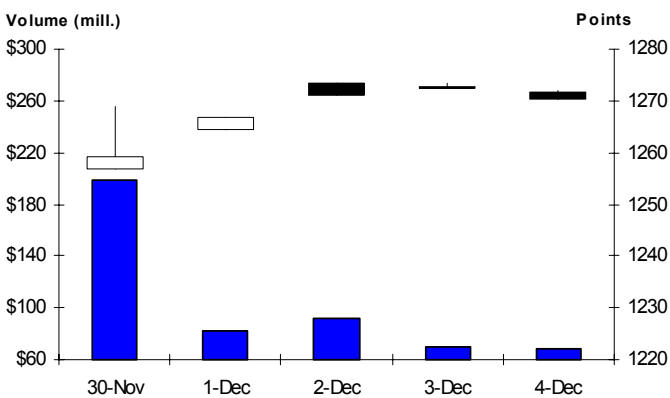


WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

	27-Nov	4-Dec	%wow	%ytd
KL Composite	1,270.61	1,270.20	0.0	44.9
Dow Jones	10,309.92	10,388.90	0.8	18.4
Nikkei 225	9,081.52	10,022.59	10.4	13.1
DAX Index	5,685.61	5,817.65	2.3	20.9
UK FTSE100	5,245.73	5,322.36	1.5	20.0
AUS ORD 30	4,597.20	4,721.20	2.7	29.0
STI Index	2,762.22	2,791.01	1.0	58.4
Hang Seng	21,134.50	22,498.15	6.5	56.4
SSE Index	3,096.27	3,317.04	7.1	82.2

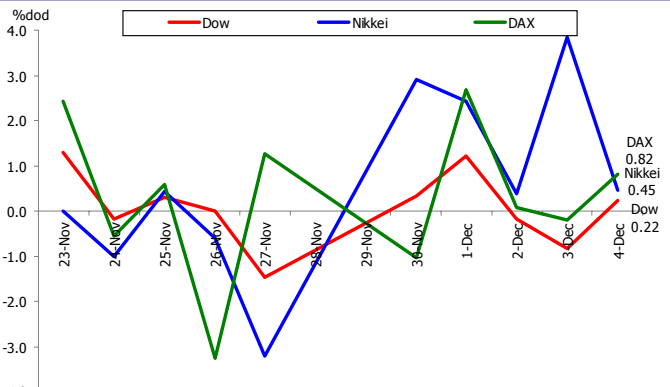
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)

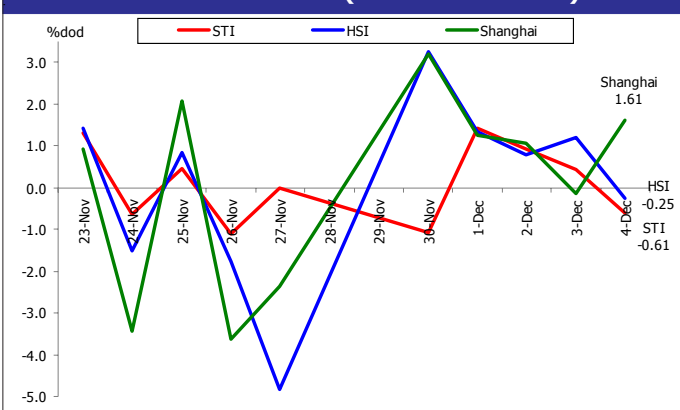


Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

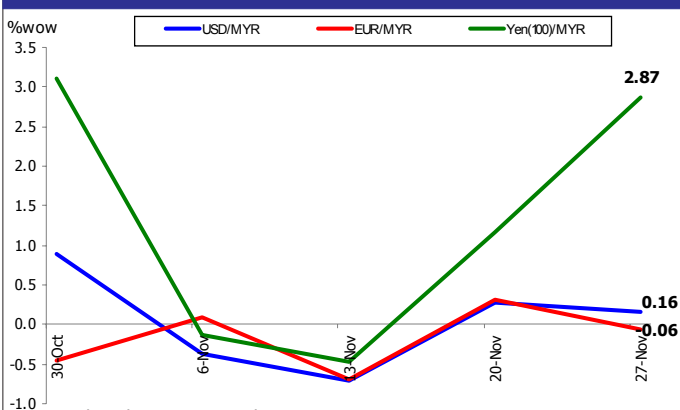
- U.S. stocks rose, lifting the Standard & Poor's 500 Index to the biggest gain in three weeks, after the unemployment rate unexpectedly fell, Chinese manufacturing grew at the fastest pace in five years and investors speculated a Middle Eastern debt crisis was averted.** Boeing Co. and Alcoa Inc. gained more than 2.6% as U.S. employers cut the fewest jobs in November since the recession began and the jobless rate fell to 10.0%. Bank of America Corp. climbed 5.2% after agreeing to repay government bailout funds. A measure of S&P 500 semiconductor stocks added 7.3%, the most in four months, as analysts said the industry is rebounding. The Dollar Index, which tracks the greenback against currencies of six major U.S. trading partners, rose the most since June, adding 1.2% to 75.9 in the week as the payrolls report encouraged traders to boost bets on Federal Reserve rate increases. Gold futures retreated from a record, dropping 0.5% in the week to us\$1,161.50 as the dollar's rally reduced the appeal of precious metals as an inflation hedge.
- U.K. stocks rose last week after two consecutive weekly declines led by mining companies as China's manufacturing grew last month at the fastest pace in five years and concern abated that losses from a possible default by Dubai World will spread.** Rio Tinto Group, Royal Dutch Shell Plc and BHP Billiton Ltd. led gains among raw-material producers on signs the Chinese economy is boosting global growth. Eurasian Natural Resources Corp. jumped 4.2% after BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research added the shares to its 'Europe 1' list. Banks also gained last week led by Barclays Plc and Lloyds Banking Group Plc gained as Bank of America Corp. said it will repay US\$45 billion of U.S. government bailout funds.
- German stocks advanced, extending their second consecutive weekly gain, after economic data from the US and China showed that the global economy is on track for recovery while Banks are getting healthier.** ThyssenKrupp AG and Salzgitter AG, the country's largest steelmakers, climbed more than 4% as metal prices rose in London last week following faster than expected manufacturing pace in China. Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's biggest lender, gained 1.4%, Commerzbank AG, the second-largest, advanced 2.1% and Allianz SE, the country's biggest insurer, climbed 1.1%. Bank of America said it will repay the Troubled Asset Relief Program using US\$26.2 billion of excess liquidity and US\$18.8 billion from the sale of securities.

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



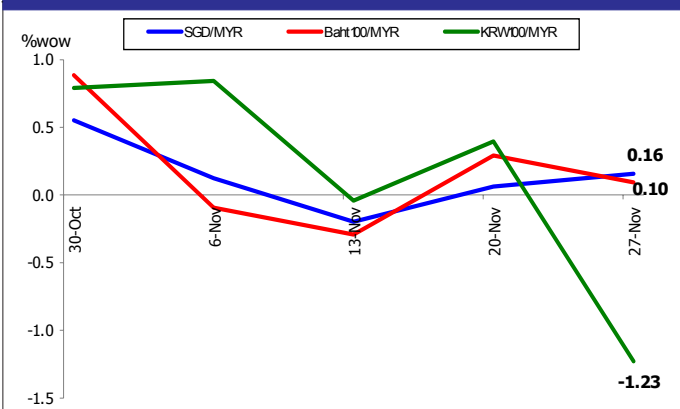
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



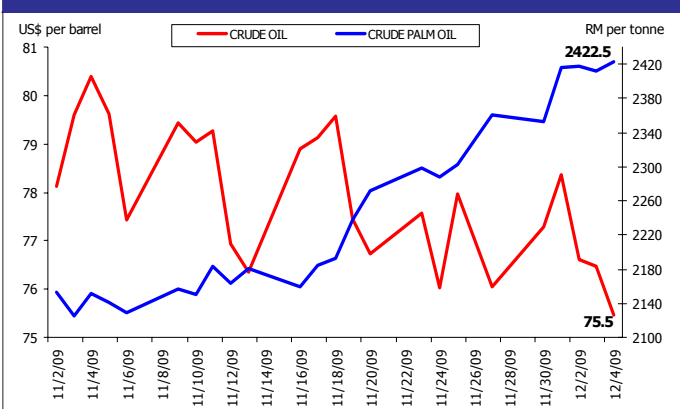
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

- Japan's Nikkei 225 Stock Average posted its biggest weekly gain since August 1992 as the Yen weakened to the lowest level in at least five days against the dollar and the euro.** Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co., carmakers that make at least 60% of their sales abroad, gained more than 4%. Sony Corp., an electronics maker that gets almost one-fourth of its revenue in the U.S., climbed 6%. Mitsubishi Motors Corp. surged 13% after the Nikkei newspaper said PSA Peugeot Citroen may buy a stake. Nippon Sheet Glass Co. soared 10% after Mizuho Securities Co. boosted its rating. The yen fell against all 16 of its major counterparts and traded as low as 87.92 against the dollar. A weaker yen boosts the value of overseas earnings at Japanese companies when converted into their home currency.

- China's benchmark stock index rose, capping the biggest weekly gain since March, as bank capital-raising concerns eased and Spain's Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA agreed to boost its stake in China Citic Bank.** Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd. climbed 2.9% as remarks by the industry regulator reduced concern that banks will have to raise funds to comply with stricter capital rules. Citic Bank surged by the 10% daily limit. Zijin Mining Group Co. dropped 2.5%, pacing declines by commodity producers, after metals prices fell.

- Malaysia's stocks ended last week flat following mixed ratings by research houses while gains in crude palm oil price pushed plantation stocks higher.** Genting Bhd., Asia's biggest listed casino operator, rose 5.0%, the steepest advance among benchmark members after share price forecast for Genting was raised 17% to RM8.56 at Deutsche Bank AG, which said the stock is trading below the valuation of its gaming assets. CIMB Group Holdings Bhd., Malaysia's second-biggest bank, climbed 1.9% while SP Setia Bhd. added 2.6% as HWANGDBS Vickers Research said investors should buy companies such as CIMB and SP Setia to seek shelter in defensive stocks and avoid global volatility. Among the biggest drag of the index last week was PLUS Bhd. (-3.0%), after Khazanah Nasional Bhd. were reported to dispose 92 million shares of PLUS as part of the overall Government's move to reduce stakes in GLCs. Plantation stocks however kept the benchmark above the positive level as crude palm oil price rose by almost 12% since November. Sime Darby Bhd., IOI Corp. and KLK Bhd. all rose more than 1.5%.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **US: Pending sales of US existing homes rose in October.** The number of contracts to buy US previously owned homes unexpectedly rose in October as consumers rushed to take advantage of a tax credit that was due to expire. The index of signed purchase agreements, or pending home sales, climbed 3.7% to 114.1 after increasing 6% in September. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US: Orders, exports propel manufacturing.** Manufacturing in the US expanded in November for a fourth consecutive month, propelled by gains in orders and exports that signal growth will be sustained. The Institute for Supply Management's manufacturing index fell to 53.6, lower than forecast, from October's three-year high of 55.7. Readings above 50 signal expansion. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US: Construction spending in US unchanged in October.** Construction spending in the US was unchanged in October as rising office and retail vacancies deterred the building of commercial projects. Spending in September, previously reported as an increase, fell 1.6%. Construction spending declined on office buildings and commercial projects, while homebuilding increased. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US: US jobless claims unexpectedly fall to one-year low.** The number of Americans filing first-time claims for unemployment benefits unexpectedly fell last week to the lowest level in more than a year, a sign companies are holding on to workers as the economic recovery unfolds. Initial jobless claims declined by 5,000 to 457,000 in the week ended Nov. 28, the fewest since September 2008. The number of people receiving unemployment insurance rose in the prior week, and those getting additional payments jumped as some states started reporting figures on the government's latest extension. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US: Services Shrink on Job Cut Concerns.** Service industries in the US unexpectedly contracted in November, contributing to concerns that mounting unemployment will hurt sales. The Institute for Supply Management's index of non-manufacturing businesses that make up almost 90% of the economy fell to 48.7 from 50.6 in October. Fifty is the dividing line between expansion and contraction. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US: Unemployment and Job Cuts in US Riding Coattails of Recovery.** Employers in the US cut the fewest jobs in November since the recession began, and the unemployment rate fell, signaling that the recovery is lifting the labor market out of the worst slump in the post-World War II era. Payrolls fell by 11,000 compared with the median forecast for a 125,000 decline. The jobless rate declined to 10%. *(Bloomberg)*
- **US: Orders to US Factories Increased 0.6% in October.** Orders placed with US factories rose in October for a sixth time in the past seven months, propelled by gains in non-durable goods that overshadowed declines in spending on new equipment. The 0.6% increase in bookings compared with a revised 1.6% gain for September that was largely than previously estimated. Demand for non-durables such as petroleum and food, which often reflects changes in prices, rose 1.6%, while bookings for durable goods fell 0.6%. *(Bloomberg)*
- **EU: Consumer prices rise first time in 7 months.** European consumer prices increased for the first time in seven months in November led by energy costs as the economy recovered from the worst slump since World War II. Prices in the 16-nation euro region rose 0.6% from a year earlier after falling 0.1% in October. *(Bloomberg)*
- **EU: The jobless rate at highest in almost 11 years.** Europe's unemployment rate held at the highest in more than a decade in October as companies cut jobs even after the economy emerged from the recession. Unemployment in the 16-nation euro area remained at 9.8% after being revised higher to that level in September. That was the highest rate since December 1998. The September jobless rate was revised from a previously reported 9.7%. *(Bloomberg)*
- **EU: Producer prices fall for 10th straight month.** European producer prices declined for a 10th month in October as companies continued to cut costs even after the economy emerged from the recession. Factory-gate prices in the euro region dropped 6.7% from a year earlier after falling a revised 7.6% in September. European companies may struggle to increase prices as rising unemployment prompts consumers to cut back spending and a stronger euro makes exports less competitive abroad. *(Bloomberg)*
- **EU: Retail sales flat on month in October.** Eurozone retail sales were flat on a monthly basis in October. Economists had forecast an increase of 0.2% following a revised decline of 0.5% in September. Compared to the previous year, sales at euro area retail shops were down 1.9%. It follows a revised fall of 2.8% in September. Economists had predicted a 2.4% drop for October. *(RTT News)*
- **EU: Europe exits recession; EU economy grows 0.3% in Q3.** Europe has emerged out of recession, with GDP in the 27-nation European Union expanding by 0.3% in the third quarter. With positive growth in the September quarter, Europe has joined the likes of the US and Japan, among others in exiting recession. Further, the 16-nation Eurozone - which shares the common currency euro - recorded a GDP growth of 0.4% in the three months ended September. One of the worst hit by the global financial meltdown, Europe has been grappling with deteriorating economic situation for the past many quarters. *(Financial Times)*

- **EU: ECB leaves main interest rate unchanged at 1%.** The European Central Bank left its main interest rate unchanged at a historic low of 1% on Thursday and announced that it would begin withdrawing some of its extraordinary programs that are supporting markets with liquidity. Bank president Jean-Claude Trichet told reporters at a regular news conference that the euro zone economy is expected to grow at a moderate pace in 2010 and that "The current rates are appropriate." (*Forbes*)
- **Japan: Housing Starts Continue to Fall in October.** Japan's housing starts dropped 27.1% y-o-y in October, slower than a 37% drop in the previous month. Economists expected a 33.5% drop. The housing starts have now been declining continuously since December last year. (*RTT News*)
- **Japan: November monetary base up 3.8% on year.** The monetary base in Japan was up 3.8% on year in November, the Bank of Japan said on Wednesday, standing at 92.2 trillion yen after the 4.4% annual increase in October. Seasonally adjusted, the monetary base declined 3.6% to 92.99 trillion yen after adding 1.0% a month earlier. (*RTT News*)
- **Japan: Companies cut capital spending at faster pace.** Capital spending excluding software fell 25.7% in the three months ended Sept. 30 from a year earlier, more than the 22.2% decline in the previous quarter. It was the 10th straight decline. Even as demand from Asia helps Japanese exports, the yen's gain to a 14-year high against the dollar is threatening the recovery by eroding earnings at companies such as Toyota Motor Corp. and deepening deflation. The Bank of Japan on Dec. 1 decided to provide 10 trillion yen (\$115 billion) of loans to banks, and the government plans to release a spending package this week to fight price declines and the surging currency. (*Bloomberg*)
- **Malaysia: Exports increased for the first time in 12 months with a modest 1.6% rise in October from a year ago,** according to official data released Friday. The trade ministry said that exports rose slightly to RM54.28 billion year-on-year while imports fell 2.3% to RM42.81 billion, producing a trade surplus of RM11.47 billion. "This was the first positive growth after 12 consecutive months of contraction" the trade ministry said. Exports slumped 24.2% in September and fell 19.8% in August. (*AFP News*)

US

- October Consumer Credit by Federal Reserve on December 7, 2009.
- October Merchant Wholesalers Inventories by US Census Bureau on December 9, 2009.
- Weekly Mortgage Applications by Mortgage Bankers Association on December 9, 2009.
- October Trade Balance by US Census Bureau on December 10, 2009.
- Weekly Initial Jobless Claims by Department of Labor on December 10, 2009.
- November Import Price Index by Bureau of Labor on December 11, 2009.
- November Advance Retail Sales by US Census Bureau on December 11, 2009.
- December Consumer Confidence by University of Michigan Survey Research on December 11, 2009.

Japan

- October BOP Current Account Balance by Ministry of Finance on December 7, 2009.
- October BOP Trade Balance by Ministry of Finance on December 7, 2009.
- November Money Supply M2+CD by Bank of Japan (BOJ) on December 7, 2009.
- October Leading Economic Index by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on December 8, 2009.
- November Economy Watchers Survey by Economic & Social Research Institute (ESRI) on December 8, 2009.
- 3Q2009 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic & Social Research Institute (ESRI) on December 8, 2009.
- November Bankruptcies Cases by Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd on December 8-13, 2009.
- October Machinery Order by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on December 9, 2009.
- November Domestic Corporate Goods Price (CGPI) by BOJ on December 9, 2009.
- November Consumer Confidence by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on December 11, 2009.

China

- November Producer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on December 10, 2009.
- November Consumer Price Index by National Bureau of Statistics on December 10, 2009.
- November Retail Sales by National Bureau of Statistics on December 10, 2009.
- November Industrial Production Index by National Bureau of Statistics on December 10, 2009.
- November New Yuan Loans by The People's Bank of China on December 10-14, 2009.
- November Exports by Customs General Administration on December 12, 2009.

Malaysia

- Foreign Reserves as at November 30, 2009 by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) on December 7, 2009.
- October Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on December 10, 2009.
- October Manufacturing Sales of Products by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on December 10, 2009.