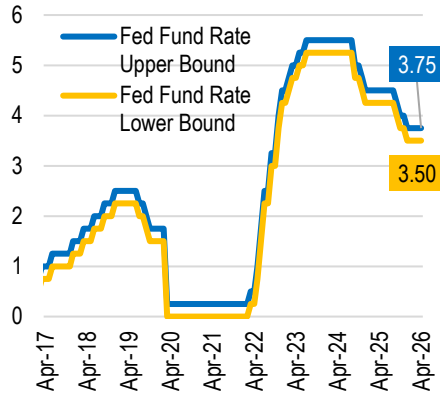




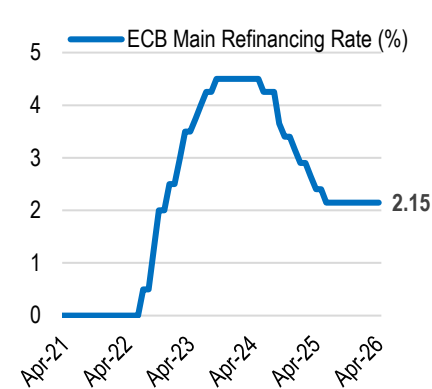
Data Highlights of the Week

Federal Funds Rate (%)



Source: The Federal Reserve, 2026

ECB Main Refinancing Rate (%)



Source: European Central Bank, 2026

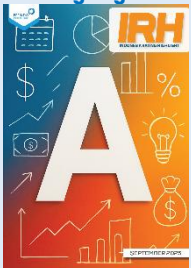
Waiting for the Fog of Uncertainty to Clear

Global Economic

- Diplomatic efforts between the United States (US) and Iran remain at an impasse.** Iran, which has submitted a new proposal offering to end the maritime blockade in the Strait of Hormuz in exchange for the US lifting the blockade on Iranian ports and postponing nuclear negotiations to a later date, has been met with skepticism by the US, which insists on eliminating Iran's uranium reserves as an absolute requirement. This situation has left more than 400 ships stranded in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, and continues to disrupt energy and logistics flows as security uncertainties remain elusive.
- Monetary policies in the Americas have shown strategic divergence due to the Middle East conflict: the Fed and Bank of Canada have opted to hold interest rates to guard against global uncertainty and soaring energy prices, while Brazil has cut its interest rate to 14.50%** despite persistent domestic inflation. The Fed itself maintained the Fed Funds Rate at 3.50%-3.75% in a non-unanimous decision, with Governor Miran voting for a 25 bps cut and three other members objecting to language in the statement that implied the Fed would eventually cut interest rates. This was the first such 8-4 vote since October 1992. Meanwhile, Powell stated that he would remain on the Fed's board of governors after his term as Chairman ends.
- The US personal consumption expenditure (PCE) price index rose to 3.5% YoY in Mar'26** (Feb'26: 2.8%), with core PCE also rising to 3.2% YoY (Feb'26: 3.00%). In terms of goods prices, the increase was driven by a surge in gasoline and other energy prices. Meanwhile, in terms of services, the boost came from transportation services.
- The preliminary estimate for the US economy in Q1-2026 reported growth of 2.0% (annualized)** (Q4-2025: 0.5%), although below market expectations (2.3%). Government spending recovered after a contraction, as economic activity resumed following the end of the government shutdown. Gross private domestic investment accelerated, driven by rapid spending on artificial intelligence technologies. However, consumer spending grew more slowly, and net exports contributed negatively to GDP.
- In Europe, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of England (BoE) unanimously held interest rates at 2.15% and 3.75%, respectively, in a cautious response to the energy shocks stemming from the Iran war.** Although the ECB noted a drastic shift from its baseline economic scenario and the BoE faced inflation creeping up to 3.3%, both institutions opted not to raise interest rates further to balance short-term inflation risks with the increasingly real threat of slowing economic growth across the eurozone.
- The Eurozone economy is facing a double whammy in early 2026,** with inflation reportedly surging to 3% YoY in Apr'26 (Mar'26: 2.6%) (the highest since Sep'23) due to a 10.9% increase in energy costs triggered by the Middle East conflict, while GDP growth in Q1-2026 reportedly slowed to 0.8% YoY (Q4-2025: 1.3%), its weakest point since 2022. Although household consumption in major economies such as Germany and France declined due to the energy price shock, the labor market has shown surprising resilience, with the unemployment rate falling slightly to 6.2%, creating a contrast between growth pressures and labor market stability.
- The Bank of Japan (BoJ) voted to keep its short-term interest rate at 0.75% amid uncertainty over the Iran conflict, despite a split vote** (6-3) with three board members calling for a rise to 1.0%. The Bank of Japan significantly raised its 2026 core inflation projection to 2.8% due to surging global oil prices, while cutting its economic growth outlook to 0.5% due to weakening domestic momentum. This cautious stance echoes the Bank of Thailand's policy stance, which also held interest rates at 1% to balance economic recovery with supply-side inflationary pressures, reflecting the collective efforts of Asian central banks to navigate the global energy cost shock.
- Moody's Ratings revised the outlook on China's sovereign credit rating from negative to stable, while maintaining the A1 rating.** Economic and fiscal strength are expected to remain resilient despite domestic, trade, and geopolitical challenges. Although export growth is likely to slow, Moody's expects China's export competitiveness and adaptability to support only a gradual slowdown in GDP growth over the medium term. The agency

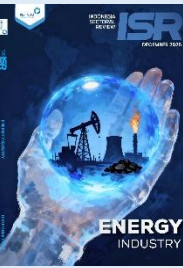
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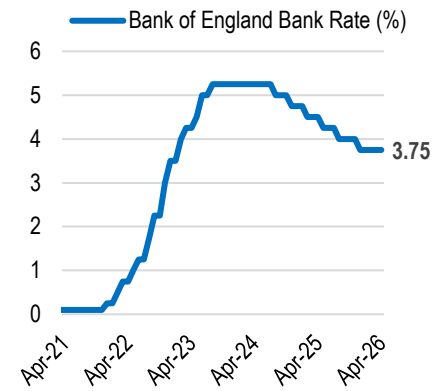
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Bank of England Bank Rate (%)



Source: Bloomberg

Upcoming Week Economic Calendar

Time	Development Releases
May 4 th	Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) Various Countries Apr'26
	Indonesia Inflation Rate Apr'26
	Indonesia Trade Balance Mar'26
	Indonesia Tourist Arrival Mar'26
May 5 th	Indonesia Economic Growth Q1-2026
	US Trade Balance Mar'26
	Reserve Bank of Australia Benchmark Interest Rate
May 6 th	South Korea Inflation Rate Apr'26
May 7 th	Bank of Japan Minutes of Meeting Mar'26
May 8 th	US Labor Market Development Apr'26
	Indonesia Foreign Exchange Reserve Apr'26
	Residential Property Price Survey Report Q1-2026

Spotlight on Commodity Price Trends (as of May 1, 2026)

also highlighted the policy focus on investment in high-productivity sectors and better management of supply imbalances to improve capital efficiency, along with expectations of a restrained approach to regional and local government debt resolution, despite overall debt rising due to continued policy support.

- **China's NBS Composite PMI fell to 50.1 in Apr'26 (Mar'26: 50.5), signaling near-stagnation in the business sector.** The contraction in the services sector outweighed the continued resilience in manufacturing output, while escalating tensions in the Middle East heightened uncertainty by fueling concerns about higher oil prices, supply chain disruptions, and weaker global demand. These latest results come as China prepares for a May summit between President Xi Jinping and US President Donald Trump, with hopes of clarifying US trade sanctions on Chinese goods.
- **The People's Bank of China (PBoC) announced it will conduct a CNY300 billion three-month reverse repo operation on May 6 to ensure sufficient liquidity in the banking system.** This move signals its continued efforts to stabilize funding conditions and support financial markets. The operation will follow a fixed-quantity approach and be executed through interest rate bidding, with successful bids determined across multiple price levels.

Domestic Economy

- **Indonesia's investment realization in Q1 2026 recorded a 7.2% YoY growth, reaching IDR498.8 trillion, employing 706,569 workers.** This achievement is equivalent to 24.4% of the investment target of IDR2,041.3 trillion. Investment growth was driven by a balanced contribution between Foreign Investment (50.1%) and Domestic Investment (49.9%), with an increasingly even distribution, with regions outside Java now dominating at 50.4% of total realization. In addition to strengthening the downstream sector, which contributes nearly 30% of total investment, the government has also begun implementing the 2025 KBLI (Indonesian Formal Business Field Classification), which is more adaptive to the digital economy, to ensure the national investment ecosystem remains competitive, inclusive, and resilient.
- **S&P Global Ratings stated that Indonesia's credit assessment will depend on the government's steps to strengthen its fiscal cushion to mitigate the impact of the Middle East conflict.** They also stated that so far, there has been no downgrade of the rating or outlook, as mitigation efforts are still underway to contain the impact of the war. Although Indonesia is more vulnerable than other ASEAN countries, government mitigation measures, such as budget cuts, including the free nutritious meal program, and increased export revenues due to rising commodity prices, are expected to mitigate the impact. S&P also noted that the ratio of interest payments to government revenues has increased due to weaker revenues.

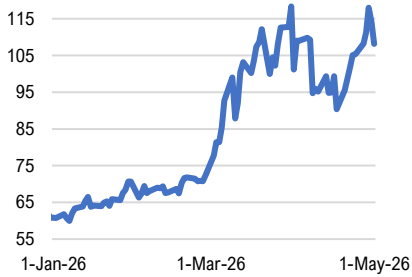
Week Ahead Highlights

The prospect of a new round of talks between the US and Iran will remain a focus for market participants throughout next week. Manufacturing, Services, and Composite PMI data from various countries will be in focus, as markets remain wary of the war's impact on the global economy. In the US, reports on labor market conditions, including non-farm payroll data and the April 2026 unemployment rate, will be in the spotlight. In Europe, the Swedish Riksbank and Norges Bank will hold monetary policy decisions. In the Asia Pacific, Japan will release the minutes of the Bank of Japan's March 2026 meeting as a benchmark for its policy outlook, while the Reserve Bank of Australia will hold a monetary policy meeting where it is expected to raise its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to 4.35%. Indonesia, along with the Philippines, Thailand, and South Korea, will release inflation data. Indonesia and the Philippines will also report their Q1-2026 economic growth in the same week.

Energy strengthened, while gold and CPO were pressured by inflation and global dynamics.

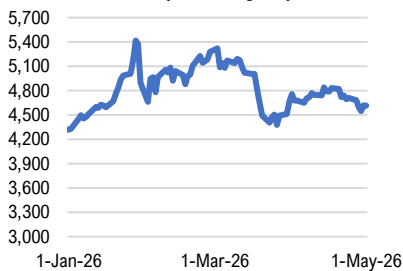
- **Brent crude oil prices recorded a weekly increase of around 2.70%,** reinforcing a bullish trend driven by elevated geopolitical risk premiums. Throughout the week, Brent traded within a wide, volatile range, briefly reaching around USD118.41 per barrel before correcting and closing near USD108.17, reflecting profit-taking pressure after a sharp rally. Historically, this level indicates that Brent has more than doubled since the onset of the

Brent Crude Oil (USD/Barrel)



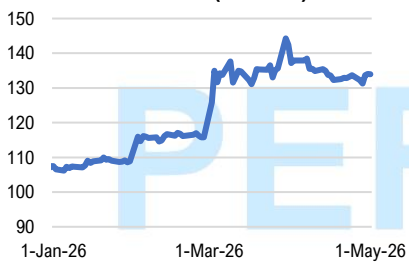
Closing (USD/Brl)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
108.17	2.70	6.93	74.10	77.76

Gold (USD/troy oz)



Closing (USD/t Oz)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
4,614.21	-2.02	-3.03	42.45	6.83

Steam Coal (USD/MT)



Closing (USD/Ton)	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
133.90	0.15	-2.41	37.33	24.56

conflict in late February, with high intraday deviations signaling increased energy market volatility. Fundamentally, traffic through the Strait of Hormuz remains far below normal—only about 5–7 vessels per day compared to 125–140 before the conflict—highlighting ongoing global supply disruptions. Uncertainty surrounding US–Iran negotiations and the risk of further military escalation keep risk premiums elevated, maintaining an overall upward price bias despite short-term corrections.

- **Gold prices declined by around 2.02% over the past week**, reflecting persistent pressure despite a late-period rebound. During the week, gold moved volatily, briefly hitting a one-month low before recovering to around USD4,618.21 per ounce, supported by a weaker US dollar and bargain hunting. However, the underlying sentiment remains negative, driven by rising oil prices—which at one point exceeded USD118 per barrel—fueling higher inflation expectations. This reinforces the view that global interest rates will stay higher for longer, as reflected in rising rate hike probabilities and bond yields. These factors increase the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding assets, such as gold. Nevertheless, geopolitical uncertainty and a weaker dollar provide limited support for safe-haven demand.
- **Coal prices posted a modest increase of around 0.18% over the past week**, indicating a slowing upward trend amid evolving global energy dynamics. Prices remained relatively stable within a narrow range, closing at approximately USD133.90 per ton. Fundamentally, gains were still supported by elevated energy risk premiums due to oil and LNG supply disruptions, particularly linked to ongoing Middle East tensions. Strong demand from Asia—especially Japan, South Korea, and China—also underpinned prices. However, upward momentum has started to fade amid expectations of energy supply normalization and industrial pressures, including weakness in the steel sector. With prices still above USD130 per ton, the market appears to be in a consolidation phase with potential short-term downside risks.
- **Crude Palm Oil (CPO) prices showed limited movement with a slight weekly decline of around 0.59%**, reflecting a sideways market amid mixed global sentiment. Prices hovered in the MYR4,500 range and were last seen around MYR4,570 per ton, with relatively low volatility. On the positive side, higher crude oil prices boosted CPO's attractiveness as a biodiesel feedstock. However, gains were capped by a stronger ringgit, making exports more expensive for foreign buyers. Additional pressure came from declining Malaysian exports—down about 15–16%—and the potential surge in Indonesian production, nearly doubling previous estimates, raising oversupply concerns. These factors kept prices stable but with limited upside and vulnerability to correction.

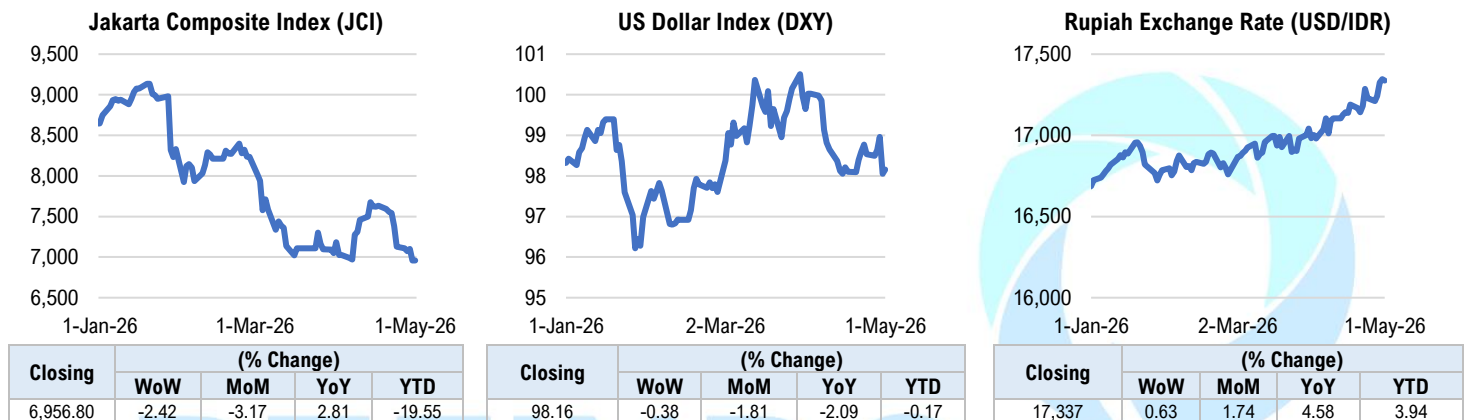
Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Commodities	Closing Price	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
Natural Gas (USD/MMBtu)	2.78	10.19	-1.38	-20.09	-24.58	Crude Palm Oil (MYR/Ton)	4,570.00	-0.59	-4.17	16.85	12.84
Nickel (USD/MT)	19,216.38	1.80	12.23	21.09	14.76	Rubber (USD/Kg)	217.50	2.69	9.41	28.70	20.90
Copper (USD/MT)	12,996.50	-2.35	4.52	41.17	4.62	Wheat (cents/bu)	624.50	2.67	4.52	21.20	23.18
Aluminum (USD/MT)	3,522.00	-1.92	-0.27	45.78	17.58	Corn (cents/bu)	468.25	2.91	3.08	0.86	6.36
Iron Ore (USD/MT)	111.17	0.00	2.76	14.41	4.06	Sugar (c/lb)	14.95	7.32	-2.22	-12.88	-0.40

Wall Street remained resilient, supported by strong corporate earnings and the technology sector, while the JCI declined sharply due to foreign outflows, rupiah depreciation, and rising global risks. The U.S. dollar strengthened after the Fed held interest rates steady, pressuring the euro, sterling, and rupiah amid uncertainty over the impact of the U.S.-Iran war.

- **Wall Street equities remained solid over the past week**, with major indices trending higher, as the S&P 500 rose about 0.91%, the Nasdaq Composite gained 1.12%, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average increased around 0.55%. Market performance was primarily driven by strong gains in the technology sector, supported by a robust earnings season in which around 83% of companies exceeded expectations, with first-quarter earnings growth reaching 27.8% year-on-year—the highest since 2021. Investor optimism was further supported by declining oil prices, which helped ease near-term inflation pressures. However, sentiment remains cautious amid

ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, potential energy supply disruptions, and rising price components indicating persistent inflation pressures.

- **The Indonesia Composite Index (JCI) declined by about 2.42% over the past week**, closing at 6,956.80, reflecting continued pressure in the domestic market. The downturn was mainly driven by heightened global uncertainty, particularly escalating tensions in the Middle East, which prompted a risk-off stance among investors. In addition, the depreciation of the rupiah against the US dollar worsened sentiment by increasing currency risks for foreign investors. Net foreign outflows, totaling around IDR7.06 trillion, further weighed on the index, particularly large-cap banking stocks. Domestically, downward revisions to Indonesia's economic and banking outlook by global rating agencies also undermined investor confidence. Most sectors declined, with the deepest losses seen in basic materials (3.97%) and energy (2.26%), reflecting continued market volatility.
- **The US dollar weakened after the Fed maintained interest rates.** The US dollar index fell 0.38% to 98.16. The Fed continues to project one interest rate cut by the end of the year. Market focus shifted to the Fed's assessment of the economic impact of the US-Iran war. The Fed stated that the implications of developments in the Middle East for the US economy remain uncertain.
- **The Rupiah (IDR) exchange rate weakened against the United States (US) dollar.** The domestic currency opened 0.68% weaker on the spot market to IDR17,337 per US dollar on April 30, 2026. This weakening continued after the IDR's previous close, which saw an 83-point correction. This condition was triggered by the Federal Reserve's (Fed) decision to keep its benchmark interest rate stable. Although the Federal Funds Rate (FFR) remained unchanged, the US dollar index strengthened. The market also anticipated the impact of uncertainty surrounding the war in Iran on the US economy, which affected sentiment towards the US dollar.



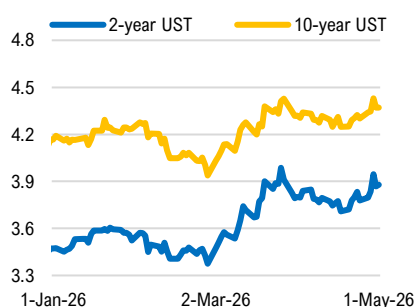
Financial Market Development

Other Stock Indices	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)	Other Exchange Rates	Closing	WoW (%)	MoM (%)	YoY (%)	YTD (%)
S&P500 (AS)	7,230.12	0.91	9.96	29.01	5.62	Euro (EUR/USD)	1.17	-0.01	1.45	3.82	-0.21
Dow Jones (AS)	49,499.27	0.55	6.30	21.46	2.99	Canadian Dollar (USD/CAD)	1.36	-0.58	-2.35	-1.91	-0.98
Nasdaq (AS)	25,114.44	1.12	14.99	41.80	8.06	Poundsterling (GBP/USD)	1.36	0.38	2.69	2.30	0.80
Euro Stoxx 50 (Zona Euro)	5,881.51	-0.03	2.60	13.98	1.56	Japanese Yen (USD/JPY)	157.01	-1.49	-1.08	7.99	0.19
FTSE100 (Inggris)	10,363.93	-0.15	-0.01	21.97	4.36	Chinese Yuan (USD/CNY)	6.83	-0.05	-0.95	-6.08	-2.29
Nikkei225 (Jepang)	59,513.12	-0.34	10.74	63.26	18.22	Singapore Dollar (USD/SGD)	1.27	-0.20	-1.09	-3.00	-0.98
Shanghai (Tiongkok)	4,112.16	0.79	4.14	25.41	3.61	Malaysian Ringgit (USD/MYR)	3.97	0.14	-1.95	-8.00	-2.20
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	25,776.53	-0.78	1.91	16.53	0.57	Thailand Baht (USD/THB)	32.38	0.57	-0.81	-3.37	2.81

U.S. Treasury yields rose after the Fed held interest rates steady, driven by inflation risks and oil prices. In Indonesia, government debt securities came under pressure from selling, rupiah weakness, fiscal risk, and financing needs.

Key Data Developments in Global and National Bond Markets

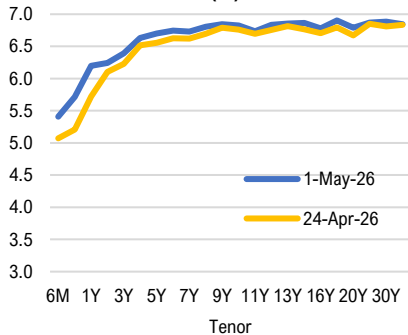
2-Year and 10-Year US Treasury Yields (%)



- **U.S. Treasury yields rose after the Fed maintained interest rates.** The 10-year yield rose 7 bps to 4.370%, while the 2-year yield rose 10 bps to 3.878%. The Fed maintained the federal funds rate in the 3.50%-3.75% range, in line with market expectations. The increase in yield was also influenced by differing views within the Fed regarding its easing bias. Some Fed officials have become more concerned about the risk of rising inflation. Additional pressure comes from rising oil prices due to Middle East tensions. The market is also closely watching March personal consumption expenditures (PCE) data to determine the scope for the next interest rate cut.
- **Jamie Dimon, Chief Executive Officer of JPMorgan Chase, warned of a potential bond market crisis amid a surge in global debt.** Risks have increased due to fiscal deficits, geopolitics, oil prices, and debt refinancing at high interest rates. A crisis could be marked

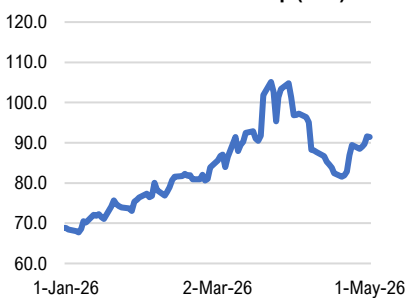
Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y: 3.878	10	8	18	40
5Y: 4.014	10	7	21	29
10Y: 4.370	7	5	15	20

Weekly Development of Government Bond Yield (%)



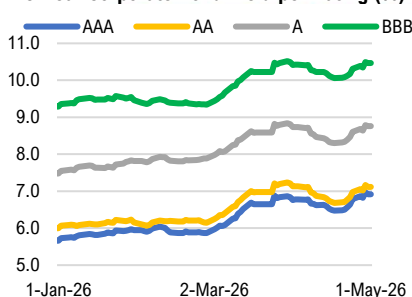
Closing (%)	(bps Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
2Y: 6.319	13	1	-12	132
5Y: 6.751	15	11	12	120
10Y: 6.853	7	0	-2	78

5 Year Credit Default Swap (CDS)



Closing	(% Change)			
	WoW	MoM	YoY	YTD
91.45	2.23	-9.71	-7.14	32.80

3-Year Corporate Bond Yield per Rating (%)



Source: Bloomberg

by a spike in yields and a decline in market liquidity. Global debt reached a record USD348 trillion at the end of 2025, up nearly USD29 trillion in one year. Global government debt rose to USD106.7 trillion from USD96.3 trillion in 2024. The global debt ratio slipped slightly to 308% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but the emerging-market debt ratio rose to a record above 235% of GDP. Refinancing risk remains substantial because emerging markets face more than USD9 trillion in debt maturities in 2026, while advanced economies face more than USD20 trillion.

- Japan's bond market came under pressure from inflation concerns triggered by rising oil prices.** The 10-year Japanese government bond yield rose above 2.5% on April 30, 2026, its highest level since February 1999. The pressure emerged as investors sold bonds after crude oil prices rose due to the Iran conflict. Benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil briefly exceeded USD109 per barrel, its highest level in about three weeks. Pressure also spread to Tokyo's stock market and the yen exchange rate. The yen weakened past 160 per U.S. dollar, its lowest level in about one year and nine months, as investors bought the U.S. dollar as a safe-haven asset.
- Khazanah Nasional Berhad and the Securities Commission Malaysia launched a tokenized sukuk to test the use of blockchain in the domestic debt capital market.** The inaugural issuance, valued at RM100 million, was conducted through Khazanah's Sukuk Danum Program, with a one-year tenor and in accordance with the Sharia principle of Wakalah bi al-Istithmar. Tokenized sukuk are digital representations of conventional sukuk recorded on a distributed ledger technology (DLT) platform. This technology creates an encrypted and immutable digital twin. The initiative is intended to improve the efficiency of sukuk issuance, transaction settlement, and recordkeeping. Tokenization is also seen as capable of improving transparency, broadening investor participation, and lowering the investment threshold in Malaysia's bond and sukuk markets.
- China and Indonesia agreed to reciprocal government bond issuance in each other's domestic markets.** This agreement opens room for China to issue yuan-denominated government bonds in Indonesia's domestic capital market, while Indonesia obtains similar rights in China's market. The scheme deepens institutional ties between two major debt securities markets in Asia and goes beyond conventional financial cooperation, such as swap lines or cross-listings. Chinese government bonds are viewed as an attractive, safe asset alternative amid geopolitical uncertainty, rising energy prices, and inflation in Western countries. China is supported by relatively contained inflation, a current account surplus, a more stable exchange rate, and a monetary policy considered more predictable. For China, this cooperation opens a channel to absorb rupiah liquidity into yuan-denominated assets, reduce bilateral trade transaction costs, and strengthen its ambition to internationalize the yuan.
- Indonesian government debt securities yields rose due to global pressure and domestic fiscal risk.** The 10-year yield reached 6.853% as US Treasury yields rose amid the Fed's monetary policy decision. Pressure also stemmed from capital outflows, dwindling government cash reserves, and increasing financing needs. These conditions fueled expectations of larger debt issuances. Investors demanded higher yields to compensate for the risks.
- The government debt securities auction showed that investor demand remained intact despite a decline in incoming bids.** Total incoming bids reached IDR74.95 trillion on April 28, 2026. This figure declined 4.51% from IDR78.49 trillion in the previous auction. The government absorbed IDR40 trillion, down from IDR42 trillion previously. The bid-to-cover ratio remained at 1.87x. Investor demand for medium-tenor series declined amid higher yields. Bids for the 5-year FR0109 series fell 21.81% to IDR34.74 trillion. The issuance of the series was reduced by 33.12% to IDR15.75 trillion. The FR0109 yield rose 36 bps to 6.64% from 6.27% previously. Meanwhile, demand for the 19-year FR0107 series increased 98% to IDR7.05 trillion.
- The Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (Indef) assessed that Indonesia's economy faces pressure from the rupiah, debt securities yields, and the fiscal deficit.** Rising debt securities yields are considered likely to increase the government's debt costs, while maturing debt is projected to rise to IDR833.96 trillion in 2026 from IDR800.33 trillion in 2025. Interest payment allocations are also set to rise to IDR599.44 trillion from IDR552.15 trillion. Total government debt payments are expected to increase to IDR1,433.40 trillion from IDR1,352.48 trillion. Exchange rate pressure has also increased, with the rupiah weakening to IDR17,346 per U.S. dollar, below the 2026

state budget assumption of IDR16,500 per U.S. dollar. Another risk comes from the potential widening of the fiscal deficit beyond 3% of gross domestic product (GDP). The government debt ratio in 2025 reached 40.54% of GDP and could increase further. The interest burden in 2026 is projected to reach 22.27% of tax revenue and 19.05% of domestic revenue.

- **Bank Indonesia (BI) adjusted the auction frequency and yield levels of Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (SRBI) to maintain rupiah exchange rate stability.** BI increased the auction frequency to twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays. The interest rate adjustment was made to make the instrument more attractive to foreign capital inflows. The 12-month SRBI yield rose to 5.91% as of April 24, 2026. This figure was the highest level since June 2025. The measure effectively attracted IDR29 trillion in foreign capital inflows throughout April 2026. Outstanding SRBI instruments reached IDR885.41 trillion as of April 21, 2026, with nonresident holdings of IDR165.98 trillion. In the April 24, 2026, auction, BI absorbed IDR45.5 trillion, with IDR40.2 trillion in the 12-month tenor.
- **PT Perkebunan Nusantara I (PTPN I) is preparing to repay maturing debt securities using internal funds.** Its 2018 medium-term notes (MTN) worth IDR500 billion, rated *id*BBB, will mature on May 25, 2026. PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PEFINDO) stated that PTPN I plans to repay the MTN using cash and cash equivalents. PTPN's cash and cash equivalents stood at IDR2.6 trillion at the end of March 2026. The company also aims to develop 27,000 hectares of plantations in West Java through Regional Work Unit 2. The commodities being developed include coconut, rubber, and coffee.
- **PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure Tbk (TBIG) plans to issue foreign-currency notes to refinance debt.** The issuance value will reach USD900 million, or the equivalent of IDR15.1 trillion, with a maximum fixed interest rate of 8% per year. Proceeds from the issuance will be used by TBIG and its subsidiaries to repay maturing debt obligations or make early repayments. The company will seek approval from the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) on June 9, 2026. The issuance may be conducted once or several times within 12 months after GMS approval. The notes will be offered on a limited basis to initial purchasers and listed on the Singapore Exchange. TBIG stated that it has never experienced a debt default or restructuring. Contracted revenue as of December 31, 2025, was IDR35.7 trillion, higher than total borrowings of IDR29.3 trillion.
- **PT Solusi Sinergi Digital Tbk (WIFI) shifted to private credit funding after delaying its public bond plan.** WIFI is seeking USD300 million through senior secured notes to be offered on a limited basis to a small number of investors. Part of the proceeds will be used to develop fixed wireless access (FWA), while the remaining funding shortfall will be covered by internal cash. WIFI still leaves room for a public bond if investor demand during the private bond bookbuilding process is strong enough. This step comes as private credit in Asia is projected to rise to USD92 billion in 2027 from USD59 billion in 2024, with a 16% CAGR. The infrastructure sector represents a key opportunity because emerging Asia, excluding China, faces an annual financing gap of about USD1.7 trillion.
- **PT Bumi Resources Tbk (BUMI) is preparing a bond issuance to support loans to a subsidiary and working capital.** Shelf-Registered Bond I BUMI Phase V Year 2026 will be issued at IDR1.84 trillion in three series. Series A is valued at IDR600.04 billion, with a 7.50% coupon and a tenor of 370 calendar days. Series B is valued at IDR905.98 billion, with an 8.75% coupon and a three-year tenor. Series C is valued at IDR333.86 billion, with a 9.05% coupon and a five-year tenor. Bond interest will be paid quarterly, and principal will be fully repaid at maturity. About IDR1.51 trillion of the issuance proceeds will be lent to PT Arutmin Indonesia for working capital. The remainder will be used for BUMI's working capital. The bond received an *id*A+ rating from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PEFINDO). The public offering period will run from May 13 to 19, 2026, with listing on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on May 25, 2026.
- **PT Energi Mega Persada Tbk (ENRG) is preparing a bond issuance to repay subsidiary debt and support working capital.** Shelf-Registered Bond I Energi Mega Persada Phase III Year 2026 will be issued in three series, totaling IDR500 billion. Series A is valued at IDR259.50 billion, with a 7.50% coupon and a 370-day tenor. Series B is valued at IDR172.40 billion, with an 8.75% coupon and a three-year tenor. Series C is valued at IDR68.10 billion, with a 9.25% coupon and a five-year tenor. About 41.60% of the proceeds will be lent to Energi Maju Abadi (EMA) to repay all principal debt to Bank Mandiri. About 19.25% of the proceeds will be lent to Iimbang Tata Alam (ITA) to repay part of its principal debt to Bank Mandiri. The remainder will be used by subsidiaries for working capital. The

bond received an *id*A+ rating from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PEFINDO). The public offering period will run from May 11 to 13, 2026, with listing on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) on May 21, 2026.

- **PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI) issued a sustainability bond to finance environmental and social projects.** Shelf-Registered Sustainability Bond I Phase II Year 2026 targets proceeds of up to IDR300 billion. Series A is valued at IDR48.81 billion, with a 5.6% coupon and a 370-day tenor. Series B is valued at IDR51.64 billion, with a 6.05% coupon and a three-year tenor. Part of the bond is underwritten on a full-commitment basis for IDR100.46 billion, while the remaining amount, up to IDR199.53 billion, is underwritten on a best-efforts basis. SMI allocates about 40% of the proceeds to environmentally friendly sectors and about 60% to social sectors. The bond received an *id*AAA rating from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PEFINDO). The public offering is scheduled for April 30, 2026, with listing on the IDX on May 7, 2026.

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	50,000.00	96.30	6.78	45,297,914
PBS032	4.88	07/15/26	627.00	99.68	6.43	13,206,743
FR0108	6.50	04/15/36	15,684.00	97.05	6.91	11,308,819
PBS003	6.00	01/15/27	15,000.00	99.90	6.13	8,725,772
FR0103	6.75	07/15/35	50,000.00	99.25	6.86	6,174,453

Corporate Bonds






Instruments	Rating	Coupon (%)	Matured (mm/dd/yy)	Size (IDR Mio)	Price	Yield (%)	Volume (Mio Unit)
Shelf Registration Bond I Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills Tahap II Year 2025 Series C	<i>id</i> A+/ <i>ir</i> AA-	10.50	04/30/30	21,000	108.91	7.87	592,200
Shelf Registration Bond I Trimegah Sekuritas Indonesia Tahap I Year 2023 Series B	<i>id</i> A	9.25	07/06/26	186,340	100.48	6.39	572,680
Bond III BUMA Year 2025 Series B	<i>id</i> A+/ A+(<i>idn</i>)	8.00	10/10/28	50,000	96.59	9.59	545,000
Shelf Registration Social Sukuk Mudharabah I Pegadaian Tahap III Year 2025 Series A	<i>id</i> AAA(<i>sy</i>)	5.25	11/23/26	80,000	99.75	5.73	530,000
Shelf Registration Sukuk Mudharabah II Oki Pulp & Paper Mills Tahap I Year 2025 Series A	<i>id</i> A+(<i>sy</i>)/ <i>ir</i> AA-	10.00	03/25/28	20,000	100.78	9.54	515,000

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	<i>id</i> A+(<i>sy</i>)
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	<i>id</i> A+
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	<i>id</i> A+(<i>sy</i>)
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	<i>ir</i> AA-
6	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	MTN I Year 2023 Phase II Series B	16-May-26	5.87	7.00	3	<i>ir</i> AA-
7	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	MTN I Year 2023 Phase II Series C	16-May-26	16.76	7.00	3	<i>ir</i> AA-
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	<i>id</i> AAA
9	PT Mandiri Tunas Finance	Shelf Registration Bond V Phase II Year 2021 Series B	20-May-26	485.70	7.65	5	<i>id</i> AAA
10	PT Medco Power Indonesia	Sukuk Wakalah II Year 2019 Series C	23-May-26	10.30	11.10	7	<i>id</i> A(<i>sy</i>)
11	PT Perkebunan Nusantara I	MTN Year 2018	25-May-26	500.00	10.75	8	<i>id</i> BBB
12	PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Shelf Registration Bond I Phase II Year 2019 Series B	28-May-26	714.00	9.10	7	<i>id</i> AAA
13	PT Waskita Karya Realty	MTN III Phase I Year 2022	30-May-26	135.00	12.10	4	-
Total				5,064.64			

Weekly Sector Highlights

During April 27–May 1, 2026, domestic sectoral sentiment was predominantly influenced by the impact of geopolitical conflicts, as well as by potential policy responses and the strategies of industry players.

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
Banking		Credit Stimulus Constrained by Weak Demand. The government and Bank Indonesia have launched the Percepatan Intermediasi Indonesia (PINISI) program to encourage credit distribution to productive sectors and support economic growth in the range of 5.4%–5.5%. However, the effectiveness of this stimulus is expected to be suboptimal, as the main constraint on intermediation at present stems from still-sluggish credit demand. Banking credit growth in March 2026 was recorded at 9.49% year-on-year, only marginally higher than the previous month, while undisbursed loans remained high, reflecting ample liquidity that has yet to be absorbed. Amid global uncertainty and geopolitical dynamics, business players tend to delay expansion, thereby restraining demand for financing. The banking sector itself is assessed to be ready on the supply side, supported by growth in third-party funds and healthy liquidity ratios. Going forward, credit demand is expected to improve in line with rising macroeconomic certainty, particularly in the MSME segment, provided that PINISI implementation is carried out consistently and accompanied by adequate risk mitigation.
Insurance and Guarantee		Hormuz Strait Risk and Chain Pressures on the Indonesian Insurance Industry. Geopolitical tensions are beginning to generate widespread impacts, not only on the global energy sector but also on other strategic industries, including insurance in Indonesia. From the insurance perspective, pressures primarily arise from indirect effects in the form of rising logistics costs and energy prices, which drive claims inflation—particularly across cargo and property lines, as well as business interruption and delay-in-start-up risks resulting from disrupted operations. Additional risks also stem from the increasing potential for payment defaults in international trade and restrictions on flight routes to Middle Eastern hubs, which weigh on the travel insurance business. Furthermore, a global reinsurance market that is becoming increasingly selective toward war risks has led to a significant surge in premiums, thereby compelling domestic insurance companies to strengthen risk management, adjust underwriting practices, and play a more active role as risk mitigation partners for their clients.
Metal and Gold		KRAS Develops IDR30 Trillion Integrated Steel Project in Cilacap. PT Krakatau Steel Tbk (KRAS) is preparing an integrated steel project valued at IDR30 trillion, scheduled to commence with a groundbreaking on 29 April 2026 in Cilacap, Central Java, as part of efforts to strengthen long-term performance. The project includes the development of carbon steel and stainless steel to support national industrial self-sufficiency and reduce reliance on imported raw materials. Carbon steel development will utilize domestically sourced iron ore, while the stainless steel facility is planned to be located near nickel sources to enhance supply chain efficiency. The acceleration of downstream industrialization is considered increasingly critical amid global geopolitical dynamics that have the potential to disrupt industrial material supply. From a financial perspective, KRAS has received working capital support through a shareholder loan from PT Danantara Asset Management amounting to IDR4.93 trillion, which has begun to positively impact operations. This step also forms part of an ongoing restructuring process aimed at strengthening the financing structure and restoring creditor confidence.
Mining		The Dilemma of Controlling Nickel Production Amid the Push for Downstream Development. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) is seeking to tighten nickel ore production quotas through the 2026 RKAB to maintain market balance and ensure the sustainability of national reserves. Indonesia currently accounts for approximately 65% of global nickel supply; however, with reserves of around 5.9 billion tons, these reserves are estimated to last only about 11 years if production rates are not controlled. The government plans to cap nickel ore production at 200 million tons in 2026, significantly lower than the 2025 quota, in order to support prices and preserve resource sustainability. On the other hand, this policy has the potential to create a dilemma for the downstream industry, as raw material demand from smelters and HPAL facilities is estimated to reach 340–350 million tons per year. This supply gap is difficult to bridge through imports, given the limited global supply and operational constraints in other countries. Nevertheless, industry players view production controls as a potentially positive step to address oversupply and support global nickel prices going forward.
Multifinance		Multifinance Firms Strengthen Funding and Focus on Multipurpose Financing Amid Interest Rate Pressures. Multifinance companies are reinforcing their funding diversification strategies amid the persistence of Bank Indonesia’s benchmark interest rate at 4.75% and a rising trend in bond yields,

Industries	Sentiment & Significance	News Highlights
		<p>which limits room for reductions in funding costs. To sustain financing disbursement, industry players are utilizing a combination of funding sources, ranging from short- and long-term bank loans to the issuance of bonds and sukuk with competitive pricing. In addition, multipurpose financing remains the backbone of the industry, accounting for 50.22% of total financing as of February 2026. Performance in this segment is supported by growing demand, as reflected in increased disbursement among several major multifinance players. Although the outlook is still considered positive, companies continue to tighten risk management through greater selectivity of debtors and enhanced supervision to anticipate future economic dynamics.</p>
Oil and Gas	●	<p>PTPN–Pertamina–Medco Accelerate Bioethanol Synergy Toward the 2028 E20 Target. PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero), together with the Pertamina Group and the Medco Group, is exploring strategic cooperation in bioethanol development through the signing of three memoranda of understanding, as part of support for the government’s mandatory E20 bioethanol program targeted for 2028. This initiative is aligned with the direction of national policy to accelerate energy self-sufficiency and downstream development of agricultural commodities by leveraging domestic potential from sugarcane (molasses), cassava, and corn. The PTPN Group, Pertamina New & Renewable Energy, and Medco have been assigned to develop strategic commodities and to construct 10 bioethanol plants across various regions of Indonesia.</p>
Plantation and Agriculture	●●	<p>Awaiting the Positive Impact of the B50 Mandate on Palm Oil Issuers. The implementation of the B50 biodiesel mandate, set to take effect on 1 July 2026, is viewed as a positive catalyst for palm oil issuers, in line with the potential increase in domestic demand and the strengthening of CPO prices. This policy is expected to significantly reshape domestic demand structures, reduce reliance on exports, and support average CPO selling prices. Issuers with high efficiency and productive asset profiles are considered to benefit the most, while downstream-integrated players enjoy additional gains from the biodiesel business. Beyond B50, persistently high global oil prices, demand from major consumer countries, and relatively tight global supply further support sector performance. Nevertheless, several risks continue to loom, ranging from stagnating national production and suboptimal replanting programs to global policies such as the EUDR and exchange rate volatility. Overall, the government’s green energy roadmap provides clearer medium-term visibility, with the palm oil sector’s outlook remaining constructive but requiring prudent risk management.</p>
Transportation and Vehicle Rental	●●●	<p>Surging Aviation Fuel Prices Pressure Airlines, Incentives Yet to Deliver Full Impact. The continued increase in aviation fuel (avtur) prices is once again weighing on the performance of national airlines, prompting renewed discussions on further adjustments to fuel surcharges. Following a fuel surcharge hike of up to 38% in early April 2026, airlines view the room for additional fare adjustments as limited, as upper fare caps have not been revised since 2019. Sharp fluctuations in jet fuel prices, combined with the depreciation of the rupiah against the U.S. dollar, are further pressuring cost structures, given that avtur accounts for approximately 30–40% of total operating costs. Although the government has provided fiscal incentives through the Value-Added Tax Borne by the Government (VAT DTP) scheme to contain increases in domestic ticket prices, pressure on airline margins is assessed not to have fully eased. Amid these conditions, airlines are required to improve operational efficiency, while the government is expected to prepare more structural solutions to safeguard the sustainability of the aviation industry and national connectivity.</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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Macroeconomic Development	: Suhindarto
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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