

SMARTLINK RUPIAH BALANCED PLUS FUND

March 2020

BLOOMBERG: AZRPBPF:IJ

Investment Objective

The objective of this fund is to achieve conservative long term capital growth while earning more relatively stable income.

Investment Strategy

To achieve the investment objectives, this fund shall be invested with a target of 25%-50% in money market and fixed income instruments (such as deposits, SBI, SPN, and / or money market mutual funds, government bonds, corporate bonds, and / or fixed-income mutual funds), and 50%-75% in equity instruments (either directly through stocks and / or through equity mutual funds).

Return Performance

Last 1-year Period		-22.76%
Best Month	Sep-10	8.09%
Worst Month	Mar-20	-16.64%

Portfolio Breakdown

Equity	64.28%
Mutual Funds - Bonds	30.34%
Mutual Funds - Equities	2.49%
Cash/Deposit	2.88%

Top Five Bonds Holding

FR0068	1.94%
FR0056	1.82%
FR0070	1.73%
FR0078	1.61%
FR0059	1.38%

Top Five Stocks Holding

Bank Central Asia	9.91%
Bank Rakyat Indonesia	5.92%
Unilever Indonesia	5.23%
Telekomunikasi Indonesia	4.53%
Bank Mandiri Persero	3.77%

Key Fund Facts

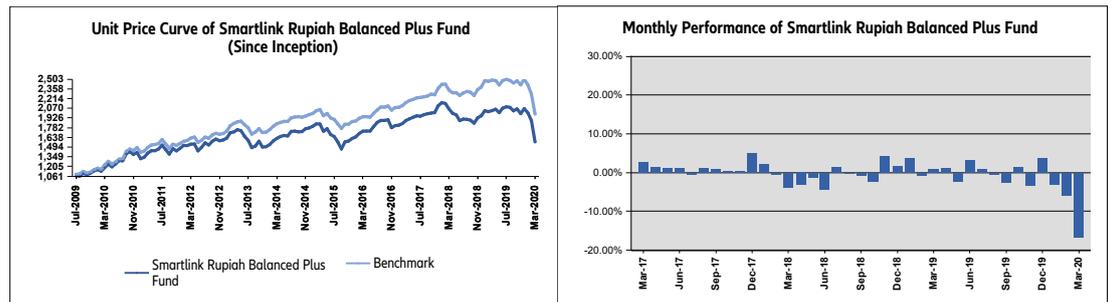
Fund Size (in bn IDR)	IDR 399.56
Risk Profile	Moderate - Aggressive
Launch Date	15 Jul 2009
Fund Currency	Indonesian Rupiah
Pricing Frequency	Daily
Bid-Offer Spread	5.00%
Management Fee	2.00% p.a.
Custodian Bank Name	Bank HSBC Indonesia
Total Unit	267,487,276.3047

Price per Unit	Bid	Offer
(As of Mar 31, 2020)	IDR 1,493.77	IDR 1,572.39

Managed by PT. Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	3 Years	YTD	Since Inception
Smartlink Rupiah Balanced Plus Fund	-16.64%	-23.87%	-22.66%	-22.76%	-16.76%	-23.87%	57.24%
Benchmark*	-12.91%	-20.65%	-18.85%	-20.21%	-7.87%	-20.65%	98.57%

*70% Jakarta Composite Index (JCI), 25% Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency (BPA) IDR Bond Index & 5% average time deposit (3 months) from Mandiri, BNI, BTN, Danamon and CIMB Niaga
(Benchmark assessment; before Sep 2018: 60% Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) & 40% average time deposit (3 months) from Mandiri, BNI, BTN, Danamon and CIMB Niaga)



Manager Commentary

Central Bureau Statistics of Indonesia (BPS) announced March 2020 inflation at +0.10% mom (vs consensus inflation +0.13%, +0.28% in February 2020). On yearly basis, inflation was +2.96% yoy (vs consensus inflation +2.92%, +2.98% in February 2020). Core inflation was printed at +2.87% yoy (vs consensus inflation +2.76%, +2.76% in February 2020). The lower monthly inflation was affected by the deflation in volatile price (fish & garlic price) and administered price (airfares). While the higher core inflation was contributed by higher of gold price. In the Board of Governors' Meeting on 18-19 March 2020, Bank Indonesia cut the BI 7-day Reverse Repo Rate by 25bps to be 4.50%, and also cut the Deposit Facility (DF) and Lending Facility (LF) rates by 25bps to be 3.25% and 5.25%, respectively. Bank Indonesia also announced seven monetary policies that are expected to help the Indonesia's economics, as follows: 1) triple intervention for FX spot, DNDP, and bond market; 2) adding repo facility up to 12 months, 3) adding frequency of FX swap to be every day, 4) expanding the 50bps RRR cut, 5) enhancing FX term deposit instrument, 6) implemented vostro rupiah account for foreign investor as underlying of DNDP transaction, and 7) strengthening the payment system to mitigate the spread of Covid-19. Rupiah depreciated by -15.00% to 16,367/USD at end of March 2020 from 14,234/USD previous month. Indonesia's trade balance recorded surplus amounting to USD +2,336mn in February 2020 vs previous month deficit USD -864mn. The trade surplus was contributed by higher export number for non-oil and gas sector, especially the higher demand from China for coal and also the increasing of CPO price. Non-oil and gas trade balance in February 2020 recorded surplus USD +3,268mn, while the previous month resulted deficit amounting to USD -361mn. Meanwhile, oil and gas trade balance still recorded deficit to USD -932mn in February 2020, but the deficit is lower than the deficit on January 2020 amounting to USD -1,181mn. Indonesia's official foreign reserve as of March 2020 declined by USD 9.40bn to USD 121bn, lower than February 2020's number at USD 130.40bn. The declining of foreign reserve was caused by paying external government debt and for stabilizing IDR currency in this current situation.

IDR Government bond yields were closed higher across all curves on the back of offshore outflows in line with IDR depreciation. The offshore outflows was a nightmare for Indonesia's bond market where we are still depended to portfolio investment due to lower FDI. The pressures of selling action were coming from both of external and internal factors which was caused by the fearing of Covid 19 pandemic. Thankfully, there was Bank Indonesia defending the market from falling deeper. To fight the impact of Covid-19 to Indonesian economy, Government finally announced a 'Substitution of Government Regulations' which they planned to increase the portion of budget deficit to 5.07% of GDP (current 3%) and the projection of 2020's growth is lowered to be 2.30%. In order to help for financing the government budget, Government also announced the recovery bonds where Bank Indonesia can buy bonds in primary market. Offshore accounts decreased their holding by IDR -121.26tn in March 2020 (-11.60% MoM), to IDR 926.91tn as of 31 March 2020 from IDR 1,048.16tn as of 28 Feb 2020, which brought their holding to 32.71% of total outstanding tradable government bond (from 37.09% in the previous month). The 5Y yield March 2020 ended +117bps higher to +7.31% (+6.14% in Feb 2020), 10Y tenor ended +97bps higher to +7.91% (+6.94% in Feb 2020), 15Y tenor ended +78bps higher to +8.28% (+7.50% in Feb 2020) and 20Y tenor ended +81bps lower to +8.36% (+7.55% in Feb 2020).

The JCI ended the month lower at 4,538.93 (-16.76% MoM). Market laggards were BBRI, BMRI, BBCA, ASII, and TPIA as they fell -27.92%, -35.67%, -12.16%, -29.41% and -34.38% MoM respectively. The JCI continued its decline in March across the global stock markets as Covid-19 outbreak made WHO declared a pandemic status, as worldwide daily new cases climbed to the 60,000 mark which triggered social distancing, lock downs and travel bans across the globe. Global economic activities are no doubt being disrupted and financial markets tumble. Monetary and fiscal stimulus were announced across the globe as well in a hope to stem hard landings, however unavoidable at this point in time. In addition to the turmoil the oil supply war had also weighed in upon financial markets. We expect a sudden contraction in global growth for 2020. Sector wise, the Miscellaneous Industries Sector was the worst performing sector during the month, declining 25.91% MoM. Ticker wise, PBRX (Pan Brothers) and IMAS (Indomobil Sukses Internasional) were the laggards, depreciating 45.65% and 37.31% MoM respectively. This was followed by the Basic Industry Sector which dropped 23.53% MoM. Ticker wise, MAIN (Malindo Feedmill) and KRAS (Kratatau Steel Persero) posted 40.29% and 35.22% MoM losses respectively. On the other hand, the best amongst the worst sector during the month was the Consumer Sector, which recorded a decline of 4.81% MoM. Ticker wise, GGRM (Gudang Garam) and HMSP (HM Sampoerna) were the laggards which fell 19.41% and 16.18% MoM respectively.

About Allianz Indonesia

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