

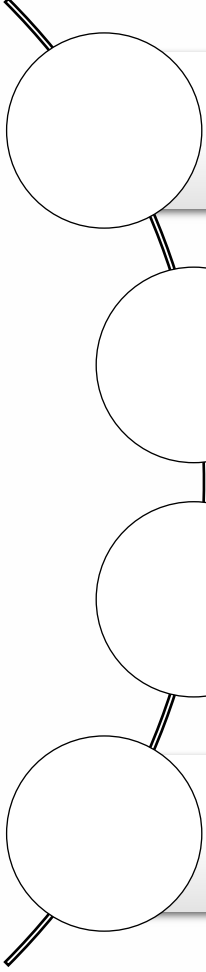
全球发展和对印度尼西亚的影响

2022年11月



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星展银行

大纲



全球：变化中的不确定性

印尼：不断变化的经济前景和影响

结构驱动力

投资趋势

密切关注....



美国政策

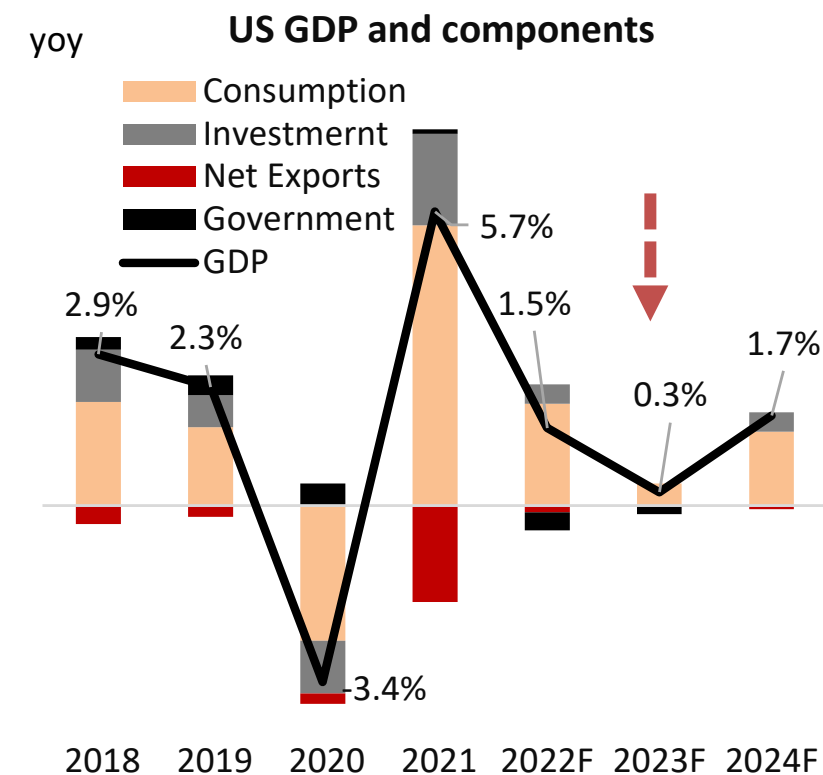
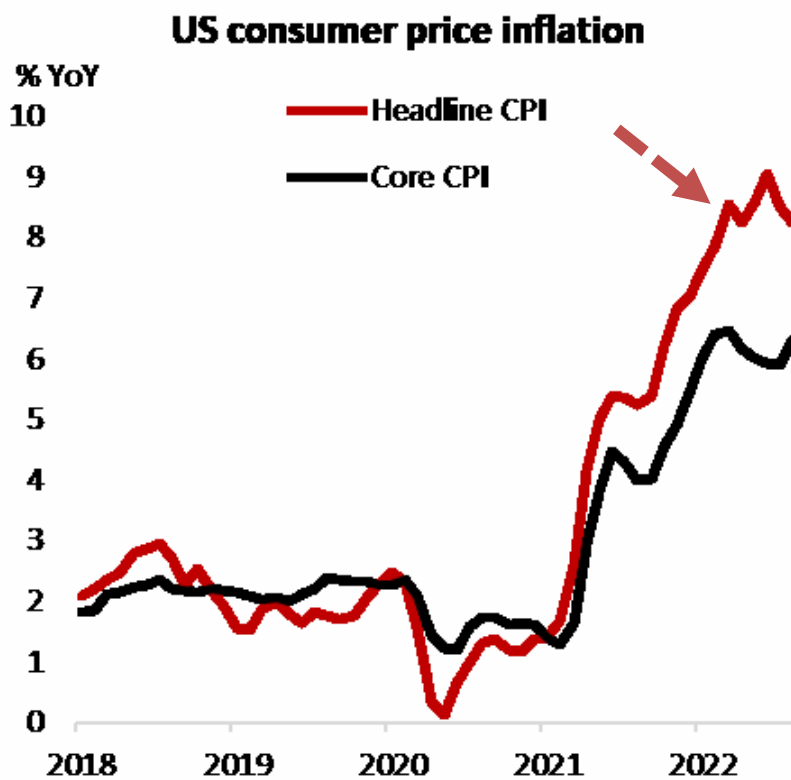
供应链

地缘政治

全球增长
展望

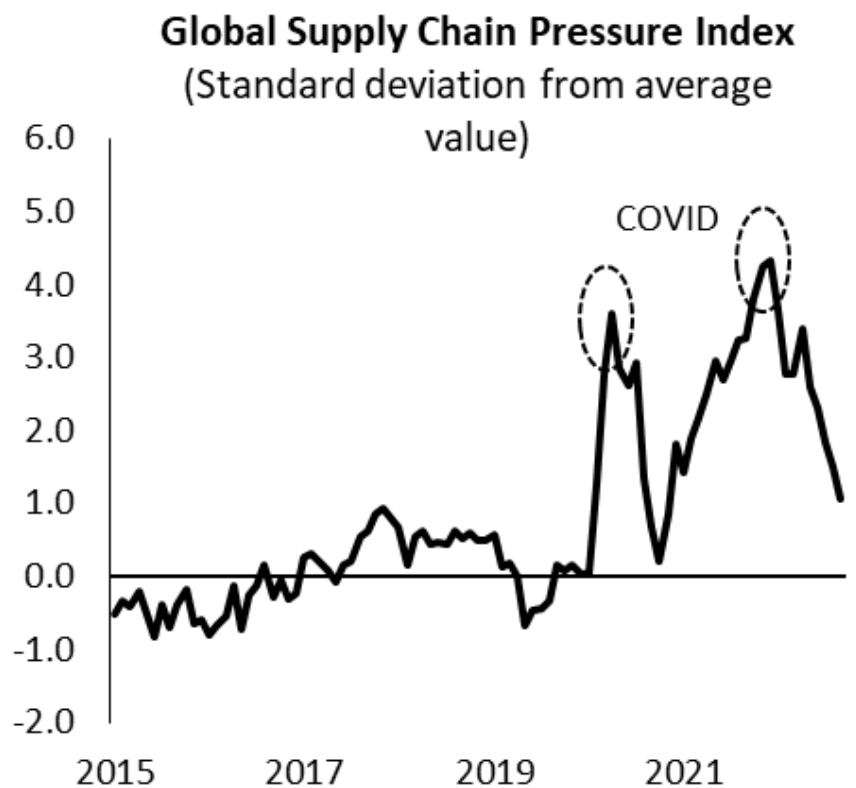
#1 美国政策

- 美国通货膨胀已触顶并开始放缓。失业率低
- 美联储继续加息 – 2022年底: 4.5%; 2023年: 可能上升到 5%
- 增长可能受到影响

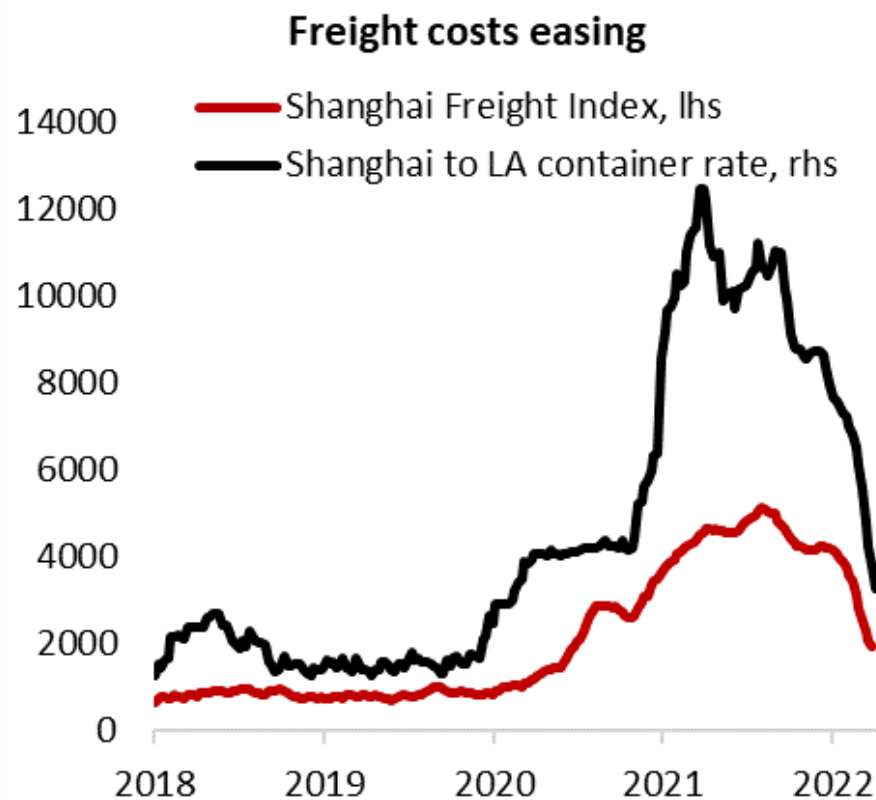


#2 供应链

- 供应链中断正在缓解——参见全球供应链压力指数
- 货运价格正在下降——例如上海到洛杉矶的集装箱运费



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Liberty Street, DBS



Source: Bloomberg, DBS

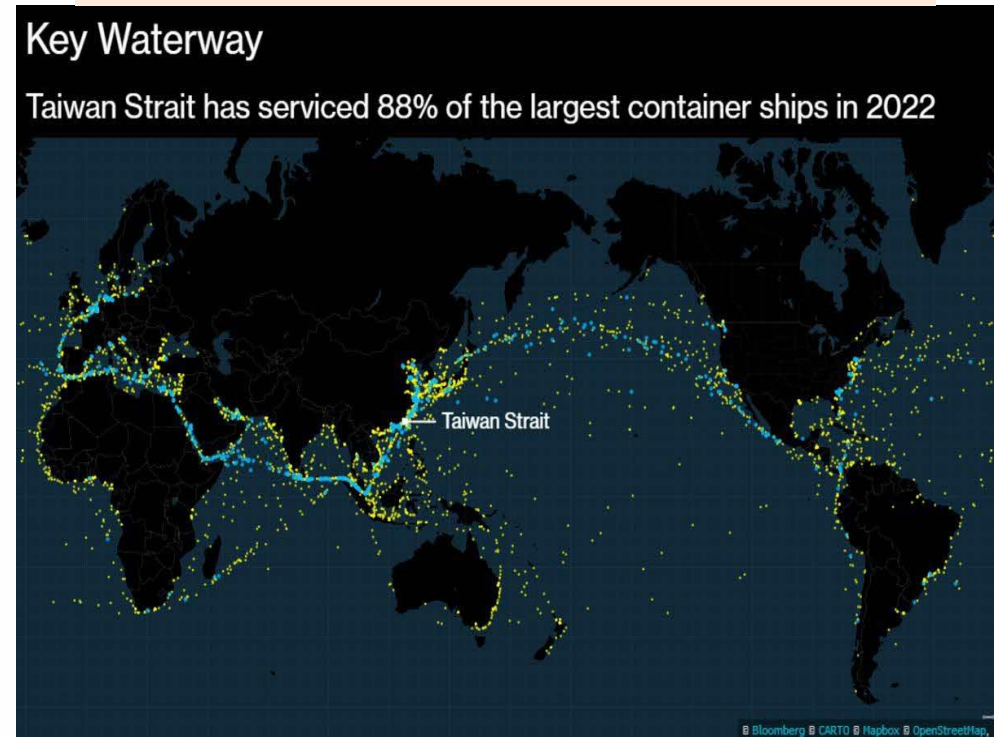
#3 地缘政治

- 俄罗斯乌克兰战争有多重影响
- 台湾海峡是集装箱船重要的航行路线

俄乌冲突



台湾海峡



#4 全球增长展望

疫情后重开已实现

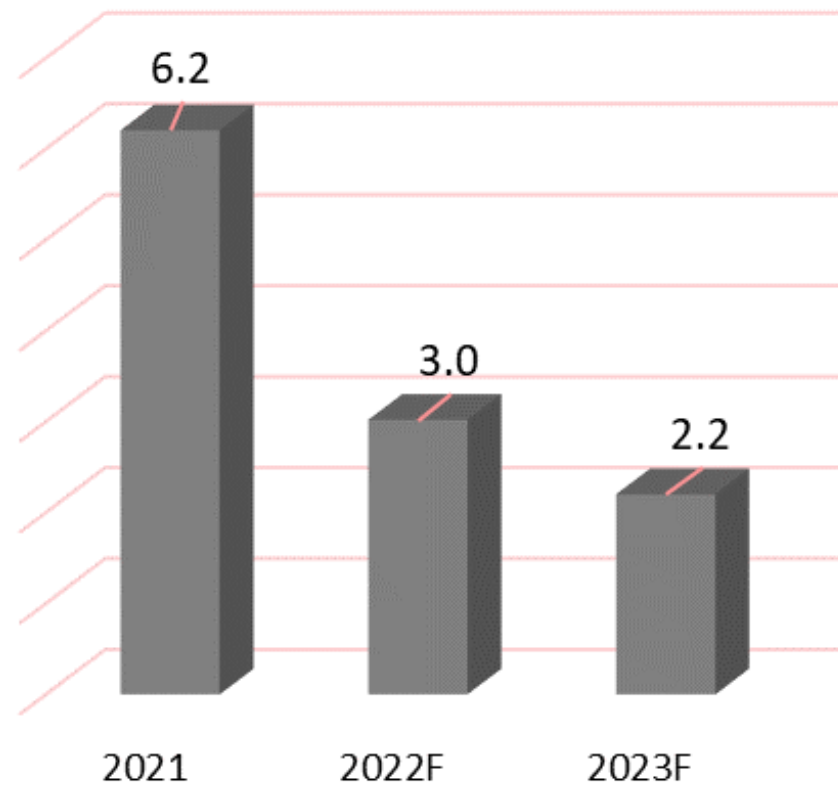
中国增长复苏

财务状况紧张

通胀仅缓慢缓和

不确定的地缘政治

Global growth, %yoy



Source: CEIC, DBS

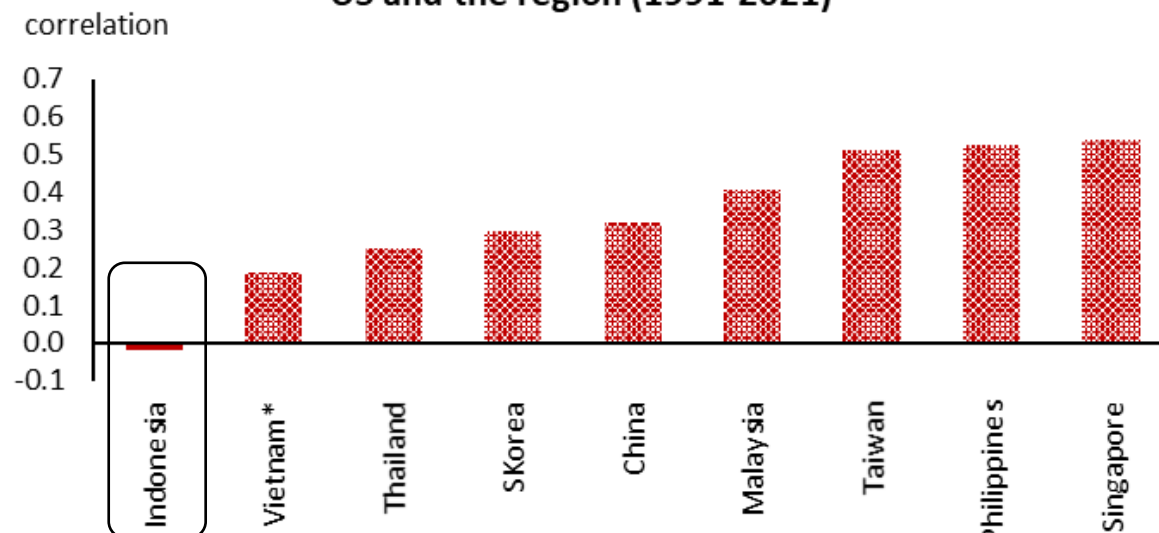
全球经济放缓将如何影响印尼

印尼经济增长

与中国的相关性高于

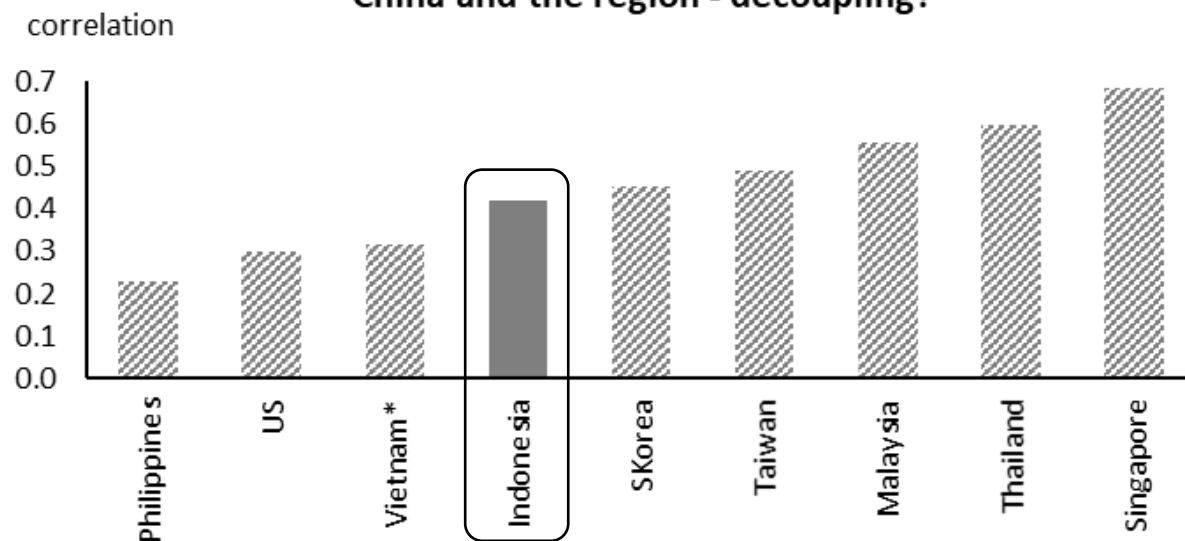
与美国的相关性

US and the region (1991-2021)



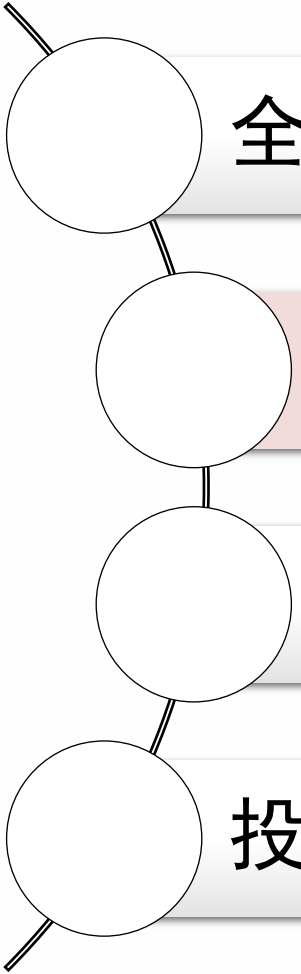
Source: CEIC, Bloomberg, DBS; *2011-21 due to lack of historical data

China and the region - decoupling?



Source: CEIC, Bloomberg, DBS; *2011-21 due to lack of historical data

大纲



全球: 变化中的不确定性

印尼: 不断变化的经济前景和影响

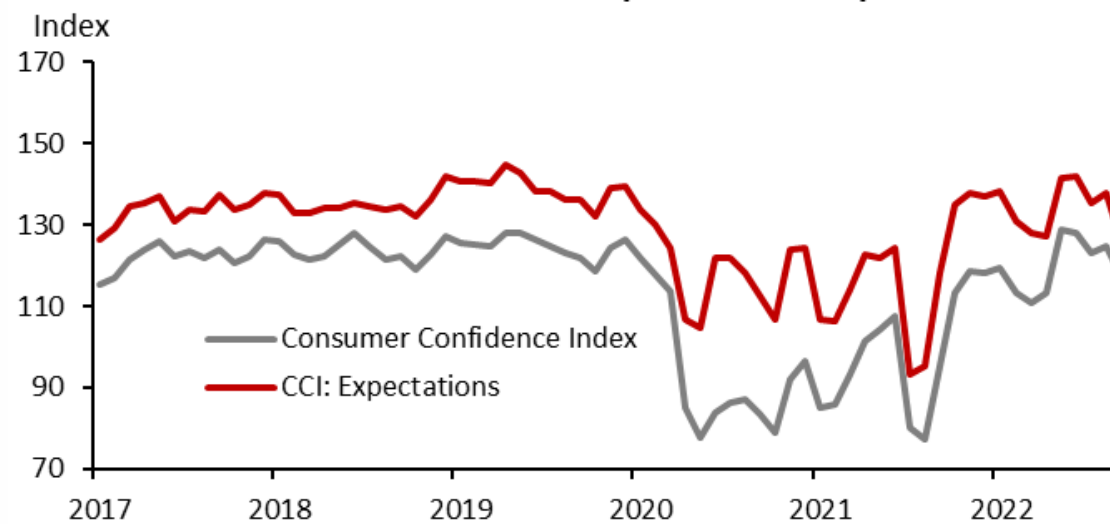
结构驱动力

投资趋势

市场情绪

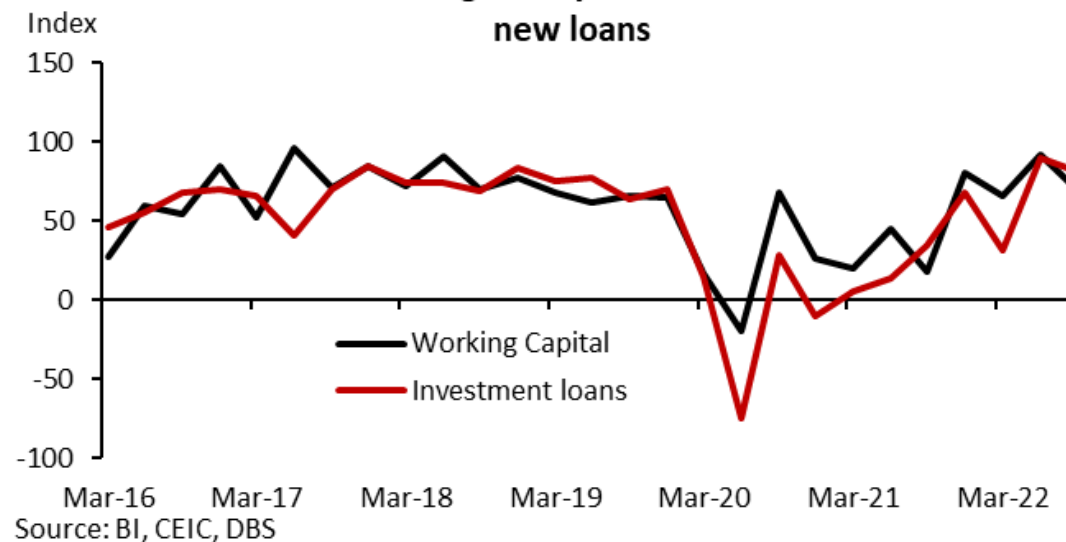
消费者信心

Consumer confidence index - present and expectations



商业氛围

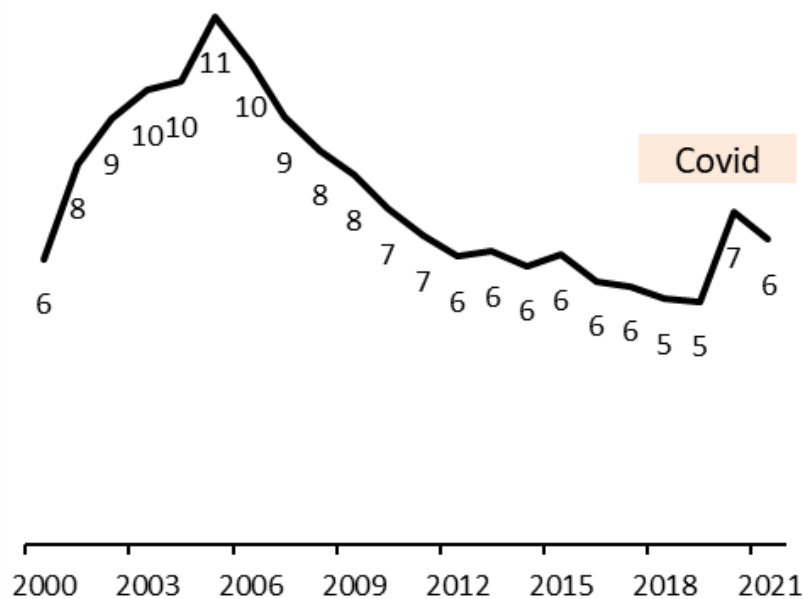
Banking survey: demand for new loans



劳动力市场

- 自疫情以来失业率下降
- 最低工资可能会在 2023 年上调以应对通货膨胀

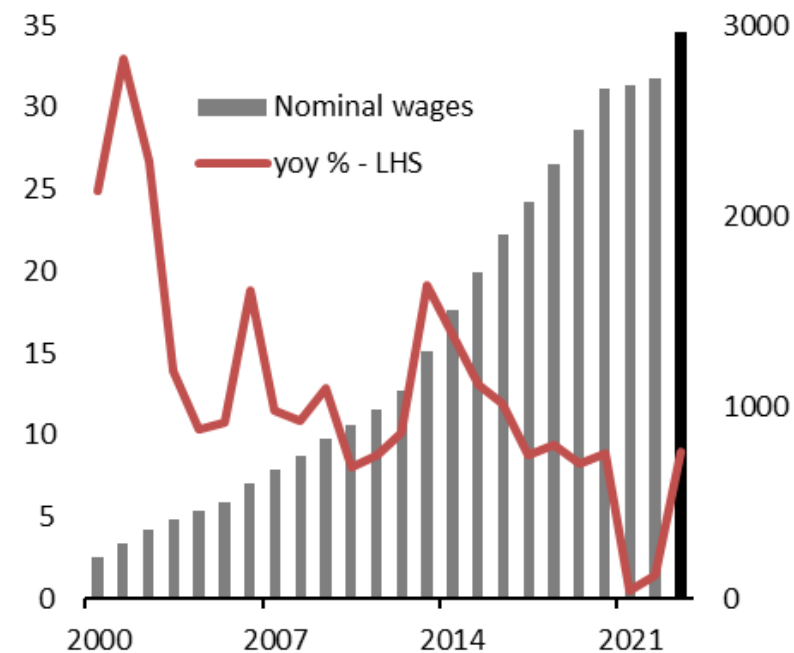
失业率



Source: CEIC, DBS

最低工资

Minimum wages (IDR 000)

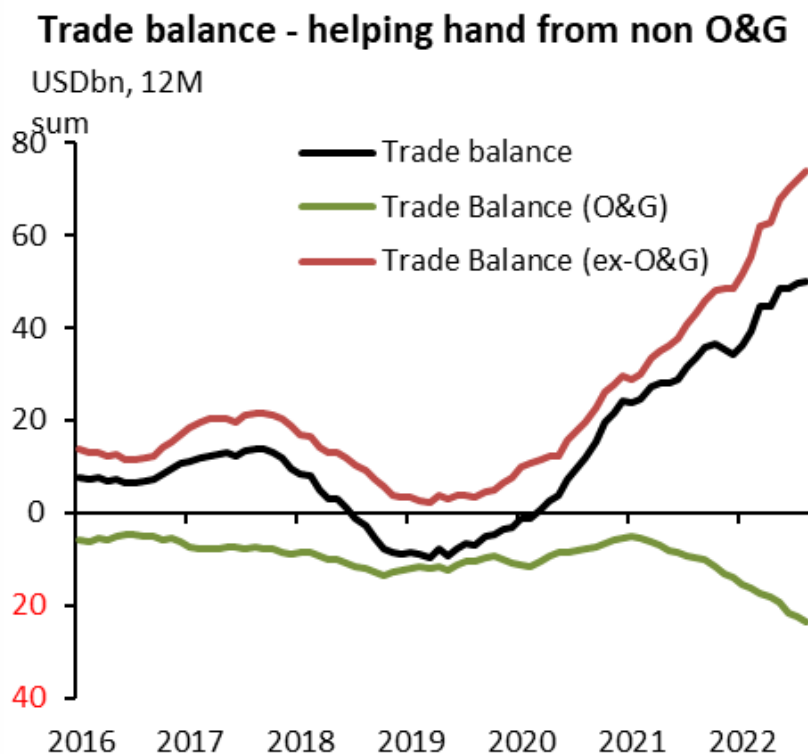


Source: CEIC, DBS

货品出口

- 高商品价格（棕榈油、煤炭、铁矿石等）提振了印尼今年的出口
- 这使印尼经济在亚细安国家中占据有利位置

强劲贸易顺差



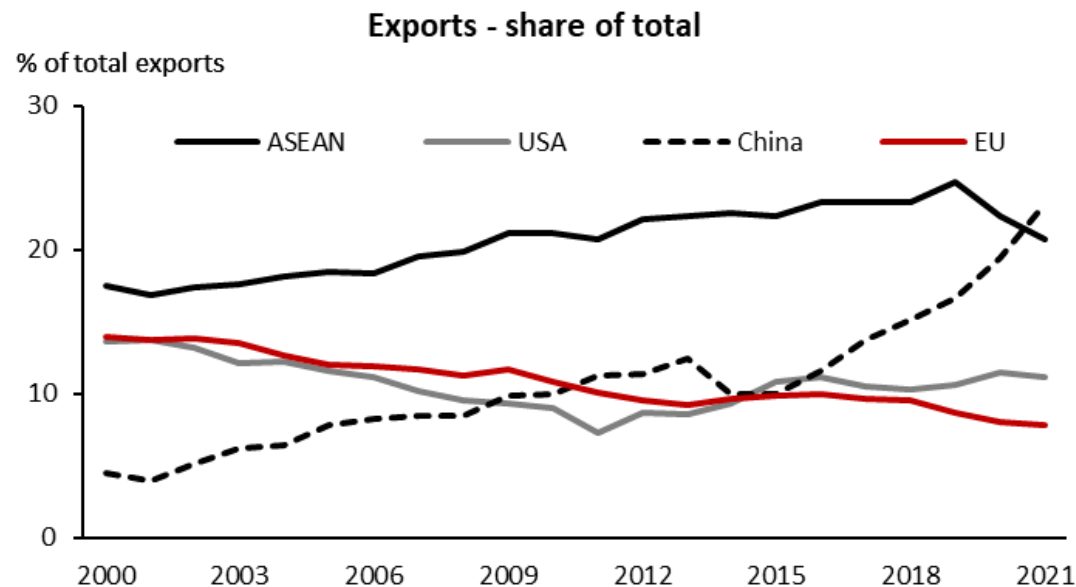
商品净出口



印尼 - 中国双边贸易

- 过去5-7年，中国在印尼出口市场中的份额稳步上升
- 主要出口产品包括矿物燃料、石油、钢铁、化学品等。

出口



Source: CEIC, CBS, DBS



首十种对华出口

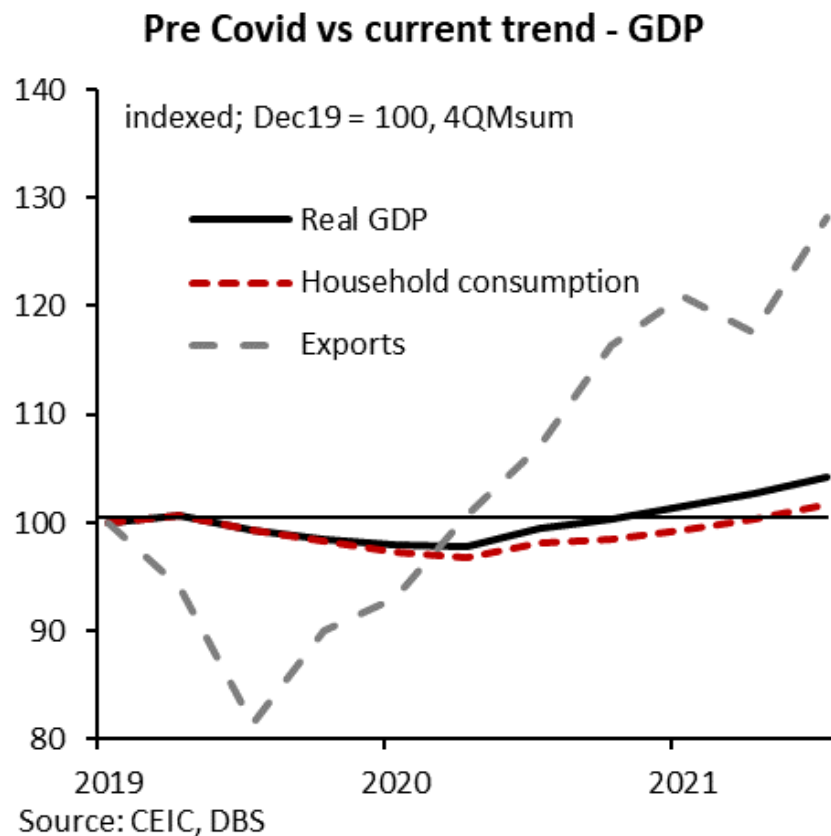
- 矿物燃料、矿物油及其蒸馏产品
- 铁和钢
- 动物或植物油/脂肪及其裂解产物
- 木浆或其他纤维状纤维素材料的纸浆； 回收纸
- 矿石、矿渣和灰烬
- 其他化工产品
- 纸和纸板； 纸浆或纸/纸板制品
- 铜及其制品
- 有机化学品
- 鞋类、护腿及类似品; 这类产品的部件
- 鱼、甲壳动物、软体动物、其他

Sources: DBS Research and forecasts, central bank, government agencies, CEIC, Bloomberg data and consensus

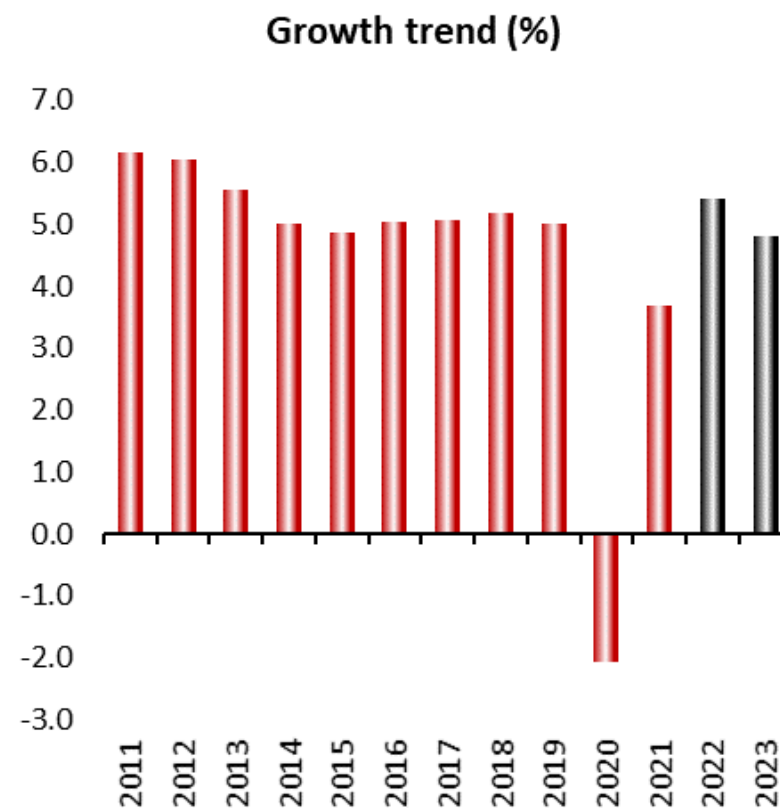
增长趋势

- 增长、消费和出口恢复到疫情前的水平，并在 2022 年大幅改善
- 我们预计今年的平均增长率为 5.4%——2022-23 年的平均增长率约为 5%

回到疫情前水平



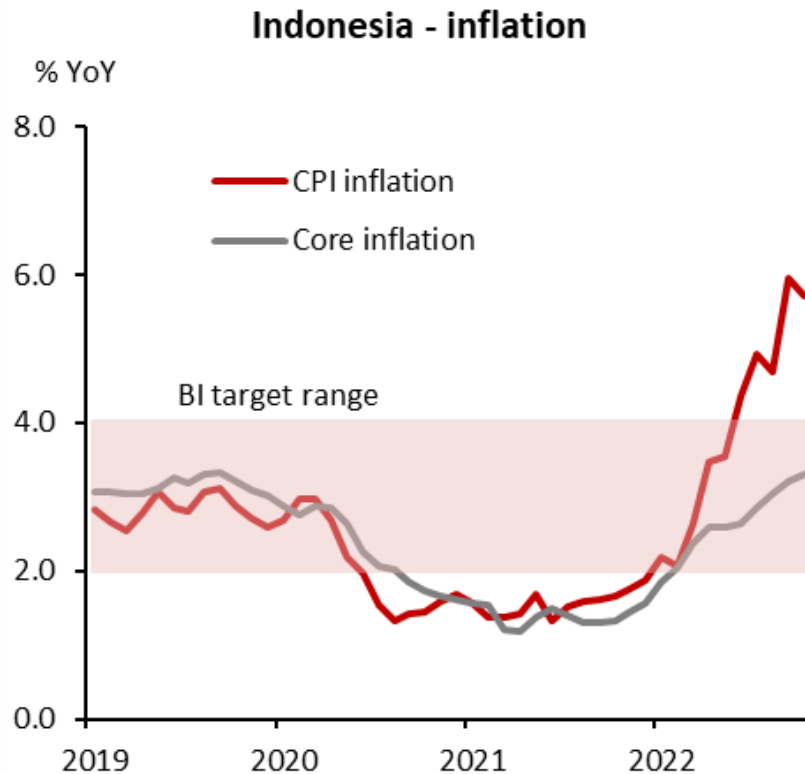
预测



通货膨胀和政策利率

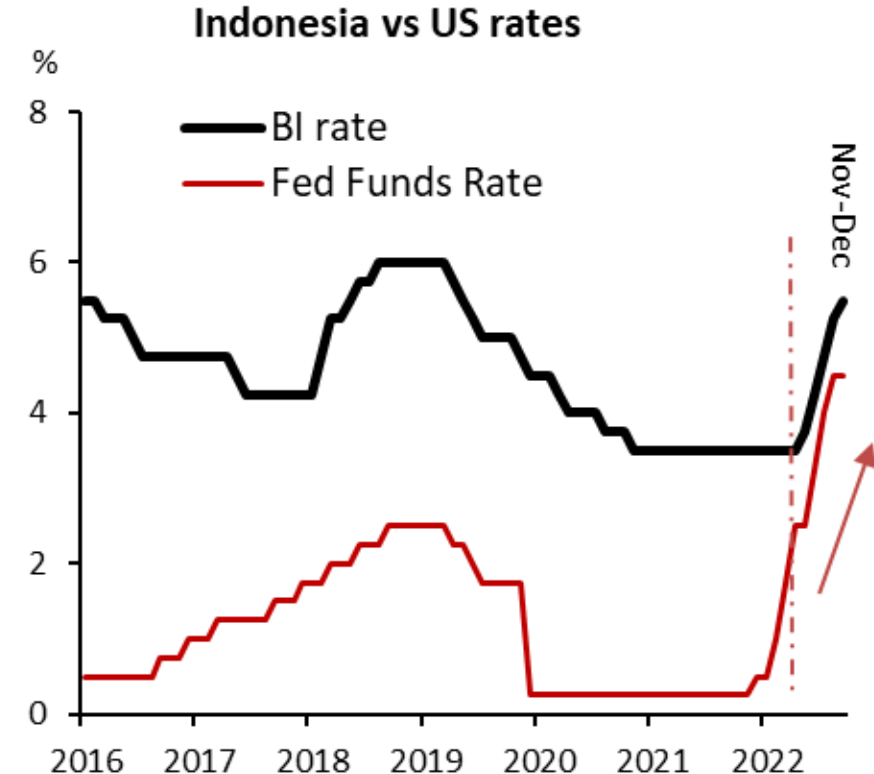
- 在削减补贴和提高燃料价格后，通胀高于目标
- 印尼央行一直在加息。我们预计终端利率为 5.5%

通胀



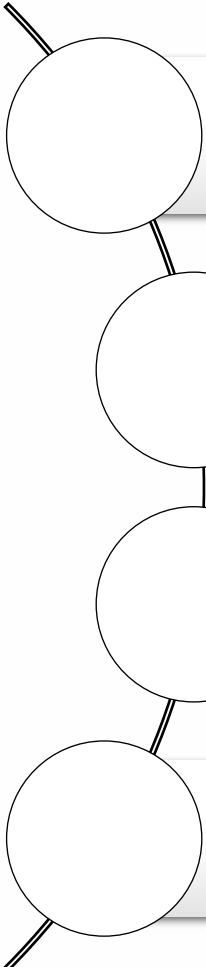
Source: CEIC, DBS

利率



Source: CEIC, Bloomberg, DBS

大纲



全球：变化中的不确定性

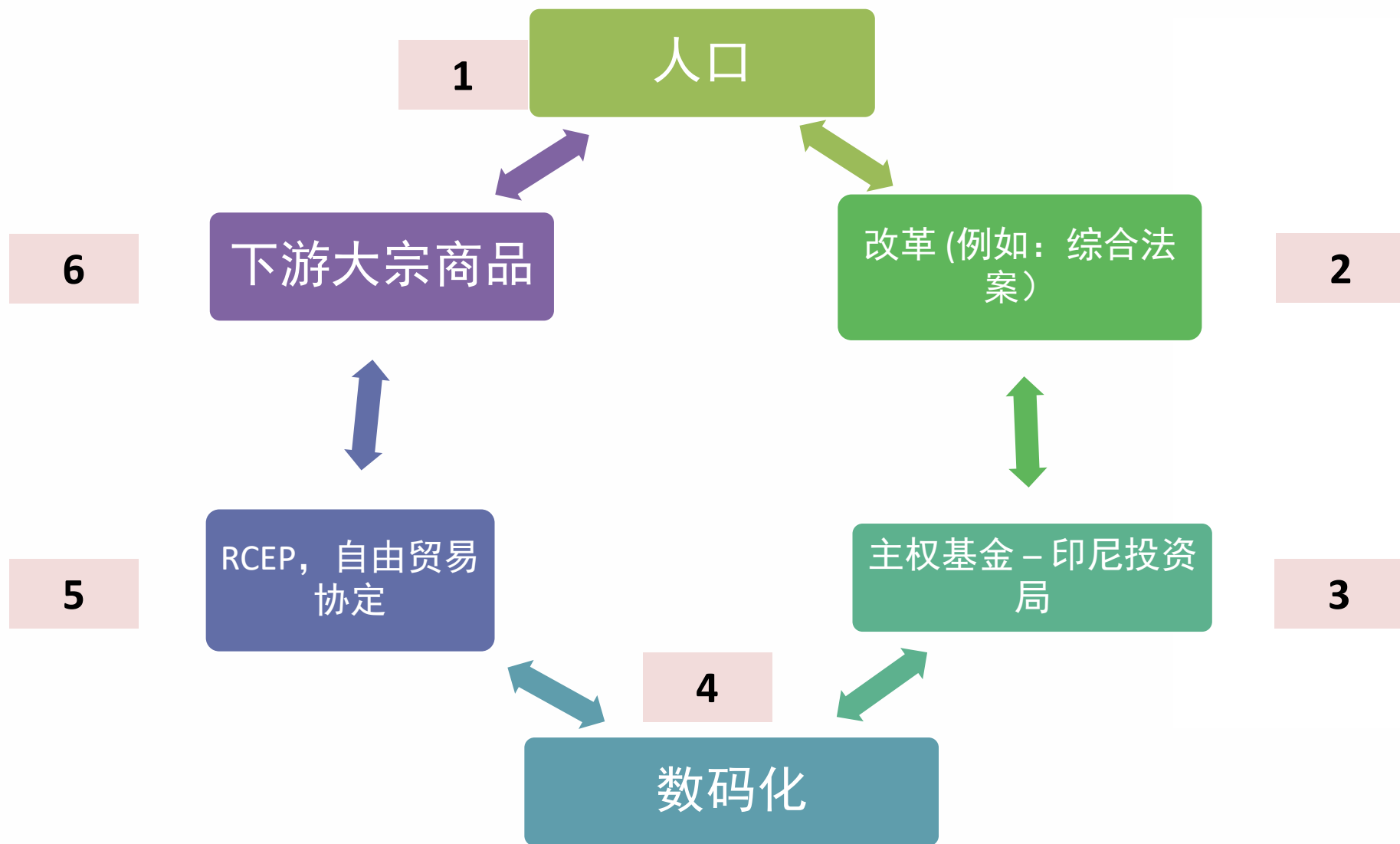
印尼：不断变化的经济前景和影响

结构驱动力

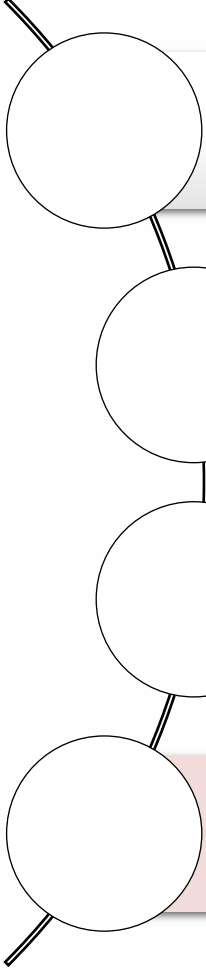
投资趋势

结构驱动力

我们突出印尼中期的主要结构性驱动因素



大纲



全球：变化中的不确定性

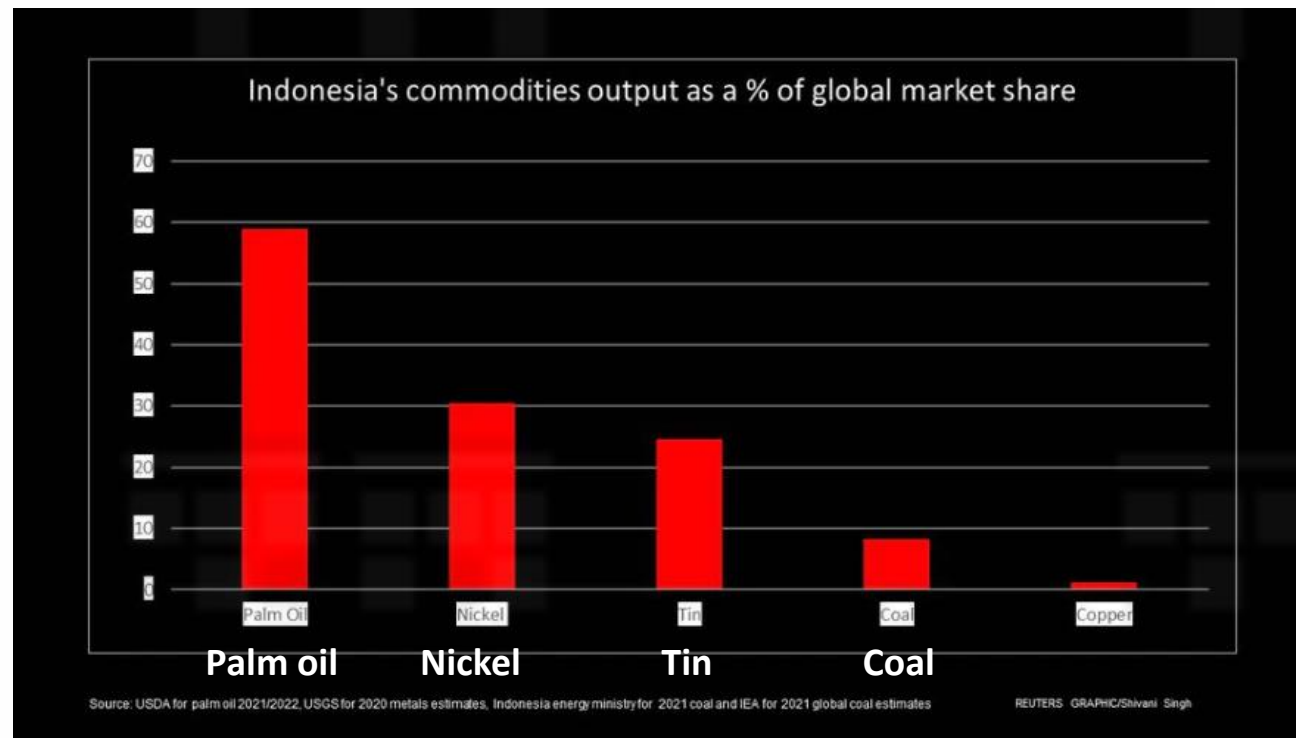
印尼：不断变化的经济前景和影响

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大宗商品的强大参与者

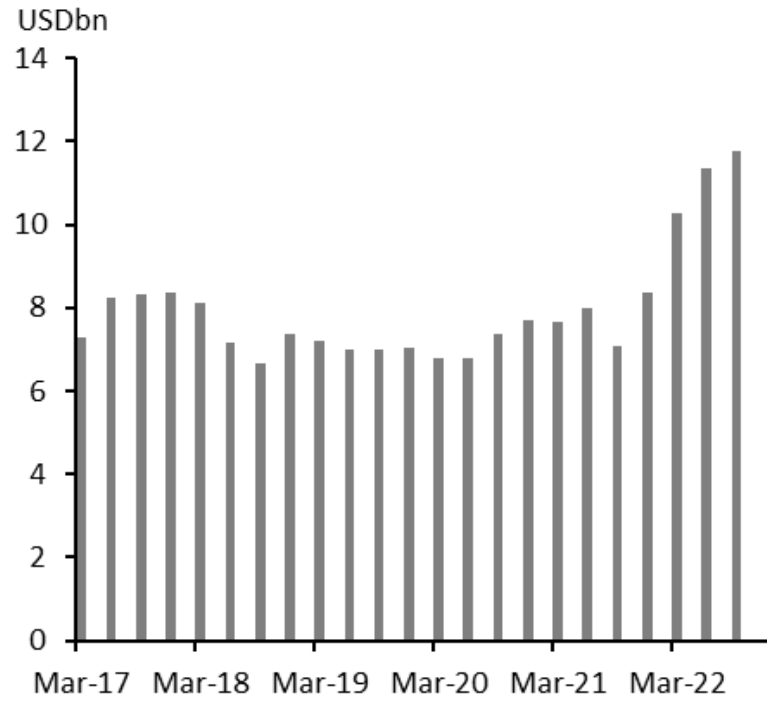
- 印尼是多种金属和矿产商品的主要参与者
- 政府热衷于进入下游行业，而不是原油出口



对印尼的海外直接投资

- 外商直接投资创历史新高
- 爪哇岛吸引了大部分投资。其他省份的份额正在攀升（例如苏拉威西）

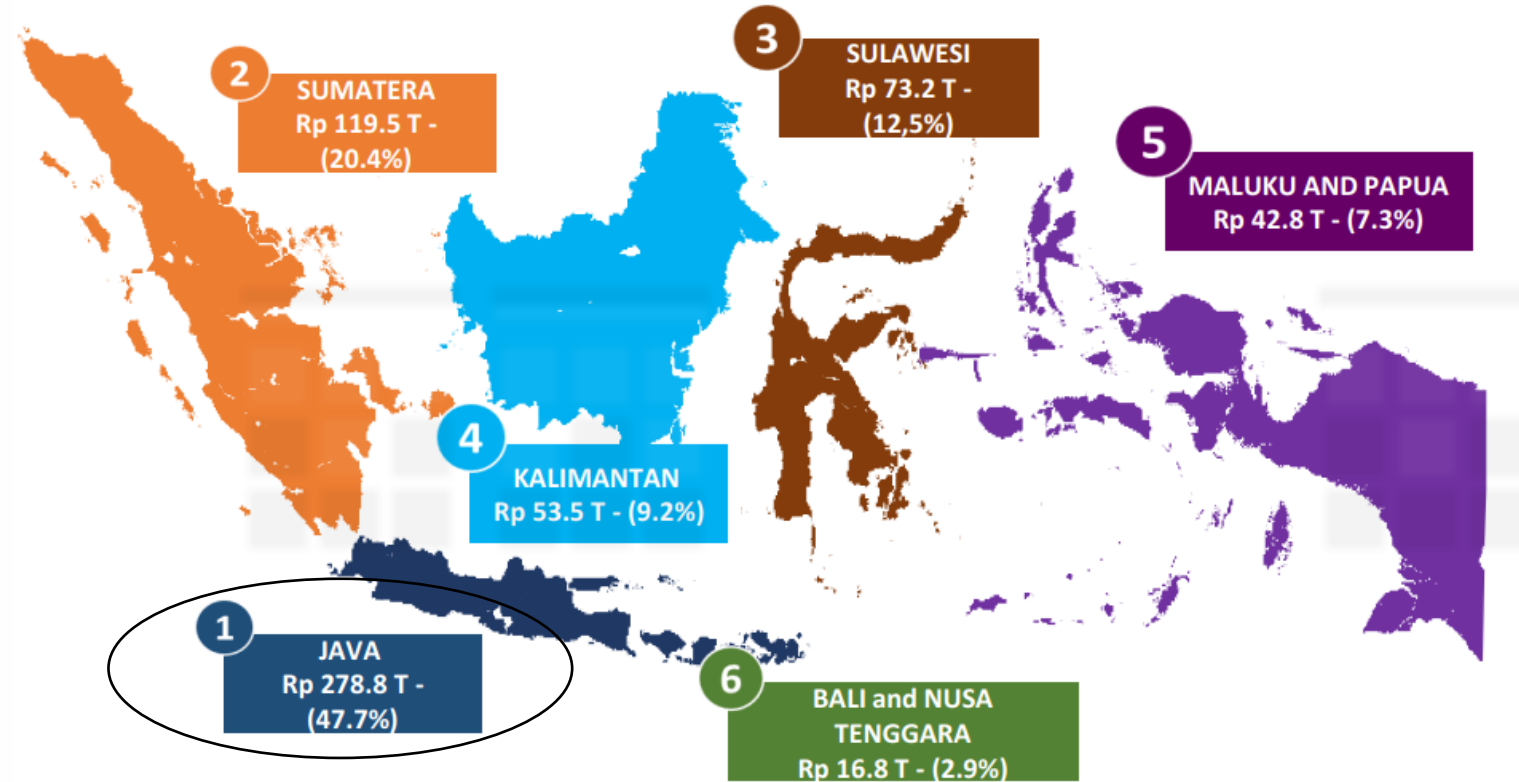
FDI (realised)



Source: BKMP, CEIC, DBS



DDI and FDI



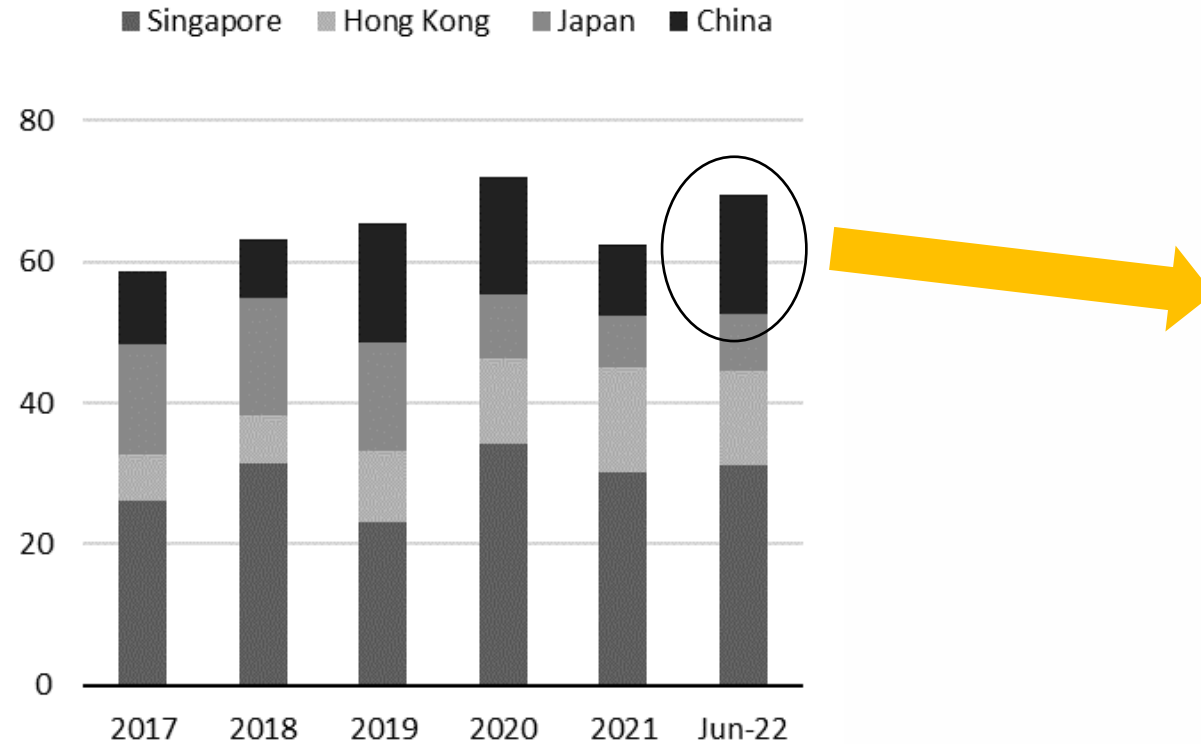
Sources: DBS Research and forecasts, central bank, government agencies, CEIC, Bloomberg data and consensus

与中国相关的海外直接投资

- 中国在印尼海外直接投资中的份额正在增加。投资价值从2015-2016年开始就急速攀升

份额

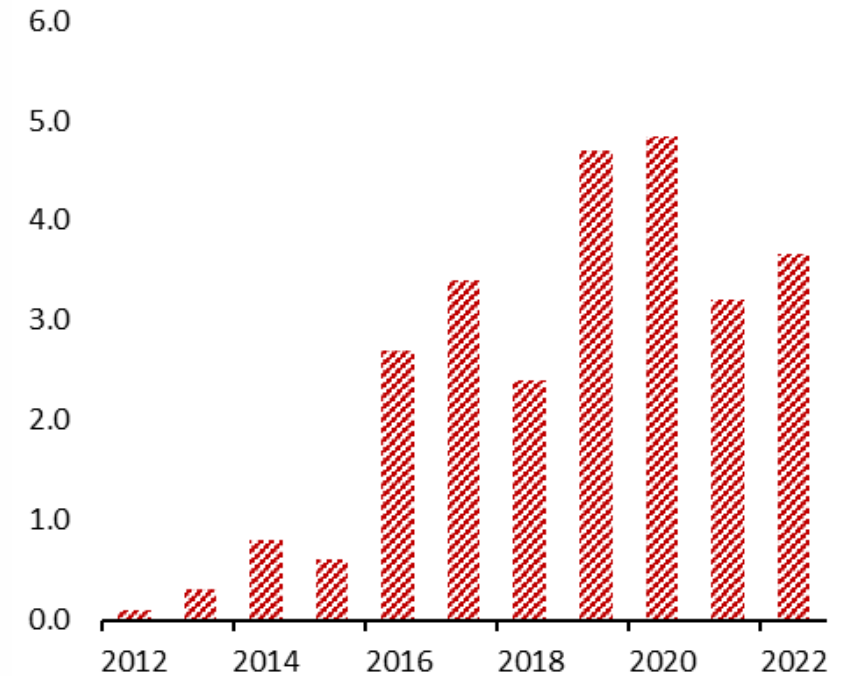
Indonesia's FDI - % share



Source: BKPM, DBS

从中国流入印尼的外商投资

China FDI - into Indonesia (\$bn)



Source: CEIC, DBS

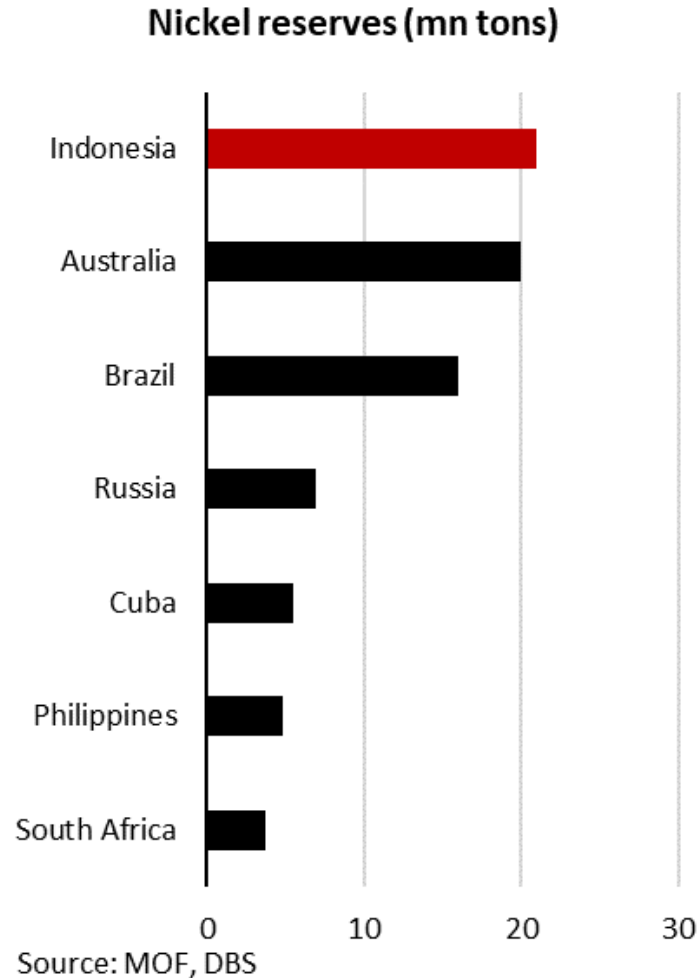
重点领域——镍及相关行业



Picture source: nickelindustries.com; google

印尼: 镍业活动激增

印尼拥有世界上最大的镍储量。正在建造大量冶炼厂来加工金属



镍储量

冶炼厂

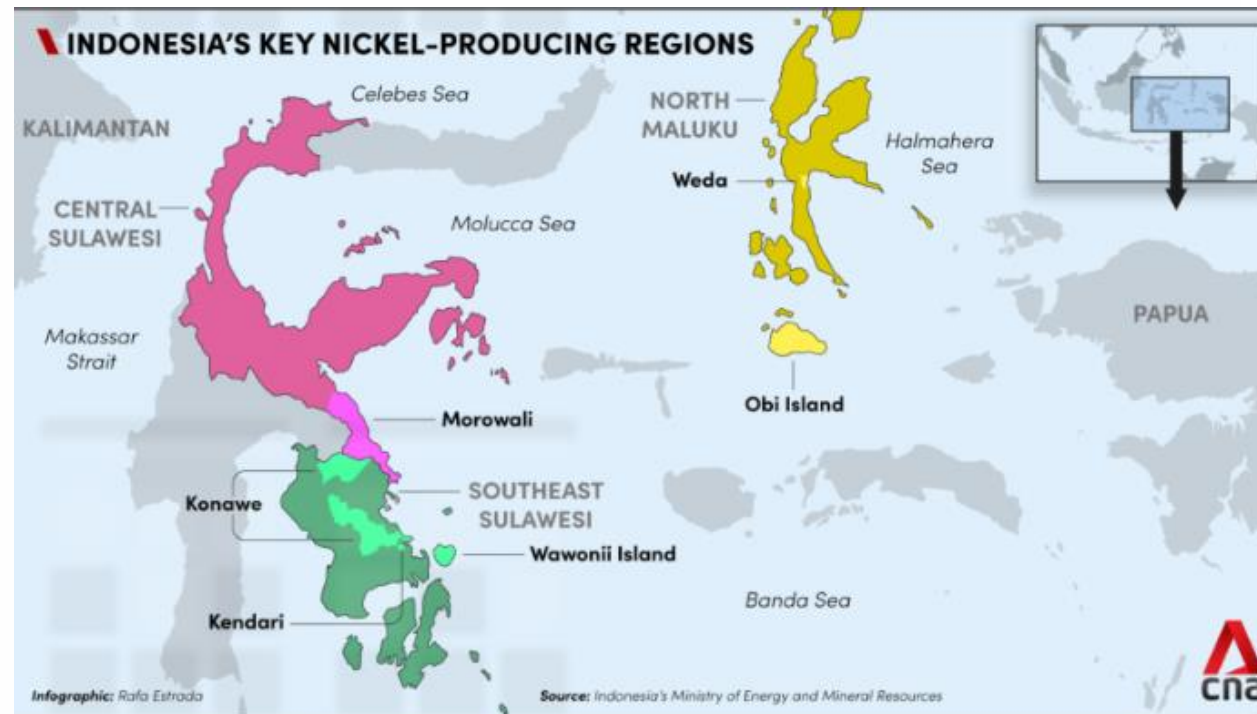
Total Smelters in the pipeline (2021-2024)

Metals	Total number			Total investments
	Existing	Plan	Total	
Nickel	5	10	15	8.0
Bauxite	1	5	6	8.6
Iron	1	2	3	0.2
Copper	1	2	3	4.7
Mangan	1	1	2	0.02
Lead Zinc	1	1	2	0.03

Source: BKPM, MOF, DBS

镍业活动激增

- 镍储量主要分布在北马鲁古、中苏拉威西和东南苏拉威西省
- 四家以矿业和能源为主的国有企业成立**印尼电池公司 (IBC)**
- 工业地区包括，例如：中苏拉威西省的印尼莫洛瓦利工业园（IMIP）和于2020年在北马鲁古开始运营的印尼纬达贝工业园

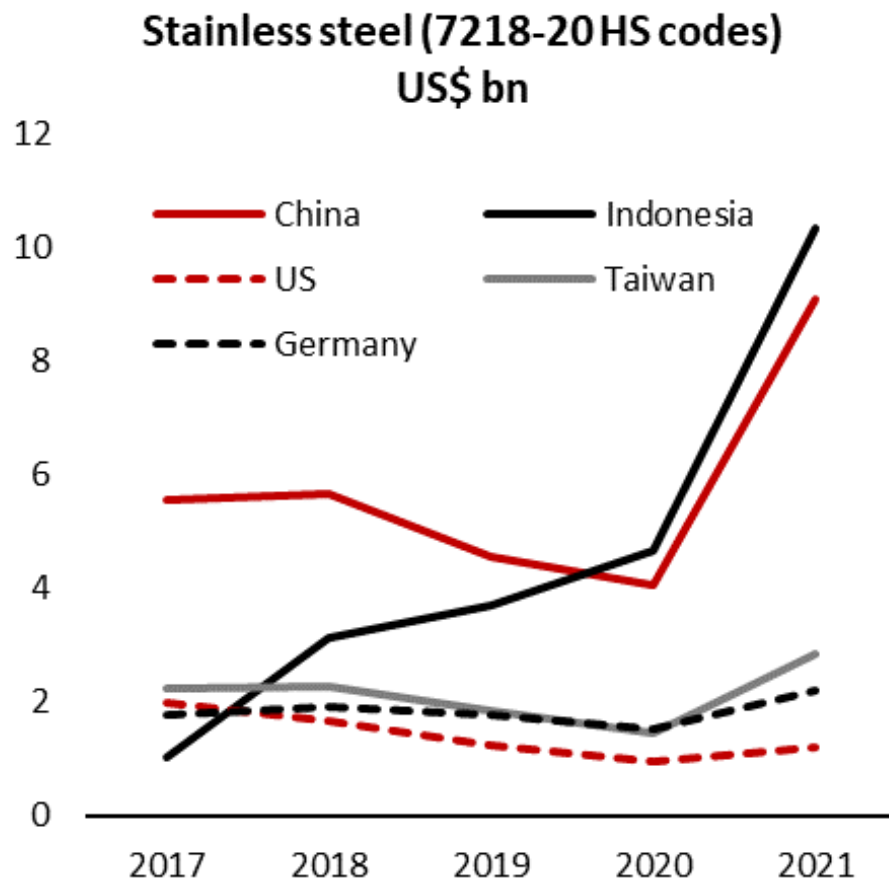


Indonesia's key nickel-producing regions. (Infographic: Rafa Estrada)

镍业活动激增

#1 不锈钢

印尼不锈钢产量在过去 2-3 年猛增，成为不锈钢主要出口国



Source: Trademap, DBS

领域内的主要公司

#2 电动车电池



小结

- 明年全球环境面临相当大的不确定性
- 利率上扬，增长可能放缓
- 印尼更注重内需，提供一定缓冲
- 政策加息空间更大
- 结构优势是关键
- 海外投资正在上升，创历史新高
- 政府专注于下游商品行业
- 例如，镍是一个关键的重点领域——印尼正在扩大其足迹

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