

Fed Pause, Rising Yields, and the Rupiah's Near-Term Challenge

6 November 2025

Economist / Fikri C Permana

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Fed's 25 bps rate cut was marked by notable public dissent from two hawkish officials, signaling a fractured consensus on inflation risks.
- As a result, the central bank has adopted a more ambiguous, data-dependent stance, effectively signaling a pause in its easing cycle.
- Market expectations for another rate cut in Dec '25 have diminished, with futures pricing now hovering around a 60% probability, suggesting that interest rates may remain elevated through 1Q26.
- As the market scales back expectations of aggressive Fed cuts—coupled with signs of improvement in the U.S. labor market—the U.S. dollar (DXY) has strengthened, while U.S. Treasury yields have risen over the past week.
- Meanwhile, the growing impact of the U.S. government shutdown has raised additional fiscal concerns, further pushing U.S. government bond yields higher.
- This movement has also influenced global government bond markets, which have trended upward in tandem.
- Domestically, Indonesia's robust trade surplus and the 5.4% YoY economic growth reported this week were viewed as positive signals.
- However, rising inflation, the potential continuation of the current account deficit, and the still-weak household purchasing power warrant close attention.
- These factors could weigh on Rupiah stability, elevate risk premiums and SUN yields, and ultimately constrain Indonesia's economic growth outlook in the near term.



Source : FSF (2025), link: <https://www.fsf.co.id/berita/2264/indeks-dolar-as-dxy-naik-ke-puncak-mingguan-di-sekitar-9980-tanpa-keyakinan-bullish-yang-kuat>



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US ECONOMIC DATA

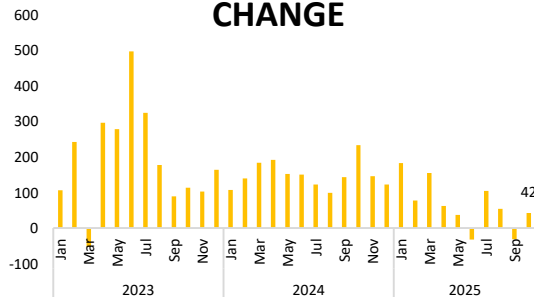
US ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Unit	Latest Period	Data	
			Latest	Previous
Fed Rate	%	Oct '25	4.00	4.25
Economic Growth	%, yoy	2Q25	2.1	2
Inflation Rate	%, yoy	Sep '25	3.0	2.9
Unemployment Rate	%	Aug'25	4.3	4.2

Sources : various sources, KBVS Research (2025)

The data releases that influenced yield movements in the week of 30 Oct – 5 Nov '25 are as follows:

- US Chicago PMI in Oct '25 increased to 43.80 (Cons: 42.30, Prev: 40.60).
- S&P Global Manufacturing PMI in Oct '25 increased to 52.50 (Cons: 52.20, Prev: 52.20).
- ISM Manufacturing PMI in Oct '25 decreased to 48.70 (Cons: 49.40, Prev: 49.10).
- ADP Non-Farm Employment Change in Oct '25 increased to 42K (Cons: 32K, Prev: -32K).

ADP NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CHANGE



Sources : ADP, KBVS Research (2025)

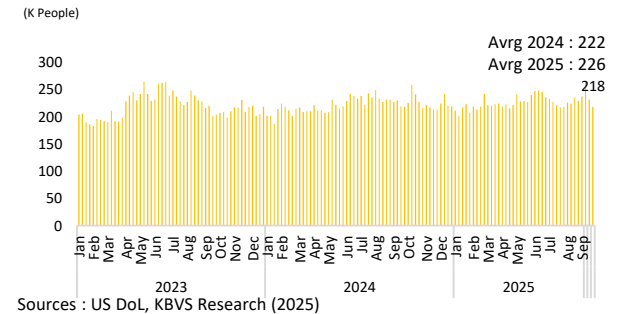
ECONOMIC CALENDAR

(30 OCT – 5 NOV '25)

Event	Actual	Forecast	Previous
Thursday, 30 Oct '25			
US FOMC Statement			
US Fed Interest Rate Decision	4.00%	4.00%	4.25%
US FOMC Press Conference			
US FOMC Member Bowman Speaks			
Friday, 31 Oct '25			
US Fed's Balance Sheet	6,587B		6,590B
US Chicago PMI (Oct)	43.80	42.30	40.60
US FOMC Member Bostic Speaks			
Monday, 3 Nov '25			
US S&P Global Manufacturing PMI (Oct)	52.50	52.20	52.20
US ISM Manufacturing Employment (Oct)	46.00		45.30
US ISM Manufacturing PMI (Oct)	48.70	49.40	49.10
US ISM Manufacturing Prices (Oct)	58.00	62.40	61.90
Tuesday, 4 Nov '25			
US FOMC Member Daly Speaks			
US FOMC Member Bowman Speaks			
Wednesday, 5 Nov '25			
US API Weekly Crude Oil Stock	6.500M	-2.400M	-4.000M
US ADP Nonfarm Employment Change (Oct)	42K	32K	-32K
US ISM Non-Manufacturing PMI (Oct)	56.2	51.00	50.80
US S&P Global Composite PMI (Oct)	54.60	54.80	53.90
US S&P Global Services PMI (Oct)	54.80	55.20	54.20
US ISM Non-Manufacturing Employment (Oct)	52.40	50.70	50.00
US ISM Non-Manufacturing Prices (Oct)	70.0	68.0	69.40
US Crude Oil Inventories	5.202M	-2.500M	-6.858M
US Cushing Crude Oil Inventories	0.300M		1.334M

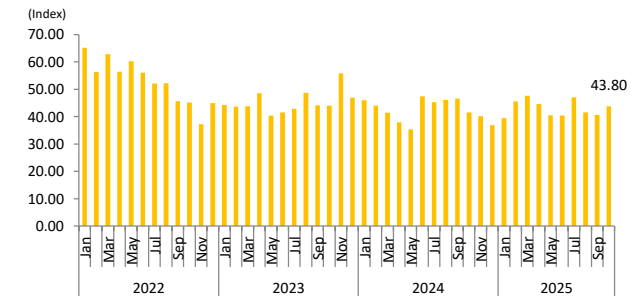
Sources : investing, KBVS Research (2025)

WEEKLY INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS



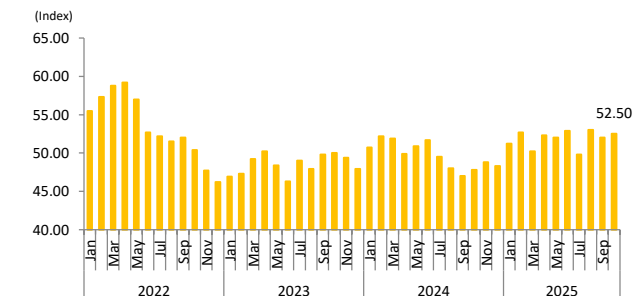
Sources : US DoL, KBVS Research (2025)

CHICAGO PMI



Sources : ISM-Chicago, KBVS Research (2025)

S&P GLOBAL MANUFACTURING PMI



Sources : US S&P Global, KBVS Research (2025)

FED FEUD: DOVES VS HAWKS

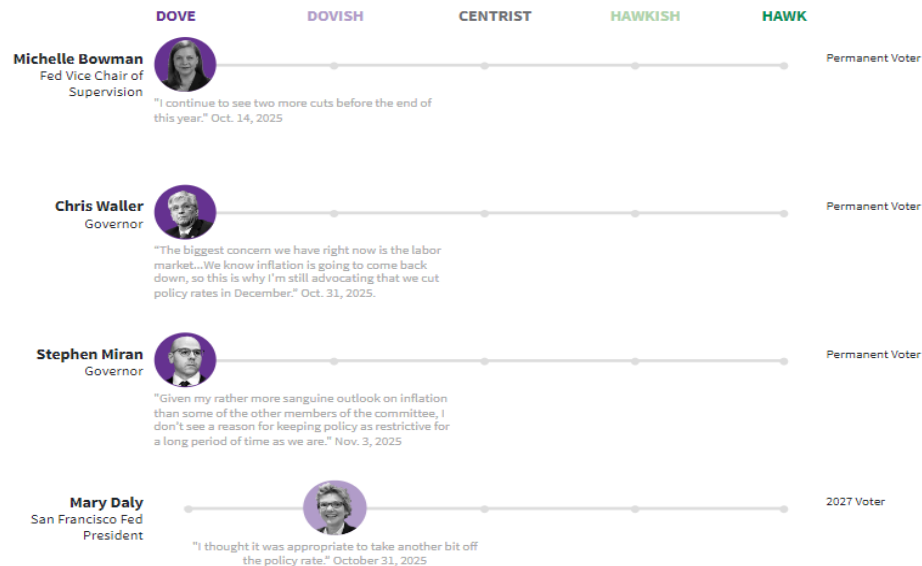
Federal Reserve's Lisa Cook signals December rate cut is not a foregone conclusion

Central bank governor makes first public remarks since Donald Trump's move to fire her



Lisa Cook: 'Lowering rates too much would increase the likelihood that inflation expectations will become unanchored' © Bloomberg

Source : Financial Times (2025), link: <https://www.ft.com/content/d2937844-38fd-46b1-a564-f72a6a5bf544>



Source : Reuters (2025), link: <https://www.reuters.com/graphics/USA-ECONOMY/FED/lgpdwawwzvo/>

- The Federal Reserve's 25bps rate cut last week (29 Oct 2025) was overshadowed by a public split, as two "hawkish" officials, Robert Schmidt and Stephen Moore, voted against the decision. This marks the first major hawkish dissent of Jerome Powell's chairmanship, a significant blow to his leadership style which has relied heavily on unanimous policy-making decisions, and signals his consensus on the committee is now completely broken.
- This dissent reveals a deep split within the Fed, with hawks like Schmidt fearing cutting rates now will re-ignite inflation, which remains stubbornly above the 2.0% target. Doves, conversely, are focused on downside risks to growth, primarily the economic drag from the prolonged government shutdown which is actively destroying consumer demand and corporate investment while also delaying crucial data.
- The market's prior expectation for another cut in December has evaporated. Even prominent "doves" like Chicago's Austan Goolsbee and San Francisco's Mary Daly have become non-committal, likely lacking the votes, stating they are "undecided" on a future move, a sharp reversal from their previous unambiguously dovish stance.
- This pivot abruptly shifts the Fed's forward guidance from a clear easing path to a much foggier "data-dependent" stance. This is widely seen as a signal for a "pause," forcing investors to completely re-evaluate the entire interest rate path for '26. This lack of clear guidance guarantees market volatility. Every incoming CPI (inflation) and NFP (jobs) report is now a high-stakes event that could swing market pricing on the Fed's next move, likely leading to violent, whipsaw moves in equities, bonds, and currencies.
- The global ripple effect is significant. A paused Fed keeps U.S. rates relatively high, strengthening the DXY and exporting tight financial conditions, which pressures central banks like the ECB and Bank Indonesia to significantly delay their own easing cycles to protect their currencies.

HISTORIC U.S. SHUTDOWN DEEPENS ECONOMIC STRAIN

WATCH: Senate convenes as government shutdown breaks record for longest in U.S. history

Politics Updated on Nov 5, 2025 6:17 PM EST — Published on Nov 5, 2025 9:46 AM EST

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Donald Trump lashed out Wednesday at Senate Republicans to end the government shutdown, now the longest ever at 36 days, blaming the impasse for the party's defeat in closely-watched elections while Democrats, emboldened by their off-year victories, dug in for a fight.

Source : PBS (2025), link: <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/watch-live-senate-convenes-as-government-shutdown-breaks-record-for-longest-in-u-s-history>

What happens when the government shuts down

Federal departments and agencies have put out guidance about which programs will stay open and which ones won't during the funding lapse.



Source : NBC (2025), link: <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/congress/government-shutdown-2025-air-travel-social-security-impact-rcna235119>

The United States is currently experiencing what is officially tied as the longest government shutdown in its history, according to CNN. The impacts are extensive and deeply disruptive across multiple sectors;

- More than 1 mn federal workers aren't getting paid;
- Contractors who work indirectly for the federal government are also not getting a paycheck;
- Nearly 42 mn people won't get their full Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits;
- Tariffs are partially funding child nutrition programs;
- Flu, Covid-19 and RSV data aren't being updated, then creating blind spots for local governments and health systems;
- Programs that provide early education and child development for low-income children started to lose federal funding on Nov 1, '25;
- Obamacare premiums are way up;
- There are travel delays because air traffic controllers are among the federal workers required to work without pay;
- There are some mortgage delays;
- No new Small Business Administration-guaranteed loans for small businesses since the Applications for government-backed loans were frozen on Oct 1, '25;
- At least, the first month of the shutdown will ultimately cost the US economy between USD7 bn and USD14 bn;
- Jobs, unemployment and retail data aren't being collected by the government during the shutdown, that makes it more difficult for the Federal Reserve to make informed decisions about whether to lower interest rates;
- National cemeteries are affected. Burials continue, but upkeep and things like headstone placement are being delayed;
- Blue states have been targeted for cuts;
- etc

FED PROBABILITIES

FED PROBABILITIES, as of 5 Nov '25

MEETING DATE	220-225	225-250	250-275	275-300	300-325	325-350	350-375	375-400
10-Dec-25	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.5%	38.5%
28-Jan-26	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.1%	54.4%	26.6%
18-Mar-26	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	31.2%	44.8%	17.5%
29-Apr-26	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	11.9%	34.1%	38.9%	13.7%
17-Jun-26	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	7.2%	24.1%	36.7%	25.1%	6.2%
29-Jul-26	0.0%	0.3%	2.9%	12.8%	28.3%	32.9%	18.8%	4.1%
16-Sep-26	0.1%	1.2%	6.4%	18.2%	29.9%	27.9%	13.6%	2.7%
28-Oct-26	0.3%	2.1%	8.5%	20.3%	29.5%	25.4%	11.7%	2.2%

Sources : CME Group, and KBVS Research (2025)

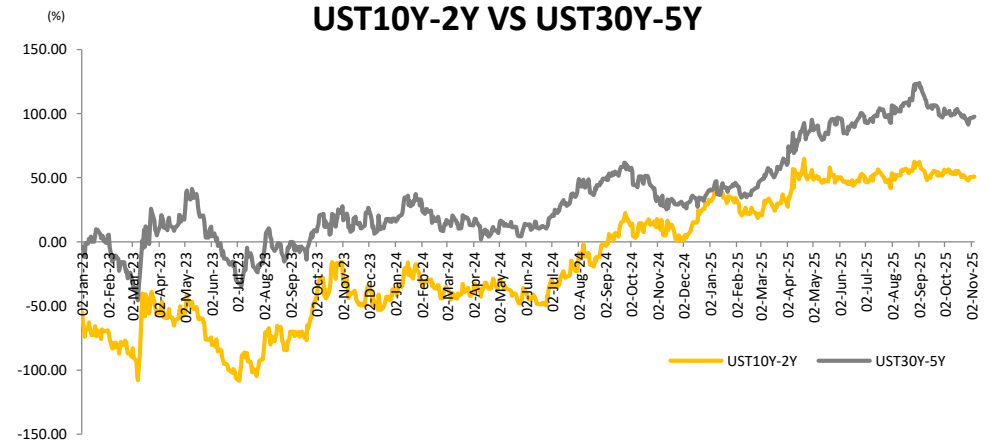
- Despite rising pressure on Chair Powell, the Fed's cautious tone following last week's rate cut was met with heightened expectations for further easing.
- However, the latest ADP Non-Farm Employment Change data showed a notable rebound into positive territory, reflecting persistent inflation concerns and a still-resilient U.S. economy.
- As a result, the probability of a 25 bps rate cut in Dec '25 declined to 61.5%.
- The U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) strengthened over the past week as markets scaled back expectations of aggressive Fed rate cuts.
- This shift pushed U.S. Treasury yields higher, increasing demand for the dollar.

DXY Index



Sources : Bloomberg, and KBVS Research (2025)

YIELD SPREAD UST10Y-2Y VS UST30Y-5Y



Sources : Bloomberg, and KBVS Research (2025)

THE MOVEMENT OF UST YIELDS

US FISCAL INDICATORS	Unit	Latest Period	Data	
			Latest	Previous
Govt Debt	USD Tn	Nov '24	36.08	35.95
Govt Debt to GDP	%	4Q24	124.35	122.3
Govt Budget	USD Bn	Nov '24	-367.30	-257.00
S&P Credit Rating	Rating	27-Mar-24	AA+	AA+

Sources : US Treasury, KBVS Research (2025)

Over the past week, UST yields moved tends to increase:

- Yield UST6M
 - -1.28 bps (WoW)
 - -47.48 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield UST1Y
 - -2.30 bps (WoW)
 - -48.05 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield UST2Y
 - +0.89 bps (WoW)
 - -62.45 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield UST5Y
 - +3.15 bps (WoW)
 - -63.23 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield UST10Y
 - +4.84 bps (WoW)
 - -42.36 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield UST30Y
 - +7.48 bps (WoW)
 - -5.23 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)

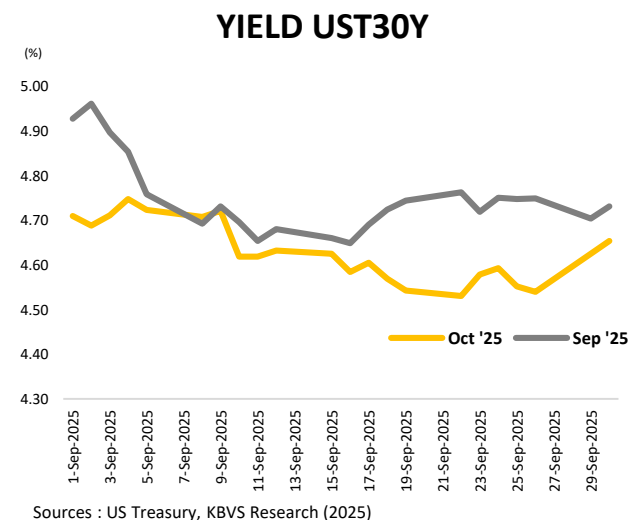
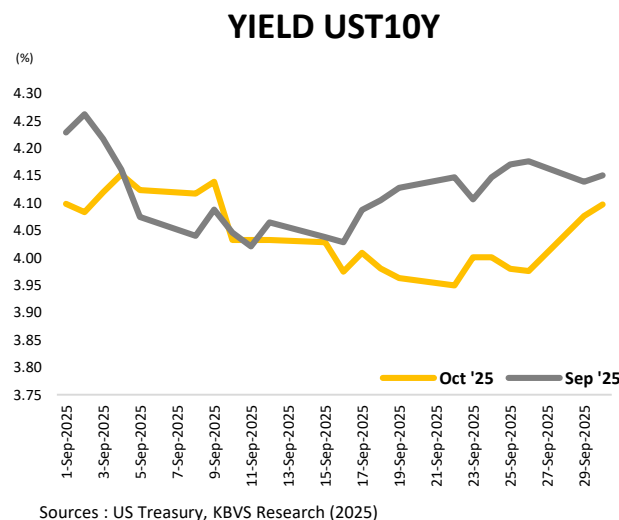
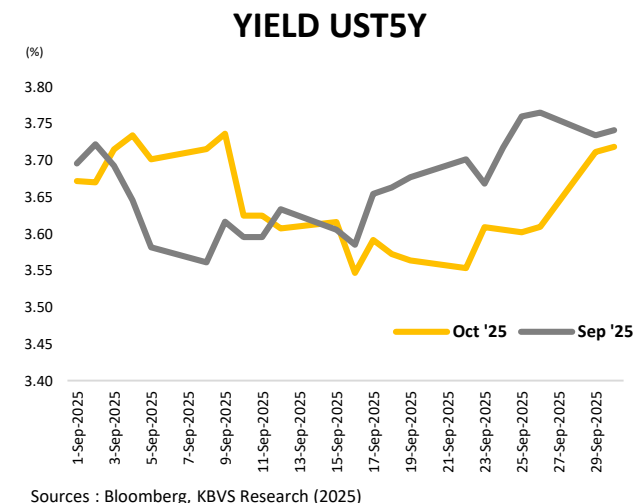
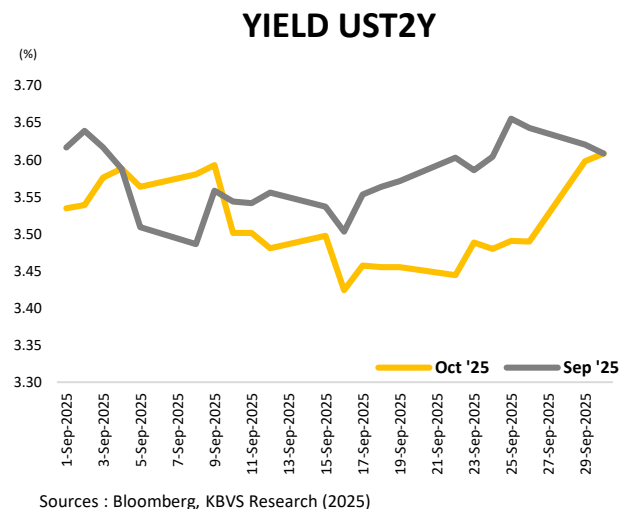




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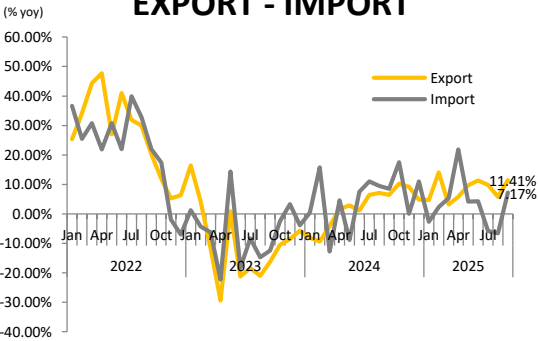
INDONESIA ECONOMIC DATA

INDICATORS OVERVIEW

Economic Indicators	Unit	Latest Period	Data	
			Latest	Previous
Policy Interest Rate	%	22 Oct '25	4.75	4.75
Economic Growth	%, yoy	3Q25	5.04	5.12
Inflation Rate	%, yoy	Oct '25	2.86	2.65
Unemployment Rate	%	Feb '25	4.76	4.91
S&P Credit Rating	Rating	17 July '24	BBB	BBB

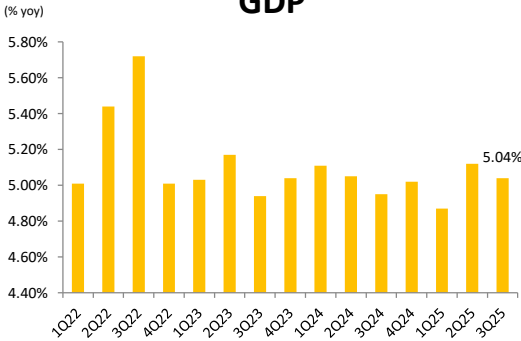
Sources : various sources, KBVS Research (2025)

EXPORT - IMPORT



Sources : BPS, KBVS Research (2025)

GDP



Sources : BPS, KBVS Research (2025)

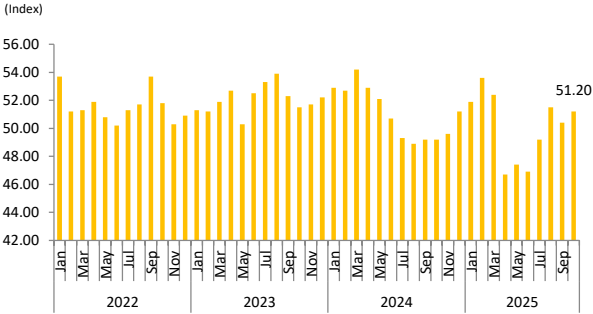
ECONOMIC CALENDAR

(30 OCT – 5 NOV '25)

Event	Actual	Forecast	Previous
Thursday, 30 Oct '25			
ID S&P Global Manufacturing PMI (Oct)	51.20		50.40
ID Core Inflation (YoY) (Oct)	2.36%		2.19%
ID Inflation (YoY) (Oct)	2.86%		2.65%
ID Inflation (MoM) (Oct)	0.28%		0.21%
ID Export Growth (YoY) (Sep)	11.41%	7.72%	5.78%
ID Import Growth (YoY) (Sep)	7.17%	1.00%	-6.56%
ID Trade Balance (Sep)	4.34B	4.79B	5.49B
Tuesday, 4 Nov '25			
ID GDP (YoY) (Q3)	5.04%	5.00%	5.12%
ID GDP (QoQ) (Q3)	1.43%	1.40%	4.04%

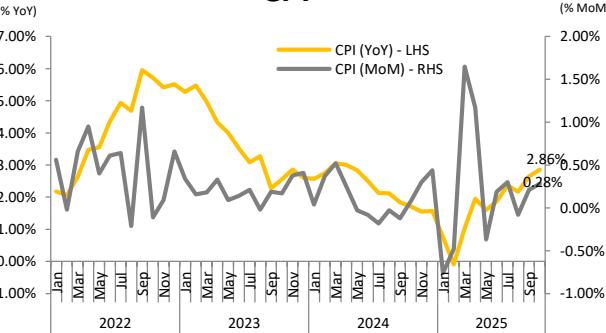
Sources : Investing, KBVS Research (2025)

S&P GLOBAL MANUFACTURING



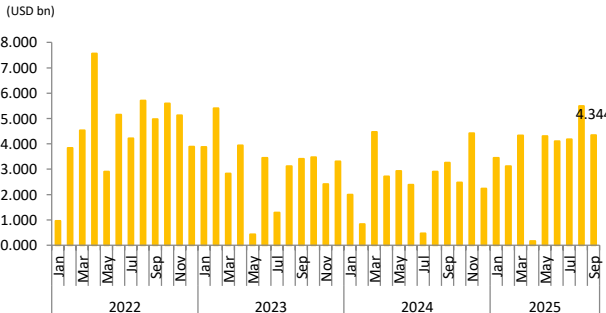
Sources : S&P Global, KBVS Research (2025)

CPI



Sources : BPS, KBVS Research (2025)

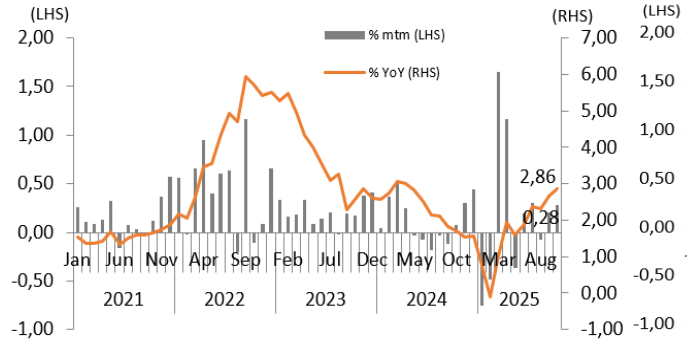
TRADE BALANCE



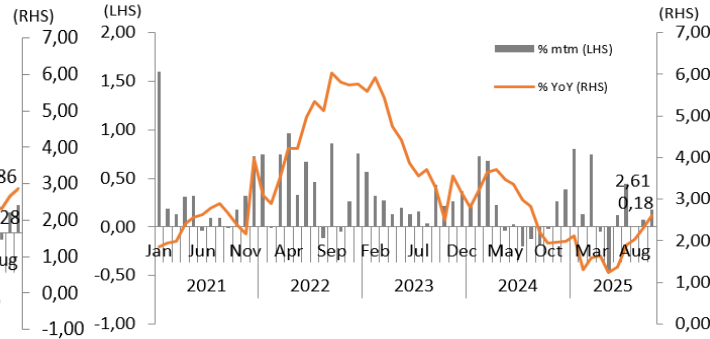
Sources : BPS, KBVS Research (2025)

RIISING THE CPI INFLATION PRESSURES INDONESIA'S OUTLOOK

CPI INFLATION



WPI INFLATION



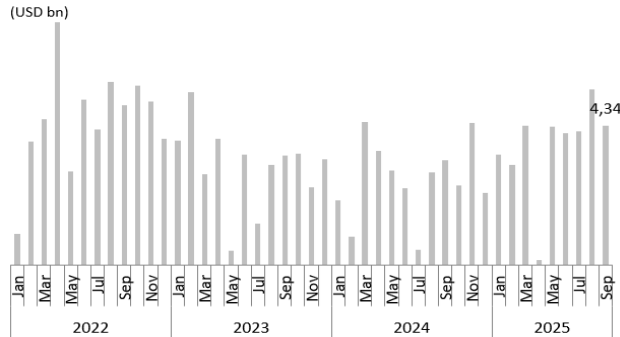
Indicators	Index		Inflation	
	Latest	M-1	MoM	YoY
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	109,04	108,74	0,28%	2,86%
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	113,52	113,43	0,08%	4,99%
Clothing and Footwear	104,03	104,03	0,00%	0,75%
Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuels	104,18	104,15	0,03%	1,59%
Equipment, Tools, and Routine Household Maintenance	104,05	104,06	-0,01%	0,23%
Health	106,32	106,05	0,25%	2,11%
Transport	109,85	109,74	0,10%	0,48%
Info, Comm. and Financial Services	99,25	99,22	0,03%	-0,25%
Recreation, Sport and Culture	105,35	105,18	0,16%	1,18%
Education Services	106,19	106,04	0,14%	1,26%
Food and Beverages Services/Restaurants	107,99	107,93	0,06%	1,61%
Personal Care and Other Services	125,52	121,81	3,05%	11,87%
Core inflation	107,47	107,05	0,39%	2,36%
Administered Price	110,22	110,11	0,10%	1,45%
Volatile Food	114,09	114,06	0,03%	6,59%
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	105,46	105,27	0,18%	2,61%
Agriculture	107,96	107,46	0,47%	-2,60%
Mining and Quarrying	100,06	99,67	0,39%	-0,65%
Manufacturing	107,82	107,63	0,18%	2,12%
Farmer Exchange Rate	124,33	124,36	-0,02%	3,01%
Farmers Price Received Index	115,13	155,04	-25,74%	-20,91%
Farmers Price Paid Index	124,77	124,67	0,08%	3,47%

Source : BPS (2025)

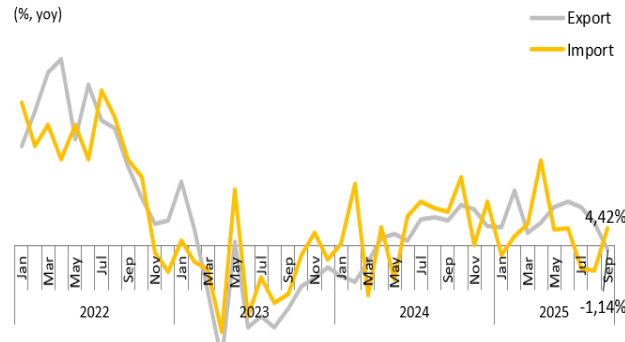
- Indonesia's core inflation rose to 0.39% MoM and 2.36% YoY in Oct '25 (Prev: 2.19% YoY), pushing headline CPI inflation higher to 0.28% MoM (Prev: 0.21% MoM). The Oct price increase was mainly driven by higher costs of several food and non-food commodities, including red chili, chicken eggs, broiler meat, carrots, oranges, machine-made clove cigarettes (SKM), gold jewelry, airfares, and higher college tuition fees.
- The inflation trend was consistent with findings from the S&P Global (Nikkei) Indonesia Manufacturing PMI, which showed firms facing the sharpest increase in input costs in eight months, mainly due to rising raw material prices. Looking ahead, with inflation now hovering near the upper bound of Bank Indonesia's target range, there is a growing risk of higher input costs for manufacturers, potentially squeezing corporate margins.
- Furthermore, this environment is likely to limit the downside for government bond yields, with the 10-year benchmark (SUN 10Y) expected to remain in the 5.85%–6.15% range through the end of 2025, as investors weigh inflationary pressures against stable policy settings and global market risks.

INDONESIA'S TRADE SURPLUS STAYS STRONG, GROWTH MODERATES

TRADE BALANCE



EXPORT-IMPORT



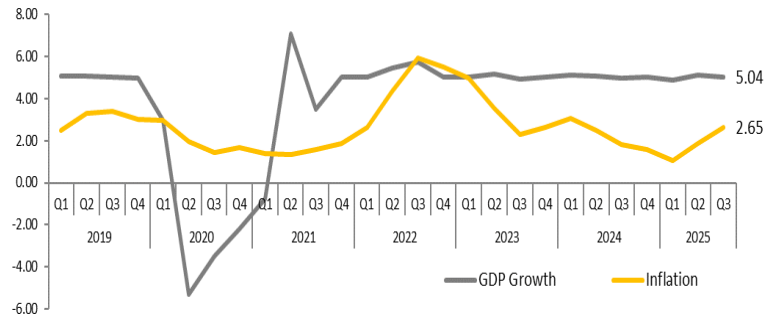
Indicators	Value (USD bn)		Growth (%)	
	Latest	M-1	MoM	YoY
Total Export (FOB)	24,68	24,96	-1,14	11,41
Oil and Gas	0,99	1,07	-7,32	-13,61
- Crude Oil	0,15	0,15	2,11	-24,13
- Processed Oil	0,25	0,31	-20,71	-20,73
- Gas	0,60	0,61	-2,77	-6,90
Non-Oil and Gas	23,68	23,89	-0,86	12,79
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0,63	0,60	3,68	11,27
- Manufacturing	19,90	19,82	0,43	20,25
- Mining & Others	3,16	3,47	-9,03	-18,80
Total Import (CIF)	20,34	19,48	4,42	7,17
Oil and Gas	2,64	2,73	-3,48	4,29
- Crude Oil	0,78	1,01	-22,76	4,44
- Processing Oil	1,85	1,72	7,90	4,23
- Gas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non-Oil and Gas	17,70	16,74	5,71	7,62
Import Based on the Goods Usage Classification				
Consumption Goods	1,93	1,88	2,69	4,06
Raw/Auxiliary Materials	13,83	13,65	1,33	2,1
Capital Goods	4,58	3,95	15,92	28,02
Trade Balance	4,34	5,49	-20,85%	33,25%
Oil and Gas Trade Balance	-1,64	-1,66	-1,00%	20,82%
Non-Oil and Gas Trade Balance	5,99	7,15	-16,24%	29,59%

Source : BPS (2025)

- Slightly below expectations, Indonesia's trade surplus in Sep '25 stood at USD4.34 bn, extending its streak to 65 consecutive months. Exports in Sep '25 expanded by a robust 11.41% YoY. On the import side, total imports grew 7.17% YoY.
- We estimate the 3Q25 CAD to narrow slightly to USD 0.4–1.4 bn, equivalent to 0.11%–0.39% of GDP. Nevertheless, the rise in capital goods imports, which increased 15.92% MoM or 28.02% YoY based on the goods-by-use classification, indicates improving momentum in the domestic manufacturing sector. This aligns with the continued expansion of Indonesia's Manufacturing PMI over the past three consecutive months. However, the uptick in domestic inflation in Oct '25, reaching 2.85% YoY.
- We project 3Q25 GDP growth at 1.40% QoQ or 5.01% YoY, indicating that while external and investment performance remains strong, domestic demand continues to lag behind. Looking ahead, these conditions are expected to have a modestly positive yet limited impact on domestic financial markets.

INDONESIA'S 3Q25 GROWTH STEADY BUT MUTED

GDP GROWTH AND INFLATION (% , YOY)



Source : BPS (2025)

- **As expected, Indonesia's economic growth in 3Q25 recorded 1.43% QoQ and 5.04% YoY.**
- On a nominal basis, Indonesia's GDP reached IDR6,060.0 tn, while on a 2010 constant price basis, GDP stood at IDR3,444.8 tn.
- On the expenditure side, household consumption—which accounts for 54.25% of GDP—remained the primary growth driver but grew only 4.89% YoY.
- From the production perspective, sectoral dynamics were mixed. Manufacturing, grew strongly at 5.54% YoY, but Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries grew only at 4.93% YoY.
- With limited growth in purchasing power, the risk of rising commodity prices and CPI inflation will remain critical for economic momentum.
- **Overall, the 3Q25 economic data is likely to have a muted impact on equity markets and provides limited impetus for further declines in fixed-income yields.**

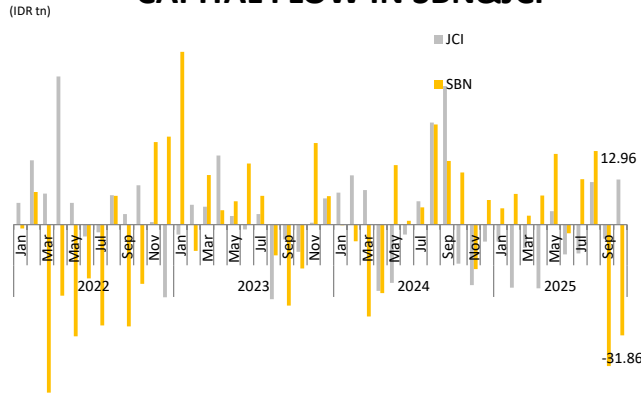
Indonesia's GDP at Current Price and at Constant Price (2010) – in IDR TN

Types	Current Price			Constant Price (2010)		
	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25
Based On Expenditure						
Private Consumption Expenditure	2,993.20	3,226.10	3,220.00	1,703.50	1,796.80	1,786.70
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,677.50	1,654.90	1,762.80	1,039.10	1,019.40	1,084.80
Total Export	1,270.40	1,325.10	1,432.40	794.3	813.50	870.80
Total Import	1,170.90	1,228.80	1,222.30	667.7	683.90	677.80
Government Consumption Expenditure	406.6	412.20	434.80	225.1	227.40	237.90
NPI Serving Household Consumption Expenditure	73	80.50	78.10	42.2	45.50	44.00
Changes in Inventories	216.1	154.90	102.50	106.9	75.20	49.60
Based On Industrial Origin						
Manufacturing						
Agri., For. & Fishery	1,072.60	1,110.30	1,160.60	667.6	676.90	704.60
(W&R)Trades, Repair of Motorcycles & MC	773.2	822.60	869.40	404.1	410.40	424.00
Mining & Quarrying	738.2	774.30	799.10	427.7	441.40	451.20
Construction	511.1	510.90	515.60	242	233.80	237.20
Transportation & Storage	567.3	563.70	595.00	320.2	316.90	333.60
Information & Comm.	347.9	369.10	369.90	153.5	164.90	166.70
Financial & Ins. Service	241.2	260.70	266.60	217.9	233.90	238.80
Education	230.9	247.10	237.90	129.8	136.40	130.80
Public Adm. & Def; Com Soc Security	147.7	163.40	166.10	88.2	95.60	97.60
Accom. & Food Service Act.	147.3	191.20	156.20	88.2	111.10	92.10
Real Estate Act.	147.6	160.60	162.60	104.4	112.30	113.10
Other Service Act.	130.9	135.90	138.40	88.6	90.60	92.10
Business Services	111.6	128.10	125.60	65.6	73.70	72.10
Human Health & Soc. Act.	106.3	135.90	138.40	63.1	90.60	92.10
Electricity & Gas Supply	69.8	73.20	75.90	45.8	47.10	48.90
Wtr Supp., Sew., Waste M & Rem. Activities	57.9	57.40	60.80	34.2	33.40	35.20
Indonesia's GDP	3.6	3.70	3.80	2.7	2.70	2.80

Sources: BPS, KBV's Research – treated (2025)

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADABLE SBN

CAPITAL FLOW IN SBN&JCI



Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)

Between 30 October – 5 November '25, non-residents conducted:

- A net sell of tradeable SBN, amounting IDR3.70 tn.
- A net buy of JCI, amounting IDR3.56 tn.

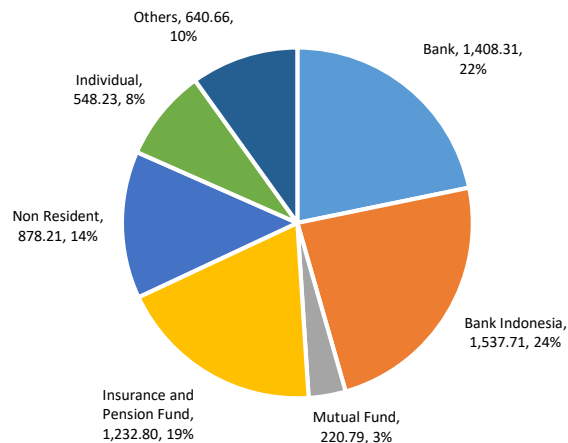
SUN LATEST AUCTION

4 Nov '25										
Instruments	SPN01251206	SPN12260205	SPN12261105	FR0109	FR0108	FR0106	FR0107	FR0102	FR0105	Total
Incoming Bids (IDR tn)	4.50	1.27	5.88	20.16	23.73	17.73	3.19	5.61	5.43	87.49
Bid to Cover Ratio	2.25	1.27	1.47	13.44	5.16	2.48	1.48	2.55	1.60	3.12
Weighted Average Yields Awarded	4.520%	4.590%	4.600%	5.549%	6.123%	6.405%	5.529%	6.740%	6.760%	
21 Oct '25										
Instruments	SPN01251122	SPN03260121	SPN12261008	FR0109	FR0108	FR0106	FR0107	FR0102	FR0105	Total
Incoming Bids (IDR tn)	2.07	0.65	9.36	24.54	23.62	32.68	8.89	8.26	7.42	117.50
Bid to Cover Ratio	1.03	-	1.87	6.91	4.82	7.26	2.50	3.18	3.91	4.20
Weighted Average Yields Awarded	4.634%	-	4.650%	5.290%	5.896%	6.336%	6.455%	6.707%	6.730%	

Sources : DJPPR, KBVS Research (2025)

OWNERSHIP of IDR TRADABLE SBN

(IDR tn,
% of total tradable SBN)



Sources : DJPPR, and KBVS Research (2025)

As of 3 November '25, the largest ownership of tradable SBN is as follows:

- Bank Indonesia : IDR1,537.71 tn (-IDR9.68 tn, WoW),
- Banks : IDR1,408.31 tn (+IDR16.77 tn, WoW), and
- Insurance & Pension Funds: IDR1,232.80 tn (+IDR1.86 tn, WoW)

SBSN LATEST AUCTION

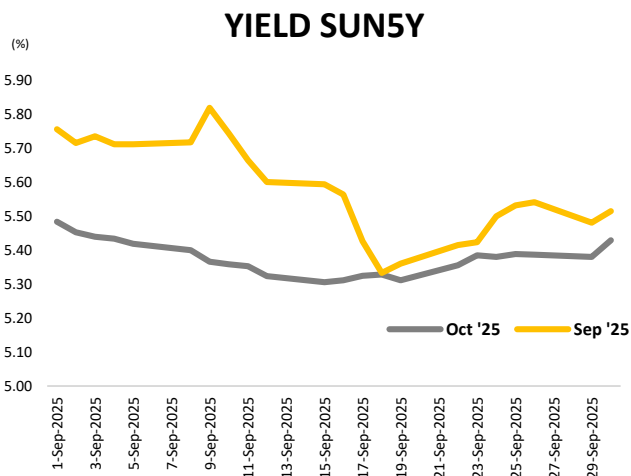
28 Oct '25									
Instruments	SPN508122025	SPN506042026	SPN513072026	PBS030	PBS040	PBSG002	PBS034	PBS038	Total
Incoming Bids (IDR tn)	0.85	0.90	6.75	5.56	9.05	10.54	11.82	5.97	51.43
Bid to Cover Ratio	1.42	-	6.75	-	2.66	5.27	6.57	4.97	5.14
Weighted Average Yields Awarded	4.600%	-	4.600%	-	5.399%	5.909%	6.295%	6.610%	
14 Oct '25									
Instruments	SPN510112025	SPN506042026	SPN513072026	PBS003	PBS030	PBS034	PBS039	PBS038	Total
Incoming Bids (IDR tn)	3.46	0.33	5.84	6.05	12.58	16.36	6.09	8.53	59.21
Bid to Cover Ratio	1.82	1.00	5.84	2.42	20.96	14.88	7.61	4.80	5.92
Weighted Average Yields Awarded	4.659%	4.700%	4.700%	4.762%	4.969%	6.451%	6.595%	6.727%	

Sources : DJPPR, KBVS Research (2025)

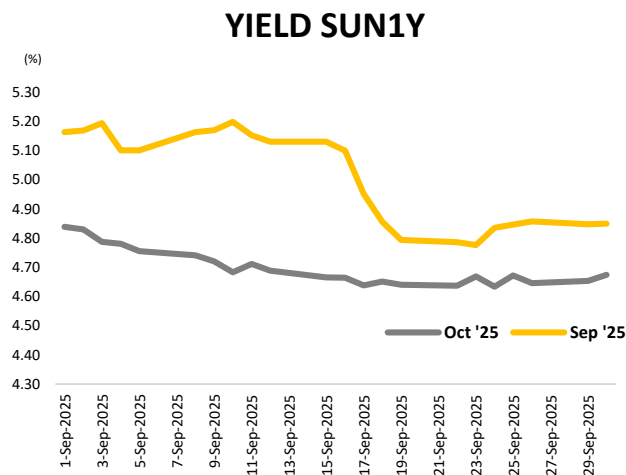
THE MOVEMENT OF SUN YIELDS

Over the past week, SUN yields moved tends to increase:

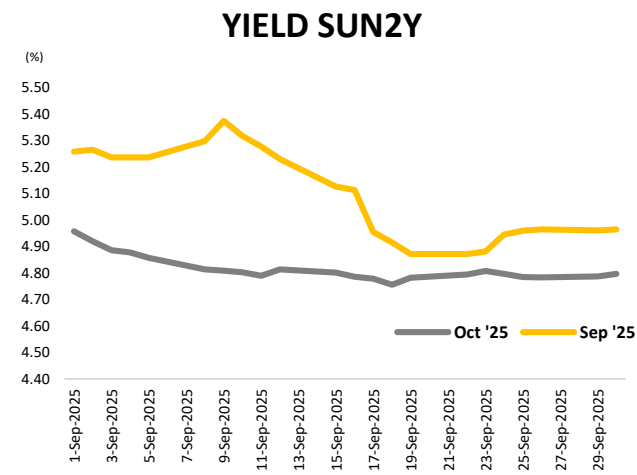
- Yield SUN1Y
 - +3.80 bps (WoW)
 - -199.70 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield SUN2Y
 - -2.70 bps (WoW)
 - -214.40 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield SUN5Y
 - +12.20 bps (WoW)
 - -148.70 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield SUN10Y
 - +16.60 bps (WoW)
 - -81.10 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)
- Yield SUN30Y
 - +0.30 bps (WoW)
 - -35.50 bps (YtD, as of Nov 5, '25)



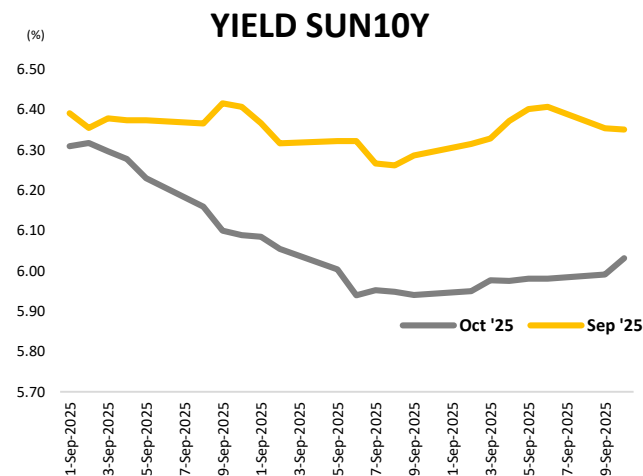
Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)



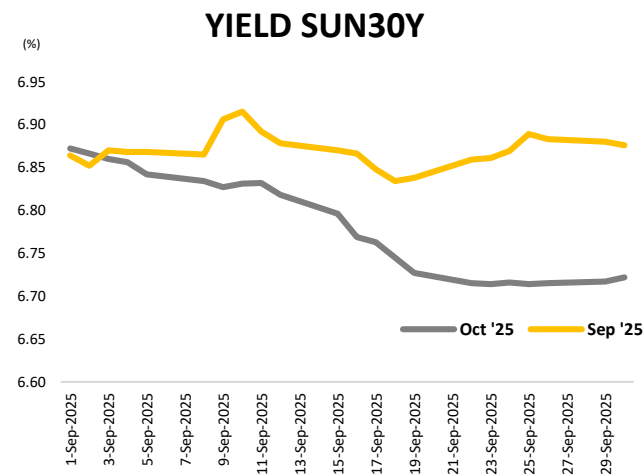
Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)



Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)



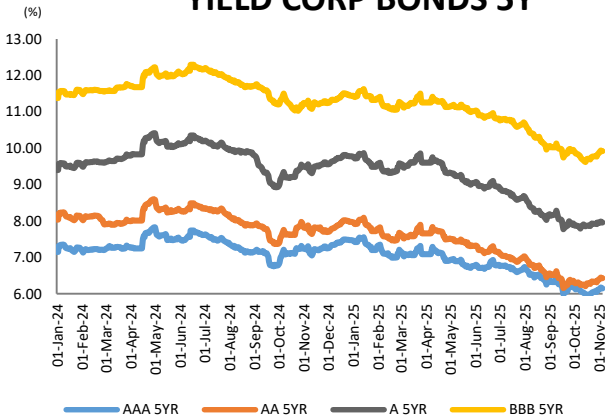
Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)



Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)

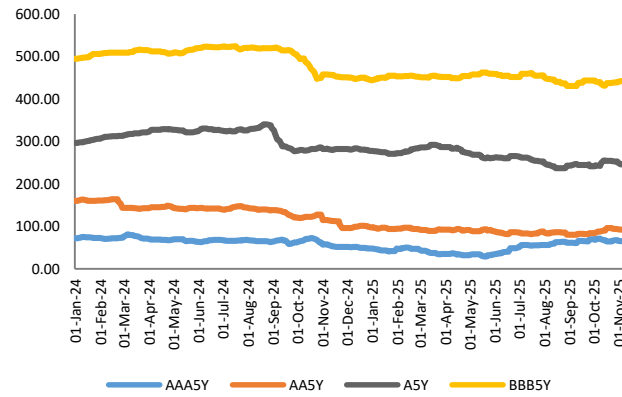
THE MOVEMENT OF CORPORATE BOND YIELD

YIELD CORP BONDS 5Y



Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)

YIELD SPREAD 5Y TENOR

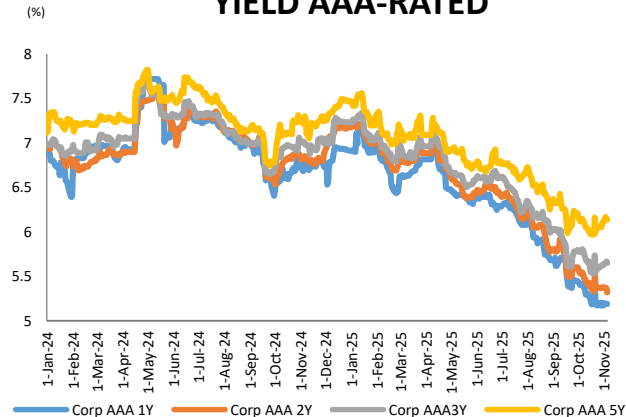


Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)

Corporate bond yields showed a incline movement on most of the tenors last week, as follows:

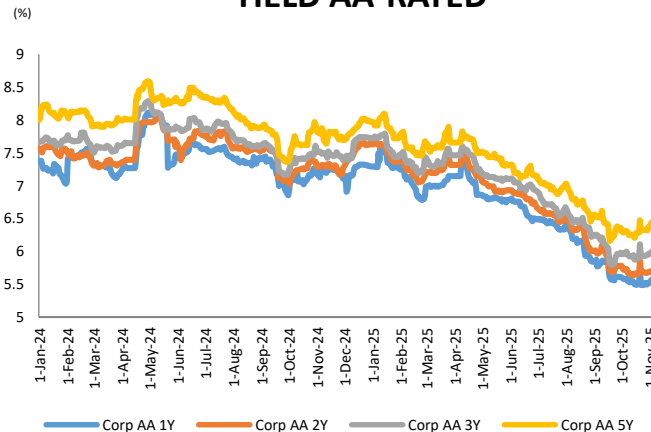
- AAA-rated
 - Tenor 1Y : +0.95 bps (WoW)
 - Tenor 2Y : -5.24 bps (WoW)
 - Tenor 5Y : +9.98 bps (WoW)
- AA-rated
 - Tenor 1Y : +6.28 bps (WoW)
 - Tenor 2Y : -2.68 bps (WoW)
 - Tenor 5Y : +10.91 bps (WoW)
- A-rated
 - Tenor 1Y : -3.65 bps (WoW)
 - Tenor 2Y : -9.53 bps (WoW), and
 - Tenor 5Y : +5.37 bps (WoW)

YIELD AAA-RATED



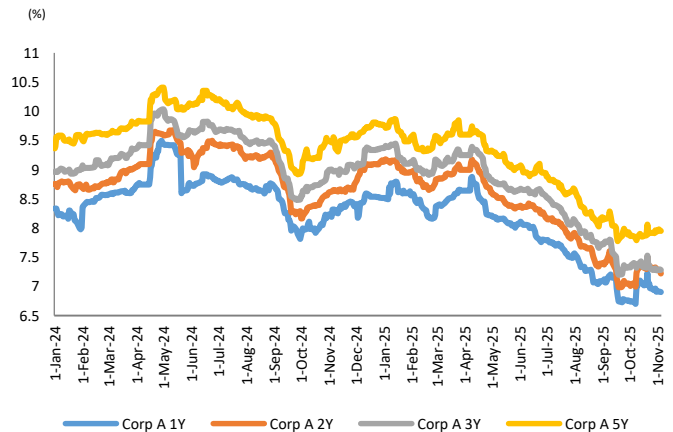
Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)

YIELD AA-RATED



Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)

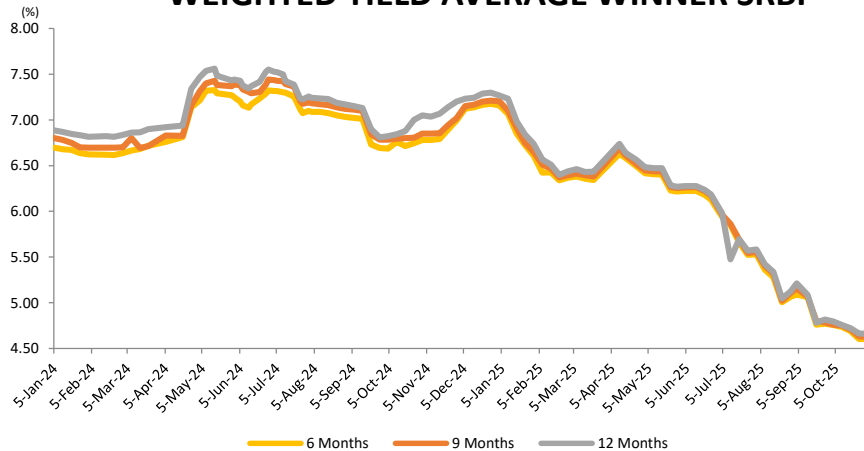
YIELD A-RATED



Sources : Bloomberg, KBVS Research (2025)

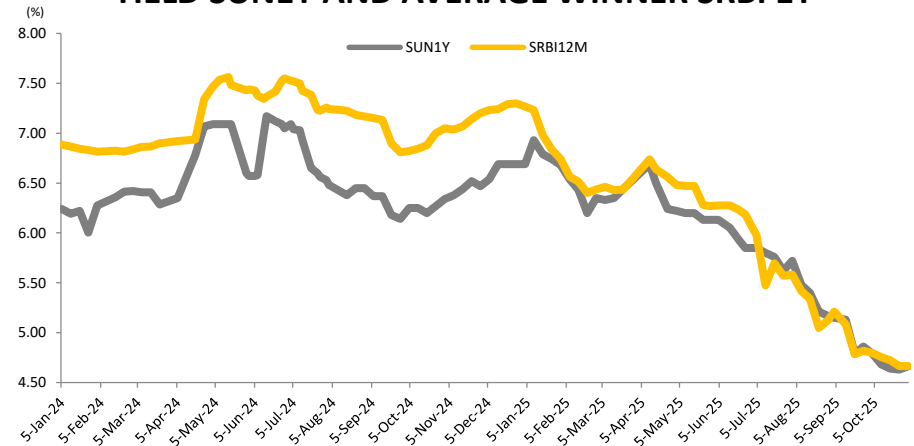
BI'S MONETARY OPERATION

WEIGHTED YIELD AVERAGE WINNER SRBI



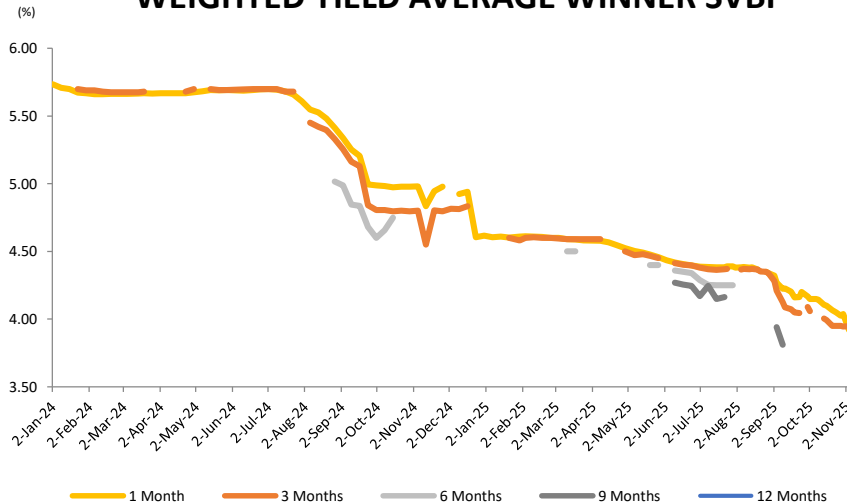
Sources : BI, KBVS Research (2025)

YIELD SUN1Y AND AVERAGE WINNER SRBI 1Y



Sources : BI, KBVS Research (2025)

WEIGHTED YIELD AVERAGE WINNER SVBI



Sources : BI, KBVS Research (2025)

- Yields from the latest SRBI auction increased slightly across all tenors. The demand is focused mainly on the longest tenors offered which is 12 months. The Weighted Average Yield of Winning Bids were recorded at
 - 6 month : 4.60350% (Prev: 4.60054%)
 - 9 month : 4.63117% (Prev: 4.62948%)
 - 12 month : 4.66325% (Prev: 4.66307%)
- Meanwhile, the latest SVBI auction saw limited activity, with yields falling slightly and demand focused solely on the 1-month and 3-months tenor. The 1-month yield was recorded at 3.92015%, the 3-month yield was recorded at 3.94833%, while the 6, 9, and 12-month tenors were not offered.
 - 1 month: 3.92015% (Prev: 4.02454%)
 - 3 month: 3.94833% (Prev: 3.94969%)



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