



Domestic Macro Flash

Money Supply | October 24th, 2025

Previous Data

Period	M2 (YoY)	M1 (YoY)	Loan Growth (YoY)
Aug 2025	7.6%	10.5%	7.56%
Jul 2025	6.6%	8.7%	7.03%
Jun 2025	6.4%	6.6%	7.77%

Source : Bank Indonesia

Headline Inflation

Period	MoM	YoY
Sep 2025	0.21%	2.65%
Aug 2025	-0.08%	2.31%
Jul 2025	0.30%	2.37%

Source : Badan Pusat Statistik

Loan by Usage

Usage	August 25 (YoY)	September 25 (YoY)
Working Capital	3.0%	2.9%
Investment	13.0%	14.3%
Consumer	7.7%	7.3%

Source : Bank Indonesia

Comparison M2 by Country

AEs	Money Supply M2 (MoM)	EMDEs	Money Supply M2 (MoM)
Canada	0.62%	Brazil	0.35%
Euro Area	0.06%	China	1.02%
Japan	-0.01%	India	0.34%
Singapore	0.37%	Malaysia	-0.15%
Switzerland	0.17%	Mexico	0.13%
UK	-0.14%	Russia	1.27%
US	0.36%	Thailand	0.17%

Source: Tradingeconomics – last updated (24/10)

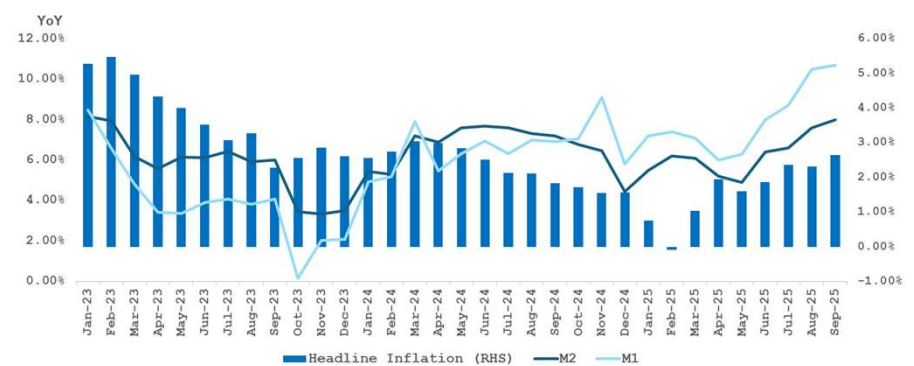
AEs–Negara Maju | EMDEs–Negara Berkembang

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Indonesia's Money Supply (M2) Rises Amid Liquidity Easing and Macroprudential Policy Incentives

Period	M2 (YoY)	M1 (YoY)	Loan Growth (YoY)
September 2025	8.0%	10.7%	7.70%

Figure 1. M2, M1 and Inflation



Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | Bank Indonesia (BI)

Broad money (M2) grew at a higher to 8.0% YoY to reach Rp9,771.3 trillion in September 2025, compared to 7.6% YoY in August 2025 (Figure 1). This growth was supported by rising inflation and an increase in credit distribution, which expanded by 7.2% YoY in September 2025, up from 7.0% YoY in August 2025. By component, the growth in M2 was driven by an increase in narrow money (M1), which rose by 10.7% YoY, and quasi money, which grew by 6.2% YoY in September 2025. The expansion in M2 was mainly supported by M1 growth of 56.6%, consisting of an increase in currency outside commercial banks and rural banks (BPR) by 14.5% YoY, as well as rupiah demand deposits comprising electronic money, which grew by 14.9% YoY, and rupiah savings that can be withdrawn on demand, which increased by 5.2% YoY in September 2025. Meanwhile, on a monthly basis, broad money (M2) rose by 1.2% MoM in September 2025.

Meanwhile, banking credit growth increased to 7.70% YoY in September 2025 from 7.56% in August 2025. Credit growth remained moderate due to businesses' wait-and-see stance, Internal optimization and efficiency, and relatively high lending rates. This is reflected in the still-elevated level of undisbursed loans, which reached Rp2,374.8 trillion in September 2025, or 22.54% of the total available credit ceiling. On the other hand, third-party funds (DPK) grew by 11.18% YoY in September 2025, up from 8.51% YoY in August 2025. This growth was supported by government financial expansion, as well as liquidity easing and macroprudential policy incentives implemented by Bank Indonesia (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Loan Growth, Third-party Funds, Loan to Deposit Ratio



Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | Bank Indonesia