

BI-Rate Increased 25 bps to 6.25%

Strengthening Stability and Maintaining Growth from Impact of Global Spillovers

Deposit Facility (DF) increased 25 bps to **5.50%**

Lending Facility (LF) increased 25 bps to **7.00**%

The decision to raise the B-Rate strengthens Rupiah stability against the impact of deteriorating global risk and as a pre-emptive and forward-looking measure to maintain inflation within the 2.5%±1% target corridor in 2024 and 2025 in line with the pro-stability monetary policy stance.

Bank Indonesia will maintain pro-growth macroprudential and payment system policies to foster sustainable economic growth.

Bank Indonesia will hold an accommodative macroprudential policy posture to revive bank lending/financing to businesses and households.

Payment system policy will be oriented towards bolstering reliable infrastructure and reinforcing the structure of the payment system industry, while expanding acceptance of payment system digitalisation.

Policy Mix

- Increasing the interest rate structure in the Rupiah money market in line with the BI-Rate hike, higher U.S. Treasury yield and global risk premium.
- Stabilising the Rupiah through foreign exchange market intervention with a focus on spot and DNDF transactions, as well as government securities (SBN) in the secondary market.
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- Strengthening the pro-market monetary operations strategy for effective monetary policy, which includes optimising Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (SRBI), Bank Indonesia Forex Securities (SVBI) and Bank Indonesia Forex Sukuk (SUVBI).



Strengthening the implementation of accommodative macroprudential policy:

- i. Strengthening Macroprudential Liquidity Policy Incentives (KLM) to revive lending/financing by expanding the scope of priority sectors, namely downstream supporting sectors, construction and productive real estate, the creative economy, automotive sector, trade, electricity, gas and water supply as well as social services, while also adjusting the size of the incentive for each sector, effective from 1st June 2024.
- ii. Maintaining the:
 - (a) Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB).
 - (b) Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (MIR).
- (c) Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (MPLB).
- Strengthening prime lending rate (PLR) transparency policy with a focus on interest rates by economic sector.



2024 Outlook

Economic Growth

Current Account Deficit In the 4.7% - 5.5% range | Low deficit in the range 0.1% - 0.9% of GDP | In the 2.5% \pm 1% range | In the 10% - 12% range

Inflation

Credit Growth

Assessment

Global economic and financial dynamics are changing rapidly with increasing risks and uncertainty as a corollary of changes in the direction of US monetary policy and deepening geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.



Rising the US Treasury yields and broad appreciation of the US dollar globally caused:

- Persistently high inflation and solid economic growth in the US have triggered speculation of a higher for longer Federal Funds Rate (FFR).
- The massive need for US debt.
- Depreciation among other global currencies, including the Japanese Yen and Chinese Yen.

⋄ 2. Domestic Economy

At home, Indonesia's economy remains resilient despite the build-up of global uncertainty.

Economic growth in the first two quarters of 2024 is expected to exceed growth recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023.



Building investment is outperforming the previous projection due to ongoing national strategic projects in several regions and private property development as a positive outcome of government incentives.

3. Indonesia's Balance of Payment (BOP)

Indonesia's BOP surplus supporting external resilience.



The goods trade balance in the first quarter of 2024 maintained

Portfolio Investment

Net Outflows Billion USD Q-I 2024

Q-II as of 22nd April 2024

Net Outflows Billion USD

140.4

Reserve Assets

months of imports and servicing government external debt, which is well above the international adequacy standard of around 3 months of imports.

Equivalent to 6.4 months of imports or 6.2

→ 4. Exchange Rate

Bank Indonesia continues orienting exchange rate policy towards maintaining Rupiah stability against the impact of broad-based US dollar appreciation.

Rupiah depreciation was less severe at just:



Exceeding than: **8.91%** (ytd)

Thailand

7.88% (ytd)



6.12% (ytd) South Korea Won:

New Zealand

5.55% (ytd)



Bank Indonesia will continue strengthening its monetary policy mix to mitigate the risks that could intensify inflationary pressures, including higher imported inflation as well as higher global energy and food prices.

⋄ 5. Inflation

Consumer Price Index (CPI) maintained low at 3.05% (yoy).

Core Inflation 1.77% (yoy) **Volatile Food Inflation 10.33%** (yoy)

Administered Prices Inflation 1.39% (yoy)

March 2024



Bank Indonesia will continue strengthening its monetary policy mix to mitigate the risks that could intensify inflationary pressures, and ensuring inflation is under control within the

⋄ 6. Pro-market Monetary Operation

Bank Indonesia continues optimising its pro-market monetary operations strategy to strengthen the monetary policy response in terms of controlling inflation and maintaining Rupiah stability.

Securities (SVBI)



Securities (SRBI) Rp393.66

Bank Indonesia Rupiah

1.89 **Billion USD**

334 Million USD

Bank Indonesia Forex Bank Indonesia

Rp71.55

Forex Sukuk (SUVBI)

As of 23rd April 2024

Non-resident holdings of SRBI

7. Policy Rate Transmission

As of 23rd April 2024

Monetary policy transmission remains effective.

Money Market Interest Rates (IndONIA) **5.93%**

SRBI rates up to: 6-Month Term

9-Month Term 12-Month Term

6.81% 6.82% 6.94% As of 19th April 2024

The banking industry maintained competitive interest rates given adequate

liquidity in the banking system and PLR transparency policy. **Lending Rate**

1-Month Term Deposit Rate 4.53% 9.25%

March 2024

8. Financial System Stability

Loans disbursed by the banking industry continue tracking an upward trend. Credit Third-Party Funds | Sharia Financing **MSMEs Credit**

Growth

12.40% (yoy) 7.44% (yoy)

15.26% (vov)

8.12% (yoy)

Financial system resilience remains solid and is strengthening credit growth.

adequate.

27.18%

Liquid Assets to Deposits March 2024 Capital remains solid.

27.73% Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) February 2024

Credit risk maintained. 2.35%/0.82%

34.96 Trillion (gross) Non-performing Loan (NPL)

through capital markets.

February 2024 Corporate performance remains solid.

February 2024



Efficiency and Profitability maintained.

91.48% 4.49% BOPO Efficiency Ratio Net Interest Margin (NIM)

Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR) Corporate

February 2024

*non-financial corporations listed on the IDX

→ 9. Payment System

41.70%(yoy)

ATM/Debit Card

Financial system resilience remains solid and is strengthening credit growth in 2024.



BI Fast 55.40% (yoy) Rp1,760.59 Trillion **Digital Banking**

Credit Card -3.80% (yoy) | Rp1,831.77 Trillion

7.71% (yoy) Rp105.13 Trillion

16.15% (yoy) Rp15,881.53 Trillion



13.15% (yoy)

of the Republic of Indonesia.

Rp105.51 Trillion 175.4% (yoy)

Rp253.39 Trillion





31.61 Million O-I 2024

Rp1,073.57 Billion

Bank Indonesia will ensure the availability of Rupiah currency fit for circulation in suitable denominations throughout all regions



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Cash Transaction Currency in Circulation:

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BICARA: 131