# Monthly Economic Briefing

Economic, Banking, and Industry Research - BCA Group



## Trade:

## (Temporary?) bounce back

Samuel Theophilus Artha

Barra Kukuh Mamia

Economist/Analyst Head of Macroeconomic Research

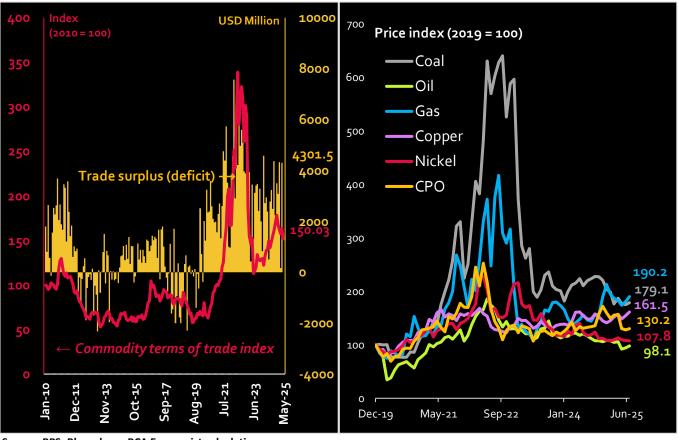
01 July 2025

## **Executive Summary**

- Indonesia's trade surplus increased to USD 4.3 Bn from USD 159 Mn as imports growth slowed (4.14% YoY) while exports normalized (9.68% YoY) from US tariff disruption.
- CPO exports have declined significantly compared to March, while ferro-alloys and coal still show growth.
- Still-robust imports of capital goods can indicate business expansion in certain sub-sectors, particularly ferro-alloys.
- Exports growth likely to slow down due to low commodity prices and potential US tariff rate increase, while imports may rise due to dumping.
- Indonesia's trade surplus surged to USD 4.3 Bn in May-25 compared to USD 159 Mn in Apr-25, due to a slowdown in imports growth (4.14 % YoY vs 21.84% YoY in April). On the other hand, exports growth accelerated (9.68% YoY vs 5.76% YoY) on the backs of coal normalization and ferro-alloys surge.
- Trump's 2<sup>nd</sup> April tariff announcement has disrupted not only Indonesia's trade relationship with US alone, but also disrupted trade routes with other nations due to increased business uncertainty and downstream logistical issues. As such, most of May's export numbers represented normalization from April, even when not directly exported to the United States.
- When compared to March, edible oils exports have fallen (-13.7%), due to a drop in both CPO volume (-3.8%) and price (-12.3%). On the other hand, we see an increase in both ferroalloys exports (+17.7%) and coal (+6.4%), mainly driven by volume increases. In addition, we see a surge in precious metals exports (+136%), possibly indicating trans-shipment activity as precious metals imports has jumped a month prior.
- Looking at country-level data, US exports have bounced back to be slightly higher than March exports numbers, implying another round of tariff front-running before the July 9 deadline. Chinese exports have also grown 3.6% vs March, possibly due to ferro-alloys exports. We have also seen a steady cumulative demand from ASEAN (21.99% CoC) and the EU (8.64% CoC), possibly allowing Indonesian products to still thrive even if the US market is unavailable.
- On the imports side, the slowdown from April is mainly attributed to normalization of precious metals imports (-78.4% MoM) and ferro-alloys (-18.76% MoM). However, capital goods imports remain robust at 24.85% YoY, even as Indonesia's PMI continued to languish below

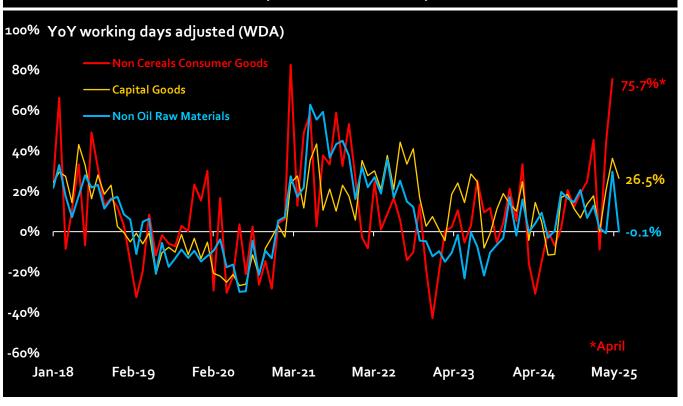
- 50. This mismatch between imports and PMI data could be caused by demand from a specific sub-sector, possibly ferro-alloys judging from its robust export growth.
- Imports from ASEAN have slowed down (-2.38% YoY), due to ASEAN being a major contributor to precious metals imports. On the other hand, imports from China (20.05% YoY) and Japan (22.45% YoY) still recorded robust growth, though somewhat normalized from April.
- Looking forward, it is possible that May (and possibly June) trade surplus will represent a high point for Indonesia's trade balance, considering imminent headwinds on both the exports and imports front.
- On the exports front, recent news report has indicated lower demand for coal imports from China and India, as ample inventory and still-low prices made higher grade coal more economical to import. In addition, CPO and nickel prices are still experiencing decline, potentially compressing Indonesia's terms of trade further.
- Another source of headwind for exports are the potential return of 'Liberation Day' tariffs. A 'No Deals' scenario looks likely, judging from the silence on both ID and US side for months after the initial trip to the US. In addition, the US's rush to secure trade deals with key trading partners may simply leave the United States negotiators too busy to reserve a spot for Indonesia before the July 9 deadline. A possible deadline extension is still uncertain, given Trump's own mixed signals so far.
- On the imports front, we have seen substantial growth in Chinese imports in April & May as the high US tariff rate forced them to redirect to other markets. It seems unlikely these goods are only imported for trans-shipment, given the stark growth and value difference between Chinese imports and US exports. A combination of these factors is likely to reduce Indonesia's trade surplus for the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2025.

Panel 1. Indonesia's terms of trade continued declining due to sluggish commodity prices



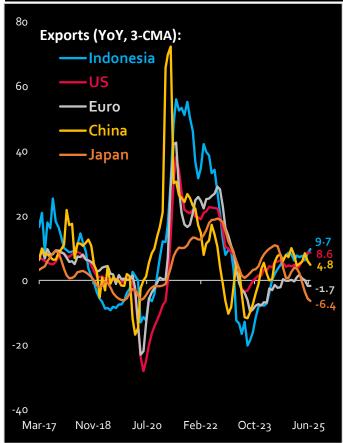
Source: BPS, Bloomberg, BCA Economist calculations

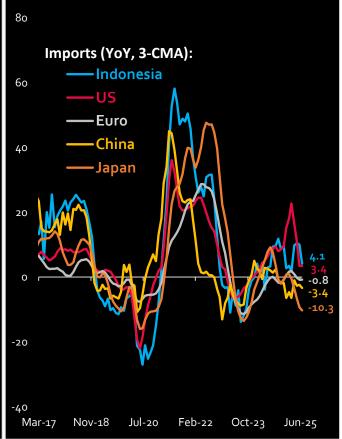
Panel 2. Spiking consumer goods imports in April may indicate dumping while other goods imports moderated in May



Source: BPS, BCA Economist

Panel 3. Exports growth outpaced imports growth due to tariff front-running





**Source: Bloomberg** 

Panel 4. Indonesia's manufacturing sector has been contracting for 3 consecutive months

PMI Manufaktur				2024					2025					
PMI	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
Indonesia	52.1	50.7	49-3	48.9	49.2	49.2	49.6	51.2	51.9	53.6	52.4	46.7	47.4	46.9
Malaysia	50.2	49.9	49.7	49.7	49.5	49.5	49.2	48.6	48.7	49.7	48.8	48.6	48.8	49.3
Thailand	50.3	51.7	52.8	52.0	50.4	50.0	50.2	51.4	49.6	50.6	49.9	49.5	51.2	51.7
Philippines	51.9	51.3	51.2	51.2	53-7	52.9	53.8	54-3	52.3	51.0	49.4	53.0	50.1	50.7
Vietnam	50.3	54.7	54.7	52.4	47-3	51.2	50.8	49.8	48.9	49.2	50.5	45.6	49.8	48.9
India	57-5	58.3	58.1	57-5	56.5	57-5	56.5	56.4	57-7	56.3	58.1	58.2	57.6	58.4
Australia	49.7	47.2	47.5	48.5	46.7	47-3	49.4	47.8	50.2	50.4	52.1	51.7	51.0	50.6
China	49.5	49.5	49.4	49.1	49.8	50.1	50.3	50.1	49.1	50.2	50.5	49.0	49.5	49.7
South Korea	51.6	52.0	51.4	51.9	48.3	48.3	50.6	49.0	50.3	49.9	49.1	47-5	47.7	48.7
Japan	50.4	50.0	49.1	49.8	49.7	49.2	49.0	49.6	48.7	49.0	48.4	48.7	49.4	50.1
Euro Area	47.3	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.0	46.0	45.2	45.1	46.6	47.6	48.6	49.0	49.4	49.4
US	48.5	48.3	47.0	47.5	47.5	46.9	48.4	49.2	50.9	50.3	49.0	48.7	48.5	48.5
Mexico	51.2	51.1	49.6	48.5	47-3	48.4	49.9	49.8	49.1	47.6	46.5	44.8	46.7	46.7

Source: BI, Bloomberg

## **Selected Macroeconomic Indicators**

Key Policy Rates	Rate (%)	Last Change	Real Rate (%)	Trade & Commodities	30-Jun -1 mtl		Chg (%)	
US	4.50	Dec-24	2.10 Baltic Dry Index		1,489.0	1,418.0	5.0	
UK	4.25	May-25	0.85 S&P GSCI Index		543.1	543.1 524.7		
EU	2.15	Jun-25	0.25	Oil (Brent, \$/brl)	67.6	63.9	5.8	
Japan	0.50	Jan-25	-3.00	Coal (\$/MT)	112.8	109.9	2.7	
China (lending)	2.00	Sep-24	4.45	Gas (\$/MMBtu)	3.26	2.81	16.0	
Korea	2.50	May-25	0.60	Gold (\$/oz.)	3,303.1	3,289.3	0.4	
India	5.50	Jun-25	2.68			9,548.1	5.3	
Indonesia	5.50	May-25	3.63	Nickel (\$/MT)	15,019.6	15,041.4	-0.1	
Money Mkt Rates	30-Jun	-1 mth	Chg	CPO (\$/MT)	929.3	905.9	2.6	
Money Mkt Kates	30-Juli	-1 111(11	(bps)	Rubber (\$/kg)	1.68	1.64	2.4	
SPN (1Y)	5.88	6.02	-13.6	External Sector	Anr	Max	Chg	
SUN (10Y)	6.62	6.83	-20.9	External Sector	Apr	Mar	(%)	
INDONIA (O/N, Rp)	5.28	5.88	-60.0	Export (\$ bn)	20.74	23.25	-10.77	
JIBOR 1M (Rp)	6.15	6.15	0.0	Import (\$ bn)	20.59	18.92	8.80	
Bank Rates (Rp)	Mar	Feb	Chg (bps)	Trade bal. (\$ bn) Central bank reserves	0.16	4.33	-96.33	
Lending (WC)	8.66	8.67	-0.75	(\$ bn)*	152.5	157.1	-2.94	
Deposit 1M	5.01	5.02	-0.47					
Savings	0.68	0.68	0.16	Prompt Indicators	May	Apr	Mar	
Currency/USD	30-Jun	-1 mth	Chg (%)	Consumer confidence index (CCI)	117.5	121.7	121.1	
UK Pound	0.728	0.743	2.03	Car sales (%YoY)	-15.1	5.0	-5.1	
Euro	0.848	0.881	3.88					
Japanese Yen	144.0	144.0	-0.01	Motorcycle sales	-0.1	-3.0	-7.2	
Chinese RMB	7.164	7.199	0.49	(%YoY)	0.1	5.0	7.12	
Indonesia Rupiah	16,238	16,290	0.32				Chg	
Capital Mkt	30-Jun	-1 mth	Chg (%)	Manufacturing PMI	May	Apr	(bps)	
JCI	6,927.7	7,175.8	-3.46	USA	52.0	50.2	180	
DJIA	44,094.8	42,270.1	4.32	Eurozone	49.4	49.0	40	
FTSE	8,761.0	8,772.4	-0.13	Japan	49.4	48.7	70	
Nikkei 225	40,487.4	37,965.1	6.64	China	48.3	50.4	-210	
Hang Seng	24,072.3	23,289.8	3.36	Korea	47.7	47.5	20	
Foreign portfolio ownership (Rp Tn)	May	Apr	Chg (Rp Tn)	Indonesia	47.4	46.7	70	
Stock	3,435.7	3,244.2	191.47					
Govt. Bond	926.3	995.6	-69.37					
Corp. Bond	5.2	5.1	0.08					

Source: Bloomberg, BI, BPS

Notes:

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>For PMI, >50 indicates economic expansion, <50 otherwise



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<sup>\*</sup>Data from earlier period

<sup>\*\*</sup>For changes in currency: **Black** indicates appreciation against USD, **Red** otherwise

## **Indonesia - Economic Indicators Projection**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E
Real GDP growth (% YoY)	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8
Nominal GDP growth (% YoY)	6.7	-2.5	9.9	15.4	6.7	6.0	5.7
GDP per capita (USD)	4175	3912	4350	4784	4920	4960	4996
CPI inflation (% YoY)	2.7	1.7	1.9	5.5	2.6	1.6	2.0
BI Rate (%)	5.00	3.75	3.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.00
SBN 10Y yield (%)	7.04	5.86	6.36	6.92	6.45	6.97	7.02
USD/IDR exchange rate (average)	14,141	14,529	14,297	14,874	15,248	15,841	16,350
USD/IDR exchange rate (end of year)	13,866	14,050	14,262	15,568	15,397	16,102	16,625
Trade balance (USD Bn)	-3.2	21.7	35.3	54.5	37.0	31.0	26.0
Real GDP growth (% YoY)	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8

#### Notes:

• USD/IDR exchange rate projections are for fundamental values; market values may diverge significantly at any moment in time

## Economic, Banking & Industry Research Team

#### **David E.Sumual**

Chief Economist david\_sumual@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext:1051352

#### **Victor George Petrus Matindas**

Head of Banking Research and Analytics

victor\_matindas@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1058408

## **Elbert Timothy Lasiman**

Economist / Analyst elbert\_lasiman@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1074310

## **Agus Salim Hardjodinoto**

Head of Industry and Regional Research

agus\_lim@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1005314

#### Gabriella Yolivia

Industry Analyst gabriella\_yolivia@bca.co.id +6221\_2358\_8000\_Ext; 1063933

#### Thierris Nora Kusuma

Economist / Analyst thierris\_kusuma@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1071930

### Samuel Theophilus Artha

Economist / Analyst samuel\_artha@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1080373

#### Barra Kukuh Mamia

Head of Macroeconomic Research barra\_mamia@bca.co.id

+6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1053819

## Lazuardin Thariq Hamzah

Economist / Analyst lazuardin\_hamzah@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1071724

#### Nicholas Husni

Economist / Analyst nicholas\_husni@bca.co.id +6221 2358 8000 Ext: 1079839

## PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

#### Economic, Banking & Industry Research of BCA Group

20<sup>th</sup> Grand Indonesia, Menara BCA Jl. M.H Thamrin No. 1, Jakarta 10310, Indonesia Ph: (62-21) 2358-8000 Fax: (62-21) 2358-8343

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