



Domestic Macro Flash

Indonesia Inflation | October 1st, 2025

Previous Data (Headline Inflation)

Period		МоМ	YoY
Aug	2025	-0.08%	2.31%
Jul	2025	0.30%	2.37%
Jun	2025	0.19%	1.87%

Wholesale Trade Price Inflation Index

Period	Agri WTPI	Minerals WTPI	Industry WTPI
Sep 25	107.46	99.67	107.63
Aug 25	107.77	99.53	107.25
Jul 25	108.15	100.14	107.32

rce : Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

Main Commodities Contributors to Inflation

Commodities	Contribution	МоМ
Red Chili	0.10	39.52%
Broiler Chicken Meat	0.07	8.59%
Gold Jewelry	0.03	10.6%

Comparison Inflation by Country

AEs	Inflation Rate	EMDEs	Inflation Rate
Canada	1.9%	Brazil	5.1%
Euro Area	2.0%	China	-0.4%
Japan	2.7%	India	2.1%
Singapore	0.5%	Malaysia	1.3%
Sweden	1.1%	Mexico	3.6%
United Kingdom	3.8%	Russia	8.1%
United States	2.9%	Thailand	-0.8%

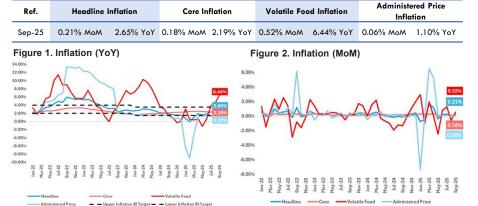
Source: Tradingeconomics with Last Updated (1/10/25)

AEs-Advanced Economics | EMDEs-Emerging Market

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Indonesia's Inflation Rises to 2.65% YoY Derived From Volatile Food Component



Source: Phintraco Sekuritas Research | BPS

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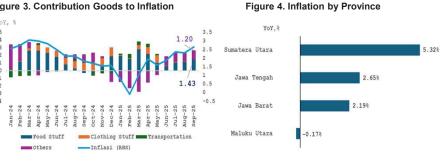
Indonesia's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose on an annual basis, bringing inflation to 2.65% YoY in September 2025, up from 2.31% YoY in August 2025, marking the highest inflation rate since May 2024. Core inflation increased slightly to 2.19% YoY in September 2025 from 2.17% YoY in August 2025. Commodities contributing to the core inflation component included gold jewelry, cooking oil, and instant coffee. Meanwhile, the volatile food component recorded the highest inflation, at 6.44% YoY in September 2025, mainly driven by rising prices of red chili peppers, shallots, rice, and broiler chicken meat. The administered price component experienced 1.10% YoY inflation, with major contributions from PAM water tariffs, machine-made kretek cigarettes (SKM), and household fuels (Figure 1).

At the Monthly inflation, Indonesia posted 0.21% MoM inflation in September 2025 following a 0.08% MoM deflation in August 2025. The largest contributor was the volatile food component, which rose 0.52% MoM, contributing 0.09% to overall inflation. This increase was primarily driven by higher food prices, particularly red chili peppers, broiler chicken meat, and green chili peppers, which recorded monthly inflations of 39.52% MoM, 8.59% MoM, and 22.27% MoM, respectively. In addition, the administered price component rose 0.06% MoM, while core inflation increased 0.18% MoM in September 2025 (Figure 2).

The rising of annual inflation was mainly supported by the food, beverages, and tobacco group, which climbed 5.01% YoY, followed by the housing, water, electricity, and household fuel group, which rose 1.64% YoY in September 2025. These two groups contributed the largest shares to headline inflation, with food, beverages, and tobacco contributing 1.43%, and housing and utilities contributing 1.20% to total inflation. On the other hand, the transportation group recorded a deflation of 0.02%, slightly offsetting overall inflation (Figure 3).

By provinces in Indonesia, the highest inflation rate was recorded in North Sumatra Province, at 5.32% YoY. On Java Island, the highest inflation came from Central Java Province at 2.65% YoY, while the lowest was in West Java Province at 2.19% YoY. Meanwhile, the lowest inflation nationwide was observed in North Maluku Province, which experienced a deflation of 0.17% YoY in September 2025 (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Contribution Goods to Inflation



Sumber: Phintraco Sekuritas Research | BI, BPS

Sumber: Phintraco Sekuritas Research | BI

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