Indonesia's economic stability amid global monetary easing signals and easing U.S.–China trade tensions. Property (+3.09%), healthcare (+1.65%), and industrial (+1.34%) sectors led gains, while technology stocks fell 2.43% on profit-taking. Sustained foreign inflows and a solid macroeconomic backdrop are expected to maintain IHSG's positive momentum toward month-end despite potential short-term profit-taking.

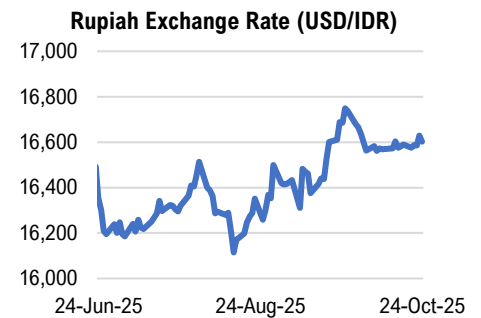
- US Dollar Strengthens Drastically.** The US Dollar Index (DXY) rose 0.53% this week, closing at 98.95 on October 24, 2025. This gain signals the currency's appreciation against major global currencies. Despite expectations of a possible 25 bps interest rate cut by the Federal Reserve at month-end, the Dollar's strength reflected market caution ahead of key meetings, including global trade negotiations and the FOMC meeting.
- Rupiah Relatively Stable Amid Dollar Pressure.** The Rupiah stayed relatively stable against the US Dollar, depreciating only slightly as the Dollar strengthened. On October 24, 2025, the USD/IDR pair closed at 16,602, down 0.07% from October 17. This minimal drop came despite a significant rise in the DXY and non-residents' net selling of IDR0.94 trillion (October 20–23, 2025). The Rupiah's steady showing indicates effective monetary authority intervention and/or a robust domestic Dollar supply, easing pressure from global Dollar strength and foreign investor selling.



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
8,271.72	4.50	1.79	7.19	16.83



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
98.95	0.53	1.10	-4.91	-8.79



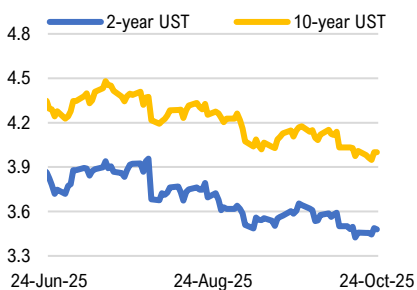
Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
16,602	0.07	-0.50	6.53	2.91

### Financial Market Development

Other Stock Indices	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Exchange Rates	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
S&P500 (AS)	6,791.69	1.92	2.32	16.90	15.47	Euro (EUR/USD)	1.16	-0.24	-0.95	7.38	12.29
Dow Jones (AS)	47,207.12	2.20	2.35	11.40	10.96	Canadian Dollar (USD/CAD)	1.40	-0.17	0.72	1.02	-2.70
Nasdaq (AS)	23,204.87	2.31	3.14	26.01	20.17	Poundsterling (GBP/USD)	1.33	-0.86	-1.01	2.59	6.35
Euro Stoxx 50 (Zona Euro)	5,674.50	1.20	3.84	14.97	15.90	Japanese Yen (USD/JPY)	152.86	1.49	2.66	0.68	-2.76
FTSE100 (Inggris)	9,645.62	3.11	4.27	16.64	18.02	Chinese Yuan (USD/CNY)	7.12	-0.06	-0.13	0.07	-2.42
Nikkei225 (Jepang)	49,299.65	3.61	8.04	29.25	23.57	Singapore Dollar (USD/SGD)	1.30	0.25	0.80	-1.46	-4.90
Shanghai (Tiongkok)	3,950.31	2.88	2.51	20.43	17.86	Malaysian Ringgit (USD/MYR)	4.22	-0.06	0.21	-2.87	-5.56
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	26,160.15	3.62	-1.35	27.68	30.41	Thailand Baht (USD/THB)	32.71	-0.41	1.87	-2.89	-4.79

### Key Data Developments in Global and National Bond Markets

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

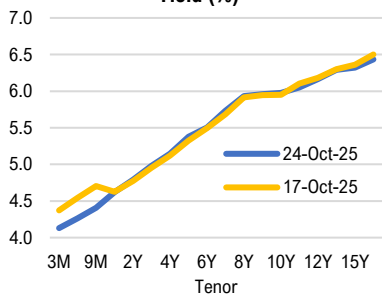


Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y: 3.480	2	-12	-60	-76
5Y: 3.605	1	-11	-43	-78
10Y: 4.001	-1	-15	-21	-57

### Pressured by Foreign Outflows, Indonesian Government Bond Yields Rise Amid Flat US Treasury Yields; Government Bond Instruments Become More Diversified Following the Success of Dim Sum Bond Sales and the Preparation of New BI-FRN Instruments.

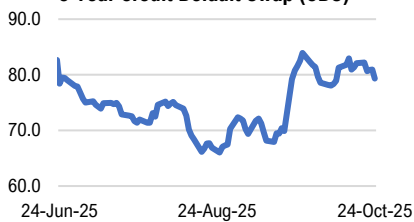
- US Treasury Yield Curve Flattens Amid Moderate Inflation.** As of October 24, 2025, US Treasury bond yields moved in mixed directions throughout the week, influenced by domestic inflation data. The short end of the curve saw increases, with the 2-Year yield rising by 2 basis points (bps) to 3.480%, and the 5-Year yield edging up 1 bps to 3.605%. These rises indicate consistently high market expectations for the benchmark interest rate in the near term. Conversely, the 10-Year yield reversed, falling 1 bp to close at 4.001%. This decline in long-term yields was supported by the release of moderate US inflation data for September 2025 (the Consumer Price Index rose 0.3%, annual inflation at 3%), which was lower than expected, reinforcing expectations of future Federal Reserve interest rate cuts.
- Developing Nations' ESG Sukuk Records New Issuance High.** The issuance of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Sukuk in emerging markets hit an all-time high, surging to USD6.5 billion in Q3-2025, bringing the total issuance for the first nine months of the year (9M25) to over USD13.5 billion. This figure means that ESG Sukuk now accounts for over 40% of US Dollar-denominated ESG debt in developing countries (excluding China), a significant increase from 18% in the same period last year. Issuers were primarily concentrated in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Pakistan, with a notable jump in subordinated sukuk reaching nearly USD5 billion.
- Indonesia's SUN Yields Rise Across the Board Amid Foreign Outflow.** Until the close on October 24, 2025, the yields of Indonesia's Government Securities (SUN) rose across all tenors. The highest increase was recorded by the 5-Year tenor yield, which jumped 5 basis

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



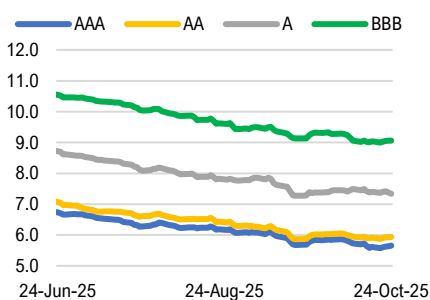
Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y:4.883	1	-14	-158	-216
5Y:5.404	5	-12	-117	-163
10Y:5.994	3	-39	-76	-100

**5 Year Credit Default Swap (CDS)**



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
79.34	-3.36	-2.72	14.92	0.57

**3-Year Corporate Bond Yield per Rating (%)**



points (bps) to close at 5.404%. Meanwhile, the benchmark 10-Year yield rose 3 bps to 5.994%, and the 2-Year yield also increased 1 bps to 4.883%. This simultaneous rise occurred even after Bank Indonesia (BI) held its benchmark interest rate at 4.75% and was driven by foreign investors selling, as confirmed by transaction data from October 20–23, 2025, where non-residents recorded a net sell of IDR2.73 trillion in the SBN market.

- Indonesia's Credit Risk Premium (CDS) Declines.** As of October 24, 2025, Indonesia's credit risk premium, as measured by the 5-Year Credit Default Swap (CDS), decreased significantly, signaling positive sentiment and improved risk perception among global investors. The 5-Year CDS value closed at 79.34, down by 3.36% from the previous week.
- Government's Dim Sum Bonds Oversubscribed 3 Times.** The Government of Indonesia, through the Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management (DJPPR) of the Ministry of Finance, successfully issued the first-ever Chinese Renminbi (CNH)-denominated Government Securities (SUN), known as Dim Sum Bonds, totaling CNH6 billion (approximately IDR13.9 trillion) on October 23, 2025. This inaugural issuance, part of the 18th SEC Shelf Registered format, was split into two series: a 5-year tenor with a fixed coupon of 2.5% and a 10-year tenor with a coupon of 2.9%. Global investor interest, including from onshore Chinese investors, was extremely high, evidenced by the final orderbook reaching CNH18 billion, or three times the issuance value.
- HMSP Buys Danantara Debt Securities Worth IDR500 Billion.** Tobacco issuer PT HM Sampoerna Tbk (HMSP) made a non-material investment by purchasing two series of Long-Term Debt Securities (SUJP) from Danantara Investment Management, totaling IDR 500 billion. Based on the disclosure (23/10/2025), the purchase consisted of SUJP Series A (tenor until October 22, 2030) and Series B (tenor until October 21, 2023), each valued at IDR250 billion with a fixed coupon of 2% per annum.
- BI Prepares New Monetary Instrument BI-FRN, Complementing SRBI.** Bank Indonesia (BI) announced plans to issue a new money-market instrument, the BI-FRN (Floating Rate Note), as part of its strategy to strengthen pro-market monetary operations. BI's Director of Monetary Economic Policy, Juli Budi Winantya (24/10/2025), stated that the BI-FRN will be a new monetary tool that complements the existing Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia (SRBI) to enrich and deepen the financial market. The instrument, scheduled for official announcement in November, aims both to absorb/add system liquidity and to strengthen the transmission of the BI Rate to money market rates and ultimately to the real sector.
- SUN Auction Exceeds Indicative Target of IDR23 T.** The Government of Indonesia successfully absorbed debt totaling IDR28 trillion from the auction of nine series of Government Securities (SUN) on Tuesday (21/10/2025), surpassing the initial indicative target of IDR23 trillion. Although the total bids received reached IDR117.5 trillion—a 6.86% decrease from the previous auction—the government remained aggressive in debt absorption. The 15-year tenor series (FR0106) recorded the highest bid at IDR32.68 trillion and was awarded at IDR4.5 trillion, yielding 6.34%.
- Danantara Affirms Whoosh Debt Not Necessarily an APBN Burden.** Chief Operating Officer (COO) of BPI Danantara, Dony Oskaria (23/10/2025), asserted that the settlement of debt obligations for the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Rail (KCJB) project, or Whoosh, is not necessarily going to use State Budget (APBN) funds, despite the government's involvement in negotiations with Chinese creditors. This statement comes amid the project's investment value swelling from an initial USD6 billion to USD7.27 billion (over IDR115 trillion). The main project debt, accounting for 75%, is financed by a China Development Bank (CDB) loan with a tenor of up to 40 years and an annual interest burden of approximately USD120 million (about IDR1.9 trillion).

### The Most Traded Bonds During the Week

#### Government Bonds

Series	Coupon (%)	Matured (mm/dd/yy)	Size (IDR Mio)	Price	Yield (%)	Volume (Mio Unit)
FR0103	6.75	07/15/35	20,000.00	105.65	5.97	14,767,345
FR0106	7.13	08/15/40	10.00	107.95	6.29	9,590,907
FR0109	5.88	03/15/31	50,000.00	102.48	5.34	8,671,977
PBS003	6.00	01/15/27	147.00	101.70	4.54	7,798,469
FR0108	6.50	04/15/36	3,000.00	104.27	5.95	7,723,842

## Corporate Bonds

Instruments	Rating	Coupon (%)	Matured (mm/dd/yy)	Size (IDR Mio)	Price	Yield (%)	Volume (Mio Unit)
Shelf Registration Bond I Petrindo Jaya Kreasi Phase II Year 2025 Series A	idA	8.50	10/24/30	2,000	100.00	--	956,940
Shelf Registration Sukuk Wakalah I Petrindo Jaya Kreasi Phase II Year 2025 Series B	idA <sub>(sy)</sub>	9.00	10/24/32	91,000	99.75	--	778,750
Shelf Registration Bond VII Astra Sedaya Finance Phase II Year 2025 Series C	idAAA	5.90	10/24/30	50,000	99.95	--	696,470
Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah II OKI Pulp & Paper Mills Phase II Year 2025 Series A	idA <sub>(sy)</sub>	10.00	07/29/28	75,000	100.84	9.65	635,000
Sukuk Ijarah I Integrasi Jaringan Ekosistem Year 2025 Series B	idA <sub>(sy)</sub>	11.50	07/08/28	50,000	103.27	10.10	545,720

## Corporate Bonds Issuance

Throughout the fourth week of October 2025, there was the issuance of corporate debt securities from 4 companies with a value reaching IDR54,420 billion.

No.	Companies	Instruments	Issuance Date	Value [IDR Billion]	Interest Rate [%]	Tenor [Year]	Rating
1	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah Social Orange I Phase II Year 2025 Series A	Oct-20-2025	800.00	5.50	1	idAAA <sub>(sy)</sub>
2	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah Social Orange I Phase II Year 2025 Series B	Oct-20-2025	110.00	5.75	3	idAAA <sub>(sy)</sub>
3	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah Social Orange I Phase II Year 2025 Series C	Oct-20-2025	110.00	6.00	5	idAAA <sub>(sy)</sub>
4	PT Danantara Investment Management (Persero)	Surat Utang Jangka Panjang Year 2025 Phase I Series A	Oct-21-2025	25,000.00	2.00	5	AAA(idn)
5	PT Danantara Investment Management (Persero)	Surat Utang Jangka Panjang Year 2025 Phase I Series B	Oct-21-2025	25,000.00	2.00	7	AAA(idn)
6	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond VII Phase II Year 2025 Series A	Oct-22-2025	900.00	5.50	1	idAAA
7	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond VII Phase II Year 2025 Series B	Oct-22-2025	750.00	5.65	3	idAAA
8	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah VI Phase II Year 2025 Series A	Oct-22-2025	400.00	5.50	1	idAAA <sub>(sy)</sub>
9	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah VI Phase II Year 2025 Series B	Oct-22-2025	300.00	5.65	3	idAAA <sub>(sy)</sub>
10	PT Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond III Phase IV Year 2025	Oct-24-2025	1,050.00	8.00	5	irAA
<b>Total</b>				<b>54,420.00</b>			

Source: KSEI, IDX, database PEFINDO.

## Corporate Bonds Maturity for November 2025 Reaches IDR14.40 Trillion.

No.	Company	Instruments	Maturity Date	Amount [IDR Billion]	Coupon [%]	Tenor [Years]	Rating
1	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond III Phase I Year 2022 Series A	Nov-3-2025	479.80	9.90	3	idCCC
2	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah III Phase I Year 2022 Series A	Nov-3-2025	109.33	9.90	3	idCCC <sub>(sy)</sub>
3	PT Oki Pulp and Paper Mills	Bond III Year 2022 Series B	Nov-4--2025	1,742.78	10.50	3	idA+
4	PT Oki Pulp and Paper Mills	Sukuk Mudharabah II Year 2022 Series B	Nov-4-2025	255.19	10.50	3	idA <sub>(sy)</sub>
5	PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance	Shelf Registration Bond II Phase II Year 2024 Series A	Nov-5-2025	200.00	6.30	1	idAAA
6	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Shelf Registration Bond IV Phase III Year 2018 Series D	Nov-8-2025	380.00	9.75	7	idAAA

7	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah I Phase II Year 2018 Series D	Nov-8-2025	155.00	9.75	7	idAAA <sub>(sy)</sub>
8	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)	Shelf Registration Bond III Phase II Year 2022	Nov-8-2025	3,535.61	6.98	3	idAAA
9	PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond II Phase I Year 2022 Series A	Nov-9-2025	290.85	7.20	3	idAAA
10	PT Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond I Phase II Year 2020 Series B	Nov-11-2025	874.00	10.25	5	irAA
11	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	Subordinated Bond III Year 2018 Series B	Nov-15-2025	75.00	10.00	7	idAA
12	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk	Shelf Registration Subordinated Bond II Phase II Year 2020 Series A	Nov-17-2025	162.58	8.50	5	idA+
13	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	Shelf Registration Bond II Phase II Year 2020 Series B	Nov-18-2025	392.00	8.75	5	idA+
14	PT Oki Pulp and Paper Mills	Shelf Registration Bond I Phase VI Year 2024 Series A	Nov-18-2025	664.55	7.50	1	idA+
15	PT Oki Pulp and Paper Mills	Shelf Registration Bond USD I Phase VI Year 2024 Series A	Nov-18-2025	USD5.33 mn (IDR79.35 bn)	7.50	1	idA+
16	PT Armadian Tritunggal	Sukuk Mudharabah I Year 2023	Nov-24-2025	2,000.00	9.75	2	irA-
17	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	MTN Year 2022 Series B	Nov-24-2025	3,000.00	6.98	3	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>14,396.03</b>			

## Weekly Sector Highlights

During the period of October 20–24, 2025, most domestic sectoral sentiment was influenced by policy dynamics that not only encouraged positive sentiment but also had the potential to generate negative sentiment.

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
<b>Banking</b>	●	<b>Slow Decline in Bank Lending Rates, BI Introduces KLM Incentives.</b> The banking sector's response to the decline in the BI rate has been slow, with limited transmission to bank interest rates. This has been one of the factors behind the still-weak credit demand. Since September 2024, the BI rate has been reduced by 150 basis points, yet the one-month deposit rate has only decreased by 29 basis points to 4.52% as of September 2025. The decline in lending rates has been even smaller, dropping just 15 basis points to 9.05%. Bank Indonesia attributes the slow decline in deposit rates partly to the continued high offering of special rates to large depositors, which account for 26% of total third-party funds (DPK). To accelerate the reduction in lending rates, BI will implement the Macroprudential Liquidity Policy (KLM) through the interest rate channel starting December 1, 2025. Banks that reduce lending rates more quickly will receive a discount of up to 0.5% on their reserve requirement (GWM) based on DPK.
<b>Insurance and Guarantee</b>	●●●	<b>Merger Option for Insurance Companies Unable to Meet Minimum Equity Requirements.</b> The fulfillment of minimum equity requirements is stipulated in Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation Number 23 of 2023. This regulation mandates a minimum equity of IDR250 billion for conventional general insurance and IDR100 billion for sharia general insurance in the first phase, no later than December 31, 2026. The Indonesian General Insurance Association has stated that 19 general insurance companies are estimated to be unable to meet the minimum equity requirement, out of a total of 71 general insurance companies. The remaining 52 companies are expected to have already met the requirement. As a result, the OJK is offering a merger option for companies that are unable to meet the IDR250 billion minimum equity requirement by the end of 2026. Additionally, a portfolio transfer scheme to another insurance company may also be implemented.
<b>Metals and Gold</b>	●	<b>Planned Policy on Gold Domestic Market Obligation (DMO).</b> Indonesia holds significant potential in the gold industry, supported by government policies aimed at strengthening downstream processing and maintaining domestic supply through the DMO mechanism. Data from the USGS shows that Indonesia ranked 10th globally with gold production reaching 100 metric tons throughout 2024. However, on the other hand, Indonesia imports approximately 30 tons of gold annually from several countries, including Singapore. Based on this, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) is planning to implement a domestic market obligation (DMO) policy. This policy is expected to enhance the availability of gold within the country.
<b>Mining</b>	●	<b>Government Evaluation Underway, Association Hopes DHE-SDA Regulation Will Be Relaxed.</b> The government is considering revising the regulation on the mandatory placement of foreign

		exchange earnings from natural resource exports (DHE-SDA). This evaluation is being conducted due to the perceived lack of significant impact on increasing the country's foreign exchange reserves. In practice, mining industry players have complied with the requirement to retain DHE domestically. However, the policy has imposed additional costs in the form of interest expenses. This is because the foreign exchange funds placed in domestic banks cannot be freely used for operational needs. The Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) hopes that the new policy regarding DHE-SDA will be designed to be more flexible and supportive of smooth company operations, thereby positively contributing to the growth of the mining sector.
<b>Multifinance</b>	●●	<b>Multifinance Funding Costs Begin to Ease.</b> Following a series of benchmark interest rate cuts by Bank Indonesia this year, funding costs borne by the financing industry have begun to ease. This development offers a breath of fresh air amid a market that remains sluggish. The decline in funding costs is reflected in lower bond coupon rates. As of the third quarter of 2025, interest rates on debt securities across all tenors have decreased, with an average coupon decline of 0.19 percentage points compared to the third quarter of last year. The prospect of further interest rate reductions could bring dual benefits for leasing companies. On the one hand, lower interest rates are expected to stimulate demand for credit, which currently remains weak. On the other hand, financing companies can refinance older debt securities with new bonds offering lower coupons.
<b>Oil and Gas</b>	●●●	<b>Pertamina and Private Fuel Stations Yet to Finalize Negotiations.</b> Pertamina and private fuel stations have yet to reach an agreement regarding the sale and purchase of Pertamina's non-subsidized fuel. Both parties are still discussing a new supply scheme for non-subsidized fuel, including aspects such as volume requirements, operational technicalities, and commercial terms.
<b>Plantation and Agriculture</b>	●●●	<b>Additional IDR10 Trillion Needed, B50 Palm Biodiesel May Disrupt PSR Program.</b> The shift from B40 to B50 will increase crude palm oil (CPO) demand by approximately 4 million tons (equivalent to 4.5 million kiloliters). Around 4 million tons of CPO must be added to support the B50 program. Consequently, subsidies for the biodiesel industry must be increased by IDR10–12 trillion, bringing the total to IDR46.45 trillion. This means that BPDP would need to allocate IDR46.45 trillion annually solely for the B50 program. If BPDP has to spend IDR46 trillion per year, there may be no remaining funds for the replanting or rejuvenation of smallholder oil palm plantations (PSR). Another simulation by Pranata UI shows that the implementation of B50 could save IDR172.35 trillion in foreign exchange from diesel imports, but also potentially reduce palm oil export value by IDR190.5 trillion. An increase in palm oil export levy (PE), as one of the impact scenarios of B50, would offset biodiesel incentives but instead suppress the price of fresh fruit bunches (TBS) at the farmer level. A 1% increase in PE tariff would reduce the TBS price by IDR333 per kilogram.
<b>Vehicle Rental and Transportation</b>	●●	<b>Citilink and AirAsia Cut Airfare Prices.</b> Citilink has announced that it can reduce airfares by up to 17%, primarily driven by adjustments to fuel surcharge components, reductions in Passenger Service Charges (PJP2U), and government-provided Value Added Tax (VAT) incentives. This fare reduction applies to purchases made during the period from October 22, 2025, to January 10, 2026, through all sales channels. AirAsia has also revealed that its ticket prices will be reduced by approximately 13% for travel during the period from December 22, 2025, to January 10, 2026.

Source: Harian Ekonomi Neraca, Harian Kontan, and Investor Daily (2025).

## Weekly Economic Update

Presented by the Economic Research Division of PEFINDO

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