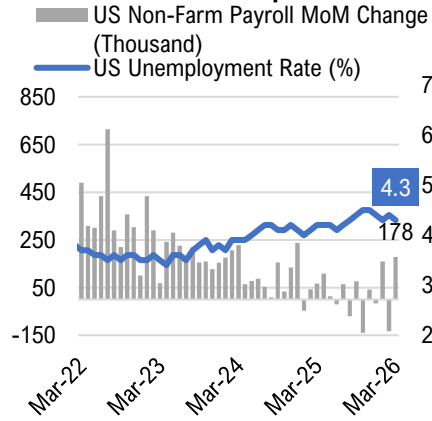




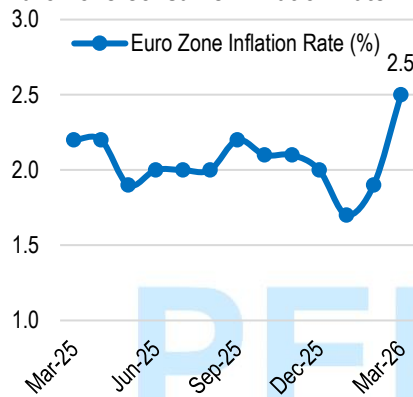
Data Highlights of the Week

US Labor Market Development



Source: Bloomberg

Euro Zone Consumer Inflation Rate



Source: Bloomberg

Global Energy Supply Turmoil and Domestic Fiscal Emergency Measures

Global Economic

- Over the past week (March 30 – April 5, 2026), **the United States and Israel's military aggression against Iran reached a critical phase with airstrikes targeting strategic infrastructure, from petrochemical plants in Mahshahr to educational facilities like Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran.** Amid fluctuating global oil prices due to Iran's closure of the Strait of Hormuz, the US President issued an ultimatum to destroy all Iranian power plants and desalination facilities if the sea blockade was not immediately lifted, despite contradictory statements about the progress of diplomatic negotiations. Meanwhile, Iran claimed to have downed a US F-15 fighter jet and continued to launch retaliatory attacks on allied assets in the region, with this escalation triggering numerous civilian casualties—including tragic reports of the deaths of hundreds of schoolgirls in Minab—and sparking a wave of anti-war protests in West Jerusalem.
- The US labor market showed significant strength in March 2026**, adding 178,000 jobs, the highest since Dec'24, driven by the return of medical workers after a strike and a revival in the construction sector. Although the unemployment rate fell slightly to 4.3%, this decline was overshadowed by a shrinking labor force and a decline in the participation rate to 61.9%. Meanwhile, inflationary pressures on the wage side appeared to cool, with annual wage growth slowing to 3.5% YoY (Feb'26: 3.8%), the lowest since May'21, and reflecting expansionary market conditions, but with more moderate income growth momentum.
- The Eurozone reported that prices were starting to creep up amidst weakening labor market conditions.** The preliminary estimate of inflation in Mar'26 rose to 2.5% YoY (Feb'26: 1.9%), the highest realization since Jan'25, pushing inflation above the ECB's 2% target. The increase was driven by a 4.9% rise in energy costs due to the conflict in the Middle East, the sharpest increase since Feb'23. Core inflation eased to 2.3% YoY (Feb'26: 2.4%). From the labor market, the unemployment rate rose to 6.2% in Feb'26 (Jan'26: 6.1%). However, this unemployment rate was still lower than a year ago (Feb'25: 6.3%).
- The UK economy grew 1% YoY in Q4-2025** (Q3-2025: 1.3%), the weakest growth since Q1-2024, in line with initial estimates. The manufacturing sector recovered (0.6% vs. -1.3%), and the services sector increased 1% (vs. 1.5%), while the construction sector stagnated. On the expenditure side, a slowdown was seen in most components, except for gross fixed capital formation, which recorded accelerated growth. In the full year 2025, the economy will grow 1.4%, stronger than growth in 2024 (1.1%).
- The Summary of Opinions from the Bank of Japan's latest meeting indicated that further policy rate hikes in Japan remain appropriate as economic activity and prices improve, with monetary accommodation to be gradually reduced if the outlook remains stable.** Despite the initial tightening, financial conditions remain loose, and investment withdrawals largely reflect labor shortages and rising material costs rather than interest rate increases. However, uncertainty from the Middle East has weighed on sentiment, prompting the board to hold rates unchanged at its latest meeting. Future tightening will depend on wages, inflation, financial conditions, and geopolitical risks. Although external risks could raise prices and dampen growth, inflation is expected to trend higher.
- China's economy showed signs of recovery in March 2026**, with the Composite PMI Output Index returning to expansion at 50.5, driven by the normalization of the manufacturing sector after the Spring Festival and an improvement in the services sector. Amid this growth momentum, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) began cautiously withdrawing liquidity from the financial system for the first time in a year to maintain policy flexibility against potential inflationary pressures from rising global oil prices. Despite overall improvements in corporate operations, the economic outlook remains clouded by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which risk increasing input costs and disrupting global supply chains for exporters.
- Vietnam reported that economic growth slowed to 7.83% YoY in Q1-2026** (Q4-2025: 8.46%), as rising oil imports pushed up inflation. Solid growth was observed across all

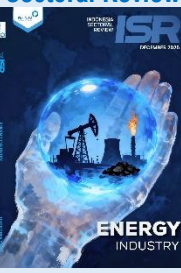
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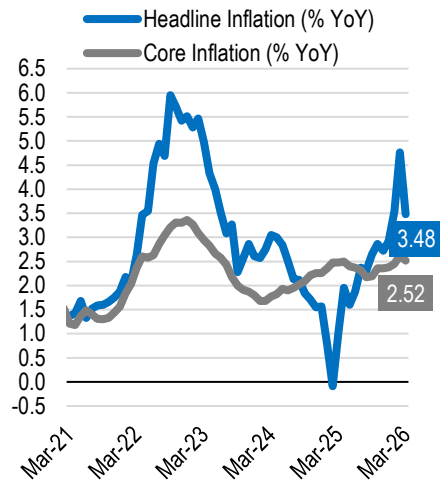
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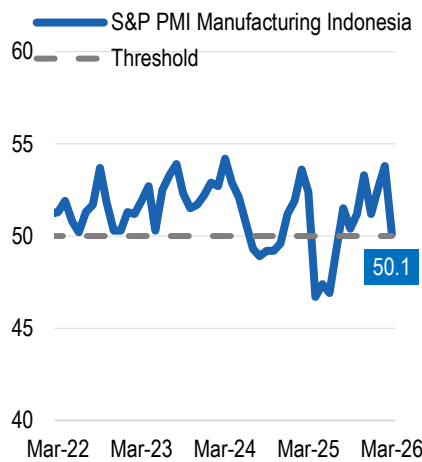
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Indonesia's Consumer Inflation Rate



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik

S&P Global PMI Manufacturing Indonesia



Source: S&P Global

Next Week's Economic Calendar

Time	Development Releases
Apr 8	Reserve Bank of India Monetary Policy Meeting
Apr 9	FOMC Meeting Minutes Mar'26
	US PCE Inflation Feb'26
	Final estimate of US GDP Q4-2025
Apr 10	Bank of Korea Monetary Policy Meeting
	China Inflation Mar'26
	Canadian Unemployment Rate Mar'26
	US Consumer Inflation Mar'26

business sectors. On the expenditure side, exports rose 19.85% YoY, while imports surged 24.27% YoY, driven by the Middle East conflict, which pushed up oil prices. Final consumption rose 8.45% YoY, while fixed investment grew 7.18% YoY. Vietnam is targeting annual economic growth of at least 10% through 2030, supported by investments in hundreds of new large-scale projects launched last year, worth approximately USD200 billion.

Domestic Economy

- The S&P Global Indonesia Manufacturing PMI fell to 50.1 in Mar'26 (53.8 in Feb'26), signaling near-stagnation.** Manufacturing production fell the most since Jun'25 after four months of growth, weighed down by the Middle East conflict and global uncertainty. New orders weakened for the first time in eight months, while export demand declined after a surge in February. Unfilled orders shrank for the first time since Oct'25, prompting a second round of light layoffs in three months. Purchasing activity also declined for the first time since Jul'25. Inflationary pressures on input costs reached a two-year high, prompting companies to raise selling prices at the fastest pace since Jun'22. Looking ahead, sentiment has improved slightly on hopes that demand will recover and geopolitical tensions will ease.
- Indonesia's inflation slowed to 3.48% YoY in March 2026** (February 2026: 4.76%), falling to its lowest level since Dec'25 and lower than market expectations (3.60%). This realization brought inflation back within the central bank's target range (1.5%–3.5%). Housing price increases slowed significantly, accompanied by a slowdown in food, clothing, and healthcare prices. Conversely, inflation accelerated in household furnishings, transportation, recreation, education, and restaurants. Core inflation also fell to 2.52% YoY (Feb'26: 2.63%).
- Indonesia's trade surplus in Feb'26 decreased sharply to USD1.28 billion** (Feb'25: USD3.09 billion). The decline occurred as imports grew 10.85% YoY to USD20.89 billion (Jan'26: 18.21%) amid exports that recorded the weakest growth since Nov'25, at 1.01% YoY (Jan'26: 3.39%). Cumulatively, from January to Feb'26, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of USD6.59 billion, with exports increasing 2.19% and imports growing 14.44%.
- Foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia in February 2026 increased by 13.37% YoY to 1.16 million** (January 26: 1.11%), underscoring the strengthening tourism momentum. Most visitors came from Malaysia (17.18%), China (13.01%), and Singapore (9.43%), with air travel being the primary mode of entry (78.10%) of total arrivals. For the period Jan–Feb'26, Indonesia recorded 2.35 million foreign tourist visits, growing 7.77% compared to Jan–Feb'25.
- The government reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining the price hike for subsidized fuel amidst global oil price volatility.** The government has opted to cut ministerial spending by up to 10% and plans to implement new export taxes, particularly for coal and nickel. The government is still targeting a manageable fiscal deficit of around 2.9% of GDP. To cover the increasing subsidy burden, the government will implement budget efficiencies estimated at IDR190 trillion. The government also maintains a fiscal buffer in the form of a Surplus Budget Balance, currently standing at around IDR420 trillion, as a reserve to address economic pressures and as an instrument to stimulate the economy.
- The government has established several key policies to reduce fuel consumption amidst challenges in the energy sector.** These policies include implementing Work From Home (WFH) for one workday per week for civil servants and private sector workers. In addition, restrictions on the use of official vehicles, reducing domestic and international travel to 50% and 70%, and increasing the frequency of car-free days according to the characteristics of each region. This policy, which came into effect on April 1, 2026, is estimated to save the state budget up to IDR6.2 trillion from fuel compensation savings, and the total public fuel expenditure can potentially save up to IDR59 trillion. In addition, the government is also taking strategic steps in state financial management through prioritization and refocusing of spending, which is estimated to potentially save the budget up to IDR121.2 trillion to IDR130.2 trillion. In terms of national energy independence and efficiency, the government has established several policies, namely the B50 policy, which came into effect on July 1, 2026, and the purchase of subsidized fuel through the MyPertamina barcode, with a limit of 50 liters per vehicle per day.

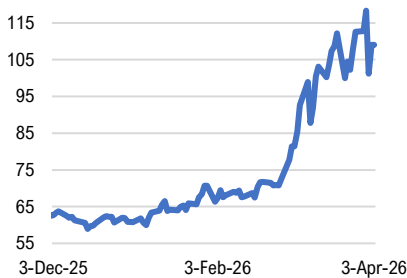
Week Ahead Highlights

The US-Israeli aggression against Iran, which has entered its sixth week, will remain in focus as market participants continue to assess the prospects for de-escalation and any concrete progress toward reopening the Strait of Hormuz. Key highlights from the developed world will be the March 2026 FOMC minutes, as well as consumer inflation data and the PCE report, which will confirm the initial impact of the war on US prices. Meanwhile, from developing economies, there will be monetary policy meetings by the Reserve Bank of India and the Bank of Korea, as well as the release of inflation data from several countries, including China, the Philippines, and Thailand. Domestically, there will be the March 2026 foreign exchange reserves report and consumer survey report.

High volatility driven by geopolitical and energy dynamics led to mixed performance, with gold and CPO gaining while oil declined.

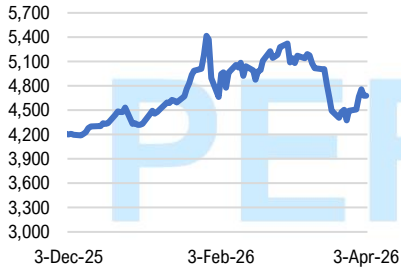
Spotlight on Commodity Price Trends (as of April 3, 2026)

Brent Crude Oil (USD/Barrel)



Closing (USD/Bar)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
109.03	-3.14	33.94	55.45	79.18

Gold (USD/troy oz)



Closing (USD/t Oz)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
4,676.76	4.06	-8.10	50.12	8.27

Steam Coal (USD/MT)



Closing (USD/Ton)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
137.90	1.70	2.15	38.73	28.28

- **The price of Brent crude oil declined by 3.14% over the past week** amid highly volatile movements. Midweek, prices dropped sharply due to profit-taking, driven by rising optimism that the US–Iran conflict would soon ease following statements from the US government regarding a potential halt in military operations. This sentiment pressured prices as the market expected supply disruptions to be short-lived, compounded by rising US oil inventories. However, toward the end of the week, prices rebounded significantly on concerns over global supply disruptions, particularly due to uncertainty surrounding the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz and risks of damage to energy infrastructure in the Middle East, with Brent closing at around USD109.03 per barrel. The combination of de-escalation hopes and supply risks kept volatility elevated, although prices still ended the week in negative territory.
- **The price of Gold increased by 4.06% over the past week**, despite highly volatile movements influenced by geopolitical and macroeconomic dynamics. From early to midweek, gold prices strengthened, reaching around USD4,758.57 per ounce, supported by a weaker US dollar and optimism over de-escalation in the US–Iran conflict, which boosted demand for safe-haven assets. However, the trend reversed toward the end of the week, with prices correcting to around USD4,676.76 per ounce following statements from the US President regarding further military escalation. Additional pressure came from a stronger dollar index and rising US Treasury yields, which increased the opportunity cost of holding gold. Meanwhile, higher energy prices reinforced expectations of prolonged higher interest rates, limiting further upside despite the weekly gain.
- **The price of Coal increased by 1.70% over the past week**, although it had previously declined sharply by around 6.00% over the prior two days. Toward the end of the week, coal prices began to recover and closed at around USD137.90 per ton, supported by rising global energy prices. The surge in Brent crude oil prices and stronger European gas prices also boosted coal demand as a substitute commodity. In addition, energy supply disruptions following the closure of the Strait of Hormuz increased the potential shift toward coal consumption, with estimated additional global demand reaching 40–60 million tons. On the supply side, maintenance of key distribution railways in China may also constrain supply. Nevertheless, price gains remained limited by relatively weak electricity demand, particularly in China.
- **The price of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) increased by 4.49% over the past week**, supported by positive sentiment from both energy markets and domestic policy. The price increase was mainly driven by rising global oil prices, including Brent crude oil, which enhanced CPO’s attractiveness as a biodiesel feedstock. In addition, the confirmed implementation of Indonesia’s B50 program strengthened expectations of increased domestic demand in the near term. On the external side, strong export performance also provided additional support. However, the gains were partly capped by indications of weakening demand from key importing countries due to relatively high prices and currency volatility. Overall, the combination of energy factors, policy support, and demand dynamics sustained CPO’s upward trend over the week.

Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
Natural Gas (USD/MMBtu)	2.80	-9.53	-8.32	-32.33	-24.04	Crude Palm Oil (MYR/Ton)	4,839.00	4.49	15.60	7.80	19.48
Nickel (USD/MT)	16,916.11	-0.69	-0.53	3.53	1.40	Rubber (USD/Kg)	200.30	0.00	0.81	7.98	11.34
Copper (USD/MT)	12,359.50	1.35	-4.60	31.95	-0.51	Wheat (cents/bu)	598.25	-1.12	4.54	11.61	18.00
Aluminum (USD/MT)	3,469.50	5.26	6.72	41.73	15.82	Corn (cents/bu)	452.25	-2.11	4.15	-1.15	2.73
Iron Ore (USD/MT)	110.34	2.39	8.66	8.31	3.29	Sugar (c/lb)	15.00	-4.82	7.68	-21.51	-0.07

Global equity markets posted a limited rebound amid easing geopolitical risks, though volatility remained elevated. The U.S. dollar weakened, the rupiah held steady, and Bank Indonesia acted to maintain foreign-exchange stability amid external challenges.

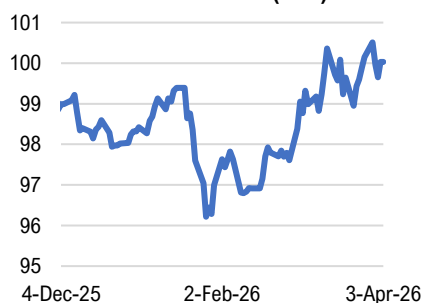
- **The performance of the S&P 500, Nasdaq Composite, and Dow Jones Industrial Average recorded gains of 3.36%, 4.44%, and 2.96%, respectively,** over the past week, marking a rebound after the previous week’s decline and indicating a gradual recovery over the past two weeks, although volatility remains high. The gains were driven by easing geopolitical concerns in the Middle East following diplomatic signals related to the US–Iran conflict, which reduced investor risk perception. However, toward the end of the week, the market recovered again due to profit-taking and increased investor caution amid uncertainty over the direction of the conflict, as well as a surge in oil prices that raised inflation concerns. In addition, anticipation of US employment data also weighed on market movements. The combination of geopolitical sentiment, energy price fluctuations, and investor caution kept market movement volatile.
- **The performance of JCI declined by 0.99% over the past week,** closing at 7,026.78, reflecting continued pressure on the domestic market despite a limited rebound. JCI movements were relatively volatile, supported by easing global geopolitical tensions and stronger regional markets, but weighed down by foreign net selling of around IDR2.94 trillion, particularly in large-cap banking stocks, although this figure was significantly lower than the previous week’s IDR22.37 trillion. In addition, pressure on the rupiah exchange rate and less supportive domestic macroeconomic data also limited index gains. From a liquidity perspective, a significant decline in the daily transaction value of up to 36.69% also reflected a wait-and-see stance among investors. Sector-wise, only three sectors posted gains, led by the industrial sector (+3.35%), while many sectors weakened, particularly financials (-2.23%) and energy (-1.84%), reinforcing the JCI’s corrective trend amid mixed global and domestic sentiment.
- **The U.S. dollar weakened slightly.** The U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) closed at 100.03 on April 3, 2026, down 0.12% compared with March 27, 2026. This followed market views that the dollar’s appreciation due to the Iran war was limited and began to lose its appeal as a safe-haven asset. Reuters noted that the dollar rose by only about 2% against other major currencies since the conflict began. This increase was far less than the surge in oil prices. The dollar’s safe-haven status weakened due to higher risk premiums on U.S. assets, uncertainty over tariff policy, and concerns about the Federal Reserve’s independence.
- **The rupiah moved sideways on a weekly basis.** The USD/IDR exchange rate closed at IDR16,980 per U.S. dollar on April 3, 2026, the same as the previous week. However, pressure appeared toward the end of the period. On April 2, 2026, the rupiah weakened by 0.12% to IDR17,000 per U.S. dollar. This pressure came from uncertainty around the Middle East war and a rising U.S. Dollar Index to 100. Most Asian currencies also weakened. Domestic factors added pressure. March inflation rose to 3.48%. Core inflation remained at 2.52%. The manufacturing PMI dropped to 50 from 53.8 in February.
- **Bank Indonesia (BI) added foreign exchange instruments and, at the same time, adjusted foreign exchange transaction rules.** Effective March 30, 2026, BI’s foreign exchange repo operations may use SVBI and SUVBI as collateral and may be accessed by PUVA primary dealers. BI also stipulated that, effective April 1, 2026, cash purchases of U.S. dollars above USD50 thousand per party per month must be accompanied by documents stating the purpose of the purchase. At the same time, the threshold for DNDF/forward sales was raised from USD5 million to USD10 million per transaction. BI stated that these measures were intended to strengthen the effectiveness of monetary operations, expand options for managing banks’ foreign-exchange liquidity, and encourage deeper money and foreign-exchange markets.

Jakarta Composite Index (JCI)



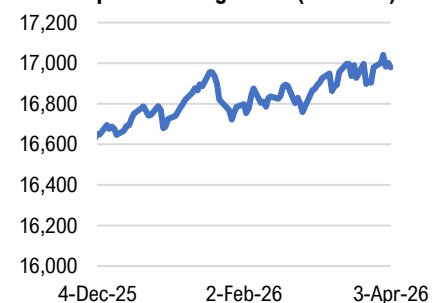
Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
7,026.78	-0.99	-11.50	7.93	-18.74

US Dollar Index (DXY)



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
100.03	-0.12	0.99	-2.00	1.74

Rupiah Exchange Rate (USD/IDR)



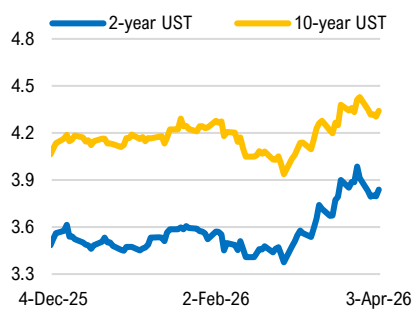
Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
16,980	0.00	0.64	1.40	1.80

Financial Market Development

Other Stock Indices	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Exchange Rates	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
S&P500 (AS)	6.582.69	3.36	-3.43	21.98	-3.84	Euro (EUR/USD)	1.15	0.09	-0.81	4.23	-1.93
Dow Jones (AS)	46.504.67	2.96	-4.12	14.70	-3.24	Canadian Dollar (USD/CAD)	1.39	0.37	1.94	-1.08	1.61
Nasdaq (AS)	21.879.18	4.44	-2.83	32.20	-5.86	Poundsterling (GBP/USD)	1.32	-0.43	-1.17	0.78	-2.03
Euro Stoxx 50 (Zona Euro)	5.692.86	3.40	-1.37	11.33	-1.70	Japanese Yen (USD/JPY)	159.67	-0.40	1.22	9.32	1.89
FTSE100 (Inggris)	10.436.29	4.70	-0.46	23.15	5.08	Chinese Yuan (USD/CNY)	6.88	-0.42	-0.52	-5.49	-1.53
Nikkei225 (Jepang)	53.123.49	-0.47	-5.61	52.94	5.53	Singapore Dollar (USD/SGD)	1.29	-0.10	0.75	-3.55	0.09
Shanghai (Tiongkok)	3,880.10	-0.86	-5.88	16.10	-2.24	Malaysian Ringgit (USD/MYR)	4.03	0.50	2.16	-9.25	-0.68
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	25,116.53	0.66	-2.53	9.92	-2.01	Thailand Baht (USD/THB)	32.69	-0.65	3.46	-4.49	3.79

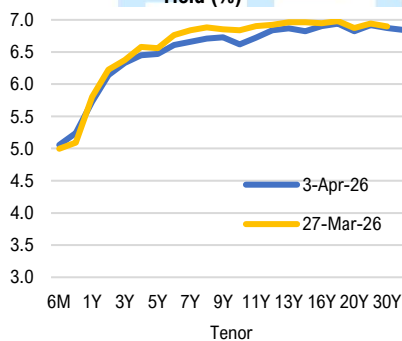
Key Data Developments in Global and National Bond Markets

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



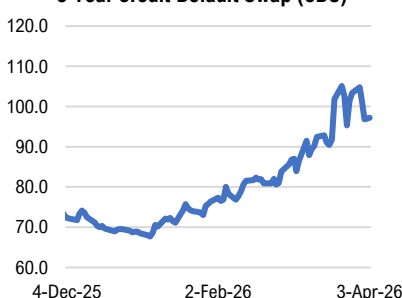
Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y: 3.840	-7	33	16	37
5Y: 3.985	-8	35	26	26
10Y: 4.341	-9	28	31	17

Weekly Development of Government Bond Yield (%)



Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y: 6.208	-12	100	-48	121
5Y: 6.512	-9	61	-25	96
10Y: 6.648	-21	11	-36	58

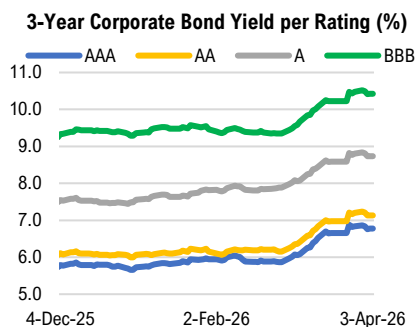
5 Year Credit Default Swap (CDS)



The bond market saw more stable movements, including declining yields, improved risk perception, steady auction demand, but ongoing financing pressures and investor caution.

- U.S. government bond yields declined across all tenors.** The yield on the 2-year U.S. Treasury closed at 3.840% on April 3, 2026, down 7 bps from the previous week; the 5-year tenor fell 8 bps to 3.985%, and the 10-year tenor declined 9 bps to 4.341%. This decline occurred after the market assessed the possibility of easing tensions in the U.S.-Iran war, including reports on monitoring protocols in the Strait of Hormuz. Better-than-expected U.S. labor data did not shift the market's focus away from the war, oil prices, and the shortened trading week.
- Asian credit risk increased in March 2026.** The Markit index showed that CDS spreads on investment-grade Asian debt were projected to widen by 27 bps throughout March, after rising 1 bp on March 31, 2026. This increase would be the largest since August 2023. The pressure came from the Iran war, global growth risks, and Asia's dependence on Middle Eastern energy. On the other hand, wider spreads made yields on new issuance more attractive.
- Asian authorities increased intervention to contain the surge in bond yields.** South Korea announced government bond purchases worth KRW5 trillion, or about USD3.3 billion. The Reserve Bank of India bought INR1 trillion (about USD10.6 billion) of debt securities in March, and Bank Indonesia signaled continued intervention in the government bond market. These measures emerged after yields rose sharply following the Iran war, which began on February 28, 2026. Ten-year bond yields in the Philippines rose by more than 100 bps in March, South Korea nearly 50 bps, and Indonesia more than 40 bps. Even so, market pressure had not disappeared. Global investors recorded net sales of Indonesian bonds totaling USD1.6 billion in March, the largest since October, and sold about USD730 million of Indian bonds.
- Indonesian government bond yields declined, and risk perception also improved.** The 2-year tenor yield closed at 6.208% on April 3, 2026, down 12 bps from March 27, 2026. The 5-year tenor fell 9 bps to 6.512%, and the 10-year tenor declined 21 bps to 6.648%, while Indonesia's 5-year CDS fell 5.94% to 97.21. Foreign ownership in the government bond market increased from its March 27, 2026, position, rising from IDR848.94 trillion to IDR852.83 trillion on April 1, 2026, indicating that foreign investor interest began to recover after outflows in the preceding weeks.
- The consensus yield on Indonesian government debt securities rose.** Bloomberg surveys as of March 25-30, 2026, showed the median forecast for the 10-year yield at the end of 2Q26 at 6.60%, easing to 6.40% in 3Q26 and 6.30% in 4Q26, all higher than the previous survey's 6.30%, 6.25%, and 6.18%, respectively. For the 2-year tenor, consensus also rose to 5.10% in 2Q26, 5.00% in 3Q26, 4.90% in 4Q26, and 4.90% in 1Q27, compared with the previous survey's 5.05%, 4.96%, 4.88%, and 4.80%. This rise in consensus was in line with an upward revision to the BI Rate outlook, which now expects the rate to remain at 4.75% through 2Q28, rather than gradually decline to 4.25% as previously projected.
- Investor demand for government debt securities at auction stayed robust, but higher yields reflected costlier financing.** Total bids on March 31, 2026, reached IDR58.22 trillion, while the government boosted issuance and yields climbed.
- Bank holdings of securities continued to increase.** Bank holdings in government securities reached IDR1,421 trillion as of March 10, 2026, up 18% from IDR1,200 trillion as

Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
97.21	-5.94	12.02	-3.78	41.17



Source: Bloomberg

of March 13, 2025. Through February 2026, securities growth also outpaced credit growth at several large banks. BRI's securities rose 20.18% YoY to IDR370.03 trillion, BNI's increased 25.21% YoY to IDR192.93 trillion, Bank Mandiri's climbed 16.62% YoY to IDR295.58 trillion, and BCA's rose 17.25% YoY to IDR444.85 trillion, while CIMB Niaga's declined 1.96% YoY to IDR78.03 trillion. These placements were mainly in government bonds, SRBI, and other instruments to keep liquidity productive while credit demand remained weak.

- **The government assessed that the state budget deficit would remain under control through the end of 2026.** Purbaya stated that the budget would remain sustainable even if oil prices averaged USD100 per barrel through year-end. Under the first scenario, ICP was projected at USD86 per barrel, the exchange rate at IDR17,000 per U.S. dollar, economic growth at 5.3%, and government debt securities yields at 6.8%. Under these conditions, the state budget deficit was projected at 3.18%. Under the moderate scenario, oil prices rose to USD97 per barrel, the exchange rate weakened to IDR17,300, economic growth stood at 5.2%, and government debt securities yields reached 7.2%. The deficit could rise to 3.53%. Under the pessimistic scenario, oil prices were projected at USD115 per barrel, the exchange rate at IDR17,500, economic growth at 5.2%, and government debt securities yields at 7.2%. The deficit was projected to widen to 4.06%.
- **SANF affirmed its liquidity readiness to meet bond obligations maturing in July 2026.** The company prepared IDR500 billion to repay Shelf-Registered Bond V Phase I Year 2025 Series A, which matures on July 18, 2026, with funding sourced from accumulated customer financing installment receipts in each period, indicating that repayment would be supported by internal cash flow from the company's financing activities.
- **Fundraising through debt securities remained strong in Q1-2026.** As of March 27, 2026, the Indonesia Stock Exchange recorded 45 issuances from 30 issuers, totaling IDR50.87 trillion. The pipeline also remained large, with 28 issuances from 20 issuers. The financial sector dominated the pipeline with 10 companies, followed by infrastructure with 6, energy with 2, basic materials with 1, and consumer non-cyclicals with 1.

The Most Traded Bonds During the Week

Government Bonds

Series	Coupon (%)	Matured (mm/dd/yy)	Size (IDR Mio)	Price	Yield (%)	Volume (Mio Unit)
FR0086	5.50	04/15/26	19,000.00	100.00	--	13,694,420
FR0108	6.50	04/15/36	500.00	99.25	6.60	13,624,423
PBS032	4.88	07/15/26	56.00	99.95	5.01	9,920,786
FR0101	6.88	04/15/29	1.00	101.85	6.19	8,295,333
PBS030	5.88	07/15/28	136.00	99.55	6.09	7,702,941

Corporate Bonds

Instruments	Rating	Coupon (%)	Matured (mm/dd/yy)	Size (IDR Mio)	Price	Yield (%)	Volume (Mio Unit)
Shelf Registration Bond I Wahana Inti Selaras Phase III Year 2026 Series A	idA	5.75	03/27/27	149,000	99.97	5.77	1,922,000
Green Bond I Arkora Hydro Year 2023 Series A	idA _(pg)	9.50	08/08/26	241,700	100.85	6.93	966,800
Shelf Registration Social Bond I Bank BRI Phase II Year 2026 Series A	idAAA	4.85	03/27/27	43,500	100.21	4.63	900,500
Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah II OKI Pulp & Paper Mills Phase IV Year 2026 Series A	idA ⁺ _(sy) / irAA ⁻ _(sy)	7.25	02/06/31	66,000	100.22	7.20	607,000
Shelf Registration Sustainability Sukuk Mudharabah I Bank BSI Phase II Year 2025 Series C	idAAA _(sy)	6.65	06/26/28	102,500	101.92	5.72	582,500

Corporate Bonds Issuance

Throughout the first week of April 2026, 2 companies issued corporate debt securities valued at IDR980 billion.

No.	Companies	Instruments	Issuance Date	Value [IDR Billion]	Interest Rate [%]	Tenor [Year]	Rating
1	PT Raharja Energi Cepu Tbk	Bond I Year 2026 Series A	Mar-30-2026	20.00	7.95	5	idA
2	PT Raharja Energi Cepu Tbk	Bond I Year 2026 Series B	Mar-30-2026	280.00	8.50	7	idA
3	PT Raharja Energi Cepu Tbk	Sukuk Wakalah I Year 2026 Series A	Mar-30-2026	57.00	7.95	5	idA _(sy)
4	PT Raharja Energi Cepu Tbk	Sukuk Wakalah I Year 2026 Series B	Mar-30-2026	443.00	8.50	7	idA _(sy)
5	PT Baliprada Segara	MTN I Year 2026	Mar-30-2026	180.00	13.00	5	-
Total				980.00			

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	-
Total				5,064.64			

CREDIT RATING AGENCY Weekly Sector Highlights

During 30 March–3 April 2026, domestic sectoral sentiment was predominantly influenced by the impact of escalating geopolitical conflicts, as well as the potential policy responses anticipated from the government in reaction to these developments.

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
Automotive	●●●	Transition to Electric Vehicles. The shift from internal combustion engine vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs) in Indonesia continues to gain momentum, driven by significant operating cost savings amid global energy price volatility. Several users have reported a sharp decline in monthly expenses, from millions of rupiah for fuel to hundreds of thousands of rupiah for electric charging, accompanied by lower maintenance and tax costs. Supported by fiscal incentives and the expansion of public charging station (SPKLU) infrastructure, as well as home charging facilities, electric vehicles are becoming increasingly practical for both daily use and long-distance travel. From a market perspective, EV sales—including battery electric vehicles, hybrids, and plug-in hybrids—have grown rapidly through early 2026, even stimulating increased demand in the used electric vehicle market. Rising electricity consumption for vehicle charging reflects the consistent acceleration of EV adoption. At the macro level, this transition has the potential to reduce the burden of fuel subsidies by tens of trillions of rupiah per year, provided there is a tangible substitution from fuel-based vehicles to electric vehicles.

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
Banking	●●●	<p>Interest Rate Transmission Remains Constrained, Limited Decline in Lending Rates. Despite a cumulative 1.25% reduction in the BI Rate from January to September 2025 to a level of 4.75%, the transmission of this policy to bank lending rates has remained relatively slow. As of February 2026, average bank lending rates had declined by only around 0.4% compared with January 2025 and by just 0.25% from their September 2025 level, while interest rates on new loans have instead shown a tendency to increase on a monthly basis. This condition reflects persistently high bank funding costs, which limit the scope for further reductions in lending rates and require banks to preserve margins. Interest rate declines have also been uneven, with lower-risk sectors such as consumer financing and agriculture benefiting more quickly from more competitive rates. Banks have therefore tended to exercise caution in credit expansion amid weak demand, global uncertainty, and a wait-and-see stance among businesses. Under these conditions, credit growth this year is expected to remain moderate, in the range of 7%–9%.</p>
Insurance and Guarantee	●●	<p>Health Claims Ratio Begins to Moderate, Sustainability Challenges Remain. After having exceeded 100% during the 2023–2024 period, health insurance claims ratios began to show improvement throughout 2025. As of October 2025, the life insurance claims ratio declined to 83.5%, reflecting relatively more controlled conditions, although the level remains elevated. This improvement was supported by strengthened governance, enhanced risk management, and the implementation of new regulations through POJK Number 36 of 2025, which emphasizes claims control based on clinical pathways and evidence-based medicine. However, pressures have not fully subsided, particularly in the general insurance segment, which recorded an increase in health claims ratios during 2025. The regulator observed early signs of improvement in January 2026, with claims ratios for both life and general insurance at lower levels. Going forward, the industry is still required to maintain discipline in claims management to safeguard the profitability and sustainability of insurance products.</p>
Metal and Gold	●	<p>KRAS Posts Net Profit Following Debt Restructuring. PT Krakatau Steel Tbk (KRAS) successfully reversed its performance from a loss to a net profit of IDR5.68 trillion in fiscal year 2025, after recording a loss of IDR2.4 trillion in the previous year. This achievement was primarily supported by an accounting gain from the successful debt restructuring, which generated financial income of USD519.9 million, including gains from the accelerated settlement of liabilities. Operational performance also showed improvement, as reflected in a 29% increase in steel sales volume to 944,562 tons, with revenue reaching USD959.8 million. Fundamentally, the company's financial position strengthened, marked by a 17% reduction in liabilities and more than twofold increase in equity. Government support, creditor confidence, and internal restructuring measures played an important role in this recovery. Going forward, KRAS reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining business sustainability through portfolio evaluation and the strengthening of its financial foundation.</p>
Mining	●●	<p>Nickel Downstreaming Pressured by Global Costs and Domestic Policies. The national nickel downstream industry is facing dual pressures stemming from rising global uncertainty due to the Middle East conflict, as well as planned domestic policy measures in the form of increases in mineral benchmark prices (HPM) and the potential imposition of taxes or export duties on downstream nickel products. Industry players assess that these policies need to be reviewed carefully so as not to conflict with the downstreaming and industrialization strategy that has long been a government priority. Amid rising energy, logistics, and raw material costs, the downstream industry risks being burdened on both the input and output sides if raw material prices are increased while export products are subject to additional levies. This condition is considered likely to suppress selling prices, reduce production efficiency, and slow the pace of downstream investment. Nickel smelter investments are highly capital-intensive, with capital requirements reaching hundreds of millions to billions of US dollars per project. Under these pressures, the industry views the balance between state revenue needs and the sustainability of downstream development as a key consideration in policy formulation.</p>
Multifinance	●●	<p>Rising NPF in the Multifinance Industry Prompts Tighter Financing Strategies. The multifinance industry has begun to face upward pressure on problem financing, as reflected in the increase in the gross non-performing financing (NPF) ratio to 2.72% in February 2026 from 2.51% in January. This trend signals rising risks of asset quality deterioration amid weakening debtor repayment capacity. In response to these conditions, industry players are tightening risk management through more rigorous underwriting processes, strengthened portfolio monitoring, and the implementation of early warning systems. While continuing expansion, financing is being directed toward segments with more measurable risk profiles, supported by stronger credit analysis and credit scoring. BRI Finance recorded an NPF ratio of 2.23% as of February 2026, while Mandiri Utama Finance managed to maintain its NPF at 1.34%, supported by more prudent debtor selection and synergies</p>

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
Oil and Gas	○	<p>within its banking group. Going forward, multifinance companies are expected to remain cautious in extending financing to preserve portfolio quality amid ongoing industry pressures.</p> <p>Additional Energy Subsidies Prepared to Mitigate Global Price Pressures. The government plans to increase the energy subsidy budget by IDR90–100 trillion in response to the surge in global energy prices triggered by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. The additional budget will be allocated purely as subsidies, particularly to maintain price stability for 3 kg LPG and diesel fuel, and not in the form of compensation to business entities. With this increase, the energy subsidy allocation in the 2026 State Budget, which initially stood at IDR210.1 trillion, will further strengthen the fiscal buffer amid pressures from global oil prices. The government emphasized the distinction between subsidies, which set prices below market levels from the outset, and compensation, which covers the gap between economic and regulated prices, such as in the case of Pertalite fuel. Despite the significant rise in energy spending, the government assured that the state budget deficit would remain below 3% through various fiscal simulations. This measure is expected to cushion the impact of global volatility without undermining overall fiscal stability.</p>
Plantation and Agriculture	○	<p>B50 Mandate to Take Effect in July 2026, Energy Benefits Overshadowed by Fiscal Risks. The government has set the implementation of the B50 biodiesel mandate to begin on July 1, 2026, as part of efforts to strengthen energy self-sufficiency and mitigate the impact of rising global oil prices. The policy blends 50% CPO-based biofuel with 50% diesel fuel and is claimed to potentially reduce fossil fuel consumption by up to 4 million kiloliters while saving approximately IDR48 trillion in subsidies during the second half of 2026. Pertamina has stated its readiness to carry out the blending process, while subsidized fuel prices are ensured to remain unchanged, accompanied by limitations on daily purchase volumes through a barcode scheme. However, several analysts assess that the implementation of B50 carries the risk of increasing the fiscal burden, as the cost of FAME biodiesel is higher than that of conventional diesel. In addition, increased domestic CPO demand has the potential to weigh on exports, reduce state revenue, and generate indirect impacts on oil palm farmers through price pressures. Accordingly, while B50 offers short-term benefits, its fiscal sustainability and structural impacts need to be carefully assessed.</p>
Power and Energy	●●	<p>Global Financing Supports the Saguling Floating Solar Power Plant. The project developed by ACWA Power in collaboration with PLN Indonesia Power has received financing support from Standard Chartered and global partners, in line with Indonesia’s target to achieve net zero emissions by 2060. The involvement of international financial institutions ensures that the project adheres to sustainability principles, including compliance with the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards, as well as the mitigation of environmental and social risks. Amid substantial financing needs for the energy transition, the successful financing of the Saguling project strengthens investor confidence in the readiness of renewable energy projects in Indonesia. The project also holds strategic value as a model that can be replicated in other regions with similar reservoir potential. With a bankable and sustainable financing approach, the Saguling Floating Solar Power Plant is expected to contribute to energy diversification while also strengthening national energy security.</p>
Transportation and Vehicle Rent	●●	<p>Jet Fuel Price Surge May Drive Increases in Airfare. The escalation of conflict in the Middle East has driven jet fuel prices up by more than 70% as of April 1, 2026, affecting both international and domestic flights. International jet fuel prices surged by around 80% to 133.8 US cents per liter, while domestic jet fuel prices rose by approximately 72.5% to IDR23,551 per liter. This sharp increase is expected to push airfares up by 30–35%, given that jet fuel accounts for roughly 35–40% of airlines’ total operating costs, compounded by pressure from the weakening rupiah against the US dollar. Airlines face limited options, including selling tickets at the upper tariff limit (TBA) accompanied by adjustments to fuel surcharges, or reducing flight frequencies on routes with low load factors. INACA has requested the government to promptly revise the TBA and fuel surcharge provisions, which are considered no longer aligned with current cost conditions. The government stated that it will review the proposal while continuing to consider public purchasing power, the sustainability of the aviation industry, and safety and service aspects.</p>

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

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
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