

WEEKLY CLOSING IN MAJOR MARKET INDICES

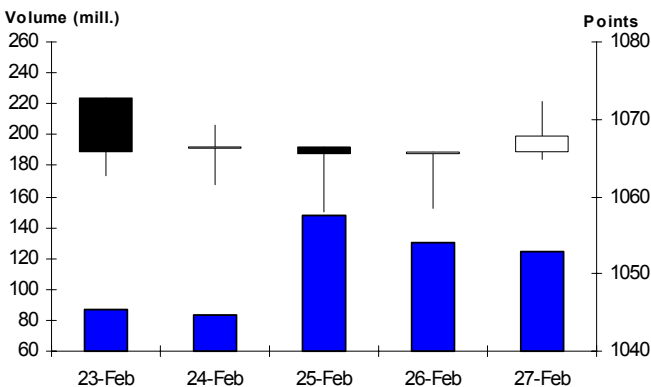
	3-Jul	10-Jul	%wow	%ytd
FBM KLCI	1,072.69	1,067.76	-0.5	21.8
Dow Jones	8,280.74	8,146.52	-1.6	-7.2
Nikkei 225	9,816.07	9,287.28	-5.4	4.8
DAX Index	4,708.21	4,576.31	-2.8	-4.9
UK FTSE100	4,236.28	4,127.17	-2.6	-6.9
AUS ORD 30	3,826.60	3,790.60	-0.9	3.6
STI Index	2,299.75	2,307.98	0.4	31.0
Hang Seng	18,203.40	17,708.42	-2.7	23.1
SSE Index	3,088.37	3,113.93	0.8	71.0

Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

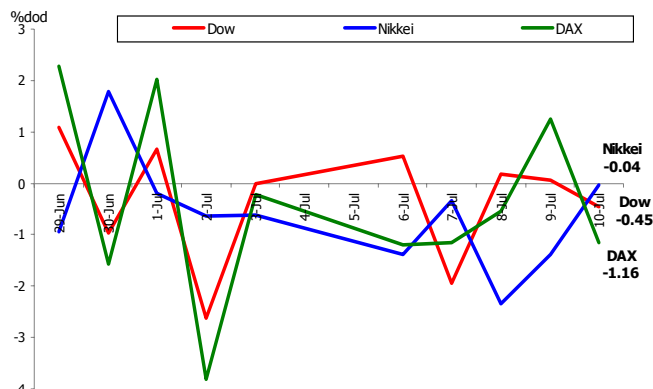
- U.S. stocks dropped, sending the Dow Jones Industrial Index and S&P500 Index toward a fourth straight weekly retreat**, as a deeper-than-estimated slide in consumer confidence added to concern the economic recovery will be delayed. Among major movers was CIT Group Inc., the century-old lender that's trading in the bond market as if it may fail, slid as much as 39% on concern the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. won't guarantee its bond sales. Chevron Corp. led the Dow Jones Industrial Average lower as oil headed for its worst weekly drop since January and the company said the weaker dollar was slashing profit.
- U.K. stocks fell, with the benchmark FTSE 100 Index posting a fourth straight weekly decline, on speculation the first global recession since World War II is far from over.** Royal Dutch Shell Plc and BP Plc, Europe's biggest oil producers, dropped as crude headed for its biggest weekly drop since January. Rio Tinto Group and Lonmin Plc tracked metals prices lower. Aviva Plc slid 4.9% amid concern the U.K.'s biggest insurer needs to strengthen its balance sheet.
- German stocks fell as the benchmark DAX Index posted a fifth consecutive weekly decline on concerns that an economic rebound may be less robust.** K+S AG, Europe's largest producer of potash, and Deutsche Post AG lost at least 4%, while TUI AG slid 5.9% after Goldman Sachs Group Inc. cut its recommendation. Salzgitter AG gained, as did Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, the world's second-largest producer of luxury cars.
- Japanese stocks slumped for a fourth week as the yen strengthened, bank lending slowed and weaker-than-expected machinery orders fanned concern that recent gains have outpaced profit prospects.** Honda Motor Co., which makes almost half its sales in North America, lost 5.5% after Japan's currency climbed to a six-week high versus the dollar. Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc., the country's biggest bank by value, slid 3.4% as the nation's bank lending growth slowed for a sixth month. Amada Co., a maker of metalworking equipment, tumbled 4.1%, as machinery orders unexpectedly fell 3% in May.

KLCI DAILY PERFORMANCE



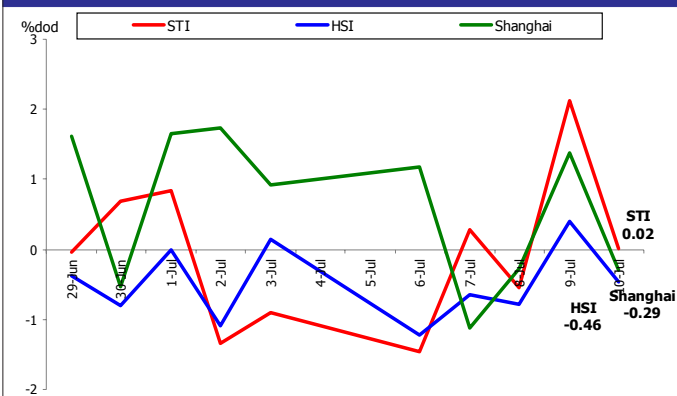
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

MAJOR STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



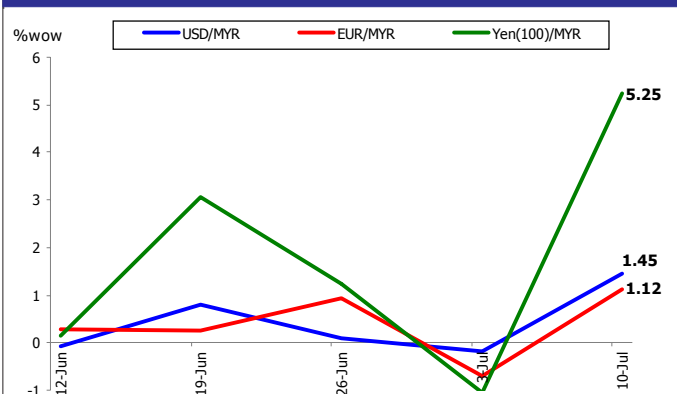
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

REGIONAL STOCK INDICES (DAILY % CHANGE)



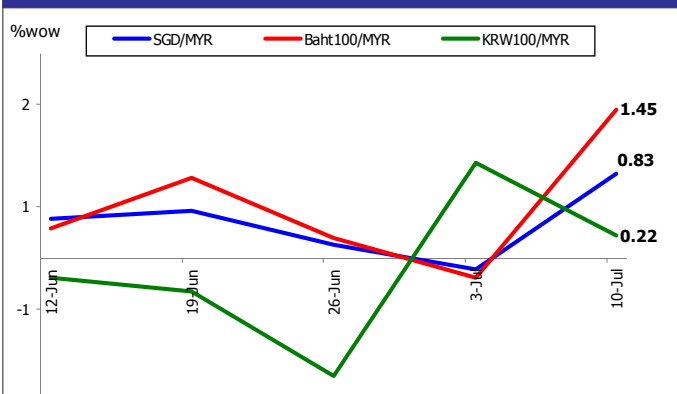
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs MAJOR CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



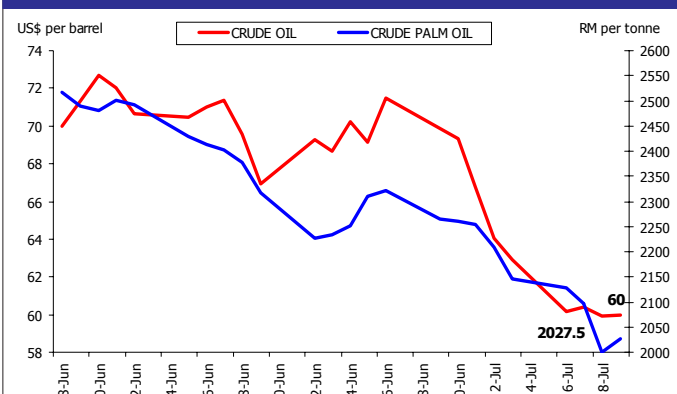
Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

RINGGIT vs REGIONAL CURRENCIES (WEEKLY % CHANGE)



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

CRUDE OIL vs CRUDE PALM OIL



Source: Bloomberg, Bursa Malaysia

- **China's stocks posted its fourth consecutive weekly advance, led by automakers and steel producers**, as bank lending surged and demand increased for cars and construction materials. SAIC Motor Corp., the nation's largest carmaker, climbed 8.6% and FAW Car Co. jumped the daily 10% limit after China's passenger-vehicle monthly sales advanced the most in more than three years in June. Baoshan Iron & Steel Co. added 1.9%. Crude steel production rose last month to the highest level this year, Umetal Research Institute said. New loans gained almost fivefold in June from a year earlier, according to the central bank.

- **Malaysia's revamped benchmark stock index, the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI (FBM KLCI) fell in its first week**, led by plantation and oil and gas services companies following weak commodity prices. IOI Corp., Malaysia's second-biggest palm-oil producer, slipped 1.3% to its lowest close since June 23 while Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd. lost 0.8%, to the lowest since June 4. Palm oil futures in Malaysia dropped below RM2,000 for the first time since March 31 on concern a seasonal increase in production in the second half would swell stockpiles and damp prices of the vegetable oil. KNM Group Bhd., the country's biggest listed oil and gas services provider, dropped 3.3%, its lowest close since May 8. Crude oil fell, poised for the longest losing streak since December, as equities slumped and an industry report showed an increase in U.S. fuel inventories.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **US service industries from retailers to homebuilders contracted in June at the slowest pace in nine months**, as measures of new orders and employment improved. The ISM index of non-manufacturing businesses, which make up almost 90% of the economy, rose to 47 from 44 in May. Readings less than 50 signal contraction.
- **US inventories fell in May** for a ninth straight month as an increase in sales helped distributors get rid of some of their excess supply. The 0.8% m-o-m decrease in stockpiles followed a 1.3% drop in April. Wholesale inventories have had the longest series of declines since June 2001 through February 2002.
- **The US trade deficit narrowed in May** to the lowest level in almost a decade as exports jumped while imports of crude oil and auto parts declined. The gap between imports and exports decreased 9.8% to US\$26 billion, the smallest deficit since November 1999, from a US\$28.8 billion in April. Imports fell while exports rose the most since July 2008.
- **US consumer sentiment dropped in July** after four months of gains as unemployment approached 10%. The Reuters/University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment fell to 64.6 from 70.8 in the prior month.

- **Eurozone investor confidence fell for the first time in four months in July** amid signs the economic recovery may take longer to materialize. An index measuring euro-region sentiment fell to minus 31.3 from minus 37.0 in June.
- **Eurozone economy contracted by a record in the 1Q** as exports dropped and companies cut spending and jobs to weather the slump in demand. Gross domestic product in the 16-member euro region shrank 2.5% from the 4Q, when it declined 1.8%. That's the biggest drop since the data were first compiled in 1995. From a year earlier, overall GDP declined 4.9%, more than the 4.8% estimate.
- **Japan's machinery orders fell for a third month in May** as sliding profits forced companies to cut spending on plant and equipment. Bookings, an indicator of capital investment in the next three to six months, declined 3.0% from April, when they plunged 5.4%.
- **Japan's current account surplus narrowed for a fourth month in May** as the global recession eroded demand for exports. The surplus shrank 34.3% to 1.302 trillion yen (USD13.8 billion) from a year earlier. Exports fell 42.2% in May, while imports slid 43.9%.
- **Japan's deepest postwar is abating, the government's broadest measure of economic health showed.** The coincident index climbed to 86.9 in May from 86 in April. The gauge, a composite of 11 indicators including factory production and retail sales rose for a second month. The Cabinet Office left its assessment of the coincident index unchanged after raising it in April, saying the measure is showing signs of bottoming, although the economy is deteriorating. The leading index, gauge of future economic activity, rose to 77 from 76.2 in April.
- **Japan's corporate bankruptcies rose 7.4% in June** from a year earlier as businesses struggled to get access to credit and the global recession crippled sales. A total of 1,422 companies went out business in the month. Bankruptcies climbed 8.3% in 1H09 to 8,169 cases.
- **Bank Negara's international reserves rose to RM322.9B (USD91.5B) as at June 30** from RM318.4B (USD87.1B) at June 15. The reserves position was sufficient to finance 8.5 months of retained imports and is 3.8 times the short-term external debt.
- **Malaysia's industrial production fell at least in six months in May,** boosting optimism the worst of the manufacturing slowdown may be over. Production at factories, utilities, and mines dropped 11.1% y-o-y, after declining an 11.7% the previous month. Manufacturing output shrank 15.2% in May. Mining dropped 3.0%, while electricity production fell 2.1%. Industrial production tumbled 13.2% in the first five months from a year earlier.

UPCOMING RELEASE (13-17 JULY 2009)

US

- June Producer Price Index (PPI) by Processing Stage Finished Goods by Bureau of Labor Statistics on July 14, 2009.
- June Advance Retail Sales by US Census Bureau on July 14, 2009.
- June Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Bureau of Labor Statistics on July 15, 2009.
- June Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Federal Reserve on July 15, 2009.
- July NAHB Housing Market Index by National Association of Home Builders Market Index on July 16, 2009.
- June Housing Starts by Department of Commerce on July 17, 2009.

Eurozone

- July ZEW Euro-zone Expectation of Economic Growth by ZEW Zentrum fuer Europaeische on July 14, 2009.
- May Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Eurostat on July 14, 2009.
- June Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Eurostat on July 15, 2009.
- May Trade Balance by Eurostat on July 17, 2009.

Japan

- May Industrial Production Index (IPI) by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on July 13, 2009.
- June Consumer Confidence by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on July 13, 2009.
- Announcement of Japan Interest Rates by Bank of Japan (BOJ) on July 14, 2009.
- May Tertiary Industry Activity Index by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on July 15, 2009.
- May Leading Economic Index by Economic and Social Research Institution (ESRI) on July 17, 2009.

Malaysia

- May Manufacturing Sales of Products by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) on July 14, 2009.